Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia

> 1990 ANNUAL REPORT

Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1990

CANBERRA
The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia
1990
Incorporated in the A.C.T.

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Executive Director and Secretary
Professor J. D. B. Miller
Honorary Treasurer
Professor Stuart Harris

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Panel B

Panel D

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(Economics, Economic History, Business Administration)
Professor P. Groenewegen (Chairperson)
Professor R. Blandy
Professor D. Throsby
Professor R. Williams
Professor K. Wright
Professor H. G. Brennan \*
\*becomes Chairperson, November 1990
Panel C

(History, Law, Political Science, Social Philosophy) Dr D. Rawson (Chairperson) Dr P. Jalland Professor P. Pettit Dr S. Macintyre

(Education, Psychology, Social Medicine) Professor R. Taft (Chairperson) Professor R. F. Over Professor W. F. Connell Professor R. White Professor D. Spearritt Dr J. L. Bradshaw Professor B. S. Crittenden

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Membership Committee The President (Convenor) The Executive Director Professor H. G. Brennan Professor P. Bourke Professor P. W. Sheehan Professor A. E-S Tay Professor J. S. Western

Consultative Committee of the Australian Academies (ASSA Members) Professor P. H. Karmel Professor J. D. B. Miller Professor Stuart Harris

#### Secretariat 1990

Administrative Officer Barry Clissold ED, BA, MLitt Secretary Wendy Pascoe Project Officer Peg Job BA, PhD

Address
Garden Wing, University House
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Postal Address:
GPO Box 1956
Canberra ACT 2601
Telephone: (06) 249 1788
Facsimile: (06) 247 4335

### Report of the President

During the three years of my term as President there have been major changes in the funding of research in Australia:

 substantial funds have been brought under the control of the Australian Research Council. In 1990 the Council was responsible for \$208 million;

 the Australian Research Council has articulated policies for the funding of the activities it supports. In particular, it takes account of national priorities in making its

decisions;

funds have been transferred from the original 19
universities (the 'claw-back') to the Australian Research
Council, with the result that funds in the control of the
universities available for research now amount to only
6 percent of total funds or \$167m in 1990. These funds
have been distributed among 31 institutions in
accordance with research performance;

 the definition of 'university' has been widened so that the 10,100 full time equivalent lecturers and above in the original 19 universities in 1987 has given way to 22,200 lecturers and above in the unified national system in

1989.

These changes have evoked unease among social scientists who have feared a relative reduction in the funding of their research. In fact, this particular fear appears to have been misplaced. Available data do not support a relative cut in social science and humanities research funding. However, the utilitarian flavour of Commonwealth Government policy with its emphasis on national priorities and short-term economic returns has generated an atmosphere of 'payment by results' which has coloured the pronouncements of the Australian Research Council. The climate appears less favourable to speculative curiosity-motivated research and scholarship.

The establishment of the unified national system of higher education, with its redefintion of universities and university academic staff, could result in spreading more thinly an aggregate of funds, which itself has grown significantly less than the number of students. The academic aspirations of many not previously committed to research will be levelled up, while resources are levelled down. There will not be enough resources to support all claims for research. Of course there is no prima facie reason why all claims for research support should be met. However, available funds should go to those who are able to do quality work and should not be spread around simply on the grounds of equity. Research and scholarship is about quality not equality. In research the strong, not the weak, should inherit the earth. In this, the Australian Research Council's commitment to competitive funding should help. It is also important that some universities have substantial funds of their own to develop concentrations of research strength according to their own priorities.

The Australian Research Council should be able to prevent too great a diffusion of research funds. On the other hand, the same hope cannot be held in respect of graduate work. Australia was suffering from too great a dispersion of graduate work, especially at advanced levels, even before the unified national system. As many academics regard involvement in graduate work as a sign of status and their right, the tendency towards diffusion is likely to worsen. It is not in the interests of the university



Professor Peter Karmel

system, its staff or students for graduate work to be undertaken in many small programs. Strong programs comprising a number of senior staff and a reasonably large body of students provide a much better educational experience for students who can then have access to senior scholars and learn from their peers. Australia needs more not less concentration of graduate work.

The emphasis that the Australian Research Council places on responding to the Commonwealth Government's definition of national priorities is not unreasonable; moreover, it applies to only a fraction of the funds disbursed by the Council. However, the notion of 'national priorities' is not unproblematic. There is no obvious set of national priorities to which all will subscribe. National priorities are expressed, rightly, by the government of the day. They reflect political positions and are likely to be influenced by short term and known problems - the D end of R & D. Moreover, this is reinforced by the push towards contract research and entrepreneurial activity. In the long run, it is the investigation of the unknown and the unforeseeable that may be truly in the national interest. And this is precisely what much of academic research should be about. Academic research should cover the whole pure applied spectrum, but the balance may be shifted too much towards the applied end.

Since all wisdom cannot reside in one body, whether the Commonwealth Government or the Australian Research Council, it is important to make provision for a plurality of priorities, so that institutions do not have to conform to a monolithic set of objectives which have a finite probability of being wrong. This means that alternative sources of funds should be available, preferably under the control of the universities themselves. It also means that uniformity in the unified national system should be resisted. We need differentiation within and between institutions so that the more successful can grow, the less successful adapt and all pursue what they judge to be their priorities in the light of their institutional aims and the context in which they

operate.

Peter Karmel President 3 October 1990

# The year in review

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## General Report

The calendar year 1990 was a busy and fruitful one for the Academy, its most notable feature being the provision by the Australian Research Council of an annual grant of \$100,000 for three years to finance the Academy's major research project on Australia and Asian Links: Similarities and Differences in Cultural Identities. This project, which deals with Asian and Australian perceptions of the world, along with studies of particular Australian experiences with Asian practices and institutions, will be the Academy's first major research effort since the Aborigines and Immigrants projects in the 1970s. In all three cases it could be said that the Academy was not only promoting significant research but also serving a broad national interest.

A further highlight of the year was the Academy's assumption of responsibility for the Secretariat of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC). Further details are on page 45. AASSREC's Executive Council met at the Academy's headquarters from 5–8 February and formulated plans for its biennial Conference and symposium in Manila in 1991. The Academy should gain much from its contacts with the other members of AASSREC.

Workshops held during the year are also noticed elsewhere. This activity, relatively new to the Academy, has been widely recognised as a worthwhile contribution to inter-disciplinary discussion and to informed consideration of public issues. Summaries of the Workshops have been published as supplements to ASSA News in cases in which it was not intended to publish proceedings in book form.

Apart from AASSREC, the Academy's international connections continue to grow. The exchange agreement with the Royal Netherlands Academy continued, and it was anticipated that the agreement would be renewed, this time in partnership with the Academy of the Humanities. Correspondence with the Academy of Finland resulted in a visit to Canberra by its President, Professor Erik Allardt, in order to investigate the possibility of a joint exchange agreement with the four Australian Academies. There was also discussion with the Academy of the Humanities about an exchange agreement with the Vietnamese National Centre for the Social Sciences. It was regrettable that the Japan–Australia Program had to cease (see page 44).

Contact was resumed with the Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences. An account of changes in the operation of this exchange agreement (made jointly with the Academy of the Humanities) is on page 40

Cooperation between the four Academies continues to be fostered by the twice-yearly meetings of the Consultative Committee, and informally through frequent personal contact. It was evident in their Joint Statement on University

Autonomy, issued in February. As indicated in the previous two paragraphs, association by this Academy with the Academy of the Humanities is particularly close. The point was illustrated when the two Academies discussed their nominations for membership of the Australian Research Council, and later for the filling of its Chair. Agreement was reached on both occasions.

The appointment of the Executive Director to the Australian National Commission for UNESCO coincided with the reorganisation of the Commission and its subsidiary arrangements. The Academy has agreed to provide advice on UNESCO projects through its Fellows where appropriate and acceptable.

On page 34 there is mention of the Symposium which the Academy organised on 14 February at the ANZAAS Congress in Hobart. This Symposium was the main occasion of the Congress at which social scientists spoke about the problem of global environmental change. One result was an agreement with the Academy of Science to consult further about the Australian operations of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP) where questions arise about economic, social and political implications of the findings and proposals of the natural scientists. The proceedings of the Symposium were published as a book.

Another area in which the Academy has been involved with the natural sciences is that of ethical considerations. For some time there has been discussion with the Medical Research Ethics Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council, including a visit to the Committee by the Executive Director in February. He was invited to read a paper at the Committee's conference on *Privacy Guidelines*, held in Canberra on 6–7 August. There appear to be both overlap and similarity between the ethical problems likely to be faced by medical and social science researchers, especially in the treatment of informants. At the same time it can be said that both groups are normally well aware of their responsibilities.

A project on *Women in Music*, organised by the Academy at the request and with the financial assistance of the Australia Council, was successfully completed in 1990. Copies of the Report, the authors of which were Ms Mira Crouch of the University of New South Wales and Ms Jenny Lovric, can be obtained from the Australia Council PO Box 74, Chippendale NSW 2008.

No volume was published in the Academy's *Trend* series during the year, but plans were under way for a major increase in the subjects to be scrutinised. The bicentennial volume, *Australian Society*, continued to sell well.

Two matters internal to the Academy were settled in 1990. The Academy's Award for Excellence was provided for the first time in the form of a medal, as proposed when the idea of such an Award was first mooted in the 1970s. The medal was designed by the Academy's Administrative Officer, Barry Clissold.

The second matter was a revision of the Academy's nomination procedures. Several drafts were considered by the Membership and Executive Committees, with the final form reached in September. The new procedures will govern nominations for 1991.

## The Academy and its Objectives

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (prior to July 1971 the Social Science Research Council of Australia) is a corporate body of social scientists. Its functions are:

- (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 organizations connected with social sciences; and
- (vi) to act as a consultant and adviser in regard to social sciences.

For the origins and development of the Academy, see the 1975–76 (or an earlier) *Annual Report*, and K. S. Cunningham: *The Social Science Research Council in Australia* 1942–1952, SSRC, Canberra, 1967.

Each member, on election to the Academy, takes the title of Fellow. As at 5 November 1990 there were 237 Fellows of the Academy. New Fellows are elected by postal ballot on the recommendation of the Membership Committee. The Academy's functions are discharged by an Annual General Meeting and the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Treasurer, the Executive Director and seven other members all elected at the Annual General Meeting.

Since 1953 the Australian Government has provided an annual grant to assist the Academy to meet administrative and travel costs.

Four Panels, each representing related groups of disciplines as described on page 67, serve the Academy with advice relating to membership matters, the selection of new research topics and general policy issues. Panel activities are supplemented by assemblies of Fellows on a State basis which meet from time to time in the various capital cities to discuss issues of current significance to particular States or other matters referred to them by the Executive.

The Academy conducts and co-ordinates research projects. Some have led to the production of major series of books and monographs; others have been of more limited scope. It conducts annual symposia, usually on matters involving the application of the social sciences to current problems, and is producing a series of books on the development of the various social sciences in Australia. The Academy frequently acts as an adviser and consultant to government. It is involved in a number of international projects. It maintains

close relations with other Australian Learned Academies: The Australian Academy of Science; the Australian Academy of the Humanities; and the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering. It also currently provides the Secretariat for the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils of which the Executive Director of the Academy is Secretary-General.

All of these subjects are set out in more detail later in this Report.

# Academy Award

This year, nearly twenty years since it was first proposed, the Academy presented its first Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Medal. Its award honours young Australians who have achieved excellence in scholarship in the social sciences. Recipients of the earlier-known Academy Award, in 1987, 1988 and 1989, were also presented with Medals.

The idea of Academy medals was first raised in the 1970s, but it was not until 1987 that the Academy finally decided to proceed with the presentation of an annual Academy Award for Excellence in Scholarship. The award would take the form of a Citation. While no age limit would be placed upon nominations for the award, the general intention would be to encourage younger scholars. In that year Mr Richard Fox, Reader in Law, Monash University, became the first recipient of this national award.

At its Annual General Meeting in 1989 the Academy, guided by a recommendation by its Executive Committee, decided that a medal should be awarded and that it be known as the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Medal. A medal design, by Barry Clissold, was submitted, and approved, by that Committee on 4 April 1990. The medal design is typically Australian with a laurel of flora featured on one side and the Southern Cross constellation on the other. The disciplines of the Academy are represented by sixteen interlocking bronze blades, symbolising unity, strength and progress. The terms for the award, For Scholarship, are highlighted on the obverse side of the Medal. A medal set, comprising medal, lapel pin and presentation box was produced by the Royal Australian Mint.

Award conditions, apart from those already mentioned, are that the criterion for the award shall be recent work, not necessarily one particular book or article; that nominations for the award may be submitted by two Fellows of the Academy; that the choice of the recipient shall be made by a Selection Committee comprising the President, Executive Director, and Chairpersons of

Panels; that nominations close on 31 August each year; that Fellows of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia are not eligible for the Award; and that the Medal may be presented at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Academy, at which the recipient may be invited to speak about his work and its general field.

#### Awards

- 1987 Richard George Fox
  - distinguished scholarship in the fields of Criminology and the Administration of Criminal Justice
- 1988 Wojciech Sadurski
  - distinguished scholar in the field of Jurisprudence and the Philosophy of Law
- 1989 Gregory J. Whitwell
  - a young scholar of outstanding accomplishment and promise in the field of Economic History
- 1990 Vicki Lee
  - distinguished scholarship displaying high intelligence and breadth of understanding in the field of Psychology



The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Medal

## 1990 Workshops

During the year since the previous Annual Report, the Academy has organised four Workshops: Human and Social Responses to Global Change (3-4 November, 1989; postponed from August due to the airline dispute); Prospects for Australian Newspapers (15-16 December, 1989); The Theory and Practice of Juvenile Justice (4-5 May, 1990); and Sexuality in Australia (11-12 May, 1990).

The rationale for these Workshops has been different from that which guides the Annual Symposium. Rather than being public forums providing information for Fellows and the public, they are small gatherings (normally 20–30 people) of those working at the cutting edge of research. The object is not so much to inform, as to exchange and speculate in order to advance innovative ideas among those taking part, and thus promote and generate the research process. The choice of participants is made as inter-disciplinary as possible, and the emphasis is firmly on active participation by all those attending, with maximum opportunity for debate. Normally the Workshops take place over two intensive days, including lunches and dinner. Our experience has been that the Workshop proper continues during these apparent 'rest-periods', albeit in different form.

In turn, it is hoped that Workshops will generate networks and interchange which promote development of further research, some of which may take place under the auspices of the Academy. Although the venue has so far been Canberra, it is anticipated that future workshops might more appropriately be held in other cities. Despite the logistic difficulties which could be involved (since Academy staff are responsible for all arrangements for accommodation, meals, venue, etc), it is important to affirm the national nature of the Academy itself and take steps to demonstrate that nature in practice.

Plans have been underway for some time to hold a Workshop in Brisbane around the theme of tourism, for instance, and Fellows are strongly urged to suggest topics which could generate Workshops in different parts of Australia.

Workshops are conceptualised and their content planned by a convenor or convenors who may or may not be Fellows of the Academy. The convenor suggests a list of participants to which the Academy may nominate others. Numbers are restricted, both to allow the fullest discussion possible and to limit costs. In order to help meet the costs, the Academy has successfully applied for grants from various government departments for several of the Workshops.

The Workshops conducted during the past year can be regarded as highly successful, and perhaps sometimes in unexpected ways. The particular interest of the Governor-General in the Workshop, *Prospects for Australian Newspapers*, for instance, led to an invitation to participants to dine at Government House. Both *The Theory and Practice of Juvenile Justice* and *Sexuality in Australia* are

to be published as books, so that the discussions can reach a far wider audience than those immediately involved. Both Workshops emphasised the urgency of translating research findings into practice, and one method is through the publication of such 'state of the art' documents. These publications are likely to provoke controversy and debate, and prompt further research in each area, thus fulfilling one of the purposes of our Workshops.

It is also apparent that those who participate in the Workshops – who are often younger scholars – see one aspect of the Academy's activities which they find exciting and intellectually stimulating. Thus the Workshops not only fulfil a function in themselves, but also, it is hoped, promote interest and support for the Academy.

The Academy would particularly like to thank the conveners of 1989–1990 Workshops for their time and energy, and congratulate them on the success of the enterprise. Those concerned were Professor Graeme Halford (Human and Social Responses to Global Change), Professor Ken Inglis and Mr Paul Chadwick (Prospects for Australian Newspapers), Professor Fay Gale, Dr N. Naffine and Ms Joy Wundersitz (The Theory and Practice of Juvenile Justice) and Professor Bob Connell and Mr Gary Dowsett (Sexuality in Australia).



University House, Australian National University, Canberra

# Academy Annual Symposium: The National Identity

For several years some members of the Academy had been concerned that the stress in academic, ethnic and political circles on multiculturalism, and the perpetuation of ethnic languages and cultures, had not been accompanied by sufficient attention to that underlying national unity and identity which was, or should be, holding these ethnic diversities together. They felt that an Academy of Social Sciences, particularly about bi-centennial time, could make a valuable contribution by way of papers and discussion at a Symposium, hopefully followed by publication of the Proceedings for wider distribution. The Executive of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia accepted the proposal and asked M. Clyne, J. Smolicz and C. Price to organise a symposium in November 1989. Though, because of the pilots' strike, numbers were well down, the gathering produced some interesting papers and some lively discussion.

The organisers realised the Academy could never cover the whole wide topic of national unity and identity: literature, the arts, sport, ecology and the like needed assessment by experts in areas other than the Social Sciences. But social scientists could make their own special contribution, though even here there are basic divisions of approach and understanding. Marxists, for instance, have a very different notion of national unity and identity from that of those who think social and cultural forces are just as important as economic organisation and the class struggle. There are in the Academy more of the latter than the former and, as this was to be an Academy venture, they were more obvious in the preparation of papers and discussion.

The organisers hoped to obtain contributions from all the disciplines represented in the Academy, and in the end were fortunate in getting Professor Ken Inglis to speak, by way of the Academy Lecture, on certain historical aspects. Then Professor W. Scott spoke on social-psychological aspects, Professors J. Smolicz and J. Zubrzycki on sociological, Professor M. Clyne on linguistic, Drs J. Jupp and C. Price on political and demographic. Hopes of finding a geographer to speak on environmental and Aboriginal matters were in the end not realised. Nor could the organisers find, within the Academy, experts on two other important matters. First was the evolution of Australian English and its contribution to national identity; here Professor Arthur Delbridge kindly agreed to give us the benefit of his great knowledge and experience. Second were social-anthropological issues of gender and class, as seen from the feminist viewpoint; here Professor Gillian Bottomley nobly agreed to help. What each of these speakers said is summarised in the Abstracts which follow.

After the Symposium participants revised their contributions to take account of points raised in discussion, and tidied them up for possible publication. Taken

all together the papers make a considerable contribution to knowledge, both in new material and new assessments. They are all free from technical jargon and blessedly readable. They dig deep, however, into complex issues, and in that sense will not always be acceptable to those inclined to superficial assessment, easy reading, and – in this field – the controversial and spectacular.

Charles Price

## **Background: Ethnic Origins: Intermixture**

Dr Charles Price

Meaning of National Identity The main characteristics, continuing and changing over time, of the people and land to which a person belongs by birth of adoption.

**Environment** Each nation has its own distinctive set of environmental forces which act in a distinctive way on the people, their life-style and customs.

The Aboriginal element and contribution 'Fitting in' with the Australian environment, in contrast with the non-Aboriginal tendency to drastically change the environment by bush-clearing for agriculture and pasturing, quarrying and mining for stone, metals and fuel, covering fertile ground with cities. Though only 1.4% of the population, Aboriginals are influencing other Australians considerably – and their national identity.

The role of immigrants To adapt to their new country and society, to identify with these as they can, to contribute valuable elements of their own heritage, and, above all, to bring forth in Australia children and grandchildren who make the new Australian nation. At present Australians are about 21% immigrant and 79% Australian born (8% second generation, 11.5% half second, and half third plus generation; 60% third plus generation).

Earlier Australian-born generations and their contribution to Australian national identity:

- (a) 'currency lads and lassess': 1820s and 1830s
- (b) 'Australian Natives': 1871-1901
- (c) Federation and war

World War II, large scale immigration, multiculturalism Settlers have come from over 225 countries, speak almost as many languages, and practice numerous religions. Some say, debatably, that Australia is the most ethnically diverse country in the world. Its major ethnic elements are:

Origin	%	Origin	%	Origin	%
Anglo-celt	74.64	Jewish	0.74	African	0.12
Western Europe	7.26	West Asian	1.36	American	0.04
Eastern Europe	3.86	South Asian	0.59	Pacific	0.40
Southern Europe	7.37	E & SE Asian	2.62	Aboriginal	1.00

Ethnic Intermixing This has continued, without ceasing, since 1788, if not before. Varying according to the ethnic group - its size, geographical location and feelings on ethnic homogeneity - about 57% of immigrant men of non-English speaking background, and about 42% of immigrant women, have married outside their ethnic community in the post-war period. Over 70% of second generation men and women have done likewise, and even more of the third and subsequent generations.

At present over two thirds of the Australian population are of mixed ethnic origins and, of these, about 33% have two ancestries, 45% have three or four and 22% have five or more ancestries.

Such large scale mixing (and this excludes mixing before arrival in Australia) makes it difficult for some persons, when asked their ancestry, to say anything but 'Australian'. Also some came from families in Australia for ten generations or so; they often feel 'Australian' to their roots. Others are not interested in ethnic origins or multi-culturalism so either give their ancestry as 'Australian' or not answer the question. In the 1986 census 29% of third and subsequent generation Australians gave their ancestry as 'Australian' only while another 8% said 'mixed', 'unknown' or did not answer.

Conclusion As time passes, as the generations lengthen and the mixing process continues, more and more Australians will ignore particular ethnic origins and think of themselves, not just as Australian nationals, but also as Australian in origin and ethnicity. The continuing influence of distinctive environmental forces and the evolution of distinctive Australian life-styles and language, will strengthen this tendency. In this sense, multi-culturalism may be simply a passing phase – valuable and important at this time, and with a clear future as long as immigration remains very high – but doomed eventually to decline away as our national identity becomes more strongly and distinctively 'Australian'.

#### Core Values and National Identity

Professor George Smolicz

Most present day Australians, if they are not of indigenous Aboriginal descent, would agree that 'We are one of the great immigrant nations of the modern world'. This recognition acknowledges an openness to the world, which implies that Australians do not all originate from one ethnic source, and that to fulfil its destiny the country must draw upon its manifold heritage to build a resilient, democratic and culturally creative society.

Australian heritage (be it of Aboriginal or European origin) does not begin in 1788. Its European strands are firmly based upon a centuries-old tradition, with its origins going back to classical antiquity. These strands of heritage are still binding us today. The resilience of Australian society is dependent on the continuity of heritage being maintained, while interaction takes place with a whole array of new inputs – some of which come from within the plural society itself, while others reach us by diffusion from a variety of external sources. Hence a resilient society is to be regarded as one in which tradition reflects the group's heritage, while being modified in response to the creative needs and aspirations of the current generation.

[T]he 'growing-up' of Australia, or its emancipation from Britain, in terms of its own cultural development and the education of its own leaders, may be viewed as a period when great care is needed not to sever lines of transmission with the past. The sources of the past are not to be found in this country alone. Our response to a growing sense of independence must not be to throw the baby out with the bathwater, by turning our backs on the heritage of our ancestral countries.

Australia must turn for inspiration to the cultural backgrounds of all Australians since these open up new and diverse sources of heritage for our society. In this regard, I refer you to the Vice-Chancellor's comments in Lumen on the anniversary of the University of Bologna, as indicative of the type of heritage that we need to draw upon in our task of educating Australians to embrace the full range of their cultural options. This gives us the opportunity to develop as creative people by building upon the heritages of the countries from which we derive our ancestry while adapting and modifying them in a spirit of cultural interaction and harmony. By drawing inspiration from the past of more than one ethnic group, we can make an original contribution to the cultural growth of Australian society.

Recently, I heard Professor Joshua Fishman, a renowned socio-linguist from Yeshiva University in New York, declare his American patriotism by asserting his ability and right to express it in a Jewish way... To paraphrase Fishman: 'Is it possible to be an Australian in an English way; an Australian in an Aboriginal

way; an Australian in a Jewish, Polish, German, Italian, Greek and many other ways - corresponding to the complex ethnic origins of modern Australians?'

One could compare this form of Australian-ness to a beam of light which, when refracted through a prism, shows itself to be composed of an array of different colours, that together give ONE light.

This image of unity in diversity highlights some of the main issues of the 'multicultural debate', since it refers both to the necessity of *sharing*, implied in the word 'Australian', and the significance of *cultural variation*, reflecting the different backgrounds of immigrants who have continued to pour into this country since 1788, as well as those of Aboriginal Australians. A dynamic equilibrium emerges between the over-arching framework of shared values on the one hand, and the values specific to particular ethnic groups on the other. This process of cultural interaction, which also occurs among ethno-specific values, may lead to a gradual modification not only to ethnic values, but also of the framework itself by incorporation of cultural elements from more than one ethnic group.

Parallel to the process of inter-cultural exchange across different groups, we observe a phenomenon of cultural renewal within the value system of each group, as its heritage is evaluated by the younger generation for relevance to their current needs. These two processes, namely that of interaction between cultures, and regeneration within each culture overlap, with the significance of each heritage assessed in the light of cultural inputs from other groups involved in the interaction process. The consequent sharing and adaptation of heritages can only take place when freedom of individual choice and participation are assured. This represents the essence of cultural democracy. Could such a state be regarded as the indispensable cornerstone of our belief as Australians?

[R]esilience in a plural society is best achieved within a shared framework of values. Such an arrangement ensures cultural creativity and growth, while maintaining stability and avoiding fragmentation. In research at Adelaide over the past twenty years I have been able to identify the crystallisation of such overarching framework, which Australians accept and share, and with which they increasingly identify. Whatever differences remain along ethno-cultural lines, the acceptance of such a framework can be seen as the hallmark of an Australian . . . A consensus on what constitutes such a framework for Australia has gained sufficient recognition to find its way into the Fitzgerald Report on immigration policy. The Report recommends that 'immigrants will be required to respect the institutions and principles which are basic to any Australian society, including parliamentary democracy, the rule of law and equality before the law, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, equality of women, universal education. Reciprocally, Australia will be committed to facilitate the equal participation of immigrants in society.'

Such statements need to be complemented by the recognition of *cultural* equity, which the Prime Minister has recently acknowledged when he called for 'the fostering of the rich variety of our cultural traditions'.

This renewed official acceptance of the benefit of cultural variations within Australian society is encouraging, since it means there is still time to take

advantage of cultural interaction to foster creativity. . . . Interaction which leads to creativity presupposes a certain level of cultural survival. This, in turn, depends upon the transmission of those values which are regarded as of key significance by group members. These core values . . . vary from group to group and may involve an ethno-specific language, religion, family structure, as well as an attachment to the native land or region. . . . The removal of core values heralds the culture's disintegration into fragments and loss of its creative potential.

In Australia we may identify a number of ethnic groups which appear to be language-centred, with their ethnic tongues as their cores. . . . Latvian Australians, as well as other Baltic peoples such as the Estonians and Lithuanians, are a particularly good example of peoples who are known for their great devotion to their native language . . . For them, the value of Latvian transcends any utility or other instrumental consideration, and represents a striving for self-fulfilment that makes their language a symbol of survival, and hence of autotelic significance. Such autotelic experiences need not be limited to ethno-specific languages, but also help to account for other kinds of core values, such as the specific significance of the family (in its extended form) for groups such as Italian, Lebanese and Chinese, and the importance of religion and a sense of historical continuity as a people for the Jewish group.

[O]ne question which might disturb some people is whether the continued existence of minority cores may somehow undermine Australian unity and lead to much dreaded 'fragmentation'. . . . The extent of cultural variation that Australians from minority backgrounds may display without endangering their 'Australian image' depends on the flexibility of the framework.

Language represents a particular aspect of culture which is non-exclusive and additive in nature. It enables pluralism to develop, not simply between groups, but to be internalised within the same individuals. From this perspective the Anglo-Celtic group's attachment to English and its desire to see it shared by members of all ethnic groups does not need to be viewed as conflicting with the desire of those minority group members who wish to cultivate their own ethnospecific tongues, in addition to English. In fact there is an accumulation of research evidence . . . that minority ethnic groups (both children and parents) recognise the importance of English as an overarching value, and a shared possession which is indispensable for communication among all Australians. . . . Bilingualism cannot therefore be regarded as a threat to English; nor should it be limited to members of minority groups. . . . Community languages other than English can be seen as a national resource which contributes to the changing perception of the cultural repertoire that can be expected of an Australian.

There are signs, in South Australia at least, that educational institutions now increasingly appreciate the benefits which accrue to the community through the conservation and development of the State's linguistic resources – both for social and educational, as well as economic ends. . . . The increased teaching of some of these languages in tertiary institutions and 'mainstream' schools is one among many signs of a more favourable attitude to the study and actual use of a variety of community languages – not as a substitute, but as an addition to English, and never exclusively for the ethnic groups concerned, but for all Australians.

This development would reproduce a similar, if not identical, development in the sphere of religious beliefs. There are in fact important differences in the way these two pluralisms – linguistic and religious – are experienced in Australia. . . . [B]ilingualism is being achieved by many Australians at a personal level, while in the case of religion, personal systems can only be mono-cultural, with pluralism taking the form of the toleration of diversity at a group level. . . . The changing attitudes to religious and linguistic pluralism suggest that the 'umbrella' of shared Australian values is in fact far from rigid, and that it can expand to accommodate a variety of values which formerly would have been described as 'beyond the pale'.

Our trust in the good sense of Australians, as they grow in number as well as cultural richness, appears well justified. Australia, a young nation, is already ahead of the many old European countries in the way it has approached its plurality. It has demonstrated its political maturity by stabilising the State through its willingness to grant civil rights to its immigrants and the automatic operation of the *ius soli* principle to their children. The entry of non-British ethnic groups into the political community has not shaken the stability of Australian institutions and governmental structures. . . Australians who have already resolved the political issues of pluralism are now increasingly coming to terms with their own cultural plurality. This involves an admission that the . . . permanent entry of people with different cultural backgrounds will mean that a variety of ethnic values continue to co-exist under the shared umbrella, and occasionally contribute towards it.

Australia cannot adopt an isolationist stance in relation to its external or internal cultural environment. Our geographical location in Asia and the Pacific carries with it cultural, as well as trade implications. Otherwise we remain an honoured guest, never a member of this particular grouping of nations. . . The future of our economic links with Europe is clearly related to Australia being regarded not as a stranger, but as a country with close ancestral and cultural links, and therefore deserving the status of a 'family member'. This involves recognition that the strands of Australian culture still reach out to the countries of our origin and that we have to build upon our manifold heritage by moulding it into a uniquely Australian tradition. The crystallisation of such a tradition is most likely to succeed in a resilient society – a society which releases the fullest possible creative potential of all Australians by trusting its citizens to be Australian not only in political, but also in cultural terms.

#### Identity, Difference and Inequalities: Gender, Ethnicity and Class in Australia

Professor Gillian Bottomley

Australia as an 'imagined community' In his study of the origin and spread of nationalism, Benedict Anderson describes nationality or 'nation-ness' as 'cultural artefacts of a particular kind' (1983, p. 13). Nations are 'imaged communities' because most fellow-nationals will never meet or even hear about each other, yet 'in the minds of each lives the image of their communion' (Ibid, p. 15). The construction and representation of this image are crucial processes in the definition of a nation-state and the official version is largely determined by the State. However, it is important to remember that there are always conflicts over symbolic power, over 'the power to conserve or transform the objective principles of union and separation' (cf. Bourdieu, 1987, p. 163). The principle of identity or sameness, therefore, is constantly challenged by reference to differences that suggest alternative and even opposing constructions of reality.

For example, the celebration of 200 years of European settlement in Australia was widely advertised as the 'celebration of a nation'. Yet Aboriginal and other Australians presented coherent critiques of the real bases of what Anderson describes as 'the deep, horizontal comradeship' of national identity. These critiques emphasised differences rather than identity.

Difference has become an increasingly important issue in complex societies such as Australia, where legitimate knowledge can be seen as mis-representing those whom it claims to represent. These representations have been throughly questioned by feminists, but they can also be queried on grounds such as class and ethnicity. This paper explores ways in which certain Australians have been marginalised and mis-represented, not only by official discourses, but by some critical analyses as well. I will argue that, to understand some of the differences within the Australian national identity, we need to bear in mind (at least) the three perspectives of ethnicity, class and gender, not separately as unified categories, but in their intersections.

Ethnicity, gender and class as perspectives Beginning with ethnic diversity, it is not difficult to demonstrate that migrants, especially those of non-English-speaking background, are still not part of the basic framework of understanding of Australian society (cf. CRASTE report, Windows Onto Worlds). What Jean Martin called 'the shadows behind legitimate knowledge' about Australian society are maintained by certain paradigms. For example, writers about Australian immigration have tended to emphasise either ethnicity or class and, in the process, to homogenise ethnic and class divisions. Feminist writers have often ignored both. In fact, one of these perspectives may be more salient than the others in context, but each differs with respect to the others.

The Australian context: intersections of ethnicity, gender and class This analysis attempts to break down the objective/subjective dichotomy by exploring the structures that limit and define action, as well as peoples' perceptions of those structures. I concentrate on Greek-speakers, to avoid excessive generalisation, and examine The limits of necessity: Working conditions and economic circumstances make the analytic separation of work/non-work production/social reproduction, public/private unviable. These conditions affect health, happiness and family life and limit the capacity to enjoy the kind of cultural capital celebrated by ethnicists. State intervention and the boundaries of the private: Heavy State involvement in immigration and settlement. State stresses equity and justice, but is also crucially concerned with social control. One extreme of the latter was a witch hunt of massive proportions among the Greek population of Sydney, purportedly to investigate welfare fraud. It is clear from this example that some people's private lives are more private than others, and that the differences can be partly explained in terms of class as well as ethnicity. Resistance and transformations: Structured inequalities in Australia are more likely to be based on class and gender than on ethnicity, but some migrant women, especially, may find themselves confronting all three dimensions. Women tend to be excluded from the leadership of ethnic organisations and exploited as paid and unpaid workers. Like many Anglo-Australian women, many are sexually oppressed at home and at work. This layering of oppression has become increasingly apparent in the treatment of work-related injury, in several notorious cases of exploitation, and, increasingly, in the writings of immigrant and Australian-born women.

Conclusion I am arguing here that the migrant presence in Australia is still marginalised. The Australian identity in the late 20th century is heterogeneous and complex. The Fitzgerald Report referred to 'basic institutions and principles of Australian life'. These included parliamentary democracy, the rule of law and equality before the law, freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, freedom of religion, equality of women, and universal education. The authors of the Report noted that these were not perfect. In this chapter, I have offered some ways of understanding the extent of those imperfections.

#### Australian English

Professor Arthur Delbridge

The burden of this paper is that although the Australian community is multilingual, the English language has a special place in it as the major language, historically and developmentally, and ultimately as the language for all. But English here means Australian English, a dialect distinctly our own, that contributes to the sense of an Australian national identity, and that serves perfectly adequately for both national and international expression and communication.

Who are the speakers of Australian English? Clearly not everyone in Australia, even those who claim English as their language. This paper looks at the pattern of distribution as revealed in the 1986 Census and compares it with that of 1901, to show the effects of the development of migration and migration policies, and of the recognition given (or not given) to the languages of the Aboriginal peoples.

Australian English is here presented as one of the Englishes of world English, at a national level of abstraction. The main body of the paper is a portrait of Australian English in its communicative and informative functions. [See J. Lyons, Semantics, 2 vols, Cambridge 1977, p. 33: 'a signal is communicative . . . if it is intended by the sender to make the receiver aware of something of which he was not previously aware; a signal is informative if (regardless of the intentions of the sender) it makes the receiver aware of something of which he was not previously aware.'] The informative function produces listener reactions that might range from 'slovenly', 'ugly', 'nasal', 'lip-lazy', 'uneducated' etc., to 'graceful', 'well-articulated', 'correct', even 'la-di-da'! The communicative function, on the other hand, is judged ultimately by how adequate a language system or, more narrowly, a particular utterance is to produce an efficiently coded message. But many of the variables of a language system are likely to serve an informative as well as a communicative function. Cf. 'I ain't done nothin' with 'I haven't done anything.'

The academic study of Australian English is reviewed in terms of these two functions, with special attention given to: features of voice and articulation; phonology; vocabulary; grammar; idiom; style.

A sketch is made of the history of the concept 'Australian English' and its recent effects on education, broadcasting, literature, and the development of a sense of national identity. The paper concludes by noting the convergence of an awareness of Australian English as the national variety with other language movements like Plain English, non-sexist English, foreign languages for all, and the development and implementation by the government of a national policy on language.

# Monolingualism, Multilingualism and the Australian Nation

Professor Michael Clyne

Throughout the history of white settlement in Australia, there has been an unresolved tension between three symbolic relationships between language and society – English monolingualism as a symbol of a British tradition, English monolingualism as a marker of Australian national identity, and multilingualism as reality and ideal of a multicultural Australian nation. This paper examines these relationships from the historical and regional perspectives, observing how internal and external factors have led, at different times, to enforced monolingualism and the acceptance of multilingualism. The middle of the 19th century was marked by tolerance towards 'community languages' (especially in Victoria and South Australia) with increasingly negative developments, gradually leading to a negative and assimilationist policy from World War I until well in the period of post-World War II mass immigration. The change to positive and multicultural policies was not only a reflection of the worldwide ethnic movement and a question of social equity but also a response to the need for a new national identity generated by international political events.

Positive language policies developed a complementarity between English and other languages, and from the mid-1970's, domains of 'community languages' have been de-privatised. The mainstreaming of multiculturalism has made possible ideological and financial support for multilingualism. The recognition of our linguistic resources has facilitated an appraisal of Australia's external linguistic needs in the National Policy on Languages. The irony is that the present emphasis on 'languages of economic significance' could undermine the importance of some languages used in Australia.

#### **Psychological Bases of National Identity**

Professor William Scott

Several components of national identity may be distinguished theoretically or empirically: denial of any national identity at all, conflict in national identity, strong attachment to one nation, definition of the self in predominantly national terms, and the assumption that one shares important characteristics with other members of the national group. Not many of these aspects have been measured with sufficient precision to allow much assurance about their prevalence, let alone their significance for migrant adaptation.

On the basis of present evidence, it would appear that conflict in national identity has the clearest relevance for adaptation; it is generally maladaptive. Yet one must recognise that the 'conflict' considered here is entirely subjective, not measured by objective external circumstances, and may therefore be a consequence, rather than determinant, of other kinds of maladjustment. The main directions of effect could be better ascertained from longitudinal than from cross-sectional studies.

Attachment to one's new country is generally associated with good adjustment, both subjective, and interpersonal; however, in the sample of five ethnic groups considered here, it was more commonly found among the poorly than among the well acculturated. Also, it was more apt to appear among respondents who had manifest symptoms of neurosis before migration. Thus, there is a suggestion that national identification in this sense, may have a defensive, as well as a constructively adaptive base.

Finally, the denial of a national identity would appear, on the basis of the crude measure employed here, to have little adaptive significance.

#### Policies of Multiculturalism

Dr James Jupp

Multiculturalism has developed in Australia as an area of public policy rather than as an analytical concept. Its form and content is thus shaped by pressure, by partisan concerns and by administrative convenience. Public policy has passed through several phases:

1973–1978: Euphoria and Innovation, culminating in the Galbally Report of 1978 which created an institutional basis for multiculturalism;

1978–1983: Consensual Consolidation, characterised by bi-partisan agreement and a lack of controversy;

1983-1988: Disillusion and Retreat, with growing criticism of multiculturalism and an apparent reduction in official commitment, ending with the overt critique of the FitzGerald Report of 1988;

since 1988: Apparent Reaffirmation, with the launching of a National Agenda in mid-1989 and changes in conservative party leadership.

It is argued that multicultural policies have moved through several overlapping phases: a desire to preserve immigrant cultures; an emphasis on welfare; and attempts at 'mainstreaming' on the basis of 'access and equity'. These are not simply a reaction to pressure from the ethnic lobby but are related to broader priorities, the institutionalisation of multiculturalism and the numerical strength of immigrant voters and their descentants. It is concluded that the entrenching of multiculturalism is still not completely assured and will provoke some criticism and reaction. However, there is little likelihood of a return to official assimilationism and much public debate will remain on the level of rhetoric rather than of concrete proposals for major policy changes.

#### The evolution of multiculturalism

Professor Jerzy Zubrzycki

This chapter reviews the response of successive Federal Governments since 1945 to the rapid and scarcely foreseen change in the ethnic composition of Australian society as a result of the large scale immigration program unveiled by Arthur Calwell in August 1945. A related issue is the development of the rhetoric surrounding the term multiculturalism and its translation into social policy.

The likelihood of change in the sources if migration away from the British Isles was foreshadowed by population planners during World War II and accepted by Calwell soon to become Australia's first Minister for Immigration. But in his first Ministerial Statement he spoke of Britain as *the* source and only in passing alluded to other potential centres on the European Continent and 'people who are sound in health and will not become a charge on the community'. He dismissed the reality of 'foreign colonies' in Australia and proclaimed that the country had no 'alien problem'.

The reality of the immigration program that was put in place in the late 1940's was different. Its dominant component were the former refugees from Eastern Europe and only later people from Britain. The successive waves of

immigrants from North Western Europe, the Mediterranean West Asia and more recently South East Asia and Latin America produced the demographic fact of a society of many cultures, a multicultural Australia.

The response to the demographic and sociological fact of multiculturalism was slow in coming. The popular conception fostered by Calwell and Holt of carefully selected 'aliens' or 'foreigners' who should be 'assimilable' was followed in the sixties and the seventies by the definition of migrants as 'problems' and finally as members of minority groups representing legitimate structures within Australian society.

This evolution of the definition of migrants as individuals and of immigration as a national enterprise was reflected in the changing ideology of immigrant absorption – from assimilation through to multiculturalism. This development, in turn, was paralleled by the changing emphasis initially on the cultural dimension, then on the twin issues of ethnic rights and equity and, more recently, on the economic benefits of multicultural approaches.

The changing rhetoric of multiculturalism does not mean that the various issues that had surfaced in the seventies and the eighties were adequately tackled through new or improved programs and services. For one thing - the extent of migrant disadvantage fully documented in the Jupp Report still haunts governments at all levels. In addressing this and related problems Federal and State governments were initially mindful of the prevailing egalitarian ideology in Australia that withholds from minority group any unique privilege or consideration of any kind. As Martin put it "... the original ideology of settlement contained elements that unintentionally fostered inequality, the 'no differentiation of migrants' element in particular".

The development of ethnic-specific services and programs from the introduction of the Child Migrant Education Program in 1970 and the extension of grant-in-aid schemes to welfare workers attached to specific ethnically oriented welfare organisations represented an early step in the rejection of the 'no differentiation of migrants' argument and introduction of positive discrimination in favour of migrants. In her Meredith Lecture Migrants: Equality and Ideology Martin was quite emphatic in arguing that '... positive discrimination ... is the only way to prevent the consolidation of ... sector inequality (which) makes a mockery of the notion of cultural pluralism. To the extent that ethnic culture becomes associated with socio-economic inferiority, we will develop a culturally, as well as structurally, stratified society.' (1972: 18).

Much of the current debate about multiculturalism in Australia is about the role and direction of government intervention (or, positive discrimination) in removing migrant disadvantage in the labour market, education, health and access to the major political structures. The debate is between those who assert the central value of ethnic agencies and specific programs in responding to the needs of their communities and those who argue that all institutional barriers based on culture be removed and all services mainstreamed.

The present author is of the opinion that:

"... in the *short run* formation of separate ethnic structures geared to providing what the Australian institutions have not given is necessary. But ...

the author is opposed to any tendency that promotes cultural identity and separate structures without regard to its ramifications. In other words, cultural identity cannot be extended in isolation in a modern, mass society'.

Given the proposition about cultural dynamics the evolution of multiculturalism as an appropriate ideology for a society with multiple cultural groups and multiple identities must aim at a stage when all of its members – those belonging to the dominant group and those who identify with cultural minorities, will be capable of both retaining and transcending their ethnic identity in the shared reality of their daily existence.

If this stage in the evolution of multiculturalism is reached the vision of *Multiculturalism for All Australians* will be fulfilled. For the essence of this vision is priority of the wholeness and welfare of the entire society engaged in developing its new nationhood, a new Australian identity. What matters most is that this new identity as a product of Australia's British institutions, the country's unique physical environment and the combined impact of unprecedented high rates of immigration should not be rejected in favour of exclusive or primary ethnic identities.

## Academy Annual Lecture

# Rats, Patients and People: Issues in the Ethical Regulation of Research

The following is a summary of the 1989 Academy Annual Lecture given by Professor Peter Singer in Canberra, November 1989.

In 1988 Helga Kuhse and I published the results of a survey on the attitudes and practices of medical practitioners regarding requests for voluntary euthanasia. The survey was simply a questionnaire, sent by mail to a random sample of medical practitioners who were free to choose not to return it. Yet we were asked by our university's Standing Committee on Ethics in Human Experimentation why we had not submitted our survey to his committee for consideration and ethical clearance. This example poses the central question of this lecture: should ethical regulation apply to all research on human subjects, even if it does not involve "experimentation" in the usual sense of that term?

The initial impetus for the present concern with the ethics of human experimentation flows from the revelations, after the Second World War, of the appalling experiments carried out by Nazi doctors on the inmates of concentration camps. In convicting some of these doctors, the Nuremberg Military Tribunal put forward a list of fundamental principles that it considered should be followed in all experiments involving human subjects. This list, known as the Nuremberg Code, began with the categorical requirement that "The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential". It went on to make explicit that "This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent...". Thus it would seem that the Code is violated every time that an experiment, no matter how harmless, is conducted on a child or intellectually disabled person. In 1964 the Nuremberg Code was succeeded by the Declaration of Helsinki, which maintained many of the basic principles of the Code, but allowed legal guardians to consent on behalf of legally incompetent subjects.

Some scandals about research in the United States brought the topic back to public attention. In a celebrated article in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, Henry Beecher cited several examples of what he regarded as ethically dubious research on human subjects; and consent was rarely mentioned in these reports. In one case, the withholding of effective treatment seems to have resulted in the deaths of 23 patients from typhoid; in another example the researchers had deliberately given hepatitis to intellectually disabled children living in an institution.

The cornerstone of our current mode of regulation – the requirement for prior approval by institutional ethics committees – can be dated from 1966, when the United States National Institutes of Health issued guidelines making it a condition of awarding a grant that the researcher worked in an institution with an ethics committee to provide an independent review of individual rights and welfare, risks and benefits, and informed consent. Ethics committees came to Australia in 1976, when they were recommended in the National Health and Medical Research Council's "Statement on Human Experimentation"; but in 1982 NHMRC Working Party on Ethics in Medical Research noted that "there is no assurance that all relevant institutions have such committees". Accordingly the Council now requires every institution to which it provides any funds at all to maintain an institutional ethics committee. In setting out the functions of the institutional ethics committees, the first one is:

(i) to consider ethical implications of all proposed research projects and to determine whether or not they are acceptable on ethical grounds.

This approach is broad indeed. Is it too broad? As a step towards an answer to this central question, let us step back and consider why we should have ethical regulation of scientific research at all. After all, the freedom of scientific inquiry has proven immensely valuable for the development of new ways of thinking. Yet we all recognize that this freedom has its limits. No-one defends the scientific freedom of the Nazi doctors to carry out, on prisoners, their research into survival under conditions of extreme cold. The demand for freedom of scientific inquiry is sound when it is invoked against those who seek to tell us what questions we should be asking, and how we should be answering

them; but it should not be used as a basis for demanding unfettered power for experiments over their experimental subjects.

That the power of experimenters needs to be fettered is apparent even when that power is exercised over non-human experimental subjects. I have elsewhere argued that the pains of non-human animals should not, simply because they are non-human, be regarded as less morally significant than our own equivalent pains. To establish the desirability of some control over animal experimentation, however, it is enough for us to accept that animals are sentient creatures and we *at least* need a good reason to inflict severe pain on them.

Here in Australia there is no real dissent among the scientific community about the need for ethical regulation of animal experimentation, and the Code produced by the NHMRC together with CSIRO and the Australian Agricultural Council demands prior approval by an Animal Experimentation Ethics Committee. Thus power over the experimental animals is taken from the experimenters and transferred to a Committee with a composition designed to introduce at least some independent evaluation of the justifiability of the experiment in view of the suffering or distress it inflicts upon the animals. In other words, we limit scientific freedom, quite rightly, even for the sake of beings with a status in our society as low as the laboratory rat.

Now we can turn to the second member of my titular trio: patients. We have already noted some examples of experimentation on patients, drawn from the United States in the nineteen-sixties. It would be complacent to assume, however, that such events now belong firmly in the past; consider the research program into pre-cancerous abnormalities of the cervix which came to light at the National Women's Hospital in Auckland as recently as 1987. Several women died, apparently because, as part of the research program, they received no treatment at all for abnormalities that would have been treated at a different hospital. The women never knew that they were part of an experiment. The researcher, Herbert Green exercised virtually unchecked power over his experimental subjects, because of his superior medical knowledge and the aura of authority which surrounds senior medical practitioners in their dealings with patients.<sup>2</sup>

Here too, then, it is easy to see why patients need protection. When a doctor carries out research, there is an obvious potential conflict of interest between the doctor's concern for the health of the patient, and the researcher's desire to produce significant results (which may well benefit future patients, but can also be expected to enhance the researcher's career and standing in the profession). Though several medical declarations state that "The health of my patient will be my first consideration", in practice the gross imbalance of knowledge and authority in the doctor-patient relationship opens the way for abuse of the patient's trust and confidence in the doctor.

I have suggested that when non-human animals and human patients are the subjects of research, they need protection because for various reasons they are unable to protect themselves. What about the subjects of social science research? They may be ordinary people who are not in a doctor-patient relationship, or

anything analogous to it. Are they also unable to protect themselves? Do they also need the protection of something like an independent ethics committee?

The difficulty in answering so general a question is that the methods of social science research vary from mailing a questionnaire to, for example, Stanley Milgram's well-known obedience studies, which relied on the volunteer subjects being deceived, and appears to have risked causing them serious psychological harm. What are the ethically significant differences in the use of these very different methods? Is it the fact that Milgram's subjects were at greater risk of harm than the subjects of the research carried out by questionnaire? Or is it the element of deception, the fact that Milgram's subjects, though they may have volunteered to take part in an experiment, certainly did not give their informed consent to participating in the kind of experiment in which they were in reality taking part?

There are two possible approaches. We might "trade-off" the degree of risk and the existence or absence of informed consent, thus accepting research where risk is significant only if there is genuinely free and informed consent; but accepting research with very low risk, even if it involves, say, an element of deception. Alternatively, we might make the consent of the subject, or of an appropriate proxy, an absolute requirement of any research on human beings.

For practical purposes, we do not have to decide between these two approaches. Even if we believe that subjects should be free to give informed consent to high-risk research, where the risk to a subject is high, some institutional safeguard is necessary to ensure that the consent is genuinely free and informed, because the higher the risk, the less likely it is that a competent subject would freely and knowingly take part in it. We might accept, without further scrutiny, only research that is carried out on the basis of informed consent and does not involve any significant risk of harm to the subjects. Such research would satisfy proponents of both approaches. All other research would need more careful scrutiny by an ethics committee.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Animal Liberation (2nd edition, New York Review & Random House, New York, 1990); see especially Chapter 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For a brief account, see Alistair V. Campbell, "A Report from New Zealand: An 'Unfortunate Experiment'", *Bioethics* 3:1 (1989) 59-66.

## Joint Academy Activities

The need to establish a consultative body between the learned academies, to tackle problems of common interest, including some of international importance, was recognised in the early 1970's. The three Academies at that time, the Academy of Science, the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Social Science Research Council of Australia (changed to the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia in 1971), set up a Consultative Committee consisting of their presidents and several other members from each Academy. The purpose of the Committee was not only to consider joint research projects but also matters of interest to scholars in all fields. Later this Committee was joined by the fourth learned Academy, the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering.

The early work of the four Academies culminated in addresses by respective Presidents to a seminar in Canberra in 1979 associated with the Annual General Meeting of the Academy of the Humanities on the theme 'The Academies and the Nation'. A common strand in the discussions was the desirability of continued collaboration by the four Academies in matters of mutual interest.

Throughout the eighties the Academies, through the Committee, continued to consider such matters as the funding of research, the funding of representation of national disciplinary bodies in international organisations, and the recognition of each of the four Academies as the national representative for the scholarly disciplines within their respective memberships. The Government's White Paper on Higher Education, released in July 1988, received detailed consideration by the Consultative Committee, and its individual members. As a specific follow-on in that same year the Academy of the Social Sciences convened a Symposium on Government Policy in Higher Education. One institutional consequence of the relations between the learned Academies and the Government was the establishment of a Nominating Committee to make recommendations as to the membership of the Australian Research Council.

In 1989 the Committee noted with concern the Government's intention to develop a charter of autonomy and academic freedom for institutions of higher education which would be incorporated in Commonwealth funding legislation. The Committee's view was that academic freedom and institutional autonomy can be, and can be seen to be, guaranteed by a return to an 'arm's length' relationship between the Government and the institutions. The Committee believed that the way to achieve this, by means of the charter or otherwise, was to establish a statutory authority separate from the present National Board of Employment, Education and Training and departmental structures, which not only advises the Government but implements the Government's decisions. An Academies Joint Statement on university autonomy was submitted to those responsible for developing the Academic Freedom Charter.

During the last twelve months two new working committees have been established to examine and formulate policies of interest to the four Academies. At the initiative of the Academy of the Humanities, the Committee agreed to form a Joint Academies' Committee on Museums, 'because of concern that a shift in government policy is affecting the integrity and status of these institutions'. Funding of libraries was an area of concern and the four Academies decided to form a Joint Academies' Committee on Libraries, 'to ensure the provision of adequate scholarly resources in the Commonwealth for research in the fields of inquiry represented by the four academies'.

## Symposium at ANZAAS

With the surge of interest in recent times in environmental issues it seemed appropriate for the Academy to include the topic, Human and Social Responses to Global Change, in its initial series of workshops during 1989. Interest in the area was so strong that it was decided to hold a preliminary workshop to examine how the social sciences in Australia were dealing with the problems of global change and how they might deal with them in future. It was also felt that the occasion would provide an opportunity to form a network of informed people to provide guidance for an ANZAAS Conference in early 1990. This resulted in the Academy arranging a symposium on The Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change at the ANZAAS Congress in Hobart on 14 February 1990. The purpose was to show how important the social sciences would be in any attempt to counter the effects of global warming in the wake of the so-called greenhouse effect.

The ANZAAS Congress was concerned in general with global environmental change, and there were clearly differences of opinion between scientists about how significant global warming might be. It appears that some of the computer models which scientists have been using are unreliable or only partially reliable; until these problems are resolved, it will be difficult for governments to decide what to do about the effects of global warming. The main message proceeding from the Congress was that the global warming process was undoubtedly occurring; that its pace and extent were still not effectively plotted; that the scientists involved should sharpen their techniques and obtain more reliable data; and that there would be social effects which the physical or natural scientists could foresee, but the extent of which could not be measured; these effects would be left to the social scientists and politicians to sort out.

The Symposium was the main occasion of the Congress at which social scientists spoke about their approaches to the problem.

#### ASSA News

Two issues of ASSA News have been published during the year, in March and September.

The purpose of the Newsletter is to inform Fellows and other interested people about the activities of the Academy. To this end the two issues have included supplements summarising the discussions at Workshops. In addition, there have been sections on the internal activities of the Academy, on publications, on government policy and its effects on higher education and research, on the Academy's research projects, on the continuing discussion of ethical issues in social science research, and on international contents. The newsletter is a kind of report to the membership on how the Academy has been conducting itself.

There is some difficulty in putting together a newsletter of such a disparate character. In each issue an attempt is made to provide a unifying factor by way of a note from the Executive Director on something to do with the social sciences in general; but there are problems arising from the fact that the various social sciences rarely act together (except to ward off raids on university resources by the natural sciences and sometimes even by the humanities), and the further fact that, to a considerable extent, they speak different languages and make different assumptions. A newsletter which appeals to one group may not seem so interesting to another. Yet there is a kind of instinctive awareness that the study of humankind, in its various aspects, involves some commonalty; and there is always some interest in knowing what an Academy of the Social Sciences finds to do.

There is a similar interest on the part of government officials and politicians. The Federal Government provides generous financial assistance to all four learned Academies on account of their national character and their insistence on excellence; it is only natural that those in the government hierarchy who deal with funding should wish to know what is going on.

A great many newsletters from tertiary institutions and other bodies concerned with education and research flow into the Academy's office. ASSA News can risk comparison with any of them.

# Administration

During the year there were increases in the functions and responsibilities of the Academy's Secretariat. Most significantly the Executive Director was appointed Secretary-General of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC), and the Academy assumed the responsibility of providing AASSREC with a Secretariat for the next two years. Apart from producing regular newsletters, for circulation throughout 16 member countries of the organisation, the Academy is responsible for producing a monograph series, arranging publication of the proceedings of AASSREC conferences, involvement in a national symposium on human resource development, and providing administrative support for the regional body. In August, the Administrative Officer, Barry Clissold, attended a Regional Advisory Group meeting of the Asia-Pacific Information Network on Social Sciences in Bangkok, an organisation established within the framework of AASSREC.

Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Academy were held on 4 April, 4 September and 5 November. Meetings of the Consultative Committee of Australian Academies were held on 5 April and 18 October, and the Membership Committee met on 6 July to consider nominations for election of new Fellows in 1990. Administrative support was also provided in the conduct of a number of Academy workshops in Canberra. A number of Academy newsletters, the 1989 Annual Lecture and Abstracts of Academy Workshops were published during the year.

Administrative functions were improved with the installation of personal computer and facsimile equipment. The Academy now operates Word5 software for word processing and has a PC File + database.

During the year Dr Peg Job, a writer and specialist in Latin American literature, and graduate in geography, joined the Academy Secretariat as Project Officer. Dr Job's responsibilities include the administration of the Australia-China Exchange Scheme and AASSREC Secretariat functions.

The Academy continues to occupy offices in the Garden Wing, University House, The Australian National University, Canberra.

# International activities

# Agreement with Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences

In 1987 the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences signed an exchange agreement for 'collaboration' in order to promote the development of relations between Australian and Dutch scholars.

The benefits of such a co-operative arrangement were first identified in 1981 and further discussed in 1984 when the Netherlands recommended that the Academies 'explore the possibilities of establishing some form of co-operation'. Originally proposed as a broad-ranging agreement between the Netherlands Academy and the four learned Australian Academies, a single agreement was finally endorsed, in 1987, between the Netherlands Academy and the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. Within its terms it was to facilitate visits by scholars to specific research institutes in Australia and the Netherlands.

The terms and operation of the current Agreement are simple. Under the provisions, scholars are encouraged to consult with prospective host institutions to arrange an itinerary generally three months before the intended visit. When appropriate, the Academies offer assistance with arranging itineraries. Invitations to scholars can be extended to participate in discussions, attend seminars, deliver papers, and meet with others interested in the same disciplines.

The host Academy provides a standard per diem allowance at a senior level and meets the cost of living and approved internal travel, but not intercontinental air travel. Australia will normally meet the cost of fares from any other part of Europe to the Netherlands. Visits are normally of one to two weeks duration. The scheme is not confined to Fellows of the Academy, though a number of Fellows have made visits to the Netherlands in the last couple of years.

In 1988 Professor Michael Clyne, linguist, delivered lectures on cultural differences in organisation of academic discourse at the Technical University at Eindhoven; visited the Frisian Academy, Ojouwert, and was impressed by the facilities and staff of the institutions he visited. His visit resulted in a commitment to further co-operation on joint projects and research.

Professor Sol Encel whose area is sociology found his visit in 1988 'rewarding and agreeable'. He visited the Centre for Science Dynamics at the University of Amsterdam, and the Centre for Research on Energy Policy and the University of Groningen; and gave a seminar at the Centre for Study of Social Conflict at the University of Leiden.

Professor George Smolicz, linguist, reported valuable discussions on education, society and welfare with a sociologist from the University of

Amsterdam when he visited in 1988. His visit to Friesland was 'illuminating' in relation to his language studies.

Professor Peter Fensham, Professor of Science Education, visited the Netherlands in December, 1989. He delivered lectures, visited the National Advisory Board for Secondary Education, the Centre for Science and Mathematics Education and the University of Utrecht, the Technical University at Eindhoven. He found the educational issues there relevant to current developments in Australia and was impressed by the excellence of work in physics education. An interest in establishing an exchange of staff was discussed, with visits and contacts expected to lead to considerable follow-up activity in research and curriculum development.

The first to visit from the Netherlands in 1988 was Associate Professor C. Boekestijn of Social Psychology at the Free University of Amsterdam. He had studied immigration and ethnic policy in many countries and was very enthusiastic after his visit to Australia, having met with relevant government officials and academics in Melbourne and Canberra.

Dr Rob van Tulder, researcher in the field of sociology of economic organisation and study of techno-innovation in Europe, was invited by Professor Marceau, Head of the Public Policy Program at ANU to participate in the APROS Colloquium in December 1989. During his visit, two lectures, colloquia and interviews were also held at Universities, Government departments and institutions in Canberra, Wollongong, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.

Dr H. De Vries, Director of the Cancer Prevention Research Program at the University of Limburg, visited Australia in March 1990. Invitations were extended to him to deliver a paper at the 7th World Conference on Smoking and Health held in Perth; to attend an Anti-Cancer Council symposium in Melbourne, and a cancer unit at Parramatta Hospital, Sydney.

Dr A. Ph Visser, an Assistant Professor involved in research of the elderly, from the Health Economics Department of Rijksuniversiteit Limburg visited Australia in 1988. He attended the Department of Psychology at the University of Sydney; the centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer, Melbourne; Diabetes Institute, Melbourne and Monash University, Melbourne.

The exchange program has been in operation for three years and under the terms of the Agreement there is now a requirement to evaluate its performance. A preliminary view is that the exchange, while having been modest, has provided scope for Australian and Dutch scholars to exchange views and promote collaborative effort in the social sciences. Future prospects for the program are currently being reviewed, with the possibility of its being extended to the Academy of the Humanities.

# Australia-China Exchange Program

The Australia-China Exchange Program has now been operating for ten years. Modifications of the agreement have been made from time to time, and it is reviewed formally each three years. The Scheme was suspended for a time after the events in China during 1989, and a number of visits were postponed. However, following the visit to China by Professor Anthony Reid and Dr David Kelly (and their subsequent Report), the Exchange program resumed in March. The modifications in the practice of the program suggested in the Report were communicated to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), and agreement in principle was reached.

The Kelly-Reid Report is now the basic briefing document for Australian scholars visiting China under the Exchange Scheme. The Academy also requires returning scholars to submit reports on their return to Australia. Debriefing of these scholars, and their formal report, ensures that the Academy remains in touch with both the atmosphere and difficulties which scholars might encounter while in China. These reports enable the Academy to monitor closely the research being conducted under the Scheme, and to begin to establish a network of information and exchange.

For its part, CASS is also requiring Chinese scholars to submit reports of their visits to Australia. These provide the necessary information on the suitability of the programs the Academy arranges, and the need for any future modification or improvement.

During the year, the Academy has hosted visits by two Delegations, and two individual scholars. In March-April, Liu Jing from Jiangsu Academy of Social Sciences, Lu Ren from Shandong Academy and Qiu Wei-li of CASS's Foreign Affairs Bureau (interpreter) visited Australia to study trade relations in the Asian and Pacific regions and examine some aspects of Australia's economy. While we have agreed that scholars accepted under the Scheme should be of sufficient academic standing and with adequate command of English, CASS also has expressed concern that provincial scholars who may not meet these requirements should not be excluded from consideration. It is felt that they have fewer opportunities to enjoy international exchange with those of similar research interests, yet perhaps would derive most benefit. Although the majority of Chinese scholars accepted under the Scheme are not in this category, the few who are can create difficulties for us. The problem at this end is that those with whom we arrange meetings and briefings judge the Scheme itself on the basis of our visitors. If local scholars or government officials feel they have wasted their time, then they become reluctant to offer us their assistance with future visitors.

A second Delegation from the Institute of Finance and Trade Economics (CASS) was in Australia in July-August, and was of a different calibre. Jia Lurang, Huang Renqing and Feng Lei wished to examine our market system,

including commodity flow, development of commercial organisations, and the role of government in regulating and controlling the market. Mr Feng had spent a year at the School of Business Administration at the University of California in Berkeley, and was clearly among the 'outstanding younger scholars' we had agreed ought to be encouraged to participate in the Scheme. Mr Jia had published four books in Economics, and is currently Deputy Director of the Institute of Finance and Trade Economics.

The following is a list of those with whom the Delegation met during three weeks in Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne:

Michael O'Sullivan, Department of State Development

Alf Morris, Barley Marketing Board of NSW

Rob Stafford, Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation

John Shaw, Australian Industries Development Corporation

Professor Ross Drynan, Ms Carolyn Tanner, Dr David Godden and Dr Surinder Joson, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Sydney

Berridge Hume-Phillips, Australian Association of Cooperatives

Brad Latham, Sydney Market Authority (tour of Flemington Markets)

P. C. Li, Swift and Co., Burns Philp

Richard Braddock and staff, Centre for Chinese Political Economy, Macquarie University

Tom Harvey, Woolworths (tour of warehouse and stores)

Allan Pankhurst, Hassall and Associates

Wayne Ryan, Research and Marketing, Department of Primary Industries and Energy

Dr Michael Kirby, and staff of four Branches, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics

Professor Mark Tippett, Department of Commerce, Australian National University

Professor William Jenner, China Centre, Australian National University Professors Bruce Miller and John Mulvaney, the Australian Academies

Professor Peter Drysdale, Australia-Japan Research Centre

Professor Tony Reid and Dr David Kelly (for briefing on situation in CASS)

Stephen Huang, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Dr Will Martin and staff, National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University

Dr Di Bolton, Industrial Policy Branch, Department of Employment, Education and Training

Andrew Kelso, Australian Wheat Board

Victorian Government China Advisory Committee

Colin Matchett and staff, Myers

Professor Peter Dixon, Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne

Keith Purcel, Textile, Clothing and Footwear Council of Australia

Dr Bob Richardson, Barry White, Australian Wool Corporation

Michael Pointer, State Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Victoria

Robert Cousland, Australia-China Chamber of Commerce.

The Exchange program is supported by a wide variety of people in the Australian academic, business and public service communities, and we are grateful for the time they give.

During September-November, the Academies are hosting a visit from Xu Gengsheng of the Institute of World Economy and Politics (CASS), and his interests are in the effects of land policy on soil conservation and environment. Although he will be based in Canberra during his two-month visit, he expressed a wish to visit farms and speak with district officers and those working in a practical way. His itinerary has included participation in a Geography field trip through southern NSW, Victoria and South Australia, organised by Dr David Dumaresq and colleagues at the Australian National University. Dr John Williams from the Soils Division of CSIRO has also been instrumental in arranging field visits for Mr Xu, besides the more conventional meetings with representatives from the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Department of Primary Industries and Energy Land Division and the Department of Arts, Sport, Environment, Tourism and Terrritories. Because of the increasing importance of environmental lobby groups in Australian land use policy, meetings are also being arranged with such organisations as the Australian Conservation Foundation and the Conservation Council.

Mr Wu Yaoli, from the Institute of Archaeology (CASS) is also spending a month in Canberra during September-October. He is primarily concerned to examine findings related to early Aboriginal cultures, so that he may explore the possibility of applying research methods used in Australia to his own work on Stone Age China. While he will be meeting with scholars in Pre-History, Archaeology and Anthropology at the Australian National University, he will also be making use of work done through the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies. The Librarian, Valerie Chapman, and the Director of Research, Dr Kingsley Palmer, have been particularly helpful in this respect. He is a relatively young scholar, and one who began his working life as a herdsman in Inner Mongolia.

A delegation from Gansu Province has been proposed by CASS for March, 1991. This delegation wishes to examine agricultural policies in particular relation to the pastoral industry and dryland farming. If the delegation is approved by the Committee, it is tentatively planned to provide them with some field experience, perhaps with the assistance of the Departments of Agricultural Economics at the Universities of Sydney (their Narrabri and Moree Research Stations) and New England.

Australian scholars who are travelling to China under the 1990 scheme (some of whom postponed from 1989) have opted to take up their grants in the latter part of the year. So far, Dr Hans Hendrischke, of the School of Modern Languages at Macquarie University has been the only scholar to visit China. He spent three weeks in China in June–July, examining 'Foreign Models for China's Political and Economic Reform'.

Dr Hendrischke's report has been received. In it he notes that there were a number of political restrictions on his agenda, and some of the interviews he requested were not permitted. Access to some documentary material, particularly that which was recent, was not possible, but individual scholars were generous in arranging the purchase of books and periodicals. However, an atmosphere of uncertainty still prevailed, and although Dr Hendrischke felt his visit was valuable and worthwhile, it was important that the Academies were aware that the situation remained very sensitive.

Other scholars who have made plans to visit China under the 1990 Scheme are:

- Professor Ian Donaldson, Humanities Research Centre, Australian National University (soon to take up a Regius Professorship in Britain) will visit for two weeks in October, including in his itinerary the Institute of Foreign Literature in Beijing, the Australian Research Centre in Shanghai and Chinese scholars who are translating Australian fiction in Hangzhou.
- Dr K. K. Shum, School of History, University of NSW, hopes to examine recently published material on Communist Party history relating to the 1930s and 1940s when he visits Beijing for three weeks in November.
- Dr Frederick Teiwes, Department of Government and Public Administration, University of Sydney, plans to research 'The Formation of the Maoist Leadership 1937–1945' during his visit of two weeks in early December. Both Drs Shum and Teiwes will be hosted by the Institute of Modern History within CASS.
- Professor Y. Y. Kueh, Director of the Centre for Chinese Political Economy at Macquarie University will be in China for three weeks in January-February, 1991, working on the theme 'Trends in Chinese Economic Policy and Foreign Trade and Investment'.
- Dr Gail Graham, University of Wollongong, will be examining 'The Role of Language in Management Theory' during her visit of three weeks early in 1991.

A relatively small number of applications has been received for the 1991 Program, which may reflect some community doubts about relations with China, but those received include some from much younger scholars as well as senior researchers. Six applicants have been selected for consideration by CASS, and the results will be published in the next ASSA News.

# Australia-Japan Program

During the period June 1986 to January 1990 the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and the Australian Academy of the Humanities, with the support of the Australia–Japan Foundation, managed the Australia–Japan Program. The Program was to foster understanding between Australia and Japan by research in multi-disciplinary areas of the humanities and social sciences. In February of this year, however, management of the Program was transferred to the Foundation which now intends to fund fewer but larger projects.

The change in direction is a significant policy shift from that envisaged when the Program began in 1986. The Australia–Japan Program was established to enable Australian scholars to undertake research in Japan. As managers, the Academies were also interested in all forms of assistance to individual scholars and younger scholars; in supporting conferences or working parties; in assisting scholars to publish their research; and in assisting them to obtain necessary research materials.

In 1986 five grants were offered to enable Australian scholars to undertake research on a variety of subjects including Japanese theatre, retirement patterns, voluntary associations, Japanese Fascism in the 1930s, and recent Japanese political history. These were small grants and the following year the Program sought interest from scholars wishing to undertake research which might or might not involve travel to Japan. Grants were approved for research into a Japanese community at Morwell, Victoria, the impact of economic change on Japanese cities, public sector review in Japan and New South Wales, Asian influence on Australian art, and the Pacific Basin Community concept.

During 1988 funding was granted for visits by a senior Japanese economist and a Japanese research student in economics to take part in the Economics Postgraduate Research Conference in Perth in November 1988. A further grant enabled them to take part in subsequent conferences in Canberra. Other grants provided for research on ageing, in association with the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology; a visit to Japan for delivery of a paper to the British Colloquium on Resources for Japanese Studies in London; and research at the Kaempfer Society in the Federal Republic of Germany. Further grants assisted in research on aspects of Australia–Japan trade; work on the influence of Japanese theatre on Brecht and Barthes, and discussions with Japanese Dickensian scholars.

In October 1989 the Program Committee again considered a large number of applications, reflecting a continued increase in study of the relations between Australia and Japan. The Committee selected eight for individual research grants, together with a project for a conference on 'Japanese Language Acquisition – Research, Course Development and Teaching'. Grants were provided for research activities in a technical operation in terms of the Japanese

language; to explore the concept of 'Monetary union between Australia and Japan'; a study of transferability of Japanese styles of management to Australia; a comparative study on political socialization; a project on tourism; research involving investigation and comparison of determinants of the financial policies of Japanese, Australian and British companies; and towards a conference, 'Management and Industrial Relations: Australia and Japan compared'.

The Australia–Japan Foundation advised in January 1990 that they would no longer continue funding to outside bodies, including the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and the Australian Academy of the Humanities, beyond 1989/90. The decision flowed from the Foundation's adoption of a new set of priorities and a new policy of designing and implementing its own programs rather than providing funds to other bodies. The re-ordering of priorities stemmed from recognition that the relationship between Japan and Australia, particularly in the area of people-to-people contact which is the Foundation's particular responsibility, had altered profoundly in the years since the Foundation was established. The Foundation stated that these changes needed to be reflected in its work program, its primary objective being to raise the level of competence in dealing with Japan on the part of people involved in key sectors of the Australian community. Emphasis would be on fewer but larger programs.

The Academies regret that the Program no longer exists given the high level of continued interest in this area of study and research and the obvious benefits gained during the life of the Australia–Japan Program.

# Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils

ASSREC is now an organisation with 16 member countries: Australia, New Zealand, India, Sri Lanka, China, Japan, USSR, Bangladesh, Nepal, Vietnam, Republic of Korea, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand. Malaysia seems likely to join shortly. The Association has a Biennial General Conference to which each member sends at least one delegate, and this is the primary decision-making forum for the affairs of AASSREC. An Executive Council meets annually to handle other business.

At the last Biennial Conference held in Christchurch, it was decided that the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia would become the Secretariat for AASSREC for a period of two years. In cost terms, it was thought that an allocation of 5 person-hours per week would be sufficient for the task. Although the general business of the Association can be handled within this time, a number of additional tasks have in fact taken rather more.

Because of some difficulties involved within the New Zealand Council (a change of representative bodies and personnel), the Academy found itself with the unexpected task of editing and publishing Proceedings of the 8th Biennial Conference, and this has required a major time input during 1990. Normally, the Secretariat is expected to publish two issues of the newsletter AASSREC PANORAMA per year, but it was discovered that the previous Secretariat had not published the January 1990 issue. Because of contractual agreements with UNESCO, we have been obliged to make up this discrepancy, publishing both issues ourselves. As well, the Proceedings of the Executive Council are made available to members and interested organisations around the world, and we have published and distributed the Proceedings of the February meeting.

The papers presented at the 8th Biennial Conference on the theme of the Culture-Development Interface are also to be published. A publisher has been found, and it is hoped that someone outside the Academy will edit the volume, since this task could not be accommodated under the present agreement in terms of the time staff have available.

The next Biennial Conference of AASSREC is to be held in Manila in August 1991. Each member council has been asked to hold a national symposium on Human Resource Development, the theme of the conference. Although we have discussed various ways in which we might prepare and run such a symposium, which we tentatively scheduled for March, 1991 (perhaps following our successful Workshop model), in the light of the demands which such an enterprise involves, we are reconsidering. It may be possible to offer support to a conference related to the theme which is organised by others. Our resources and time are already overstressed in relation to AASSREC matters, and we are aware that our first priority is towards Academy business and its demands.

AASSREC is in the process of publishing a series called *Introducing Asian Societies*, which consists of pre-University level handbooks on countries in the region. This project is supported by UNESCO, and so far has published volumes on India and Indonesia. The Secretariat is responsible for editing and publishing this series, and this task is a major one. The late Professor Bill Geddes was Editor in Chief for the series, and another Editor has not so far been appointed to the role.

It is hoped that during 1991, the demands of the AASSREC Secretariat will not be as time-consuming. Although the Secretariat is obliged to participate very actively in preparations for the Manila Conference, the detailed arrangements (accommodation, programming, issuing of Conference bulletins, etc) are the responsibility of the host member, the Philippines Social Science Council and the President of AASSREC, Professor Ruben Trinidad.

# Fellows of the Academy

# Fellows of the Academy

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; (ii) the are recommended by the Membership Committee after investigation of their eligibility; and (iii) they receive the support of a majority of the Fellows of the time being at a postal ballot'.

Eleven new Fellows were elected in 1990. They were:

Professor David Andrich, Professor of Education, Murdoch University;

**Associate Professor Diane Austin-Broos**, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney;

**Professor Paul Desmond Finn**, Professor of Law, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University;

**Professor Gina Geffen**, Professor of Neuropsychology, School of Social Sciences, Flinders University, and

Director, Neuropsychology Research Unit, Julia Farr Centre Foundation, Fullarton;

Professor Alan Gilbert, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of New South Wales;

**Dr Robert Edward Goodin**, Professorial Fellow in Philosophy, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University;

Professor Barry Hindess, Professor of Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University;

**Professor Eric Lionel Jones**, Professor of Economic Systems and Ideas, La Trobe University;

Professor Issy Pilowsky, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Adelaide;

Dr Wojciech Sadurski, Senior Lecturer in Jurisprudence, University of Sydney;

**Professor Michael John Webber**, Professor of Geography, University of Melbourne.

At November 1990 there were 237 Fellows, including Honorary and Overseas Fellows.

The deaths of five Fellows have been recorded: Professor Gordon Reid, Emeritus Professor Ronald Berndt, Emeritus Professor John Ward, Emeritus Professor John La Nauze and Dr Ian Hogbin.

# Fellows of the Academy 1990

- 1975 AITKIN, Donald Alexander. MA (New England), PhD (Australian National University). Chairman, Australian Research Council. GPO Box 9880, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1944 ALEXANDER, Frederick. CBE, MA (Oxford), Hon DLitt (Western Australia).
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Western Australia. (History).
   77 Victoria Avenue, Dalkeith, WA 6009
   (Honorary Fellow 1969).
- 1981 ALLEN, Michael Richard. BA (Dublin), PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Anthropology, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006
- 1967 APPLEYARD, Reginald Thomas. BA (Western Australia), MA, PhD (Duke).
  Professor of Economic History, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009
- 1977 ARGY, Victor Elie. BA, BEc (Sydney).
  Professor of Economics, School of Economics and Financial Studies, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109
- 1954 ARNDT, Heinz Wolfgang. MA, BLitt (Oxford).
  Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Economics). Visiting Fellow,
  National Centre for Development Studies, Research School of Pacific Studies, The
  Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- BALL, Desmond. PhD (Australian National University).
   Head, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1957 BARNES, John Arundel. DSC, FBA, MA (Cambridge), DPhil (Oxford).
  Emeritus Professor, University of Cambridge (Sociology). Visiting Fellow, Department of Sociology, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1981 BELL, Coral Mary. BA (Sydney), MSc (Econ), PhD (London).
  Visiting Fellow, Strategic Defence Studies Centre, The Australian National University,
  52 Froggatt Street, Turner, ACT 2601
- BERNDT, Catherine Helen. AM, BA (New Zealand), Dip Anthrop, MA (Sydney),
   PhD (London), Hon DLitt (Western Australia), (Hon) FRAI.
   Honorary Research Fellow, Department of Anthropology, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009
- 1970 BLAINEY, Geoffrey Norman. AO, MA (Melbourne).
  Emeritus Professor of History, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- 1981 BLANDY, Richard John. BEc (Adelaide), MA, PhD (Columbia).
  Director, National Institute of Labour Studies and Professor of Economics,
  The Flinders University of South Australia, 3 Glyde Street, Glen Osmond, SA 5064
- 1976 BOLTON, Geoffrey Curgenven. AO, MA, DPhil (Oxford), FAHA, FRHistS. Professor of Australian History, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Qld 4067

- BORRIE, Wilfred David. CBE, MA (New Zealand), HonDLitt (Tasmania), HonDSc Econ (Sydney), HonLLD (Australian National University). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Demography). 29 Norman Street, Deakin, ACT 2600 (Honorary Fellow 1985)
- 1977 BOURKE, Paul Francis. BA, DipEd (Melbourne), PhD (Wisconsin), Hon DLitt (Flinders).
  Director and Professor of History, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1975 BOXER, Alan Howard. BA (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford).
  2 Bambridge Street, Weetangera, ACT 2614
- 1987 BRADSHAW, Johnson Lockyer. MA (Oxford), PhD (Sheffield), DSc (Monash). Reader in Psychology, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1989 BRAITHWAITE, John Bradford. BA(Hons) (Queensland), PhD (Queensland). Professorial Fellow, Philosophy and Law, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1985 BRENNAN, H. Geoffrey. BEc, PhD (Australian National University).
  Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Research School of Social Sciences,
  The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1977 BROOKFIELD, Harold Chillingworth. BA, PhD (London).
  Professor of Human Geography, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- BROOM, Leonard. AM (Boston), PhD (Duke), Hon Dsc (Boston).
   Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Sociology).
   Research Associate, University of California, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93106.
   379 Canon Drive, Santa Barbara, CA 93105, USA.
- 1979 BROWN, Philip Ronald. BCom (New South Wales), MBA, PhD (Chicago).
  KPMG Peat Marwick Professor of Accounting, Department of Accounting and Finance,
  The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009
- 1973 BROWN, Raymond George. BA, Dip Soc Stud (Melbourne), MSS (BrynMawr), PhD (Birmingham).
  Emeritus Professor of Social Administration, The Flinders University of South Australia,
  12 Wanbrow Avenue, Wattle Park, SA 5066
- 1973 BROWN, Robert Richard. BA (New Mexico), PhD (London), FAHA.
  Visiting Fellow, History of Ideas Unit, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- BRYAN, Harrison. AO, MA (Queensland), Hon LLD (Monash, Queensland),
   Hon DLitt (Sydney), FLAA.
   16 Asquith Street, Oatley, NSW 2223
- 1956 BUTLIN, Noel George. BEc (Sydney), FBA.
  Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University. (Economic History).
  Visiting Fellow, Department of History, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1972 CALDWELL, John Charles. BA (New England), PhD (Australian National University). Associate Director, National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, and Director, Health Transition Centre, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601

- 1958 CAMERON, Burgess Don. MEc (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge).
  Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University. (Applied Economics).
  19 Clarke Street, Yarralumla, ACT 2600
- 1972 CAMPBELL, Enid Mona. OBE, LLB, BEc (Tasmania), PhD (Duke), Hon LLD (Tasmania).
  The Sir Isaac Isaacs Professor of Law, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- CAMPBELL, Keith Oliver. BScAgr (Sydney), MPA (Harvard), MA, PhD (Chicago).
   FAIAS.
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney. (Agricultural Economics).
   188 Beecroft Road, Cheltenham, NSW 2119
- 1989 CASS, Bettina. AO, BA (University of NSW), PhD (University of NSW). Associate Professor of Social Policy, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006
- CASTLES, Ian. BCom (Melbourne).
   Australian Statistician, Australian Bureau of Statistics.
   PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616
- 1964 CHAMBERS, Raymond John. AO, BEc, DScEcon (Sydney), Hon DSc (Newcastle).
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney (Accounting), Professorial Associate,
   Deakin University.
   18 Amy Street, Blakehurst, NSW 2221
- 1978 CHAMPION, Richard Annells. BA (Sydney), MA (Iowa). Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney. (Psychology). 14 Waterview Street, Mona Vale, NSW 2103
- 1952 CLARK, Charles Manning Hope. AC, MA (Melbourne), Hon DLitt (Melbourne, Newcastle, Sydney). Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
   Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University. (History).
   11 Tasmania Circle, Forrest, ACT 2603
- CLEGG, Stewart Roger. BSc (Hons) (Behavioural Science: Sociology), (Aston),
   PhD (Bradford).
   Professor of Organisation Studies and Chairman of the Department of Management,
   University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9DJ, Scotland, UK
- 1982 CLYNE, Michael George. MA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). FAHA.
  Corresponding Member, Institut fur Deutsche Sprache, Mannheim and Research Centre for Multilingualism, Brussels.
  Professor, Department of Linguistics, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
  Director, Language and Society Centre, National Languages Institute of Australia.
- 1988 COLTHEART, Max. BA, MA, PhD (Sydney). Professor of Psychology, School of Behavioural Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109
- CONNELL, William Fraser. OBE, MA, MEd (Melbourne), MA (Illinois), PhD, DLit (London). Honorary Member AARE.
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney (Education), Fellow, Faculty of Education, Monash University.
   34 Tanti Avenue, Mornington, Victoria 3931

- 1943 COOMBS, Herbert Cole. MA (Western Australia), PhD (London), Hon LLD (Melbourne, Sydney, Australian National University), Hon DLit (Western Australia), Hon DSc (New South Wales). FAA, Honorary Fellow, FAHA, LSE, ANZAAS. Visiting Fellow, Centre for Research and Environmental Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601 (Honorary Fellow 1973)
- 1977 CORDEN, Warner Max. MCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), MA (Oxford). Professor of International Economics, The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of The John Hopkins University, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036
- 1952 COWEN, The Right Honorable Sir Zelman. AK, GCMG, GCVO, GCOMRI, QC. FRSA, (Hon), FAAH, FTS, FACE, FRAIA, FRACP, FASA, FRACMA, FRACOG, FCA, FACRM, FANZAAS, BA, LLM (Melbourne), MA, DCL (Oxford), HonLLD (Hong Kong, Queensland, Melbourne, Western Australia, Turir, Australian National University, Tasmania), HonDLitt (New England, Sydney, James Cook University of North Queensland, Oxford), Hon DHL (University of Redlands, California and Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati), HonDUniv. (Newcastle, Griffith), HonD Phil (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv), Governor-General of Australia 1977–1982.
  Former Provost, Oriel College, Oxford OX1 4EW.
  4 Treasury Place, East Melbourne, Victoria 3002
  (Honorary Fellow 1977)
- 1989 CREEDY, John. BSc (Bristol), BPhil (Oxford).
  The Truby Williams Professor of Economics, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- 1979 CRITTENDEN, Brian Stephen. MA (Sydney), PhD (Illinois).
  Professor of Education, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083
- DAVIS, Solomon Rufus. LLB (Western Australia), PhD (London).
   Barrister-at-Law (Victoria).
   Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Politics).
   Mont Victor Road, Kew, Victoria 3101
- 1985 DAVISON, Graeme John. BA, DipEd (Melbourne), BA (Oxford), PhD (Australian National University)
  Professor of History, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1967 DAY, Ross Henry. BSc (Western Australia), PhD (Bristol), D.Uniy (La Trobe), FAPsS, FAA
  Professor of Psychology, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1983 DENING, Gregory Moore. MA (Melbourne, Harvard) PhD (Harvard). Max Crawford Professor of History, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- 1975 DILLON, John Louis. BScAgr (Sydney), PhD (Iowa).
  Professor of Farm Management, The University of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351
- 1982 DIXON, Peter Bishop. BEc (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard). Director, Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- 1989 DRYSDALE, Peter David. BA (New England). PhD (Australian National University) Professor, and Executive Director, Australia – Japan Research Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601

- DUNN, Sydney Stephen. AO, BA, DipEd (Adelaide), BEd (Melbourne), HonLLD (Monash). FAPsS, FACE.
   I Harriet Street, Werribee, Victoria 3030
- EDWARDS, Harold Raymond. BA (Sydney), DPhil (Oxford). FAIM.
   Member for Berowra, Parliament of Australia.
   John Savage Crescent, West Pennant Hills, NSW 2120
- EGGLESTON, Sir Richard Moulton. LLB (Melbourne), HonLLD (Melbourne, Monash).
   Fellow, Queen's College, The University of Melbourne; Honorary Fellow, Institute of Arbitrators Australia.
   Willow Street, Malvern, Victoria 3144
- 1968 ENCEL, Solomon. MA, PhD (Melbourne).
  Emeritus Professor of Sociology, The University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033
- 1987 ETZIONI-HALEVY, Eva. BA (Hebrew University), PhD (Tel-Aviv).
  Reader, Department of Sociology, The Faculties, The Australian National University,
  GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1970 FEATHER, Norman Thomas. BA, DipEd (Sydney), MA (New England), PhD (Michigan). FAPsS, FBPS.
  Professor of Psychology, School of Social Sciences, The Flinders University of South Australia. Bedford Park. SA 5042
- 1985 FENSHAM, Peter James. AM, MSc (Melbourne), DipEd (Monash), PhD (Bristol, Cambridge).
  Professor of Science Education, Faculty of Education, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- FISK, Ernest Kelvin. MA (Oxford), LittD (Australian National University).
   Dugan Street, Deakin, ACT 2600
- 1953 FITZGERALD, Charles Patrick. LittD (Australian National University). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University. (Far Eastern History). 4 St Paul's Street, Randwick, NSW 2031
- FORD, Harold Arthur John. LLM (Melbourne), SJD (Harvard), Hon LLD (Melbourne).
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Melbourne. (Commercial Law).
   32 Molesworth Street, Kew, Victoria 3101
- FORGAS, Joseph Paul. BA (Macquarie), DPhil, DSc (Oxford).
  Associate Professor, School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales, PO Box I, Kensington, NSW 2033
- FORGE, John Anthony Waldo. MA (Cambridge).
  Foundation Professor of Anthropology, The Faculties, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1984 FORSTER, Kenneth I. MA (Melbourne), PhD (Illinois).
  Professor of Psychology and Research Scientist in Cognitive Science, University of Arizona, Tuscon, Arizona, USA 85721
- 1973 FREEMAN, John Derek. PhD (Cambridge), DipAnthrop (London). Emeritus Professor of Anthropology, Visiting Fellow, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1978 GALE, Gwendoline Fay. AO, BA, PhD (Adelaide).
  Vice-Chancellor, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009

- 1968 GATES, Ronald Cecil. AO, BCom (Tasmania), MA (Oxford), HonDEcon (Queensland), HonDLitt (New England), Hon FRAPI, HonFAIUS.
  Emeritus Professor, The University of Queensland and The University of New England (Economics).
  'Wangarang', Kellys Plains Road, MSF 2001, Armidale, NSW 2350
- 1956 GIBB, Cecil Austin. OBE, MA, BEc (Sydney), PhD (Illinois). FBPsS. Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University. (Psychology). PO Box 28, Farrer, ACT 2607
- 1974 GLOW, Peter Helmut. BA (Melbourne), PhD (London). Professor of Psychology, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA 5000
- 1969 GOLDBERG, Louis. AO, BA, MCom, LittD (Melbourne). FASA, ACIS. Emeritus Professor, The University of Melbourne (Accounting). 5 Kemsley Court, Hawthorn East, Victoria 3123
- 1976 GOODNOW, Jacqueline Jarrett. BA (Sydney), PhD (Harvard). Emeritus Professor of Psychology, School of Behavioural Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109
- 1975 GRANT, John McBain. MEc (Adelaide), DipEc (Cambridge).
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Tasmania. (Applied Economics).
   33 Parkhill Street, Pearce, ACT 2607
- 1979 GREGORY, Robert George. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London). Division Head, Economics and Politics, Professor of Economics and Executive Director, Centre for Economic Policy Research, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1989 GREGSON, Robert Anthony Mills. BSc(Eng) (Nottingham), BSc, PhD (London),
   FAPsS, FBPsS, FNZPsS, FSS.
   Professor of Psychology, University of New England, NSW 2351
- 1982 GROENEWEGEN, Peter Diderik. MEc (Sydney), PhD (London).
  Professor of Economics, and Director, Centre for the Study of the History of Economic Thought, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006
- 1970 GRUEN, Fred Henry George. AO, BA, BCom (Melbourne), AM (Chicago), MSc (AgEc) (Wisconsin).
   Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University. (Economics).
   Visiting Fellow, Department of Economics, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1980 HAGGER, Alfred James. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London).
  Director, Centre for Regional Economic Analysis, The University of Tasmania, Box 252C, GPO, Hobart, Tasmania 7001
- 1986 HALFORD, Graeme Sydney. MA (New England), PhD (Newcastle). FAPsS. Professor of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Queensland 4072
- 1968 HANCOCK, Keith Jackson. AO, BA (Melbourne), PhD (London), HonDLitt (Flinders). Deputy President, Australian Industrial Relations Commission, 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, SA 5000
- HANNAN, Edward James. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (Australian National University).
   FAA.
   Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Statistics), Department of Statistics, The Faculties, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601

- 1971 HARCOURT, Geoffrey Colin. MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), LittD (Cambridge).
  Reader in the History of Economic Theory (ad hominen), University of Cambridge and President, Fellow and College Lecturer in Economics, Jesus College, Cambridge CB5 8BL, UK.
  Emeritus Professor, University of Adelaide.
- 1982 HARRIS, Stuart Francis. AO, BEc (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Resource Economics, Department of International Relations, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- HASLUCK, Sir Paul. Privy Councillor, KG, GCMG, GCVO, KStJ, MA (Western Australia). (Hon) FAHA.
   77 St George's Terrace, Perth, WA 6000 (Honorary Fellow 1969)
- 1982 HEAD, John Graeme. BEc (Adelaide), BPhil (Oxford).
  Professor of Economics, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- HEATHCOTE, Ronald Leslie. BA (London), MA (Nebraska), PhD (Australian National University).
   Reader in Geography, The Flinders University of South Australia, 7 Parham Road, Eden Hills, SA 5050
- HENDERSON, Alexander Scott. MD (Aberdeen), DPM, FRACP, MRCP,
   FRANZCP, FRC Psych.
   Director, National Health & Medical Research Council, Social Psychiatry Research Unit,
   The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- HENDERSON, Ronald Frank, AO, CMG. MA, PhD (Cambridge).
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Melbourne. (Economics).
   Honorary Consultant, Victorian Council of Social Service.
   7 Kenley Court, Toorak, Victoria 3142
- 1974 HIATT, Lester Richard. BDS, BA (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). Reader in Anthropology, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006
- HIGGINS, Christopher Ian. BEc Hons (Australian National University), PhD (Pennsylvania).
   Secretary to the Treasury.
   The Treasury, Canberra, ACT 2600
- HIRST, John Bradley. BA, PhD (Adelaide).
   Reader in History, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083
- 1976 HUGHES, Colin Anfield, AO, MA (Columbia) PhD (London).
  Professor of Political Science, Department of Government, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland 4072
- 1985 HUGHES, Helen. AO, MA (Melbourne), PhD (London).
  Professor of Economics and Executive Director, National Centre for Development Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- HUGO, Graeme John. BA (Adelaide), MA (Flinders), PhD (Australian National University).
   Reader in Geography, The Flinders University of SA, Bedford Park, SA 5042
- 1975 INGLIS, Kenneth Stanley. MA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford).
  Professor of History, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601

- ISAAC, Joseph Ezra. AO, BA, BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), Honorary Fellow, LSE.
   Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Economics).
   Professorial Associate, Department of Economics, The University of Melbourne.
   Vista Avenue, Kew, Victoria 3101
- 1985 ISAAC, Rhys Llywelyn. BA (Cape Town), BA (Oxford). Professor of History, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083
- 1988 JALLAND, Patricia. BA (Bristol), PGCE (London), MA, PhD (Toronto), FR HistS. Associate Professor of History, School of Social Sciences, Murdoch University, WA 6150
- 1976 JARRETT, Francis George. BScAgr (Sydney), PhD (Iowa). Emeritus Professor, The University of Adelaide. (Economics). SA 5000
- 1983 JONES, Gavin W. BA (New England), PhD (Australian National University). Professor, Demography Program, Division of Demography and Sociology, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1974 JONES, Frank Lancaster. BA (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University).
  Professor of Sociology, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- JONSON, Peter David. BComm (Melbourne), MA (Melbourne), PhD (London School of Economics).
   General Manager (Group Finance), Norwich Union Life Australia Ltd, 509 St Kilda Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004
- 1989 JUPP, James. MSc(Econ) (London), PhD (London).
  Director, Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1969 KAMENKA, Eugene. BA (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). FAHA. Professor of History of Ideas, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1981 KAPFERER, Bruce. BA (Sydney), PhD (Manchester).
  Fellow, Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioural Sciences, Palo Alto, California.
  Professor of Anthropology, University College, London, Gower Street, London, UK, WC1E 6BT
- 1952 KARMEL, Peter Henry. AC, CBE, BA (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), PhD ad eundem gradum (Adelaide), HonLLD (Papua New Guinea, Melbourne, Queensland), HonDLitt (Flinders, Murdoch), DUniv (Newcastle). FACE.
  Emeritus Professor, The University of Adelaide (Economics).
  President, Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.
  President, Australian Council for Educational Research.
  Executive Chairman, Canberra Institute of the Arts.
  Chairman, Australian Institute of Health.
  Chairman, Australian National Council on AIDS.
  Member, Australian Statistics Advisory Council.
  Member, Council, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.
  4/127 Hopetoun Circuit, Yarralumla, ACT 2600
  (Honorary Fellow 1986)

- KEATS, John Augustus. BSc (Adelaide), BA (Melbourne), AM, PhD (Princeton).
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Newcastle (Psychology).
   Institute of Behavioural Sciences, The University of Newcastle, NSW 2308
- 1977 KEEVES, John Philip. BSc (Adelaide), DipEd (Oxford), MEd (Melbourne), PhD (Australian National University), fil dr (Stockholm). FACE.
  The School of Education, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA 5042
- 1989 KENDIG, Hal. BA (Univ of Calif Davis), MPL, PhD (Univ South Calif). Director, Lincoln Gerontology Centre, La Trobe University, St Heliers Street, Abbotsford, Victoria 3067
- 1964 LEGGE, John David. AO, BA, MA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford). Emeritus Professor, Monash University. (History). Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- LEWIS, Mervyn Keith. BEc, PhD (Adelaide).
   Midland Bank Professor of Money and Banking, The University of Nottingham; Visiting Professor in Economics, The Flinders University of South Australia.
   'Sarum Chase', 13 Rostrevor Road, Stirling, SA 5152
- 1986 LINGE, Godfrey James Rutherford. BSc (Econ) (London), PhD (New Zealand). Professorial Fellow, Department of Human Geography, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1979 LLOYD, Peter John. MA (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD (Duke).
  Professor of Economics, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- 1973 LOGAN, Malcolm Ian. BA, DipEd, PhD (Sydney). Vice-Chancellor, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1977 LOVEDAY, Peter. BA, PhD (Sydney).
  Senior Fellow in Political Science, and Executive Director, North Australia Research Unit (Darwin), The Australian National University, PO Box 41321, Casuarine, NT 0811
- 1972 LOVIBOND, Sydney Harold. BA (Melbourne), MA, PhD, DipSocSc (Adelaide). Emeritus Professor, The University of New South Wales (Psychology). School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033
- 1975 LOW, Donald Anthony. MA, DPhil (Oxford).
  President of Clare Hall and Smuts Professor of the History of the British Commonwealth, University of Cambridge.
  Clare Hall, Cambridge CB3 9AL
- McBRIAR, Alan Marne. BA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford). FRHisS.
   Emeritus Professor, Monash University. (History).
   Wellington Road, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1980 McCARTY, John William. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge).
  Professor of Economic History, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1965 MacDONAGH, Oliver Ormond Gerard. MA (National University of Ireland), MA, PhD (Cambridge), HonDLitt (Flinders), HonDLitt (Sydney), HonDLitt (National University of Ireland), Hon Fellow, St Catharine's College, Cambridge.Barrister-at-Law (King's Inns, Dublin). FBA. FAHA.
  W. K. Hancock Professor of History, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601

- 1981 McDONALD, Roderick Peter. BA, MSc (Sydney), PhD (New England), DSc (Macquarie). FAPsS, FRSS.
  Professor of Education, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109
- 1984 McGAW, Barry. BSc, BEd (Queensland), MEd, PhD (Illinois). FACE, FAPsS. Director, Australian Council for Educational Research, PO Box 210, Hawthorn, Victoria 3122
- 1975 McGEE, Terence Gary. MA, PhD (Victoria University of Wellington). Director, Institute of Asian Research, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T IW5 Canada
- 1987 MACINTYRE, Stuart Forbes. BA (Melbourne), MA (Monash), PhD (Cambridge).
  Reader, Department of History, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- 1976 MACKIE, James Austin Copland. BA (Melbourne), MA (Oxford).
  Professor of Political and Social Change, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1986 MADDOCK, Kenneth James. LLB (New Zealand), MA (Auckland), PhD (Sydney). Associate Professor of Anthropology, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109
- 1975 MANN, Leon. MA, DipSocSt (Melbourne), PhD (Yale).
  Professor of Psychology, School of Social Sciences, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA 5042
- 1989 MARCEAU, Felicity Jane. BA (London), PhD (Cambridge). Professor of Public Policy, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1982 MARJORIBANKS, Kevin. BSc (New South Wales), BA (New England), MEd (Harvard), PhD (Toronto). FSS, FACE.
  Vice-Chancellor, The University of Adelaide, SA 5000
- 1967 MARTIN, Allan William. MA, DipEd (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). FAHA.
  Senior Fellow in History, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1989 MASON, The Honourable Sir Anthony, AC, KBE, BA, LLB, HonLLB (University of Sydney), Hon LLB (Australian National University), Chief Justice, High Court of Australia, PO Box E435, Queen Victoria Terrace, ACT 2600
- 1959 MATHEWS, Russell Lloyd, AO, CBE, BCom (Melbourne). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Economics). 22 Cobby Street, Campbell, ACT 2601
- 1965 MAYER, Henry. AM, MA (Melbourne).
  Visiting Professor, School of English and Linguistics, Macquarie University;
  Visiting Professor, School of Sociology, The University of New South Wales.
  18 Sofala Avenue, Lane Cove, NSW 2066
- MELVILLE, Sir Leslie Galfreid. KBE, CBE, BEc (Sydney), HonLLD (Toronto, Australian National University), HonDSc (Econ) (Sydney).
   Honorary Fellow, The Australian National University.
   Stonehaven Crescent, Deakin, ACT 2600 (Honorary Fellow 1979)
- MILLAR, Thomas Bruce. AO, BA (Western Australia), MA (Melbourne), PhD (London).
   Head, Australian Studies Centre, The University of London, 27–28 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DS England

- 1967 MILLER, John Donald Bruce. MEc (Sydney), MA (Cambridge).
  Executive Director, Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, GPO Box 1956,
  Canberra, ACT 2601, and Emeritus Professor of International Relations, Research
  School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University
- MONRO, David Hector. MA (New Zealand). FAHA.
   Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Philosophy).
   Department of Philosophy, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- MORISON, William Loutit. BA, LLB (Sydney), DPhil (Oxford).
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney (Law).
   Byora Crescent, Northbridge, NSW 2063
- 1974 MUSGRAVE, Peter William. MA (Cambridge), PhD (London). Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Education). Faculty of Education, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1972 MYER, Kenneth Baillieu. AC, DSC, HonLLD (Melbourne).
  President, The Myer Foundation; Director, Coles Myer Limited; 22nd Floor, Myer House, 250 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000
  (Honorary Fellow 1972)
- 1976 NEALE, Robert George, AO, MA, DipEd (Melbourne). Emeritus Professor, The University of Queensland (History). 1 Astley Place, Garran, ACT 2605
- 1989 NEAVE, Marcia Ann. LLB(Hons) (Melbourne University). Professor of Law, University of Adelaide, Adelaide 5000
- 1974 NEUTZE, Graeme Max. MAgrSc (New Zealand), DPhil (Oxford). Deputy Vice-Chancellor, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1972 NEVILE, John Warwick. BA (Western Australia), MA, PhD (California). Professor of Economics, The University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033
- 1981 NG, Yew-Kwang. BCom (Nanyan), PhD (Sydney).
  Professor of Economics, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1987 NILAND, John Rodney. MCom (New South Wales), PhD (Illinois).
  Professor of Industrial Relations, and Dean, Faculty of Commerce and Economics, The University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033
- 1988 OFFICER, Robert Rupert. BAgSc (Melbourne), MAgEc (New England), MBA (Chicago), PhD (Chicago).
  AMP Professor of Finance, Graduate School of Management, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- 1944 O'NEIL, William Matthew. AO, MA, DipEd, HonDLitt (Sydney). HonFAPsS. Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney (Psychology). 80 Macquarie Street, Roseville, NSW 2069 (Honorary Fellow 1982)
- 1978 O'NEILL, Robert John. AO, BE (Melbourne), MA, DPhil (Oxford). FIE (Australia). Chichele Professor of the History of War and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford OX14AL
- 1975 OVER, Raymond Frederick. BA, PhD (Sydney). Professor of Psychology, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083

- 1986 PAGAN, Adrian Rodney. BEc (Queensland), PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. 14627 USA
- 1984 PARISH, Ross McDonald. BSc (Sydney), PhD (Chicago). Professor of Economics, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1959 PARKER, Robert Stewart. MBE, MEc (Sydney). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Political Science). 54 Munro Street, Curtin, ACT 2605
- 1943 PASSMORE, John Arthur. MA, HonLittD (Sydney), HonLittD (McMaster), FAHA, FBA.
  Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Philosophy).
  Visiting Distinguished Professor and General Editor, Bertrand Russell Project, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and Visiting Fellow in History of Ideas, History of Ideas Unit, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1980 PATEMAN, Carole. DipEc and PolSci, MA, DPhil (Oxford).
  Professor of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles, CA90024-1472, USA
- 1973 PERKINS, James Oliver Newton. MA, PhD (Cambridge), MCom (Melbourne). Emeritus Professor of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Commerce, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- 1987 PETTIT, Philip Noel. MA (National University of Ireland), MA (Cambridge), PhD (Queen's), FAHA.
  Professorial Fellow in Social and Political Theory, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1972 PITCHFORD, John David. MCom (Tasmania), PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Economics, The Faculties, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- POLLARD, Alfred Hurlstone. AO, MSc (Sydney), MSc (Econ), PhD (London), DSc (Macquarie). FIA, FIAA.
   Emeritus Professor, Macquarie University (Economic Statistics).
   51 Cliff Road, Northwood, NSW 2066
- 1979 POLLARD, John Hurlstone. BSc (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge). FIA, FIAA. Professor of Actuarial Studies, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109
- 1973 POWELL, Alan Anthony Leslie. BScAgr, PhD (Sydney). Professor, Ritchie Chair of Research in Economics, The University of Melbourne. IMPACT Centre, Baldwin Spencer Building, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052.
- 1985 POWELL, Joseph Michael, MA (Liverpool), PhD, DLitt (Monash). Reader in Geography, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1971 POYNTER, John Riddoch. AO, Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques, MA (Oxford), BA, PhD (Melbourne). FAHA.
  Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic), The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- 1979 PRESCOTT, John Robert Victor. BSc, MA, DipEd (Durham), PhD (London), MA (Melbourne).
   Professor of Geography, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052

- 1988 PREST, Wilfrid Robertson. BA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford).
  Reader in History, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA 5000
- 1967 PRICE, Charles Archibald. AM, BA (Adelaide), MA, DPhil (Oxford). 31 Rawson Street, Deakin, ACT 2600
- 1986 RAPHAEL, Beverly. AM, MB, BS, MD (Sydney), DPM(RANZCP). FRANZCP, FRCPsych.
  Professor of Psychiatry, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland 4067
- 1978 RAWSON, Donald William. MA, PhD (Melbourne).
  Associate Director and Senior Fellow in Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1977 REAY, Marie Olive. MA (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University).
  Visiting Fellow in Anthropology, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1984 RICHARDS, Eric Stapleton. BA, PhD (Nottingham). FAHA.
  Professor of History, School of Social Sciences, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA 5042
- 1981 RICHARDSON, Alan. BA, DCP (Western Australia), PhD (London). FAPsS. Emeritus Professor, The University of Western Australia (Psychology). Nedlands, WA 6009
- 1971 RIGBY, Thomas Henry Richard. MA (Melbourne), PhD (London).
  Professor of Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian
  National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1974 ROSS, John. BA, DipEd (Sydney), PhD (Princeton). FAPsS.
  Professor of Psychology, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009
- 1973 RUSSELL, Roger Wolcott. MA (Clark), PhD (Virginia), DSc (London), HonDSc (Newcastle, Flinders). HonFAPsS, Hon FBPsS, Hon SFdeP, FAPA, FACE. Emeritus Professor, The Flinders University of South Australia (Psychobiology). Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, CA90024 USA
- 1976 RUZICKA, Lado Theodor. MA (Econ), PhD (Social Medicine) (Charles).
  Visiting Fellow, International Population Dynamics Programme, Department of Demography, The Australian National University. The Old School, George Street, Major's Creek, near Braidwood, NSW 2622
- 1978 RYAN, Kevin William. CBE, BA, LLB (Queensland), PhD (Cambridge). QC. Judge's Chambers, Supreme Court, Brisbane, Queensland 4000
- 1952 SAWER, Geoffrey. AO, BA, LLM (Melbourne), HonDLitt (Australian National University), HonLLD (Monash, New South Wales).
  Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Law). PO, Malua Bay, NSW 2536
- 1987 SCHEDVIN, Carl Boris. PhD (Sydney).
  Professor of Economic History, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- SCOTT, Peter. AO, OBE, MSc (Econ), PhD (London), HonLLD (Tasmania), HonFAIUS.
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Tasmania. (Geography).
   The University of Tasmania, Box 252C, GPO, Hobart, Tasmania 7001

- 1977 SCOTT, William Abbott. BS (New Mexico), MS, PhD (Michigan). Professor of Psychology, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1984 SCRIVEN, Michael. MA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford).
  Professor of Education, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009
- 1978 SELLECK, Richard Joseph Wheeler. BA, BEd, PhD (Melbourne). Professor of Education, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1973 SERLE, Alan Geoffrey. AO, BA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford). FAHA, FRHSV, FRAHS, Honorary Fellow, Museum of Victoria. Former General Editor, Australian Dictionary of Biography, The Australian National University, 31 Lisson Grove, Hawthorn, Victoria 3122
- SHAW, Alan George Lewers. AO, MA (Oxford), BA (Melbourne), HonLittD (Newcastle). FAHA.
   Emeritus Professor, Monash University (History).
   President, Royal Historical Society of Victoria, 1987–
   Domain Park, 193 Domian Road, South Yarra, Victoria 3141
- 1978 SHEEHAN, Peter Winston. BA, PhD (Sydney).
  Professor of Psychology and Academic Director of Research, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland 4067
- 1972 SIMKIN, Colin George Frederick. MA, DipSocSci (New Zealand), DPhil (Oxford). Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney (Economics). 29/3 Bariston Avenue, Cremorne, NSW 2090
- 1974 SINCLAIR, William Angus. MCom (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford). Professor of Economics and Dean, Faculty of Economics, Commerce and Management, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1983 SINGER, George. MA, PhD (Sydney).
  Emeritus Professor, La Trobe University (Psychology).
  Director, Brain-Behaviour Research Institute, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083
- 1989 SINGER, Peter Albert David. MA (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxon).
  Director, Centre for Human Bioethics and Professor of Philosophy, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1988 SKILBECK, Malcolm. BA (Sydney), MA (Illinois), PhD (London). Vice-Chancellor, Deakin University, Geelong, Victoria 3217
- 1974 SMITH, Robert Henry Tufrey. BA (New England), MA (Northwestern), PhD (Australian National University).
  Vice-Chancellor, The University of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351
- 1976 SMOLICZ, Jerzy Jaroslaw. AM, BSc, PhD (Edinburgh). FRSA, FRICE, FACE. Professor of Education and Director of Centre of Intercultural Studies and Multicultural Education, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA 5000
- 1978 SNAPE, Richard Hal. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London).
  Professor of Economics, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168

- SPATE, Oskar Hermann Khristian. Comendador da la Orden de Isabel la Catolica. MA, PhD (Cambridge), HonLLD (Papua New Guinea), HonLittD (Australian National University).
   Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Pacific History).
   Visiting Fellow, Department of Pacific and South-East Asian History, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601 (Honorary Fellow 1985)
- SPEARRITT, Donald. MA, MEd (Queensland), MEd (Sydney), EdD (Harvard),
   Honorary Member AARE.
   Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney. (Education).
   29 Iluka Road, Clifton Gardens, NSW 2088
- 1987 STEPHEN, The Rt. Hon. Sir Ninian Martin. AK, GCMG, GCVO, KBE; Privy Councillor; HonLLD (Sydney); HonLLD (Melbourne); HonDr (Griffith); Governor-General of Australia 1982–89, Australian Ambassador for the Environment 1989–.

  4 Treasury Place, Melbourne, Victoria 3000
- STRETTON, Hugh. MA (Oxford), HonDLitt (Australian National University).
   HonLLD (Monash). FAHA.
   Tynte Street, North Adelaide, SA 5006
- 1964 SUTCLIFFE, John Phillip. MA, PhD (Sydney).
  McCaughey Professor of Psychology, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006
- TAFT, Ronald. BA (Melbourne), MA (Columbia), PhD (California).
   Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Education).
   Charles Street, Kew, Victoria 3101
- 1986 TAY, Alice Erh-Soon. AM, PhD (Australian National University), LLD (Edinburgh). Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory). Challis Professor of Jurisprudence, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006
- 1988 THROSBY, Charles David. BScAgr, MScAgr (Sydney), PhD (London). Professor of Economics, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109
- TISDELL, Clement Alan. BCom (New South Wales), PhD (Australian National University).
   Professor of Economics, University of Queensland, Queensland 4072
- 1988 TONKINSON, Robert. MA (Western Australia), PhD (British Columbia).
  Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009
- 1987 TURNER, Bryan S. PhD (Leeds), DLitt (Flinders).
  Department of Sociology, University of Essex, England (UK)
- 1989 TURNER, John Charles. BA (Sussex), PhD (Bristol).
  Professor of Psychology, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1976 TURNOVSKY, Stephen John, MA (Wellington), PhD (Harvard).
  Department of Economics, University of Washington, 301 Savery Hall, Seattle, WA.
  98105, USA

- 1976 VICKERS, Douglas. BCom (Queensland), BSc (Econ), PhD (London), MA (Pennsylvania).
  Professor of Economics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA01003, USA
- 1980 WALLACE, John Gilbert. MA, MEd (Glasgow), PhD (Bristol).
  Director, Swinburne Institute of Technology, John Street, Hawthorn, Victoria 3122
- 1978 WALLACE, Robert Henry. BCom (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford).
  Reader in Economics, School of Social Sciences, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA 5042
- 1977 WALLER, Peter Louis. AO, LLB (Melbourne), BCL (Oxford). Barrister and Solicitor (Victoria).
  Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168
- 1971 WARD, Ralph Gerard. MA (New Zealand), PhD (London). Director, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1986 WEBB, Leslie Roy. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London).
  Vice-Chancellor, Griffith University, Nathan, Queensland 4111
- 1972 WELFORD, Alan Traviss. MA, ScD (Cambridge), MA (Princeton), DSc (ad eundem gradum, Adelaide). FBPsS, FAPsS.
  Emeritus Professor, The University of Adelaide (Psychology).
  187a High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, IP15 5AL
- 1984 WELLS, Murray Charles. MCom (Canterbury), PhD (Sydney).
  Ernst and Young Professor of Accounting, Director, Graduate School of Management and Public Policy, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006
- 1984 WESTERN, John Stuart. DipSocStud, MA (Melbourne), PhD (Columbia). Professor of Sociology, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, The University of Oueensland, St Lucia, Oueensland 4067
- WHITE, Sir Harold. CBE, MA (Melbourne). FLAA. HonFAHA.
   Fellow, Queen's College, The University of Melbourne.
   Formerly National and Parliamentary Librarian.
   Mugga Way, Red Hill, ACT 2603
- 1989 WHITE, Richard Thomas, BSc, BEd (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). Professor of Education, Monash University, Victoria 3168
- 1968 WILLIAMS, Professor Sir Bruce Rodda. KBE, BA (Melbourne), MA (Adelaide), MA (Econ) (Manchester), HonDLitt (Keele, Sydney), HonDEc (Queensland), HonLLD (Manchester, Melbourne), HonDSc (Aston), Hon FIE Aust.
  106 Grange Road, Ealing Common, London W5 3PJ
- 1987 WILLIAMS, Ross Alan. BCom (Melbourne), MSc (Econ), PhD (London). Professor of Econometrics, Department of Economics, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052
- WILSON, Sir Roland. KBE, BCom (Tasmania), DPhil (Oxford), PhD (Chicago), HonLLD (Tasmania).
   64 Empire Circuit, Forrest, ACT 2603 (Honorary Fellow 1972)
- 1988 WITHERS, Glenn Alexander. BSc (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard). Professor of Economics, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083
- 1985 WOODLAND, Alan Donald. BA, PhD (New England).
  Professor of Econometrics, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006

- 1977 WRIGHT, Frederick Kenneth. BMetE, DCom (Melbourne). FASA, FAIM.
  13 Lyrie Grove, Camberwell, Victoria 3124
- WURM, Stephen Adolphe. AM, DrPhil (Vienna). FAHA.
   Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Linguistics).
   President, International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (UNESCO, Paris).
   Immediate Past President, Australian Academy of the Humanities.
   Immediate Past President, Union Academique Internationale.
   Member of Executive Council, Permanent International Committee of Linguists.
   GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- YOUNG, Michael Willis. BA (Hons) (London), MA (London), MA (Cantab), PhD (Australian National University).
  Senior Fellow, Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1987 ZINES, Leslie Ronald. LLB (Sydney), LLM (Harvard).
  Robert Garran Professor of Law, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601
- 1967 ZUBRZYCKI, Jerzy. AO, CBE, MSc (Econ) (London), PhD (Free Polish University). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Sociology). 68 Schlich Street, Yarralumla, ACT 2600

# Fellows of the Academy by Panel and Discipline



## Anthropology

Allen, M.R.
Berndt, C.H.
Forge, J.A.W.
Freeman, J.D.
Hiatt, L.R.
Kapferer, B.
Maddock, K.J.
Reay, M.
Tonkinson, R.
Young, M.

## Demography

Borrie, W.D. Caldwell, J.C. Jones, G.W. Pollard, A.H. Pollard, J.H. Price, C.A. Ruzicka, L.T.

## Sociology

Barnes, J.A.
Broom, L.
Brown, R.G.
Cass, B.
Clegg, S.R.
Encel, S.
Etzioni-Halevy, E.S.
Jones, F.L.
Kendig, H.
Marceau, F.J.
Turner, B.S.
Western, J.S.
Zubrzycki, J.

## Geography

Brookfield, H.C. Gale, G.F. Heathcote, R.L. Hugo, G.J. Linge, G.J.R. Logan, M.I. McGee, T. Powell, J.M. Prescott, J.R.V. Scott, P. Smith, R.H.T. Ward, R.G.

## Linguistics

Clyne, M. Wurm, S.



### **Economics**

Argy, V.E.
Arndt, H.W.
Blandy, R.J.
Boxer, A.H.
Brennan, H.G.
Cameron, B.D.
Campbell, K.O.
Coombs, H.C.
Corden, W.M.
Creedy, B.
Dillon, J.L.
Dixon, P.B.
Drysdale, P.
Edwards, H.R.
Fisk, E.K.

Gates, R.C. Grant, J. McB. Gregory, R.G. Groenewegen, P.D. Gruen, F.H.G. Hagger, A.J. Hancock, K.J. Harcourt, G.C. Harris, S.F. Head, J.G. Henderson, R.F. Higgins, C.I. Hughes, H. Isaac, J.E. Jarrett, F.G. Jonson, P. Karmel, P.H. Lewis, M.K. Lloyd, P.J. Mathews, R.L. Melville, Sir Leslie Ng. Y.K.

Neutze, G.M. Nevile, J.W. Niland, J.R. Pagan, A.R. Parish, R.McD. Perkins, J.O.N. Pitchford, J.D. Powell, A.A.L. Simkin, C.G.F. Snape, R.H. Throsby, C.D. Tisdell, C.A. Turnovsky, S.J. Vickers, D. Wallace, R.H. Webb, L.R. Williams, Sir Bruce Williams, R.A. Wilson, Sir Roland Withers, G.A. Woodland, A.D.

## Accounting

Brown, P.R. Chambers, R.J. Goldberg, L. Officer, R.R. Wells, M.C. Wright, F.K.

#### Statistics

Castles, I. Hannan, E.J.

# Economic History

Appleyard, R.T. Butlin, N.G. Schedvin, C.B. Sinclair, W.A.

# Fellows of the Academy by Panel and Discipline



## History

Alexander, F.
Blainey, G.N.
Bolton, G.C.
Bourke, P.
Clark, C.M.H.
Davison, G.J.
Dening, G.M.
Fitzgerald, C.P.
Hasluck, Sir Paul
Hirst, J.B.
Inglis, K.S.
Isaac, R.L.
Jalland, P.
Legge, J.D.

McBriar, A.M.
McCarty, J.W.
MacDonagh, O.O.G.M.
Macintyre, S.F.
Martin, A.W.
Neale, R.G.
Poynter, J.R.
Prest, W.R.
Richards, E.S.
Serle, A.G.
Shaw, A.G.L.

# Philosophy

Spate, O.H.K.

Stretton, H.

Brown, R.R. Kamenka, E. Monro, D.H. Passmore, J.A. Pettit, P.N. Singer, P.A.D.

### Political Science

Aitkin, D.A. Ball, D. Bell, Coral Davis, S.R. Hughes, C.A. Jupp, J. Loveday, P. Mackie, J.A.C. Mayer, H. Millar, T.B. Miller, J.D.B. O'Neill, R.J. Parker, R.S. Pateman, C. Rawson, D.W. Rigby, T.H.

#### Law

Braithwaite, J.
Campbell, E.
Cowen, Sir Zelman
Eggleston, Sir Richard
Ford, H.A.J.
Mason, A.
Neave, M.
Morison, W.L.
Ryan, K.W.
Sawer, G.
Stephen, Sir Ninian
Tay, A.E-S.
Waller, P.L.
Zines, L.R.

## Other

Bryan, H.



Low, D.A.

## Psychology

Bradshaw, G.L.
Champion, R.A.
Coltheart, M.
Day, R.H.
Feather, N.T.
Forgas, J.P.
Forster, K.I.
Gibb, C.A.
Glow, P.H.
Goodnow, J.
Gregson, R.A.M.
Halford, G.S.
Keats, J.A.
Lovibond, S.H.
Mann, L.

O'Neil, W.M.
Over, R.F.
Richardson, A.
Ross, J.
Russell, R.W.
Scott, W.A.
Sheehan, P.W.
Singer, G.S.
Sutcliffe, J.P.
Turner, J.C.
Welford, A.T.
White, R.T.

#### Education

Connell, W.F. Crittenden, B.S. Dunn, S.S. Fensham, P.J. Keeves, J.P. McDonald, R.P. McGaw, B. Marjoribanks, K. Musgrave, P.W. Scriven, M. Selleck, R.J.W. Skilbeck, M. Smolicz, J.J. Spearritt, D. Taft, R. Wallace, J.G.

#### Social Medicine

Henderson, A.S. Raphael, B.

#### Other

Myer, K. White, Sir Harold

# Presidents of the Academy

\* 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 — November 1972 (University of Melbourne)

Professor G. Sawer November 1972 — November 1975 (Australian National University

Professor F. H. G. Gruen November 1975 — November 1978 (Australian National University)

Professor A. G. L. Shaw November 1978 — November 1981 (Monash University)

Professor K. J. Hancock November 1981 — November 1984 (Flinders University of South Australia)

Professor J. E. Isaac November 1984 — November 1987

Professor P. H. Karmel November 1987-

 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.

The first independent body, the Social Science Research Council of Australia, was formed in 1952 and in August 1971 this Council changed its name to the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

# **Obituaries**

# Ian Hogbin, 1904-1989

I an Hogbin belonged to the heroic age of Social Anthropology. A. R. Radcliffe Brown recruited him while an undergraduate at Sydney University, and sent him on his first field research. Bronislaw Malinowski guided him during the writing of his dissertation at the London School of Economics. He is also a member of that brilliant between-the-wars generation – including Raymond Firth, Reo Fortune, Margaret Mead, Gregory Bateson, Hortense Powdermaker and Douglas Oliver – who pioneered modern field research in the insular South Pacific. Like many other anthropologists during World War II, he served as an adviser to the armed forces, bringing expertise and commitment to the problems of indigenous populations overtaken by the upheaval. A Reader at Sydney University, until his retirement in 1969, he inspired a new generation of anthropologists with his enthusiasm for field work and the absolute importance of writing in clear, simple English.

Hogbin was born in England in 1904. He spent his early years on some of the great estates, where his father was employed as a landscape gardener. It is not perhaps fanciful to suggest that he retained something of the sense of decorum that governed the life of these establishments. However, when he was nine the family moved to the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, in New South Wales. Although his father did not prosper in the new situation, Hogbin was able to get a sound schooling, first locally and later at Fort Street High School in Sydney. In 1923 he entered Sydney University with the intention of becoming a school teacher, but he was viewing this prospect with increasing misgiving when, in his final year, he encountered the anthropologist A. R. Radcliffe Brown. The latter had lately arrived to take up the foundation chair in anthropology and, generously provided with funds, was looking for researchers to send to the field. After only a few months of preparation, Ian Hogbin set off on his first field trip.

Over the next twenty five years, Hogbin worked in no fewer than five Pacific communities, beginning with the Polynesian outliers, Rennell Island (an abortive undertaking) and Ontong Java. He then turned his attention to Melanesia, and by the outbreak of war in the Pacific, had completed studies in Malaita, Guadalcanal and Wogeo. Travelling extensively in the Solomons and Papua-New Guinea in the course of his war service, he discovered Busama, returning there for his final study during the late 1940s. In the years that followed he was caught up with teaching and writing, but after his retirement in 1969 he made several visits to Papua-New Guinea as external examiner at the new university. This brought him into contact with students from Wogeo and Busama who were the children and grandchildren of his old informants. He subsequently returned as an invited guest to the villages where he had once come unbidden.

The findings of this research were published in a steady flow of monographs and articles, beginning in 1930. The study of Ontong Java, written first as his doctoral dissertation at the London School of Economics, was published in 1934 as Law and Order in Polynesia. The Mailaita monograph, Experiments in Civilization followed in 1939. Transformation Scene, which describes the effects of the war on Busama, appeared in 1951, and Social Change (the Josiah Mason Lectures) in 1958. Kinship and Marriage in a New Guinea Village (again Busama) was published in 1963 and A Guadalcanal Society in the following year. The Island of Menstruating Men, a path breaking exploration of gender in Wogeo appeared in 1970 and The Leaders and the Led – also about Wogeo – in 1978. Hogbin was also the author of some forty-nine articles and a now rare collection of photographic studies, Peoples of the South Pacific, dated 1945-6. In addition to his own writings, he edited the anthropological entries of the New Guinea Encyclopaedia, and acted as informal editor and advisor to many students and younger colleagues.

Hogbin kept his personal life separate from his professional life. Away from his desk, his passion was for European painting, architecture and music. He discovered this passion while a graduate student at the London School of Economics, and well into his eighties he continued to visit his favourite cathedrals and paintings and to discover new ones.

After the appearance of his last monograph, Ian Hogbin's friends were hoping that he would at last commit to writing the stories and recollections with which he had so often entertained them over the dinner table. Regettably other commitments and perhaps a degree of reticence prevented him undertaking the task until he found himself physically unable to write. In 1985, he agreed to record a series of interviews, to be published as an *Oceania Monograph* entitled 'Conservations with Ian Hogbin'. He was able to revise the edited version of the transcriptions, but sadly died on the day that it was to be released.

Ian Hogbin's professional achievements were recognised with the award of the Wellcome Medal for Anthropological Research in 1944, the Rivers Memorial Medal in 1946, and an Honorary Doctor of Letters from the University of Sydney in 1983. To mark his death, the university honoured his fifty years of service with a memorial gathering attended by the Vice Chancellor and former colleagues.

JEREMY BECKETT

# Gordon Reid, 1923-1989

Gordon Reid died at his home on Thursday 26 October 1989 after a battle with cancer.

The obituaries in the Western Australian press concentrated on two aspects of his life – the great success he had made of his period as Governor of the State, and the way in which his working life had spanned the range from telegraph boy in the closing years of the depression to Governor of Western Australia.

This latter story is an impressive one. Gordon was born in Sydney in 1923 and left school at fourteen to become a telegraph boy. After working as a munitions clerk following the outbreak of war, he joined the Empire Air Training Scheme to study as a navigator in 1941. This took him to Canada and to Britain where he served in Bomber Command and with the No. 106 Pathfinder Squadron. From 1946 until 1958 he worked in the House of Representatives, acquiring practical knowledge of the institution whose study was to be the major theme of his subsequent life as an academic. His ability led to rapid promotion from Reading Clerk to Serjeant-at-Arms.

At the same, Gordon enrolled for part-time study at the Canberra College for a Bachelor of Commerce Degree awarded externally from the University of Melbourne. With encouragement from his wife, Ruth, and from Frank Green, the Clerk of the House, Gordon took up doctoral studies at the London School of Economics. There he won a Leverhulme Research Award and the Hutchison Medal for 'excellence in research' for a PhD thesis entitled 'A comparison of the financial procedures of the House of Commons (Westminster) and the House of Representatives (Canberra)'.

In 1958 Gordon took up a post as Senior Lecturer in Public Administration and Comparative Government at what is now the Politics Department of the University of Adelaide, where he was promoted to Reader in 1965. In 1966 he became the foundation Professor of Politics at the University of Western Australia, a post he held until 1970 when he moved to Canberra as Professor of Political Science from 1971 to 1973 at the School of General Studies at the Australian National University. In 1974, however, he returned to the University of Western Australia as Professor of Politics and a period as Deputy Vice-Chancellor (1978 to 1982).

In 1983 Gordon was appointed to prepare a bicentennial study of the commonwealth parliament, a project which he saw as the opportunity to draw together the major themes of his academic life. Shortly after, he accepted the position of Governor from mid-1984 but only on the condition that he could continue with the bicentennial study.

Then followed five years of hectic activity. Gordon's conscientious attitude to the role of Governor, combined with the warmth and natural grace of his

personality, made him an outstanding success, a success that generated great demands on his time and energy. Yet he managed to combine his vice-regal duties with continuing research and writing on his bicentennial study. Even though ably assisted by Martyn Forrest and a small staff, the production of Australia's Commonwealth Parliament 1901-1987: Ten Perspectives during this period was a remarkable effort and reflected Gordon's determination to complete the work. Only after the official launching of the book earlier this year were problems with his health diagnosed.

So much for the public record. Much more could be said about his career, about the significance of his contribution to the study of Government in Australia both through his teaching and research, and about his place in the evolution of political science in Australia, but this is not the occasion.

It remains to add a personal note about a large, gentle man who was always a willing listener, always helpful and encouraging to students and colleagues, and always wanting reason and cooperation to prevail.

An aspect of this admirable man that will always spring to mind was his strange but attractive naivete about the world. Gordon seemed forever surprised at the ruthlessness of political life and, not least, at the way university politics is played. A naturally generous and unassuming person, he could not understand how educated people could behave so selfishly in pursuit of personal aggrandizement. This unworldly view had the paradoxial effect of making him sought after as an administrator that people could trust. It also had the effect of making him the kind of administrator who wanted to delay decisions until all the information was in or until unanimous agreement could be reached. In spite of the frustrations that such an approach could occasionally generate, his goodwill always shone through to generate a lasting affection that is one of his most touching memorials.

Gordon was one of the nicest of people for whom a retirement filled with study and relaxation would have seemed a suitable reward, but this was not to be. He touched many people with his kindness and humanity and he will be greatly missed.

CAMPBELL SHARMAN

## John Andrew La Nauze, 1911-1990

Tohn La Nauze was born in Western Australia. He was educated at the Perth Modern School, notable for having produced at that time a band of pupils who later made their mark in Australian public and intellectual life, and then at the University of Western Australia, from which he won a Rhodes Scholarship to Balliol College, Oxford. At Balliol his ability as an economic historian was recognised by his tutor, C. R. Fay, who became a life-time friend, and by the University itself, which awarded him a First in the Honours School of Politics, Philosophy and Economics. His earliest academic appointment was in 1935 as Lecturer at the University of Adelaide in the Department of E. O. G. Shann, his former teacher at the University of Western Australia. It was the beginning of a long academic career, in which his scholarship brought him rapid promotion and many honours: a Senior Lectureship at the University of Sydney in 1940, and a Readership there in 1946; appointment as Professor of Economic History at the University of Melbourne in 1950, a Carnegie Fellowship to the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London University while on study-leave in 1953, and four years later a lateral transfer as inaugural Professor to the Ernest Scott Chair of History at Melbourne in 1958, with his term there punctuated by an invitation as Visiting Fellow to the University of Cambridge in 1961-2; and finally his career was crowned by his election as successor to Sir Keith Hancock as Professor of History in the Research School of Social Sciences at Canberra, a post which he held from 1966 until his retirement in 1976, with intervals abroad as Visiting Fellow at All Souls College, Oxford, and as inaugural Professor of Australian Studies at Harvard.

In terms of his professional career, John will be remembered by his colleagues and students as, first and foremost, a great scholar, not exactly in the Oxford sense as a master of Classical literature, but in a sense that might be regarded as its modern equivalent. The breadth and depth of his knowledge of the classics of English literature in all their forms was truly astonishing. He was a bibliophile who had actually read all the books in his grand collection, and he could discourse with insight and penetration on any that his interlocutor happened to bring up. The same was true, of course, even more forcefully, of his learning in his special field of British and Australian history – especially the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries; and to this he added an impressive knowledge of economic theory. He was generous in sharing his learning in private conversation as well as in lectures and class discussion, and, fortunately for those who did not have the pleasure – and challenge – of his company, the quality of his scholarship has been revealed in his writings.

His first major book, *Political Economy in Australia* (1949), displayed his interest both in economic theorising and in the linking of it with social conditions. It was a study of the early ideas of Stanley Jevons before he left Australia as a 'social scientist in the making' and of the developed views of

W. E. Hearn and David Syme. A brilliant little work, lively in style, carefully researched, containing excellent criticism and arriving at firm judgments, it has remained a popular text for students. That line of research, however, was not followed up. After many years of teaching economic history, John's research interests began to move in the direction of political and constitutional history. It may be thought that this was a consequence of his transfer from the Professorship of Economic History to the Ernest Scott Chair in general history, but in fact it had begun before then. The Hopetoun Blunder, an essay on the circumstances leading to the commissioning of Edmund Barton to become first Prime Minister, was published in 1957. Its writing involved close use of the Deakin papers, which Professor Max Crawford made available to him. So when he did transfer, he was an obvious choice to undertake the full-scale biography of Deakin. Research and writing of his two-volume work, and its accompanying editorial by-products of Deakin's own writings occupied most of John La Nauze's research time during his years in the Melbourne History Department. The biography is a great achievement, written with his masterly command of lucid and expressive style. But it is a political biography, not a full-scale exploration of Deakin's personality. The reason for this was John's distrust of 'psycho-biography'. He sets out clearly the nature of the abundant evidence which Deakin left to posterity concerning his inner thoughts and feelings, but he does not fully explore or explicate it. This reticence stemmed from his feelings that there were certain aspects of an individual's emotional life which it would be an invasion of privacy to explore, and that in any event he lacked the sympathy with Deakin's religious views to enable him to do it. Such modesty may be admirable, but does not tune in with the ideas of modern biographers.

His translation to Canberra must have provided John with much more of the time for research he found so hard to snatch in Melbourne, and there he produced his greatest book of all *The Making of the Australian Constitution* (1972), a triumph of his scholarship. By the nature and detailed complexity of its subject-matter, it could never be a popular work: it is 'historians' history'. But it engaged and displayed all his talents: his meticulous attention to evidence already known, and his delight in the discovery of new; his comprehensive grasp of the whole situation and his critical appraisal of earlier views; his probing mind, his analytical approach, and his preference for incorporating analysis into the historical narrative; his balanced judgments; and the grace and precision of his exposition. After his retirement, one more book from his pen appeared: it was a tribute to his teacher Walter Murdoch. He modestly sub-titled it 'a biographical memoir', not a biography, and it is a charming account mainly of Murdoch's career as a literary journalist, revealing the author's sympathies with the views of a man with whom he had maintained a life-long friendship.

In his teaching career, John was more *en rapport* with his honours than with his pass students. His lectures were, of course, always models of clarity, and when addressing honours students he frequently opened windows on to new and

unexpected interpretations and realms of knowledge; and in honours tutorials he had students who could stand up to his exacting criticisms and searching questions. But with pass students he lacked the magnetic public attraction of the more stylish lecturing performers at Melbourne - such as (in their very different ways) Kathleen Fitzpatrick, Max Crawford, Manning Clark and Geoffrey Blainey. It could take pass students some time to get over their (very erroneous) impression that he was somehow rather remote and terrifying. His naughtier students took their revenge by nicknaming him 'Jack the Knife', and by the mysterious workings of humour, the nickname became converted in time to a term of reconciliation and affection. In the case of women students (both pass and honours) the difficulty was compounded by John's outspoken preference for 'separate spheres' for married women - at least those capable of having children: their role was to have a family and devote themselves to it; although professional career were allowable to single women and those without children. This got as far as the feminism of Mrs Bodichon in the 1860's, but it did not go down at all well with the feminists of the 1960's. It must instantly be added, however, that although John was outspoken with such unpalatable views, as he was with all his views, he never treated his women students in any way differently from the men.

As for the other major demand of professorial life, administration (in the days before Professors could 'cop out' of it by allowing elected Chairpersons to cop it instead), John La Nauze had more than enough experience, from the time of his first lectureship in Adelaide, when Professor Shann died suddenly in the very year John was appointed, until his term of office in two Departments at Melbourne. He carried out his duties efficiently and uncomplainingly, but he was not one who delighted in administration, and persisted in the view that academics who spent more time on it than was necessary were choosing an easier option than their more important tasks of research and teaching.

John, in his general outlook, was a man of the Enlightenment. The famous men of the past whom he most admired were the great thinkers and scholars of the 18th century – David Hume, Adam Smith and Edward Gibbon in Britain, Montesquieu, Diderot and Turgot in France – and their British Liberal successors of the next centuries, especially J. S. Mill, Jevons, Marshall and Keynes. His outlook, like theirs, was secular, sceptical and scientific, and his moral outlook humane, tolerant and freedom-loving. He combined the virtues of two of Diderot's categories of intellectual – *erudit* and *philosophe*. As a lover of literature John believed the Romantic movement had been a beneficial influence in poetry, literature and art; but he was deeply distrustful of its influence in philosophy and politics – especially in its Germanic forms.

Those who were fortunate enough to get to know John well personally, discovered that the rather forbidding Puritanical appearance he assumed was not the real man at all. It concealed a sensitive and generous nature: a person who could spend a great deal of time polishing and editing for publication the manuscript of a woman colleague who had died after completing it, but before

revising and preparing it, with no mention of his role; who, as an experienced editor, would proof-read a colleague's book and insist on no acknowledgment of this. His friends also found that (like his heroes Hume and Adam Smith) he was a lover of company and genial and witty conversation, a connoisseur of good food and wine. Those who were invited to his house for dinner with him and his talented and charming wife Barbara were always assured of a wonderful repast (part of which might have been cooked by John himself, for he was also a very good cook), and a splendid evening of interesting talk. Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.

ALAN McBRAIR

## Ronald Murray Berndt, 1916-1990

Ronald Murray Berndt, a great Australian, died on 2 May 1990 in hospital in Perth.

Ronald Berndt was greatly loved by his students, colleagues and Aboriginal people alike. His passing is a great loss to Australian knowledge and culture.

Ronald and Catherine Berndt shared a unique partnership spanning many decades. Together they achieved more in giving to Australia a sympathetic and accurate understanding of Aboriginal people than anyone has ever done. Their knowledge was built on a life time of field work where they came to know many people in many different areas. Their publications were numerous and always well written and carefully considered.

Ronald Berndt was born in South Australia and educated at Pulteney Grammar School in Adelaide. His fascination for anthropology came very early in his life and his absolute commitment to the subject never waned. He became a member of the Anthropological Society in South Australia and was appointed an Honorary Assistant ethnologist at the South Australian Museum. Here his interest in Aboriginal culture developed to become a life time passion. After his first field expedition to Ooldea in 1940, he determined to become a professional anthropologist. He went to Sydney where at that time the only degree course in Anthropology was available and enrolled at the University of Sydney. It was here that he met Catherine and a life time of amazing academic partnership began. Their field work spanned many regions: South Australia, the Northern Territory, Western Australia, Papua New Guinea.

During the war Ronald Berndt, because of his German ancestry, was virtually held under house arrest. He made great use of this time, living along the Coorong and spending years working with the last of the Naranjeri people. Their great work from that period of time, the summing up of a long and intense period of valuable field work on the Yaraldi people is now with the Melbourne University Press and will be published as *The world that was*, probably in 1991. Working on this material was an enormous retirement project for both Ronald and Catherine Berndt – they were in effect the last Yaraldi speakers.

Independently, and jointly, Ron and Catherine have produced a prodigous amount of work on Aboriginal culture across Australia. Publications like The World of the First Australians; Man, Land and Myth in North Australia; Australian Aboriginal Religion; Love Songs of Arnhem Land; Three Faces of Love: Traditional Song Poetry; Aboriginal Australian Art: A Visual Perspective; End of an Era: Aboriginal Labour in the Northern Territory and The Speaking Land: Myth and Story in Aboriginal Australia are but some of the many works that the Berndts have given to our knowledge.

After completing their first degrees the Berndts went to work in Papua New Guinea to extend their experience and knowledge, and then decided to go to London to study under the late Sir Raymond Firth at the London School of Economics and Political Science. It was here that they both gained their doctorates.

But deeply committed to the Australian Aboriginal scene, they returned in 1955 to commit their lives to a study of Aboriginal culture. In 1956 Ronald took up the post of Senior Lecturer in Anthropology at the University of Western Australia. He became the Foundation Professor of the Department of Anthropology in 1963, and in the following years built a strong department of world renown. It became known as the Australian Aboriginal Anthropology School across the world and was known for its commitment, its high academic quality, and its integrity in relation to Aboriginal people.

Professor Berndt retired in 1981 but continued to lead an extremely active life right until the day on which he died. It would not seem possible that he had more to do, but his wife, Catherine, is continuing to assemble the massive field notes that they collected over time.

Their last book, *The Speaking Land* is but one of the many delightful books that will last for decades as a deep insight into Aboriginal belief and knowledge. Some 195 myths are recorded in this volume – such an amazing cross-section of Aboriginal belief closely associated to place and people, collected and recorded in vivid detail. These stories alone give us great insight into Aboriginal culture. The Berndts were no students of a dying culture; they did a great deal to persuade the world that Aboriginal people were not frozen in time but were vibrant and changing people varying enormously from one part of the continent to another.

Professor Berndt not only researched and wrote, he also committed himself personally to the future status of Aboriginal people in this country. He worked as a great supporter and protagonist for their rights, their dignity and their equality. Wherever there was a case to be fought on their behalf, he was there. His knowledge could not be doubted; his integrity could not be questioned. And so it is not only academe that mourns his loss, but also Aboriginal people across Australia.

He was a Foundation Member of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. But at its first meeting, in announcing the people who would be on it, the Chairman said: 'and the Berndts of course who will be such important members of this Institute are as one would expect in the field collecting more to add to our store of knowledge'. This dedication to work in the field was quite typical of someone who in his lifetime achieved so much. With Catherine, Ronald Berndt produced a huge body of scholarly work on Aboriginal Australia: some of these works have become basic text books across the world. The Berndts also wrote books to explain Aboriginal culture to non-academics. They had a mission to educate Australians about the intelligence, integrity and high level of Aboriginal belief and tradition.

Ronald Berndt has left not only a great legacy of commitment, in his written material but also of the collection of art and artifacts, which are kept in the Anthropology Museum at the University of Western Australia. It is an amazing collection – quite irreplaceable.

Australians owe an enormous amount to this great man of learning and commitment, who for many decades to come will be known as the great scholar who brought truth and reality to relationships between Aboriginal people and other Australians.

**FAY GALE** 

# John Manning Ward, 1919-1990

John Manning Ward's death in a rail accident on Sunday 6 May 1990 at Brooklyn (along with his wife Patricia, and eldest daughter, Jennifer) ended a notable Sydney life of ordered achievement and application. He was a fine scholar and university teacher, an admirable Vice Chancellor, and an Australian with something distinctive to say about our society in this tumultuous century.

The formal outlines of John Ward's career have suddenly become wellknown. Born in Sydney in 1919, middle son to a commercial family of the inner west suburb of Strathfield he grew up with a strong sense of duty and determination nurtured in family and chapel. He was to be one of the legendary Fort Street High boys of high achievement. He entered The University of Sydney in March 1936 and remained a member until his retirement on 30 January 1990. He had gone from undergraduate to Vice Chancellor, holding every academic appointment of significance in between - Lecturer (1944-49), 3rd Challis Professor of History (7 March 1949-December 1982), as well as Dean of Arts, Chairman of the Professorial-Academic Board and then finally Deputy Vice-Chancellor (1 January 1979) and Vice Chancellor (7 September 1981-30 January 1990). He was elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Social Sciences, as well as to the Academy of the Humanities. He also enjoyed visiting fellowships at Cambridge, Oxford and Yale universities. He wrote six valuable works of history, each offering more of the historian himself as he developed from an intense empirical style, to a more reflective and open analysis, which was yet infused with his continuing sense of law and constitutionality in British and imperial studies. He himself announced that James Macarthur: colonial conservative 1798-1867 (1981) was his favourite book; but it is likely that his scholarly standing will rest on Colonial Self-government: the British experience, 1759-1857 (1976), a work of range and power of the first order in the story of the British empire. To know that work is to know the mature mind of John Ward at its finest, and most representative.

Primarily, John Ward's approach to history followed his masterful teacher, Stephen Henry Roberts, 2nd Challis Professor of History (1929-1949); and also, of course a Vice Chancellor of The University of Sydney. Roberts was a product of Ernest Scott's Melbourne Department; but more still of the London School of Economics. Roberts had brought to the Sydney 'School' a new rigour of hard-headed social-science analysis, as well as an emphasis on Europe overseas. In addition, Roberts anticipated the significance of Australia's regional presence in the Asia-Pacific region, elements which flowed into the early writings of the young John Ward. Where the young scholar differed from his mentor was in John Ward's concern for the role of law in society, and his pre-eminent fascination with the Australian-British connection, an emphasis closer to the work of George Arnold Wood who had founded the Department, and away from Roberts's focus on French and German power.

Interestingly, in one of his rare personal reflections on his own intellectual origins, John Ward stressed the role of European history and philosophy - he warmly recalled the teaching not only of Roberts, but of the young Max Crawford, as well as John Passmore and John Anderson, all of whom made the University Quad and its lecture rooms a lively and thoughtful place in the later 1930s. John Ward's own interests and tastes were, from the beginning, wider than his professional writings might suggest, and reflected this breadth of undergraduate education, which also included languages. He could discourse energetically and fiercely on Australian constitutional development; he could also enjoy the logic of a broad argument on moral principles for the pleasure of the debate. His private interests ranged widely over fiction, especially crime writings - he said he had a perfect detective story in mind to write himself - and extended into music, which was fortunately not denied to him through ever better 'hearing aids'. He had an inexhaustible pleasure in steam locomotives, and enjoyed driving a modern motor car at speed, safely but very quickly. A reserved man of apparently austere manner, he was in fact an individual of strong feelings, considerable emotion with a great commitment to a particular view of the world

He described himself as a 'liberal conservative', which well enough caught the bounds of his pragmatic sense of a human philosophic toryism. The origins of this are interesting, and arose directly from his experience in debating the meaning of the awesome events of the 1930s beyond the University quad: fascism, communism, militarism. 'If we had common last thoughts as the 1930s receded into the distance, it was on the necessity of reform to prevent such a repetition of catastrophes again', as a rare autobiographical note records.

But in our thoughts on how to reform, and on what needed reform, we were in great conflict with one another. I was already pragmatic, impatient of dogma, and sceptical of dreams but, I hope, humane. The way to reform seemed to me to be through the intelligent action of those lawfully in power, through the resources of lawful action open to them. I distrusted attempts at total social or political engineering almost as much as I disliked total war. The best and most lasting reforms were those achieved with an eye to stability, not sudden reversals of established trends.

He took this early cast of mind to his work in a University that was to change massively, from the small world institution of the 1930s, through the War, into the great expansion of the Menzies years (notably after the Murray Report) and into the age of 'DEET'. John Ward deeply valued tradition but saw the necessity of change if the best of his ideas was to have continuing power and social traction. He was the last of the 'godprofessors' in his department, and yet gave his blessing to a collegial system, with a 'departmental board', later adopted by the University at large. He called on his University to serve the community widely, yet was fierce in defending its independence and character within the so-called 'national system'. John Ward's 'idea of a university' formed but part of a larger social vision about the liberal community. While Vice Chancellor he not only

spoke out strongly for that vision; he was privately writing a history of Australia, in the crucial nation-making phase of 1870-1916, so as to make his statement with appropriate historical force. He had planned to spend his retirement completing that volume, and then to write a third –a series on Australian conservatism beginning with *James Macarthur* – which would have had an autobiographical tone: an account of *his* century.

Apart from his legion of students, John Ward will primarily be remembered for the School of History at the Sydney University, from which his own publications all flowed, and for his outstanding independence as a Vice-Chancellor. In his own Department he encouraged pluralism, so that the 'School' reflected both the traditions of S. H. Roberts and more recent currents of historical scholarship - ranging widely in time, from ancient to modern history, European to American and non-European studies in Africa and Asia. A quiet encouragement of excellence marked his leadership style. He also promoted the unfashionable ideal of devotion to the institution, and was happily rewarded with a warmth of loyalty and respect from a wide range of colleagues. As Vice Chancellor he appeared at times to have an almost uncanny capacity to express the general feeling of the University, thus providing a real boost to morale in times of difficulty. To some he was not incisive enough in executive action; but that should be placed in the context of his sense of Sydney traditions in which he consulted widely. When he spoke emphatically it had the ring of the wise old chief able to articulate a community view of leadership. Affection attached itself to the office of Vice-Chancellor, a great credit to the personal qualities of the incumbent

John Ward could be amiable and affable in company. But he remained an essentially reserved, even shy man. Only his family, and a few friends and colleagues, knew him in the round. He enjoyed the great blessing of a close family life, in which Patricia Ward was his great partner in all endeavours. He took great pride in the achievements of his talented daughters. Perhaps not surprisingly he was always most sensitive towards issues of equal opportunity for women, and one of his last official acts was to support the creation of the University Women's Studies Centre. For a man of sometimes stern demeanour, he had a positively mischievous sense of humour, a laconic turn of phrase, and a relish over the follies of life – not least academic life. His students in lectures and seminars would listen out for 'Wardian' asides, which he dropped drily and with pungent effect.

With many other scholars, I shall miss that lively mind and I shall warmly recall that courteous academic style of dignity and independence. John Ward served his discipline and his university extraordinarily well, leaving the kind of positive legacy on which another generation can build its own vision of history, university and society.

DERYCK M. SCHREUDER

# Financial Statements

Frank Claus

The accompanying financial statements of The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Incorporated are drawn up so as to give the results of the Academy for the year ended 30 June 1990.

To the best of our knowledge these statements give a true and fair view of the operations of the Academy.

J. D. B. Miller

Executive Director

Stuart Harris

Honorary Treasurer

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 1990

	Note	1988/	/89	1989	
CURRENT ASSETS Cash in Hand:					
C.S.B. — Current Account Petty Cash		4296 50		7997 50	
Research Project Account		647	4993	647	8694
Debtors:					
Subscription Arrears Less provision d/debts		2388 (478)		6783 (660)	6123
Less provision d <sub>1</sub> debts		(470)	1910	(000)	
Accrued Interest			13786		43044
Investment	2		175986		175986
Stock of Publications			1000		
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS			197675		233847
FIXED ASSETS Furniture & Fittings at cost Less accumulated depreciation		3055 (1888)	1167	3268 (2378)	890
Office Equipment at cost Less accumulated depreciation		23213 (10334)	12879	34048 (17144)	16904
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS			14046		17794
TOTAL ASSETS			211721		\$251641
CURRENT LIABILITIES Accrued Salaries		982		1991	
TOTAL LIABILITIES			982		1991
ACCUMULATED FUNDS Balance at start of year Surplus (Deficit) for the year			178555 32184		210739 38911
Balance at end of year			210739		249650
TOTAL FUNDS			211721		\$251641

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1990

REVENUES Australian Government Grants Additional Grants for Workshop Members' Subscriptions		171332		
Australian Government Grants Additional Grants for Workshop		171332		
		4 1 4 5 5 6		182469
		6000		10000
		30880		34176
Interest		12740		43621
Contributions from the Academies'				
Australia-China Exchange		4927		4933
Australia-Japan Exchange		3000		3000
Sundries		2202		7965
Donation		1630		833
ANZAAS Symposium		_		5000
Symposium				460
Annual General Meeting		_		2790
TOTAL REVENUES	_	232711		29525
EXPENSES				
Administration Expenses:				
Salaries & Long Service Leave	83978		93960	
Printing & Stationery	3977		3457	
Postage	3818		2412	
Telephone	3479		4362	
Publications/Printing	6446		8715	
Subscription Publications	1324		334	
Rent of Premises	14995		19743	
Insurance	1023		144	
Audit & Accounting	900		900	
Advertising	654		525	
Doubtful Debts	478		182	
Maintenance of Office				
Equipment	2033		180	
Depreciation of Office				
Equipment	4642		6810	
Furniture and Fittings	458		490	
Sundry Expenses			2151	
Bank Charges	320		324	
	_	128525		144689

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1990

	1988/89	1989/90	
	\$	\$	
Contribution—			
Australia-China Exchange	22400	23854	
Academic Projects (various)	3688	-	
Academic Project-Women & Music	_	15390	
FASSO Contribution	3602	_	
Academy Committee Expenses	37140	26096	
Workshops		33420	
International Relations			
AASSREC Subscription	250	289	
Conferences/Workshops	2466	9959	
Pacific Science Associations	2456	2643	
TOTAL EXPENSES	200527	256340	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
transferred to Accumulated Funds	32184	38911	

#### AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have audited the financial statements set out in the attached pages in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. In my opinion:

- (a) I have obtained all information and explanations which to the best of my brief were necessary for the purposes of my audit; and
- (b) the accompanying statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Incorporated according to the information at my disposal and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Academy at 30 June 1990.

Pauline Hore

B.Ec., CPA

21 September 1990

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1990

### Note 1

Statement of Accounting Policies:

The following is a summary of significant policies adopted by the Academy in preparation of the Accounts:

- (a) The accounts have been prepared on the basis of historical costs and do not take into account changing money values or current valuations of non-current assets.
- (b) Fixed Assets: Fixed assets are included at cost. All fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful life using straight line depreciation.

Note 2
INVESTMENTS

	Amount Invested	Interest Accrued	Total Value Investment
Burns Philp A	30401	5300	35701
Burns Philp B	22741	3738	26479
Citi Corp	15242	4566	19808
State Bank		-	69100
Canberra Building Society	55704	13396	
Short Term Money Market	51898	16044	67942
	\$175986	\$43044	\$219030

# 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*, MUP, 1964.

### **Aborigines Series**

ANU Press, Canberra, 1970-80

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

Fay Gale: Urban Aborigines

P. M. Moodie: Aboriginal Health

L. Broom and F. Lancaster Jones: A Blanket a Year

Frank Stevens: Aborigines in the Northern Territory Cattle Industry

Hazel M. Smith and Ellen H. Biddle: Look Forward, Not Back

Elizabeth Eggleston: Fear Favour or Affection

L. R. Smith: The Aboriginal Population of Australia

## Immigrants in Australia Series

ANU Press, Canberra, 1972-79

Jean Martin: Community and Identity

Ruth Johnson: Future Australians

Paul R. Wilson: Immigrants and Politics

Alan Richardson: British Immigrants and Australia, A Psycho-social Inquiry

C. A. Price (ed.): Greeks in Australia

Eva Isaacs: Greek Children in Sydney

M. J. Salter: Studies in the Immigration of the Highly Skilled

Rachel Unikoski: Communal Endeavours, Migrant Organizations in Melbourne

John Nightingale: Migrant Household Economic Behaviour

# Studies in the Education of Migrant Children

AGPS, Canberra, 1980-83

Ronald Taft and Desmond Cahill: Initial Adjustment to Schooling of Immigrant Families

Jean I. Martin and Phil Meade: The Educational Experience of Sydney High School Students, Report No. 1

Phil Meade: The Educational Experience of Sydney High School Students, Reports Nos. 2 and 3

### 'Trend' Series

Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1978-

F. H. Gruen (ed.): Surveys of Australian Economics, Vols. 1, 2 and 3, 1978, 1979 and 1983

D. A. Aitkin (ed.): Survey of Australian Political Science, 1985

N. I. Feather (ed.): Australian Psychology: Review of Research, 1985

J. P. Keeves (ed.): Australian Education: Review of Research, 1987

R. L. Heathcote and J. A. Mabbutt (eds.): Land, Water and People, (1988)

### Academy's Own Publications

(excluding Annual Lectures)

Annual Reports, since 1956

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, 1942-52, 1967

J. P. Sutcliffe (ed.): Mathematics Needed for Particular Social Sciences, 1976

### Other Publications

Muriel Brookfield and R. Gerard Ward (eds.): New Directions in the South Pacific: A Message for Australia, Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, 1988

Keith Hancock (ed.): Australian Society, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1989

### Annual Lectures of the Academy

C. D. Rowley: From Humbug to Politics: Aboriginal Affairs and the Academy Project, 1972

K. S. Inglis: Naming a Nation, 1974

Eugene Kamenka: The Age of Feuerbach: Contemporary Changes in the Perception of Man, Law and Society, 1975

Geoffrey Blainey: The Politics of Big Business: A History, 1976

Oskar Spate: Plus ca Change...? Some Problems of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Centuries, 1977

G. C. Harcourt: The Social Science Imperialists, 1978

Henry Mayer: Dilemmas in Mass Media Politics, 1979

Peter Sheehan: The Pure-Applied Distinction in Social Science, 1980

Harrison Bryan: Knowledge, Information and Libraries, 1981

R. G. Gregory: The Slide into Mass Unemployment: Labour Marker Theories, Facts and Politics, 1982

Jacqueline Goodnow: 'Women and the Social Sciences: Challenges to the Selection of Topics, Methods, and Interpretations' in *Women, Social Science and Public Policy*, 1983. Allen & Unwin, Sydney 1985

H. H. Stretton: 'Tasks for Social Democratic Intellectuals' in *Blast, Budge or Bypass: Towards a* Social Democratic Australia, 1984. Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, 1986

P. H. Karmel: 'Quality and Equality in Education' in Equality of Opportunity Reconsidered, 1985. Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, 1986

Sir Paul Hasluck: 'The Social Scientist in a Democracy', 1986. Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, 1988

S. Encel and L. Waller: 'Scientific and Technological Progress — Who Benefits?', 1987. Academy of the Soial Sciences in Australia, 1990

K. S. Inglis: 'Multiculturalism and National Identity', 1988. Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, 1989

P. Singer: 'Rats, Patients and People: Issues in the Ethical Regulation of Research', 1989. Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, 1990

### Academy Symposia, 1977-

Youth Unemployment, R. F. Henderson (ed.), 1977: ANU Press, 1977

Refugees: The Challenge of the Future (C. A. Price (ed.), 1980, ANU Press, 1981

Youth Employment, Education & Training (C. E. Baird, R. G. Gregory, F. H. Gruen, Eds.), 1981. Centre for Economic Policy Research, Australian National University, 1981

Liquid Fuels in Australia. A Social Science Perspective (J. A. Black, ed.), 1981. Permamon Press, 1982

Implications of Australian Population Trends (W. D. Borrie, M. Mansfield, eds.), 1981. Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, 1982

Aboriginal Sites, Rights, and Resource Development (R. M. Berndt, ed.), 1981. University of WA Press, 1982

Bigger or Smaller Government (G. Withers, ed.), 1982. ANU Press, 1983

Liquid Fuels, Transport and Urban Structure: A Social Science Research Review Roger Stuart, 1983. Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, 1984

Women, Social Science and Public Policy (J. Goodnow, C. Pateman, eds.), Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1985

Blast, Budge or Bypass: Towards a Social Democratic Australia (D. W. Rawson, ed.), 1984. Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, 1986

Equality of Opportunity Reconsidered (D. W. Rawson, R. G. Neale, eds.), 1985. Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, 1986

## Special Lecture Series

Victoria's Heritage (A. G. L. Shaw, ed.). Lectures to celebrate the 150th anniversary of European settlement in Victoria. (With AAH). Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1986

### Publications Arising from Sponsored Activities and Direct Subsidy

Until 1977 the Academy assisted a number of activities by contributing to the cost of seminars, providing travel grants for study in Asia, or by directly subsidising journals. Many publications arose from these activities and lists of such are printed in the Annual Report for 1976-77 and earlier under the headings Publications Arising from Sponsored Activities and Publications subsidised by the Academy.

The policy of sponsorship and subsidy was discontinued in 1977.

