

THE ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
IN AUSTRALIA

ANNUAL REPORT

1971-72

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
IN AUSTRALIA

for the year

1971-72

CANBERRA

Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia

1972

THE ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
IN AUSTRALIA

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ORIGINS OF THE ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Academy came into existence as a result of decisions of the Social Science Research Council of Australia at its Annual General Meeting on 11 November, 1970. The proposal that the Council change its name to *Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia* and that its members take the title of Fellows was approved by the Registrar of Companies and Incorporated Associations in the Australian Capital Territory on 7 July, 1971. Like the Council the Academy is a non-profit organisation, and its functions remain unchanged.

The former Council owed its origin to the initiative of a group of social scientists in 1942¹. The archives of the Australian National Research Council, now in the National Library of Australia in Canberra, show that several social scientists who were members of the Committee on National Morale appointed by the Prime Minister, Mr. J. W. Curtin, took the first steps to set up a national body for research in the social sciences. They held informal talks with the Executive Committee of the Australian National Research Council on the possibility of its being the midwife for the new baby. This was a logical request since the A.N.R.C. had long been recognised as the national body for scientific research in Australia; unlike the Australian Academy of Science to which it gave place in 1954 it embraced the social as well as the natural sciences.²

As a result of these discussions the A.N.R.C. appointed a "Committee to Report" on the proposal, under the chairmanship of Professor R. C. Mills. The Committee met on 21 November, 1942 and prepared a report recommending the establishment of an Australian Social Science Council. It pointed to the need for stimulating and planning research, and to the existence of such bodies in other countries. As a result of this report, and further discussions early in 1943, it was agreed that the new body should begin as the Provisional Social Science Research Committee of the Australian National Research Council. By this time Professor Mills had been appointed Chairman of the Aus-

1. See *The Social Science Research Council of Australia 1942-1952*, prepared at the request of the Council by K. S. Cunningham and published by that body in 1967.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

tralian Universities Commission recently established by the Commonwealth Government; although he accepted appointment to the Provisional Committee he no longer took a leading role. In April, 1943 the parent body invited fifteen social scientists to join the Committee and appointed Dr. K. S. Cunningham (Director of the Australian Council for Educational Research) as Chairman, with Professor E. R. Walker as Secretary. The Committee also had power to co-opt additional members. Subsequently Dr. Cunningham was elected as Chairman and the Committee worked under his leadership until it became an autonomous Council some nine years later.

The first meeting of the Provisional Committee was held in the headquarters of the Australian Council for Educational Research, Melbourne, on 31 August - 1 September, 1943. The terms of its charter provided that it could become an independent body on its own initiative by giving six months' notice; it was responsible for its own programme of activities and controlled its own membership. Its sole obligation to its parent body was to submit each year a report on its activities. In November, 1944 after consultation it was agreed to drop the adjective "provisional" from the title and to become a special committee of the Australian National Research Council.³

For the first few years the Social Science Research Committee had a somewhat precarious life since it had no assured financial resources. The initial meeting in August 1943, and several subsequent meetings, were made possible by a grant from the Australian Council for Educational Research from a sum of money which the Carnegie Corporation of New York had placed at its disposal for such purposes. This sum was exhausted by 1946. The Australian National Research Council also provided a small subsidy to meet clerical and administrative expenses. In 1947 the Minister for Post-War Reconstruction invited the Committee to act as the Unesco National Co-operating Body for the Social Sciences and this solved the problem of expenses for annual meetings. In spite of financial difficulties the Committee sponsored the publication of *Australian Social Science Abstracts*, eighteen numbers of which appeared between March 1946 and November 1954. The financial problems were not solved until 1953 from which date the Commonwealth Government provided an annual grant, primarily to meet administration costs. In the same year the Carnegie Corporation of

3. See *Social Science Research in Australia*, A.N.R.C., Science House, Sydney, 1945.

New York awarded a grant of \$8,000 a year for five years to support an approved research programme.

By 1951 there was a growing feeling that the time had come for the Committee to become an independent body. At the annual meeting in March 1951 a sub-committee was appointed to report on the question of re-defining the nature and functions of the Committee, and its relations with the Australian National Research Council. The next meeting in February 1952 resolved in favour of an autonomous Council, and set up a sub-committee to draft a constitution. Since this development had been contemplated from the outset the decision was accepted by the Australian National Research Council which in March 1952 also confirmed the appointment of Sir Douglas Copland as Chairman and Mr. W. D. Borrie as Secretary. The draft constitution was approved at a meeting on 21 August, 1952, and all members of the former Committee were invited to accept membership of the new Social Science Research Council of Australia. Its first meeting was held a year later on 13 August, 1953; the membership of the Council in May 1953 numbered forty-four.

For several years after it achieved its new status the Council operated without any redefinition of its functions and constitution. However, the grant of a royal charter to the Australian Academy of Science in 1954 was followed by proposals to set up either an Academy or a Council of the Humanities. This caused the Council in June 1955 to consider the matter of its own name and constitution. A committee under the chairmanship of Professor Julius Stone recommended in October 1955 that the Council "(a) should become an incorporated body; (b) should proceed by petition to seek a Royal Charter, and to request that existing members should be incorporated as *Fellows*; (c) after incorporation close attention should be given to the formation of a wider grade of *Associate* or *Member*; (d) that the adoption of the name of *Academy* might be considered in due course in the light of the establishment of the Australian Humanities Research Council and its possible association with the S.S.R.C." The Executive Committee agreed in principle with the first three proposals, and undertook to discuss the fourth with the founders of the new body being planned to represent scholars in the humanities.

As a result Council resolved in May 1956 that it "should seek incorporation under that body of Australian law most appropriate to the Council", and that "the question of seeking a royal charter should be

considered at the first general meeting after incorporation". In June 1957 the Council became an incorporated association under the law of the Australian Capital Territory. No action was taken at the annual general meeting in June 1958 to consider seeking a royal charter in accordance with the resolution of May 1956. The matter was either ignored or forgotten for another ten years, in short until the Australian Humanities Research Council announced its intention of seeking the status of an Academy by royal charter. As a result there was a revival of interest in the subject and this was further stimulated by the grant of a royal charter (June 1970) to the Australian Academy of the Humanities. On 11 November, 1970 Council adopted a recommendation of the Executive Committee that the name Social Science Research Council of Australia be changed to *Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia* and that its members take the title of Fellows. These proposals were approved by the Registrar of Companies and Incorporated Associations in the Australian Capital Territory on 7 July, 1971.

Functions of the Academy

As mentioned above the functions of the Academy remained unchanged when the new title was adopted. These functions were defined as below when incorporation was approved in June, 1957:

- (i) to encourage the advancement of the social sciences in Australia;
- (ii) to act as a co-ordinating group for the promotion of research and teaching in the social sciences;
- (iii) to foster research and to subsidise the publication of studies in the social sciences;
- (iv) to encourage and assist in the formation of other national associations or institutions for the promotion of the social sciences or any branch of them;
- (v) to act as the Australian national member of international organisations connected with social sciences; and
- (vi) to act as consultant and adviser in regard to the social sciences.

From 1961 the *Rules of the Social Science Research Council* were printed as a booklet, the last edition being printed in 1969. *The Rules of the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia* are available in cyclo-styled form and a copy is sent to all Fellows upon their election to the

Academy. It is intended that the Rules should be printed in 1973 after they have been scrutinised at the Annual General Meeting in November, 1972 with a view to possible amendments.

Support and Activities

Since 1953 the Commonwealth Government has provided an annual grant which has, however, been restricted to meeting (i) administrative expenses, (ii) travel assistance for social scientists, (iii) subsidies to learned journals, (iv) assistance for publication of manuscripts. The initial grant for \$3,500 remained unchanged until 1959, and has increased slowly to \$23,000 in 1971-72.

Such a small subsidy clearly left no surplus to undertake research projects and funds had to be sought elsewhere. Over the years 1953 to 1958 a grant of \$40,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York made it possible to assist individual scholars to a much greater extent. It also enabled the Council itself to plan and finance major research projects. The first of these by Norman MacKenzie resulted in the only comprehensive study of the place of women in our own society (*Women in Australia*, Cheshire, Melbourne, 1962). It was followed by an expert study on *Taxation in Australia: Agenda for Reform* (M.U.P. 1964) by R. I. Downing, H. W. Arndt, A. H. Boxer and R. L. Mathews. It is pleasing to record that the next sponsor for a major co-operative project was an Australian educational foundation. The study of *Aborigines in Australian Society* began in 1964 with C. D. Rowley as director, the bulk of the cost (\$105,000) being met by the Myer Foundation (\$68,000) and the Sydney Myer Trust (\$10,000). Nine volumes of the series have been published, and five more are in preparation (see pages 11-12).

As the Aborigines Project neared its conclusion it was decided (November, 1966) that the next major project should be a study of *Immigrants in Australia*. For this study naturally enough the main sponsor has been the Commonwealth Department of Immigration (\$50,000), but good support has also come from the Reserve Bank of Australia, the Broken Hill Pty Co. Ltd, and some of the major oil companies (see pages 12-15).

Apart from major research projects the Academy continues to subsidise scholarly journals and the publication of research by social scientists; it also provides financial assistance for the organisation of

specialised conferences and seminars. For some years past research grants to individual scholars have been confined to travel grants to those undertaking research in the countries of South East Asia and the Pacific; this policy seems the more appropriate since the establishment of the Australian Research Grants Committee in 1965. This body makes grants to individual or group projects but does not normally provide for travel outside Australia.

A new development which is increasing in significance is the recent collaboration with the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Australian Academy of Science in promoting studies on matters of national and international importance. The first venture was the joint organisation in 1971 of a Symposium on the Murray River Waters which brought together scholars in the humanities as well as in the natural and social sciences (see page 22). The papers presented are being prepared for publication. Late in 1971 the three Academies agreed to co-operate in planning a major investigation of a problem in environmental control. A Consultative Committee of the three Academies has been set up to ensure regular consultation, with a Project Committee to plan and carry out the joint project (see pages 22-23).

In financing research projects the Academy has to look to outside sources such as foundations, statutory bodies and business firms. Its success in this field has been helped by the decision of the Commonwealth Government in August 1964 to grant exemption from income tax on gifts to the Academy for research purposes. However donations for other important activities, for example a seminar on mathematics for social scientists, would not qualify for such a concession. The Academy is therefore seeking from the Commonwealth the privilege (enjoyed by many other educational and research institutions) that all donations should be eligible as income tax deductions.

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MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

The Aborigines Project. In June 1970 an agreement was made with the Australian National University Press for the publication of some dozen or so volumes in a series entitled *Aborigines in Australian Society*. A subsidy of \$4,000 was paid towards the publication of the series and the authors generously agreed to waive claims to royalties on the first printing, and the first five volumes appeared late in 1970; a further two volumes were published in September, 1971. The books so far published are:

- (1) F. Lancaster Jones: *The Structure and Growth of Australia's Aboriginal Population*;
- (2) R. Taft, J. L. M. Dawson and P. H. Beasley: *Attitudes and Social Conditions*;
- (3) J. P. M. Long: *Aboriginal Settlements*;
- (4) C. D. Rowley: *The Destruction of Aboriginal Society*;
- (5) H. P. Schapper: *Aboriginal Advancement to Integration*;
- (6) C. D. Rowley: *Outcasts in White Australia*;
- (7) C. D. Rowley: *The Remote Aborigines*.

The Academy wishes to record its thanks to the Council for Aboriginal Affairs for a subsidy of \$2,000 towards the publication of the second and third volumes by Professor Rowley, and for the expert advice and assistance that it has received in connection with the series. The volumes already published have been very favourably received by the reviewers and the public and are making a definite impact upon public opinion. The series is also beginning to have a considerable

influence on public policy in this area. Three further studies are at present with the Press for publication; these are:

Dr. P. M. Moodie: *Aboriginal Health*;

Dr. Fay Gale: *Urban Aborigines*;

F. L. Jones and L. Broom: *Papers on Aboriginal Population*.

Manuscripts by Hazel Smith and Ellen Biddle on *Aborigines in the Brisbane Metropolitan Area*, by Elizabeth Eggleston and Colin Tatz on *Aborigines and the Law*, and by Frank Stevens on *Aboriginal Labour in the Northern Territory Pastoral Industry* are expected in the near future. The Academy wishes to thank Miss Alma Hartshorn of the University of Queensland for her careful revision of the study by Hazel Smith whose death in 1970 delayed the completion of this particular project.

The Immigration Project. This project began late in 1967 as a five-year study aimed at assessing the contribution made by immigrants to the Australian community since World War II, and studying the problems associated with this large-scale influx of people. From the outset the Project had the warm support of the Department of Immigration and its Secretary, Sir Peter Heydon. Sir Peter's sudden death in May, 1971 meant the loss of a warm friend and supporter, but no diminution in the interest and backing of the Department. Mr. R. E. Armstrong, the new Secretary of the Department, is equally interested in supporting the Project and in bringing it to a successful conclusion. The death of Dr. Alex Hunter in May 1971 was also a matter of keen regret to all concerned with the Project; as a member of the original Project Committee he played an important part in getting it launched and in raising the necessary funds.

The funds devoted to the project now exceed \$135,000 without taking into account the services of the two honorary directors, Professor R. T. Appleyard and Dr. C. A. Price, whose salaries are paid by the University of Western Australia and the Australian National University respectively. In addition the Department of Demography in the Australian National University is contributing directly to the project through its research programme. As research fellows in that department Dr. I. H. Burnley and Dr. E. F. Kunz are engaged respectively on studies of immigrants in Australian cities and displaced persons in Australia. In terms of financial support to the project the main contributions have been:

Commonwealth Department of Immigration	\$50,000
Australian Research Grants Committee	\$18,544
Reserve Bank of Australia	\$15,000
Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd.	\$15,000
The Myer Foundation	\$7,850
Shell Company of Australia Ltd.	\$5,000
British Petroleum Company of Australia Ltd.	\$2,500
Parkes Developments Pty. Ltd.	\$1,000
H. C. Sleigh Ltd.	\$500
Esso Standard Oil (Australia) Ltd.	\$250
Social Science Research Council of Australia	\$18,900

In addition Professor A. F. Davies (University of Melbourne) and Professors P. J. Fensham and R. Taft (Monash University) have received grants from the Australian Research Grants Committee for their studies as part of the total project.

It appears that sufficient funds are available to bring the project to a successful conclusion. It may be necessary to seek further money to subsidise publication and to carry out a final over-all economic analysis. Some saving on costs may be possible owing to the fact that Mr. J. J. Quilkey, the Academy Research Fellow engaged on a study of *Immigrants in the Automobile Industry*, accepted a lectureship at La Trobe University as from 1 February, 1972. Mr. Quilkey will carry on this investigation on a part-time basis but it is probable that most of the savings on his salary will be absorbed by the expenses of the project, which are greater than was expected. Mrs. M. Salter's appointment as Research Fellow will come to an end in July, 1972. The Academy has approved an additional grant of \$300 to assist her in completing her study of *Immigrants and the Architectural Profession*. Grants approved under the project are shown on page 14.

As the Immigration Project moves into its closing stages the Project Committee has given increasing attention to the matter of publication. An Editorial Committee consisting of Professor W. D. Borrie (chairman), Professor R. T. Appleyard, Dr. C. A. Price and the Secretary, has been set up to recommend studies for publication. In July, 1971 the Academy entered into an agreement with the Australian National University Press to publish approved manuscripts in a series entitled *Immigrants in Australia*. The terms of the agreement are very similar to those adopted for the Aborigines Series; for studies subsidised by the

IMMIGRATION RESEARCH PROJECT

<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Grants Approved</i> \$	<i>Grants paid to</i> 30/6/72 \$
Professor H. R. Edwards, Macquarie University.	Survey of Consumer Finances.	4,000	4,000
Professor S. B. Hammond, University of Melbourne.	Second Generation Migrants in Melbourne.	2,500	2,500
Professor R. F. Henderson, University of Melbourne.	Survey of Living Conditions in Melbourne.	4,000	4,000
Dr. Ruth Johnston, University of Western Australia.	Polish, German and British Children in Perth.	3,762	3,762
Professor Jean Martin, La Trobe University.	Displaced Persons' Organisations.	1,500	1,500
Mrs. Vera Sauran, University of New South Wales.	Australian Attitudes towards Migrant Peoples.	240	240
Professor R. Taft, Monash University.	Jewish Displaced Persons in Melbourne.	1,300	1,300
Professor W. F. Connell, University of Sydney.	Survey of Adolescents in Sydney.	6,000	6,000
Professor P. J. Fensham and Professor R. Taft.	Migrant School Children in Melbourne.	6,000	6,000
Mrs. E. Isaacs, Sydney.	Greek School Children in Redfern.	7,650	7,650
Dr. A. Stoller and Dr. J. Krupinski, Melbourne.	Mental Health of Displaced Persons.	4,500	4,500
Mrs. M. Salter, Academy Research Fellow.	Professional Immigrant Manpower in Australia.	27,000	25,685
Dr. A. G. Doczy, University of Newcastle.	Adjustment of non-British School Children in Australian Schools.	1,500	1,500
Dr. P. R. Wilson, University of Queensland.	Political Attitudes of Immigrants in Brisbane.	2,000	2,000
*Mr. J. J. Quilkey, La Trobe University.	Research Fellow for Industry Study.	29,000	19,705
†Mr. J. J. Nightingale, University of New South Wales.	Research Assistant Economic Studies.	1,389	1,389
Miss S. Lindsay Thompson, Canberra.	Returned Italian Migrants.	1,000	1,000
Dr. E. H. Cole, University of Sydney.	Italian Adolescents in Sydney.	1,575	1,575
Mrs. R. Unikowski, Myer Foundation Grant.	The Ethnic Spirit.	7,850	7,850
		<hr/> \$112,676	<hr/> \$102,156

* Fellowship terminated on 31/1/1972 on accepting appointment at La Trobe University; project continues on part-time basis.

† It should be noted that the cost of Mr. Nightingale's appointment has been mainly met by grants from the Australian Research Grants Committee. The sum of \$1,389 includes \$420 paid to Macquarie University for computer data.

Academy authors are asked to waive payment of royalties on the first printing and to assign the copyright to the Academy. The Editorial Committee expects to publish some twelve to fifteen volumes in the series over the next few years. The first two volumes by Dr. Ruth Johnston (*Future Australians*) and Professor Jean Martin (*Community and Identity*) are expected later in 1972.

In addition to the books in the series the results of many studies are being published as articles in journals. In each case the Academy purchases reprints of these articles for binding within uniformly designed covers to form a series of *Studies on Post War Immigration*. These reprints are available for purchase, and in some cases for free distribution. The series to 30 June, 1972 comprises:

- No. 1 Migrants – A study based on the Survey of Living Conditions in Melbourne 1966 (a chapter of the book *People in Poverty*) Jean McCaughey
- No. 2 The Current Status of Former Jewish Refugees in Melbourne (*Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, April 1970) Ronald Taft and John Goldlust
- No. 3 National Background and Choice of Tertiary Education in Victoria (*International Migration*, August 1971) R. Taft, Patricia Strong and P. J. Fensham
- No. 4 Prejudice in the Professions (chapter of the book *Racism: The Australian Experience*, ed. Frank Stevens, 1971) Moir Salter

Women in Australia. The original edition by Norman MacKenzie (see page 9) has been out of print since 1966. A request for a new revised edition was made in 1967 and, by arrangement with Mr. MacKenzie this was undertaken by Professor S. Encel. The new edition by Encel, MacKenzie and Tebbutt, *Women and Society: an Australian Study*, is expected to be published late in 1972 by F. W. Cheshire of Melbourne.

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH GRANTS

For some years past the Academy has ceased to invite applications for research grants from scholars in the social sciences except in two special cases. These special cases are: (a) projects that would contribute to a major research project sponsored by the Academy itself; (b) those that are related to the countries of South East Asia and the Pacific. The latter are described in more detail in the next section of the Report.

Since the Australian Research Grants Committee was established in 1965 the Academy has not felt the same need to support research workers throughout the social sciences. Consequently it has confined its grants to the two categories mentioned above. It will be noted that many of the studies embraced within the Immigration Project have been supported by research grants. The intention is to concentrate awards on one major programme rather than scatter them widely over the whole range of the social sciences. The Academy might revert to its former policy if circumstances were to change.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC RESEARCH TRAVEL GRANTS

These travel grants (formerly known as South-East Asian Research Travel Grants) constitute the other main exception to the general policy with regard to research awards. These grants were introduced in 1965 so that Australian scholars might be encouraged to undertake research in those countries which will inevitably be linked with the future of Australia. The Academy felt a particular responsibility to assist research in these areas, because before World War II they had been neglected or largely ignored.

The purpose of these grants is primarily to supplement funds which a research worker is able to obtain from other sources, including his own university or institution. Frequently a scholar is able to obtain some research funds from his own institution but is unable to meet the cost of travel to carry out field-work, or to use the resources of overseas libraries. The research grants awarded by the Australian Research Grants Committee do not always provide for these costs; hence these grants are intended as a contribution towards travel and living costs overseas.

During the last few years the scope of the scheme has been widened. Scholars may now apply for grants not only to visit the countries of South East Asia, but also the countries of the South Pacific including New Guinea. However the grants are not available for research work in the Northern Territory.

Most of these awards are used during the Australian summer vacation (from November to February), and the maximum period for which a grant is made is four months. The maximum value of the award has remained unchanged at \$1,200.

TRAVEL GRANTS PAID IN 1971-72

<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Research Project</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i> \$
Dr. D. Devahuti, University of Queensland	India and Ancient Borneo	750
Mr. J. B. Hardaker, University of New England	Agricultural Development in Tonga	550
Professor C. Jayawardena, Macquarie University.	Kinship and Local Organisation, Sumatra	200
Mr. R. A. Labouchere, Australian National University	To study at National Taiwan University	400
Dr R. M. McSwain, University of Queensland	Study of Timorese Women	700
Dr. P. B. Mayer, University of Adelaide	Study of Two Indian Towns	750
Professor K. T. Sutton, University of Queensland	Australian-Asian Trade Law Relations	750
Professor J. S. Western, University of Queensland	Social Change in central area of Singapore	400
Dr. J. M. R. Young, University of Adelaide	Social Change in Lau	500
		<hr/> \$5,000

TRAVEL GRANTS AWARDED IN 1971-72

<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Research Project</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i> \$
Dr. P. P. Courtenay, James Cook University	Plantation Agriculture in Malaya and N. Sumatra	450
Professor C. Jayawardena, Macquarie University	Kinship and Local Organisation, Sumatra	200
Dr. P. A. Krinks, Macquarie University	Land Settlement in N. Sumatra	100
Mr. R. A. Labouchere, Australian National University	To study at National Taiwan University	800
Dr. S. N. Mukherjee, University of Sydney	Class Caste and Politics in Calcutta 1815-1838	700
Dr. J. Raj, University of Queensland	Social Change in N. India 1870-1900	350
Dr. Kyoko Sheridan, University of Adelaide	Growth of the Firm and Management in Japan	700
Professor D. P. Singhal, University of Queensland	Patterns of Power Politics in Southern Asia	400
Dr. L. Sternstein, Australian National University	Bangkok 1970	400
Dr. D. J. Tugby, University of Queensland	The Green Revolution in Upper Mandailing, Sumatra	400
Professor J. S. Western, University of Queensland	Social Change in central area of Singapore	400
Dr. J. M. R. Young, University of Adelaide	Social Change in Lau	500
		<hr/> \$5,400

SUBSIDIES TO PUBLICATIONS

The policy of subsidising scholarly journals, especially in their early years, has been in operation for at least twenty years past. A survey of the views of members carried out in 1967 showed that a great majority were in favour of this use of resources; most members would be happy to see an increased allocation for this purpose. In making these grants the Executive Committee looks carefully at the financial management of the journal in question to see whether all reasonable efforts have been made to achieve financial stability. It is gratifying to find that the majority of the journals published in the social sciences in Australia have at some period received such assistance. The grants have normally been made over a period of three years by which time the journal is generally well established.

Assistance is also given to the publication of scholarly research, especially for projects sponsored by the Academy. In the current year the Academy has made a grant of \$900 towards the cost of Dr. Ruth Johnston's study *Future Australians* which has been carried out as part of the Immigration Project. A grant of \$300 has also been made to Mr. N. L. McKellar to assist him in preparing for publication a *History of the Australian United Steam Navigation Company*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Although there have been many requests to continue this work there have not been sufficient resources to carry it on. Three volumes of the *Bibliography of Research in the Social Sciences in Australia* have been published between 1958 and 1966. The last of these, covering the period 1960-63, was published by the Australian National University Press. This, and the two earlier volumes which cover the periods 1954-57 and 1957-60, are still in print and copies may be obtained from the Academy.

The Academy recognises that it is important that bibliographies of published work continue to be made available, even though its own resources make it impossible for it to undertake the compilation. Fortunately the National Library of Australia regularly produces bibliographies of published work in the social sciences, as in other areas of research, and these provide a pretty complete coverage. In addition the Commonwealth Department of Education and Science has an

interest in the production of a record of work in progress in the social sciences. Co-operation between these three bodies could produce bibliographies to include not only work published in Australia but also publications on Australian topics overseas; it could also be extended to cover work in progress in Australia.

With this in mind an agreement was reached with the National Library in November 1968 to a proposal for the joint appointment of a bibliographer/information officer who would work under the direction of the Academy for the benefit of both bodies. Down to the present, however, the Academy has received no funds for this purpose and no progress has been made with the proposal. The Academy should keep the idea alive for future action as requests are continually being received for bibliographies for the period since 1963.

MEMBERSHIP

The Rules of the Academy state that "persons who are deemed to have achieved distinction in one or more branches of the social sciences may be elected as Fellows of the Academy if (i) they are nominated by one Fellow and seconded by two other Fellows and (ii) they are recommended by the Membership Committee after investigation of their eligibility and (iii) they receive the support of a majority of the Fellows for the time being at a postal ballot".

In August 1971 eight new Fellows were elected to the Academy. These were Professor G. C. Harcourt (University of Adelaide), Professor J. E. Isaac (Monash University), Professor Jean I. Martin (La Trobe University), Professor D. P. O'Connell (University of Adelaide), Professor J. R. Poynter (University of Melbourne), Dr. T. H. R. Rigby (Australian National University), Professor D. Spearritt (University of Sydney) and Professor R. G. Ward (Australian National University).

In the course of the year 1971-72 Dr. Norma R. McArthur (1964) and Mr. J. N. Lewis (1970) resigned their Fellowships. Mr. Lewis has accepted a position in London with the International Wool Secretariat and felt that it would not be possible to play a useful part in the work of the Academy. Several other members have transferred to the category of Overseas Fellows. Professor C. P. FitzGerald will be living in Italy for the next few years; Professor A. L. Epstein has

accepted the Chair of Social Anthropology at the University of Sussex, and Professor D. P. O'Connell has taken up residence at All Souls' College, Oxford, as Chichele Professor of Public International Law.

At the end of June, 1972 the membership of the Academy stood at 101 of whom four were Honorary Fellows and seven Overseas Fellows. At the Annual General Meeting in November 1971 it was agreed that the Academy might elect up to twelve new Fellows in 1972. It was judged desirable to increase the number both because of the great expansion in the social sciences and also to give more opportunity for the election of younger scholars who have made their mark. At the same meeting it was agreed to increase the annual subscription for Fellows to \$25 per annum; Overseas Fellows will continue to pay half this rate.

RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Stimulation of Research in the Social Sciences. The Academy, like the former Council, regards its main function as the promotion of research; in particular to draw attention to neglected areas and to initiate or encourage the study of problems of national importance. The *Enquiry into the Problems of conducting Research in the Social Sciences in Australian Universities* carried out during 1967-68 by Professor R. T. Appleyard at the request of the Academy resulted in a report in November 1968 recommending the appointment of a full-time director with a small supporting staff. It was abundantly clear that the Academy could not effectively discharge its main functions while its permanent staff consisted of a Secretary and Assistant Secretary both on a part-time basis. The report of the Appleyard Committee was warmly adopted, but to date the Commonwealth Government has not provided the additional funds needed to appoint a full-time Executive Director. Another approach was made to the Department of Education and Science in April 1972; whether this has been successful will be known when the Commonwealth Treasurer presents his Budget on 15 August, 1972.

The stimulation of research, however, requires not only an enlargement of the secretariat but more active participation by the Fellows of the Academy in its research activities. On the initiative of the President, Professor R. I. Downing, the Council resolved in November, 1970 that its members be grouped into four *Research Panels*. The main function of these panels is to put forward proposals for research projects, to

arrange them in order of priority, and to suggest appropriate persons to carry them out. The proposals from the Research Panels will then come to the Academy for consideration. The provision of funds for various projects can be sought in various ways; the Academy may approach appropriate government departments, statutory bodies, educational foundations and business firms. In other instances it can support applications to the Australian Research Grants Committee.

The composition of the four *Research Panels* is:

Panel A: Anthropology, Demography, Geography and Sociology;

Panel B: Economics, Business Administration and Economic History;

Panel C: History, Law, Philosophy and Political Science;

Panel D: Education and Psychology.

The other main function of the Research Panels is to make nominations for the election of new Fellows to the Academy. The Panel Committees then have the responsibility of making recommendations to the Membership Committee giving an order of priority and a *curriculum vitae* for each nominee. Those recommended for election then submit their names to a ballot of all the Fellows.

The membership of the various *Panel Committees* for 1972 is as follows:

Panel A: Professor P. Scott (chairman), Professors R. M. Berndt, W. D. Borrie, W. R. Geddes and J. Zubrzycki;

Panel B: Professor H. W. Arndt (chairman), Professors H. Burton (*ex officio*), S. J. Butlin, R. I. Downing (*ex officio*), R. C. Gates, F. H. G. Gruen, K. J. Hancock and R. F. Henderson;

Panel C: Professor J. D. B. Miller (chairman), Professor B. D. Beddie (*ex officio*), Mr. S. I. Benn, Professors J. D. Legge, H. Mayer, J. R. Poynter, and K. O. Shatwell;

Panel D: Professor W. F. Connell (chairman), Professors R. A. Champion, N. T. Feather, C. A. Gibb, W. M. O'Neil, D. Spearritt, J. P. Sutcliffe, and R. Taft.

Selection of Next Major Research Project. The Research Panels met on Tuesday, 9 November 1971 and discussed various projects which had been canvassed earlier by their Panel Committees; these were reported to the Academy at its meeting on the following day for

discussion and decision. After long and lively discussion the Academy resolved to co-operate with the Australian Academy of Science and the Australian Academy of the Humanities in carrying out a major environmental study; it also agreed that the Botany Bay area of New South Wales should be selected as an area of intensive study since it presented in microcosm most of the major pollution problems of the present day (*see* also next section).

COLLABORATION WITH SISTER ACADEMIES

The most significant recent development has been the growing co-operation with the Australian Academy of Science and the Australian Academy of the Humanities to study problems of urgent national importance. The joint *Symposium on the Murray River Waters* in 1971 was described in detail in the last Annual Report (pp. 22-23); it only remains (in July 1972) to complete the editing and publication of the papers.

Encouraged by this success the three Academies through their Consultative Committee went on to consider a much more ambitious project. The Murray Waters Symposium was itself mainly a study of pollution and the changes in the environment brought about by Man, and especially by European settlement. The main problem of the Murray system, however, is water pollution. Urban and suburban areas round Botany Bay provide striking illustrations of air, noise and water pollution, and of continual encroachment upon the countryside and wild life. It is thought that a thorough study of the Botany Bay area and its problems will require funds of the order of \$500,000 to \$600,000 and that a joint attack is more likely to be effective. This is so not only because of the funds required but because the problems themselves require the skills of humanists, social scientists, natural scientists and engineers for their elucidation and solution.

The Consultative Committee met on 21 April 1972 and appointed a Project Committee to carry out the detailed planning. The membership of the Committee is:

From the Australian Academy of Science: Professor F. J. Fenner, Dr. M. F. Day, Professor H. R. Vallentine, and Professor R. J. Walsh;

From the Australian Academy of the Humanities: Professor J. A. Passmore, Professor D. J. Mulvaney, and Dr. F. B. Smith;

From the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia: Professor N. G. Butlin, Mr. L. Peres, Professor J. D. Pitchford, and Professor A. J. Rose.

The Project Committee held its first formal meeting on 7 July 1972 and began the detailed planning of the project. Sub-committees have begun work and seminars are being planned. Meanwhile Professor Sir Rutherford Robertson has taken steps to obtain the support of the Ministers for the Environment both for New South Wales and for the Commonwealth. He has also initiated moves to obtain the necessary funds from governments, educational foundations and other sources.

The Consultative Committee is also continuing its efforts, referred to in last year's Report (p. 22) to obtain relief for scholarly journals from the adverse effects of the withdrawal of postal concessions and of the book bounty. It is also considering ways in which Australian-Canadian academic exchanges may be promoted. The Australian-American Educational Foundation gives valuable assistance to exchanges with the United States; we could derive similar benefits from increased communication with our Canadian colleagues.

OTHER ACADEMY ACTIVITIES

Indian Council of Social Science Research. The Indian Council has been keen to establish contacts with our Academy and the President had received a warm invitation to visit India for this purpose between December 1971 and February 1972. Professor Downing had planned to do this on his way to London last December but this was prevented by the outbreak of war between India and Pakistan. Fortunately Professor G. H. Lawton, a member of our Executive Committee, was visiting India over this period as a Leverhulme Fellow and was able to make numerous contacts with members of the I.C.S.S.R. in various centres in India although visits to New Delhi were restricted. His report has been received with interest by the Academy, and it is hoped that contacts will grow from this initial visit.

Committee on Mathematics in the Social Sciences. This Committee set up in 1969 continues to be very active. Although much of its work has been concerned with the organisation of *Seminars in Mathematics for Social Scientists* it is also pursuing other more fundamental ways of improving the mathematical training of social scientists. The work of the Seminars is largely remedial; it is essential that better provision for

mathematical training of social scientists should be made in the universities. An application has been made to the Australian Research Grants Committee for a grant to study the provision for teaching mathematics to social science students. This is a necessary first step before proposals can be made to improve the situation. In addition social scientists and mathematicians throughout the universities have been invited to provide examples of mathematical applications to social science problems. It is hoped that it will be possible to publish these for the benefit of both teachers and students.

Seminars in Mathematics for Social Scientists. The second Seminar was held in the Australian National University between 17 January and 11 February, 1972, and was even more successful than the first. The 68 participants (cf. 38 in 1971) included 44 from Australian universities, 20 overseas students (mainly Asians) enrolled for Masters' degrees, and four from the Commonwealth Public Service and statutory bodies. As in 1971 the members of the Seminar were divided into two groups according to the degree of their mathematical knowledge. A survey late in 1971 of those who attended the first Seminar showed that they had derived great benefit from the intensive course. It is believed that the second Seminar was equally or even more successful. In view of this result it was disappointing that the Department of Education and Science informed the Academy that it did not wish to continue its subsidy (\$6,500) for further seminars; it suggested that the support should come from the universities. While the universities are generally willing to assist their members to attend the seminars some additional support is needed, even though the seminar fee has been increased from \$30 to \$50. The Academy is seeking assistance from other sources to replace the former grant; suggestions as to possible donors will be welcome. The Academy wishes to express its thanks to the Australian National University for its co-operation in holding these seminars; the detailed work of organisation is now being carried out mainly by its Centre for Continuing Education.

Seminar on Inter-Governmental Relations. This Seminar, held in the Australian National University over 5-8 November, 1971, included representatives of federal, state and local governments together with academic economists, lawyers and political scientists. The Seminar promoted an extremely valuable exchange of views which led to a very practical result. Senator Cotton, who was an active participant, induced

the Prime Minister to finance an independent research unit in the Australian National University to carry out over five years a thorough study of the problems involved. Professor R. L. Mathews has accepted the position of Director of the unit with Mr. W. R. Jay as his Deputy and the assistance of a Research Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir John Crawford. The Academy wishes to express its warm thanks to the committee which planned and organised the Seminar: Professor Mathews (Chairman), Professor G. Sawyer, Dr. R. J. May (Reserve Bank of Australia), Mr. W. R. Jay and Professor H. Burton. Below is the list of contributors and papers.

<i>Professor J. E. Richardson</i>	The Evolution of Australian Federalism
<i>Professor G. S. Reid</i>	Political Decentralisation, Co-operative Federalism and Responsible Government
<i>Professor R. W. Knight</i>	Constraints on Administrative Efficiency in a Federal System
<i>Dr. G. M. Neutze</i>	Local, Regional and Metropolitan Government
<i>Professor R. F. Henderson</i>	Local Government in Relation to Social and Welfare Services
<i>Professor J. W. Nevile</i>	A Theory of Fiscal Decentralisation
<i>Mr. W. R. Lane</i>	Direct Taxes in Relation to the Division of Fiscal Powers
<i>Professor R. C. Gates</i>	The Search for a Growth Tax (with special reference to indirect taxes)
<i>Professor G. Sawyer</i>	The Constitutional Scope for Indirect State Taxes
<i>Professor W. Prest</i>	Fiscal Adjustment in the Australian Federation – Vertical Balance
<i>Professor R. L. Mathews</i>	Fiscal Adjustment in the Australian Federation – Horizontal Balance
<i>Dr. R. J. May</i>	Government Borrowing and the Public Debt
<i>Senator R. C. Cotton</i>	The Future of Australian Federalism – A Liberal View
<i>Mr. E. G. Whitlam</i>	The Future of Australian Federalism – A Labour View

Papers presented at the Seminar are being edited by Professor Mathews for publication by Angus and Robertson.

Proposals for New Projects. The proposal made in November 1970 to make *Social and Economic Reconstruction in Rural Australia* a major project for study has failed to materialise. (See Annual Report 1970-71, p. 25.) The Academy was not successful in obtaining the necessary support so the project has lapsed. As reported earlier the Academy has now adopted the Botany Bay Project as its major undertaking. The proposal for a *Study of Foreign Aid* also lapsed, at least for the time being.

It is important, however, that participation in the Botany Bay Project does not prevent the Academy from undertaking a variety of other studies and investigations for which it is well equipped. The Research Panels have thrown up quite a number of proposals which should be pursued. For example, *Social Science Indicators* would require very little financial outlay but rather the organisation of an expert group to do the job. Similarly a project such as *Australia and the Boer War* only needs the organisation of a group of interested historians, with perhaps a couple of research assistants financed by the Australian Research Grants Committee. Other proposals from the Research Panels should be closely examined to see if it may be possible to organise a series of studies requiring the participation of Fellows in all the disciplines represented in the Academy.

PUBLICATIONS SPONSORED OR ASSISTED BY THE ACADEMY

Reports on Major Research Projects

- Norman MacKenzie: *Women in Australia*, F. W. Cheshire Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, 1962.
- R. I. Downing, H. W. Arndt, A. H. Boxer, R. L. Mathews: *Taxation in Australia: Agenda for Reform*, M.U.P., 1964.
- Aborigines Series*, A.N.U. Press, Canberra, 1970-71
- F. Lancaster Jones: *The Structure and Growth of Australia's Aboriginal Population*;
- R. Taft, J. L. M. Dawson and P. H. Beasley: *Attitudes and Social Conditions*;
- J. P. M. Long: *Aboriginal Settlements*;
- C. D. Rowley: *The Destruction of Aboriginal Society*;
- H. P. Schapper: *Aboriginal Advancement to Integration*;
- C. D. Rowley: *Outcasts in White Australia*;
- C. D. Rowley: *The Remote Aborigines*.

Academy's Own Publications

- Bibliography of Research in the Social Sciences in Australia*, 1954-57, 1958.
- Bibliography of Research in the Social Sciences in Australia*, 1957-60, 1961.
- Bibliography of Research in the Social Sciences in Australia*, 1960-63, 1966
- K. S. Cunningham: *The Social Science Research Council of Australia 1942-1952*, 1967.

Publications arising from sponsored activities

- R. S. Adam: *The Academic Background of Asian Students in Australian Universities* (Mimeograph), University of Western Australia, May, 1966.
- K. Bieda: 'Economic Planning in Japan', *The Economic Record*, June 1969.
- Madge Dawson: *Graduate and Married*, Sydney University Department of Adult Education, Sydney, May, 1965.
- P. J. Eldridge: *The Politics of Foreign Aid to India*, Wiedenfield & Nicholson, London, 1969.
- S. Encel: 'Recruitment and Careers of Higher Government Officials', *Public Administration* (Sydney), Vol. 18, No. 1, 1959.
- 'The Political Elite in Australia', *Political Studies*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1961.
- 'Political Leadership in Australia', *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1962.
- K. S. Inglis: 'The Australian Catholic Community', Ch. 1 in H. Mayer (ed.), *Catholics and the Free Society* (Melbourne, 1961).
- 'Religious behaviour', Ch. in A. F. Davies and S. Encel (eds.), *Australian Society: a sociological introduction* (Melbourne, 1965).
- C. Jayawardena and L. R. Hiatt: 'The Disintegration of Caste in Fiji Indian Rural Society', *Anthropology in Oceania, Essays Presented to Ian Hogbin*. Angus and Robertson, Sydney 1971.
- Stanley W. Johnston and Richard G. Fox: *Correction Handbook of Victoria 1965*, University of Melbourne, December, 1965.

- R. B. Joyce: 'Librarians can Win Historians and Still Influence Other People', *Archives and Manuscripts*, Vol. 2, No. 3.
'Sir William MacGregor — a Colonial Governor.' *Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand*, Vol. 11, No. 41, Nov. 1963.
- Maurice G. King: 'Hierarchical Structure in Emergent Control', *Sociometry*, Vol. 27, No. 1 (March, 1964).
'Structural Balance, Tension and Segregation in a University Group', *Human Relations*, Vol. 17, No. 3, 1964.
'Peck Frequency and Minimal Approach Distance in Domestic Fowl', *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1965, 106, pp. 35-38.
- Ravinder Kumar: 'The Bombay Textile Strike, 1919'. *The Indian Economic & Social History Review*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, 1971.
- Isabel McBride: 'Archaeological Field Survey Work in Northern New South Wales', *Oceania*, Vol. 33, No. 1 (September, 1962).
'Archaeology in New England', *New England Essays*, Armidale (February 1963).
- R. G. Neale: 'India', Ch. VIII in *Australia in World Affairs, 1950-1955* (Melbourne, 1957).
Indian Council of World Affairs, *Foreign Affairs Report*, (New Delhi) Vol. 7, No. 6.
Australian Institute of International Affairs, *Australia's Neighbours*, 3rd Series, No. 84.
- G. M. Neutze: 'Decentralisation Dialogue', *Current Affairs Bulletin*, Vol. 31, No. 8, March, 1963, pp. 115-127.
Economic Policy and the Size of Cities, A.N.U. Press, Canberra, 1965.
- D. P. O'Connell: 'The Law of the Marginal Sea', *British Year Book of International Law*, 1958.
- J. Rutherford: 'Double Cropping of Wet Padi in Penang, Malaya', *The Geographical Review*, Vol. LVI, No. 2, pp. 239-255, New York, 1966.
- Helen Shiels (ed.): *Australian Aboriginal Studies — A Symposium of Papers at the 1961 Research Conference* (W. E. H. Stanner, Convener and Chairman), O.U.P. for the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Melbourne, 1963.
- R. H. T. Smith: 'Railway Commodity Movements between New South Wales and Victoria', *The Australian Geographer*, 1963, Vol. 9, pp. 88-96.
- C. J. Soper (Joan Rydon): 'The Results' in *State Ballot—The N.S.W. General Elections of March 1962*, by Ian Campbell, Sydney, 1963, pp. 46-51.
'The Electorate', being Chapter V of John Wilkes (ed.): *Forces in Australian Politics*, Sydney, 1963, pp. 167-189.
- J. A. A. Stockwin: 'The Japanese Opposition: Political Irrelevance or Wave of the Future?' *Australian Outlook*, Vol. 25 No. 2, August 1971.
- Ronald Taft and John Goldlust: 'The Current Status of Former Jewish Refugees in Melbourne', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 6, No. 1, April 1970.
- Katharine West: *Power in the Liberal Party: a study in Australian Politics*, F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne, 1965.
- E. L. Wheelwright and Judith Miskelly, *Anatomy of Australian Manufacturing Industry*, Law Book Co., Sydney, 1967.

Publications subsidised by the Academy

- J. P. Sutcliffe: *Task Variability and the Level of Aspiration*, M.U.P. 1955.
Douglas Copland and R. H. Barback: *Conflict of Expansion and Stability*, F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne, 1957.

- B. D. Cameron: 'Australian Transactions Table', *The Economic Record*, Melbourne, December 1957.
- A. Wildavsky and D. Carboch: *Studies in Australian Politics: The 1926 Referendum and the Fall of the Bruce-Page Government*, F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne, August 1958.
- Australian Journal of Politics and History* (Special Issue): Report of Political Studies Association Conference, Q.U.P., August 1958.
- E. J. Tapp: *Early New Zealand, 1788-1841*, M.U.P., 1958.
- J. V. Barry: *Alexander Maconochie of Norfolk Island*, M.U.P., 1958.
- C. D. Rowley: *The Australians in German New Guinea, 1914-1921* M.U.P., 1958.
- P. N. Tarling: *Piracy and Politics in the Malay World*, F. W. Cheshire, 1963.
- Henry Mayer: *Marx, Engels and Australia*, Sydney Studies in Politics, Monograph No. 5, F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne, 1964.
- J. L. Dillon and G. C. McFarlane: *An Australian Bibliography of Agricultural Economics 1788-1960*, Government Printer, Sydney, 1967.
- A. H. Healey: 'Land Tenure in New Guinea and Kenya', *New Guinea Research Bulletin*, No. 40, 1971.

ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE, 1972

	30 June 1971	30 June 1972		30 June 1971	30 June 1972
	\$	\$		\$	\$
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>			<i>Current Assets:</i>		
Sundry Creditors	44	—	Bank of New South Wales	4,689	1,433
Grants due but not paid	4,450	4,750	Petty Cash and Postage Advances	50	50
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	4,494	4,750	Investments	7,000	10,001
			Interest Accrued and Sundry Debtors	253	363
<i>Accumulated Funds:</i>			<i>Total Current Assets</i>	11,992	11,847
	\$	\$			
Balance at Beginning of Year	7,976	8,610	<i>Fixed Assets:</i>		
Surplus for Year (transferred from Revenue and Expenditure Account)	634	8,610	Office furniture and Equipment (at cost)	1,112	1,112
Deficit for Year (do.)		401			
	<u>\$13,104</u>	<u>\$12,959</u>		<u>\$13,104</u>	<u>\$12,959</u>

B. D. BEDDIE, Hon. Treasurer

The books and accounts of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Incorporated have been audited in accordance with the rules of the Academy. In my opinion this statement is a true and correct record of the transactions shown in the books and accounts examined by me.

28 July, 1972

P. W. BRETT, A.C.I.S., Hon. Auditor

ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA

Expenditure and Revenue Statement for Year ended 30 June, 1972

EXPENDITURE			REVENUE		
	1970-71	1971-72		1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$		\$	\$
<i>Administration:</i>			<i>Commonwealth Government:</i>		
Salaries	10,679	11,030	General Grant	21,000	23,000
Honorarium to Auditor	100	100	Special Grant (Maths. Seminar)	6,500	6,500
Printing and Stationery	708	789	Members' Subscriptions	956	1,900
Postage	228	245	Interest Received	912	962
Telephone and Telegrams	150	360	Sales of Publications	195	69
Office Services	150	150	Maths. Seminar Registration Fees	240	—
Office Equipment (maintenance)	69	33	Refund due on Payroll Tax	46	24
Office Equipment Written Off	93	—	Deficit (transferred to Accumulated Fund)	—	401
Insurance	104	49			
Purchase of Publications	—	47			
Other	11	94			
<i>Total Administration Expenses</i>	<i>12,292</i>	<i>12,897</i>			
<i>Council and Committee Expenses</i>	<i>3,359</i>	<i>4,156</i>			
<i>Grants to Journals and Other Publications</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>1,200</i>			
<i>Research Grants and Expenses:</i>					
Travel Grants	4,950	5,000			
Research Committees and Seminars	2,123	3,103			
Mathematics Seminar	5,990	6,500			
	13,063	14,603			
Surplus (transferred to Accumulated Fund)	635	—			
	<u>\$29,849</u>	<u>\$32,856</u>		<u>\$29,849</u>	<u>\$32,856</u>

B. D. BEDDIE, Hon. Treasurer

The books and accounts of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Incorporated have been audited in accordance with the rules of the Academy. In my opinion this statement is a true and correct record of the transactions shown in the books and accounts examined by me.

28 July, 1972

P. W. BRETT, A.C.I.S., Hon. Auditor

ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA
IMMIGRATION PROJECT ACCOUNT
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 30 June, 1972

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
	\$		\$
Balance at Bank, 1 July, 1971	1,066	Salaries and Superannuation	14,570
Grants and Donations—		Research Travel and Other Expenses	2,080
BP Australia Ltd.	500	Research Grants	2,650
BHP	3,000	Honoraria to Directors	1,000
Reserve Bank	5,000	Reprint Costs	219
Department of Immigration	4,000	Purchase of Investments	8,000
	12,500	Balance at Bank, 30 June 1972	1,053
Interest	811		
Other	195		
Realisation of Investments	15,000		
	<u>\$29,572</u>		<u>\$29,572</u>

ABORIGINES PROJECT ACCOUNT
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 30 June, 1972

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
	\$		\$
Balance at Bank, 1 July, 1971	1,296	Editorial and Publication Expenses	2,565
Bank Interest	32	Professor Rowley—Share of Royalties from Penguin Books	563
Publication Subsidy (Office of Aboriginal Affairs)	2,000	Travel Expenses	295
ANU Press—Royalties from Penguin Books	750	Readers' Fees	100
ANU Contribution to Travel Expenses	130	Complimentary Volumes	102
		Balance at Bank, 30 June, 1972	583
	<u>\$4,208</u>		<u>\$4,208</u>

B. D. BEDDIE, Hon. Treasurer

The books and accounts of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Incorporated (Immigration Project and Aborigines Project) have been audited in accordance with the rules of the Academy. In my opinion this statement is a true and correct record of the transactions shown in the books and accounts examined by me.

P. W. BRETT, A.C.I.S., Hon. Auditor

28 July, 1972

LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA

*Dr. K. S. Cunningham: April, 1943 - February, 1952
(Australian Council for Educational Research)

Professor Sir Douglas B. Copland: March, 1952 - August 1953
(Australian National University)

Mr. (later Sir) Leslie G. Melville: August, 1953 - June, 1958
(Australian National University)

Professor S. J. Butlin: June, 1958 - June, 1962
(University of Sydney)

Professor W. D. Borrie: June, 1962 - October, 1964
(Australian National University)

Professor W. M. O'Neil: October, 1964 - November, 1966
(University of Sydney)

Professor P. H. Partridge: November, 1966 - November, 1969
(Australian National University)

Professor R. I. Downing: November, 1969

* During this period the organisation was constituted as the Social Science Research Committee of the Australian National Research Council of which the Chairman was a member.

In August, 1971 the Social Science Research Council changed its name to Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

FELLOWS OF THE ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA

June 1972

The year of election is shown in brackets.

* indicates overseas member.

- ALEXANDER, F., (1944) Emeritus Professor of History, University of Western Australia (Honorary Member 1969)
- ANDREWS, John, (1959) Professor of Geography, University of Melbourne.
- APPLEYARD, R. T., (1967) Professor of Economic History, University of Western Australia.
- ARNDT, H. W., (1954) Professor of Economics, Australian National University.
- *BARNES, J. A., (1957) Professor of Sociology, Churchill College, Cambridge.
- BEDDIE, B. D., (1968) Professor of Government, Royal Military College, Duntroon.
- BENN, S. I., (1965) Senior Fellow in Philosophy, Australian National University.
- BERNDT, R. M., (1962) Professor of Anthropology, University of Western Australia.
- BLAINEY, G. N., (1970) Professor of Economic History, University of Melbourne.
- BORRIE, W. D., (1950) Professor and Director, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University.
- BOWEN, I., (1961) Professor of Economics, University of Western Australia.
- BULL, H. N., (1968) Professor of International Relations, Australian National University.
- BURTON, H., (1945) Emeritus Professor of the Australian National University.

- BUTLIN, N. G., (1956) Professor of Economic History, Australian National University.
- BUTLIN, S. J., (1944) Professor of Economic History, Australian National University.
- CAMERON, B. D., (1958) Professor of Applied Economics, Australian National University.
- CAMPBELL, K. O., (1964) Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Sydney.
- CHAMBERS, R. J., (1964) Professor of Accounting, University of Sydney.
- CHAMPION, R. A., (1968) Professor of Psychology, University of Sydney.
- CLARK, C. G., (1970) Director of the Institute for Economic Progress, Monash University.
- CLARK, C. M. H., (1952) Professor of History, Australian National University.
- CONNELL, W. F., (1964) Professor of Education, University of Sydney.
- COOMBS, H. C., (1943) 119 Milson Road, Cremorne, Sydney.
- COWEN, Z., (1952) Emeritus Professor, Vice-Chancellor, University of Queensland.
- CRAWFORD, Sir John, (1944) Emeritus Professor and Vice-Chancellor, Australian National University.
- CUNNINGHAM, Dr. K. S., (1943) 11 Wedge Court, Glen Waverley, Vic. (Honorary Member 1965).
- DAVIDSON, J. W., (1954) Professor of Pacific History, Australian National University.
- DAVIES, A. F., (1965) Professor of Political Science, University of Melbourne.
- DAVIS, S. R., (1964) Professor of Politics, Monash University.
- DAY, R. H., (1967) Professor of Psychology, Monash University.
- DERHAM, D. P., (1967) Professor and Vice-Chancellor, University of Melbourne.
- DOWNING, R. I., (1956) Professor of Economic Research, University of Melbourne.

- EDWARDS, H. R., (1964) Professor of Economic and Financial Studies, Macquarie University.
- ELKIN, A. P., (1943) Emeritus Professor of Anthropology, University of Sydney. (Honorary Member 1965)
- ENCEL, S., (1967) Professor of Sociology, University of New South Wales.
- *EPSTEIN, A. L., (1968) Professor of Social Anthropology, University of Sussex.
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