

## THE ACADEMY

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia was established in 1971. Before this date, Academy functions were fulfilled through the Social Science Research Council of Australia, founded in 1942. The membership of the Academy comprises those who have achieved a very high level of scholarly distinction, recognised internationally. The Academy is an autonomous, non-governmental organisation, devoted to the advancement of knowledge and research in the various social sciences.

The Academy is a corporate body of social scientists. Its objects are:

- to promote excellence in and encourage the advancement of the social sciences in Australia;
- to act as a co-ordinating group for the promotion of research and teaching in the social sciences;
- to foster excellence in research and to subsidise the publication of studies in the social sciences;
- 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;
- to promote international scholarly cooperation and to act as an Australian national member of international organisations concerned with the social sciences;
- to act as consultant and adviser in regard to the social sciences; and
- to comment where appropriate on national needs and priorities in the area of the social sciences.

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<b>Officers and Committees</b>	4
<b>Presidents</b>	8
<b>President's Report</b>	9
<b>The Year in Review</b>	15
General Report	15
Annual Symposium and Cunningham Lecture 2001	17
Academy Early Career Award	25
<b>Research Program</b>	27
<b>Workshop Program</b>	31
<b>International Program</b>	37
<b>The Fellowship</b>	41
<b>Obituaries</b>	72
<b>Financial Statements</b>	99

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<b>1953-1958</b>	Sir Leslie Galfreid Melville
<b>1958-1962</b>	Sydney James Butlin
<b>1962-1964</b>	Wilfred David Borrie
<b>1964-1966</b>	William Matthew O'Neil
<b>1966-1969</b>	Percy Herbert Partridge
<b>1969-1972</b>	Richard Ivan Downing
<b>1972-1975</b>	Geoffrey Sawer
<b>1975-1978</b>	Fred Henry George Gruen
<b>1978-1981</b>	Alan George Lewers Shaw
<b>1981-1984</b>	Keith Jackson Hancock
<b>1984-1987</b>	Joseph Ezra Isaac
<b>1987-1990</b>	Peter Henry Karmel
<b>1990-1993</b>	Peter Winston Sheehan
<b>1993-1997</b>	Paul Francis Bourke
<b>1997-2000</b>	Gwendoline Fay Gale
<b>2000-</b>	Leon Mann

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The Academy's commitment to outreach and partnership, noted in my 2001 Report, has continued this year.

Two major roles of the Academy - stated in the Academy's set of objectives - are to act as consultant and adviser in regard to the social sciences; and to comment on national needs and priorities in the area of the social sciences.

The Academy has cordial working relationships with Dr Brendan Nelson, Minister for Education, Science and Training, Mr Peter McGauran, Minister for Science, Senator Amanda Vanstone, Minister for Family and Community Services, and with other Ministers. In January the President met with Mr McGauran to discuss the contribution of the social sciences to science, technology and innovation. In February, members of the Executive Standing Committee met with Dr Nelson to propose ideas of how ASSA can assist in development of government policy options and provision of expertise. In June Senator Vanstone launched the special edition of 'A hundred years of women's politics' for the Academy.

Dr John Beaton, our Executive Director, together with Professor Iain McCalman, was appointed to membership of the reference group for the Higher Education Review conducted by Dr Brendan Nelson. They have made an important contribution in providing their advice on the many issues pertaining to structure and support for Australian universities and for the protection of standards in university education and research.

During 2002 the government again turned its attention to the question of determining national research priorities in order to focus the national research effort on areas of greatest significance and urgency. Mr Peter McGauran appointed me to the National Research Priorities Consultative Panel, which in a series of public meetings held across Australia solicited submissions regarding a national research priorities framework. Following the Consultative Panel's report in August, I was appointed to the National Research Priorities Expert Advisory Committee which was tasked to evaluate submissions and recommend a short list of national research priorities to Prime Minister and Cabinet in October for implementation in 2003. The government's policy is to determine



*Leon Mann*



national research priorities in the areas of science, engineering and technology to take effect in 2003 and then next year determine national research priorities in the areas of social sciences and humanities for implementation in 2004.

It is gratifying to note that in every one of the public meetings I attended as a member of the National Research Priorities Consultative Panel, almost always the first comment from audience members was surprise at the artificial and indefensible separation of priority areas into science, engineering, technology on the one side and social sciences and humanities on the other. Again, almost always the comment was made by scientists and technologists who argued that all of the major areas urgently in need of additional, focused research effort - such as protecting and recovering the natural environment, healthy population, regional and rural sustainability, energy conservation and renewal, population, and immigration - had to be tackled with social sciences involvement and partnership. I am pleased to write that the Report of the National Research Priorities Panel makes this point.

ASSA submissions to government bodies, committees and task forces in 2002 included a submission to the Chief Scientist's Review of external earnings targets policy applying to CSIRO, Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO), and the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), a submission to the Higher Education Review calling for greater government support for Indigenous postgraduate research students, and a submission to the National Research Priorities Expert Advisory Committee recommending 'Ageing of the Australian population' and 'Sustainability of Australian rural communities' as national research priorities. I am grateful to John Beaton and to a group of dedicated Fellows who put forward ideas for inclusion in the submission. Of course, the Academy will be front and centre stage in 2003 when social sciences and humanities research priority setting is on the government agenda.

In last year's Report I commented on non-inclusion of direct social sciences representation on the peak advisory group Prime Minister's Science, Engineering and Innovation Council (PMSEIC) which gives advice to Prime Minister and Cabinet in the area of research and innovation policy and provides briefings on key

research areas. I regret I have no good news to report in regard to social sciences membership of PMSEIC. It remains on my wish list for 2003.

The joint Symposium with the Academy of Humanities (AAH) at the November meetings was a great success, bringing together about 200 Fellows from the two Academies for a lively and interesting program of activities centred on the theme 'Alternative Australias'. Many Fellows expressed interest in holding joint annual symposia with the Humanities Academy in the future and this suggestion will be considered.

ASSA and AAH collaborated again this year in co-signing an Agreement on academic cooperation with the British Academy. The scheme, which provides funding for joint research projects involving Australian and British scholars, will be implemented in 2003. Professor Iain McCalman and I represented AAH and ASSA respectively at the Centenary celebrations of the British Academy in London.

The Academy's initiative in mounting a residential summer workshop for Indigenous postgraduate students, held at Ormond College, University of Melbourne, 4-8 February 2002 was a considerable success. The workshop was co-directed by Professor Marcia Langton and myself with a faculty drawn from senior Indigenous scholars, Professor Larissa Behrendt and Professor Martin Nakata, and Academy Fellows Fay Gale, Lenore Manderson, Nancy Williams, and Bob Tonkinson, who gave their time and knowledge generously to lead sessions on research design and methodology, research ethics, researching in Indigenous communities, strategies for writing, publishing and winning grants, the student-supervisor relationship, and other topics. The workshop was supported by a start-up grant of \$26000 from the Colonial Foundation. The Academy's initiative has generated a very positive response from the Indigenous students, their supervisors and senior scholars. It is planned to establish the summer workshop as an annual event and also extend the Academy's work with Indigenous researchers by introducing a mentoring program drawing on the skills and knowledge of Academy Fellows. To this end, the Pratt family have generously agreed to make 'Raheen', their Melbourne home, available for a fund-raising dinner in 2003 to help establish an ASSA Foundation to support workshops and

mentoring programs for Indigenous post-graduate research students.

Discussions began during the year with senior scientists from CSIRO interested in building links between the natural sciences and the social sciences to foster social-economic integration in CSIRO's flagship programs. Meetings were held in Canberra in July and in Melbourne in September. A third meeting is being planned for November to explore joint research projects.

I am pleased to report that an application for Australian Research Council (ARC) funding for 2003 under the Learned Academies special project scheme has been successful. Professors Margot Prior and Sue Richardson, on behalf of the Academy, submitted a project proposal 'Building a Better Future for Our Children' and we congratulate them on winning an award of \$102,000.

The Academy's *Occasional Paper Series* brings to a wider audience edited papers from the Annual Symposium and Cunningham Lectures and other material considered of significance in the social sciences.

*Occasional Paper* 1/2002 is titled 'A hundred years of women's politics'

edited by Marian Simms and has the words 'Special Edition' displayed on the cover. The volume marks the centenary of the Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902 through which Australia became the first country in the world where most women had the right to vote and stand for national parliament. It also contains a work-in-progress paper 'Women and electoral politics' by the late Paul Bourke (President of the Academy 1993-1997). The launch of the Special Edition by Amanda Vanstone, Minister for Family and Community Services, at Parliament House on 12 June was indeed a special occasion.

During the year, the Executive has been concerned with the Academy's budgetary situation. Professor Fay Gale in her year



*Marian Simms, Ian Castles and Senator Amanda Vanstone at the launch in Parliament House.*

2000 President's report wrote: 'It is clear that the very small government grant of a little over a quarter of a million dollars is quite inadequate for the Academy to meet its objectives. Only by seeking other sources of funding can we hope to promote the work of the social sciences for the benefit of our society'. I can only reinforce Professor Gale's opinion. The Executive Director, Dr John Beaton, has collected comparative data on the financial structure and condition of the four Australian Academies. It is very clear that ASSA is the poorest and is operating on a shoestring budget. Professor Fay Gale together with Dr John Beaton agreed to examine ways in which the Academy's program of activities and committee size and structure might be altered to cut expenditures. Their report will be presented at the November Executive and recommendations taken to the November AGM. Meanwhile, as Fellows are aware, ASSA support for airfares to the AGM has been reduced to 75 per cent. Professor Gavin Jones and the Finance Committee have reviewed ways of finding additional sources of funding. In all Academies, donations and bequests by Fellows are a major source of additional income. Unfortunately, according to the Executive Director's comparative data, the other three Academies do better in this respect than ASSA. This year, Fellows were invited to add a donation to the Workshop budget as part of their annual subscription. I am pleased to report that some Fellows took the opportunity. The fund-raising dinner in 'Raheen' next year to establish an ASSA Foundation to support workshops and mentoring programs for Indigenous postgraduate research students will ensure that ASSA will be able to afford this important initiative. But there is a growing necessity for all Fellows who are able to contribute to offer their material support to help sustain and build ASSA's activities.

The Secretariat has again supported the activities of the Academy with a high level of professionalism. Admirably led by our Executive Director, Dr John Beaton, the Secretariat, which is the smallest of all four Academies, has carried out its work with energy and dedication. I gratefully acknowledge on behalf of the Academy the services of Dr John Beaton, Dr John Robertson, Ms Sue Rider, Mr Mark Pinoli, Ms Jennifer Fernance, Dr Peg Job and Mrs Pam Shepherd. During the year Pam, our Executive Assistant, retired from her position and was replaced by Mrs Shirley Chapman.

The lifeblood of an Academy is both the distinction and contribution of its Fellows who represent their areas of knowledge in the social sciences in the universities, institutes and other organisations where they work; in their publications; in their teaching, research, consulting and supervision of students; and in their gift of time and support for the many activities performed by a modern Academy. The Academy's standing committees are ably led by hard-working, dedicated Fellows who give of their time generously. On behalf of the Fellowship, I acknowledge Professor Sue Richardson, Research Projects Committee; Professor Peter Saunders, Workshop Committee; Professor Fay Gale, International Relations Committee; Professor Peter Spearritt, Public Affairs Committee; and our treasurer, Professor Gavin Jones. The reports of the many activities undertaken this year by the various Academy committees appear in the annual report. Also acknowledged are the Panel Chairs – Peter McDonald, Pat Grimshaw, David Andrich, and Peter Saunders, and their committees as well as the hardworking convenors of workshops, research projects, the annual symposium, and all others who give their time and effort on behalf of the Academy.

During the year the Academy mourned the loss of a number of its esteemed Fellows, including two of its most senior Fellows. The distinguished economist Sir Leslie Melville, who died at the age of 100 years on 30 April this year, was the Academy's oldest Fellow. A President of the Academy 1953-1958, when it existed as the Social Science Research Council, Sir Leslie had a profound influence on the direction of the Academy in its formative years. The Academy also mourned the passing on 22 May of the historian Professor Oliver MacDonagh, a former Executive Director of the Academy. (Obituaries can be found elsewhere in this volume).

Nineteen new Fellows were elected in the September general ballot for Fellowship, bringing our membership to 382. The congratulations and best wishes of the entire Fellowship are extended to the new Fellows, and we look forward to welcoming them at the November AGM, the annual dinner and the induction breakfast.

**Leon Mann, President**

## GENERAL REPORT

2002 has been a busy and productive year for the Academy. The Research and Workshop Program Committees continued to strengthen their programs, leading to a solid series of workshops and research projects, reported elsewhere in this volume.

The Academy has taken initiatives in committing itself to raising the profile of the Social Sciences and the effectiveness of the Academy, not only nationally, but also in the international arena.

In August ASSA submitted to the Federal Government its wish list for the 2003 National Research Priorities Setting Round. ASSA argued that the ageing of the Australian population, and the sustainability of rural communities were two priorities deserving of national research funding attention and to which ASSA could most usefully contribute.

In January ASSA supported an Indigenous postgraduate scholars workshop that brought students and their mentors to Melbourne for the first of what are hoped to be a continuing series of intensive workshops highlighting opportunities for high-quality mentoring of postgraduate students. In May ASSA sponsored a session for the first time in the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics convention (ABARE's OUTLOOK 2002), and contributed to the AAS annual symposium in May on sustainability.

ASSA has been active in the National Academies Forum (NAF) where the four learned academies are contributing to a national plan for a sustainable natural and social environment. A major NAF three day conference is planned by the Joint Academies Committee on Sustainability (JACS) for late 2003. In a related development the Australian Greenhouse Office has asked the NAF to put together a high profile two day symposium on adaptations to the consequences of global warming. This conference is to be held late in 2002. The social sciences will play a central role in this symposium.

The Academy can look forward to a lively and engaging 2002 Annual Symposium titled 'Building a Better Future for Our Children', convened by Professors Margot Prior and Sue Richardson. Professor Fiona Stanley AC will give the 2002

Cunningham Lecture. On 12-13 November, following the Symposium and the Annual General Meeting, Martha Nussbaum will give the prestigious Tanner Lectures on Human Values. Respondents will be Peter Singer (FASSA), Lenore Manderson (FASSA) and Zoya Hasan (Jawaharal Nehru University).

Moves to invigorate international linkages have been successful. For instance, new relationships with the British Academy and the French government will promote joint research activities between social scientists in Australia and their counterparts in the UK and France.

Planning for the 2003 Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) symposium is underway. ASSA will host the event in November 2003 as part of its annual symposium. Professor Fay Gale is the current President of AASSREC. The ASSA symposium for 2003 will address issues of youth-in-transition, building upon this year's symposium and linking to the AASSREC interest in youth- in-transition.

New initiatives, however, come at a cost, measured mostly in increased volunteer hours contributed by the President, Members of the Executive Committee, and other Fellows, but there are additional financial costs. ASSA bears the cost of getting our people to important meetings, in hosting meetings, and in providing other forms of support for new activities. With these new activities, and because ASSA operates on a fixed grant from Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) supplemented by the subscriptions of Fellows, the ASSA budget ran to a manageable deficit in 2002. A three year plan to reduce operating costs and to find new sources of income is being reviewed by the Executive Committee. Happily, the added efforts and costs have provided useful results and we look to a secure future. Fellows have been generous this year through their contributions not only of time but also in their financial support.

The Secretariat warmly welcomes Mrs Shirley Chapman, our new Executive Assistant, who comes to us from stints at the University of Queensland and Griffith University. Other staff in the Secretariat remains unchanged, and their ongoing dedication and hard work is much appreciated.

**John Beaton, Executive Director**

## ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM and CUNNINGHAM LECTURE 2001

The Academy's 2001 Symposium *Alternative Australias* was held at Rydges Conference Room, Canberra on 12 November 2001. The Symposium was a joint activity with the Australian Academy of the Humanities.

The day began with a welcome from ASSA President, Professor Leon Mann, who interpreted the concept underlying the joint symposium as a 100 year retrospective on many of the issues which dominated the Australian story during the past century: economic development, changing international relations with UK and Asia, immigration, relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, the women's movement and the growth of new cultural institutions. Each of the speakers had been invited to consider alternative answers to the question: 'What if policies, events, movements had not occurred or had been different ....?'

The President of the Australian Academy of the Humanities, Professor Malcolm Gillies, then presented his Academy's annual lecture, titled *Alternative Australias: fates and fortunes*. Professor Gillies looked at the alternative Australias we might have become during the 20th century. He spoke about opportunities that were and were not taken, particularly in the areas of architecture, the performing arts, education, social relations and politics. In an unorthodox, but always entertaining presentation, Professor Gillies moved from the podium to the piano and interspersed scholarly commentary with sentient reminders of the 'sightsapes, soundsapes and bodysapes' that have coloured Australia's past.

### **Symposium themes**

The themes covered in the symposium took as their point of departure ideas put forward in *The End of Certainty* (1992) by Paul Kelly, journalist and ASSA Fellow. Mr Kelly described as 'the Australian Settlement' the post-Federation policies of wage protection (arbitration), trade protection, state paternalism, imperial benevolence and immigration restriction (the 'White Australia' policy). His thesis was that in the 1980s both Labor and the conservative parties turned against each of the five elements of the 'Settlement'. The unmaking of the 'Settlement' by the Hawke, Keating and Howard governments has variously been referred to as



the critique of 'neo-liberalism', or as the assault of 'economic rationalism'. As a threat to the older institutional guarantees of Australians' economic security, this unmaking has been deplored by some as heartless and dogmatic (and blamed for provoking 'Hansonism') and celebrated by others as an unavoidable leap from fearful insularity to robust cosmopolitanism.

In November 2001, in the second term of the Howard government, there were signs that Australia's political elite was undecided about which of these contrasting perspectives it should adhere to, in rhetoric and in policies.

As well as the issues of political economy thrown up by the unmaking of the 'Settlement', there was much debate about questions of national identity that have also become 'unsettled' since the 1970s - the Republic, the meaning of 'reconciliation' and the possibility of an Indigenous treaty, the entailments of 'multiculturalism' in both domestic social policy and international policy (refugees). Sometimes these issues of 'identity politics' seem to occupy a distinct zone of our 'public sphere'. However, the affinities between rhetorics of cultural diversity and rhetorics of a more open and deregulated political economy were striking enough to encourage further efforts to connect analytically the themes of 'identity' politics and the issues of 'political economy'. To make such connections was one of the challenges of our joint symposium.



The timing for a discussion of these themes - on 12 November, two days following the 2001 Federal Election - could hardly have been better.

### **Symposium program**

Ten Australian scholars from disciplines across the social sciences and the humanities were invited to consider questions such as what role, since Australian Settlement, does the visual play in historical

understanding and reflection? What parallels are there between conceptions of cultural diversity and the proliferating rhetoric of a globalised, deregulated political economy?

The first session was titled *Australian Settlement – the economics, politics and historiography*. Associate Professor Dick Bryan (Department of Political Economy, University of Sydney) noted that Australia's national accounts which emerged from the 1920s have played an important role in economically defining Australians. The balance of payments constructs an image of how much 'we' owe (or are owed by) the rest of the world and how much the rest of the world owns of 'us'. The balance of payments therefore constitutes the political territory of Australia as if it were an economic unit.

Trade protection and immigration controls were two means of differentiating insiders from outsiders. But, Dr Bryan said, they were not enough. It is no coincidence that balance of payments accounting as an activity of the state came into being with the emergence of Keynesianism as the hegemonic discourse of economics (distinct from the question of the reality of Keynesian policy). Dr Bryan concluded that the Australian Settlement's decline in the 1970s followed the path of Keynesian policy discourse. In part this decline was clearly about policy choices (governments turning away from the policies of protectionism, centralised wage fixation, the paternalistic state) but the underlying issue is that those policies were themselves the pillars that defined the nationality of economic activity. With the pillars removed, there are no means to define the nation as an economic unit apart from rhetoric. Xenophobia and the pursuit of 'national competitiveness' become the new substitutes for capital and trade controls in defining economic nationality.

In the second session on the theme *Citizenship and Cultural Diversity*, Dr James Jupp (Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies, Australian National University) reminded the meeting that the Australian Settlement was 'White Australia'. Underlying 'White Australia' was the idea of immigration control and restriction, which was in 1901 unusual for western countries and especially for those sharing British status. Dr Jupp noted that all 'white' immigrants, British or alien, had virtually free entry and

UK subjects were often paid to come to Australia (which remained true until 1983). The tight control of entry is still part of Australian government policy and has become even more central than it was in 1901.

When immigration policy in the years between early Australian Settlement and the present is considered, Dr Jupp reflected that the determination of the Commonwealth and the Department of Immigration not to lose control of any aspect of entry to Australia, including that of asylum seekers under the UN convention of 1951, has led to devices and enforcements which have seriously damaged Australia's international reputation. The reaction to the asylum-seekers has been tinged with xenophobia, if not racism.

As Australia combines a rigidly bureaucratic approach with the mobilisation of prejudice, Dr Jupp asks the question 'Is this progress for Australia's immigration future?' He believes these devices greatly modify Australia's previously generous attitude towards those wishing to settle with their families in peaceful and prosperous circumstances not available in their homelands.

Conversations about citizenship and cultural diversity raise questions about the assumptions of the 'Settlement' of Australia and about the contemporary relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. Professor Larissa Behrendt (Indigenous House of Learning, University of Technology Sydney) said that the issue of acquisition of Australia by the British has become an issue of increasing discomfort in the debates about reconciliation, Indigenous rights and a treaty. She said indigenous scholars question the notion of 'settlement', and the failure to rectify the historical exclusion of Indigenous peoples in the nation-building processes will ensure that Australia's system of governance will continue to be a colonial regime. That is, it will remain a system of laws and governance imposed upon the nations that have lived in Australia before that assertion of sovereignty. The implications for national identity of a neo-colonial Australia are found in its protectionism, benevolence of the state and the restrictions on immigration. The ideology of protecting jobs and industry for Australians is contradicted by the unequal wages paid to Indigenous people, and presents an issue of controversy to trade unionists. Further, state paternalism and imperial benevolence have

resulted in practices such as dispossession and the removal of children from their families, while immigration restrictions have served to highlight the ideologies of racial superiority that have meant separate and disparate treatment of Indigenous people.

Professor Behrendt argued that the nation-building process needs to focus on the building of an inclusive relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. This would involve a formal and legal process through which to negotiate the terms of that relationship. At a national level, a negotiated framework agreement such as a statement of principles would govern the ground rules of that relationship. This framework agreement should provide for more specific agreement-making at a regional and local level between Indigenous peoples, governments and interested third parties. Such a negotiation process would not only begin a real and inclusive attempt at nation-building; it would be faithful to the principle of self-determination, a right held by all Australians - including Indigenous peoples.

In the third session, on the theme *Institutional Futures*, two of the speakers agreed that while Australia has seen a shift from protectionist Keynesianism to free market rationalism in recent decades, this policy shift has not substantially altered the basic institutional parameters that define the normative orientations and organisational structures of the liberal state. Professor David Throsby (Department of Economics, Macquarie University) confined his paper on 'Cultural institutions and the public purse in the old and new economies' to universities, the public broadcasting system and the performing companies, libraries, galleries and museums. He argued that although the economic transformations of the last twenty years in Australia have altered them profoundly, the milieu in which these institutions operate, their fundamental role and purpose, has changed very little. In economic terms these cultural institutions exist to provide, amongst other things, certain public goods:

- the public benefits deriving from a well-trained workforce and a well-educated community;
- the advances in knowledge from free and inquisitive research;

- the economic, social and cultural benefits of wide-ranging and well-informed debate on matters of public importance; and
- the cultural awareness arising through vigorous and original artistic activity and cultural representation.

Professor Throsby noted that the intrusion of markets into the areas served by Australia's cultural institutions has shifted the emphasis away from the public benefits that they bestow, and focused attention on the provision of the private-good component of these institutions' output. It has also had a significant effect on the quality of the goods and services provided. Professor Throsby suggested that there is an urgent need to reassert and redefine the public sector's role in the provision of public goods in Australia, and that its cultural institutions would be a good place to start.

Associate Professor Linda Weiss (Government and International Relations, University of Sydney) said that in spite of some highly effective episodes of state involvement in the past, they have not amounted to a coordinated approach to economic management, or to a view of the public sector as legitimate guardian of the community's economic security. Moreover, she added, neither Keynesianism nor rationalism is capable of tackling the critical problems of social and industrial upgrading that continued participation in the global economy demands. Dr Weiss suggested that in the absence of a national strategy for sustained development of its intellectual, scientific, and industrial assets, Australia's public institutions remain part of the problem rather than the solution to its asset depletion.

Emeritus Professor Lois Bryson (Department of Social Science and Planning at Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology) discussed work and welfare options in a new non-sexist 'Settlement'. Professor Bryson suggested that at the turn of the twentieth century, gender divisions were enshrined in the 'Australian Settlement' through the establishment of a white, male, wage-earners' welfare state, based on a family-wage paid to the male breadwinner. The gradual breakdown of the 'Settlement' from the 1960s liberated new opportunities for women as well as for racialised groups. Women's groups took advantage of this state of flux and systems of discrimination were largely retrenched. Formal

equal citizenship in relation to work and welfare has largely been achieved, but the cultural construction of a gendered society has been dealt with far less successfully.

It was noted that historically the sexual division of labour, however unequal, involved just that - a recognised division of labour and a separation of spheres. Although women are now in the public arena, this tends to be added to their labour in the family sphere, and thus remains an impediment to real equal opportunity. A national child care system, some 'family-friendly' policies and some support for carers are now available, but these provisions inadequately redress the effects of the traditional allocation of family work. It is well known, said Professor Bryson, that women still do more and take more responsibility in the family. However, associated with the changes is an exacerbation of inequalities between women, as women with greater resources are better placed to employ substitutes for their own family labour and take advantage of expanded opportunities in the public sphere.

Professor Bryson argued that real gender equality remains an unfulfilled dream and the recent focus on a new 'Settlement' may provide an opportunity to place a non-sexist society on the agenda. She proposed that to address the legacy of male advantage which has proved resistant, a new 'Settlement' needed a significantly different approach to both work and welfare. Though not necessarily an immediate practical solution, the idea of a six hour day would act as a valuable stimulus to thinking through the key elements of alternative, gender equal work and welfare options.

In response, Paul Kelly commented on points of convergence and divergence between the speakers and the thesis he developed in *The End of Certainty*, and concluded that the thesis remained intact.

### **Presidents' panel**

Professors Mann and Gillies chaired a panel of five Fellows drawn from the two Academies who looked ahead to the year 2025 and speculated about Australia's future in their specialist areas - Professor Fiona Stanley (family and childhood), Paul Kelly (politics), Professor Tessa Morris-Suzuki (relations with Asia), Dr Janet McCalman ('the new eugenics' - ageing), and Professor Peter MacDonald (population). This was a lively and engaging

discussion in which the main frustration expressed by some audience members was the lack of time to question the Panel and to offer their own preferred scenarios for 2025.

For the record, in the area of politics, Paul Kelly predicted that by the year 2025 there would be five phenomena in the Australian political system: cynicism; fragmentation (multiple trends for different audiences making it difficult for governments to govern); end of winner-take-all politics (leading to compromise); politicisation of government through media focus groups; and a public revolt against the political class.

### **Cunningham Lecture**



*Hugh Stretton*

The day closed with the Academy of the Social Sciences Annual Cunningham Lecture presented by Hugh Stretton, a fellow of the two Academies. In his Lecture, *Australia Fair*, Mr Stretton considered how we can, or should, respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by the changing global context.

Mr Stretton challenged his audience to consider questions faced by Australia's policy makers: *What to do with more than enough?* As suggested by some writers and researchers, in the course of the twentieth century the rich countries crossed a threshold – a level of income per head above which 'more' is not likely to increase health or happiness. Could a new 'Australian Settlement' try, once again, to get our productive system itself to distribute wealth, income, space and services well enough to leave comparatively little for independent public welfare to do?

*What to do with less than enough?* In the likelier case that environmental danger does create desperate conflicts of interest between generations, the ethical questions take on a grisly new dimension. Suppose, Mr Stretton predicted, we need to work more laboriously for lower pay, and consume less. This would intensify competition for goods, health, education, leisure, and nicer rather than nastier jobs. This scenario, he believes, is becoming a reality, as scientific and technological progress is allowing us longer lives and longer retirement. What new policies, if any, do these changes call for to ensure an income for the young and the old?

*What should we do about some perverse effects of women's rights on women's roles*, for example on many women's hours of work, and on some children's chances? While questions of equality and

independence certainly arise, Mr Stretton asked the audience to consider what would it take, beyond what is already built into our institutions, to open as many acceptable options as possible to as many parents as possible? Should raising children be considered self-employment – getting democratic government to finance it, and getting people to accept and respect it as paid work like any other?

Mr Stretton's ideas about these questions challenged the audience to think positively about a new 'Australian Settlement', one that might approach the ideal of an 'Australia Fair'.

A copy of the Cunningham Lecture is available from the Academy.

*(The Organising Committee for the 2001 Symposium comprised Professor Marian Sawyer FASSA and Professor Peter Saunders FASSA, Dr Tim Rowse AAH (Chair) and Professor Lesley Johnson AAH.)*

#### ACADEMY EARLY CAREER AWARD

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Award honours younger Australians who have achieved excellence in scholarship in the social sciences.

Past Awards have been granted to:

- 1987 Richard George Fox
- 1988 Wojciech Sadurski
- 1989 Gregory J Whitwell
- 1990 Vicki Lee
- 1991 Peter Higgs
- 1992 Robert Cribb
- 1993 John Quiggin
- 1994 Debbie Terry
- 1995 Kay J Anderson
- 1996 Tony Aspromourgos
- 1997 Jeff Borland
- 1998 Chandran Kukathas
- 1999 Richard Bryant



2000 Andrea Whittaker

2001 Kaarin Anstey and Robert Hill

2002 Jason B Mattingley



*Jason Mattingley*

The recipient of the Academy Early Career Award for 2002 is Associate Professor Jason B Mattingley. Professor Mattingley is Director of the Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, School of Behavioural Science, University of Melbourne.

He received his Bachelor of Science Degree with first class Honours from Monash University in 1988, his Master of Science Degree in Clinical Neuropsychology in 1990 from the University of Melbourne, and his Doctor of Philosophy from Monash University in 1995. He spent three years as an National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Neil Hamilton Fairley post-doctoral scientist in Cambridge, England, where he was also elected a Fellow of King's College.

Professor Mattingley's research spans the broad field of cognitive neuroscience, with particular emphasis on the behavioural effects of brain injury caused by stroke. His work has helped to elucidate the cognitive and neural mechanisms underlying human selective attention and motor control. He has published more than 60 articles in scholarly journals and books, and has co-authored a major textbook on clinical neuropsychology. He currently sits on the editorial boards of several major international journals, including *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, *Cortex*, and *Neuropsychologia*.

He has been honoured by an Amrad Post-doctoral Award for Excellence in Biomedical Research, and an Australian Psychological Society Early Career Award. His research has been funded by grants from the ARC, NHMRC, the British Stroke Association, and through collaborations with industry.



## RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Academy, through its Research Committee, continues to actively support those research projects that will effectively advance knowledge across the range of the social sciences. Intellectually, the social sciences have increasingly developed depth, structure and power and established a firm place in the knowledge framework. Practically, the social sciences have become an instrument which modern governments, interest groups and scholars use to understand the major developments in national and international life, the tools drawn upon to develop and shape policy.

Research activities conducted under Academy auspices take advantage of the extensive scholarly network available through the Fellowship and encourage participation by independent or more junior scholars in such research. A significant part of Academy research activities have been funded through the Australian Research Council via its **ARC Linkage-Learned Academies Special Projects**.

It has been a productive year for Academy research activities with a number of books published arising from past research programs and the beginning of ARC Special Project 2002, 'Rethinking Wellbeing'.

As managing institution for the 1998 research project 'People of the Rivermouth', directed by Les Hiatt FASSA, the Academy was represented at the launch of *People of the Rivermouth The Joborr Texts of Frank Gurrmanamana* at the National Museum of Australia on 28 February 2002. The book and CD have enabled Gurrmanamana's scenarios to be placed within a rich context of visual, audio and other information, drawn from forty years of scholarship undertaken in a range of disciplines with Gurrmanamana and his family.

The research project, 'The Economic and Social Costs of Unemployment' which commenced in 2000, was published by the University of NSW Press in July 2002 under the title *The Price of Prosperity*. This book 'identifies for the first time the nature and impact of these costs at three distinct levels: those imposed directly on unemployed people and their families; those that affect the

nature of community life; and those that give rise to economy-wide effects on Australian society.'

National seminars in conjunction with the Don Dunstan Foundation and the Brisbane Institute to promote the book and its conclusions were held in Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney and Brisbane. These seminars enabled key contributors from the project to discuss their research and to take part in audience question and answer sessions.

A forthcoming book based on the 1999 research project 'Postgraduate Training in the Social Sciences' is to be published in November 2002 by the University of Queensland Press. The findings from this research project suggest that in order to maximise the national contribution made by postgraduate training in the social sciences, governments and universities – and the social sciences themselves – will need to nurture the balances between the utilities of knowledge and knowledge-generating capacity, between fundamental inquiry and applied work, between interdisciplinary and single disciplinary approaches, between vocational programs and research degrees, and between fee-based programs and government funding.

The research project entitled 'The Sustainability of Australian Rural Communities' which commenced in 2001 is now reaching the publication stage. Professor Chris Cocklin (Monash University) and his research team have now completed research for the six rural case studies arising from its investigation into rural sustainability: Narrogin (WA); Tarra/Yarram (Victoria); the Gilbert Valley (SA); Guyra (NSW); Tumbarumba (NSW); and Monto (QLD).

A set of case studies is being developed to explore the nature and dimensions of rural socioeconomic change and community sustainability. They have been chosen to represent examples of communities from across Australia that are faring well in the face of change and those that appear to be in decline. The case studies will be published in collaboration with Charles Sturt University and are due for publication in November 2002. An edited manuscript is to be submitted to potential publishers for publication early in 2003.

The Academy's ARC funded special project for 2002 'Rethinking Wellbeing' brings together Australian and international academics to consider the social, cultural and economic contexts of wellbeing, resilience, burden, health and quality of life. Responding to contemporary economic, policy and public health debates, the project addresses issues of social capital, connectedness, social networks and social membership, and relates these interests to debates concerning inequality, poverty, homelessness, resource allocation, policy developments and social welfare programs.

Papers by contributors were given at a workshop in Melbourne, chaired by Project Director, Professor Lenore Manderson (University of Melbourne) on 25-26 April and addressed a number of themes and issues:

- Health and wellbeing: issues of measurement and context.
- Measurement of positive health across cultures and its implications for policy.
- The economist's dilemma: theorising and measuring wellbeing.
- The relationship between health and subjective wellbeing.
- Alternative measures of wellbeing: what are the populations at risk?
- Wellbeing on hold: assessing health and wellness in refugees and asylum seekers.
- Does gender make a difference?
- Testing transferability: how robust are the concepts of social capital and agency?

A second workshop was held in Melbourne on 16-17 September at which draft chapters were discussed and presentations made for what will become the manuscript for the publication of a book entitled *Rethinking Wellbeing – Critiques of Disablement and Disadvantage*.

The Academy's Research Committee met on 4 April 2002 to consider the list of research proposals to be developed as potential ARC Special Projects for 2003. Two projects were supported for funding consideration 'Building a Better Future for Our Children' (Professor Margot Prior, University of Melbourne and Professor Sue Richardson, Flinders University) and 'Us and Them: Anti-Elitism in Australia' (Associate Professor Marian Sawer and

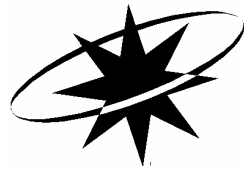
Professor Barry Hindess, Research School of Social Sciences, ANU). The former project was short-listed by the ARC and a decision is likely in October 2002. Key questions outlined for the proposed research team include:

- Are recent social and economic changes making it substantially more difficult for sizeable numbers of families to bring their children up well?
- Are greater difficulties for families causing the growing signs of distress among substantial numbers of Australia's children and adolescents?

The wellbeing of Australia's children is scheduled for discussion at the Academy's Annual Symposium, held in November 2002 in association with the Annual General Meeting.

**Sue Richardson, Chair, Research Program Committee**

**John Robertson, Research Director**



## WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Thirteen years after its establishment in 1989, the Workshop Program continues to fulfil its function of providing a forum for in-depth, multidisciplinary discussion of key issues in social science research, practice and policy. The Program provides an arena for intellectual exchange across the sixteen disciplines of the social sciences. It also provides a mechanism for exploring linkages between research and policy, and a channel for involving younger scholars in the activities of the Academy.

Workshops supported under the Program provide a unique format of two days of intensive discussion on topics that span the entire field of social science. The Workshop Committee meets regularly to review proposals and provide comments that assist the convenors to realise the full potential of their proposals. With increasing numbers of workshops resulting in publication of proceedings, the Program is making a substantial contribution to social science scholarship and the promotion of dialogue that crosses traditional disciplinary boundaries.

In addition to overseeing another active year, it is pleasing to report several initiatives that are serving to expand the Program and build on its past record of achievement. Of particular note in this context are the ongoing efforts to identify external sources of funds that allow additional workshops to be supported or to increase the numbers of participants. In addition, the Program is in the process of developing links with the new National Institute of Social Sciences at the Australian National University, and with the Australian Academy of the Humanities in sponsoring a series of joint workshops between the two Academies. Finally, 2002 saw the Workshop Committee overseeing the contribution from the Academy to the Annual OUTLOOK Conference organised by the Australian Bureau for Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) of a special session drawing on relevant social science research and expertise.

Through activities such as these, the future of the Workshop Program is secure, as is its contribution to the work and impact of the Academy.

### **Workshop Program 2002**

To date, four workshops have been held, and another three will be convened by the end of the year.

- *Indigenous Peoples and Religious Change: Reassessing Mission Christianity in an International Historical Perspective*, convened by Professor Norman Etherington (UWA) was held in Perth on 8-9 February. It was co-sponsored by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Western Australia. International and Australian scholars debated themes including an overview of the missionary movement in the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries: missions as welfare agencies for empire, including medical and educational services; missionaries and white settlers; mission and language, including translation and the making of dictionaries for unwritten languages; and the centrality of women as supporters and agents of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century missions. The proceedings will be published as chapters in the forthcoming edition of *Oxford History of Missions and Empire*.

- *Investing in Our Children: Developing a Research Agenda* was convened by Professors Margot Prior (Melbourne), Sue Richardson (Flinders), Fiona Stanley (UWA) and held on 29-30 May in Melbourne. Co-sponsors of this workshop were the Department of Family and Community Services and the Ian Potter Foundation via



the Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth. Participants debated issues such as social and economics of families and children in Australia; key questions in public health in Australian families and child and adolescent mental health needs; and, translating research into policy and practice. FACS Family **Policy** Branch reported on the Federal Government's present policies and provided information on

processes of government policy development for children and families. A book is being prepared for publication by the Academy.

- *Working for the Common Good* was convened by Dr Arthur Stukas and Professor Margaret Foddy (La Trobe) and held in Melbourne on 16-17 May. The workshop was co-sponsored by La Trobe University's Vice Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Technology and Engineering and the Head of the School of Psychological Science. A diverse group of researchers met for two days to share views and research strategies on two important research areas: the study of *volunteerism* and the study of *social dilemmas*. The integration of these issues will combine to contribute to public policy designed to improve the general welfare of society. An edited volume of work that will link current theory in these areas is underway.
- *Globalisation and Educational Futures: Re-visioning Identity, Citizenship, and Ethics* was convened by Dr Carmen Luke (UQ) and held in Brisbane on 25-26 June. Fellow Professor Simon Marginson participated with scholars drawn from education, sociology and cultural studies arenas. This workshop aimed to build an ongoing discussion of the normative roles and contents of education in the context of cultural, political and economic globalisation.
- *Australian Democratic Audit: Indicators* was convened by Associate Professor Marian Sawer, Professor Barry Hindess and Professor John Dryzek (ANU) and was held in Canberra on 9-10 July. At this workshop, a team of Australia's leading political scientists was joined by the head of the Democratic Audit of the United Kingdom to discuss Australia's strengths and weaknesses as a democratic society, drawing on an internationally recognised framework to test these criteria. The published outcome will be a handbook that will provide the framework for a main audit report on four focused audits, scheduled for 2006.

The Workshop Committee managed two further projects during the year.



- *Rural Communities: Is the Social Fabric of Rural Communities Intact or in Tatters?* was convened by Professor Graeme Hugo and chaired by Professor Lois Bryson. This seminar session, a first for social scientists at the Australian Bureau for Agricultural and Resource Economics conference, OUTLOOK 2002, was held in Canberra on 7 March. The three papers presented were 'Regional Australian Populations: Diversity, Dynamism and Dichotomy' by Graeme Hugo; 'Inland Rural Towns: are they sustainable?' by Associate Professor Margaret Alston, Centre for Rural Social Research at Charles Sturt University; and 'Profiling Rural Australia' by Ms Lisa Chapman and Mr Jared Greenville from ABARE. These papers can be downloaded from [www.assa.edu.au/workshop/pw.asp](http://www.assa.edu.au/workshop/pw.asp).
- *A Hundred Years of Women's Politics* was published in the Academy's *Occasional Paper Series*. In acknowledging the commemoration of the centenary of suffrage for Australian women, it also recalled the Academy's first major research project on women in Australia. 'Women as citizens', the third chapter in the book of the same title by Norman McKenzie and published in 1962 was reproduced. The preface by Emeritus Professor Peter Karmel made linkages between these publications and also paid tribute to past President (1993-1997) Paul Bourke. A work-in-progress seminar paper by the late Professor Bourke, 'Women and Electoral Politics' was included. The Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Status of Women, Senator Amanda Vanstone, launched the book at Parliament House on 12 June 2002. Copies of the book are available from the Academy.



*Senator Amanda Vanstone*

### Recent publications based on Academy Workshops

*Howard's Agenda: The 1998 Australian Election*, edited by Marian Simms and John Warhurst, University of Queensland Press Australian Studies, 2000.

*1901: The Forgotten Election*, edited by Marian Simms, University of Queensland Press Australian Studies, 2001.

*Speaking for the People: Representation in Australian Politics*, edited by Marian Sawyer and Gianni Zappalà, Melbourne University Press, 2002.

*Working Futures: The Changing Nature of Work and Employment Relations in Australia*, edited by Ron Callus and Russell Lansbury, The Federation Press, 2002.

'Mutual Obligations Special Issue', guest edited by Deborah Brennan and Bettina Cass, *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 37, 3, 2002.

*A Hundred Years of Women's Politics*, edited by Marian Simms, Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, *Occasional Paper Series*, 1/2002.

In addition to the above publications, individual participants have published their workshop presentations in books and professional journals.

A number of workshops endorsed by the Workshop Committee will take place later in the year. They include:

- *Custom: The Fate of Non Western Law and Indigenous Governance in the 21st Century*, will be convened by Dr James Weiner and Professor Francesca Merlan (ANU) and held in Canberra on 1-2 October. This workshop will be jointly sponsored with the UNESCO Social Science Network and the National Institute of Social Sciences, Australian National University.
- *Trade Economic Growth and Development in Asia: Should Labour and Environmental Standards be Part of the Equation? The Case of Bangladesh* will be convened by Professor Amarjit Kaur and Associate Professor Ian Metcalfe (UNE), and will be held in Armidale on 3-4 October.

- *Occupational Stress in Australia in 21st Century. The Health, Social and Economic Costs* will be convened by Professor Don Byrne (ANU) and will be held in Adelaide 28-29 November. The workshop will be jointly sponsored with Comcare and the National Institute of Social Sciences, Australian National University.

### **Prospects**

Two years ago the Workshop Committee decided to expand its Program within the wider academic community. It is clear by the number of inquiries and proposals received that the social science community is increasingly aware and appreciative of the Academy's expertise in organising and promoting workshops of this small and intensive nature.

Over the past year the Workshop Committee has been encouraged by the quality of the proposals coming before it. Such is the interest in the themes of this year's Program that the Secretariat has been successful in attracting significant extra funding from government bodies, business and academic institutions.

Proposals are warmly welcomed, and the Secretariat provides advice and feedback at all stages of the development of a proposal. However it should be noted that the available funds are quite limited, and proposals that do not conform to the *Workshop Guidelines* available on [www.assa.edu.au](http://www.assa.edu.au) cannot be funded.

**Peter Saunders, Chair, Workshop Program Committee**  
**Sue Rider, Workshop Program Coordinator**



## INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

During 2002, the International Program Committee agreed to two new programs. In April, the Academy of the Social Sciences and the **French Government** agreed on a strategy to form stronger research relationships between scholars in the two countries. One expression of this agreement is to provide a funded program to initiate and/or enhance joint research activity. A call for projects is coordinated broadly with representation from the Academy of Science, ASSA, CSIRO, the Rural R&D Corporations, the CNRS, and the Secretariat of the French-Australian Industrial Research program (FAIR).

Special attention will be paid to projects of interest to both French and Australian scholars and to those relevant to Pacific island studies where research into matters surrounding indigenous and non-indigenous contact is topical and important. The funding is available to support a range of research activities including visits from cooperating scholars travelling to France, to Australia, or to a research site.

In July 2002, the Academy of the Social Sciences signed an Agreement on academic cooperation with the **British Academy** and the **Australian Academy of the Humanities**. The British Academy is interested in encouraging joint research projects in such fields as immigration and refugee policy, relations between Commonwealth nations, and social impacts of new technologies.

The Agreement with the **Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences** was signed in 1987. In 1991, the **Australian Academy of the Humanities** was included as a sponsor. This program has been important for, among other things, continued access to Dutch research and research materials on Indonesia. Collaborative research between visiting Dutch and Australian research scholars has increasingly featured contemporary social science issues including investigation of noise pollution, social and political theory, social and cultural anthropology particularly in relation to indigenous Tiwi art, media and cultural studies, and the economic history of southeast Asia, particularly Indonesia.

Three Australian scholars and three Dutch scholars were supported this year under the exchange program. Professor Barry Hindess (Australian National University) was hosted by the Centre for

Religion and Society at the University of Amsterdam. Associate Professor Elspeth Probyn, (University of Sydney) was hosted by the Department of Film and Television Studies at the University of Amsterdam. Dr Petrus Jacobus van der Eng (Australian National University) collaborated with scholars at the University of Leiden and University of Utrecht and carried out archival work at The Hagu and the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology in Leiden.

Dr Joseph A Sergeant, Professor of Clinical Neuropsychology at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam was hosted by Professor David Hay at Curtin University. Dr Irene van Kamp, National Institute of Public Health and Environment in Bilthoven was hosted by Dr Soames Job, Department of Psychology at the University of Sydney. Dr Eric Venbrux was hosted by Professor Jon Altman, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research at the Australian National University.

An exchange agreement with the **Chinese Academy of Social Sciences** (People's Republic of China) began in 1980. In 2002, two Australian scholars were selected to visit China. Mr Francis Regan, Legal Studies Department at Flinders University will visit the Chinese Academy Law and Political Sciences Institutes and discuss legal aid policy at the Ministry of Justice.

Dr Susan McGrath-Champ, Work and Organisational Studies, Faculty of Economics and Business at the University of Sydney will study the contribution of expatriate training programs to the success of Australian firms setting up in China and will visit the CASS International Business Research Centre and Nanjing University.

A sub-program within this exchange is the sponsorship of the **Summer School of Philosophy: China, Britain, Australia** which offers an intensive one-month training to Chinese honours students. The sponsorship consists of funding one Australian scholar every second year to teach within this program. Professor Graham Priest, Department of Philosophy, University of Melbourne, participated in this program which was held from 29 July to 15 August at the University of Sichuan, in Chengdu. Professor Priest presented lectures on the philosophy of language.

The Academy is presently reviewing its joint Agreement with the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the **National Centre for the Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam**. While Australian scholars are successful in their application to visit Vietnam under the Exchange Agreement, it has been difficult for the Vietnamese Academy to identify appropriate scholars to visit Australia. The Exchange Program was inactive in 2002.

The Academy continues to be an active member of the **Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils** with Academy Fellow, Professor Fay Gale, its current President.

Next year will be the 30th anniversary of the Association and Australia will host the 2003 Biennial Conference to mark the occasion. An Academy Planning Group met on 23 July to discuss the planning of the conference and, in particular, its theme, 'Youth in Transition'. Intellectual themes and issues to be discussed at the November 2003 Conference were also canvased. The Academy Executive Committee has agreed that its 2003 Annual Symposium, on the same theme, will be a key element of the 5-6 day Conference program. International scholars and several young Australian scholars will be invited to present Symposium papers.

In late 2001, the **UNESCO Social Science Network** was



successful in obtaining funds from the Australian National Commission for UNESCO for three projects. These grants represent seed funding only and the Network and the convenors need to

secure further financial support to ensure the viability of the projects.

On 18-19 July, 16 early career scholars of Pacific Island studies attended a workshop on 'New Directions in Pacific Social Sciences Research' at the Australian National University to identify, from their perspectives, the current and future needs in Pacific Islands research and to suggest new directions. A Report on the workshop

is available on the Academy website. This workshop was jointly sponsored by the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies and the National Centre for Development Studies at the Australian National University.



Another UNESCO-sponsored workshop, 'Custom: The Fate of Non-Western Law and Indigenous Governance in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century', was held on 2-3 October 2002. This workshop was jointly sponsored by this Academy and the National Institute of Social Sciences at the Australian National University.

A further two project proposals have been submitted by the UNESCO SSN for the 2002-2003 UNESCO Australian National Commission Networks' - Grant Applications. The Network is working to expand and attract social science proposals from a wider scholarly community and to provide transparency to the process. A listing of the UNESCO priority topics is on the Academy website.

The Academy's International Program is an important activity, which conforms with one of its objectives to promote international scholarly cooperation and to act as an Australian national member of international organisations concerned with social sciences. Our activities are necessarily limited by available funds.

**Fay Gale, Chair, International Program Committee**  
**Sue Rider, Program Coordinator**



## THE FELLOWSHIP

### FELLOWS OF THE ACADEMY

The Constitution of the Academy states 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 one other Fellow; (ii) they are recommended by the Membership Committee after investigation of their eligibility; and (iii) they receive the support of either fifty percent of the total membership or seventy-five percent of those Fellows voting at a postal ballot'*.

Nineteen new Fellows were elected in 2002. They are:

**Professor David Badcock**, Head, Department of Psychology, University of Western Australia;

**Professor Jeffrey Borland**, Professor of Economics, University of Melbourne;

**Professor Janet Chan**, School of Social Science and Policy, University of New South Wales;

**Professor Joseph Camilleri**, Personal Chair in Politics, School of Social Sciences, La Trobe University;

**Professor Martin Davies**, Professor of Philosophy, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University;

**Professor Desley Deacon**, Professor of Gender History, History Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University;

**Professor Ruth Fincher**, Professor of Urban Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning, University of Melbourne;

**Professor Christopher Findlay**, Professor of Economics, Asia Pacific School of Economics and Management, Australian National University;

**Professor Stephen Garton**, Professor of History, and Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Sydney;

**Professor Simon Grant**, Professor of Economics, Australian National University;

**Ms Michelle Grattan**, Political Commentator, *The Age*;



**Professor Wayne Hall AM**, Professorial Research Fellow and Director, Office of Public Policy and Ethics, Institute for Molecular Bioscience, University of Queensland;

**Professor Beryl Hesketh**, Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Sydney;

**Professor Robin Jeffrey**, Professor of Politics, School of Social Sciences, La Trobe University;

**Professor Martin Krygier**, Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales;

**Professor Colin MacLeod**, Department of Psychology, University of Western Australia;

**Professor Jake Najman**, Professor of Sociology and Director, Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, University of Queensland;

**Professor Ronald Weber**, Professor and Research Director, Faculty of Business, Economics and Law, University of Queensland; and

**Professor Frederick Westbrook**, Professor of Psychology, University of New South Wales;

At November 2002 there were 382 Fellows of the Academy including newly elected, Honorary and overseas Fellows.

FELLOWS OF THE ACADEMY

**AITKIN**, Donald Alexander. MA (New England), PhD (ANU). 1975. Panel C.

**ALLARS**, Margaret. BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Sydney), DPhil (Oxon). 1998. Panel C.

**ALLEN**, Michael Richard. BA (Dublin), PhD (ANU). 1981. Panel A.

**ALTMAN**, Dennis. MA (Cornell). 2000. Panel C.

**ANDERSON**, Jock Robert. BAgrSc (Hons) (Queensland), MAgrSc (Queensland), PhD (New England), DEc (New England), FAIAS, FAAEA. 1999. Panel B.

**ANDERSON**, Kym. BAgEc (Hons) (New England), MEc (Adelaide), MA (Chicago), MA, PhD (Stanford). 1994. Panel B.

**ANDREWS**, Sally. BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (UNSW). 1998. Panel D.

**ANDRICH**, David. BSc, MEd (Western Australia), PhD (Chicago). 1990. Panel D.

**APPLEYARD**, Reginald Thomas. AM, BA (Western Australia), MA, PhD (Duke). 1967. Panel B.

**APPS**, Patricia. PhD (Cambridge). 1994. Panel B.

**AUSTIN-BROOS**, Diane. BA, MA (ANU), MA, PhD (Chicago). 1990. Panel A.

**BACCHI**, Carol. BA (Hons), MA, PhD (Montreal). 2000. Panel C.

**BARNES**, John Arundel. DSC, FBA, MA (Cambridge), DPhil (Oxford). Emeritus Professor (Sociology), University of Cambridge. 1957. Panel A.

**BEAUMONT**, Joan Errington. BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (London). 1997. Panel C.

**BECKETT**, Jeremy. BA (University College), MA, PhD (ANU). 1995. Panel A.

**BEILHARZ**, Peter Michael. BA, DipEd (Rusden College), PhD (Monash). 1997. Panel A.

**BELL**, Coral Mary. BA (Sydney), MSc (Econ), PhD (London). 1981. Panel C.

**BEWLEY**, Ronald Anthony. BA (Sheffield), PhD (UNSW). 1995. Panel B.

**BLACKSHIELD**, Anthony. LLB, LLM (Hons) (Sydney). 2001. Panel C.

- BLAINEY**, Geoffrey Norman. AC, MA (Melbourne). 1970. Panel C.
- BLANDY**, Richard John. BEc (Adelaide), MA, PhD (Columbia). 1981. Panel B.
- BLEWETT**, Neal. AC, BA (Tas), MA (Oxford), DPhil (Oxford), DipEd (Tas), FRHS. Hon Fellow, Jesus College, Oxford. Hon LLD (Tas), Hon DLitt (Hull). 1998. Panel C.
- BOLTON**, Geoffrey Curgenvan. AO, MA, DPhil (Oxford), FAHA, HonDUniv (Murdoch). 1976. Panel C.
- BOND**, Nigel William. BSc (Hons), PhD (Nottingham). 1995. Panel D.
- BOSWORTH**, Richard James Boon. MA (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge). 1995. Panel C.
- BOTTOMLEY**, Gillian. BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Macquarie). 1994. Panel A.
- BOXER**, Alan Howard. BA (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford). 1975. Panel B.
- BRADLEY**, David. AB (Magna cum Laude) (Columbia), PhD (London). 1993. Panel A.
- BRENNAN**, H Geoffrey. BEc, PhD (ANU). 1985. Panel B.
- BRETT**, Judith. BA (Hons) (Melb), Dip Social Anth (Oxford), PhD (Melb). 1998. Panel C.
- BROOKFIELD**, Harold Chillingworth. BA, PhD (London). 1977. Panel A.
- BROOM**, Dorothy Howard. BA (Hons) (Carelton College), MA (Illinois), PhD (ANU). 1997. Panel A.
- BROOM**, Leonard. AM (Boston University), PhD (Duke), HonDSc (Boston University). Emeritus Professor (Sociology), Australian National University. 1972. Panel A.
- BROWN**, Philip Ronald. BCom (New South Wales), MBA, PhD (Chicago). 1979. Panel B.
- BROWN**, Robert Richard. BA (New Mexico), PhD (London), FAHA. 1973. Panel C.
- BRYAN**, Harrison. AO, MA (Queensland), HonLLD (Monash, Queensland), HonDLitt (Sydney), FLAA. 1980. Panel C.
- BRYSON**, Lois. BA, Dip SocStud, DipE (Melb), PhD (Monash), DUniv (Newcastle). 1998. Panel A.
- BURGMANN**, Verity. BSc (Econ) (London), PhD (ANU). 1999. Panel C.

- BYRNE**, Donald Glenn. BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide), FAPS. 1995. Panel D.
- CALDWELL**, John Charles. AO, BA (New England), PhD (ANU). 1972. Panel A.
- CAMPBELL**, Enid Mona. OBE, LLB, BEc (Tasmania), PhD (Duke), HonLLD (Tasmania). 1972. Panel C.
- CAMPBELL**, Keith Oliver. BScAgr (Sydney), MPA (Harvard), MA, PhD (Chicago), HonDEc (New England), HonDScAgr (Sydney), FAIAS. Emeritus Professor (Agricultural Economics). 1964. Panel B.
- CAMPBELL**, Tom D. BA (Oxon), MA, PhD (Glasgow), FRSE. 1994. Panel C.
- CASS**, Bettina. AO, BA (New South Wales), PhD (New South Wales). 1989. Panel A.
- CASTLES**, Francis G. BA, LittD (Leeds). 1994. Panel C.
- CASTLES**, Ian. AO, BCom (Melbourne). Honorary Fellow, 2001. 1989. Panel B.
- CASTLES**, Stephen. MA, DPhil (Sussex). 1997. Panel A.
- CHAPMAN**, Bruce. BEc (ANU), PhD (Yale). 1993. Panel B.
- CHISHOLM**, Anthony Hewlings. BAgSc (New Zealand), MAgSc (Massey), PhD (ANU). 1997. Panel B.
- CLARK**, Gordon Leslie. BEc, MA (Monash), MA (Oxford), PhD (McMaster), DSc (Oxford). 1993. Panel A.
- CLEGG**, Stewart Roger. BSc (Hons) (Aston), PhD (Bradford). 1988. Panel A.
- CLEMENTS**, Kenneth. BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash), PhD (Chicago). 1998. Panel B.
- CLYNE**, Michael George. AM, MA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). Dr.Phil.h.c. (Munich). Austrian Cross of Honour for Science and the Arts, 1st cl. FAHA. 1982. Panel A.
- COADY**, C.A.J. (Tony). BA (Sydney), MA (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxon), MA (Cambridge). 2000. Panel C.
- COLTHEART**, Max. BA, MA, PhD (Sydney), DSc (Macquarie). 1988. Panel D.
- CONDREN**, Conal Stratford. BSc, MSc, PhD (London). FAHA. 2001. Panel C.
- CONNELL**, Robert William. BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Sydney). 1996. Panel A.

**CONNELL**, John. BA, PhD (London). 2001. Panel A.

**CORDEN**, Warner Max. AC, 2001. MCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), MA (Oxford), HonDCom (Melbourne). FBA. 1997. Panel B.

**CORNES**, Richard Charles. BSc (Hons), MSc (Southampton), PhD (ANU). 1994. Panel B.

**COWEN**, The Right Honourable Sir Zelman. AK, GCMG, GCVO, GCOMRI, QC, FRSA (Hon), FAHA, FTS, FACE, FRSA, FRAIA, FRACP, FASA, FRACMA, FRACOG, FCA, FACRM, FANZAAS, BA, LLM (Melbourne), MA, DCL (Oxford), HonLLD (Hong Kong, Queensland, Melbourne, Western Australia, Turin, ANU, Tasmania, Victoria University of Technology), HonDLitt (New England, Sydney, James Cook University of North Queensland, Oxford), HonDHL (University of Redlands, California and Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati), HonDUniv (Newcastle, Griffith, University of Sunshine Coast, Queensland), HonDPhil (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv). Honorary Fellow, 1977. 1952. Panel C.

**CRAWFORD**, Patricia M. BA (Melbourne), MA, PhD (Western Australia). 1993. Panel C.

**CREEDY**, John. BSc (Bristol), BPhil (Oxford). 1989. Panel B.

**CRITTENDEN**, Brian Stephen. MA (Sydney), PhD (Illinois). 1979. Panel D.

**CROUCH**, Harold. BA (Melbourne), MA (Bombay), PhD (Monash). 2000. Panel C.

**CURTHOYS**, Ann. BA (Hons) (Sydney), DipEd (Sydney Teachers College), PhD (Macquarie). 1997. Panel C.

**DAVIS**, Solomon Rufus. LLB (Western Australia), PhD (London). Barrister-at-Law (Victoria). Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Politics). 1962. Panel C.

**DAVISON**, Graeme John. BA, DipEd (Melbourne), BA (Oxford), PhD (ANU), FAHA. 1985. Panel C.

**DAWKINS**, Peter John. BSc (Hons) (Loughborough), MSc (Econ) (London), PhD (Loughborough). 2001. Panel B.

**DAY**, Ross Henry. BSc (Western Australia), PhD (Bristol), DUniv (La Trobe), HonDSc (La Trobe), FAPsS, FAA. 1967. Panel D.

**DEANE**, the Honourable Sir William. AC, KBE, BA, LLB (Sydney), DipIntLaw (The Hague), QC, HonLLD (Sydney, Griffith, Notre Dame, Dublin, UNSW, UTS (Syd)), HonDUni (Sthn Cross, Aust Catholic Univ,

QUT, Uni of Wstn Syd), HON.DR Sac. Theol. (Melb Coll of Divinity).  
Honorary Fellow, 2001. Panel C.

**DENING**, Gregory Moore. MA (Melbourne, Harvard), PhD (Harvard),  
DLitt (Hons) (La Trobe), FRHSV. 1983. Panel C.

**DIXON**, Peter Bishop. BEc (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard). 1982. Panel  
B.

**DOWRICK**, Steve. BA (Hons) (Cambridge), PhD (Warwick). 1996.  
Panel B.

**DRYSDALE**, Peter David. AM, BA (New England), PhD (ANU). 1989.  
Panel B.

**DRYZEK**, John Stanley. BA (Hons) (Lancaster), MSc (Strathclyde),  
PhD (Maryland). 1997. Panel C.

**DUNPHY**, Dexter Colboyd. BA (Hons), DipEd, MEd (Sydney), PhD  
(Harvard). 2001. Panel A.

**EDWARDS**, Anne R. PhD (London), BA (Hons) (London). 2000. Panel  
A.

**EDWARDS**, Harold ('Harry') Raymond. BA (Sydney), DPhil (Oxford),  
HonDLitt (Macquarie), FAIM. 1964. Panel B.

**EDWARDS**, Meredith. AM, BCom (Melbourne), PhD (ANU). 1994.  
Panel B.

**ELKINS**, John. BSc, DipEd, BEd, PhD (Queensland), FACE. 1996.  
Panel D.

**ETHERINGTON**, Norman Alan. BA, MA, MPhil, PhD (Yale).  
Professor of History, The University of Western Australia. 1993. Panel  
C.

**ETZIONI-HALEVY**, Eva. BA (Hebrew University), PhD (Tel-Aviv).  
1987. Panel A.

**EVATT**, Elizabeth. AC, LLB (Sydney), LLM (Harvard). 1994. Panel C.

**FEATHER**, Norman Thomas. BA, DipEd (Sydney), MA (New  
England), PhD (Michigan). FAPsS. 1970. Panel D.

**FENSHAM**, Peter James. AM, MSc (Melbourne), DipEd (Monash),  
PhD (Bristol, Cambridge). 1985. Panel D.

**FINN**, Paul Desmond. BA, LLB (Queensland), LLM (London), PhD  
(Cambridge). 1990. Panel C.

**FISHER**, Brian Stanley. PhD (Sydney). 1995. Panel B.

**FISK**, Ernest Kelvin. MA (Oxford), LittD (ANU). 1974. Panel B.

- FORBES**, Dean Keith. BA (Flinders), MA (UPNG), PhD (Monash). 1994. Panel A.
- FORD**, Harold Arthur John. AM, LL.M (Melbourne), SJD (Harvard), HonLLD (Melbourne). 1977. Panel C.
- FORGAS**, Joseph Paul. BA (Macquarie), DPhil, DSc (Oxford). 1987. Panel D.
- FORSTER**, Kenneth I. MA (Melbourne), PhD (Illinois). 1984. Panel D.
- FOSTER**, John. BA (Hons) Business (Coventry), MA (Econ) (Manchester), PhD Economics (Manchester). 2001. Panel B.
- FOX**, James J. AB (Harvard), BLitt, DPhil (Oxford), KNAW (Kon.Ned Akademie van Wetenschappen). 1992. Panel A.
- FRASER**, Barry. BSc (Melbourne), DipEd, BEd, PhD (Monash). 1997. Panel D.
- FREEBAIRN**, John W. BAgEc, MAgEc (New England), PhD (California, Davis). 1991. Panel B.
- GALE**, Gwendoline Fay. AO, BA, PhD, DUniv (Adelaide), Hon DLitt (UWA). Honorary Fellow, 2001. 1978. Panel A.
- GALLIGAN**, Brian. BCom, BEc (Queensland), MA, PhD (Toronto). 1998. Panel C.
- GALLOIS**, Cindy. BSL (Georgetown), MA, PhD (Florida), MAPS. 2000. Panel D.
- GAMMAGE**, William Leonard. BA, PhD (ANU). 1995. Panel C.
- GARNAUT**, Ross Gregory. AO, BA, PhD (ANU). 1991. Panel B.
- GATENS**, M. BA (Hons) (New South Wales), PhD (Sydney). 1999. Panel C.
- GATES**, Ronald Cecil. AO, BCom (Tasmania), MA (Oxford), HonDEcon (Queensland), HonDLitt (New England), HonFRAPI, HonFAIUS. Emeritus Professor (Economics), The University of Queensland and The University of New England. 1968. Panel B.
- GEFFEN**, Gina Malke. BA (Rand), PhD (Monash). 1990. Panel D.
- GIBSON**, Diane Mary. BA (Hons), PhD (Queensland). 2001. Panel A.
- GILBERT**, Alan D. BA, MA (ANU), DPhil (Oxford), DLitt (Hon) (Tasmania). 1990. Panel C.
- GILL**, Graeme. BA (Hons), MA (Monash), PhD (London). 1994. Panel C.
- GILLAM**, Barbara. BA (Sydney), PhD (ANU). 1994. Panel D.

**GLOW**, Peter Helmut. BA (Melbourne), PhD (London). 1974. Panel D.

**GOODIN**, Robert Edward. BA (Indiana), DPhil (Oxon). 1990. Panel C.

**GOODMAN**, David S G. BA (Hons) (Manchester), DipEcon (Peking University), PhD (London). 2000. Panel C.

**GOODNOW**, Jacqueline Jarrett. AC, BA (Sydney), PhD (Harvard), DSc (Macquarie). 1976. Panel D.

**GRANT**, John McBain. MEd (Adelaide), DipEc (Cambridge). 1975. Panel B.

**GRAYCAR**, Adam. BA, PhD, DLitt (UNSW). 1998. Panel A.

**GREGORY**, Robert George. AO, BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London). 1979. Panel B.

**GREGSON**, Robert Anthony Mills. BSc (Eng) (Nottingham), BSc, PhD (London), DSc (ANU), CPsychol, FAPsS, FBPsS, FNZPsS, FSS. 1989. Panel D.

**GREIG**, Donald Westlake. MA, LLB (Cambridge), LLD (ANU), Barrister Middle Temple and Supreme Court of New South Wales, Register of Practitioners of the High Court and Federal Court of Australia. 1992. Panel C.

**GRIFFITHS**, William Edward. BAgEc (New England), PhD (Illinois). 1995. Panel B.

**GRIMSHAW**, Patricia Ann. BA, MA (Auckland), PhD (Melbourne). 1992. Panel C.

**GROENEWEGEN**, Peter Diderik. MEd (Sydney), PhD (London). Corresponding Member, Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences. 1982. Panel B.

**HAAKONSEN**, Knud. CandArt, MagArt (Copenhagen), PhD (Edinburgh). DrPhil (Copenhagen). Foreign Member, Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters. Corresponding Fellow, Royal Society of Edinburgh. 1992. Panel C.

**HAGGER**, Alfred James. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London). 1980. Panel B.

**HALFORD**, Graeme Sydney. MA (New England), PhD (Newcastle). FAPS. 1986. Panel D.

**HAMILTON**, Annette. BA (Hons), MA (Hons), PhD (Sydney), 1999. Panel A.

**HANCOCK**, Keith Jackson. AO, BA (Melbourne), PhD (London), HonDLitt (Flinders), Honorary Fellow (LSE). 1968. Panel B.



**HARCOURT**, Geoffrey Colin. AO, BCom (Hons), MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), Litt D (Cambridge), Litt D (Honorary, De Montfort University). 1971. Panel B.

**HARDING**, Ann. BEc (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (London). 1996. Panel B.

**HARPER**, Ian. BEcon (Hons) (Qld), MEc, PhD (ANU), MAICD. 2000. Panel B.

**HARRIS**, Stuart Francis. AO, BEc (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (ANU). 1982. Panel B.

**HASSAN**, Riaz Ul. BA (Punjab), MA (Dacca), PhD (Ohio State). Professor (Sociology). 1996. Panel A.

**HEAD**, John Graeme. BEc (Adelaide), BPhil (Oxford). 1982. Panel B.

**HEATHCOTE**, Ronald Leslie. BA (London), MA (Nebraska), PhD (ANU). 1981. Panel A.

**HENSHER**, David Alan. BCom (Hons), PhD (NSW), FCIT, Comp IE Aust, FAITPM, MAPA. 1995. Panel B.

**HIATT**, Lester Richard. BDS, BA (Sydney), PhD (ANU). 1974. Panel A.

**HIGMAN**, Barry William. BA (Sydney), PhD (Hist) (West Indies), PhD (Geog) (Liverpool). 1997. Panel C.

**HINDESS**, Barry. BA (Oxford), MA, PhD (Liverpool). 1990. Panel C.

**HIRST**, John Bradley. BA, PhD (Adelaide). 1986. Panel C.

**HOGG**, M. BSc (Birmingham), PhD (Bristol). 1999. Panel D.

**HOLMES**, John. MA, DipEd (Sydney), PhD (New England). 2000. Panel A.

**HOLMES**, Leslie Templeman. BA (Hull), MA, PhD (Essex). 1995. Panel C.

**HOLTON**, Robert John. BA, DPhil (Sussex). 1995. Panel A.

**HUGHES**, Colin Anfield. MA (Columbia), PhD (London). 1976. Panel C.

**HUGHES**, Helen. AO, MA (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon LLD (La Trobe). 1985. Panel B.

**HUGO**, Graeme John. BA (Adelaide), MA (Flinders), PhD (ANU). 1987. Panel A.

**HUMPHREYS**, Michael S. BA (Reed College), PhD (Stanford). 1991. Panel D.

**INGLIS**, Kenneth Stanley. MA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford). Emeritus Professor (History), The Australian National University. 1975. Panel C.

**INNES**, John Michael. MA (University of Aberdeen), PhD (Birmingham). 1997. Panel D.

**IRONMONGER**, Duncan Standon. BCom, MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge). 2001. Panel B.

**IRVINE**, Dexter Robert Francis. BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Monash). 1996. Panel D.

**ISAAC**, Joseph Ezra. AO, BA, BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon DEcon (Monash), Hon DCom (Melbourne). Honorary Fellow, LSE. 1971. Panel B.

**JACKSON**, Frank. BA, BSc (Melbourne), PhD (La Trobe). FBA, FAHA, IIP. 1998. Panel C.

**JALLAND**, Patricia. BA (Bristol), PGCE (London), MA, PhD (Toronto), FRHistS. 1988. Panel C.

**JARRETT**, Francis George. BScAgr (Sydney), PhD (Iowa). Emeritus Professor (Economics), The University of Adelaide. 1976. Panel B.

**JAYASURIYA**, Laksiri. AM, BA (Sydney), PhD (London), CPsychol, FBPsS, HonDLitt (Colombo). 2000. Panel A.

**JOLLY**, M. BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Sydney). 1999. Panel A.

**JONES**, Frank Lancaster. BA (Sydney), PhD (ANU). 1974. Panel A.

**JONES**, Gavin W. BA (New England), PhD (ANU). 1983. Panel A.

**JONSON**, Peter David. BCom (Melbourne), MA (Melbourne), PhD (London School of Economics). 1989. Panel B.

**JORM**, Anthony Francis. BA (Queensland), MPsychol, PhD (New South Wales), GDipComp (Deakin), DSc (ANU). 1994. Panel D.

**JUPP**, James. MSc (Econ) (London), PhD (London). 1989. Panel C.

**KAHN**, Joel Simmons. BA (Cornell), MPhil (London School of Economics and Political Science). 1995. Panel A.

**KAPFERER**, Bruce. BA (Sydney), PhD (Manchester). Fellow, Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioural Sciences, Palo Alto, California. 1981. Fellow, Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies. 1992. Panel A.

**KARMEL**, Peter Henry. AC, CBE, BA (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), PhD ad eundem gradum (Adelaide), HonLLD (PNG, Melbourne, Queensland, ANU), HonDLitt (Flinders, Murdoch, Macquarie), DUniv (Newcastle). Emeritus Professor, University of Adelaide, 1965. FACE,

1969. Chair, Board of the National Institute of the Arts, Australian National University, 1992 - Current. President of ASSA 1987-90. Honorary Fellow, 1986. 1952. Panel B.

**KAUR**, Amarjit. BA (Hons), MA, DipEd (Malaya), Cert. SE Asian Studies, MPhil, PhD (Columbia). 2000. Panel B.

**KEATING**, Michael. AC, BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), DUniv (Hon) (Griffith), FIPAA. 1995. Panel B.

**KEATS**, John Augustus. BSc (Adelaide), BA (Melbourne), AM, PhD (Princeton). 1978. Panel D.

**KEEVES**, John Philip. BSc (Adelaide), DipEd (Oxford), MEd (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), fil dr (Stockholm), FACE. 1977. Panel D.

**KELLY**, Paul. BA, DipEd (Sydney), DUniv (Griffith). 1997. Panel C.

**KENDIG**, Hal. BA (California, Davis), MPL, PhD (Southern California). 1989. Panel A.

**KESSLER**, Clive S. BA (Sydney), PhD (London). 2000. Panel A.

**KING**, Maxwell Leslie. BSc (Hons), MCom, PhD (Canterbury). 1997. Panel B.

**KINGSTON**, Beverley Rhonda. BA (Queensland), PhD (Monash). 1994. Panel C.

**KIPPAX**, Susan. BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Sydney). 2000. Panel A.

**KIRBY**, Michael Donald. AC, CMG, BA, LL.M, BEc (Sydney), HonDLitt (Newcastle, NSW and Ulster), HonLLD (Macquarie, Sydney, Ntl LS India and Buckingham). HonDUniv (S. Aust.). Justice of the High Court of Australia 1996-; President, International Commission of Jurists 1995-98; Member, UNESCO International Bioethics Committee 1996-; formerly President, Court of Appeal of Solomon Islands 1995-6; Member, WHO Global Commission on AIDS 1988-91; and, Special Representative of UN Secretary-General for Cambodia 1994-6. Honorary Fellow, 1996. Panel C.

**KIRSNER**, Paul Kim. BCom (Melbourne), BSc (London), PhD (London). 1997. Panel D.

**LAKE**, M. BA (Hons), MA (Tasmania), PhD (History) (Monash), HonDLitt (Tasmania). FAHA. 1999. Panel C.

**LANGTON**, Marcia. AM, BA (Hons) (ANU). 2001. Panel C.

**LANSBURY**, R. BA, DipEd, MA (Melbourne), PhD (London). 1999. Panel B.

**LEDER**, Gilah. BA, DipEd (Adelaide), MEd, PhD (Monash). 2001. Panel D.

- LEGGE**, John David. AO, BA, MA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford), HonDLitt (Monash). Emeritus Professor (History), Monash University. 1964. Panel C.
- LEWIS**, Mervyn Keith. BEc, PhD (Adelaide). 1986. Panel B.
- LINGE**, Godfrey James Rutherford. BSc (Econ) (London), PhD (New Zealand). 1986. Panel A.
- LLOYD**, Peter John. MA (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD (Duke). 1979. Panel B.
- LOGAN**, Malcolm Ian. AC, BA, DipEd, PhD (Sydney). 1973. Panel A.
- LONGWORTH**, John William. HDA (Western Sydney), BScAgr, PhD (Sydney), FAIAS. 1992. Panel B.
- LOVEDAY**, Peter. BA, PhD (Sydney). 1977. Panel C.
- LOVIBOND**, Sydney Harold. BA (Melbourne), MA, PhD, AUA (Adelaide). Emeritus Professor (Psychology), The University of New South Wales. 1972. Panel D.
- LOW**, Donald Anthony. MA, DPhil (Oxford), PhD, LittD (Cambridge), FAHA, FRHistS. 1975. Panel C.
- LUSZCZ**, Mary A. BA (Dayton), MA (George Peabody), PhD (Alabama). FAPS & FAAG (2000). 2001. Panel D.
- McALEER**, Michael. BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash), PhD (Queen's, Canada). 1996. Panel B.
- McALLISTER**, Ian. BA (Hons) (CNAAB), MSc, PhD (Strathclyde). 1992. Panel C.
- McBRIAR**, Alan Marne. BA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford), FRHistS. Emeritus Professor (History), Monash University. 1974. Panel C.
- McCALMAN**, Iain Duncan. BA, MA (ANU), PhD (Monash). 1992. Panel C.
- McCONKEY**, Kevin Malcolm. BA (Hons), PhD (Queensland), FAPS, FAICD, FAmericanPA, FAmericanPS. 1996. Panel D.
- McDONALD**, Ian Martin. BA (Leicester), MA (Warwick), PhD (Simon Fraser). 1991. Panel B.
- McDONALD**, John. BSc (Econ) (London), MA (Econ) (Essex), MSc (Stats) (Southampton), PhD (Essex). 1993. Panel B.
- McDONALD**, Peter. BCom (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU). 1998. Panel A.
- McDONALD**, Roderick Peter. BA, MSc (Sydney), PhD (New England), DSc (Macquarie), FAPsS, FRSS. 1981. Panel D.

**McEACHERN**, Douglas. BA (Hons), MA, PhD (Leeds). 2001. Panel C.

**MacFARLANE**, Ian. BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash). 1998. Panel B.

**McGAW**, Barry. BSc, BEd (Queensland), MEd, PhD (Illinois), FACE, FAPS. 1984. Panel D.

**McGEE**, Terence Gary. MA, PhD (Victoria University of Wellington). Killam Research Fellow (1997). 1975. Panel A.

**MACINTYRE**, Stuart Forbes. BA (Melbourne), MA (Monash), PhD (Cambridge). 1987. Panel C.

**McKENZIE**, Beryl Edith. BA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). Emeritus Professor (Psychology). 1993. Panel D.

**McKIBBIN**, Warwick. BCom (Hons) (New South Wales), AM (Harvard), PhD (Harvard). 1997. Panel B.

**MACKIE**, James Austin Copland. BA (Melbourne), MA (Oxford). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University. 1976. Panel C.

**McLAREN**, Keith R. BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash), MA, PhD (Northwestern). 2000. Panel B.

**MacLEOD**, Roy Malcolm. AB (Harvard), PhD (Cambridge), LittD (Cambridge), FAHA, FSA, FRHistS, Professor (History). 1996. Panel C.

**McNICOLL**, Geoffrey. BSc (Melbourne), MA, PhD (California, Berkeley). 1993. Panel A.

**MADDOCK**, Kenneth James. LLB (New Zealand), MA (Auckland), PhD (Sydney). 1986. Panel A.

**MADDOX**, William Graham. BA, MA (Sydney), BScEcon, MSc (London), DipEd (Sydney). 1998. Panel C.

**MANDERSON**, Lenore Hilda. BA (Asian Studies) (Hons), PhD (ANU). 1995. Panel A.

**MANN**, Leon. MA, DipSocSt (Melbourne), PhD (Yale), FAPsS. 1975. Panel D.

**MANNE**, R. BA (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford). 1999. Panel C.

**MARCEAU**, Felicity Jane. BA (London), PhD (Cambridge). 1989. Panel A.

**MARGINSON**, Simon. BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Melbourne), FACE. 2000. Panel A.

**MARJORIBANKS**, Kevin. BSc (New South Wales), BA (New England), MEd (Harvard), PhD (Toronto), FSS, FACE. 1982. Panel D.

**MARSH**, Herbert. BA (Hons) (Indiana), MA, PhD (UCLA). DSc (UWS). 1994. Panel D.

**MASON**, The Honourable Sir Anthony. AC, KBE, BA, LLB, HonLLD (Sydney), HonLLD (ANU), HonLLD (Melbourne), HonLLD (Griffith), HonLLD (Monash), HonLLD (UNSW), HonLLD (Deakin), Hon DCL (Oxford). 1989. Panel C.

**MILBOURNE**, Ross David. BCom, MCom (NSW), PhD (UC Berkeley). 1994. Panel B.

**MILLER**, John Donald Bruce. MEc (Sydney), MA (Cambridge). Emeritus Professor (International Relations), The Australian National University. 1967. Panel C.

**MILLER**, Paul William. BEc (Hons) (New England), MEc (ANU), DPhil (ANU). 1997. Panel B.

**MILNER**, Anthony Crothers. BA (Monash), MA, PhD (Cornell). 1995. Panel C.

**MORPHY**, Howard. BSc, MPhil (London), PhD (ANU). 2001. Panel A.

**MÜHLHÄUSLER**, Peter. BA (Hons) (Stellenbosch), MPhil (Reading), PhD (ANU), MA (Oxon). 1992. Panel A.

**MULVEY**, Charles. MA (Aberdeen). 1998. Panel B.

**MUSGRAVE**, Peter William. MA (Cambridge), PhD (London). Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Education). 1974. Panel D.

**NEAVE**, Marcia Ann. LLB (Hons) (Melbourne). 1989. Panel C.

**NELSON**, Hank. BA, MEd (Melbourne), PhD (PNG). 1994. Panel C.

**NEVILE**, John Warwick. BA (Western Australia), MA, PhD (UC Berkeley), HonDSc (NSW). Emeritus Professor (Economics), The University of New South Wales. 1972. Panel B.

**NG**, Yew-Kwang. BCom (Nanyang), PhD (Sydney). 1981. Panel B.

**NICHOLAS**, Stephen James. BA (Syracuse), MA (Iowa). 1997. Panel B.

**NIEUWENHUYSEN**, John Peter. BA (Hons), MA (Natal, South Africa), PhD (London). 1996. Panel B.

**NILAND**, John Rodney. AC, BCom, MCom (UNSW), PhD (Illinois). 1987. Panel B.

**NOLLER**, Patricia. BA (Hons), PhD (Queensland). 1994. Panel D.

**OFFICER**, Robert Rupert. BAgSc (Melbourne), MAgEc (New England), MBA (Chicago), PhD (Chicago). 1988. Panel B.

**O'NEILL**, Robert John. AO, BE (Melbourne), MA, DPhil (Oxford). 1978. Panel C.

**OVER**, Raymond Frederick. BA, PhD (Sydney). Emeritus Professor (Psychology), La Trobe University. Emeritus Professor (Behavioural Sciences), University of Ballarat. 1975. Panel D.

**PAGAN**, Adrian Rodney. BEc (Queensland), PhD (ANU). 1986. Panel B.

**PASSMORE**, John Arthur. AC, MA, HonLittD (Sydney), HonLittD (McMaster), HonDLitt (Wollongong), HonDLitt (ANU), FAHA, FBA. Emeritus Professor (Philosophy), Visiting Fellow (History), The Australian National University. Fellow, American Academy of the Arts and Sciences, Royal Danish Academy of Science and Letters, and Institut International de Philosophie. 1943. Panel C.

**PATEMAN**, Carole. DipEc, PolSci, MA, DPhil (Oxford), HonDLitt (ANU). 1980. Panel C.

**PATTISON**, Philippa Eleanor. BSc, PhD (Melbourne). 1995. Panel D.

**PAUWELS**, Anne Frieda Johanna. Licentiate Germanic Philology, Aggregaat Hoger Onderwijs (Antwerp, Belgium), MA, PhD (Monash). 1995. Panel A.

**PAXINOS**, George. BA (California), PhD (McGill), DSc (New South Wales). 1996. Panel D.

**PERKINS**, James Oliver Newton. MA, PhD (Cambridge), MCom (Melbourne). Emeritus Professor (Economics), The University of Melbourne. 1973. Panel B.

**PETERSON**, Candida. BA (Adelaide), PhD (California). 1997. Panel D.

**PETERSON**, Nicolas. BA (Cambridge), PhD (Sydney). 1997. Panel A.

**PETTIT**, Philip Noel. MA (National University of Ireland), MA (Cambridge), PhD (Queen's), DLitt [Honoris Causa] (National University of Ireland), FAHA. 1987. Panel C.

**PIGGOTT**, John. BA (Sydney), MSc, PhD (London). 1992. Panel B.

**PILOWSKY**, Issy. AM, MB, ChB, MD (Capetown), DPM, FRANZCP, FRCPsych, FRACP. 1990. Panel D.

**PINCUS**, Jonathan James. BEc (Hons) (Queensland), MA, PhD (Stanford). 1996. Panel B.

**PLOWMAN**, David. BEc (Western Australia), MA (Melbourne), PhD (Flinders). 1994. Panel B.

**POLLARD**, John Hurlstone. BSc (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge), FIA, FIAA. 1979. Panel A.

- POOLE**, Millicent Eleanor. BA, BEd (Queensland), MA (New England), PhD (La Trobe). 1992. Panel D.
- POWELL**, Alan Anthony Leslie. BScAgr, PhD (Sydney). 1973. Panel B.
- POWELL**, Joseph Michael. MA (Liverpool), PhD, DLitt (Monash). FBA, 2002. 1985. Panel A.
- POYNTER**, John Riddoch. AO, OBE, Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques, MA (Oxford), BA, PhD (Melbourne), FAHA. Emeritus Professor, The University of Melbourne. 1971. Panel C.
- PRESCOTT**, John Robert Victor. BSc, MA, DipEd (Durham), PhD (London), MA (Melbourne). 1979. Panel A.
- PREST**, Wilfrid Robertson. BA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford), FRHistS. 1988. Panel C.
- PRICE**, Charles Archibald. AM, BA (Adelaide), MA, DPhil (Oxford). 1967. Panel A.
- PRIOR**, Margot Ruth. BMus, BA (Melbourne), MSc, PhD (Monash). 1992. Panel D.
- PROBERT**, Belinda. BSc (Econs) (London), PhD (Lancaster). 2000. Panel A.
- PUSEY**, Michael Reginald. BA (Melbourne), DEd (Harvard). 1994. Panel A.
- QUIGGIN**, John Charles. BA (Maths) (Hons), BEc (Econ) (Hons), MEC (ANU), PhD (New England). 1996. Panel B.
- RAO**, DS Prasada. BA, MA (Andhra), Dip Econometrics and Planning, PhD (Indian Statistical Institute). 1997. Panel B.
- RAPHAEL**, Beverly. AM, MB, BS, MD (Sydney), DPM (RANZCP), FRANZCP, FRCPsych, FACP. 1986. Panel D.
- REAY**, Marie Olive. MA (Sydney), PhD (ANU). 1977. Panel A.
- REID**, Elizabeth Anne. AO, 2001. BA (Hons) (ANU), BPhil (Oxford). Honorary Fellow, 1996. Panel C.
- REID**, Janice Clare. BSc (Adelaide), MA (Hawaii), MA (Stanford), PhD (Stanford). 1991. Panel A.
- REYNOLDS**, H. BA (Hons), MA (Tasmania), DLitt (James Cook), Honorary DLitt (Tasmania). 1999. Panel C.
- RICHARDS**, Eric Stapleton. BA, PhD (Nottingham), FRHistS, FAHA. 1984. Panel C.



**RICHARDSON**, Susan. BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (La Trobe). 1994. Panel B.

**RIGBY**, Thomas Henry Richard. MA (Melbourne), PhD (London). Professor Emeritus and Visiting Fellow, The Australian National University. 1971. Panel C.

**RIMMER**, Malcolm. MA (Oxford), MA (Warwick). 1997. Panel B.

**RIMMER**, Peter James. BA (Hons), MA (Manchester), PhD (Canterbury), Grad Cert Education (Cambridge). 1992. Panel A.

**RITCHIE**, John Douglas. BA (Hons), DipEd (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), FRHistS, FAHA, HonFRAHS. 1997. Panel C.

**ROE**, Jillian Isobel. BA (Adelaide), MA (ANU). 1991. Panel C.

**ROSE**, Deborah Bird. BA (Delaware), MA, PhD (Bryn Mawr College). 1997. Panel A.

**ROSENTHAL**, Doreen. BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne). 1998. Panel D.

**RUBINSTEIN**, William David. BA, MA (Swarthmore College), PhD (Johns Hopkins). 1992. Panel C.

**RUZICKA**, Lado Theodor. MA (Econ), PhD (Social Medicine) (Charles). 1976. Panel A.

**RYAN**, Kevin William. CBE, BA, LLB (Queensland), PhD (Cambridge), HonLLD (Queensland), DUniv (QUT), QC. 1978. Panel C.

**SADURSKI**, Wojciech. LLM, PhD (Warsaw). Professor of Legal Philosophy (Personal Chair). 1990. Panel C.

**SAUNDERS**, Cheryl. AO, BA, LLB (Hons), PhD (Melbourne). 1994. Panel C.

**SAUNDERS**, Kay. AM, BA, PhD (Queensland), FRHistS, FRSA. 2001. Panel C.

**SAUNDERS**, Peter Gordon. BSc (Hons), DipEc (Southampton), PhD (Sydney). 1995. Panel B.

**SAWER**, Marian. AO, BA (Hons), MA, PhD (ANU). 1996. Panel C.

**SCHEDVIN**, Carl Boris. PhD (Sydney), HonDCom(Melbourne). 1987. Panel B.

**SCHWARTZ**, Steven. BA (Brooklyn), MSc, PhD (Syracuse). 1991. Panel D.

**SELLECK**, Richard Joseph Wheeler. BA, BEd, PhD (Melbourne). 1978. Panel D.

**SHAVER**, Sheila. AB (Stanford), PhD (La Trobe). 1998. Panel A.

**SHAW**, Alan George Lewers. AO, BA (Melbourne), MA (Oxford), HonLittD (Newcastle), FAHA. Emeritus Professor, Monash University (History). Honorary Fellow, 1967. Panel C.

**SHEEHAN**, Peter Winston. AO, BA, PhD (Sydney). Honorary Fellow, 1978. Panel D.

**SIDDLE**, David Alan Tate. BA, PhD (Queensland). 1991. Panel D.

**SINCLAIR**, William Angus. MCom (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford). Emeritus Professor (Economics), Monash University. 1974. Panel B.

**SINGER**, George. MA, PhD (Sydney). Emeritus Professor (Psychology), La Trobe University. 1983. Panel D.

**SINGER**, Peter Albert David. MA (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxon). 1989. Panel C.

**SKILBECK**, Malcolm. BA (Sydney), MA (Illinois), PhD (London). 1988. Panel D.

**SMITH**, Michael. BA, DipEd, MA (Monash), BPhil, DPhil (Oxon), FAHA. 2000. Panel C.

**SMITH**, Robert Henry Tufrey. AM, BA (New England), MA (Northwestern), PhD (ANU). 1974. Panel A.

**SMITHSON**, Michael. BSc (Harvey Mudd), PhD (Oregon). 1998. Panel D.

**SMOLICZ**, Jerzy Jaroslaw. AM, BSc, PhD (Edinburgh), FRSA, FRIC, FACE. Fellow of Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences. 1976. Panel D.

**SNAPE**, Richard Hal. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London). 1978. Panel B.

**SPEARRITT**, Donald. AM, MA, MEd (Queensland), MEd (Sydney), EdD (Harvard), Honorary Member AARE. Emeritus Professor (Education), The University of Sydney. 1971. Panel D.

**SPEARRITT**, Peter. BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (ANU). 1996. Panel C.

**SPENCE**, Susan Hilary. BA (Hons), MBA (Sydney), PhD (Birmingham). 1995. Panel D.

**SPRINGBORG**, P. BA, MA (Political Sci) (Canterbury), DPhil (Oxford). 1999. Panel C.

**STANLEY**, Fiona Juliet. AC, WA Cit, MBBS (Western Australia), MSc (London), MD (Western Australia), FFPHM, FAFPHM, FRACP, FRACOG, HonDSc (Murdoch). 1996. Panel D.

**STANNAGE**, Charles Thomas AM. BA (Hons), MA (Western Australia), PhD (Cambridge). 1997. Panel C.

**STEPHEN**, The Rt Hon Sir Ninian Martin. KG, AK, GCMG, GCVO, KBE, HonLLD (Sydney), HonLLD (Melbourne), HonDr (Griffith), HonDLitt (Perth). Honorary Fellow, 1987. Panel C.

**STILWELL**, Frank. BSc (Southampton), DipEd (Sydney), PhD (Reading). 2001. Panel C.

**STRETTON**, Hugh. MA (Oxford), HonDLitt (ANU, La Trobe). HonLLD (Monash), HonDUniv (Adelaide, Flinders), FAHA. 1972. Panel C.

**SWAN**, Peter Lawrence. BEc (Hons) (ANU), PhD (Economics) (Monash). 1997. Panel B.

**SWELLER**, John. BA, PhD (Adelaide). 1993. Panel D.

**TAFT**, Ronald. BA (Melbourne), MA (Columbia), PhD (California). Emeritus Professor (Education), Monash University. 1964. Panel D.

**TAY**, Alice Erh-Soon. AM, PhD (ANU), LL.D (hc) (Edinburgh). 1986. Panel C.

**TEN**, Chin-Liew. BA (Malaya), MA (London), FAHA. 2000. Panel C.

**THORNTON**, Margaret. BA (Hons) (Sydney), LLB (UNSW), LLM (Yale). 1998. Panel C.

**THROSBY**, Charles David. BScAgr, MScAgr (Sydney), PhD (London). 1988. Panel B.

**TISDELL**, Clement Allan. BCom (New South Wales), PhD (ANU). 1986. Panel B.

**TONKINSON**, Robert. MA (Western Australia), PhD (British Columbia). 1988. Panel A.

**TROTMAN**, Ken. BCom, MCom (Hons), PhD (UNSW). 1998. Panel B.

**TROY**, Patrick Nicol. AO, BE (Western Australia), DipTP (London), MEngSci (New South Wales), MICE, FRAPI. 1996. Panel C.

**TRYON**, Darrell Trevor. MA (Canterbury), PhD (ANU). 2001. Panel A.

**TURNER**, Bryan S. PhD (Leeds), DLitt (Flinders). 1987. Panel A.

**TURNER**, John Charles. BA (Sussex), PhD (Bristol). 1989. Panel D.

**TURNOVSKY**, Stephen John. MA (Wellington), PhD (Harvard). 1976. Panel B.

**VIVIANI**, Nancy. BA, MA, PhD (ANU). 1997. Panel C.

**WAJCMAN**, Judy. BA (Hons) (Monash), MA (Sussex), PhD (Cambridge). 1997. Panel A.

- WALKER**, David Robert. BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (ANU). 2001. Panel C.
- WALLACE**, John Gilbert. MA, MEd (Glasgow), PhD (Bristol). 1980. Panel D.
- WALLACE**, Robert Henry. BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford). 1978. Panel B.
- WALLER**, Peter Louis. AO, LLB (Melbourne), BCL (Oxford), Barrister and Solicitor (Victoria). 1977. Panel C.
- WALMSLEY**, Dennis James. MA (Cambridge), PhD (ANU). 1994. Panel A.
- WALTER**, James Arnot. BA (Hons) (Melbourne), MA (La Trobe), PhD (Melbourne). 1997. Panel C.
- WARD**, Ralph Gerard. MA (New Zealand), PhD (London). 1971. Panel A.
- WARR**, Peter. BSc (Sydney), MSc (London), PhD (Stanford). 1997. Panel B.
- WATERS**, Malcolm. BA (Hons) (Kent), MA, PhD (Carleton University Canada). 1997. Panel A.
- WEBB**, Leslie Roy. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), OMRI. 1986. Panel B.
- WEBBER**, Michael John. BA (Cambridge), PhD (ANU). 1990. Panel A.
- WEINER**, James Frederic. PhD (ANU). 1997. Panel A.
- WELLER**, Patrick Moray. AO, BA, MA (Oxford), PhD (ANU), DLitt (Griffith). 1996. Panel C.
- WELLS**, Murray Charles. MCom (Canterbury), PhD (Sydney). 1984. Panel B.
- WENDEROTH**, Peter Michael. BA (Hons), MA (Hons), PhD, DSc (Sydney). 1996. Panel D.
- WESTERN**, John Stuart. DipSocStud, MA (Melbourne), PhD (Columbia). 1984. Panel A.
- WHITE**, Richard Thomas. BSc, BEd (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). 1989. Panel D.
- WIERZBICKA**, Anna. MA (Warsaw), PhD, Habil. (Polish Academy of Sciences). 1996. Panel A.
- WILLIAMS**, Robert. BJuris, LLB (Hons) (Monash), BCL (Oxon), LLD (Monash). 1998. Panel C

**WILLIAMS**, Bruce Rodda. KBE, BA (Melbourne), MA (Adelaide), MA (Econ) (Manchester), HonDLitt (Keele, Sydney), HonDEc (Queensland), HonLLD (Manchester, Melbourne), HonDSc (Aston), Hon FIE Aust. 1968. Panel B.

**WILLIAMS**, Nancy Margaret. BA (Stanford), MA, PhD (UC Berkeley). 1997. Panel A.

**WILLIAMS**, Ross Alan. BCom (Melbourne), MSc (Econ), PhD (London). 1987. Panel B.

**WITHERS**, Glenn Alexander. AO, BEc (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard). 1988. Panel B.

**WONG**, John Yue-wo. BA (Hons) (Hong Kong), DPhil (Oxon). FRHistS, FOSA, FRIAP. 2001. Panel C.

**WOODLAND**, Alan Donald. BA, PhD (New England). 1985. Panel B.

**WRIGHT**, Frederick Kenneth. BMetE, DCom (Melbourne). FCPA(FPS), FAIM. Emeritus Professor (Accounting), The University of Melbourne. 1977. Panel B.

**YANG**, Xiaokai. BA (Hunan), MA (Beijing), PhD (Princeton). 1993. Panel B.

**YEATMAN**, Anna. BA (Hons), MA, PhD. 2001. Panel A.

**YOUNG**, Christabel Marion. BSc (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (ANU). 1994. Panel A.

**YOUNG**, Michael Willis. BA (Hons) (London), MA (London), MA (Cantab), PhD (ANU). 1989. Panel A.

**YOUNG**, Michael D. MAgSc, BEc (Adelaide). 1998. Panel B.

**ZINES**, Leslie Ronald. AO, LLB (Sydney), LLM (Harvard), HonLLD (ANU). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University. 1987. Panel C.

**ZUBRZYCKI**, Jerzy. AO, CBE, MSc (Econ) (London), PhD (Free Polish University), HonDUniv (Adam Mickiewicz University). Emeritus Professor (Sociology), The Australian National University. 1967. Panel A.

## PANELS AND DISCIPLINES

### PANEL A

#### *ANTHROPOLOGY*

ALLEN, Michael  
AUSTIN-BROOS, Diane  
BECKETT, Jeremy  
BOTTOMLEY, Gillian  
FOX, James J  
HAMILTON, Annette  
HIATT, Les  
JOLLY, Margaret  
KAHN, Joel  
KAPFERER, Bruce  
MADDOCK, Kenneth  
MANDERSON, Lenore  
MORPHY, Howard  
PETERSON, Nicolas  
REAY, Marie  
REID, Janice  
ROSE, Deborah  
TONKINSON, Bob  
WEINER, James  
WILLIAMS, Nancy  
YOUNG, Michael

#### *DEMOGRAPHY*

CALDWELL, Jack  
JONES, Gavin  
McDONALD, Peter  
McNICOLL, Geoff  
POLLARD, John  
PRICE, Charles  
RUZICKA, Lado  
YOUNG, Christabel

#### *GEOGRAPHY*

BROOKFIELD, Harold  
CLARK, Gordon L  
CONNELL, John  
FORBES, Dean  
GALE, Fay  
HEATHCOTE, Les

HOLMES, John  
HUGO, Graeme  
LINGE, Godfrey  
LOGAN, Malcolm  
McGEE, Terry  
POWELL, Joseph  
PRESCOTT, Victor  
RIMMER, Peter  
SMITH, Robert  
WALMSLEY, Jim  
WARD, Gerard  
WEBBER, Michael

#### *LINGUISTICS*

BRADLEY, David  
CLYNE, Michael  
MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter  
PAUWELS, Anne  
TRYON, Darrell  
WIERZBICKA, Anna

#### *SOCIOLOGY*

BARNES, John  
BEILHARZ, Peter  
BROOM, Dorothy  
BROOM, Leonard  
BRYSON, Lois  
CASS, Bettina  
CASTLES, Stephen  
CLEGG, Stewart  
CONNELL, Bob  
DUNPHY, Dexter  
EDWARDS, Anne  
ETZIONI-HALEVY, Eva  
GIBSON, Diane  
GRAYCAR, Adam  
HASSAN, Riaz  
HOLTON, Bob  
JAYASURIYA, Laksiri  
JONES, Frank

KENDIG, Hal  
KESSLER, Clive  
KIPPAX, Susan  
MARCEAU, Jane  
MARGINSON, Simon  
PROBERT, Belinda  
PUSEY, Michael  
SHAVER, Sheila  
TURNER, Bryan  
WAJCMAN, Judy  
WATERS, Malcolm  
WESTERN, John  
YEATMAN, Anna  
ZUBRZYCKI, Jerzy

## **PANEL B**

### ***ACCOUNTING***

BROWN, Philip  
OFFICER, Robert  
TROTMAN, Ken  
WELLS, Murray  
WRIGHT, Frederick

### ***ECONOMIC HISTORY***

APPLEYARD, Reginald  
KAUR, Amarjit  
PINCUS, Jonathan  
SCHEDVIN, Boris  
SINCLAIR, William

### ***ECONOMICS***

ANDERSON, Jock  
ANDERSON, Kym  
APPS, Patricia  
BEWLEY, Ronald  
BLANDY, Richard  
BOXER, Alan  
BRENNAN, Geoffrey  
CAMPBELL, Keith  
CHAPMAN, Bruce  
CHISHOLM, Anthony  
CLEMENTS, Kenneth  
CORDEN, Max  
CORNES, Richard

CREEDY, John  
DAWKINS, Peter  
DIXON, Peter  
DOWRICK, Steve  
DRYSDALE, Peter  
EDWARDS, Harry  
EDWARDS, Meredith  
FISHER, Brian  
FISK, Ernest  
FOSTER, John  
FREEBAIRN, John  
GARNAUT, Ross  
GATES, Ronald  
GRANT, John  
GREGORY, Robert  
GRIFFITHS, William  
GROENEWEGEN, Peter  
HAGGER, Alfred  
HANCOCK, Keith  
HARCOURT, Geoffrey  
HARDING, Ann  
HARPER, Ian  
HARRIS, Stuart  
HEAD, John  
HENSHER, David  
HUGHES, Helen  
IRONMONGER, Duncan  
ISAAC, Joseph  
JARRETT, Frank  
JONSON, Peter  
KARMEL, Peter  
KEATING, Michael  
KING, Maxwell  
LANSBURY, Russell  
LEWIS, Mervyn  
LLOYD, Peter  
LONGWORTH, John  
McALEER, Michael  
McDONALD, Ian  
McDONALD, John  
MacFARLANE, Ian  
McKIBBIN, Warwick  
McLAREN, Keith  
MILBOURNE, Ross  
MILLER, Paul  
MULVEY, Charles  
NEVILE, John  
NG, Yew-Kwang

NICHOLAS, Stephen  
NIEUWENHUYSEN, John  
NILAND, John  
PAGAN, Adrian  
PERKINS, James  
PIGGOTT, John  
PLOWMAN, David  
POWELL, Alan  
QUIGGIN, John  
RAO, DS Prasada  
RICHARDSON, Sue  
RIMMER, Malcolm  
SAUNDERS, Peter  
SNAPE, Richard  
SWAN, Peter  
THROSBY, David  
TISDELL, Clem  
TURNOVSKY, Stephen  
WALLACE, Robert  
WARR, Peter  
WEBB, Roy  
WILLIAMS, Bruce  
WILLIAMS, Ross  
WITHERS, Glenn  
WOODLAND, Alan  
YANG, Xiaokai  
YOUNG, Mike

**STATISTICS**

CASTLES, Ian

**PANEL C**

**HISTORY**

BEAUMONT, Joan  
BLAINEY, Geoffrey  
BLEWETT, Neal  
BOLTON, Geoffrey  
BOSWORTH, Richard  
BRETT, Judith  
BRYAN, Harrison  
CRAWFORD, Patricia  
CURTHOYS, Ann  
DAVISON, Graeme  
DENING, Gregory

ETHERINGTON, Norman  
GAMMAGE, Bill  
GILBERT, Alan  
GRIMSHAW, Patricia  
HIGMAN, Barry  
HIRST, John  
INGLIS, Ken  
JALLAND, Pat  
KINGSTON, Beverley  
LAKE, Marilyn  
LEGGE, John  
LOW, Anthony  
McBRIAR, Alan  
McCALMAN, Iain  
MACINTYRE, Stuart  
MacLEOD, Roy  
MILNER, Anthony  
NELSON, Hank  
O'NEILL, Robert  
POYNTER, John  
PREST, Wilfrid  
REYNOLDS, Henry  
RICHARDS, Eric  
RITCHIE, John  
ROE, Jillian  
RUBINSTEIN, William  
SAUNDERS, Kay  
SHAW, Alan  
SPEARRITT, Peter  
STANNAGE, Tom  
STRETTON, Hugh  
TROY, Patrick  
WALKER, David  
WONG, John

**LAW**

ALLARS, Margaret  
BLACKSHIELD, Anthony  
CAMPBELL, Enid  
CAMPBELL, Tom  
COWEN, Zelman  
DEANE, William  
EVATT, Elizabeth  
FINN, Paul  
FORD, Harold  
GREIG, Donald  
KIRBY, Michael



MASON, Anthony  
NEAVE, Marcia  
RYAN, Kevin  
SADURSKI, Wojciech  
SAUNDERS, Cheryl  
STEPHEN, Ninian  
TAY, Alice  
THORNTON, Margaret  
WALLER, Louis  
WILLIAMS, Bob  
ZINES, Leslie

***PHILOSOPHY***

BROWN, Robert  
COADY, Tony  
GATENS, Moira  
GOODIN, Robert  
HAAKONSSSEN, Knud  
JACKSON, Frank  
PASSMORE, John  
PETTIT, Philip  
REID, Elizabeth  
SINGER, Peter  
SMITH, Michael  
TEN, Chin-Liew

***POLITICAL SCIENCE***

AITKIN, Don  
ALTMAN, Dennis  
BACCHI, Carol  
BELL, Coral  
BURGMANN, Verity  
CASTLES, Francis  
CONDREN, Conal  
CROUCH, Harold  
DAVIS, Rufus  
DRYZEK, John  
GALLIGAN, Brian  
GILL, Graeme  
GOODMAN, David  
HINDESS, Barry  
HOLMES, Leslie  
HUGHES, Colin  
JUPP, James  
KELLY, Paul  
LANGTON, Marcia

LOVEDAY, Peter  
McALLISTER, Ian  
McEACHERN, Douglas  
MACKIE, Jamie  
MADDOX, Graham  
MANNE, Robert  
MILLER, JD Bruce  
PATEMAN, Carole  
RIGBY, Harry  
SAWER, Marian  
SPRINGBORG, Patricia  
STILWELL, Franklin  
VIVIANI, Nancy  
WALTER, James  
WELLER, Patrick

**PANEL D**

***EDUCATION***

ANDRICH, David  
CRITTENDEN, Brian  
ELKINS, John  
FENSHAM, Peter  
FRASER, Barry  
KEEVES, John  
LEDER, Gilah  
LUSZCZ, Mary  
McDONALD, Roderick  
McGAW, Barry  
MARJORIBANKS, Kevin  
MARSH, Herbert  
MUSGRAVE, Peter  
POOLE, Millicent  
SELLECK, Richard  
SKILBECK, Malcolm  
SMOLICZ, George  
SPEARRITT, Don  
SWELLER, John  
WALLACE, Iain  
WHITE, Richard

***PSYCHOLOGY***

ANDREWS, Sally  
BOND, Nigel  
BYRNE, Don

COLTHEART, Max  
DAY, Ross  
FEATHER, Norm  
FORGAS, Joseph  
FORSTER, Kenneth  
GALLOIS, Cindy  
GEFFEN, Gina  
GILLAM, Barbara  
GLOW, Peter  
GOODNOW, Jacqueline  
GREGSON, Robert  
HALFORD, Graeme  
HOGG, Michael  
HUMPHREYS, Michael  
INNES, Michael  
IRVINE, Dexter  
KEATS, John  
KIRSNER, Kim  
LOVIBOND, Sydney  
McCONKEY, Kevin  
McKENZIE, Beryl  
MANN, Leon  
NOLLER, Patricia  
OVER, Raymond  
PATTISON, Philipa  
PAXINOS, George  
PETERSON, Candida  
PRIOR, Margot  
ROSENTHAL, Doreen

SCHWARTZ, Steven  
SHEEHAN, Peter  
SIDDLER, David  
SINGER, George  
SMITHSON, Michael  
SPENCE, Susan  
TAFT, Ron  
TURNER, John  
WENDEROTH, Peter

***SOCIAL MEDICINE***

JORM, Anthony  
PILOWSKY, Issy  
RAPHAEL, Beverley  
STANLEY, Fiona

## REGIONAL LIST OF FELLOWS

### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

AITKIN, Don  
BELL, Coral  
BOXER, Alan  
BRENNAN, Geoffrey  
BROOKFIELD, Harold  
BROOM, Dorothy  
BROWN, Robert  
BYRNE, Don  
CALDWELL, Jack  
CAMPBELL, Tom  
CASTLES, Ian  
CHAPMAN, Bruce  
CROUCH, Harold  
CURTHOYS, Ann  
DEANE, William  
DOWRICK, Steve  
DRYSDALE, Peter  
DRYZEK, John  
EDWARDS, Meredith  
FINN, Paul  
FISHER, Brian  
FISK, Ernest  
FOX, James J.  
GAMMAGE, William  
GARNAUT, Ross  
GIBSON, Diane  
GOODIN, Robert  
GRANT, John  
GRAYCAR, Adam  
GREGORY, Robert  
GREGSON, Robert  
GREIG, Donald  
HARDING, Ann  
HARRIS, Stuart  
HIGMAN, Barry  
HINDESS, Barry  
INGLIS, Ken  
JACKSON, Frank  
JALLAND, Pat  
JOLLY, Margaret  
JONES, Gavin

JORM, Anthony  
JUPP, James  
KARMEL, Peter  
KEATING, Michael  
KIRBY, Michael  
LINGE, Godfrey  
LOW, Anthony  
McALLISTER, Ian  
McCALMAN, Iain  
McDONALD, Peter  
McKIBBIN, Warwick  
MACKIE, Jamie  
MILLER, J.D. Bruce  
MILNER, Anthony  
MORPHY, Howard  
NELSON, Hank  
PAGAN, Adrian  
PASSMORE, John  
PETERSON, Nicolas  
PRICE, Charles  
QUIGGIN, John  
REID, Elizabeth  
RIGBY, Harry  
RIMMER, Peter  
RITCHIE, John  
ROSE, Deborah  
SAWER, Marian  
SMITH, Michael  
SMITHSON, Michael  
TROY, Patrick  
TRYON, Darrell  
TURNER, John  
WAJCMAN, Judy  
WARD, Gerard  
WARR, Peter  
WEINER, James  
WIERZBICKA, Anna  
WITHERS, Glenn  
YOUNG, Christabel  
YOUNG, Michael  
ZINES, Leslie  
ZUBRZYCKI, Jerzy

### NEW SOUTH WALES

ALLARS, Margaret  
ALLEN, Michael  
ANDREWS, Sally  
APPS, Patricia

AUSTIN-BROOS, Diane  
BECKETT, Jeremy  
BEWLEY, Ronald  
BLACKSHIELD, Anthony  
BLEWETT, Neal  
BOND, Nigel  
BOTTOMLEY, Gillian  
BRYAN, Harrison  
CAMPBELL, Keith  
CASS, Bettina  
CLEGG, Stewart  
COLTHEART, Max  
CONDREN, Conal  
CONNELL, Bob  
CONNELL, John  
DUNPHY, Dexter  
EDWARDS, Harry  
EVATT, Elizabeth  
FORGAS, Joseph  
GATENS, Moira  
GATES, Ronald  
GILL, Graeme  
GILLAM, Barbara  
GOODMAN, David  
GOODNOW, Jacqueline  
GROENEWEGEN, Peter  
HAMILTON, Annette  
HENSHER, David  
HUGHES, Helen  
KAUR, Amarjit  
KEATS, John  
KELLY, Paul  
KENDIG, Hal  
KESSLER, Clive  
KINGSTON, Beverley  
KIPPAX, Susan  
LANSBURY, Russell  
LOVEDAY, Peter  
LOVIBOND, Sydney  
McCONKEY, Kevin  
MacFARLANE, Ian  
MacLEOD, Roy  
MADDOCK, Kenneth  
MADDOX, Graham  
MARCEAU, Jane  
MARSH, Herbert  
MASON, Anthony  
MILBOURNE, Ross

NEVILE, John  
NILAND, John  
O'NEILL, Robert  
PAXINOS, George  
PIGGOTT, John  
PILOWSKY, Issy  
POLLARD, John  
PUSEY, Michael  
RAO, DS Prasada  
RAPHAEL, Beverley  
REAY, Marie  
REID, Janice  
ROE, Jillian  
RUZICKA, Lado  
SAUNDERS, Peter  
SHAVER, Sheila  
SHEEHAN, Peter  
SPEARRITT, Don  
SPRINGBORG, Patricia  
STILWELL, Franklin  
SWAN, Peter  
SWELLER, John  
TAY, Alice  
THROSBY, David  
TROTMAN, Ken  
WALMSLEY, Jim  
WELLS, Murray  
WENDEROTH, Peter  
WILLIAMS, Bruce  
WONG, John  
WOODLAND, Alan  
YEATMAN, Anna

#### QUEENSLAND

ELKINS, John  
FOSTER, John  
GALLOIS, Cindy  
GEFFEN, Gina  
HALFORD, Graeme  
HOGG, Michael  
HOLMES, John  
HUGHES, Colin  
HUMPHREYS, Michael  
JONES, Frank  
LONGWORTH, John  
NOLLER, Patricia  
PETERSON, Candida  
RYAN, Kevin

SAUNDERS, Kay  
SIDDLE, David  
SPEARRITT, Peter  
SPENCE, Susan  
TISDELL, Clem  
VIVIANI, Nancy  
WATERS, Malcolm  
WEBB, Roy  
WELLER, Patrick  
WESTERN, John  
WILLIAMS, Nancy  
SMITH, Robert

#### **SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

ANDERSON, Kym  
BACCHI, Carol  
BLANDY, Richard  
EDWARDS, Anne  
FEATHER, Norm  
FORBES, Dean  
GALE, Fay  
HANCOCK, Keith  
HASSAN, Riaz  
HEATHCOTE, Les  
HUGO, Graeme  
INNES, Michael  
JARRETT, Frank  
KEEVES, John  
LEWIS, Mervyn  
LUSZCZ, Mary  
McDONALD, John  
McEACHERN, Douglas  
MARJORIBANKS, Kevin  
MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter  
PINCUS, Jonathan  
PREST, Wilfrid  
RICHARDS, Eric  
RICHARDSON, Sue  
SMOLICZ, George  
STRETTON, Hugh  
WALLACE, Robert  
YOUNG, Mike

#### **TASMANIA**

HAGGER, Alfred  
REYNOLDS, Henry

#### **VICTORIA**

ALTMAN, Dennis  
BEAUMONT, Joan  
BEILHARZ, Peter  
BLAINEY, Geoffrey  
BRADLEY, David  
BRETT, Judith  
BRYSON, Lois  
BURGMANN, Verity  
CAMPBELL, Enid  
CHISHOLM, Anthony  
CLYNE, Michael  
COADY, Tony  
COWEN, Zelman  
CREEDY, John  
CRITTENDEN, Brian  
DAVIS, Rufus  
DAVISON, Graeme  
DAWKINS, Peter  
DAY, Ross  
DENING, Gregory  
DIXON, Peter  
FENSHAM, Peter  
FORD, Harold  
FREEBAIRN, John  
GALLIGAN, Brian  
GILBERT, Alan  
GLOW, Peter  
GRIFFITHS, William  
GRIMSHAW, Patricia  
HARPER, Ian  
HEAD, John  
HIRST, John  
HOLMES, Leslie  
IRONMONGER, Duncan  
IRVINE, Dexter  
ISAAC, Joseph  
JONSON, Peter  
KAHN, Joel  
KING, Maxwell  
LANGTON, Marcia  
LEDER, Gilah  
LEGGE, John  
LLOYD, Peter  
LOGAN, Malcolm  
McBRIAR, Alan  
McDONALD, Ian  
MACINTYRE, Stuart

McKENZIE, Beryl  
McLAREN, Keith  
MANDERSON, Lenore  
MANN, Leon  
MANNE, Robert  
MARGINSON, Simon  
MUSGRAVE, Peter  
NEAVE, Marcia  
NG, Yew-Kwang  
NICHOLAS, Stephen  
NIEUWENHUYSEN, John  
OFFICER, Robert  
OVER, Raymond  
PATTISON, Philippa  
PERKINS, Jim  
POWELL, Alan  
POWELL, Joseph  
POYNTER, John  
PRESCOTT, Victor  
PRIOR, Margot  
PROBERT, Belinda  
RIMMER, Malcolm  
ROSENTHAL, Doreen  
SAUNDERS, Cheryl  
SCHEDVIN, Boris  
SELLECK, Richard  
SHAW, Alan  
SINCLAIR, William  
SINGER, George  
SKILBECK, Malcolm  
SNAPE, Richard  
STEPHEN, Ninian  
TAFT, Ron  
THORNTON, Margaret  
WALKER, David  
WALLACE, Iain  
WALLER, Louis  
WALTER, James  
WEBBER, Michael  
WILLIAMS, Bob  
WILLIAMS, Ross  
WRIGHT, Frederick  
YANG, Xiaokai  
WHITE, Richard

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

ANDRICH, David  
APPLEYARD, Reginald

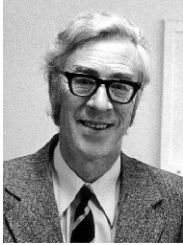
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BOSWORTH, Richard  
BROWN, Philip  
CLEMENTS, Kenneth  
CRAWFORD, Patricia  
ETHERINGTON, Norman  
FRASER, Barry  
JAYASURIYA, Laksiri  
KIRSNER, Kim  
MCALEER, Michael  
MILLER, Paul  
MULVEY, Charles  
PAUWELS, Anne  
PLOWMAN, David  
POOLE, Millicent  
STANLEY, Fiona  
STANNAGE, Tom  
TONKINSON, Bob

#### OVERSEAS

ANDERSON, Jock  
BARNES, John  
BROOM, Leonard  
CASTLES, Francis  
CASTLES, Stephen  
CLARK, Gordon  
CORDEN, Max  
CORNES, Richard  
ETZIONI-HALEVY, Eva  
FORSTER, Kenneth  
HAAKONSSSEN, Knud  
HARCOURT, Geoffrey  
HIATT, Les  
HOLTON, Bob  
KAPFERER, Bruce  
LAKE, Marilyn  
McDONALD, Roderick  
McGAW, Barry  
McGEE, Terry  
McNICOLL, Geoff  
PATEMAN, Carole  
PETTIT, Philip  
RUBINSTEIN, William  
SADURSKI, Wojciech  
SCHWARTZ, Steven  
SINGER, Peter  
TEN, Chin-Liew  
TURNER, Bryan  
TURNOVSKY, Stephen

## OBITUARIES

### **Oliver Ormond Gerard MacDonagh** 1924 – 2002



*Oliver MacDonagh*

Oliver MacDonagh, one of the most distinguished historians of Ireland and Britain, died at the age of seventy-seven on 22 May 2002. He was born in Carlow in Ireland in 1924 and educated at the Jesuit College of Clongowes Wood, at University College Dublin and at Cambridge University. At the early age of twenty-five he was elected Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge, where he married his beloved wife, Carmel, and where five of their seven children were born. In 1964 he became Foundation Professor at the new Flinders University in Adelaide, and in 1968 moved back to Ireland to take up the Chair in Modern History at University College, Cork. The remainder of Oliver MacDonagh's long career was spent in Australia, where he was Hancock Professor of History in the Institute of Advanced Studies at the Australian National University in Canberra from 1973 to 1989. 'Those were glorious days', he later observed.

Oliver's thirteen books and more than a hundred essays and learned articles reveal his remarkable range and versatility, his formidable intellect, and his superb literary style. He possessed an exceptional capacity to open up challenging new subjects and to throw fresh light on traditional areas. He was a great historian in part because he had a wonderful gift for words; the qualities he valued most in Jane Austen's writing, 'her alloy of precision and elegance', shone through his own work. He wrote clearly and exactly to depict and analyse his chosen topics in the most effective way for particular audiences, well illustrated by his works of synthesis and original interpretation of Irish history. His brilliant *States of Mind*, published in 1985, offered illuminating insights and fresh perspectives on seemingly familiar Irish subjects, while developing an original focus on conceptual topics such as time and place. By contrast, his *Sharing of the Green*, written in retirement, sought to educate a popular Australian audience about Irish history, to dispel some of the myths which evolved over time among Irish migrants.

Oliver's path-breaking work on the nineteenth century revolution in British government marked him out early in his career as one of those rare historians who open up significant new territory by a

combination of brilliant insight and meticulous primary research. His original model for the growth of the collectivist state, developed in a seminal article in the *Historical Journal* in 1958, stimulated an important and extensive historiographical debate; to this he contributed his own classic, *Pattern of Government Growth*, in 1961, and his interpretative synthesis, *Early Victorian Government*, in 1977, written for the 'plain reader - the sober undergraduate'.

Oliver was also a masterly biographer who re-evaluated his subjects and their worlds, skilfully counterpointing their private and public lives. *The Inspector General: Sir Jeremiah Fitzpatrick and Social Reform, 1783-1802*, published in 1981, remained one of his favourites among his own books. One of his greatest achievements was his outstanding two-volume biography of the Irish nationalist leader, Daniel O'Connell, a towering figure in Irish history whose extraordinary political contribution was not previously appreciated.

Oliver MacDonagh's splendid study of *Jane Austen: Real and Imagined Worlds* (1991) reveals an entirely different dimension of his art as an historian. Jane Austen had long fascinated him as 'the finest "historian's novelist"', born with 'microscopic vision' of English social life from 1792 to 1817. He adopted a 'circling technique' which involved the exploration of six major topics through chapters focused on Austen's novels – religion was studied through *Mansfield Park*, the female economy through *Pride and Prejudice*, and families through *Persuasion*. The interplay was between Jane Austen's 'real world' as she experienced it, and as historians have reconstructed it, and the 'imagined world' of her novels, with all their subtle connections and counterpoints. Also in retirement he wrote a series of autobiographical essays on aspects of his childhood in the west of Ireland in the 1930s, again employing the oblique 'circling technique', including an essay on Irish rugby. It is to be hoped this volume of essays will be published.

Oliver excelled at everything he did. He was a powerful public lecturer, and a superb and generous supervisor of his graduate students at the Australian National University. His talents in administration and committee work, in his various universities and



at the Academy of the Social Sciences, were impressive, if sometimes underestimated because of his quiet courtesy and his self-deprecating manner. He was a creative administrator, highly respected and trusted. His diplomatic and legal skills combined with his rapid mastery of complex paperwork to make him a firm, even tough, leader when required.

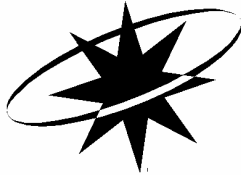
He was responsible for two significant initiatives in the wider promotion of History during his years at the Australian National University. He actively encouraged Irish-Australian immigration history and organised a series of successful biennial conferences on Irish-Australia, bringing together scholars of both, as well as enthusiastic members of the community. He also conceived the idea for the grand bicentennial project, *The Australians*, jointly carried through in an effective partnership with Ken Inglis, with Oliver as chair of the management committee. This was an innovative multi-volume collaborative history, drawing on Oliver's experience with the *New History of Ireland* project, modified by the 'slice approach' suggested by Ken Inglis, which offered a cross-section of society across many themes at fifty-year intervals.

Oliver's career concluded with a two-year term as Executive Director of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia from 1991 to 1992. Peter Sheehan, then President of the Academy, considered that Oliver's contributions were immense. 'He brought quiet but incisive insights to how the Academy should proceed and was always acutely conscious of its good standing and professionalism. His words and actions were always totally divorced from self-interest and unerringly in touch with what was best for the Academy'. Oliver was elected to three national academies in addition to ASSA – the British, the Royal Irish and the Australian Academy of the Humanities – and was honoured by the award of Hon DLitt by Flinders and Sydney Universities and the National University of Ireland.

Oliver MacDonagh's life and his work were profoundly influenced by his devout Catholic faith, and above all by his loving and supportive family. His strong family life was the foundation, for him, of all else, providing a superb balance to a demanding scholarly and administrative career. Oliver was a kind and gentle man, a loyal and supportive friend, and a loving and devoted

husband, father and grandfather to Carmel, his seven children and eleven grandchildren. He is sadly missed by us all, though he lives on through his books and in our memories.

### Pat Jalland



### Allan William Martin, 1926 - 2002

I first knew Allan in his prime. He was in his thirties; I was a young post-graduate student at the University of Adelaide. He was my supervisor. I know it must be accounted a weakness in me, but I never grew used to seeing him bent and sick.

Allan had gained his own PhD at the Australian National University less than ten years before in 1956. He then worked at the University of New South Wales and the University of Melbourne until Hugh Stretton, Professor of History at Adelaide, had one of his clever and good ideas and brought him to Adelaide as a Reader to supervise research. He did not stay in Adelaide long because Hugh Stretton had an even cleverer idea. He was involved in the planning of the new La Trobe University in Melbourne and he engineered a wonderful coup - Allan Martin would be foundation professor of history and Jean Martin would be foundation professor of sociology. Allan remained my supervisor because he offered me a lectureship at La Trobe and so I was privileged to be in his department almost from its foundation.

Some professors have made their mark by knowing very clearly what approach to their discipline is the correct one. They have appointed staff who shared their views. They have taught the correct view to their students. Great things have often resulted. But



*Allan Martin*

this approach has its dangers. Those who don't share the correct view are excluded. Some clever people learn how to defend the correct view, but do not have the eye, the mind or the heart to be good practitioners themselves.

Allan's approach was very different. He appointed people who had very different views and encouraged them to learn from each other. It was not impossible to doubt the wisdom of one or two of his appointments, but we knew that Allan who had chosen us had also chosen them. And Allan made it work - by his respect and warmth for all, and by making it very clear that he was still learning too. He was at La Trobe for less than 10 years, but his spirit still hovers about. People who never knew him are living out the ethic he established. He was determined not to be a God professor, but the making of this department was a true act of creation.

Allan was determined not to be a God professor in administration either. But he did not make the mistake of establishing a pure democracy. He knew the advantages of a mixed polity. From the start he appointed senior people to occupy senior positions. There was a hierarchy. He ruled through what he mockingly called his upper house. There was a role for democracy, but it did not make the important decisions - like appointments.

One of the notable features of his appointments was the number of women, all formidable scholars and intellects. When in the 1970s feminists complained that if there were women in university departments they were junior and marginalised, they were not talking about my world. Sometimes you could wish the La Trobe women were marginal and timid. The most devastating critic at our seminars was June Philipp, and every time Inga Clendinnen spoke you knew that though you might become a good historian, you were not going to be very good. Allan brought these and other talents together and liberated them.

Allan thought of history as a social science. His love affair with Jean, the sociologist, was as well an intellectual partnership. He speaks of his relationship with Jean in the beginning of his biography of Henry Parkes. They had been together in Edinburgh on leave when Allan was finishing the book and Jean was dying. 'This book was, and is, for Jean', reads the Dedication. The Preface elaborates: 'The dedication is the poor best I can offer now

for the one who made it all possible and whose gentle criticism, wisdom and love will always greet me on every page. It is, too, a token of helpless remembrance for our long dialogue on Parkes, life, and death over the terrible Edinburgh winter of 1978-79.'

At about the time Allan became professor at La Trobe in 1967, the young turks of the discipline declared that history could not be objective, still less a science, and that it was simply thinly-disguised ideology. In their own work they triumphantly demonstrated the truth of this claim, but their work will not last as Allan's will.

With Allan's passing we are losing one of the last of the generation who did believe that history could have the qualities at least of a social science - comprehensive, accurate, fair-minded; its findings grounded in the evidence.

Perhaps I have talked too much of the professor and not enough of the man. What helped Allan to be a success as a professor, of the sort he wanted to be, were the human qualities we all knew - his gentleness, his warmth, his wry humour, his love.

May he rest in peace.

**John Hirst**

*[This is an edited version of the eulogy delivered at his funeral, Canberra 5 June 2002.]*

I am one of the many who are fortunate to have been taught by Allan Martin, to have worked with him as a colleague, or to have been his friend. I belong to the generation of students who knew Allan through coming to the History Department of the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University in the period from 1973 to 1992 when Allan was a Senior Fellow.

Allan had returned to the Australian National University - where he had completed his postgraduate thesis on 19th-century New South Wales politics - after teaching in three Universities (New South Wales, Melbourne and Adelaide) and establishing the History Department at La Trobe University (1966-1973). He had come back to ANU so that he could spend more time researching and writing - time which had been denied to him as a professor in a busy and innovative teaching department.

Returning to the ANU enabled Allan to complete his biography of Henry Parkes, research and write his two-volume biography of Menzies and to publish many other works. During this most productive period of Allan's life as a historian, his dedication to teaching and to being a good colleague remained undiminished. When organising the departmental seminar series, Allan always looked to make them as stimulating and varied as possible for both colleagues and students.

Allan was keen to engage with and learn from disciplines other than history. For example, in the late 1980s Allan hosted a group of students to study the theory and philosophy of history with one member of the group organising the discussion of readings. And Allan was always interested in historians engaging with and learning from the social sciences and from philosophy and law. It was no accident that, after retiring from history, the Law Department in the Research School of Social Sciences welcomed Allan and provided him an office to complete his biography of Menzies.

Allan created a collegial and nurturing environment for colleagues and for all the students in the department, not only his own students. He did so in many ways. He hosted an annual end-of-year dinner for all the postgraduate students and regularly had students around to his home to sample his excellent cooking. As a PhD supervisor, Allan was patient, encouraging and dedicated. Many students over several decades who would have given up the daunting challenge of a postgraduate thesis owe it to Allan that they persevered and succeeded. At the conclusion of their studies, Allan would be unstinting in supporting students in their professional careers.

All of us who knew Allan at the ANU will remember his many acts of kindness. John Delaney remembers Allan visiting him in hospital when he suffered from glandular fever; I remember the many times Allan gave me lifts to Sydney on his way to Whale Beach in his beloved Alfa Romeo; John Williams, now an academic lawyer, remembers fondly the experience of sharing an office with Allan in the Law Department; and younger historians, particularly, remember his encouragement of them.

In all the time I knew Allan, I was always struck by how as a person he constantly thought of others, never complained for himself, even during the last sad period of his illness, and never spoke harshly of others. As one who knew Allan and was one of his students at the ANU, I remember him, as I am sure all who knew him do, as a great writer, a great Australian historian, a generous colleague, a supportive and wise supervisor, and fundamentally as a thoroughly good and kind man.

**David Lee**

*[This is an edited version of an obituary that first appeared in the ANU Reporter, 33, 10, 2002.]*



**Leslie Galfreid Melville, KBE, 1902-2002**

Sir Leslie Melville, Honorary Fellow of the Academy, and former Chair of the Social Science Research Council of Australia (SSRC), died on 30 April 2002, scarcely a month after celebrating his 100<sup>th</sup> birthday. His career occupied six decades and embraced a significant and diverse range of activities on several continents.

A graduate of the University of Sydney in economics, he was the inaugural Professor of Economics at the University of Adelaide, the first economist appointed to the Commonwealth Bank (then Australia's central bank), Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, and chair of the Australian Tariff Board and the Commonwealth Grants Commission. He was an architect of Australia's policies to combat the depression of the 1930s, helped to design the nation's war economy, and formulated and promoted domestic and international programs of post-war reconstruction.



*Leslie Melville*

He was one of the small group of Australians who established economics as a major subject of study in Australian universities in the 1920s and advised governments on economic policy from the 1920s to the 1940s.

Leslie Galfreid Melville was born in Sydney on 26 March 1902. His father was a bank manager whose forebears had come to Australia from Ulster. He attended primary schools in Rose Bay and Darlinghurst, and then won a scholarship to the Sydney Church of England Grammar School (Shore) at North Sydney. So proficient was he at mathematics that he was often known among his contemporaries as the 'Isaac Newton of Shore'. In his matriculation year he topped the state in mathematics. From Shore, he went to the University of Sydney to study engineering. But he was soon persuaded by the Professor of Mathematics, Professor Carslaw, to become an actuary and was offered part-time work in the office of the government superannuation board. He switched his course to science, and then to economics, which he could study part-time and combine it with mathematics and statistics. His teachers at the University of Sydney included RF Irvine, RC Mills and FC Benham. He graduated with first class honours in 1925.

While Melville was a student of economics at the University of Sydney, he commenced to study for professional qualifications by correspondence through the London Society of Actuaries. At the age of 21, and before he had completed either his economics degree (which he continued by external study) or his actuarial studies, he was appointed Public Actuary of South Australia. His major duties were to administer the public service superannuation scheme and regulate private schemes. But he was frequently called upon by the South Australian government to advise it on economic matters, so he became in effect the first economist appointed at a senior level in any Australian government service. He played a prominent part in the Financial Agreement of 1927, and gave evidence on Commonwealth-State economic and financial matters in 1928 before the Royal Commission on the Australian Constitution, and again in 1929 before the Royal Commission on the Finances of South Australia as Affected by Federation.

In 1929 he was appointed Professor of Economics at the University of Adelaide. Though he had lectured part-time for some years in

statistics, he was reluctant to apply for the chair in economics, and did so after applications had closed, on the prompting of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Mitchell. As the only permanent member of the Department of Economics, he taught all three years of economics, together with the course in economic statistics. In addition, he gave public lectures on the economic problems facing Australia and the measures that needed to be taken to restore stability.

He left the University of Adelaide in March 1931 when he was appointed to the newly created post of Economist - later Economic Adviser - to the Commonwealth Bank. There he established the Bank's Economic Department for the purpose of conducting economic research and furnishing advice to the Governor and the Board of the Bank. The Economic Department under Melville's direction soon became one of the nation's leading centres for economic research. Before he joined the Bank, he had participated with other economists in furnishing advice to the government on how to cope with the depression. He was a member of the Copland Committee, appointed in 1931 to advise the Australian Loan Council; it was this committee that formulated the so-called Premiers' Plan. The following year he was appointed to the Wallace Bruce Committee, which reviewed the progress of the Premiers' Plan at the invitation of the Prime Minister, JA Lyons. Later in 1932 he attended the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, as adviser to the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, and in 1933 he attended the World Economic Conference in London, as adviser to the leader of the Australian delegation, SM Bruce.

As the possibility of war grew, the government commenced to plan for a wartime economy. It appointed a committee of economists - the Financial and Economic Advisory Committee (the F and E Committee) - to advise it on economic matters. Melville was one of the three original members of this significant committee. It was here that strategies for financing the war were prepared. Another aspect of its work, in which Melville played a defining role, was the formulation of Australia's response to Article 7 of the Mutual Aid Agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, and subsequently between the United States and Australia. As a result of this work he was chosen to lead the



Australian delegation to the important British Commonwealth talks on finance and trade in London in early 1944. Later the same year he was appointed by Prime Minister Curtin to lead the Australian delegation to the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, at which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were created.

Following the war, Melville was appointed to the Investment and Employment Committee, the powerful committee chaired by the Prime Minister, which had been recommended in the 1945 white paper on *Full Employment Policy* for the purpose of implementing the policy directions outlined in the white paper. In 1946 he observed the first meeting of the governors of the IMF and World Bank in Savannah, Georgia, as the representative of Australia. Between 1947 and 1950 he was appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to chair the Economic and Social Council's sub-committee on Employment and Economic Stability.

In 1948 his career suffered a setback when the Prime Minister and Treasurer, JB Chifley, nominated Dr HC Coombs for the position of Governor of the Commonwealth Bank. Coombs himself believed that the position should have been Melville's, and had argued without success in favour of Melville in discussions with the Prime Minister. The decision was a political one, motivated in part by Chifley's disappointment over the rebuff to his plans to nationalise the private banks. Melville was appointed Assistant Governor (Central Banking), declining offers to become Ritchie Research Professor of Economics at the University of Melbourne, and inaugural Director of the Research School of Social Sciences at the new national university in Canberra; earlier he had narrowly missed out to Copland in the selection for ANU's first Vice-Chancellor. He decided to take a year off from his duties at the Bank to familiarise himself with the latest mathematical and econometric techniques in economics and to work on the draft of a book which attempted to apply dynamics to economic theory. His sabbatical year came to an end in late 1950 when he was appointed Executive Director for Australia and other countries at the IMF and World Bank in Washington. There he became a powerful advocate for the immediate convertibility of sterling and related currencies. When he retired from the Commonwealth Bank on his return to Australia in 1953 to succeed Copland as the ANU's second Vice-

Chancellor, Coombs wrote to him saying that 'in the years you were with the Bank, you made a contribution to the theory and practice of central banking which is without equal in the world'.

At the ANU Melville continued the work of his predecessor to create a university of international stature. By the end of his seven-year term this had largely been achieved. One of his final and most difficult tasks was to negotiate the amalgamation of the ANU with Canberra University College. In Canberra he resumed his career as one of Australia's leading economic advisers; he wrote articles on policy issues, was appointed to government advisory committees, reoccupied his seat on the board of the Commonwealth Bank, and attended the biannual meetings in Sydney of university economists with the governor of the Bank. When his term as Vice-Chancellor expired in 1960 he was appointed by Prime Minister Menzies to the Tariff Board as its chairman. This was always going to be a difficult assignment for one who strongly believed that Australia's tariff protection was excessive and that tariff making required a rational rather than an emotional approach. After two years of considerable turbulence he resigned following irreconcilable differences with the Minister for Trade, John McEwen.

Thereafter, until his effective retirement in the late 1970s, he worked first as a consultant to the Development Advisory Service of the World Bank in Washington, leading missions to the Arab Republic of Syria and to the Philippines, where he was stationed for two years. Then he undertook a number of Australian government assignments, including inquiries into Wages and Industry in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea; the Oil Industry's Terms and Conditions for the Refining of Indigenous Crude Oil; the Treasurer's Proposals for a New Superannuation Scheme for Australian Government Employees; and the Commonwealth Committee of Enquiry on Health Insurance. He had been appointed to the Reserve Bank Board in 1959 and remained a member until 1974. He joined the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and for eight years was its chairman. For most of this time he held a Visiting Fellowship in the Department of Economics at the ANU's Research School of Pacific Studies. There he participated actively in seminars and occasionally presented papers.

Melville was a person of his time and social circumstances. Born in the second year of Federation, he worked for most of his life in institutions established by the Commonwealth. He possessed a restrained temperament, was earnest, and never sought the limelight. He distrusted flamboyance and excessive exuberance, and was quick to condemn opinions and actions that appeared to him to be irresponsible. He never doubted his own abilities, which were substantial, and never shied away from responsibility, which had been thrust upon him at a remarkably early age. He continued throughout his career to regard himself primarily as an economist and was proud of the respect with which economics and economists had come to be held within Australia by the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He served as President of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand (later the Economic Society of Australia), and was President of Section G (Economics) of ANZAAS. He was awarded the CBE in 1953, created KBE in 1957, and honorary degrees were conferred upon him by the ANU and the Universities of Sydney and Toronto. He was elected Distinguished Fellow of the Economic Society of Australia upon his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1992. He was a Fellow of both the Institute of Actuaries (London) and the Institute of Actuaries (Australia). In 1943 he was elected a Fellow of the SSRC (he was a member of the first group of Fellows), and was its chairman from 1953 to 1958. He became an Honorary Fellow of the Academy in 1979. He was the author of more than thirty published articles, lectures, reports and submissions to public enquiries, but the bulk of his writing is to be found unpublished in memoranda at the archives of the Reserve Bank in Sydney and at the National Archives in Canberra.

### **Selwyn Cornish**

*(A version of this obituary appeared in the ANU Reporter on 24 May 2002).*

**Ross Parish, 1929-2001**

Ross Parish, who died in September last year, was an outstanding applied economist. In many ways he was an old-fashioned academic. He was not one to seek research funding, nor was he a self-promoter, and often he was not well organised. Rather he had an extraordinarily perceptive mind, ingenious in seeing the relevance and application of basic economic principles. Frequently he would stop colleagues in their tracks by viewing a problem from a simple but not initially obvious perspective - one that illuminated and often provided a solution.



*Ross Parish*

Like many of the best Australian economists of his generation, Ross's background was in agricultural economics. In the 1940s and 1950s Keynesian macroeconomics and its extensions dominated the syllabus in economics faculties at many Australian (and British) universities. Agricultural economists had to know their price theory and reaped their rewards on a larger stage as Keynesianism faded.

Ross was raised on a dairy farm near Kempsey in northern New South Wales. Based on his own school experience he later expressed admiration for rural single-teacher primary schools. After high school and supported by a NSW Department of Agriculture traineeship, in 1946 he enrolled in the Faculty of Agriculture at Sydney University. At Sydney his thinking was influenced not only by agricultural economists (particularly Professor Keith Campbell) but also by philosophers, notably John Anderson and students with whom he associated through the Freethought Society.

In the mid-fifties Ross headed to the University of Chicago for his PhD. He returned to a lectureship at Sydney and then later was appointed to an Associate Professorship and then a Chair at New England. (The University of New England awarded him an honorary doctorate in Economics in 1994.) Stints at the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome and at Oxford and Stanford followed. Resigning from New England, he spent three years at the World Bank in Washington DC before returning to Australia in 1973 to a Chair in Economics at Monash University, a position he held until his retirement twenty years later.

Ross's 'free-thinking', well established in his undergraduate days, continued throughout his life. He was a strong supporter of the activities of the Centre for Independent Studies and contributed to its success in many ways. He was also active in the HR Nicholls Society and Adam Smith Club and, by invitation, was a member of the international Mont Pelerin Society.

His writings in economics were significant contributions to policy debates and always attracted attention. They included a mid-1960s debate in which he argued strongly against the advocates of the Reserve Price Scheme for Wool, a position fully vindicated by events twenty-odd years later. Other public policy issues to which he made important contributions included education, conscription, broadcasting, recycling, road safety and non-price rationing. These and other issues he addressed with the economist's armoury – much of it teachable (and taught by him) to undergraduates as well as graduates, but usually requiring sophistication to grasp the full implications. His aim was to develop in students what has become known as 'the economic way of thinking' (opportunity costs, incentives, substitution possibilities, and so on) - concepts not always well appreciated by non-economists.

In the misleading Australian parlance Ross could be described as an economic rationalist. But if such a term conjures up a picture of an arid, one dimensional economic man it is far from the mark. Apart from being very warm, human and humorous, he was widely read in literature, philosophy, Australian history and more. A proud possession was a well read unabridged edition of the diaries of Samuel Pepys. In music, Monteverdi and Bluegrass illustrate the range of his eclectic tastes.

Health problems placed a heavy burden on Ross in recent years; he coped with patience and courage. His colleagues are not only the better for having known him and enjoyed his company; we are also far better economists.

He is survived by four daughters who provided great support during his illness.

**Richard Snape**

*(This note draws on obituaries written by Geoff Hogbin, published in **Policy** (Centre for Independent Studies) and **The Age**.)*

**Alan Richardson, 1923-2002**

Alan Richardson, Emeritus Professor of Psychology at the University of Western Australia, died on 26 June at the age of 78. He had been a Fellow of ASSA (Panel D) since 1981 and was the Branch Convenor for Western Australia from 1985 to 1991. Alan was a Fellow of the British Psychological Society and a founding Fellow of the Australian Psychological Society, but, although he was a competent administrator, he was not at heart an organiser or even a joiner.



*Alan Richardson*

He was much more a relentless seeker after knowledge of the human condition and more particularly an understanding the workings of the human mind. His major research fell into two rather diverse fields: the psychology of immigration and the characteristics and potential of human imagination. He will be remembered best by those with the good fortune to have known him as a kind, warm and intellectually stimulating presence. In *Who's Who* he described his recreations as 'conversation and reflection'.

Alan came to academe relatively late in his life. He was born into a lively middle-class family in Southern England and worked as a draftsman before performing his military service in the British Army. He migrated to Perth in 1948 and qualified by mature age matriculation for enrolment in Arts at the University of Western Australia. It was a double degree, in literature and psychology, which he completed with first class honours. He married a fellow student, Faith Clayton, and returned to England to undertake his PhD (University of London, Bedford College). In 1957 he was appointed to the Department of Psychology at Western Australia where he stayed until his death. During that period he accepted Visiting Fellowships in several overseas universities, including the Universities of Exeter, Sussex and London in England, Trinity College in Ireland, and the University of Saarlandes in Germany. His research program and his international standing led to the award of a Personal Chair by the University of WA, a rare honour at that university.

As a migrant himself, it was not surprising that Alan's main research topic in his first years was the psychology of immigration. In this respect he was in the right place at the right time, and was

able to play an important role almost from the outset, in the group at the University of WA that constituted some of the pioneer researchers on that subject. Alan made substantial contributions to the conceptualisation and measurement of the psychological changes in migrants as they shift membership from one society to another. In Perth he studied British immigrants as they settled into the new country, and in his PhD research in London he studied the prospective immigrants before their departure. Alan also had a longstanding association with the ANU Demography Department where he was a visiting fellow in 1966. Among other contributions, he established empirically that acculturation was more likely to follow identification by the immigrant with the new country rather than the reverse sequence, ie, acculturation leading to identification.

Alan's interests went well beyond social psychology. He was deeply intrigued by what it is that makes up a person and what goes on in the life of the mind. He was a rigorous scientist, but unlike many psychologists of 40 years ago, was very willing to work with the 'soft' topic of subjective experience. In the 1960s he began his pioneering studies of mental imagery before this topic had become relatively fashionable in the wake of the psychedelic movement. He even took LSD (under legitimate conditions) in order to observe its effects. Alan's work is one of the reasons that the study of private experience, such as imagery, became more respectable in Psychology. He published *Mental Imagery* in 1969 (it was translated into Japanese in 1973) and in 1975 gave the Keynote Address at the First International Conference on Mental Imagery, in San Francisco. Imagery, to Alan, was as legitimate a subject for research as other cognitive experience, and it is typical of him that he included in his studies the extraordinary eidetic imagery of children who see what they imagine as vividly as if they were looking at it. He not only developed ways of measuring and improving imagery; he also established that we could improve skills, sporting skills for example, by practising them mentally. Sports psychologists and coaches throughout the world now know this and, as a result, more and more athletes live the life of the mind.

Alan's deepest work was about consciousness and the varieties of conscious experience, from dreams and daydreams to the peak

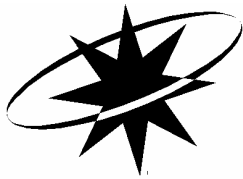
experiences that he thought, along with the highest forms of art, gave meaning to life. He published *The Experiential Dimension of Psychology* in 1984. Until the week he died he was supervising an honours candidate whose project on how the heart responds to fear-laden imagery was based closely on his own work.

His exceptional teaching was recognised by a University award, and he was an inspiring colleague. Into what can sometimes be the cockpit of academic life he brought a civilising influence. He was charming, stylish and affable; he trusted people and they trusted him; he radiated warmth and trust with his distinctive stance and euphonious voice.

Alan's academic reputation meant that he had colleagues all over the world and he travelled a lot to work with them. But his home was Perth and the Department of Psychology remained his intellectual home. He helped form it and it helped form him. He recently wrote a history of it to help its current members to understand what they have inherited. When he retired in 1989 to become a Senior Research Fellow of the University he continued to live the life of a scholar, consulting generously with all who sought his advice and writing up the results of many years of research, review and reflection.

Alan's death leaves a big hole, nowhere more than with his soulmate Faith and his daughters June and Catherine.

### **John Ross and Ronald Taft**





### **Stephen Adolphe Wurm, 1922-2001**



*Stephen Wurm*

During the past year Australia suffered a colossal loss with the passing of Professor Stephen Wurm, a brilliant linguist whose illustrious career spanned almost fifty years.

Stephen was a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia since 1967, and a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities since 1977. He was President of the Australian Academy of the Humanities and concurrently President of the Union Académique Internationale (Brussels) from 1986 to 1989. Among other important offices he held, he was President of the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (UNESCO, Paris) 1988-1997, and from 1997 until the time of his death he was President of the International Council of Linguists (CIPL, Netherlands)

He was born Istvan (Stephen) Adolphe Wurm in Budapest on 19 August 1922. His father was German-speaking and his mother was Hungarian. Stephen's early life was spent mostly in Vienna and in Hungary. His father, who died before Stephen was born, was a very successful banker who spoke seventeen languages, a gift which Stephen no doubt inherited, as he himself is credited with fluency in ten languages by the time he had reached adulthood.

As he was born stateless, Stephen was able to avoid military service during World War II, enabling him to undertake studies at the University of Vienna. There he studied Turkic languages and cultures at the Oriental Institute. He was awarded his doctorate in linguistics and social anthropology in 1944, his dissertation being on the Uzbek dialects.

Stephen married Helene Maria Groeger, a recent PhD in African ethnography in Vienna in 1946. From 1945-1951 he lectured in Altaic linguistics at the University of Vienna. During this period he also became interested in the languages of Papua New Guinea, when he discovered the works of SH Ray. This was to prove a turning point in his life. Wurm began to correspond with Arthur Capell, at the University of Sydney, the leading Australian anthropological linguist between 1900-1960. Capell sent Wurm his field notes on Kiwai, a language of the Western Province of Papua, and Stephen published a book on that language in 1951, long before he first visited New Guinea.

In 1951, Stephen Wurm applied for the post of Government Linguist in Port Moresby. However, as the bureaucracy worked slowly, by the time the offer reached him he had already accepted a post at St Anthony's College, Oxford, to assist with the setting up of the Central Asian Research Institute in association with SOAS at the University of London.

Wurm came to Australia in 1954 as a research fellow in Oceanic linguistics at the University of Sydney, where he joined forces with Capell. During his time at Sydney, Stephen threw himself into the study of Australian Aboriginal languages, riding around the country on his newly purchased motorbike with sidecar, often accompanied by his wife Helen or by Arthur Capell. He recorded a sizeable amount of data on some 40 languages and dialects in New South Wales, Southeast Queensland and Cape York. For many of these languages, a number of which are now extinct, Wurm's materials remain the only source today.

It was in the Linguistics Department of the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the Australian National University, however, that Stephen Wurm was to realise his greatest achievements over the next forty years. He was appointed as a Research Fellow in the Department of Anthropology there in 1957 and Professor of Linguistics in 1968 when Anthropology was split into three separate departments: Anthropology, Linguistics, and Prehistory.

After his appointment to the ANU, Stephen Wurm's research focused chiefly on Papua New Guinea, although he continued to publish on Australian Aboriginal languages. One of his greatest achievements was in shaping and leading a pioneering research program on the languages of Papua New Guinea and the southwest Pacific. It was he and his research team who first unravelled the mysteries of this linguistic Babel, where more than a quarter of the world's languages are spoken. Perhaps Stephen Wurm's greatest claim to fame is that he was the first to recognise the existence of the Trans New Guinea Phylum, a genetically related group of some 400-500 non-Austronesian languages stretching right across the New Guinea Highlands. The details and formal proofs establishing this phylum have occupied Wurm's students and successors in recent years.

Two other achievements have had a major impact on the field of linguistics. The first was the founding by Stephen Wurm of *Pacific Linguistics*, a major publishing series for grammars and dictionaries of languages of the Asia-Pacific region. *Pacific Linguistics* is recognised as an institution without peer in the field. Founded in 1962, it is about to publish its 500<sup>th</sup> book. Many regard this as Stephen's greatest single achievement. However, Wurm's vision and drive also turned to the production of linguistic atlases in the 1970s. The first to appear was his *Language Atlas of the Pacific Area*, in two volumes (1981, 1983), published with the financial support of the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Japan Academy. This was followed by the *Language Atlas of China* (1988, 1991), supported by the AHA and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. A third, even larger atlas appeared in 1995, the *Atlas of Languages of Intercultural Communication in Asia, the Pacific and the Americas*, with Peter Mühlhäusler and Darrell Tryon as co-editors. These three atlases, and a number of smaller ones brought great renown to both Stephen Wurm and the Department he headed for forty years.

Stephen Wurm was truly exceptional, perhaps one of the greatest polyglots in world history, with a working command of some fifty languages, and a complete mastery of at least twenty, from all the major language families. His abilities have passed into the realm of legend. For his academic friends and colleagues, however, Stephen will be remembered not only for his linguistic prowess, his boundless drive and energy, but also for his warmth and vision, and for the loyalty and dedication he engendered in his research team. For Stephen Wurm quickly established himself as the father figure in Asia-Pacific linguistics from the time he entered the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the ANU.

### **Darrell Tryon**

**Elsbeth Anne Young, 1940-2002**

Elsbeth Young was a social geographer who lived and practised the true values of a discipline committed to understanding the complex relationship between people and place. She chose to work largely with underprivileged or socially disadvantaged people in difficult or forgotten places.

Elsbeth gained her initial academic education at the University of Edinburgh where she graduated with an MA, Honours in Geography in 1963. She gained her Diploma of Education from the same university a year later. University careers were rare for women at the time and she did what was expected and indeed what was the only avenue open, namely to become a teacher in a secondary school. She taught geography and mathematics at the Dollar Academy in Clackmannanshire, Scotland until 1968.

In 1968 she left her well known Scottish environment to teach in a girl's high school in Trinidad. Her great enthusiasm for geography and its explorations of other peoples and environments was firing her early in her career. Her adventurous spirit, that willingness to try new situations and take on fresh challenges was something we came to know so well and greatly admire. It was something she never lost. At the time of her death she was planning another field trip to the Gulf Country in northern Australia.

When a position in higher education became available to her she returned to Scotland to become a lecturer in geography in the Edinburgh College of Commerce. It was from here that she was recruited by Professor Gerard Ward in 1971 to become a research assistant and tutor in geography at the University of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby. She was enormously enthused by that environment and gained an MA from the university whilst working there. With the aid of a scholarship she undertook a PhD in human geography at the ANU, still spending much time in Papua New Guinea where she did her field work. Her earliest publications, all resulting from work largely in the highlands, reflect the impact of this period of study. An important book which she wrote in collaboration with others entitled, *Chimbu: Issues in Development*, set her on the life of study and work with development issues in non-western cultures.



*Elsbeth Young*

In the 1970s an informal network of women geographers and anthropologists developed in Canberra. Its members were women concerned with indigenous issues primarily in Australia. Elspeth was an active participant of that group. We met periodically to share concerns and assist each other's studies. Meetings were in the various homes of Canberra women and Elspeth was extremely hospitable in sharing her home. I do not remember going there when she did not have someone staying, often people with whom she had worked in the field. Her hospitality and her generosity to others were almost legendary. Visitors needed to be cat lovers and to enjoy her garden with her. She gave that same friendship and support to Aboriginal students and to those from developing countries. Such friendship outside the classroom was an important factor in their success.

On completion of her PhD Elspeth remained in Canberra and took a position of research fellow at the ANU first in the Development Studies Centre and then in the Department of Demography. It was during this time that she became actively involved in Aboriginal research. Her 1981 book entitled, *Tribal Communities in Rural Areas*, was a significant result of her research at the time and was the first volume in a series which she and Professor EK (Fred) Fisk initiated and edited. I came to know Elspeth particularly well during this period and contributed a volume to their series on Aboriginal situations. Thus not only was she undertaking important research herself but she was also facilitating the work of others.

In 1982 Elspeth joined NARU, the North Australia Research Unit of the ANU. During this time Elspeth was based in Darwin and lived in one of the houses provided by the Unit. Here she concentrated on research amongst indigenous communities in northern Australia and her work resulted in a number of important publications which had an impact on policy and land claims. I, like so many other visiting researchers to the Top End at this time, experienced her generous hospitality.

In 1985 she returned to Canberra to take up a lectureship which eventually led to an associate professorship in geography at the Australian Defence Force Academy of the University of New South Wales. She continued her research in northern and central

Australia culminating in two crucial books, *Aborigines, Land and Society*, published by Longman Cheshire in 1993 and *Third World in the First: Development and Indigenous People* published by Routledge in 1995. This latter book studies the role of economic enterprises in socioeconomic development in remote, indigenous communities in Australia, Alaska and Canada. These books helped further an understanding of the difficulties of rural indigenous people and were clear evidence of her total commitment to their welfare.

Much of her field work she undertook alone in very difficult circumstances. Comfort was of little concern in the search for truth and justice. Seeing her at work in the field I soon realised it was the interest of others that concerned her well above her own needs. After one incident when she had considerable problems with a vehicle she was driving across the desert she became known to the mechanic of a garage she eventually reached in a small isolated town as a 'wee toughie'. This image captures the true Elspeth, undaunted by circumstances that would deter many an experienced male field worker.

In 1994 she moved from ADFA to a readership in graduate studies in environmental management and development at the ANU. She continued her research on indigenous community-based planning and sustainable development in Australia. Her major interest was planning for remote Aboriginal communities and the development of a sound foundation for economic and social reform. She undertook some important studies and consultancies on the Aboriginal role in managing Australian national parks. Whilst maintaining her Aboriginal interests she widened her studies to development issues in other areas in Asia and the Pacific. Her teaching position in development studies meant that she had graduate students from many parts of the Asia-Pacific region. She was always ready to travel, to meet people on their own ground, but she also did much to facilitate the opportunities of graduate students who came to Canberra.

Elspeth was an active participant in many organisations. She was a member of the Council of the Institute of Australian Geographers for many years and was editor of the Journal at the time of her death. She was very supportive of Institute activities and always

attended and gave a paper at IAG conferences. The last conference was held in Canberra in July this year. She was in hospital at the time and regretted that it was the first conference that she had not given a paper at since her arrival in Australia. The timing of the conference meant that many geographers were in Canberra and colleagues she had known and worked with over the years came to visit her in hospital. This was tiring for her but it was also an important opportunity for her to say goodbye. She was planning to leave hospital and fly to see her family in the UK at the end of that week and there was the unspoken realisation that we would not see her again.

The Institute of Australian Geographers was but one of her many commitments to the discipline and to the social sciences in general. For the last ten years she has been a member of the Academy of Science, National Committee for Geography. She was a member of the executive committee of the Federation of Australian Social Science Organisations and of the Social Science Network of UNESCO in Australia. Elspeth's many interests included the Antarctica. The photos she sent back of penguins from a visit there made me marvel at her enthusiasm for adventure. No doubt her knowledge and experience were the reason she was appointed Chair of the Australian Antarctic Names and Medals Committee.

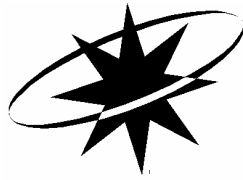
Elspeth was elected a fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia in 2000. In true Elspeth style she immediately threw herself into activities and offered to assist in any way she could. She was concerned that she was not well enough to attend the whole of the symposium and annual general meeting last year though she did come to a great deal in spite of the fact that she was having chemotherapy and was not allowed to drive her car.

There were also many activities outside academia that engaged Elspeth. She was a keen singer and sang with both the Canberra Choral Society and the Oriana Chorale. She was a member of the committee of the Canberra Choral Society and undertook editing for the society and also was involved in programming. Elspeth was always full of ideas and willing to assist in any worthwhile activity. The sudden illness was a great shock to all who knew her. She was always so active and healthy. Indeed early last year not long before

the diagnosis she had gone to the Institute of Australian Geographers conference in Dunedin, New Zealand, and topped that up with a hike along the whole of the Milford Trail. She was energetic and seemed extremely fit.

Along with her academic colleagues many indigenous people have mourned her death and been glad to have had her presence in their midst. We give thanks for Elspeth's great contribution to Australian society.

**Fay Gale**



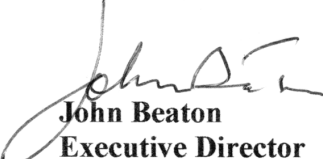





## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 2002.

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



**John Beaton**  
Executive Director



**Gavin Jones**  
Honorary Treasurer

## AUDIT REPORT

I have audited the financial positions of The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Incorporated as set out in the attached pages according to Australian Auditing Standards. I have obtained all information and explanations which to the best of my belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In my opinion the accompanying financial statements were properly drawn up so as to exhibit fairly the financial position of The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Incorporated, according to the information at my disposal and explanation given to me as shown by the books of the Academy at 30 June 2002 and the results of its operation for the period so ended.



Pauline Hore BEc CPA

13 July 2002

Phone: 02 6279 7608 (w)

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002**

<b>2000/2001</b>		<b>2001/2002</b>
<b>\$</b>	<b>REVENUES</b>	<b>\$</b>
7054	Symposium Registration Fees	8,845
278,441	DEST Grant	285,976
6,121	Project Administrative Support Fees	16,250
NIL	Project/Workshop venue Hire	710
75,214	Members Subscriptions	77,982
9,704	Interest	12,153
NIL	Royalties	1,190
6,858	Donations	1,096
16,000	UNESCO	NIL
NIL	GIO buy back of Membership Rights	100
4,293	Publications Sales	482
<b>403,685</b>	<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>404,784</b>
	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>	
1,005	Advertising and Promotion	1,560
1,200	Audit Fees	941
2,127	Bank Charges	1679
4,000	Depreciation of Office Equipment	4,128
NIL	Electricity	467
3,270	Fax/telephone	3,950
12	Filing Fee	NIL
4,835	Insurance	4,595
1,173	Maintenance/Office Equipment	1,483
3,173	Membership	3,789
976	Parking Permits	900
5,437	Postage	4,534
5,048	Printing and Stationery	2,721
20,406	Publications/Printing & Distribution	22,735
28,072	Rent and Cleaning of Premises	28,878
187,100	Salaries and Wages	214,705
594	Staff Development	NIL
495	Subscription and Newspapers	836
39,083	Superannuation	42,941
1,932	Office Expenses	1,280
1,767	Travel - Conference & Roundtable Expenses	993
8,607	Web Site and Computer Expenses	1,163
<b>320,312</b>	<b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>	<b>344,278</b>

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002**

<b>2000/2001</b>		<b>2001/2002</b>
	<b>RESEARCH EXPENSES</b>	
\$		\$
10,392	Symposium	17,750
9,728	Workshops	16,936
NIL	ABARE Outlook 2002 Rural Communities	2,454
NIL	Post-graduate Indigenous Summer School	1,360
<b>20,120</b>	<b>TOTAL RESEARCH EXPENSES</b>	<b>38,500</b>
	<b>MEETING EXPENSES</b>	
12,795	Executive Committee	15,000
622	International Committee	375
2,886	Workshop Committee	4,077
NIL	Finance Committee	1,572
NIL	Membership Committee	1,180
27,480	Annual General Meeting	22,495
443	National Academies Forum	NIL
<b>44,226</b>	<b>TOTAL MEETING EXPENSES</b>	<b>44,699</b>
	<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>	
4,101	ISSO	NIL
3,380	IFFSO	NIL
2,500	PSA	NIL
990	AASSREC membership	988
770	UNESCO AASSREC W/Shop 2001	479
NIL	UNESCO Social Science Network Fund	3,000
NIL	China Exchange	2,500
292	Netherlands Exchange	3,049
2,437	Vietnam Exchange	1,454
2,235	Other International Representation	594
<b>16,705</b>	<b>TOTAL INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>12,064</b>
<b>401,363</b>	<b><u>TOTAL EXPENSES</u></b>	<b>439,541</b>
<b>2,322</b>	<b><u>CURRENT YEAR DEFICIT</u></b>	<b>(34,757)</b>

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2002**

<b>2000/2001</b>		<b>2001/2002</b>
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
	<b>CASH ON HAND</b>	
\$		\$
12,266	Commonwealth Cheque Account	25,030
2,224	Staff Account	2,226
5,019	Foundation Account	5,023
50	Petty Cash	300
<b>19,559</b>	<b>TOTAL CASH ON HAND</b>	<b>32,579</b>
	<b>INVESTMENTS</b>	
143,482	Commonwealth Cash Management Account	87,290
79,252	GIO Term Deposit	84,483
36,620	CPS Credit Union Term Deposit	38,635
39,377	Citibank Term Deposit	NIL
<b>298,731</b>	<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>210,408</b>
	<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>	
9,608	Subscriptions Receivable	17,105
4,119	Interest receivable	3,076
494	Other Debtors	1,541
NIL	Prepayments	10,158
<b>14,221</b>	<b>TOTAL OTHER ASSETS</b>	<b>31,880</b>
<b>332,511</b>	<b><u>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</u></b>	<b>274,867</b>
	<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	
78,486	Office Equipment	80,219
(58,394)	Less Accumulated Depreciation	(62,522)
<b>20,092</b>	<b><u>TOTAL FIXED ASSETS</u></b>	<b>17,697</b>
<b>352,603</b>	<b><u>TOTAL ASSETS</u></b>	<b>292,564</b>

2000/2001			2001/2002
	<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
\$			\$
	<b>UNEXPENDED PROJECT GRANTS</b>		
58,407	Rural Project	2	9,504
NIL	Rethinking Wellbeing Project	3	20,928
12,753	Joborr Project		NIL
16,699	Post-graduate Project		NIL
31,701	Unemployment Project		NIL
NIL	UNESCO/RSPAS/NCDS Funds for PSSR Workshop		16,000
NIL	NISS funds for Custom Law Workshop		2,500
NIL	UNESCO funds for AASSREC 2003 Workshop		5,000
NIL	COMCARE funds for Occupational Stress Workshop		1,000
<b>119,560</b>	<b>TOTAL UNEXPENDED PROJECT GRANTS</b>		<b>54,932</b>
	<b>UNEXPENDED PROGRAM FUNDS</b>		
NIL	Research Committee Program Fund		6,461
NIL	UNESCO Social Science Network Fund		1,224
NIL	<b>TOTAL UNEXPENDED PROGRAM FUNDS</b>		<b>7,685</b>
	<b>OTHER LIABILITIES</b>		
4,733	Accrued Salaries and Wages		4,995
NIL	Provision for Annual Leave		16,327
NIL	Provision for Long Service Leave		7,500
NIL	GST owing on Accounts Receivable		1,507
NIL	Other Creditors		6,065
<b>4,733</b>	<b>TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES</b>		<b>36,394</b>
<b>124,293</b>	<b><u>TOTAL LIABILITIES</u></b>		<b>99,011</b>
<b>228,310</b>	<b><u>NET ASSETS</u></b>		<b>193,553</b>
	<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</b>		
225,988	Balance at Start of Year		228,310
2,322	Current Surplus/(Deficit)		(34,757)
<b>228,310</b>	<b><u>BALANCE AT END OF YEAR</u></b>		<b>193,553</b>

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002**

**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; and
- (b) Fixed Assets are included at cost.  
All fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful life using diminishing value method.

**Note 2. Rural Project.**

Opening Balance 1/7/01	\$58,407	
Grant Received	<u>\$68,447</u>	\$126,854
<b>Expenses</b>		
Case Study Research Expenses	80,999	
Travel Workshop 2	6,253	
Accommodation Workshop 2	2,643	
Catering Workshop 2	2,360	
Venue Hire Workshop 2	480	
Equipment Hire Workshop 2	232	
Project Coordinator's Fees	8,700	
Project Director's Fees	8,250	
Research Committee Meetings	1,000	
Administrative Support Fees	4,000	
Printing Case Studies	<u>2,434</u>	117,350
<b>Closing Balance as at 30/6/02</b>		<b>9,504</b>

**Note 3. Rethinking Wellbeing.**

Grant Received		35,766
<b>Expenses</b>		
Half Director's Fees	10,000	
Travel April Workshop	3,675	
Accommodation April Workshop	589	
Catering April Workshop	<u>574</u>	14,838
<b>Closing Balance as at 30/6/02</b>		<b>20,928</b>