EMERITUS

The Australian National University Emeritus Faculty e-magazine

Vol. 12 | No. 3, April, 2021

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Traditional owners and scientists tackle common climate challenge

In the largest meeting of its kind, Traditional Owners and scientists across Australia have been meeting to empower and enhance First People's-led response to climate change, as part of the National First People's Gathering on Climate Change, a five-day meeting held recently in Cairns, Queensland. The Hub was hosted by CSIRO, and is a partnership with the Bureau of Meteorology, **The Australian National University**, Monash University, The University of Melbourne, The University of New South Wales and The University of Tasmania.

The Gathering brought together more than 120 Traditional Owners representing more than 40 different First Peoples' groups and scientists to share knowledge and co-design and develop adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Conversations over the five days were aimed to provide communities with the tools to respond to climate change-induced events such as marine heatwaves, rising sea levels, bushfires, and heatwaves, which have a significant impact on First Peoples on Country, particularly in remote and isolated communities.

The event was part of the Australian Government's National Environmental Science Program (NESP) Earth Systems

and Climate Change (ESCC) Hub, which is led by CSIRO.

Yirrganydji Traditional Owner from the Cairns area, Gavin Singleton, said that First Peoples were on the front line of the changing climate. “From changing weather patterns, to shifts in natural ecosystems, climate change is a clear and present threat to our people and our culture,” Mr Singleton said. “While there is an obvious need to enhance and support the ability of First Peoples to adapt to a changing climate, this gap will only be addressed if First Peoples are engaged and included at the design stage of research. The Gathering has provided an opportunity for us to redefine what this process of collaboration should look like,” he said.

Hub Leader and CSIRO scientist Dr David Karoly said, “Climate science has helped to establish a clear line of evidence of a changing climate due to increased human fossil carbon emissions, and many First Peoples are already using climate change science to care for Country and communities. There is an immense opportunity for climate scientists and Traditional Owners to work together. The Gathering will build strong relationships and forge positive paths forward to tackle common climate challenges.

“The Gathering is an Indigenous-led, co-designed process that has been developed with a First Peoples-led Steering Committee of ten Traditional Owners and the ESCC Hub. It’s all about First Peoples having a genuine seat at the table, and the way we have designed this event reflects just that,” he said.

Co-Chair of the First Peoples-led Steering Committee Bianca McNeair, has been working with the Steering Committee for the past three years in preparing for the Gathering on the lands of the Gimuy Walubara Yidinji and the Yirrganydji people.

“The Gathering has provided a critical space for Traditional Owner groups to share their experiences and discuss pathways forward to help their communities adapt,” Ms McNeair said. “We are really excited to produce tangible and useful materials for our participants to take back to communities. These products explain climate change and hazards in the face of extreme and accelerating events affecting Country, and the hope is that they will help communities put in place effective and tailored climate change adaptation pathways,” she said.

The Earth Systems and Climate Change Hub is supported by funding through the Australian Government’s National Environmental Science Program.

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From partnerships to prosperity

This is an excerpt of an address to the National Press Club last month by Professor Deborah Terry Chair, Universities Australia, Vice-Chancellor, Curtin University

As a nation, we have a proud history of invention. Think of the life-changing impact of IVF, the cervical cancer vaccine, the bionic ear or spray-on skin. Each of these inventions emerged from research conducted at our universities. Australia is a research powerhouse. We produce around four per cent of the world’s scientific publications, despite having just 0.3 per cent of the world’s population.

In the 2020 Global Innovation Index, Australia ranked 13th out of 131 economies for innovation inputs. That’s a solid result – reflecting the strength of our research institutions and infrastructure; and our human capital.

But Australia fell down the list to 31st when it came to measuring innovation outputs. And our overall innovation ranking was 23rd. The only way of interpreting this is that we are global leaders at the front-end of innovation – in research and discovery science. But, as a nation, we're under-performing at the back-end of innovation. Not enough of our research is being translated to drive social and economic benefits for the nation. Not enough of our inventions are being commercialised in a way that creates new industries and jobs, here, in Australia. In short, we're missing opportunities to make our own future.

In raising this topic, I'm not suggesting that Australia's translation pipeline is empty. Nor am I saying that Australia's innovation economy is stagnant. Quite the opposite is true. Indeed, across the country, new university-industry precincts are now emerging with great ambition and vision. These precincts put industry and academia in close proximity – and this helps to spark new possibility...

CSL – the company manufacturing the Oxford / AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine – is a shining light in the world of research commercialisation. CSL's global centre of R&D excellence is located in Melbourne – surrounded by a critical mass of universities, medical research institutes and hospitals.

There are many examples of companies built on Australian research know-how – they are either making or shaping the future. Indeed, 85 per cent of the world's solar cell capacity can be traced back to the breakthroughs of UNSW researcher Martin Green. In Geelong, a company called Carbon Revolution is manufacturing light-weight, carbon fibre wheels based on technology out of Deakin University. It's now supplying high-performance wheels to Ferrari, Ford and Renault. Another example is the Pain-Chek app that uses facial recognition technology to more accurately assess the level of pain felt by people suffering from dementia. The app is based on technology developed at Curtin University and it is being used to better manage the pain of residents in over 800 aged care facilities, globally. And close to my own university, UQ, the Brisbane-based firm, Tritium, has established itself as a global leader in electric vehicle recharging technology…

It's a great success story, grounded in innovation, that grew out of a chance encounter between three like-minded UQ students competing in the World Solar Car Challenge. Tritium now employs over 300 people in Brisbane, has a significant base in Amsterdam, and accounts for over 20 per cent of the European market in EV chargers.

But we can't build a better future on chance encounters. Instead, we need to keep building an innovation culture and ecosystem – that helps us identify and incubate the next Carbon Revolution, the next Pain-Chek app or the next Tritium. Or, even, the next CSL. Thankfully, there appears to be a groundswell of activity, right now – across governments, universities and industry – committed to seizing this opportunity.

But we need more than good intentions. What we need is new levels of collaboration. The Government recognises this. They've identified it as a priority that will help drive the economic recovery from the pandemic. Last October, the Government made the centrality of research to our future absolutely clear with a $1 billion dollar injection to help protect and support the world-leading research capabilities sitting in our universities. Around the same time, on this stage, the Prime Minister launched the Government's Modern Manufacturing Strategy. That was an important, timely speech.

In his speech, the PM talked about the lessons from Singapore, Canada and Germany – nations that have succeeded in advanced manufacturing by playing to their strengths. As the PM put it: "*A lesson is don't try to do everything. It's all about alignment, across different levels of government, with industry and with the research and education sectors.*" It's the same point that former Chief Scientist Ian Chubb was making when he said: "It takes three to tango."

Industry needs to be less risk averse – and embrace the potential of R&D, at scale. Governments need the right policy settings, incentives and messaging to foster entrepreneurship and innovation. And universities need to engage meaningfully with the real-world, and push at the boundaries of disciplinary knowledge.

As Minister Tudge said, and I quote:

"*We want and need our universities to play a bigger role. To not just produce brilliant pure research, but to work more with businesses and governments to translate this research into breakthrough products, new businesses and ideas to grow our economy and strengthen our society.*"

We agree with the Minister that our university researchers must be at "the beating heart" of Australia's economic comeback. By working in closer partnership with Government and industry, we want to play a greater role in lifting productivity, boosting the diversification of our economy, and creating new jobs.

But it's critically important to our future prosperity that we continue to support our basic research. That early-phase discovery science involves backing our researchers to follow their ideas, wherever they lead. If we don't support basic research, there will be nothing to translate or commercialise. And we won't be in a position to drive our future. With that in mind, we welcome the consultation paper released recently by the government's Research Commercialisation Taskforce...

Our universities will be bold and ambitious in their responses. We will seek out new ways of engaging and collaborating. We will look to make the cultural changes within our institutions to further support and incentivise research translation. We will assess the effectiveness of the different models of technology transfer in use across our institutions – and we'll seek to optimise how we apply them. We will offer advice on what has worked overseas – from innovation voucher schemes, to knowledge transfer schemes. And we will apply the expertise of our researchers to respond to the challenges faced by government and industry.

Read the full speech on the Universities Australia website or call 6285 8100

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‘We want academics to become entrepreneurs, taking their ideas from the lab to the market’

- Minister for Education and Youth, Alan Tudge

In a speech earlier this year, Alan Tudge, Minister for Education and Youth, commented on the commercialisation of university research.

He said, in part:

The question now is, how do we claim new ground on the other side of this pandemic, setting a higher trajectory for this country’s economic growth? How do we grow new businesses and industries which create the wealth of the future and help support the funding of critical services such as the NDIS and aged care, which will require more expenditure over time? How do we make our economy more diverse, to produce more opportunities for Australians and bolster our national resilience to unexpected economic shocks? How do we lift our multifactor productivity, an engine of economic growth?

Moreover, in a post-pandemic world, can we make further inroads into some of the big societal challenges such as the decline in school education standards, persistent Indigenous disadvantage, and the transition to a low-carbon economy. These are big challenges for our country and with big challenges, the best minds are required.

This is where our universities come in. Many of the greatest minds in our country reside in our large research institutions — 80,000 research staff in total. We have an opportunity to lift the impact of our university researchers.

Twenty years ago, universities spent $2.8 billion on research and 23,000 publications were produced. Today the corresponding figures are $12.2 billion and over 100,000 publications. Our research output increased over 400 percent in the last 20 years, but has the impact of our universities?

We want and need our universities to play a bigger role. To not just produce brilliant pure research, but to work more with businesses and governments to translate this research into breakthrough products, new businesses and ideas to grow our economy and strengthen our society. We want academics to become entrepreneurs, taking their ideas from the lab to the market. We want them to be properly rewarded for their breakthroughs and their engagement with business. We are prepared to change intellectual property laws if that is necessary. We know that more innovation activity will lift our nation’s productivity. We want universities to help us build our sovereign capabilities. We are seeing how important this can be — with CSL Seqirus producing the AstraZeneca vaccine right here …. We will need our universities for the great national project of developing more of these capabilities — not just in medicine, but in security, manufacturing and energy. And we want our universities to be our partners in policy making. We need our best minds to help us solve our biggest challenges. We need more academics to bring their expertise, rigour and creativity to our national priorities.

I believe this is an ambition that many in the tertiary sector and across the community share. And now is the time to make this change, not just because our economy and security needs it, but because university business models have been severely disrupted by COVID. Border closures and lockdowns have created uncertainty and some financial challenges for the sector. This Government has helped cushion the blow — including through our record funding of more than $20 billion in 2021, an increase of more than $2 billion over 2020.

These disruptions have highlighted that university business models can and need to become more resilient, sustainable and optimised for our national interest.

For more than a decade, the focus on international rankings has led to a relentless drive for international students to fund the larger research volumes that are required to drive up the rankings.

To be clear, we want and need international students in Australia. They have been great for our society, our economy, our diplomacy, and thousands have stayed and become outstanding citizens. But COVID presents us with an opportunity to reassess the impact our universities can have, and to refocus on the main purpose of public universities: to educate Australians and produce knowledge that contributes to our country and humanity.

To realise the ambition I have articulated, the place we are starting is the translation and commercialisation of university research. This process – research moving from an idea to a proof of concept and through to prototyping, testing and release – is a powerful vehicle for increasing the impact of universities in our country. It can create products, companies and jobs, strengthen nascent industries and lift long-run productivity. It can be a game-changer for our economic comeback.

Last year we announced $5.8 million to begin to develop new solutions to raise our level of research commercialisation. We assembled a taskforce of some of the most impressive minds in the country to provide advice. Jeff Connolly, the CEO of Siemens is chairing the Taskforce and is assisted by Deborah Terry, Alan Finkel, Michelle Simmons, Laura Tyler, Dig Howitt, Andrew Stevens, Paul Wellings, Shemara Wikramanayake and Cathy Foley. I am putting out the call to businesses, academics and the community, to work with us on these challenges. …

Consider some of the data. On the first step in the commercialisation process — invention disclosure — survey data shows Australian public research organisations made an average of about 20 invention disclosures in 2016, roughly the same as in 2004 despite the more than fourfold increase in research output. Moreover, Australia's average rate of 20 invention disclosures compares to more than 40 in Canada, more than 60 in Israel, and over 120 in the US. When you look at start-up companies founded per dollar of research expenditure, a similar story emerges. For every $1 billion in research expenditure, Australia produced three start-ups while Canada, the US and the UK produced more than twice as many. We do not have enough collaboration between business and higher education on innovation projects.

Too often, our research does not make it through to translation and commercialisation — it falls into the 'valley of death' between academia and industry, between theory and real-world application. …

We all share responsibility for this — governments, business and universities — because collectively we have not created the right incentives for a step change to occur. Can we alter this situation? I am optimistic that working together, we absolutely can. There are four reasons for my optimism.

First, we have an incredible foundation of world-class research in Australia. Our nation is home to thousands of exceptional academics and researchers — professors who are known and respected around the world and emerging experts whose work is on the cutting edge of human knowledge. In the past year alone, Australian scientists have led breakthroughs that could create an early diagnostic test for Alzheimer's disease, improve the reliability of quantum computers, and increase detection of improvised threats using drone technology. In quality of research, we punch above our weight. We should feel great national pride in the contributions our university researchers have made to the world's knowledge.

Second, we have some architecture already in place that has built relationships and expertise over time. Consider the Cooperative Research Centres (CRCs), the Medical Research Future Fund, the Defence Science and Technology Group.

Third, business leaders tell me that they want to do more — and would if the rewards were there and people were incentivised to participate. If we are going to succeed, we will need industry to take risks on new ideas, increase collaboration with researchers and applying cutting-edge science to the development of new products and services.

But finally, and most importantly, I am optimistic because other countries show that it can be done if the settings are right. Consider at least a few of the programs introduced around the world – some of which create incentives for businesses to reach across the 'valley of death' and others which create incentives for universities to reach across. But they have all managed to narrow the gap of the valley — to make the time period between the primary research phase and the commercialisation phase shorter.

In the United States, for example, the Small Business Innovation Research Program comes at the problem of commercialisation from the industry side, incentivising businesses to reach out across the valley of death and engage with cutting-edge research, pulling high-potential ideas and proofs of concept into the commercial sphere. Germany has taken a similar approach, targeting funding to research that allows its leading manufacturing firms to systematically and continuously apply cutting-edge knowledge to stay ahead of global competitors. The US model has been remarkably successful. It has resulted in over 70,000 issued patents and supported the launch of almost 700 public companies over the past 30 years. A 2017 review found that the majority of participating businesses claim a patent and commercialise through the program. Engagement with academia is critical to its success. More than 60 per cent of firms under this program had an academic founder.

The UK's Catapult model and Japan's Moonshot program have approached the challenge of commercialisation from the other direction. They specify areas of national priority, and fund collaborative research aimed at developing new products and solving significant policy issues. Japan has announced the first Moonshot investments will target ultra-early disease prediction and substantial advancement of AI technologies. I'll point to one final model: Israel. It is perhaps the most dynamic, innovative economy in the world. The Israeli success story is less about government schemes than it is about the approach and culture of businesses and universities in the countries. Israeli firms lead the OECD in expenditure on R&D, and in return, they attract more venture capital investment per capita than any other country.

Israeli universities have played a central role in this success. Entrepreneurship is at the core of many Israeli universities, and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem is a leading example. The university has earned more than A$20 billion in commercialisation revenue. For academics, patents are counted alongside publications for the purposes of promotion. The Chairman of the Israel Tech Transfer Network, Benjamin Soffer, is clear in his message of Israeli universities and indeed all: 'Universities are reinventing themselves as microenvironments for innovation and entrepreneurship. A university that can't demonstrate its impact on industry and the marketplace will become less relevant in the future'. These examples show that it can be done! They prove we can go into this process with great energy and optimism. We need to study these different models in great detail to learn why they have had success. Equally we need to be humble enough to learn from our achievements and failures in the past when pursuing similar objectives. And we need to learn why we have had such tremendous success in the medical and health fields.

We are not starting from scratch here. We already have some impressive architecture in place, as I have indicated. The Government has also changed many of its funding incentives to encourage commercialisation. For example, we adjusted the calculation for the Research Block Grant in 2014 to emphasise industry collaboration in research. The Linkage stream in the ARC Competitive Grants Program promotes collaboration between researchers and key stakeholders, including businesses.

The challenge is that much of this architecture needs to scale up if we want to achieve the success of the US or Israel. We need to think bigger. As we develop this architecture further, we will ensure it is directed towards national priorities. We need to focus our efforts, and our best minds, more relentlessly on our biggest challenges as a nation — whether that is new products and services that build sovereign capability, or greater economic diversity and productivity, or solutions to our most persistent social issues. We need to unite around common missions that will deliver real benefits for Australians.

If we get this right, it will create significant economic and social impact for our nation. It can strengthen a more sustainable source of revenue for the universities. And the increased engagement between industry and universities can have broader benefits for teaching and learning. Industry involvement in university courses can improve the focus on teaching job-relevant skills for students. In turn, greater collaboration in degree teaching builds relationships and creates opportunities for commercialisation — it is a virtuous cycle.

What are our immediate next steps?

We now need you to give us your ideas on what a new commercialisation model can look like. What are the key features that will support universities and businesses to increase our rate of commercialisation? How can we strategically direct our investment to de-risk universities and businesses reaching across the valley of death, and drive a higher return on public funding?

What I do know is that government alone cannot solve this. The valley of death will only be overcome with joint effort and shared investment. That requires change by universities, businesses and government. But we are up for the task. And — importantly — I am willing to work with any university that wants to get ahead of the game.

To those university chancellors and vice-chancellors — I'm now talking directly to you. If you choose a bold and ambitious vision for your university, if you set an aspiration to be the Stanford or Hebrew University of Australia, you will have a committed partner in this Government. And let me be clear: the direction I am setting today — which builds on the direction set by the PM over the past year — is not a minor or temporary part of our Government's approach. It is at the very core of our higher education policy — how we will engage with universities, and how we will fund universities.

While the research-commercialisation agenda is our initial focus, I concurrently want to continue our thinking on how universities can make a greater impact on our largest social challenges which don't necessarily have a commercial outcome. As one Vice-Chancellor told me, this inevitably requires cross-disciplinary teams and won't necessarily lead to publication in top global journals. But it is critical for Australia, and there are many academics who want to be engaged in public policy problem-solving.

The initial focus though is the research commercialisation.

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National anti-racism framework discussions

Australia's Race Discrimination Commissioner Chin Tan has launched a plan to establish a National Anti-Racism Framework and has called on the Federal Government to support and implement it. The Commission has released a concept paper detailing key components required for a national strategy to address racism and social cohesion, and will soon commence a series of roundtables with peak anti-racism organisations to progress the plan. There has already been widespread support for the framework, including from the Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs, Alex Hawke MP, and from FECCA, the national peak body representing Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

For more information and/or a copy of the concept paper, contact:

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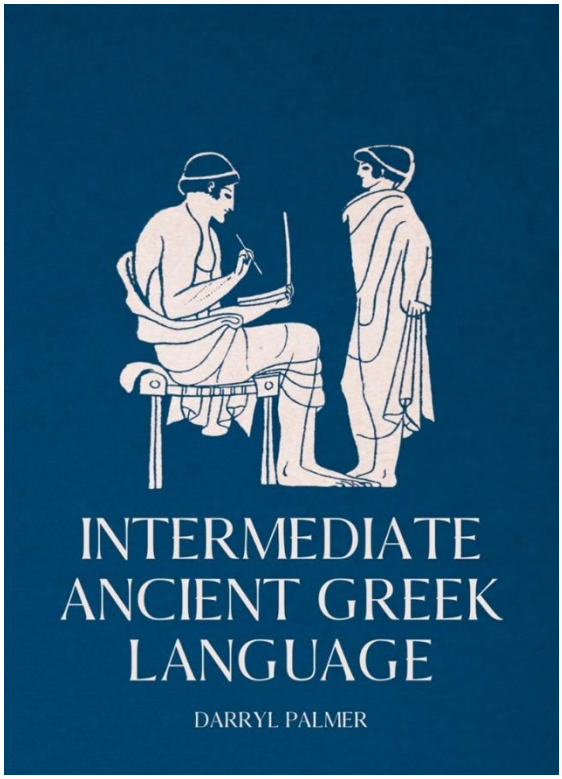

by: Darryl Palmer

ISBN (print - rrp $60.00): 9781760463427

ISBN (online): 9781760463434

ANU Press

Intermediate Ancient Greek Language

DOI: http://doi.org/10.22459/IAGL.2021

Intermediate Ancient Greek Language is a series of Lessons and Exercises intended for students who have already covered most of an introductory course in the ancient Greek language. It aims to broaden and deepen students' understanding of the main grammatical constructions of Greek. Further attention is given to grammatical forms to illustrate their functions.

In the Lessons, tragedy, comedy, historiography, oratory and philosophy are sources for dramatic material. The Cases have been deliberately placed late in the series of Lessons 36 to 41; students by now will be prepared to analyse Case usage. Consideration of prepositions in Lesson 42 naturally follows the Cases. Lesson 43, on correlative clauses, links

with adjectival and adverbial constructions in previous Lessons. The final Lesson 44 deals with exclamations.

Throughout the book, the author relies on genuine Greek sources for the passages in the Lessons and Exercises.

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Human Ecology Review: Volume 26, Number 1

ISSN (print; rrp $30.00): 1074-4827

ISSN (online): 2204-0919

ANU Press

DOI: http://doi.org/10.22459/HER.26.01.2020

Human Ecology Review is a semi-annual journal that publishes peer-reviewed interdisciplinary research on all aspects of human–environment interactions (Research in Human Ecology). The journal also publishes essays, discussion papers, dialogue, and commentary on special topics relevant to human ecology (Human Ecology Forum), book reviews (Contemporary Human Ecology), and letters, announcements, and other items of interest (Human Ecology Bulletin). *Human Ecology Review* also publishes an occasional paper series in the Philosophy of Human Ecology and Social–Environmental Sustainability.

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Rivers: Lifeblood of Australia, at the National Library of Australia

Australia is the driest populated continent on the planet and yet it is covered with evidence of water: rivers, creeks, washes and wetlands. The NLA's newest collection-in-focus exhibition explores Australians' relationships with their waterways. *Rivers: Lifeblood of Australia* has been curated by Ian Hoskins, author of NLA Publishing title, *Rivers: The Lifeblood of Australia*.

Open daily | 9am to 5pm Exhibition Gallery | free

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Matters of possible interest

Historians of Australia survey

The National Library of Australia is currently undertaking a survey of professional historians of Australia to understand the relevance of its collections to their research. The library is seeking feedback from professional historians – including academics, authors, community historians, curators, researchers, students and more. The survey opened on Monday, 12 April and closes Monday, 26 April 2021**.**

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UN & Australia Sustainable Partnerships Forum 2021

On 20 and 21 April, the UN & Australia Sustainable Partnerships Forum will host an interactive discussion about the Sustainable Development Goals and how Australia, and the world, can achieve them by 2030. Join June Oscar on Day 2 to hear about the next steps in implementing the key findings and recommendations of the Wiyi Yani U Thangani report. To purchase tickets or seek more information, contact:

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2022 NLA Fellowships now open

Applications for the 2022 National Library Fellowships program are now open. The program offers researchers the opportunity to undertake a 12-week residency at the Library. Applicants may work in any field or discipline where the Library's collections have appropriate depth and breadth to support the desired outcomes.
Applications close **Monday**, **26 April**, **2021**.

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Community Heritage Grants 2021

Community Heritage Grants (CHG) 2021 round closes on Monday, 10 May. Grants of up to $15,000 are provided to all kinds of community organisations – libraries, archives, museums, historical societies and more – for a range of preservation and collection management projects. Applications for the CHG 2021 round close on **Monday, 10 May 2021.**
Apply on https://www.nla.gov.au/content/community-heritage-grants-4
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ANU's 75th anniversary plans

The Australian National University marks the 75th anniversary of its founding on 1 August, 2021. A project called ANU75 will commemorate this anniversary, collecting stories and information from across campus that relate to the University's more recent history from the 1990s to the present day. To contribute or for more information contact Project Coordinator Dr Daniel Oakman, from the School of History at the ANU Research School of Social Sciences, ph. 6125 2722 or email Daniel.Oakman@anu.edu.au.

2021 Universities Australia Conference

Themed *A year of change*: *navigating a new world*, the 2021 Universities Australia conference will be held on **June 2 and 3** at the National Convention Centre, Canberra. UA is offering both in-person and online options for attending the conference. Register before 30 April to secure the early bird rates:
full conference registration (in-person): $1,495
virtual registration (online): $695
This year's conference will be a welcome opportunity to catch up with, learn from, and share insights with colleagues in higher education.
Among the scheduled speakers at the conference are:

- the Hon Arthur Sinodinos AO, Australia's Ambassador to the United States;
- Professor Ngaire Woods, founding Dean of the Blavatnik School of Government and Professor of Global Economic Governance at Oxford University; and
- Danielle Wood, Chief Executive Officer at Grattan Institute.

For more information, download the prospectus or contact the Universities Australia events team on 02 6285 8100 or events@universitiesaustralia.edu.au.

Diary Dates **face-to-face events are in abeyance but occasional on-line events are arranged.**

Craig Reynolds is coordinator of ANUEF's Events' Diary (creynolds697@gmail.com also Craig.Reynolds@anu.edu.au).

Dave Rowell gave a Zoom talk to members on 7 April titled "Australian invertebrates: chromosomes, genes and ice ages." He made the following points:

For most of the world, mention of the Australian fauna conjures up thoughts of a few iconic species such as kangaroos, platypuses, cockatoos, lyre birds, wombats, and other vertebrate species. Sadly, it's "the small things that matter" - that are of enormous ecological value, of enormous diversity and importance of our animal fauna. Australia hosts thousands of such species of significance, and they are excellent models of how the evolutionary process works. His talk focused on some fascinating groups of Australian invertebrates, and how the study of their genetics has shed light on how they have survived and diversified on the Australian continent.

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Meet the author

In an ANU/*Canberra Times* meet-the-author event on April 14, former Secretary of PMC, **Martin Parkinson** was in conversation with **Katharine Murphy** on Martin's new essay *A Decade of Drift*, a story of science and expertise ignored, short-termism, wasted opportunities and international disappointment over climate change policy. See below to catch up with the discussion.

April 22 In an ANU/*Canberra Times* meet-the-author event from 6 pm to 7 pm, **Stan Grant** will be in conversation with **Mark Kenny** on Stan's new book *With the Falling of the Dusk*, a deeply powerful and compelling book on the challenges facing our world. Manning Clark Theatre Kambri Cultural Centre. ANU. Registrations at anu.edu.au/events.

April 27 In an ANU/*Canberra Times* meet-the-author event from 6 pm to 7 pm, **Peter van Onselen** will be in conversation with **Mark Kenny** on Peter's new book with Wayne Errington, *How Good is Scott Morrison*, which examines the trials and tribulations of our 30th Prime Minister. Cinema. Kambri Cultural Centre ANU. Registrations at anu.edu.au/events.

May 6 In an ANU/*Canberra Times* meet-the-author event from 6 pm to 7 pm, **Hugh Mackay** will be in conversation with **Alex Sloan** on Hugh's new book *The Kindness Revolution*, exploring how to find the best in ourselves and in our society in both good and troubled times. Manning Clark Auditorium. Kambri Cultural Centre ANU. Registrations at anu.edu.au/events.

For more information contact Colin Steele, Emeritus Fellow, ANU College of Arts and Social Sciences P: + 61 2 6125 8983 E: colin.steele@anu.edu.au

Catch up with the authors

For access to earlier Meet-the-Author conversations, access the ANU's Soundcloud website at: **https://soundcloud.com/experience_anu** then scroll down to a list of entries all beginning with the words "In conversation" followed by the name of the person.

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At the National Library

A century of Australian advertising posters

The National Library of Australia has digitised its enormous collection of late 19th- and 20th- century Australian advertising posters, which are now available to explore via Trove or through your browser. The collection features many iconic Australian brands and illustrators of the time, including Bushells, Ever Ready, James Northfield, Gert Sellheim and Norman Lindsay.

A Nation Imagined

Original drawings and paintings by the artists of *The Picturesque Atlas of Australasia* are on show at the National Library in *A Nation Imagined: The Artists of the Picturesque Atlas*, open until Sunday 11 July 2021. The *Atlas*, published in supplements between 1886 and 1889, set out to document through illustrations, maps and text a settler-colonial view of Australia's history, landscape and ways of life. It was also a catalyst for the art movement that followed, now known as Australian impressionism.

At the NGA

Exhibitions at the National Gallery of Australia

Until July 4, 2021: *Know My Name - Australian Women Artists 1900 to Now*; open & free. This exhibition showcases art made by women. It brings together more than 300 works, drawn from the Gallery's collection and other collections from across Australia.

Until June 14, 2021: *Botticelli to Van Gogh:* Masterpieces from the National Gallery, London. Ticketed. Spanning 450 years, *Botticelli to Van Gogh:* Masterpieces from the National Gallery, London presents 60 paintings by some of Europe's most revered artists. Exclusive to Canberra.

2021: *Skywhales: Every heart sings*. The Balnaves Contemporary Series. Free.
The Gallery presents Patricia Piccinini's Skywhalepapa 2020, a monumental sculpture in the form of a hot-air balloon.

2021 National Indigenous Art Triennial; Free. The National Indigenous Art Triennial is the nation's first large-scale recurring exhibition dedicated to contemporary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander art and artists.

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Administration

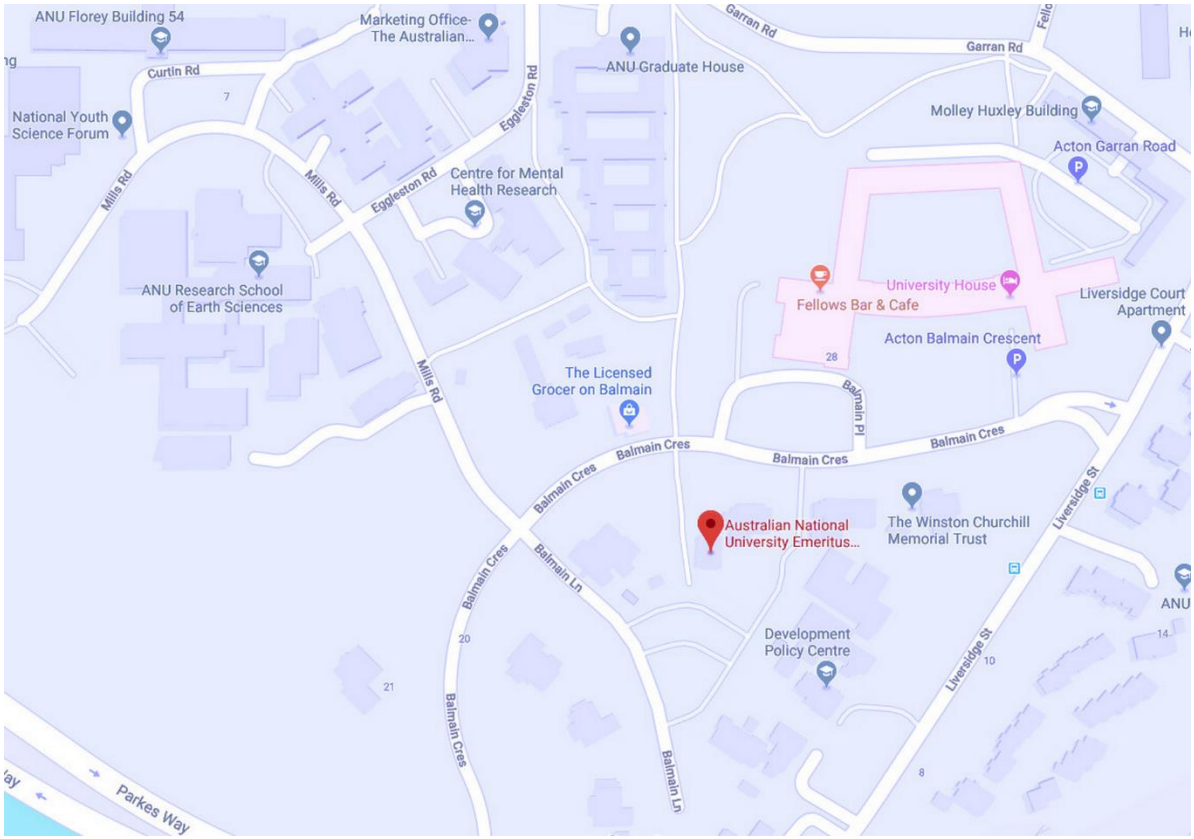
Arrangements for ANUEF room bookings

Requests for booking the Molony Room should be addressed to Secretary of the ANU Emeritus Faculty **Jan O'Connor at jantancress@gmail.com or Tel: 6247 3341**

Finding the Molony Room

The Molony Room is at 24 Balmain Crescent, on the south side of Balmain Crescent almost opposite University House.

It is Building 1c on **https://tinyurl.com/yckuknbj** set back between No 22 Balmain Crescent, which is the Acton Early Childhood Centre, and No 26 Balmain Crescent, which is the Academy of the Social Sciences. There are four free car parking spaces reserved for ANUEF members visiting the Molony Room in the Balmain Lane Car Park immediately south of the Molony Room. The room is marked on: **https://tinyurl.com/y7gsyqgh**



The next edition of *Emeritus*, the ANUEF e-magazine, will be published in May, 2021