

EMERITUS

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Ideas for ANU's post-Covid recovery still wanted

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Brian Schmidt, has appealed to the ANU community to continue to contribute ideas on the University's post-Covid recovery plan. In his introduction to the recently updated plan, he writes, "I want to encourage everyone to continue to make contributions, big and small. Nobody knows better than you how this University works, day to day, on the ground. The feedback that we have received and the initiatives in this document are a testament to that. However, these will be much more successful alongside numerous, incremental, everyday improvements. So, if you have an idea, no matter how small, share it. If you aren't sure who to tell, tell me."

Earlier in his statement, he wrote:

We are not yet through the disruption, but the time is right to focus on the future. We must be sustainable in the long term, but we must also be the national university that Australia needs - and we will not be if our strategy is solely reliant on cutting costs. We must invest in our people, our community, our campus, our digital infrastructure and our ideas. We must grow our revenue and prioritise activities. Our overall strategy, goals and values are sound. Our recovery must build on them.

This year has demonstrated the essential role of Australia's national university. ANU staff and alumni have been at the heart of Australia's medical, community and public policy responses to the pandemic, something in which we should all take pride. Those colleagues take their place in a story that began when ANU was founded to build a better Australia in the aftermath of World War II. We have another daunting opportunity in front of us today.

The ANU that emerges from this recovery will be defined by our collective contribution. We need to make sure that the decisions we make to see us through this difficult period do not place a disproportionate burden on any particular part of our community. They must be fair and equitable.

It will require all of us, staff or student, academic or professional, to continue to strive for excellence in all that we do, and to support one another with, I hope, pride in being a part of this exceptional community.

To that end, I want to encourage everyone to continue to make contributions, big and small. Nobody knows better than you how this University works, day to day, on the ground. The feedback that we have received and the initiatives in this document are a testament to that. However, these will be much more successful alongside numerous, incremental, everyday improvements. So, if you have an idea, no matter how small, share it. If you aren't sure who to tell, tell me.

If this plan is successful it will chart a course to a University that is financially sustainable, delivering on its responsibilities to Australia, ambitious and world-leading. A University that is more resilient to what a changing world might demand. A University that is ready to celebrate its 75th anniversary next August and looking ahead confidently to its centenary. A University, most importantly, that will remain a great place to work and study.

Before we get there, we will have some more pain to endure. But there is also vital work to be done, and a nation that needs its national university. Let's maintain those traits that have helped us through the hardest of years: kindness and collaboration, resilience and care. I am committed to working with you through the difficult months ahead and I look forward to the exciting future this University certainly has in store.

Anticus and hindsight

Planners are paid to plan. Planning is Applied Foresight. Foresight without hindsight must be something like a University with corporate amnesia. After the flooding of the basement of the Library and the A. D. Hope building, Anticus waited to see whether heads, or at least a head, would roll. A head without a memory should be quite light; and who needs light-headed planners? A figure quoted, of 400,000 items lost from a library which not many years before had celebrated the acquisition of its millionth book, struck Anticus as a loss too grave to be imputable to no one. That it was merely an act of God, as they say, a natural disaster, was contradicted by memory. And if Anticus had kept a memory of how a previous flood had happened in Sullivan's Creek, why had the University kept none?

It was at the time of that previous flood that Anticus, like many, had learned the terms '100-year flood' and '200-year flood'. Whichever it was, the level of that one rose close to the road surface on the bridge whereby University Avenue crosses the Creek; and the footbridge behind the Library was almost awash. What prevented flooding of both bridges was that, just upstream of Barry Drive, the Creek had burst its left bank, closing Watson Street in Turner, with its cycle path, and endangering some of the establishments on the far side of the street, the Police Boys Club, the Seniors Club and the Christopher Robin kindergarten. This had drained off much of the water which would otherwise have flowed under Barry Drive and reached the University, possibly to flood the squash courts and the Health Centre.

Public works later built up a long high levee on the left bank of the Creek, to prevent future flooding of Watson Street. This increased the flow of water down to the University, making it inevitable that any repeat of such a flood could be more dangerous than it had been.

But two other measures, both disastrous, neither natural, made for the greatest danger to the Library and the A. D. Hope : the excavation for the construction of Kambri and the erection of a fence. The excavation not only removed Union Court, the Arts Centre, Vivaldi's restaurant, the Gods, the Student Travel Office and the pharmacy ; it also drastically lowered the level of the ground they once stood on. The fence, of stout chicken wire, stretched all along the other, upper, side of the Creek and, fatally, crossed it at the footbridge. As the flood started to happen, debris brought down clogged the fence which, with the footbridge, dammed the Creek. The water had to flow into the excavation and on into the two now unprotected buildings. Anticus says that the first irony of the 'vibrant new hub' promised by the University was that it crippled the old one. He wonders whether it is an irony that we have learned little, if anything, about who, if anyone, might be held in part responsible for that.

ANTIQUITVS

Potential covid-19 vaccines not affected by dominant 'G-strain'

New research by CSIRO has shown potential vaccines should not be affected by how SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, has changed to date. Most vaccines under development worldwide have been modelled on the original 'D-strain' of the virus, which was more common amongst sequences published early in the pandemic. Since then, the virus has evolved to the globally dominant 'G-strain', which now accounts for about 85 per cent of published SARS-CoV-2 genomes.

There had been fears the G-strain, or 'D614G' mutation within the main protein on the surface of the virus, would negatively impact on vaccines under development. However, researchers found no evidence the change would adversely impact the efficacy of vaccine candidates.

Published recently in *npj Vaccines*, the study tested blood samples from ferrets vaccinated with Inovio Pharmaceuticals' INO-4800 candidate against virus strains that either possessed or lacked this 'D614G' mutation.

Paper available [HERE](#)

The study was undertaken in parallel to the pre-clinical trial of INO-4800 at the Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness, CSIRO's high-containment biosecurity facility in Geelong.

CSIRO Chief Executive Dr Larry Marshall said the research was critically important in the race to develop a vaccine.

"This brings the world one step closer to a safe and effective vaccine to protect people and save lives," Dr Marshall said. "Research like this, at speed, is only possible through deep collaboration with partners both in Australia and around the world. We are tackling these challenges head on, together, and delivering real world solutions from world-leading Australian science."

Dr S.S. Vasan, CSIRO's Dangerous Pathogens Team Leader and the senior author of the paper, said this was good news for the hundreds of vaccines in development around the world, with the majority targeting the spike protein.

"Most COVID-19 vaccine candidates target the virus's spike protein as this binds to the ACE2 receptors in our lungs and airways, which are the entry point to infect cells," Dr Vasan said. "Despite this 'D614G' mutation to the spike protein, we confirmed through experiments and modelling that vaccine candidates are still effective. We've also found the G-strain is unlikely to require frequent 'vaccine matching' where new vaccines need to be developed seasonally to combat the virus strains in circulation, as is the case with influenza."

Dr Alex McAuley, CSIRO research scientist and first author of the paper, said ferrets vaccinated with INO-4800 demonstrated a strong immune response. "We found that ferrets vaccinated with Inovio Pharmaceuticals' candidate developed a good B-cell response in terms of neutralising antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 strains, which is important for the short-term efficacy of a vaccine," Dr McAuley said.

Virus lasts longer on glass, stainless steel, some banknotes: CSIRO

CSIRO researchers have found that SARS-CoV-2, the virus responsible for COVID-19, can survive for up to 28 days on common surfaces including banknotes, glass – such as that found on mobile phone screens – and stainless steel. The research, undertaken at the Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (ACDP) in Geelong, found that SARS-CoV-2:

- survived longer at lower temperatures;

- tended to survive longer on non-porous or smooth surfaces such as glass, stainless steel and vinyl, compared to porous complex surfaces such as cotton; and
- survived longer on paper banknotes than plastic banknotes.

Results from the study, *The effect of temperature on persistence of SARS-CoV-2 on common surfaces*, was published in *Virology Journal* (<https://rdcu.be/b8dik>).

CSIRO Chief Executive Dr Larry Marshall said surface survivability research builds on the national science agency's other COVID-19 work, including vaccine testing, wastewater testing, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) manufacture and accreditation, and big data dashboards supporting each state.

"Establishing how long the virus really remains viable on surfaces enables us to more accurately predict and mitigate its spread, and do a better job of protecting our people," Dr Marshall said. "Together, we hope this suite of solutions from science will break down the barriers between us, and shift focus to dealing with specific virus hotspots so we can get the economy back on track. We can only defeat this virus as Team Australia with the best Australian science, working alongside industry, government, research and the Australian community."

Dr Debbie Eagles is Deputy Director of ACDP, which has been working on both understanding the virus and testing a potential vaccine. She says, "Our results show that SARS-CoV-2 can remain infectious on surfaces for long periods of time, reinforcing the need for good practices such as regular hand-washing and cleaning surfaces. At 20 degrees Celsius, which is about room temperature, we found that the virus was extremely robust, surviving for 28 days on smooth surfaces such as glass found on mobile phone screens and plastic banknotes. For context, similar experiments for influenza A have found that it survived on surfaces for 17 days, which highlights just how resilient SARS-CoV-2 is."

The research involved drying the virus in an artificial mucus on different surfaces, at concentrations similar to those reported in samples from infected patients and then re-isolating the virus over a month. Further experiments were carried out at 30 and 40 degrees Celsius, with survival times decreasing as the temperature increased.

The study was also carried out in the dark, to remove the effect of UV light, as research has demonstrated direct sunlight can rapidly inactivate the virus.

"While the precise role of surface transmission, the degree of surface contact and the amount of virus required for infection is yet to be determined, establishing how long this virus remains viable on surfaces is critical for developing risk-mitigation strategies in high-contact areas," Dr Eagles said.

Director of ACDP Professor Trevor Drew said many viruses remained viable on surfaces outside their host. "How long they can survive and remain infectious depends on the type of virus, quantity, the surface, environmental conditions and how it's deposited – for example touch droplets emitted by coughing," Professor Drew said. "Proteins and fats in body fluids can also significantly increase virus survival times. The research may also help to explain the apparent persistence and spread of SARS-CoV-2 in cool environments with high lipid or protein contamination, such as meat-processing facilities and how we might better address that risk."

CSIRO, in partnership with the Australian Department of Defence, undertook the studies in collaboration with the 5 Nation Research and Development (5RD) Council, which comprises representatives from the UK, USA, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. Each country is

conducting research on different aspects of virus survivability with the results shared as they become available.

Australian Centre for Disease Control on Labor's agenda

Establishing an Australian Centre for Disease Control is on Labor's agenda for the next federal election, according to Chris Bowen, Shadow Minister for Health. He and the Leader of the Opposition, Anthony Albanese, jointly announced the plan on October 6.

In their announcement, they defined the centre as being to strengthen Australia's preparedness and lead the national response to future pandemics.

The Centre for Disease Control would:

House surveillance experts and systems to monitor current and emerging threats;

Work with state and territory governments and service providers to improve preparedness in the health and aged care sectors, managing stock and distributing supplies as needed;

Run regular preparedness drills on the scale of Exercise Sustain in 2008;

Work with other countries on regional and global preparedness.

Job-ready graduates' package passes Parliament

Federal Parliament has passed the Government's Job-Ready Graduates' Bill, following a year of unprecedented challenges for Australia's universities.

Universities Australia Chief Executive Catriona Jackson said certainty has been in short supply and universities are keen to get on with the job of delivering higher education and research on behalf of all Australians.

"As with nearly every sector in the Australian economy, it has been a tough year for higher education," she said. "The emphasis on participation in the package is appropriate with increasing demand for university qualifications in the face of the COVID-19 recession."

Universities Australia welcomed changes to the legislation that strengthen protections for students who fail units due to circumstances beyond their control.

Ms Jackson said, "It is important that we do not compound disadvantage. Also, from the day the package was announced, we have been expressing concern about additional financial pressure on students. That concern remains."

Universities Australia argued strongly that indexation, growth and transition funding should be protected in the legislation. Ms Jackson commented, "We are disappointed to see that hasn't happened but look forward to seeing the details in the guidelines that sit under the legislation. The Bill includes significant change for students and universities, and we will continue to argue it must be reviewed in future years."

Budget research package welcomed

The Federal Budget has added \$1 billion to the nation's research effort, plus \$550 million over the next four years to help students and universities, according to Universities Australia's chair, Professor Deborah Terry, who welcomed the significant investment as critical to the nation's economic recovery.

"The Government clearly understands you can't have an economic recovery without investing in research and development," she said. "This will ensure world-class research and discovery can continue on Australia's university campuses. That means universities can play their part in the national effort to rebuild the economy. The injection of an additional \$1 billion will stabilise university research capacity and jobs."

She commented that this investment "shows that Government has heard the alarm bells. This deals with the very serious short-term issues caused by COVID-19. Universities also look forward to working in partnership with Education Minister Dan Tehan to find longer-term solutions to sustain university research. The budgeted \$550 million over the next four years to help students and universities includes 50,000 new short courses, which will be especially important for mature-aged workers looking for new skills, adding to the 12,000 new university places to meet increased demand due to COVID-19. Both of these important initiatives recognise the need for more education during economic hard times and allow universities to offer places to Australians keen to learn. This means there are new places for young and older Australians to study and improve their skills right when Australia needs them most."

Research continues to change lives

A blood test for skin cancer, an early prevention program for people with Huntington's disease and a web resource for people who, as children, were raised in out-of-home care. These are some of the latest stories that feature in videos about how Australian university research is transforming the lives of Australians and people around the world.

The videos are part of Universities Australia's award-winning #UniResearchChangesLives video campaign, which won a prestigious Mumbrella CommsCon award in 2019.

Universities Australia Chief Executive Catriona Jackson said research has never been more important. "University researchers are working around the clock to find a COVID-19 vaccine; to find better ways to treat patients, trace and track outbreaks, and better protect our front-line workers," she said recently. "University research touches every area of our lives. Australian researchers produced vaccines for cervical cancer and influenza, soft contact lenses, shatter-proof car wing mirrors, the bionic ear and hundreds of other innovations. All of these life-changing and life-saving inventions came from research conducted at Australian universities."

View all of videos in the #UniResearchChangesLives campaign on the Universities Australia website, YouTube and Keep It Clever Facebook page, Twitter profile, and Instagram page. More videos will be launched soon.

Obituary

Andrzej Stanisław Walicki

May 15, 1930 – August 20, 2020

Professor Andrzej Walicki, Professorial Fellow in the History of Ideas at the ANU between 1981 and 1986, died in his home city of Warsaw on the 20th of August, at the age of 90.

Walicki built a towering reputation in the fields of Russian and Polish history, philosophy, culture and politics, as well as the history of ideas more generally. His depth and breadth in Russian studies was such that the prominent Polish scholar of all things Russian, Professor De Lazari said of him ‘there can be no students of things Russian who would not have felt themselves to be his pupil.’

He maintained a formidable output of scholarly works over the many decades of his long life, for which he was widely respected throughout the world. He was also a perceptive commentator on current events and issues, to which he devoted a good deal of time and intellectual commitment.

Though Walicki never hesitated to point objectively to the failings of Poles, he was an ardent patriot, raised in a very patriotic family and milieu. It might seem curious, then, that he opted for Russian studies at university, just after a war in which the Soviets had twice laid waste parts of pre-war Poland, murdering many Poles and brutally deporting others to the Gulag. These developments naturally strengthened the traditional Polish hostility towards their Eastern neighbour.

The explanation may lie in the fact that his father was a pre-war professor of art history, who was arrested in 1949 and jailed for four years. Another close relative, after heroic wartime service among the young boys of the so-called ‘grey ranks’ in the Polish anti-Nazi resistance forces (*Armia Krajowa*), escaped illegally from communist Poland in that same year, and joined the US administration in West Germany, later becoming a leading figure in the delivery of anti-communist information to Poland via Radio Free Europe.

Children from families designated as ‘class enemies’ were not infrequently persecuted. For the young Walicki, with his family background, it would have been difficult to gain entry to the most desirable courses of study. Russian studies, on the other hand, tended to be undersubscribed, as it was hard for the regime to attract young Poles to those courses, despite the perceived ideological need to do so. Thus opting for Russian studies would have been an easier option for Walicki, and because politically correct, may have been a wise move for him in all the circumstances.

Be that as it may, he certainly pursued Russian studies with zest and great success, and his academic career ran smoothly. He completed a master’s degree in 1953, a doctorate in 1957 and a *habilitacja* (second doctorate, enabling the recipient to qualify for a senior teaching position) in the Institute of Philosophy at the Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. He was appointed a *docent* at the Academy in 1964, and a professor in 1972.

Shortly before General Jaruzelski imposed martial law on the entire country in December 1981, Walicki had left Poland to take up the professorial fellowship in Eugene Kamenka’s History of Ideas Unit at the ANU, which he was to hold from 1981 to 1986. Australia was a place of special significance for him. Though not someone who appeared to have any

particular interest in the occult, he told Anna and me on more than one occasion that his enthusiasm for Australia went back to a visit he'd paid to a gipsy fortune-teller who had said that he would definitely live in Australia and that this would be important for him. He sensed that the Solidarity crisis might end badly and decided he should leave Poland before that happened.

From the outset, he was enthusiastic about all aspects of Australia. He particularly appreciated the easy-going friendliness of Australians, and their egalitarian manners and values. Though he had a professorial gravitas and presence, he found first-name terms congenial. A next-door neighbour who liked to chat across the fence and had difficulty pronouncing the name 'Andrzej' informed him that he would address him as Andy. Anyone who knew Walicki would have found this comically incongruous, and so did he. But he chuckled about it heartily as he related the story, and obviously greatly enjoyed it. He placed a high value on the informal discussions with visitors from overseas that took place in the History of Ideas Unit, and again found the informality very appealing. He developed a fondness for Australian art and took a particular interest in the work of Sidney Nolan.

It was a great disappointment to him that it proved impossible for him to extend his fellowship, as he very much wished to do. He felt reluctant to return to Poland in the polarized atmosphere that prevailed there after the martial law period. Instead, he accepted a position at Notre Dame University in the USA, where he was to remain for over a decade. Following his retirement in 1999, he continued to remain in contact with Notre Dame as a highly esteemed Emeritus Professor.

The extended period Walicki spent in the Anglosphere led to the publication of many works in English which strengthened the international standing of his work. In 1998, he received the Balzan prize for his contribution to history, the most prestigious such award in Europe. He also received the Vucinich Prize for the most outstanding book in Slavic Studies from the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

His links with Polish institutions remained fully alive during this same period. In 1998 he became a full member of the Polish Academy of Sciences. In 2005, he received the Great Cross of the Order of the Rebirth of Poland. In 2015 he was given the Special Award of the Polish Minister for Culture and National Heritage.

His philosophical dialogues with the British philosopher Isaiah Berlin and the Polish émigré Nobel Prize-winner Czesław Miłosz were widely acclaimed as work of outstanding quality and significance.

Andrzej Walicki was a Polish patriot, but a discriminating and sometimes sceptical one. At an ANU seminar devoted to Solidarity in 1981, he criticised the Solidarity leadership for demanding the delivery by the state of what he judged to be extravagant economic concessions. We were concerned that such a line of argument might reduce the amount of sympathy and support Western milieus would accord to the Solidarity movement, and said so. Andrzej was at pains to demonstrate that this was not his intention. On other occasions he would again be critical of aspects of Polish patriotic sentiment. Over time, we came to realise that his criticisms were carefully considered and usually justified. He deplored any cult of victimhood, radical messianism, combative excess in internal disputes or external policies, or failure to pursue rational middle-ground objectives.

In his book *Philosophy and Romantic Nationalism: The Case of Poland* (1982) he devoted a masterly chapter entitled 'A Critic of Messianism: Cyprian Norwid' to 'the last great philosophising poet of Polish romanticism', Norwid, whose ideas were often 'in sharp conflict with [Mickiewicz's] revolutionary Messianism'. Mickiewicz is widely regarded as

Poland's greatest poet of all time. Walicki wrote that he would not seek to pronounce on which of the two was right in their controversy about messianism, but his sympathy is clearly with the less fiery patriotism of Norwid.

In less lofty discussions of rights and wrongs, he could be as stalwartly patriotic as anyone. During a discussion at St Antony's College in Oxford in 1966, out of a misplaced attribution to him of what I assumed would be the usual tendency for Soviet bloc people to defend the official ideology of their country, I made polite reference to the 'revolution' in Poland at the end of World War II.

I was aware of course that the communising changes imposed on Poland had been brought about by the Red Army, and the brutal purges conducted by the NKVD and Soviet-controlled Polish military and police units, rather than by any spontaneous local enthusiasm. But I thought that to allude to this in public might embarrass him. But he responded immediately and emphatically: 'We didn't have a revolution; we had Russians.' Again, it was the kind of candour that set Poles apart from Soviet citizens, and endeared them to Westerners.

Despite his great respect for Russian culture and intellectual traditions, Andrzej himself could on occasion be lustily patriotic and anti-Russian. Endowed with a very fine singing voice, he would often like to lead a convivial social group in a performance of martial and patriotic songs. One such, which we heard from him in Canberra (and which he would certainly have performed in Communist Poland) included the following rhyming lines:

Będzie Polska wolna, będzie Polska silna/ Powrócimy znów do Wilna.

(Poland will be free, Poland will be strong/ And we'll return to Wilno)

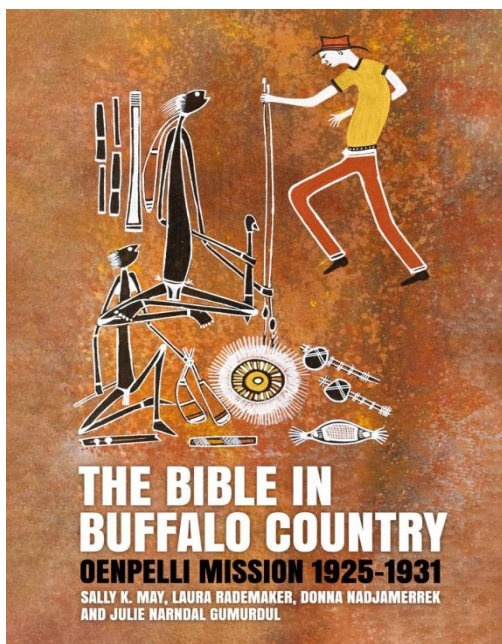
In Communist Poland, any audible references to former Polish territories like Wilno (Vilnius) or Lwów (Lviv) that had been appropriated by Stalin's forces, or to issues like the massacre of 22,000 Polish officers by the NKVD in Katyn, and other prison sites could have career-destroying consequences or worse for the speaker

Like nearly all Poles, even in the darkest of times, Andrzej could be irrepressible.

John Besemeres

The Bible in Buffalo Country: Oenpelli Mission 1925–1931

By: [Sally K. May](#) , [Laura Rademaker](#) , [Donna Nadjamerrek](#), [Julie Narndal Gumurdul](#)



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Series: [Aboriginal History Monographs](#)

Arriving in the remote Arnhem Land Aboriginal settlement of Oenpelli (Gunbalanya) in 1925, Alf and Mary Dyer aimed to bring Christ to a former buffalo shooting camp and an Aboriginal population many whites considered difficult to control. *The Bible in Buffalo Country: Oenpelli Mission 1925–1931* represents a snapshot of the tumultuous first six years of the Church Missionary Society’s mission at Oenpelli and the superintendency of Alfred Dyer between 1925 and 1931. Drawing together documentary and photographic sources with local community memory, a story emerges of miscommunication, sickness, constant logistical issues, and an Aboriginal community choosing when and how to engage newcomers to their land.

This book provides a detailed record of the primary sources of the mission, placed alongside the interpretation and insight of local traditional owners. Its contents include the historical and archaeological context of the primary source material, the vivid mission reports and correspondence, along with stunning photographs of the mission and relevant maps, and finally the oral history of Esther Manakgu, presenting Aboriginal memory of this complex era. *The Bible in Buffalo Country* emerged from community desire for access to the source documents of their own history and for their story to be known by the broader Australian public. ***

'Now is the Psychological Moment' - Earle Page and the Imagining of Australia

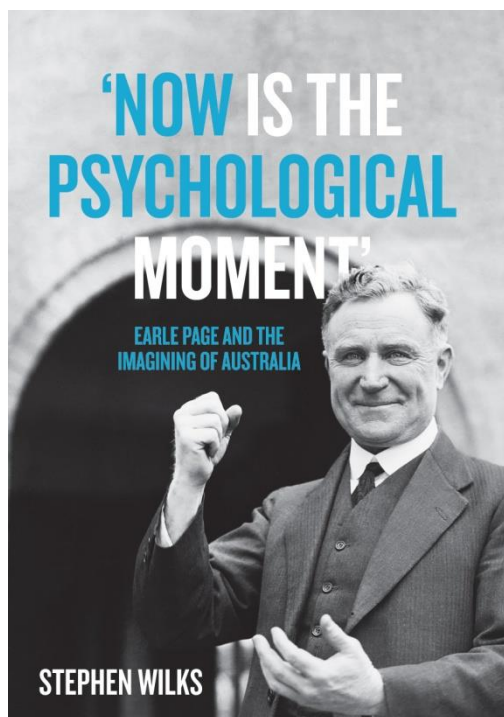
by: [Stephen Wilks](#)

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Earle Christmas Grafton Page (1880-1961) – surgeon, Country Party leader, treasurer and prime minister – was perhaps the most extraordinary visionary to hold high public office in twentieth-century Australia. Over decades, he made determined efforts to seize ‘the psychological moment’, and thereby realise his vision of a decentralised, regionalised and rationally ordered nation. Page’s unique dreaming of a very different Australia encompassed new states, hydroelectricity, economic planning, cooperative federalism and rural universities. His story casts light on the wider place in history of visions of national development. He was Australia’s most important advocate of developmentalism, the important yet little-studied stream of thought that assumes that governments can lead the nation to realise its economic potential.

His audacious synthesis of ideas delineated and stretched the Australian political imagination. Page’s rich career confirms that Australia has long inspired popular ideals of national development, but also suggests that their practical implementation was increasingly challenged during the twentieth century.

Effervescent, intelligent and somewhat eccentric, Page was one of Australia’s great optimists. Few Australian leaders who stood for so much have since been so neglected. ***

Collaboration for Impact: Lessons from the Field

by: [John Butcher](#) , [David Gilchrist](#) 



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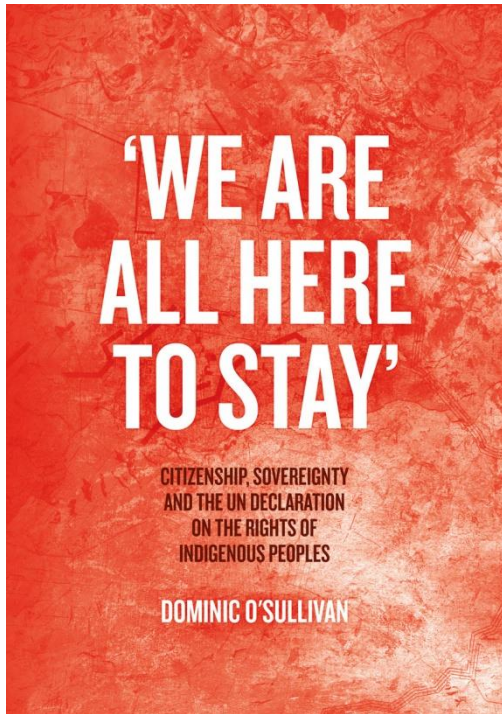
Collaboration is often seen as a palliative for the many wicked problems challenging our communities. These problems affect some of the most vulnerable and unempowered people in our community. They also carry significant implications for policy processes, programs of service and, ultimately, the budgets and resourcing of national and sub-national governments.

The road to collaboration is paved with good intentions. But, as John Butcher and David Gilchrist reveal, ‘good intentions’ are not enough to ensure well-designed, effective and sustainable collaborative action. Contemporary policy-makers and policy practitioners agree that ‘wicked’ problems in public policy require collaborative approaches, especially when those problems straddle sectoral, institutional, organisational and jurisdictional boundaries.

The authors set out to uncover the core ingredients of good collaboration practice by talking directly to the very people that are engaged in collaborative action. This book applies the insights drawn from conversations with those engaged in collaborations for social purpose—including chief executives, senior managers and frontline workers—to the collaboration challenge. Backed up by an extensive review of the collaboration literature, Butcher and Gilchrist translate their observations into concrete guidance for collaborative practice. The unique value in this book is the authors’ combination of scholarly work with practical suggestions for current and prospective collaborators. ***

‘We Are All Here to Stay’ Citizenship, Sovereignty and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

by: [Dominic O’Sullivan](#) 



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In 2007, 144 UN member states voted to adopt a Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the US were the only members to vote against it. Each eventually changed its position. This book explains why and examines what the Declaration could mean for sovereignty, citizenship and democracy in liberal societies such as these. It takes Canadian Chief Justice Lamer’s remark that ‘we are all here to stay’ to mean that indigenous peoples are ‘here to stay’ as indigenous.

The book examines indigenous and state critiques of the Declaration but argues that, ultimately, it is an instrument of significant transformative potential showing how state sovereignty need not be a power that is exercised over and above indigenous peoples. Nor is it reasonably a power that displaces indigenous nations’ authority over their own affairs. The Declaration shows how and why, and this book argues that in doing so, it supports more inclusive ways of thinking about how citizenship and democracy may work better. The book draws on the Declaration to imagine what non-colonial political relationships could look like in liberal societies.

Matters of possible interest

Human Rights Awards to celebrate human rights achievements. However, given the extraordinary circumstances of 2020 it believes a different approach is needed. This year, the commission will be showcasing the human rights heroes of 2020 in a new online campaign – and it invites all to join in. If you know a person, group, organisation or community that has contributed to human rights in Australia in 2020, the Commission wants to hear from you! Fill out its quick submission [form here](#) to say what makes them a human rights hero. Submissions close Saturday 31st October.

[Learn more here »](#)

Helen Reddy's roar lives on: Australia mourned the loss of Helen Reddy recently. The National Film and Sound Archive has published an [online tribute](#) to the legendary singer, including a live performance of her timeless classic *I am Woman*, recorded 45 years ago for Seven's *The Helen Reddy Special*. The memorial blog also includes an excerpt of Reddy's previously unreleased oral history interview, recorded exclusively for the NFSA in 2008, as well as a 1972 review of her music, by rock critic Lillian Roxon.

WHO's news links

For ANUEF members interested in news from the World Health Organisation the following updated links may be useful: **All previous situation reports are at:**
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports>

Media assets and information on COVID-19

<https://who.canto.global/v/coronavirus>

WHO Commission of inquiry on sexual abuse and exploitation

The World Health Organization has appointed Aïchatou Mindaoudou, former minister of foreign affairs and of social development of Niger, and Julienne Lusenge of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, an internationally recognized human rights activist and advocate for survivors of sexual violence in conflict, to co-chair an Independent Commission on sexual abuse and exploitation during the response to the tenth Ebola Virus Disease epidemic in the provinces of North Kivu and Ituri, the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The role of the Independent Commission will be to establish the facts, identify and support survivors, ensure that any ongoing abuse has stopped, and hold perpetrators to account.

Related links

<https://www.who.int/news/item/15-10-2020-who-appoints-co-chairs-of-independent-commission-on-sexual-misconduct-during-the-ebola-response-in-north-kivu-and-ituri-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo>

<https://www.who.int/news/item/29-09-2020-who-to-investigate-allegations-of-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-in-ebola-response-in-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo>

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/ebola/drc-2019>

<https://www.who.int/about/ethics/sexual-exploitation-abuse>

ANU's 75th anniversary plans

The Australian National University is gearing up to mark the 75th anniversary of its founding, which takes place on 1 August, 2021. A new project called ANU75 is being launched to 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.

Diary Dates face-to-face in abeyance but occasional on-line events

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

4 Nov, Wednesday, 12:30 p. m. via Zoom. Ian Keen, "Foragers or farmers? *Dark Emu* and the debate over Aboriginal agriculture." This talk critically examines the argument of Bruce Pascoe's book *Dark Emu*, which claims that, at least in some regions, Aboriginal people were farming at the time of the British colonisation of Australia. Does the available evidence support this claim? Ian Keen will Zoom this talk from home. You can download Zoom for free. We will provide the link closer to the date.

Meet the author

While all previously scheduled Meet-the-Author events have been cancelled in the present COVID-19 emergency, some virtual events will take place.

Administration

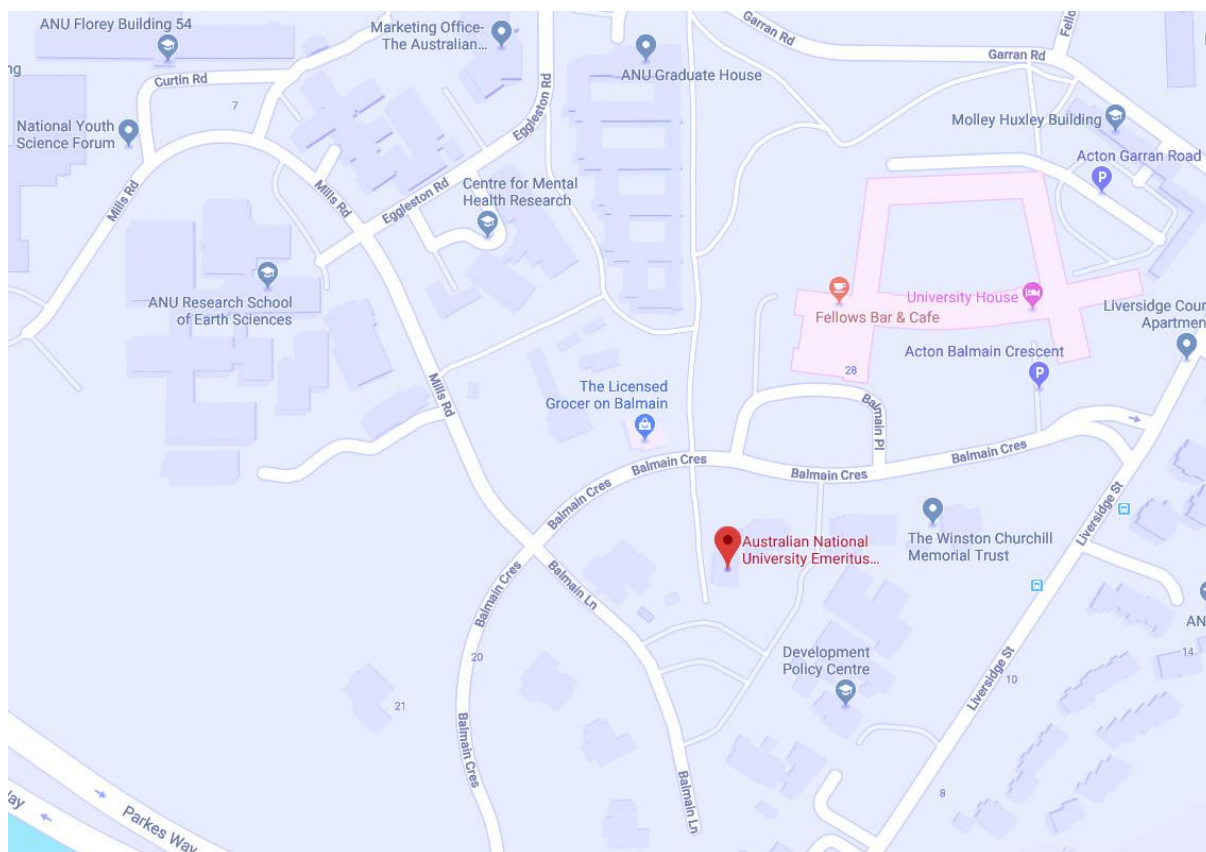
Arrangements for ANUEF room bookings

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 November, 2020