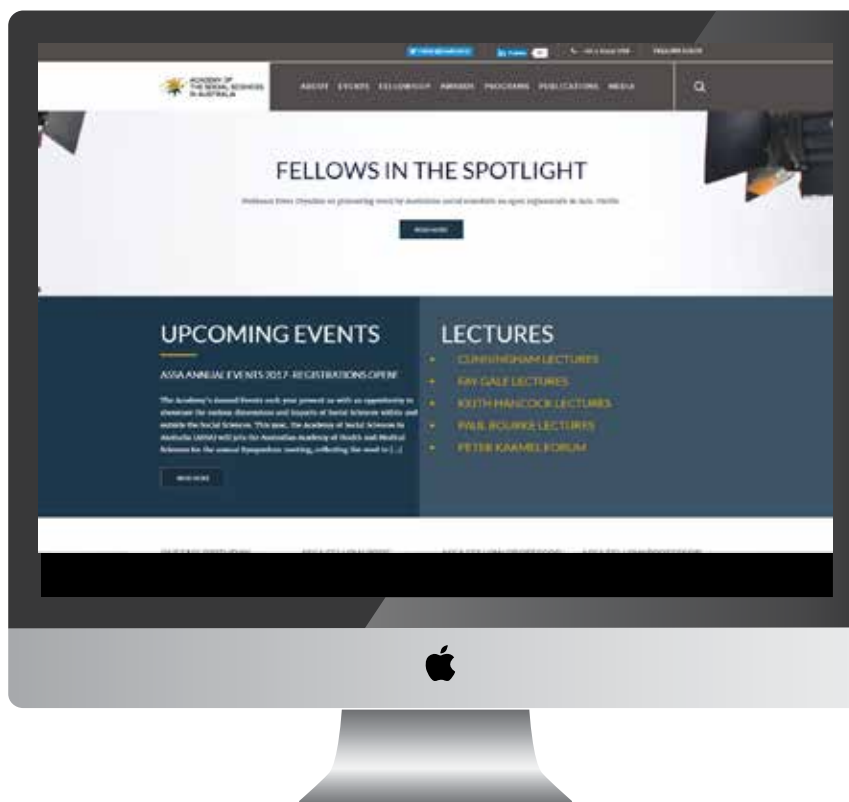


ANNUAL REPORT 2017



ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
IN AUSTRALIA



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About the Academy

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA) promotes excellence in the social sciences and in their contribution to public policy. It coordinates the promotion of research, teaching and advice in the social sciences, promotes national and international scholarly co-operation across disciplines and sectors, comments on national needs and priorities in the social sciences, and provides advice to government on issues of national importance.

Established in 1971, replacing its parent body the Social Science Research Council of Australia (founded in 1942), the Academy is an independent, interdisciplinary body of elected Fellows. Fellows are elected by their peers for their distinguished achievements and exceptional contributions made to the social sciences across eighteen disciplines.

The Academy is an autonomous, non-governmental organisation, devoted to the advancement of knowledge and research in the various social sciences.

The Academy is comprised of four Panels of Fellows, each comprising several disciplines:

- **Panel A:** Anthropology, Demography, Geography, Linguistics, Sociology, Management.
- **Panel B:** Accounting, Economics, Economic History, Marketing, Statistics.
- **Panel C:** History, Law, Philosophy, Political Science.
- **Panel D:** Education, Psychology, Social Medicine.



ACADEMY HEADQUARTERS
26 BALMAIN CRESCENT, ACTON ACT

Strategic Statement

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia is an independent, interdisciplinary body of leading social scientists recognised for their distinguished contributions to the nation.

VISION

To enhance the quality, relevance, and impact of social science research in Australia.

MISSION

To recognise and promote excellence in the social sciences through facilitating social science research and the awareness and uptake of social science knowledge.

STRATEGIES

Facilitating excellence in social sciences research

- Championing exceptional achievement in the social sciences.
- Fostering the development of early and mid-career social science researchers.
- Recognising outstanding social science scholars and practitioners and collaborations with contributors to national and international benefit.
- Collaborating with the other Australian and international learned academies.
- Enhancing social science research capacity.

Building awareness and uptake of social science knowledge

- Providing evidence-based advice on national policy issues by providing government with ready access to social science researchers.
- Facilitating and supporting innovative multi-disciplinary Academy programs.
- Engaging with business, industry, non-government organisations, and the community to encourage debate on public policy matters.
- Engaging publicly with issues of national importance.
- Disseminating ASSA's work nationally and internationally.
- Acting as an accessible source of social science knowledge and advocacy in Australia.

President's Report

The Learned Academies of Australia are a great national resource. They recognise the skills and achievements of the nation's top researchers, and seek to promote those talents for the public good. The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia is the vehicle for affirming and encouraging the understanding and advancement of our society - the way that Australians live - through excellence in social science.

This 2017 Annual Report for the Academy records our activities across the financial year and provides detail of the many activities undertaken by the Academy. These range across workshops, forums, public lectures, roundtables, school outreach and more. The activities are achieved through the honorary contributions of Academy Fellows, assisted by other colleagues, and backed by modest monetary resourcing. The modest monetary resourcing is detailed in the audited Financial Statements from page 114.

Thanks are accordingly due to the Fellows of the Academy, the Secretariat, and other partners for their dedication and contribution to the advancement of the purposes of the Academy.

As made clear in previous Annual Reports and in the 2016 Strategic Statement adopted by the Academy, the core of the Academy's purpose is the recognition, enhancement and communication of excellence in research and scholarship in the social sciences. We pursue this objective by peer recognition of outstanding researchers in the social sciences, bringing those researchers together to share ideas amongst themselves and with others, and through conducting new analyses using social science insight to improve our knowledge of major aspects of our economy, society, culture and environment.

In fulfilling these functions the Academy in 2017 has maintained its core commitment to recognition of excellence through an exhaustive process of election to Fellowship and has admitted 39 new members (page 64).

It is helpful to also point to the additional objectives pursued from this base, whereby the Academy has actively sought to pursue each of:



- Greater Fellowship diversity e.g. 46% of new Fellows elected were female.
- Focussed international engagement e.g. working with Sri Lanka to provide training for early career researchers.
- Active advocacy to help inform government policy and practice e.g. Research Infrastructure Framework inclusion of social science infrastructure.
- Cross-Disciplinary co-operation with other Learned Academies e.g. participation in Australian Council of Learned Academies's projects.
- New forms of communication e.g. providing a website search capacity of expertise for media and others.

One particular achievement was the launch of the Academy's volume *The Social Sciences Shape the Nation* in June 2017. The volume documents the immense contribution of social scientist to all dimensions of Australian life. More detail is given on page 36-37. Graphs are also provided on page 38-39 which detail the placement of persons with a social science background in the Australian Public Service, ASX 200 companies and world leadership positions.

Attention is also due to the social science contributions to the Securing Australia's Future Program, a synthesis of which is contained in the ACOLA volume by Simon Torok and Paul Holper, *Securing Australia's Future: harnessing interdisciplinary research for innovation and prosperity*. For the social science managed projects in this program, a series of engagements ranging from the Monash Business School through to the Royal Society of NSW were held to foster informed public discussion. For one report in this series, Australia's Comparative Advantage, the Academy

arranged a launch by ANU Professor John Hewson and the Chief Scientist Dr Alan Finkel to accompany the 2016 ASSA annual meetings in Canberra.

Fellowship

In 2016, the Academy welcomed 39 new Fellows, of which 18 (46%) are female. This record number of successful candidates is a testament to the scholarly quality of social scientists being put forward for nomination.

Also in 2016, the Academy recognized four Fellows who have achieved 40 years or more of Fellowship - Emeritus Professor Colin Hughes, Emeritus Professor Joe Isaac AO, Emeritus Professor Francis Jarrett, and Professor Stephen Turnovsky.

We congratulate both the new and long-standing Fellows for their achievement.

In Memoriam

The passing of ASSA Fellows always saddens us. In the 2016/17 financial year we lost Emeritus Professor Gillian Bottomley, Emeritus Professor Colin Hughes, Emeritus Professor Francis Jarrett, Emeritus Professor Joel Kahn, Emeritus Professor Godfrey Linge, and Emerita Professor Jillian Roe AO. Obituaries for these Fellows are included in

this report (page 105). The Academy extends its condolences to their families, colleagues and friends. We will miss them.

Vale.

Donations

Donations from Fellows and others are one of the important ways that ASSA seeks to fund its mission and provides us with a level of flexibility to fund innovative solutions for achieving our aims. We thank those who have made donations to the Academy this year for their generosity: Emeritus Professor Jock Anderson, Emeritus Professor Keith Hancock, Professor Kevin Hewison, Emeritus Professor Joe Isaac AO, Professor Henry Jackson, Professor Robert Lingard, and Professor Staniforth Ricketson.

The Report that follows provides further major developments from the 2017 year including a number of operational reports provided in the Highlights Chapter (page 11).

Professor Glenn Withers AO
Academy President

Past Presidents

1943–1952 Kenneth Stewart Cunningham

1952–1953 Sir Douglas Copland

1953–1958 Sir Leslie Galfreid Melville

1958–1962 Sydney James Butlin

1962–1964 Wilfred David Borrie

1964–1966 William Matthew O'Neil

1966–1969 Percy Herbert Partridge

1969–1972 Richard Ivan Downing

1972–1975 Geoffrey Sawyer

1975–1978 Fred Henry George Gruen

1978–1981 Alan George Lewers Shaw

1981–1984 Keith Jackson Hancock

1984–1987 Joseph Ezra Isaac

1987–1990 Peter Henry Karmel

1990–1993 Peter Winston Sheehan

1993–1997 Paul Francis Bourke

1997–2000 Gwendoline Fay Gale

2000–2003 Leon Mann

2003–2006 Sue Richardson

2006–2009 Stuart Forbes Macintyre

2009–2012 Barry McGaw

2012–2015 Deborah Terry

2015–2018 Glenn Withers

Executive Director's Report

In November 2016, ASSA hosted its Symposium at Canberra's Old Parliament House, a significant departure from our familiar Annual Events at the Shine Dome and University House, ANU. In the last Annual Report I wrote that this change might inspire perhaps even a more ambitious change of venue to another State. That has come to pass, occasioned by a partnership with Australian Academy of Health and Medical Sciences (AAHMS). Populated by clinician/researchers and led by foundation President Ian Frazer AAHMS boasts multiple disciplines and a significant membership that numbers several ASSA Fellows. Discussions between ASSA President Glenn Withers and Ian Frazer evolved to the developing of a joint symposium to be held in October 2017 in Adelaide. While this is not ASSA's first joint-Academy symposium, it will be the first time our annual events are held interstate. The health of the nation is arguably as important as any public-scale undertaking, and the social science component which identifies the underlying causes of ill-health is as important as finding ways to fund and deploy national health policies. This joint symposium will bring together new colleagues and contribute, we hope, to new and effective ways to address population health issues.

ASSA's Membership Committee has recently put forward forty-six nominations to the 2017 General Ballot election, a final number reduced from the record 72 nominations received this year. The number who are ultimately elected from the final ballot will have gone through five levels of scrutiny, and their breadth which includes non-Go8 universities and a makeup of 50% female candidates is a result that honours a well-considered process.

ASSA continues to support the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils and through the generosity of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences's Institute of Population and Labor Economics its successful 22nd Biennial Conference was held in April in Beijing. Early career scholar Dr Julia Talbot-Jones represented Australia to the fourteen nation consortium with her paper: Addressing Water Insecurity in Asia-Pacific.



Perhaps the highlight of our year has been the publication and launch of The Social Sciences Shape the Nation, a sampling of what social scientists achieve in support of people and the national interest. The volume has received gratifying reviews and my Secretariat colleagues and I warmly thank the Fellows who responded to our call with fine examples of why it is that social science matters. We hope to follow up with additional examples chronicled in various forms and media.

Also in this year, Academy President Withers and I along with representatives of the other three Australian Learned Academies, took part in the sesquicentennial celebrations and conference of the Royal Society of New Zealand. President Withers contributed to a session entitled "Blurring the Boundaries" where challenges for academies in promoting and effecting multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral collaborations were considered. I contributed to "Collaborating with Developing Nations", a panel that addressed the challenges and opportunities in bridging differing approaches to research and collaboration into often quite different political environments.

I gratefully thank my ASSA Secretariat colleagues for their many and varied efforts.

Dr John Beaton
Executive Director

The Secretariat

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr John Beaton
(BA, MA UCLA, PhD ANU)



DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Mr Murray Radcliffe
(BSc)



MANAGER, PUBLIC FORUMS & COMMUNICATION

Ms Sunita Kumar
(BA, MBA)



MANAGER, GOVERNANCE

Ms Liz West
(BA, MBA)



MANAGER, FELLOWSHIP

Ms Michelle Bruce
(BA)



MANAGER, FINANCE

Ms Jennifer Fernance
(BA)



MANAGER, HUMAN RESOURCES & PAYROLL

Ms Rosemary Hurley



MANAGER, MEDIA

Ms Julia Talbot-Jones
(BSc, MA, PhD ANU)



COPY EDITOR

Ms Freya Job
(MA)



Committee Officers

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Professor Glenn Withers AO

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr John Beaton

TREASURER

Professor Sid Gray

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIR

Professor Glenn Withers



IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Professor Deborah Terry



TREASURER

Professor Sid Gray



INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

Professor James Fox

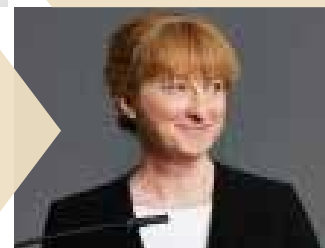
CHAIR, PUBLIC FORUMS & COMMUNICATION

Professor Peter Spearritt



CHAIR, POLICY & ADVOCACY

Professor Diane Gibson



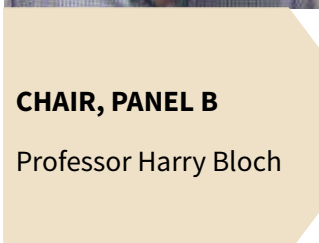
CHAIR, WORKSHOPS

Professor Michael Innes



CHAIR, PANEL A

Professor Sharyn Roach Anleu



CHAIR, PANEL B

Professor Harry Bloch



CHAIR, PANEL C

Professor James Walter



CHAIR, PANEL D

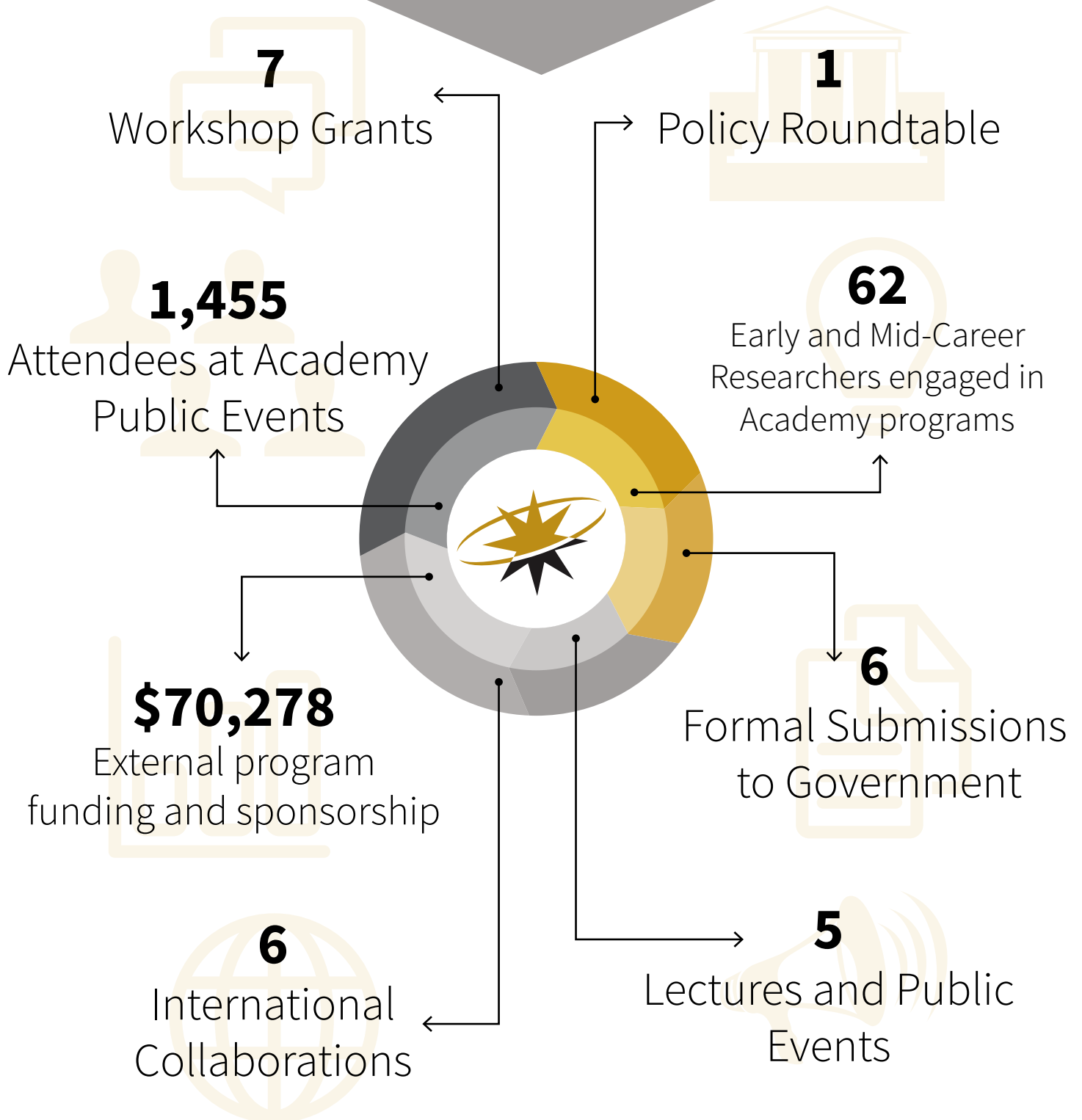
Professor Ottmar Lipp



2016/17 HIGHLIGHTS

Annual Report 2017

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PUBLIC FORUMS & COMMUNICATION

The **Public Forums and Communication Program** aims to raise awareness of the social sciences within the community, among policy-makers and opinion leaders, and to highlight the relevance of the social sciences for public policy. It does so by organising several events during the year and managing the Academy's media activities:

The Academy's Public Lectures

- The Paul Bourke Lecture was presented by Associate Professor Muireann Irish, School of Psychology and Brain and Mind Centre at the University of Sydney, on the theme *The time-traveling brain* - how we remember the past and imagine the future. Associate Professor Irish was the winner of the Paul Bourke Award in 2016. The lecture was held on 16 May 2017 at The University of Sydney. Over 300 people attended.
- The 2016 Fay Gale Lecture was presented by Professor Sharon Pickering FASSA on 09 August 2016 at the State Library of Victoria and on 18 August 2016 at the University of Adelaide on the theme *Invisible and Dying: Women Crossing Borders in South East Asia*. Both the presentations were well attended (75 and 180 people respectively).
- The Peter Karmel Forum in Public Policy was presented on 19 April 2017 at the National Gallery of Australia, Canberra on the theme *Can Good Policy Rescue Politics?*. The panel members included Professor Glenn Withers AO FASSA, Professor Meredith Edwards AM FASSA, Dr John Hewson AM, and Ms Katherine Murphy. 145 people attended.

Video recording of Academy's lecture presentations are available on the Academy website.

Annual Events

The Academy's annual events - the Annual Symposium and the Cunningham Lecture are held annually in November. Details of the 2016 Annual Symposium, on the theme *Social Sciences: Understanding Policy Impacts* can be found on page 14-15.

State-Based Fellows Initiative

The Academy provides support to each state to organise local events to engage local Fellows. Each

state also has an elected Convenors or Co-convenors to coordinate these events.

South Australia

10 Aug 2016: Emeritus Professor Norman Feather AM: *Tall poppies, deservingness and schadenfreude*.

12 Oct 2016: Professor Fran Baum: *Policy research on the social determinants of health equity*.

22 Mar 2017 : Professor Mike Young: *Guidelines for Transformational Policy Reform*.

10 May 2017 : Professor Sharyn Roach-Anleu: *The Judicial Research Project*.

Victoria

22 Sep 2016: Fellows meet with Academy President

22 Nov 2016: Dr Jessica Gerard (Panel A Commendations Winner 2015) presentation.

10 May 2017 - The Isaac Symposium - in honour of Professor Emeritus Joe Isaac AO, FASSA

Western Australia

05 Oct 2016: Fellows meet with Academy President

Queensland

07 Sep 2016: Building Australia's Future: Creating Comparative Advantage roadshow with Professor Glenn Withers, the Royal Society of Queensland and ATSE.

New South Wales

28 Sep 2016: Building Australia's Future: Creating Comparative Advantage roadshow Public Lecture by Professor Glenn Withers with Royal Society of NSW, Sydney and UTS Business School .

Media Activities

The Academy is active on social media - engaging in debate principally through Twitter, LinkedIn, and YouTube. At the time of reporting the Academy had the following level of engagement on these platforms:



@AcadSocSci

- 336 Followers



Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia

- 98 Followers



ACDSOCSCIAUS

- 42 videos



📷 Professor Glenn Withers AO, Professor Meredith Edwards AM, Dr John Hewson AM, and Ms Katharine Murphy speak at the 2017 Peter Karmel Forum at the National Gallery of Australia.

SYMPOSIUM 2016

Social Sciences: Understanding Policy Impacts

The 2016 ASSA Annual Symposium, held in Canberra on 8 November, explored how the social sciences are responding to the need to demonstrate their relevance and influence beyond the university sector.

It is well known that social science knowledge about behavior and institutions continues to underpin many of the notable advances in economic growth, technological innovation, healthcare, education, good governance and the quality of life. Just as important, but more controversial, are the insights that help us understand why public policy sometimes fails to achieve its goals and improve social outcomes.

Much of this knowledge is either taken for granted or, increasingly, reduced to metrics about the impact of research that typically overlook the complexities of knowledge communication and the influence of ideas.

The major objective was to discuss the value actually contributed by the social sciences in Australia, and then to explore various ways of demonstrating these impacts. This debate about the relevance and impact of research has been heavily influenced by overseas initiatives. The most notable is the UK where the impact agenda now accounts for 20 percent of the Research Excellence Framework. Given that key features of the UK model are being actively considered in Australia and in some European countries, it was timely to hear a keynote presentation from our international guest, Professor James Wilsdon (University of Sheffield), on the topic “Cultures of counting: Where next for impact, indicators and interdisciplinary social science?” Professor Wilsdon is also chair of the UK Campaign for Social Science which communicates key messages about the public value of the social sciences, and their contribution to economic growth and evidence-informed policy.

Themes raised include:

1. Need for visibility of an output and to have a plausible link between policy outcomes and action.
2. Initiating timely programs/initiatives/policy recommendations targeted at a specific behavioural problem.
3. Need to create demand in order to have research adopted into policy, create constituencies to make research relatable and understandable.
4. The Academy needs to be proactive while retaining Emphasize the Academy's independence and value system
5. Engage with other Academies to ensure multiple world views
6. Increase workshop funding and cross-Academy work.

Panel speakers included Dr David Gruen (Deputy Secretary, Department of Prime Minister & Cabinet), Ms Serena Wilson PSM (Deputy Secretary, Department of Social Services), Professor John Daley (CEO, Grattan Institute), Professor Stephanie Fahey (Ernst & Young), Associate Professor Claire Donovan (Brunel University UK), and Mr Misha Ketchell (Managing Editor, The Conversation).

With leading social science researchers, senior government officials and industry experts participating, discussions were able to identify a wide range of contributions and benefits made by the social sciences, and consider how these benefits can best be communicated to various audiences.

Chairs of panels played a vital role, most notably in the final session in which Lisa Paul AO PSM interviewed the chairs of the six break-out groups and also handled the wrap-up general discussion with the audience.

One significant departure from the usual arrangements for the Annual Symposia was that on this occasion we relocate the event from the Shine Dome to the Old Parliament House. This change enabled six large groups to engage in parallel discussions during the same session. The innovative use of break-out sessions allowed all attendees to be involved in a facilitated discussion of how research

impact could be identified and enhanced, in various areas such as education, health, employment, urban development, and so on. These group discussions were chaired by the following: Professor Janeen Baxter (University of Queensland), Professor Ottmar Lipp (Curtin University), Professor Harry Bloch (Curtin University), Professor James Walter (Monash University), Professor Diane Gibson (University of Canberra), and Professor Peter Spearritt (University of Queensland).

The convenor of the Symposium, Professor Brian Head, the chair of the Public Forums committee, Professor Peter Spearritt, and the President of the Academy, Professor Glenn Withers, sincerely thank all the panelists and participants for their energetic discussion and their commitment to engaging across the sectors of government, industry, community and academia. The Symposium demonstrated the value of bringing together social science researchers with other key players from government and civil society in exploring complex social issues.

The Symposium program, video recording, and the background papers can be found at <http://www.assa.edu.au/event/symposium-2016/>



📷 Convenor Professor Brian Head gives the opening address at the 2016 Symposium, Old Parliament House.

CUNNINGHAM LECTURE

“Will you still need me, will you still...”

Presenter: The Hon Dr Kay Patterson AO

When Paul McCartney penned his famous song “Will you still need me...” in 1966, at the age of sixteen, the oldest of Australia’s baby-boomers were turning twenty. Despite Paul contemplating turning 64 these boomers were on the cusp of adulthood and the inevitability of turning 64 was most probably the furthest thing from their minds and for most of them would have seemed an impossibility.

The movement of the bulge of boomers through the years, often referred to as “the pig in the python” provided fertile ground to be tilled by social science researchers.

How is this cohort of ageing boomers doing now - what are they doing, how healthy are they, where are they living, how are they fairing; how do they compare with the war babies and boomers in other countries; and what of their future. This was the theme for the 2016 Cunningham Lecture presented by The Hon Dr Kay Patterson AO.

Background in Ageing

It was in the late 1970s and early 1980s, whilst teaching health science students that Dr Patterson became interested in the study of gerontology. Being also acutely aware and increasingly unsettled by the fact that the baby-boomers were reaching the peak of their adult lives, and that policies were not in place to deal with the impending increase in the number of older people that would occur in the ensuing 40 or so years.

This concern led Dr Patterson to pursue an interest in gerontology, to co-develop the first gerontology post-graduate diploma in Victoria, and to introduce courses in gerontology and life cycle development into the undergraduate health science programs. There was a degree of resistance to this from various quarters. These battles to promote issues affecting older Australians would prove to be on-going when she entered the political arena, particularly in the Senate. Dr Patterson described in her lecture the

battles and struggles from 1990s until 2004 when the Age discrimination Act was finally enacted.

Recognising that social science is a powerful set of disciplines, which is able to fill the gaps in our knowledge about ageing and able to inform and guide public policy and drive change, Dr Patterson raised the question for social scientists to consider - what can we do better to achieve much needed outcomes and timely change for the ageing cohort of baby-boomers?

Dr Patterson also compared what social scientists were saying about ageing generations from the 50s and how the cohort of ageing boomers are doing now? How can we do better at ensuring evidence-based outcomes?

She noted that the various books and reports all point to similar findings: the on-going issues regarding the inadequacy of the age pension and recommended abolition of its harsh means test, link between old age, retirement and poverty, and the particular vulnerability of older women, who were more likely to be in poverty and living alone in their old age. Reports in the 1950s and 1960s that considered Australia's early retirement system "wasteful, costly and demoralising", recommending that those, fit and willing to work should be encouraged to do so. Ironically, she observed that it is still the message of Susan Ryan's *Willing to Work Report* launched in May 2016, 60 years on!

Who is responsible for the repetitive nature of the recommendations and the length of time that passed before we saw any major social policy action, or is it all of us?

Throwing a challenge to social scientists, Dr Patterson asked "Are we outcome driven? Do we take our research and sell it to government and relevant stakeholders? Do we make an effort to insert ourselves into other courses and disciplines that affect older people such as urban development, financial planning, etc.? Do we make appropriate connections, outside social science circles, to fuel debate in our research, to gather interest and excite the curiosity of others?

Baby-Boomers

Dr Patterson then went on to speak about the uniqueness of the old baby-boomers who were shaped by their particular life experiences, values, expectations, opportunities and social, economic and cultural conditions. And that these differences must be factored into policy responses to issues of ageing in our present time.

The rise in life expectancies means that baby-boomers are likely to live at least an additional 25 years as compared to previous generations, and therefore rather than only highlighting the fiscal impacts of this ageing cohort on our economy, public health and welfare systems and younger generations, it was also important to recognise that people are working longer than before, and compared to the previous generation, older boomers are also likely to live many more years free of disability.

Therefore, instead of complaining about unsustainable burdens, we must be thinking about how we can assist older workers who are in good health and willing to work, to do just that, and to reskill if necessary. It is crucial that governments and employers reimagine retirement, workplaces and work practices such as flexible work options,



📷 Dr Kay Patterson AO presenting the 2016 Cunningham Lecture in the Senate Chamber of Old Parliament House.

mobile places of work, and opportunities for reverse mentoring.

Talking about the culturally diverse generation with higher levels of education than the baby-boomers are, Dr Patterson spoke of the implications this will have on the kinds of services older people will require, including culturally appropriate aged care services and health support, language services, and policies appreciative of traditional networks, culture and concepts of family and community. Support will also be required for the cohort continuing to engage in lifelong learning and education, often at the tertiary level. We need to be thinking about how we can support older people to engage in on-going learning, apprenticeships, personal and professional development, as well as identifying early opportunities for reskilling linked to employment.

Other characteristics of the cohort, that of rising rates of female participation in both tertiary education and employment, led to the advent of the two income households. Higher rates of marital divorce and separation with the introduction of no-fault divorce in 1975, which means that older baby-boomers will be less able to call on their family and friends to care for them compared with the previous generation. Higher levels of home ownership and growing wealth yet noting that wealth among the baby-boomers is not evenly distributed, and home ownership is a major determinant of social-economic wellbeing. Baby-boomers who are renting are more vulnerable to disadvantage.

Intergenerational differences must be taken into account and the relationship between generations in our policy approaches and actions must be considered. For example, despite rising levels of education among the boomer cohort, it is the younger generations that are the most highly educated. However, baby-boomers who went to university from 1974 to the late 1980s would have benefited from the Whitlam government's policy of free tertiary education whereas, with the introduction of HECs in 1989, young students at university now experience one of the highest tertiary education tuition fees among OECD countries with 4 out of 5 bachelors, masters and doctoral students taking out a student loan, often also benefiting from a public subsidy.

There is a rising trend of an increasing proportion of young Australians living with their parents until

their mid-20s, many of these late leavers, are also "boomerang kids", returning to the family home when circumstances change, such as to save money for their first home.

As well as these pressures on baby-boomer parents, there is an increased pressure to transfer wealth to the next generation, and sadly we are seeing this lead to increased elder abuse, in particular financial abuse.

Similar challenges, then and now

We need to recognise the on-going nature of some ageing issues but also the different circumstances and experiences of the baby-boom generation, and the unique policy implications they highlight. However the same challenges still apply:

- How can we be more effective in advancing public policy for the ageing baby-boom generation?
- Are we proactive in making connections?
- Are we making known this knowledge we have about older Australians, then and now, and its implications for policy?
- How do we influence politicians, statutory office holders, community leaders, stakeholders and other movers and shakers?
- How do we drive translation and implementation of social science research?

While it may be the case that the media are more interested in the results of medical and health research than they are in the findings of the social science community, it should not stop social scientists from broadcasting research which has the potential to lead to better social, economic and personal outcomes, nor should it stop them from developing contacts in the media and getting the good news out. It could potentially reach a small number of highly influential people with power to legislate and to allocate resources to your issue.

Dr Patterson cited the example of MASH actor and science advocate Alan Alda's address to the National Press Club, where he spoke about the Alan Alda Centre for Communicating Science in New York which provides training and credited courses on communication for science graduates to

build capability. The Australian National University partnered with the Centre earlier this year. This could be something for us to consider in Australia, not only for medical and bio-medical sciences but also social science, as a way of enabling more effective communication with the public, media, policymakers and others outside the disciplines. What we need is an AAA, an Australian Alan Alda Social Sciences Communication Centre!!

Social scientists also need to engage with local members, Senators, backbenchers and influencers who have a particular interest in social policy and social science research and can be developed into informed and enlightened contacts.

Where I Stand

Speaking of her current role of Age Discrimination Commissioner, as a culmination of her education, teaching, political and ministerial experience. Dr Patterson hopes now to expand on the work of her predecessor, Susan Ryan, in progressing implementation of the Willing to Work Report on employment discrimination against older Australians and Australians with a disability. She also intends to contribute to and influence the adoption of the recommendations of the Elder Abuse Report commissioned by the Attorney-General and being undertaken by the Australian Law Reform Commission. Dr Patterson also wants to work towards promoting positive attitudes towards older Australians, calling out age discrimination when it rears its ugly head, and pursuing issues of homelessness especially as they affect the fastest emerging group of homeless people - older Australian women.

This lecture was hoped to be a call to action for all, and that just as there have been missed opportunities to respond to the findings of research from the 50s to the 80s, that we do not commit the same errors. If we fail to drive the implementation of social science research the invited speaker at the 2076 Cunningham Lecture will have every right to condemn our hypocrisy and inertia.

A video recording of this Lecture can be found at <http://www.assa.edu.au/event/cunningham-lecture-2016/>

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The **International Program** is the Academy's forum for connecting social science expertise in Australia with ideas, organisations and individuals in our region and globally. By recognising and supporting potential achievement, the program nurtures social science development in Australia. The program also allows distinguished social scientists in Australia to support the development and expansion of their discipline by engaging early career researchers.

Joint Action: Australia and China

This grants program is jointly funded and organised by the Academy and the Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences (CASS), providing funding for two or more social scientists working on a single topic of research, from Australia and China. Each awarded grant provides a funding grant from each country for a one-year project.

Outcomes and other observations from the research project are publicly available on the Academy's website.

Participants from Australia and China work on a single project which focus on social science topics that are important to the community in Australia as well as the overseas country. Proposals should encourage the participation of at least one early career researcher.

The strong relationship between ASSA and CASS was extended with four new grants being provided for collaborative research projects for 2017. A summary of each of these projects is provided on subsequent pages.

The Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC)

AASSREC held its 22nd Biennial Conference entitled Sustaining a Green and Equitable Future in Asia-Pacific on 20-22 April 2017. The Institute of Demography and Labor Economics at CASS hosted the conference and sought to address the inescapable question: is it possible to increase national wealth and eliminate poverty while simultaneously reducing our negative impact on our finite natural resources? The debates fostered detailed discussions about emerging solutions from both a social and technological viewpoint.

Australia-China Joint Action Program

Exploring Potential Labour Supply for Economic Structural Adjustment

**Associate Professor Weibo Qu, Institute of
Population and Labour Economics, CASS
Professor Ingrid Nielsen, Deakin Business School**

China is at a critical stage in the demographic and economic transition. The transition from a factor-driven economic growth model to an efficiency-driven one has not been completed yet, therefore exerting efforts to explore potential labour resources for the structural transformation is a pragmatic initiative at the current stage of its development. Acknowledging the constraints placed on the current economy, we need to identify critical workforce groups and the focus of the policy in order to increase labour supply effectively.

Compared to migrants, the labour force participation and employment rates are significantly lower for local urban residents, and thus there is more room to increase labour supply among this group. In terms of the difficulties of changes in demographic characteristics and public policies, however, turning the potential labour supply of local urban residents into actual labour supply faces a greater challenge. While the potential labour supply of migrants is relatively limited, it does not mean that there is no room for improvement, as the barriers to policy adjustments are relatively small for this group.

Urban residents could become the main source of potential labour supply if the following key challenges are addressed.

- First, encourage “4050” personnel (refers to women above the age of 40 and men above the age of 50) to participate in the labour market through reforming the retirement system.
- Second, stabilize and increase urban youth employment rate.

- Third, help those who have employment difficulties and turn them into labour resources.
- Fourth, encourage and motivate the elderly who are willing to work to return to the labour market.

On the other hand, through accelerating the reform of China’s household registration (hukou) system, adjusting the policy of urban development, and improving the equalization of basic public services, the potential of labour supply of migrants could still be explored further. Specifically, we propose the following five initiatives: Firstly, encourage migrants to become long-term residents by comprehensively deepening the reform of the household registration system reform. Secondly, improve vocational training and provide employment protection for migrant youth. Thirdly, improve community services to help female migrants of childbearing age to return to the labour market. Fourthly, provide access to the urban employment assistance program for aged rural migrants. Fifthly, improve the urbanization strategy to allow free movement of migrants across the nation.

Internationalising Tertiary Education and Urban Transformation: a case study of the Danshu Lake Higher Education Town in Suzhou, China

**Dr. Hyungmin Kim, RMIT University &
Dr Yeqiang Wang, CASS**

Knowledge generation is regarded as a core driver for urban growth where universities play a fundamental role. The roles of universities are extensive including providing higher education services, creating new knowledge, and encouraging production activities via linkages with industry.

In addition, the presence of universities leads to demographic changes in the city because they have students, mostly young, and academic and professional staff members, mostly highly qualified.

International students and staff members are sources for urban transformation in a rapidly globalising era. One of the policy responses is to establish university towns as a strategy for urban development. Among them, the Dushu Lake Higher Education Town (DHET), located in the Suzhou Industrial Park on a land area of 25km², has been a focus of national and local governments in China. Since the establishment of the DHET in 2002, it has grown spectacularly in size.

The number of universities reached 28 in 2013 including non-conventional Chinese universities such as Xian Jiaotong Liverpool University, Monash University in collaboration with China's Southeast University and School of Knowledge Economy and Management that targets both Chinese and international students by providing international standard education services in English. In addition, there are an increasing number of firms in research and development (R&D) associated with universities and supported by government incentives.

The establishment of the DHET is government-led as the government made a land use plan and strategies for agglomeration of universities, offered incentives

to universities and R&D enterprises, and provided public facilities and services such as libraries, sport centres and dormitories.

Despite large scale investment in the university town, there have been scant academic efforts on the evaluation of this initiative. This research focussed primarily on foreign nationals in the Dushu Lake Higher Education Town (DHET) in Suzhou, China as a case study. This case study area has been in operation for more than ten years. This research examined the growth of foreign national population in conjunction with the development of the DHET.

This project aimed to investigate how the university town has led to urban transformation that is related with growth in the education industry, globalisation, linkages with industrial sectors and inflows of a wide array of new comers including international students.

The new establishment of universities and R&D enterprises makes a direct impact on the space due to the presence of buildings, staff, and students. While this direct impact is likely limited to the small geographical area, distinctive demographic, socio-economic characteristics in the university town will create further city-wide impacts. This research explored these city-wide impacts that could be strengthened by residential location choice, social interactions, recreational activities and cultural activities of international students.

To progress this research project, a site visit to Suzhou was made in November, 2016. During this site visit, the investigator visited the DHET in order to:

1. Conduct survey questionnaires with international students
2. Conduct interviews with a government official in the DHET
3. Conduct a field trip in the DHET
4. Collect detailed information about the DHET

This research has finished survey questionnaires with more than 150 international students in the DHET after an ethics approval. It analysed the result from the survey questionnaire. During the site visit, the investigator conducted an interview with the government official working for the management of

the DHET, gaining in-depth understandings of shared infrastructure for universities, students and staff members. Also, the investigator built connections with key universities in the DHET. The field trip provided detailed statistics of student enrolments in each university.

To broaden an overall understanding of university towns in China, preliminary study tours were made to Shanghai and Beijing visiting a place where a group of universities are concentrated: Songjiang (Shanghai), Zhongguancun (Beijing) and Wudakou (Beijing).

Prior to these visits, there was a meeting in Melbourne with the partners from CASS. This meeting facilitated academic discussions on university towns and further collaboration with CASS.

Research findings to date reveal that there is a growing volume of joint programs in China. Top origin countries of joint programs were the U.K. (22.6%), the U.S.A (20.2%). Australia (14.2%) and Russia (10.7%), while there was a limited number of joint institutions (universities). Most joint programs were created in coastal regions where large Chinese

cities were located or neighbouring regions to the Russian border for Russia-joint programs, such as Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning provinces.



📷 Dushu Lake Higher Education Town Library at night, Suzhou, China. Photo credit: GEM Group.

Establishing Trust in the Face of Dual Risks of Food Safety and New Technology

**Dr. Hyungmin Kim, RMIT University &
Dr Yeqiang Wang, CASS**

With the grant from Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and CASS in China, we have successfully completed the project, and achieved multiple outcomes.

First, our relationship with researchers at CASS has been strengthened, and collaboration in research has been extended to the future. We have hosted Dr. Junxiu Wang from CASS and discussed about our current research and potential future collaboration. Through this, Dr. Wang has also introduced researchers from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who will visit CSIRO to explore collaboration opportunities this month as a result.

Second, we have conducted an online survey of 489 consumers in Brisbane, Melbourne, and Sydney to investigate consumer's perception of and attitude towards food safety and the role of traceability in ensuring food safety.

Third, two papers based on the survey results have been prepared and approved internally by CSIRO for submission to peer-reviewed journals. The following outlines the two papers.

Establishing trust in food safety: Is traceability a solution in Australian consumers' eyes?

Consumers have become increasingly concerned about food safety due to numerous food scandals and incidents over the past two decades. Consequently, they demand to be informed of the processes involved along the food supply chain. Employing a traceability system, tracing food from "farm to fork", has been embraced by the food industries and governments as an important tool to restore and increase consumers' confidence in food safety. However, there is limited research, especially in Australia, examining consumers' perceptions of, and confidence in, the food traceability system to fulfil the role of ensuring food safety. To bridge the knowledge gap, we conducted an online survey

of 489 consumers from three major Australian cities. Participants reported a greater need for food product related information, but had very limited understanding of what the traceability system was about. They also displayed lower level of confidence in, and willingness to pay for, the food traceability system. Although participants had a great desire to know how their food was produced and handled, it was their understanding of, and confidence in, food traceability systems that strongly predicted their willingness to pay for having their food traced. Participants also indicated that, in comparison to locally produced food products, it was more important to have imported food products traced.

However, paradoxically, the information provided by the traceability system of imported food products was less trusted. The results highlight that, in order to use the food traceability system to gain consumer trust in food safety and quality, it is critical to inform consumers how the system works and to build their confidence in the system.

Australian consumers' preferences for food attributes: A latent profile analysis

An in-depth understanding of consumer preferences can provide food producers and processors with a competitive advantage and better meet consumers' needs. Consumers' preferences for food attributes have been extensively examined, however, researchers have largely focused on specific aspects of food attributes with particular food products. It is less clear how consumers evaluate the relative importance of a range of food attributes in general.

Applying the commonly adopted classification of food attributes into intrinsic or endogenous attributes (i.e., safety, quality, freshness, and taste) and extrinsic or exogenous attributes (i.e., healthiness, country of origin, GM-free, and organic), we investigated the relative importance of these attributes for consumers. Furthermore, we explored the heterogeneity of preferences for food attributes to identify and examine distinct subgroups of consumers who may differ in valuing various food attributes.

An online survey of 489 city dwellers in Australia revealed that the endogenous attributes were regarded as the most important in an order of safety, quality and freshness, and taste. The exogenous attributes were rated less important and, especially so for GM-free and organic.

Using latent profile analysis, we identified five profiles with distinctive preferences for food attributes: Not-fussy (13.7% of participants), Quality First (28.4%), Keep it Simple (25.4%), Choosy (19.8%), and Balanced Choice (12.7%). The results suggest that consumers value the importance of various food attributes in a hierarchical order, and there is significant heterogeneity in consumers' food preference patterns. The implications of these findings are discussed in the context of food policy and agribusiness decision-making.



📷 Street market and deli. Photo credit: Life of Pix.

Integrating Industrial and Eco-cities: a comparative analysis of the planning and development of industrial parks and new cities in Beijing and Sydney

Dr Donna Houston, Macquarie University
Dr Jiajun Liu, CASS

The research investigated the impacts and challenges of post-industrial transformation in Beijing and Sydney, and its integration with eco-city principles. Based on the principle of living within the means of the environment, an eco-city is healthy, sustainable urban development with goals including pollution reduction, incorporating the environment into the city, and stimulating economic growth. This study focused on a comparative analysis of the relationship between the development of industrial parks and new city development in Sydney and Beijing. The project utilized a mixed-method approach that combined an audit of environmental planning processes in industrial parks, a discussion of selected case studies, and explored the extent to which new forms of industrial development are integrated with eco-city principles. An emergent theme arising from the project was the significance of green infrastructure in planning the eco-city.

Dr Liu and Dr Houston communicated via email throughout the first half of 2016 about the data collection for the project. Dr Liu travelled to Macquarie University in November 2016 and participated in a range of research activities related to the project. During Dr Liu's visit, a field study of Sydney sites was undertaken and Dr Liu presented his research in a seminar to the Department of Geography and Planning. Dr Houston and Dr Liu conducted several meetings during the week to discuss the project and the research outputs disseminating from the project. Because Dr Houston and Dr Liu work in quite different planning contexts and apply different methodological approaches to the problem of eco-cities, the field tour with Dr Wiktor Glad (Linköping University) and the joint workshop with Masters of Environmental

Planning students working on eco-city projects in Sydney and Beijing (the students were international students from China) was especially valuable. These activities provided additional hands-on opportunities to clarify differences in the approach and in the planning contexts of Sydney and Beijing. The Masters students were able to translate some difficult planning concepts and as a result in later discussions about the project outputs, Dr Houston and Dr Liu were able to address some more complex issues with the translation of terms and develop a strategy for future research collaboration.

The project established a valuable working relationship between Dr Liu and Dr Houston. The researchers were able to productively contribute to the project and work through key differences in terms of methodological approaches to environmental planning issues in eco-Cities in Sydney and China. This was very valuable. The project will result in a jointly co-authored publication *A Comprehensive Review of Green Infrastructure in Urban Planning*, led by Dr Houston, targeted at a high impact journal such as *Cities*. This will further consolidate the collaborative track record of Dr Liu and Dr Houston.

Project Aims	Activities	Outcomes
To map the extent, features, planning principles and instruments associated with the development of new industrial parks in Beijing and Sydney	<p>Dr Houston and Dr Liu collected data in the first half of 2016; an audit and literature review was conducted</p> <p>Initial discussions of research to understand key elements and differences between cases and approaches</p>	<p>The field tour was also attended by Dr Wiktoria Glad (Linköping University in Sweden); we discussed comparative approaches to urban renewal in Australia, China and Sweden</p> <p>Collaboration on data: comprehensive literature review for the joint project</p>
To develop a comparative case study of a selected industrial park in each city and investigate the integration of eco-city principle (eg. residential density, energy efficiency, transit-oriented design, biological diversity indicators)	<p>Field Tour of urban renewal of industrial sites in Sydney (White Bay; Barangaroo)</p> <p>Dr Liu presented his research in a seminar to the Department of Geography and Planning on Tuesday November 7</p> <p>Eco-city Workshop. This included presentations by Environmental Planning Masters students working on eco-cities and innovation districts in Beijing and Sydney</p> <p>Presentation by Dr Houston of her research on eco-cities</p>	<p>Key discussions around the further alignment and refinement of the research project between Dr Liu and Dr Houston</p> <p>Clarification of key concepts and ideas; clarification of data and analysis</p>
To scope the potential for a larger collaborative research project on urban development and eco-cities in China and Australia through the development of research papers and a workshop	<p>Discussion and the development of outlines for joint publication</p> <p>Discussion for future funding - for example - ARC international - joint projects on green infrastructure</p>	<p>Discussion of outputs from the project in the form of a joint publication and scoping of potential further funding - including the development of a project based on green infrastructure</p> <p>A jointly authored manuscript based on the comprehensive literature review prepared for the project is in progress</p> <p>It is anticipated that Dr Liu and Dr Houston will collaborate on future C1 funded research</p>

POLICY & ADVOCACY

The **Policy and Advocacy Program** is the Academy's main forum for presenting its advice and recommendations to government policymakers. Following from a desire to better present the expertise of our Fellowship to people who implement social science in the practical context of government decision-making, the program was established with such an emphasis. It actively seeks input from those of our Fellows who have personal experience within government policy-making. It also includes those of our Fellows from academia who have a strong history of advocating for particular perspectives or indeed subjects. The program also encourages co-operation between the Academy and external organisations. These include senior officials from the public service, as well as other research organisations and university centres.

The program relies on the Academy's unique status as an independent and multidisciplinary social science organisation. We are not attached to any single university or disciplinary interest, nor is our funding reliant on private sector interests. Indeed, the terms of public funding for the Academy stipulate a separation between the advice we provide to the community and the resources underpinning the formulation of this advice.

The distances between academic social science researchers and practitioners and governments can be closed, and through this Academy the scope exists for the country's leading social scientists to be actively involved in this on-going dialogue.

The Program develops and/or oversees ASSA's submissions to Government enquiries and coordinates Policy Roundtables consisting of approximately 20–30 social scientists from the Academy, universities and the public service, as well as eminent retired people, gathering to discuss the various elements of a subject of importance to government.

This year, the program has continued to focus on providing expert policy advice from the social sciences in Australia by holding roundtables, writing submissions to public inquiries, and disseminating recommendations through various Academy publications. In each of these activities the program has been immeasurably supported by the energetic and influential efforts of the Fellows of the Academy, especially those on the Policy and Advocacy Committee.

Roundtable

AUSTRALIA'S PROGRESS IN THE 21ST CENTURY: MEASURING THE FUTURE WE WANT

On 20th February 2017, ASSA hosted a national Roundtable to discuss the ANDI (Australian National Development Index) Project - a project designed to develop new national indices and measures of societal progress and well-being, based on a community and research collaboration.

The Roundtable was funded by ASSA, with financial and organisational support from ANDI Limited (the community based non-profit corporation developing the project) and the University of Melbourne.

The Convenors of the Roundtable were: Professor Glenn Withers AO (ASSA President), Adjunct Prof Dennis Trewin AO FASSA, Professor Field Rickards (University of Melbourne), Professor Fiona Stanley AC FASSA FAA (University of Western Australia) and Professor Barry McGaw FASSA (University of Melbourne). They were part of a Steering Committee which also included: Mr. Mike Salvaris (ANDI), Professor Helen Berry (Altitude Consulting), Ms. Gemma van Halderen (ABS) and Mr. Murray Radcliffe (ASSA). Professor Berry also acted as overall Facilitator of the Roundtable.

The agreed goals of the Roundtable were to bring together about 30 eminent representatives from relevant academic fields, business, community and government, to provide advice and reflections about ANDI, its proposed development and domains of well-being, how to promote society-wide engagement in it, and how different sectors might contribute to and use it.

In addition to these invitees and members of the Steering Committee, eight Early Career Researchers (ECRs) and PhD candidates in the University of Melbourne's health and education schools participated to assist in recording and reporting the proceedings, and consultant Mr. Max Dumais led the *Zing* brainstorming session.

Background

For several decades now, there has been a growing international consensus that the world's most common and influential measure of national progress, the GDP, while a useful measure of

economic output, is a poor measure of societal progress, and that new and better measures are needed. These must take account of the social, cultural, environmental and democratic dimensions of progress and wellbeing, and qualities such as equity, justice and life satisfaction.

Further, there is firm international agreement that developing new models and measures of societal progress which directly affect national priorities and individual life chances (as GDP does now) is also a democratic task, and represents a major opportunity and a duty requiring collaboration between citizens, scientist and policymakers.

In countries where democracy is in decline, this opportunity for meaningful civic engagement is not insignificant. Australia is directly affected by these issues, has been a prominent participant in the international process and is in an excellent position to benefit from the wider global experience to develop a world leading model.

The ANDI-UOM Collaboration Project

In late 2016, the University of Melbourne (UOM) entered into an agreement for the development over 6 years of an on-going, comprehensive Australian social progress index with ANDI Ltd, a non-profit public corporation with distinguished Australian directors and patrons (including Prof Fiona Stanley, Rev Tim Costello and Prof Gus Nossal) and 60 community and other partners. The index will measure national progress, focusing on equitable and sustainable wellbeing, both in aggregate and in twelve core progress domains: Children; Communities; Culture; Democracy; Economic life; Education; Environment; Health; Indigenous wellbeing; Justice; Subjective wellbeing; Work/ work-life. The index will be based on a large-scale national community program over 2 years using multiple engagement platforms, and a major national research collaboration. Domain indices and status reports will be released annually in different months, to maximize publicity and policy relevance, and ensure continuous public conversation about the kind of society Australians want, and its most important goals and components.

Under this agreement, the University will coordinate a national inter-disciplinary research program involving many different universities. The aim is to build a global best practice model for Australia with on-going benefits for Australian research, public policy, democracy and national wellbeing.

The first (eighteen month) stage of the agreement involves piloting indices in health and education; and developing and scoping a national community engagement program.

ASSA's Interest

ASSA has been seriously engaged in these issues for some years now, not just the development of an Australian social progress index, but also the broader underlying questions - What kind of Australia do we want? How do we get there? How should we engage the community? These questions were posed in the earlier Academies program *Securing Australia's Future*, which ASSA supported. In 2013, ASSA proposed and ACOLA and VicHealth co-funded, an extensive pilot review of the ANDI proposal, leading to a detailed report *Australia's Progress in the 21st Century: Measuring the future we want* (AP21C report) (ACOLA 2013). This report examined key research issues and international models, and concluded that a new Australian societal progress index, built on interdisciplinary research and community engagement, was feasible and should be a national priority.

ASSA's interest in this work stems from our conviction that it raises issues of fundamental concern for Australia and Australian research, not just in the social sciences but other academic fields, and that it represents a new, increasingly important field of interdisciplinary research. With the consolidation of the ANDI project at the University of Melbourne, ASSA is now in a position not just to support this nationally significant project, but also to broaden its impact, by drawing out wider social science and research perspectives, strengthening collaboration in this nationally and internationally important field across different disciplines, universities and Academies, and promoting opportunities to engage the talented young researchers whose future Australia the project addresses.

DISCUSSION 1: TOP PRIORITIES FOR AUSTRALIA

The Roundtable now turned from plenary to group format, with groups of six to seven participants pre-seated at each of five tables. Each table also included a member of the Steering Committee as facilitator, a rapporteur and an early career researcher (ECR).

The first activity involved participants individually identifying the top priorities for the Australia we want. This was followed by a facilitated discussion at each table on the priorities that they (and other tables) had selected.

Still in group format, the second activity involved participants collectively reflecting on the questions - What does true progress for a society mean and what are its most important aspirations, goals and components? The purpose was to test ANDI's provisional definition of progress as an increase in equitable and sustainable wellbeing and to consider the twelve domains of progress proposed by ANDI.

The Roundtable used *Zing* conference software to capture the results of table discussions. Detailed responses to the question - What kind of Australia do you want? numbered 226 personal views (e.g. creates opportunities for youth to be heard or environmentally sustainable). These were sorted into themes. Against this background, ECRs created a list of aspirations (with key components), which participants were invited to prioritise at the end of the Roundtable. Details are provided in the full report.

In addition, a separate list of methodology-related issues was extracted from participant responses to the in-conference surveys. This captures 20 issues of context, meaning and method and is provided as an Appendix to the full report.

DISCUSSION 2: BROAD GOALS AND DOMAINS OF ANDI

Finally, for the morning session, the participants held a facilitated discussion by table on the goals and broad domains of ANDI, namely:

- Goals and domains of ANDI
- Healthy environments and people
- Community vitality and democratic engagement
- Prosperity and work
- Creativity, culture and learning.

Each table discussion was facilitated by a member of the Steering Committee. The outcomes of these discussions are captured more extensively in the full report on the Roundtable.

DISCUSSION 3: ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY IN ANDI

The first part of the afternoon session saw the participants again in group format for five facilitated discussions by table on aspects of ANDI's engagement with the community:

- Community and public engagement in ANDI - general issues
- Community and public engagement in ANDI - women
- Community and public engagement in ANDI - marginalised and politically alienated groups
- Research - broad issues of research collaboration for ANDI, local and international
- Partners and support in key sectors: government, media, business, industry, community, philanthropy.

Once again, each table discussion was facilitated by a member of the Steering Committee. Generic discussion points across all groups included the significance of community engagement, obstacles or barriers to community engagement, and how to make engagement relevant and to ensure maximum participation.

Individual groups provided feedback to the plenary. The reporting of these discussions and the specific strategies proposed are captured more extensively in the full report on the Roundtable.

Conclusion

The Roundtable was able to capture a considerable body of data and opinion, together with a range of ideas and strategies to consider. This material requires further analysis, but it will clearly be influential in guiding the next steps in the development of the ANDI Index.

Some preliminary themes and conclusions to be drawn from the Roundtable are as follows:

- In general, participants supported the value of the ANDI project, and the proposed method for its development. There was broad acceptance of an initial definition of societal progress as an increase in equitable and sustainable wellbeing.
- A number of academic participants indicated a desire for their university/research center to collaborate in the project.

TOP PRIORITIES FOR AUSTRALIA'S PROGRESS

- Based on detailed individual responses to the question - What kind of Australia do you want? using the *Zing* conference software, the ECRs created a list of ten aspirations (with key components), which participants were invited to prioritise at the end of the Roundtable by allocating 100 votes across the ten aspirations.

RESEARCH

- We need a rigorous and valid conceptual and theoretical model for society, including the economy, learning, culture, etc. Our definition of progress will inevitably drive measurement.
- The interrelationship between domains (e.g. the importance of good health and a safe environment in encouraging education or creativity) needs to be made overt.
- There is an educative process implicit in ANDI's activities: raising questions and talking about social policy with the same gravity as economic policy is part of this education.
- There is a balance to be created between nationally valid indices and localised indicators for particular regions or community group, so that nuances are considered and captured.
- Clearly not all growth is healthy, equitable or benign. Economic growth is a pervasive aspiration that has become disconnected from social, environmental and human concerns.
- The concept of an inclusive, communal prosperity (as something broader and more enduring than individual financial wealth) is important; it leads to an engaging discussion about the meaning and measures of progress, beyond measures of GDP.
- Training in and the practice of education and creativity are investments to be made across a lifetime that have significant impacts on our quality of life perceptions. This is not widely understood.

INDEX METHODOLOGY

- The time-frame over which measurements are made and analysed needs careful consideration, since data, interpretations and perceptions fluctuate.
- ANDI indices will need to be tested for relevance across time and space and will probably need to be adaptive.
- The political implications and the capacity for the policy process to deal with ANDI findings is important; a focus on demonstrable evidence will be key.
- Fairness is a useful criterion - to the extent that we can achieve a broadly acceptable definition.
- Progress needs to be measured against a clear and acceptable goal - and international best practice may be one good way to do this.
- All assumptions need to be tested and checked - everything to do with ANDI will be scrutinized and challenged.
- Connections across the domains (the links between environment, health, socio-economic status and perceptions of these) require careful study.
- There are parallels between ANDI's activity and contemporary concerns in Australia regarding sustainability, Indigenous affairs, access to education and wealth distribution.
- There is a lot of socio-economic data already available that is not being fully utilized.
- The relationship between the ANDI Index and GDP over time will become important; convergent and divergent trends will be much discussed.
- Town hall meetings, focus groups and other face-to-face engagements are important (particularly where traditionally excluded groups are concerned), but to get near the target of 500,000 participants, ANDI will have to be heavily focused on the digital capture and analysis of data. Balancing popular initiatives like the ANDI app with the need for research rigour will be a major challenge

STAKEHOLDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS

- We need to clarify the distinctions between the company (ANDI Ltd), the research project (UoM/ ANDI and other research bodies) and the Index.
- It would be helpful to set out ANDI's goals very clearly, including research, debate, policy advice, and advocacy.
- We could make more of the interdisciplinary (and even the transdisciplinary) nature of the ANDI research project - both terms require plain English clarification.
- We should seek to balance an active role for the broad community with the wisdom of experts; we need to guard against elitist domination of the ANDI process.
- Engagement opportunities for individuals and proactive strategies to engage with community organisations will be crucial in building broad support for ANDI.
- The extent and the quality of ANDI's engagement with the community is, in itself, a measure of success; engaging with marginalized and disenfranchised groups is going to be an on-going challenge.
- The community must be closely involved in deciding what should be measured, while experts are needed to tell us how to measure it.
- Measures will be made against local, regional or international goals or standards; we need to be explicit about those and how they were determined.
- In reporting, we must be conscious of our multi-faceted audiences.
- We will need specific communication strategies for small business, big business and industry; we want to avoid an oppositional relationship with them.
- The domains themselves, their distinctions, boundaries and areas of overlap will benefit from further elaboration.
- Each of the thirteen themes identified through the conference software technology will need clarification and communication.

Aspiration: I want an Australia in which ...	Key components/issues for this aspiration	Votes (% of total)
We care about and look after our natural and built environment	Rivers, reefs, forests, oceans and climate can thrive Spatial design, building and events for all	15
Everyone has the opportunity to get all the services they need	Excellent educational opportunities for all Australians All children have access to equal early learning	10
A prosperous Australia in which everyone has all they need for a decent life	People can receive appropriate income to meet their needs More equal, with less extremes of wealth & disadvantage	10
People can trust each other and their public institutions	Public institutions have integrity The public is safe	10
People have a democratic voice and can participate in a functional political process	A more democratic and inclusive society All Australians have the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect them	10
There is peace, respect and everyone is included	People can age gracefully and with dignity There is equality of gender, class, race, sexuality	9
There is rich community spirit and engagement	Culture is as much a source of pride as sport Community shared space, life outside your own home and family, being more engaged	9
People have a balanced life	Sufficient leisure time to do the things we value People can comfortably combine work and care for others over the life-cycle	9
Australia participates in a global world	Good global relationships - open to the world We are a positive player in global well-being.	9
People value innovation and adaptation	Education curriculum that enhances growth, innovation, collaboration and problem-solving A more creative and innovative culture.	8

Government Submission

Innovation and Science Australia 2030 Strategic Plan

Executive Summary

1. The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA) affirms that social sciences have a major role to play in advancing this Innovation and Science Australia -2030 Strategic Plan, and suggests the strengthening and enhancement of that contribution within the Plan as it evolves.
 2. To maximise the contribution of the social sciences and others to this Strategy, ASSA strongly recommends major investment in an integrated national data infrastructure. Such a system would support collection, analysis, curation, and the utilisation of Australian data, and be an integral component of a Strategic Plan
 3. It is important that institutions and businesses are recognised for the innovation they have already implemented but are also fostered to generate more growth and development into the future. Catch-up is important along with lead practice. A wide and inclusive concept of innovation, its nature and sources and effects and use must underpin the Strategic Plan.
 4. Addressing overall reform in a broad way that embeds the Innovation Strategy will have valuable and sustained benefits for the Australian economy and its people. This means pursuit of both: institutional reforms in political, legal and market institutions, ranging from federalism, through intellectual property to trade, taxation, workplace relations and competition policy; and also investments in infrastructure, education, research and development, innovation, labour participation and immigration. An Innovation Strategy is not therefore of itself the sole answer. Such a Strategy must be explicitly seen as part of much wider reform process that complements and enhances the impact of each component.
 5. Government can do more to foster innovation than has been the case, including looking at the settings for business, community groups and other government so as to foster improvement.
- We are broadly behind the practice frontier and the laws, processes, behaviour and policies that condition this can be better advanced with further insight from the social sciences complementing even more the advances emerging from other science. An Innovation Strategy that does not address the whole context for innovation, including such factors as regulation and taxation, management culture and more, and improve these settings and behaviours using analytic insight, will be a second-best policy.
6. The process, the structures and organisation of learning, the funding of education and training, the operation even of the mind in learning and more are all rich fields of research knowledge where major social science contribution can be sourced to improve outcomes. The transformation of learning under a national Innovation Strategy must include such contributions if Australia wants to lead in the way forward.
 7. A national Innovation Strategy must ensure that both national and international knowledge of economy, society and environment are supported and drawn on to help ensure that new knowledge, including in science and technology, advances the well-being of the nation's people and beyond.
 8. The social sciences work for the public. They seek to do so by providing information that is based in rigorous research and which lends itself to the formation of wiser and more effective public policy. High quality research in support of public policy is crucial. No government or instrumentality can do its best in the absence of the detailed knowledge that it needs in order to best serve its mission and its people. That research, with its data and analyses, is the basis for the utility of the social sciences in service to the national interests
 9. This is a time when signs of nationalist introversion are emerging in some nations previously at the fore of globalisation, but other global champions are also emerging. In knowledge and research, internationalisation

has long been a fundamental driver of understanding. It means the marketplace of ideas is advanced. A national Innovation Strategy must support the continuation and enhancement of the exchange of ideas, and the policy settings needed for that to happen. All disciplines of knowledge know this and seek to work together to ensure Australian knowledge engagement with the world is at its best. Knowledge is one of the best ways of transcending the “tyranny of distance” for those in the Antipodes.

The Academy’s full submission to this enquiry can be accessed (when published) at <https://consult.industry.gov.au/office-of-innovation-and-science-australia/2030-strategic-plan-for-the-australian-innovation/>



THE SOCIAL SCIENCES SHAPE THE NATION

In June 2017, the Academy launched *The Social Sciences Shape the Nation*. The report was launched by a panel of experts including Academy President Professor Glenn Withers AO, and Fellows Professor Sue Richardson AM, Professor Bruce Chapman AM, and Professor Linda Botterill. This report seeks to provide a response to the question “Just what is it that the social sciences do?”

The social sciences are a group of like-minded academic disciplines that share the common instincts of understanding the human behaviour of individuals, their wider social groupings and networks, and the institutions they have contrived to govern, and provides for the national population and their place in the wider world.

Above all, the social sciences work for the public. They do so by providing information that is based in rigorous research and which lends itself to the formation of wise and effective public policy. High quality research in support of public policy is crucial. No government or instrumentality can do its best in the absence of the detailed knowledge that it needs in order to best serve its mission and its people. That research, with its data and analyses, is the basis for the utility of the social sciences in service to the national interest. In addition, the social sciences do more than try to assist government and its institutions - they also strive to inform business, community groups, and the wider public.

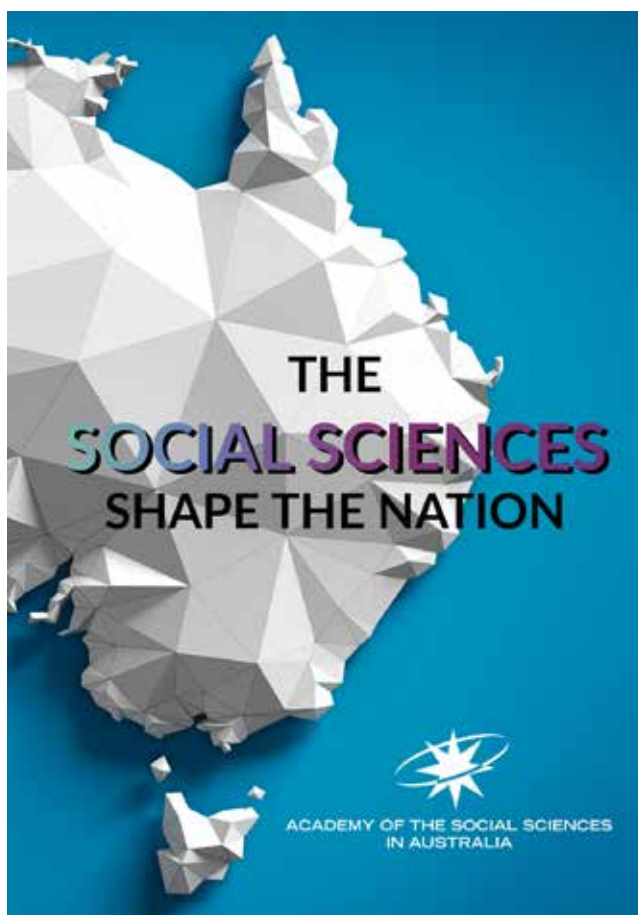
The contribution of the social sciences to our lives often exists in the background, rarely acknowledged, but its utility and impact are highly significant to the everyday lives of the Australian public. Australia has a superannuation system arguably better than any other, our health policies seek to exclude no-one, our education system is one of the best in the world, and then there are government policies to protect consumers, stable financial systems, the promotion of safety in the workplace and on our roads, support for equal wages for equal work, and allowances for people out of employment while caring for the next generation, and provisions for the disabled, the unemployed, and the ageing. Think too of the management of a strong economy, a transparent immigration system, and the governance of precious water and threatened landscapes. All of this is understood and substantially managed through the social sciences.

The case-studies detailed in the report are just a quick glance into how social science research and understanding can and usually does lead to important government policies, those instruments where well-understood fact-laden knowledge is critically important.

Even the most cursory review of who generated the supporting data and provided the understandable analyses will quickly uncover social scientists in their element. The reader will probably be surprised to learn in these pages that the upper management of government and business alike are populated disproportionately by persons with social science backgrounds. We believe there is a synergy between providers of social science based knowledge and those who require such information. It is with social science evidence that policy makers can best predict the impact of policy decisions.

Social science has a role too in the grand world-wide challenges of our time, such as climate change. Thanks to the efforts and skills of science and technology we are all aware of the potential impact of climate change on our environment. Climate shifts, rising seas, altered rainfall regimes and other factors could combine to disorder the ways and means by which we live. What we are unclear about is how we can minimise disruption to our lives. Is there a technological fix to mitigate the incursion of seawater on our coastlines? If not, then we have but one option - adaptation - and that is where understanding human behaviour, and the nature of social and political institutions will be the knowledge most needed in addressing the inexorable impact of climate change.

Seeing the end of the rainbow is not the challenge, it's getting to it before it evaporates that is the game. So who do we call upon to help guide us there? Are all the solutions to be found in science and technology? We certainly need their greatest contributions, but it is our behaviour that has to also be understood and managed in efficient and beneficial ways. That takes us back to the social sciences and our self-governance of institutions, societies, and communities, our families and finally - ourselves. So, just what is it that the social sciences do? **The Social Sciences Shape the Nation.**



Download the full report at
<http://www.assa.edu.au/publication/the-social-sciences-shape-the-nation/>

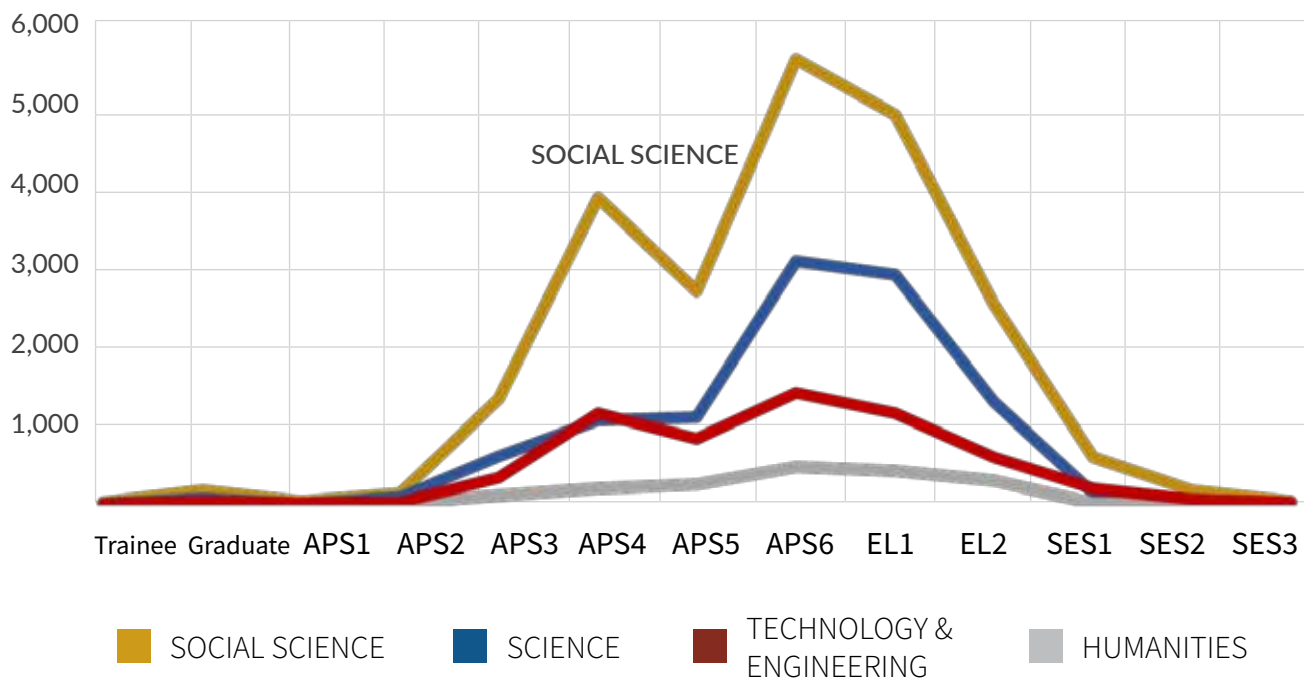
HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT

The Social Sciences Shape the Nation also highlights the oft understated but impressive salience of the social sciences in government and industry. The following graphs provide an analysis of those with social science qualifications in the Australian Public Service, leading ASX companies, and world leadership roles.

55% of employees in the Australian Public Service (APS) have a social science background.

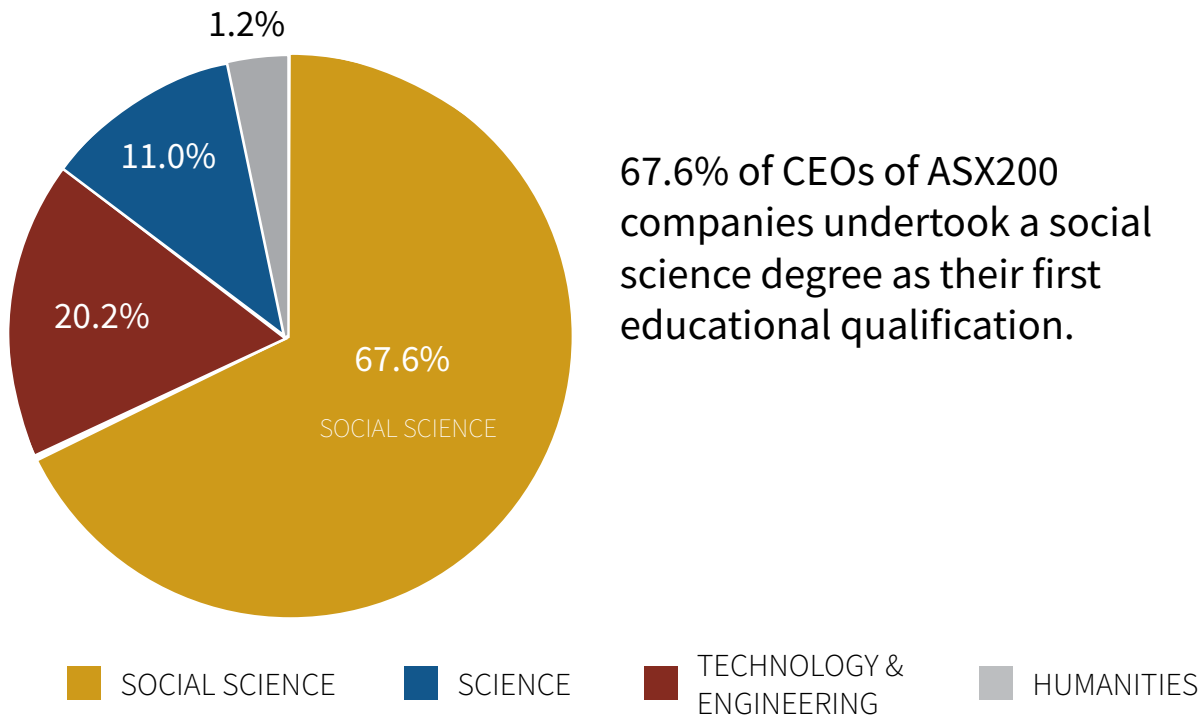
(62% of SES1 and above)

Australian Public Service Employees by Educational Degree



Source: APSED, Australian Public Service Commission, 30 June 2016.

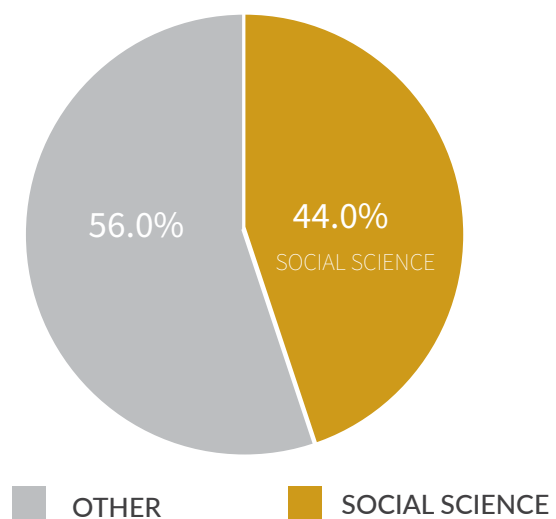
CEOs of ASX200 Companies by First Educational Degree



Source: Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, April 2015.

Educational Pathways of World Leaders

44% of world leaders hold a social science degree.



Source: British Council, June 2015.

WORKSHOPS

The **Workshop Program** is designed to promote excellence in research in the social sciences, with a particular focus on collective, multidisciplinary intellectual work. By funding a series of workshops each year, the Academy aims to assist social scientists, especially Early Career Researchers, to identify issues of national concern in the social sciences and/or public policy and to focus specialist attention on them.

The Workshop Committee's main activity is an annual competitive grants program that provides grants to assist social sciences researchers to convene a one to two-day, multidisciplinary research workshops.

In the recent past the Academy has funded around six workshops each program year, with a usual maximum grant of \$7,500 plus \$1,500 for a Digested Analysis of the Workshop. The number of workshops funded and the amount allocated depends on the Academy's overall budget, which is subject to change.

Workshops funded under the Program are interdisciplinary gatherings of 15–20 experts (academic experts and government, community and private sector representatives) who discuss and debate an issue of contemporary importance to the social sciences and/or public policy. There is a requirement that at least one of the convenors is a Fellow and that at least two early career researchers are active participants.

The Workshop Program is an important arena for intellectual exchange and innovation, a mechanism for exploring linkages between research and policy, and a valuable means of supporting early career researchers. An indirect, but valuable, outcome of the program has been the establishment of many continuing research collaborations and networks, often multidisciplinary in nature.

Workshops are by invitation-only and are not open to the public, but reports on the outcomes are added to the Academy's website and most workshops result in a publication.

A selection of Workshop Reports from 2016/17 follows.

Robotics, Artificial Intelligence, and the Future of Employment

Conveners: Professor Anthony Elliott FASSA,
Dr Eric L Hsu, Ms Kimberley Harrison

The promises and perils of robotics and artificial intelligence (AI) is rarely out of the news these days. From self-driving cars to military drones, from supercomputers to big data: the exponential growth in robotics and AI, so we are told, is poised to unleash a wholesale transformation of the global economy.

Within universities, the study of robotics and AI typically tends to be concentrated in engineering, manufacturing, and computer science departments. But what role do social scientists stand to play in the coming robotics revolution?

Recently we hosted a workshop on the future of robotics, funded by the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and held at the University of South Australia. The program featured leading scholars in the social sciences, humanities and the creative arts.

The experience brought home to us not only that the social sciences can do more than simply predict how many jobs will be lost to robots in the coming decades. Big changes in employment and unemployment will be central, but so too the challenges of the robotics revolution will profoundly impact private life, intimacy, sexuality and community and cultural relationships in the broadest sense.

Firstly, the social sciences have the potential to help us better understand the nature, scope, and significance of robotic and AI technologies. The social consequences of automation and robotics extend far beyond the realm of employment. The robotics revolution stands to transform innumerable aspects of social life.

Warfare is a good example. Automated weapons systems are already in use in the USA, Israel, South Korea and the UK. India has just established the latest fully autonomous weapons system. These automated systems can defuse explosives, conduct reconnaissance and the next step is the

development and deployment of “killer robots”.

As robotics and AI transform social interaction - impacting the very definition of what it means to be human, and potentially human sexuality itself - social science research can identify how cultures and societies respond to these changes on an individual and collective level. The social sciences, crucially, can uncover the unintended consequences and benefits of new technologies as regards everyday life.

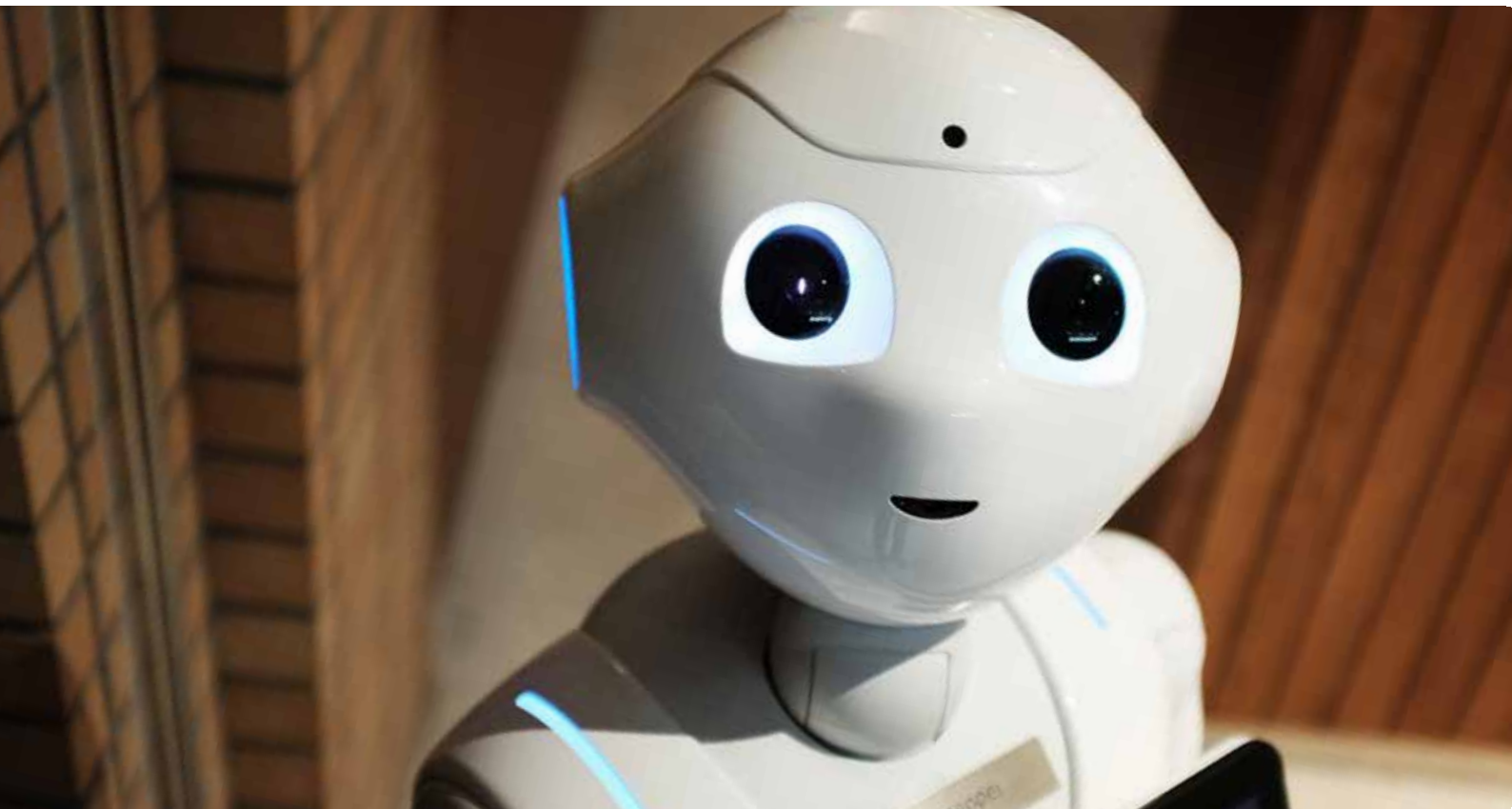
Social science research can also produce more informed accounts of how truly novel robotic technologies have been or are likely to be. Commentary on the robotics revolution tends to lack a historical dimension. There is little recognition that past time periods have also registered some of the same anxieties about automation that we express today, which may temper some of the expectations that news media stories have been known to perpetuate. Historical and other types of social scientific research can help to uncover what is new and unprecedented about the current round of technological innovations. For instance, with the advent of driverless cars and 3D printers, robotics and automation may radically transform how people and objects physically and virtually move about around the world.

Another contribution the social sciences have to offer to the robotics debate concerns the matter of inequality. Technologies of all sorts, including those in the robotics sector, are not adopted in the same way and to the same extent in all social contexts. For example, people of different age groups, socio-economic backgrounds or professions may integrate new technologies into their lives differently. New technologies may be linked to new groups, lifestyles and identities. The social sciences can help us to understand how and why this is so.

Secondly, there is also room for social scientists to help shape the way in which robotic and AI technologies are designed and deployed. Robotic and AI technologies not only are intended to address various social problems, they may also produce adverse social outcomes. Social science research can help to bring to light aspects of the robotics revolution which may be problematic or are in need of further development.

When it comes to the deployment of care robots for the elderly for example, social research can help us think through whether or not this is a practice we ought to pursue. Is such a practice philosophically justifiable? Does it adhere to sound legal principles? And sociologically or anthropologically speaking, who will benefit most from ceding some forms of elderly care to the domain of robots? These are just a few of the questions social scientific work can have direct bearing on.

For these and other reasons, social scientific research should thus be viewed as an integral part - and not merely an additive - to the robotics debate that many societies are wrestling with. Robotics and artificial intelligence are indeed matters to do with engineering. But they also are socially embedded technologies in need of social scientific elaboration.



The Contemporary Policy Challenge

Convenors: Emeritus Professor James Walter FASSA, Professor Meredith Edwards FASSA, Professor Brian Head FASSA, Professor Anne Tiernan

Aims

There are presently significant indications of public concern about political and policy institutions, not only in Australia, but also in other liberal democracies. There have been expressions of dissatisfaction about systems that appear, to some citizens, not to be working for them. In addition, there has been perplexity about issues of community concern on which governments have appeared unable to move, giving rise to questions of policy capacity and political gridlock. The purpose of this workshop was to explore these matters, assessing whether there are justifiable grounds for concern, and if so, what causal factors can be identified, what might be done about them and where would further targeted research would be fruitful.

Introduction

Politics is ideally a means of identifying and responding to community concerns and community interests, aggregating opinion and developing policy responses to address those concerns and interests.

There is general support for evidence-informed policy making, acknowledging the potential contribution of research expertise in this process, and the necessity of robust competition in the debate about policy options. Acceptance of such principles assumes an appreciation of (and responsiveness to) community perceptions, a constructive relationship between policy practitioners and research professionals, and the necessity of dialogue and debate.

At the same time, there has been an unparalleled decline in trust and confidence in political leaders and political institutions over the past decade. In association, there has been a plethora of opinions from senior policy practitioners, academics, business leaders, the churches and community activists about what is currently seen as the low quality of debate about public policy, and the implied decline in policy capacity to address the

big issues generated by globalisation, international sources of anxiety (such as climate change, substantial population movement and security), and rising community expectations.

Among the factors that have been said to contribute to this situation are deficiencies in political leadership, short termism, complacency, the pressures of globalisation, the stalling of reform, party change, diminution of the public sector, media preoccupation with celebrity and infotainment rather than informed analysis, and the elevation of public expectations. There is call for us to do better in addressing the policy challenges of the present.

The purpose of this workshop was to take stock in the context of such confronting arguments, not by a focus on particular policy domains, but instead by exploring a number of questions provoked by these arguments in relation to deliberative processes themselves.

Reflections on Workshop Discussion

There was some debate about the assumption that, in the absence of a demonstrable crisis, there is any challenge specific to our times: Australia avoided the worst of the GFC (because of a history of policy reform and good policy responses at the time), there has been no recession in 25 years, inequality is lower here than in comparable countries, and real wages have not fallen. On the other hand, data from the most recent Australian Election Study and from the latest Edelman Trust Barometer show a precipitous Australian decline, to an all-time low, in public trust in governmental institutions over at least the past decade, and indicate that Australians are more disenchanted than the global average. It is reasonable to conclude that there is a crisis in trust that is related to government performance and leadership, which in turn is related to perceptions of policy collapse.

While much of our discussion focused on the supply side of policy (that is, the sources of policy advice and particularly the public service), attention was also paid to the demand side (politicians and their advisers). In relation to the public service, some particular difficulties were acknowledged, including the reduction of in-house expertise due to contracting out, the effect of efficiency dividends on staffing, incentives to move for career progression eroding institutional memory and hence policy capacity, a detrimental fragmentation between

central agencies and front-line service delivery, the constraint of vertical hierarchy, the need to make boundaries to policy entry more porous for engaging other sectors and citizens in policy design, caution about engaging quickly with bold ideas (being prepared to fail early and adapt), the divide between design and implementation, and the divide between process legitimacy and outcomes legitimacy. Such challenges are multi-jurisdictional, evident at both national and state government levels. For all that, it was recognised that there is still a good story to tell. Senior public servants are alert to the above difficulties. There is a strong emphasis on values and on responsiveness to government and community and there are instances of innovation, good design and policy effectiveness to be celebrated. The public services are well aware of the need to contend with other voices in the policy domain, so there remain grounds for optimism.

It is considerably more difficult to be confident on the demand side. Political professionals have much less life experience (outside politics) than was once the case. There are questions about their ability to effectively engage with citizen experience. They think tactically rather than strategically. Ministerial offices are frequently staffed by advisers with minimal policy experience and limited networks in the policy community. Parties as instruments for opinion aggregation have failed. Their inability to effectively mobilise opinion not only exacerbates anxiety, but is conducive to a populist backlash. While every major policy reform in the past 50 years has been at some level bi-partisan, the conditions that once allowed for that have disappeared.

Party fragmentation, partisanship, demands of (much diminished) party bases, or factions within parties, the sacrifice of policy continuity when governments change - have all had disastrous effects. The task of reaching consensus decisions is immensely difficult and leaders who fail to deliver are summarily dismissed. Only very significant party reform, attentive to social, demographic and cultural change, and to new ways of creating coalitions of common interest can address this. Neither of the major parties has been willing to address this challenge. Each is being pulled apart by contending forces within. Some of our number argued that we are at the point of a paradigm shift about the role of government itself.

Initial conclusions derived from our discussion, and organised in relation to the questions put to participants at the outset, can be represented as follows:

1. Are there identifiable transition points in deliberative processes, political practices and policy capacity in the past thirty years?

The perceived disconnect between community preferences, political processes and policy capacity was approached from a number of angles and was a recurrent talking point in the workshop. The emerging view, however, was that two significant policy transitions - the economic reforms of the 1980s-90s, and the uncertainty and anxiety engendered since around 2007 (exacerbated by the GFC) have to be taken into account. The first period, celebrated as the genesis of Australia's economic resilience, was always presented as bringing rewards down the track. At the most significant instance of market failure, however, those deemed responsible were bailed out, while benefits for the majority were further deferred. The model, at least in the eyes of many in the community, has failed, and as politicians urge further tough measures in the interests of budget repair, the community has lost faith. Policy capacity makes little impression in the face of such significant distrust.

2. Has the relationship between political/policy decision makers and expert providers of policy advice changed in recent times?

There were four significant elements noted here. First, it was generally agreed that robust competition in the provision of policy advice is a good thing. Outsiders, with new perspectives, entering the relatively closed world of legislative/bureaucratic deliberation can be a fillip to decision-making. Instances of productive outcomes from such interaction are clear. Second, the role of expertise has come under a cloud. Under prevailing policy regimes, expertise is targeted and priced for segmented markets. Those in need are subject to micro-payments for expert support. Expertise is in danger of being seen as no more than a commodity. Arguably, marketization has broken the relational ties between experts and the community. With such ties diminished, the politicisation of debates about science by vested interests (e.g. in relation to climate change) has reduced expert knowledge to just another view (against which other bodies

of opinion are represented as equally valid). Third, and in consequence, former hierarchies of credentialisation have been eroded. Lobbyists, commercial consultants and advocacy think-tanks gain a status akin to research professionals, and political decision makers have latitude to pick the evidence that best suits an agenda. Again, instances of adverse outcomes are easy to identify. Fourth, the turn to evidence providers has led to the knowledge of experts in the field - such as long experienced front-line providers in community service organisations - being discounted against that of, say, consultants. Indeed, it was pointedly argued that in some domains, such as social service and welfare, field workers are the real experts.

3. Has there been a deterioration in channels of communication between the political/policy community and the research community?

There has always been clear differentiation between incentives operating in institutionalised research environments (e.g. universities) and those that apply in policy settings. Incentive structures in universities will have to give far greater emphasis to social impact, and to interaction between experts, communities and the public sector before they can articulate smoothly with the imperatives driving policy-makers. These differences have become more pronounced as partisanship has driven policy discontinuity making it more difficult to align research timelines and implementation of evidence-based initiatives with more abrupt political cycles. This can disqualify researchers who have formed relationships through political contacts under one government from continuing under a different government. One means of working around such impediments is for researchers to identify and to build relationships with relevant policy champions in the bureaucracy, and for bureaucrats to alert researchers when a policy window emerges relevant to their interests.

4. Has there been a diminution in the political appreciation of public concerns and in the public understanding of policy imperatives?

Yes, on both counts. The reasons for a diminution in the political appreciation of public concerns were canvassed in much of our discussion of the demand side of policy. The emergence of political professionals with little life experience and the fragmentation of parties is important. However,

this proceeds in conjunction with a breakdown in modes of communication that once facilitated public understanding of policy imperatives. The business models facilitating broadcast modes of public communication, formerly the most significant channels used to influence and aggregate public opinion have collapsed. Resources for serious analysis and investigative journalism are now negligible. Opinion leading press, television and radio have been swept aside by social media. Audiences are segmented, preferring echo-chambers that confirm their own opinions. The forum for public debate of policy options is undermined and the conditions for the formation of a public have dissipated.

5. What can we draw from the experience of practitioners (on the one hand) and the expertise of researchers (on the other) that can be applied to these questions and assist in improving policy debate and policy capacity today?

Notwithstanding challenging circumstances, instances discussed at the workshop indicated that there is no dearth of reform ideas, that there is robust experimentation in multiple sector engagement in policy design, and that there is a strong bias towards policy learning and policy innovation. We can learn from such instances.

Nor is it plausible to argue that where major collective action problems have not been successfully addressed, it can be attributed solely to failures of leadership: structural, communication and institutional factors must be considered, and this is where co-operation between researchers and policy practitioners will be most pertinent.

Marketisation in social domains must be reconsidered, with attention to where it works and where it fails. Priced and segmented approaches have served to disconnect people. Competition in some service sectors has diminished the civil society contribution of community service organisations, while relying on unfounded assumptions that informed consumers will make rational choices between options.

It is evident that good policy needs not just an evidence base, but also a values base. The explication and implementation of policy must convey not only the problem it will address and the

evidence on which it relies, but also the values it seeks to realise.

There must be more inter-sectoral co-operation, leading to the creation of broader intellectual eco-systems, and encompassing-groups that might serve as advocacy coalitions for practical policy development. Practitioner experience and research can assist in determining how to create such encompassing-groups.

Major collective action problems - climate change, energy supply and security for instance - are, by definition, multi-jurisdictional. They will not be resolved by national, state or local government attempting to act alone by attempting to shift the problem location from one domain to another, or by adversarial rather than co-operative politics. More attention by both researchers and practitioners needs to be given to better inter-governmental communication and co-operation. Bodies such as the former COAG Reform Council need to be restored or reinvented.

IVF and Assisted Reproduction: Australia and the global experience

Convenors: Professor Sarah Ferber, Professor Vera Mackie FASSA, Dr Nicola Marks, Dr Robyn Morris

The 40th anniversary of the birth of the first babies conceived through in vitro fertilisation (IVF) will take place in 2018. The rise in international surrogacy, fertility travel and advances in freezing technology are aspects of assisted reproduction that would not have been imaginable in 1978 when the first two "IVF babies" were born in the UK and India. A timely workshop titled "IVF and Assisted Reproduction: Australia and the Global Experience" was held in association with the Australian Research Council-funded research project: IVF and Assisted Reproduction: The Global Experience, at the University of Wollongong (UOW).

Discussion at the workshop placed IVF and associated forms of assisted reproduction in their changing historical and contemporary contexts, in local sites which are embedded in global and transnational processes and in specific local cultural contexts. As individual presentations revealed, rarely has a medical technology presented such ambiguities as IVF.

The workshop provided a collegial platform from which to map the global dimensions of the history of IVF and ARTs. Its aims were to:

- reflect on the four decades of history of IVF and assisted reproduction;
- situate IVF and assisted reproduction in their cultural and social context;
- encourage dialogue between social scientists, lawyers and medical practitioners;
- consider the current state of the regulation of IVF and assisted reproduction in Australia;
- place Australian policies in a comparative regional and global context; and
- consider future policy directions.

A common theme arising was that assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs), similar to other technologies, are historically and culturally shaped. Researchers highlighted that IVF has been supplemented by other technologies and practices, such as donor insemination, the provision of third party ova, the freezing of gametes and embryos, and the creation of babies with three genetic parents. Once conception and gestation had been separated, it became possible to engage in surrogacy or gestational surrogacy. Commissioning parents now travel to such places as India, Thailand or the USA to engage in transnational surrogacy arrangements. Although commercial surrogacy is prohibited in Australia, recent media controversies have demonstrated that Australians travel overseas to engage in transnational surrogacy agreements. The different attitudes to policy and regulatory responses in different countries were highlighted. Some countries regulate surrogacy, some prohibit it, while in some places there is a lack of regulation. In some countries there is legal regulation, while in others there is self-regulation by the medical profession.

The workshop demonstrated that the ways in which IVF and ARTs are deployed in particular contexts or geographical locations are not always predictable. Discussion ensued on whether ARTs can bolster conventional family structures or challenge these through facilitating single, gay, lesbian and transgender parenthood. ARTs also enable complex combinations of genetic, gestational and social parenting. ARTs and the possibility of freezing reproductive materials also open up complex (and not always desired) options for fertility preservation for transgender people.

Biomedical technologies such as genetic testing and assisted reproduction challenge culturally accepted definitions of families, including legal definitions of family and family life. Transforming the nature of law around parentage and legal personhood, these developments carry significant implications for the notion of rights in the pursuit of social and legal justice.

One pertinent issue is the potential for the transnational regulation of surrogacy. The gaps between regulatory regimes in different jurisdictions are one of the reasons for reproductive travel. Scandals involving cross-border surrogacy arrangements - such as the baby Manji case in

India or the Baby Gammy case in Thailand - have prompted some to call for a global regulation of surrogacy. The workshop highlighted how the social sciences can contribute to an examination of how rights emerge at the intersection of law and biology in a context of global reproduction.

While routine IVF became accepted in many societies as a way to help heterosexual couples build a family, its more recent use to create less traditional families became an issue of sustained discussion during the two days of the workshop. This important dialogue indicates how important the social sciences are to charting this constantly evolving history of medical technologies. IVF and ARTs have indeed forced a reimagining of traditional notions of family, therefore bringing new social challenges to understandings of gender relations.

IVF and ARTs can bring happiness to many people, while at the same time opening up troubling potentialities. This further indicates the profound effects of IVF and ARTs on individuals, families, and social groups. Additionally, there was analysis of how cultural understandings and different genres can communicate about assisted reproduction in, for example, India, Japan, New Caledonia and New Zealand. Different genres of texts - such as scientific articles, laws, medical regulations, popular media and memoirs can construct particular ways of making families as acceptable or transgressive.

In this sense, social science research is central to on-going debate about the global dimensions of IVF and ARTs. The contemporaneity of this issue, its importance to legal and political responses, and public debate will be reflected in the workshop's outcome, an edited collection of papers presented by the invited speakers and edited by the workshop convenors. This collection, *The Body and the Globe: From IVF to the Global Reproductive Industry*, is contracted to Lexington Books. Contributors to the collection will analyse the ever-widening gaps between medical practice, legal regulations and popular understandings of IVF and ARTs.

What's Your Story? Surveys, Social Science Expertise and the State in the Twentieth Century

Conveners: Professor Warwick Anderson FASSA, Dr Clare Corbould, Dr Charlotte Greenhalgh, Professor Catherine Waldby FASSA

We expect social surveys and other forms of social science research to inform, shape, and critique government and other public policies, but this was not always the case. This workshop brought together scholars from around the world to examine how, when, and why the techniques of social science surveying took on such public prominence, and to consider the effects and legacies of that process.

Background

This two-day workshop was convened in order to examine the history, evolution, and impact of social surveying. The workshop aimed to:

1. explore the joint creation of social scientific knowledge by researchers and their subjects;
2. uncover the use of such survey data and its effects on the development of government and institutional social policy-making;
3. establish the relationship between universities, non-academic centres of social research, governments, and international organisations;
4. uncover the impact of twentieth century social science on non-professionals and especially ideas of the self;
5. test the limits of social science research in the twentieth century, including by asking which groups were the subjects of social surveys, which were the subjects of anthropological study, and how that distinction contributed to national, racial, and imperial policies and practices;
6. map the national, transnational, and international networks of which Australian research was an integral part.

It is now commonly accepted that states and other policy-making bodies use surveys to register and analyse populations and to formulate and reshape policy settings. But how did this practice emerge?

Discussion

Social surveys were distinguished by their first-person interviews and evidence-based recommendations, and they initially offered citizens a new form of knowledge about themselves. Far from being a simple discovery of fact, these acts of social inquiry also conveyed new ideas about the place of research participants within social hierarchies, and about their relationship to the state and its institutions. So while such research reflected the rise of the social scientific “expert,” especially in the mid-twentieth century, social research also conferred new status on the opinions and experiences of so-called ordinary people. Researchers then presented that data as scientific evidence, which in turn justified policy recommendations and the changing role of the state in people’s lives.

Collectively participants were interested in not only what social survey research made possible in terms of policy-making and the changing role of the state, but also in its limits. Who was deemed an acceptable survey respondent? Who was excluded? What were the races, genders, ages, locations of individuals, groups, or communities who were considered surveyable or, importantly, not surveyable? And how did the rise of the social survey affect individual and groups’ sense of themselves?

In order to answer these questions, participants disaggregated social survey research in order to trace its development with respect to place, people, groups, and techniques. Each of the participants considered an example or examples of twentieth century social surveys. Some of these come from national contexts, including Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Others took regions, such as the work of the League of Nations on human trafficking in the East. None of these studies existed in a vacuum, of course, and the workshop interrogated connections between instances of social surveys. These connections were sometimes across national boundaries, between imperial centres and colonies, and between empires themselves.

The workshop took international and comparative perspectives on the development and legacies of social surveying. Participants generated six broad questions for future research and discussion:

1. How did social survey methods travel between disciplines, nations and institutions?

What would we learn by working across the histories of individual disciplines, institutions, and researchers? Speakers argued that doing so might cast in new light the contributions of germinal social scientists and social research projects. Participants in the discussion took a broad view of the history of social science, either by considering the shifting lines of academic disciplines or by drawing our attention to the similarities of apparently competing forms of expertise. For example, early forms of cultural arithmetic that were developed in voluntary, scientific, and cultural organisations operating either outside the state or in varied "twilight zones" between state and civil society were examined. Interrogation of the evolving relationship between sociology and anthropology, fields which were initially very closely linked and later diverged was encouraged and a comparative perspective on the famed research methods of Mass Observation and the Gallup Poll was considered.

2. How did the social survey spread? What was its social and political influence?

Social researchers met with concerted resistance as they conducted research in the early years of the twentieth century. Just a few decades later they worked in a very different environment. By 1970 social scientific facts and theories were common currency in public life. How did the social scientific sea change come about? Participants examined some of the genres that popularised survey methods and findings during the twentieth century. These included the publication of social survey findings in the British press, and in the second half of the twentieth century their use of social science methods in order to engage readers and to increase circulation. The use of survey techniques such as personal testimony by marginalized groups - women who had suffered domestic violence, and gay men and lesbians - and showed that it completely altered the course of the Royal Commission on Human Relationships in 1970s Australia. The onset of the HIV-AIDS crisis transformed sex research in Australia and the relationship between public opinion polling

and foreign affairs was highlighted by analysing polls of Australian attitudes towards Indonesia from the 1940s to the 1980s.

3. What were the race, gender and class politics of social surveying in the twentieth century?

The twentieth century social survey aimed to describe and categorize social conditions. On the page, its orderly classifications might appear to be objective. But what social tensions shaped the collection of this information? After all, surveying occurred face-to-face, and often in the households of survey subjects. Participants considered the race and gender politics that played out among survey researchers and subjects during the twentieth century. For example the relationship between race, industry, labor, urbanization and the exercise of expertise in the United States in the early twentieth century was examined. The work of now-forgotten, low-ranking research assistants and college students who conducted surveys for the Negro Youth Survey in the American South in the 1930s, and their relationships with the prominent Chicago School sociologists at its helm were discussed. The professional biographies of three women who worked on Wilfred Prest's survey in 1940s Melbourne and who acted as intermediaries between famous social scientists and their subjects and questions of intersubjectivity in the social science interview, during the golden age of the community study in the United Kingdom from the late 1940s to the early 1980s were presented. The question - how the performance of class and gender within the interview shaped not just testimony about community and class identity, but also how social scientists understood that testimony and incorporated it into their research findings was also considered.

4. What has been the role of the state in social research?

It is now commonly accepted that states and other policy-making bodies use surveys to register and analyse populations and to formulate and reshape policy settings. But how did this practice emerge? Participants considered the use of surveys by twentieth century states, especially in the interests of improving national productivity. Examples considered included the German application of the idea of a human economy which aimed to develop the performance capacity of each citizen

to the fullest over the first half of the twentieth century and the legacy for rural communities of Australian surveys of the productive capacities of rural industries, and the living conditions and amenities in wheat-growing and irrigation districts. A shared blind spot of researchers and states was that wealth distribution was all but missing from the social problem survey during the post war decades in the United States and remained so long after the resurgence of interest in poverty in the 1960s. Important consequences for redistributive policies of this was noted.

5. How have social surveys affected subjectivity?

The development of reflexive selfhood is usually explained with reference to literary or commercial autobiographical practices. Yet the social survey, too, asked its subjects for life narratives - even if they took a different form. Over time, researchers became interested in recording people's opinions as well as the material conditions of their lives. By mid-century many favoured methods of interviewing that were based on psychotherapy and were believed to deliver therapeutic benefits to participants. To what extent did people identify with these developments? Did their participation in social surveys alter their expectations about life, or their sense of self? In order to explore these questions, raw data that was collected during large-scale surveys of Melbourne and rural Victoria during the middle decades of the twentieth century were revisited. This discussion was taken to the twenty-first century in analysis of 230 qualitative interviews with the 1958 cohort of the British panel survey that was completed in 2008-2009. How the cohort members understood the significance of their participation in that project when they reflected on their own lives and how changing ideas about privacy and duty might affect participation in social surveys in the future were examined.

6. Surveys or surveillance?

Participants asked which groups of people did researchers, and those who paid them, deem to be acceptable survey respondents, and when, where, and how such notions change. In many cases, certain groups were excluded from surveys on the grounds of their race, especially, as well as gender, class, sexuality, age, region, and nation. Even if groups were not subjects in social surveys they were not exempt from the surveying, or surveilling,

eye of governments, the state, and its institutions. For example, second-hand surveys by the League of Nations commission on trafficking of women in Asia in the early 1930s did not, unlike in similar studies in Europe, interview women in prostitution, relying on the knowledge of officials including police, emigration, justice, health and education officials as well as social workers. The different treatment of African American and white soldiers in large-scale survey research on the US Army during the Second World War was considered. In addition, the classification by state bodies of social groups that were not considered to be full citizens and the results of that classification for the state surveillance of indigenous people and child refugees in Australia during the second half of the twentieth century was uncovered.

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: institutional cultures, policy frameworks and social change

Convenors: Dr Katie Wright, Professor Shurlee Swain FASSA, Dr Kathleen McPhillips

Introduction

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (2013–2107) is a landmark public inquiry. It was established amid growing concern about child sexual exploitation and associated organisational cover-ups, and followed intense lobbying by survivor groups and increasing recognition of the traumatic effects of abuse in childhood. Through its investigations the Royal Commission has laid bare the reality of child sexual abuse in institutional settings and challenged how organisations operate. It has exerted considerable influence on public discourse, policy, legislation and child safe practices in Australia, and has shaped directions of similar inquiries internationally.

This paper is the outcome of a Workshop supported by the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia in conjunction with La Trobe University, held in April 2017. The aim of this Workshop was to explore the background to the Royal Commission, its social, cultural and historical significance, and the role of the social sciences in building its knowledge base and in understanding its legislative, policy and justice implications. It brought together academics from a variety of disciplines (criminology, history, law, legal studies, social work and sociology), research staff from the Royal Commission, and legal practitioners and survivor advocates, providing a valuable opportunity for knowledge exchange between stakeholder and researcher agendas.

The Workshop took place as the Royal Commission had reached the end of the public hearing component of its work. It was thus timely to reflect on its activities and critically assess its social, cultural, legal, historical and policy implications. The Workshop raised important questions about the focus, both in Australia and internationally, on institutional child abuse, public inquiries, historical injustices, the role of research and the contribution

of the social sciences, and the ways in which institutions can be made safer places for children in the future.

Childhood, historical abuse and redress

The Workshop surveyed the long history of institutions for children and of the existence of abuse within them. By examining the othering of children in need of care, the function such institutions were designed to perform and the forms and structures devised to achieve those purposes, showed that abuse was all too often not simply inherent within institutions, but essential to their operation.

The Royal Commission is the first instance of a body established to investigate and make redress recommendations for institutional abuse of children in both closed (e.g. residential care) and open settings (e.g. schools and religious organisations). Merging these two adult survivor groups (care leavers and non-care leavers), ignores the historical specificity of institutional abuse and undermines equitable redress.

The role of the social sciences in the work of inquiries, in understanding their vexed and contested nature and in the law of unintended consequences, has been significant. Many institutions were established with positive ambitions, yet too often these fell apart. An important question, which will become clearer in time, is what is it about our historical moment that reduced the focus of this inquiry to sexual abuse, when there have been so many other forms of institutional abuse?

Public inquiries, social policy and cultural change

The forms, functions and purposes of historical institutional abuse inquiries demonstrated the key functions of redress, policy change and legislative reform, but also aspects often overlooked, including an inquiry's role in knowledge production and the part it plays in social and cultural shifts. Understanding the complexity of the inquiry mechanism, its inherent tensions and its intrinsic effects, is crucial to evaluating inquiry outcomes.

Shifts in public consciousness in the 1970s and 1980s around child sexual assault, particularly new understandings of psychological harm, show that during the 1970s second wave feminists exposed

and articulated the impact of sexual abuse, noting that trauma could be deep and long lasting, while the 1980s saw rising public recognition about the dangers of sexual violence against children. Yet despite changes in social and cultural views, improvements for child victims were slow to filter through to the criminal justice system.

The terms of reference of the Royal Commission were both too broad and too narrow, encompassing institutions never before the subject of official inquiries, yet focusing on sexual abuse only. While the Royal Commission will benefit child safety, questions remain for care leavers who suffered other forms of abuse, rendering the proposed national independent redress scheme problematic.

Authority, bureaucracy and religion

Royal Commission case studies can be used to explore and analyse religious organisations. Employing critical theories of organisations, it can be demonstrated that child sexual abuse is a frequent correlate of male authority. For example in response to allegations of abuse in the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle, the rationalised structures of governance facilitated rather than inhibited child sexual abuse, contesting the assumption that institutional abuse represents paedophilic infiltration of otherwise neutral organisations.

The issue of spiritual trauma also emerged through many Royal Commission hearings. Defined as a form of personal disturbance caused by sexual abuse mediated through the institutional prism of religiosity, the Royal Commission had facilitated new understandings of spiritual abuse and as a consequence redress should be expanded to include this form of trauma, and that further research is required to understand its nature and impact.

Research agendas in the field of institutional abuse

Research was identified early as a central issue for the inquiry's findings and recommendations, thus establishing a new role for research in inquiries. While the primary purpose of research has been to inform the terms of reference, the research agenda was also designed to contribute world class research to the international evidence base, to facilitate knowledge dissemination and lay the foundation for future research in child safety.

Contracted research undertaken for the Royal Commission examined patterns of timely and delayed reporting of child sexual abuse and the likelihood of legal action commencing. Drawing on crime statistics in two states, the longest delays involved alleged perpetrators in positions of authority, with male victims reporting later than females. Similarities between states included the influence of inquiries on reporting rates. Yet, there were also differences in how reporting delays affected prosecutions.

A rapid review of data on the impacts of institutional abuse on victims/survivors found that consistent with abuse in other settings, institutional child sexual abuse is associated with numerous, pervasive impacts on psychological, physical, social, educative and economic wellbeing. Studies suggest that it may also be associated with distinct and discernible impacts on spiritual wellbeing and with vicarious trauma at the individual, family and community levels.

Law, rights, advocacy and redress

Victims of Catholic clergy sex crimes face significant legal impediments in their attempts to seek justice. The Catholic Church and the legal system are set up such that all too often the Church and its offenders are protected at the expense of the victim, thus corralling victims into the Church's internal complaints processes in the search for justice. Justice here is not being delivered, and most victims suffer additional psychological harm.

Trauma-informed non-adversarial legal practices have been developed to support survivors of child sexual abuse to hold institutions accountable in ways that prioritise dignity, respect, and re-integration, while minimising re-traumatisation. This alternate therapeutic pathway is not curtailed by technical legal barriers to justice but rather advocates for a client-focused response in which survivors are heard, believed and experience a positive connection with the institution.

Because of the lack of institutional criminal accountability it has proven difficult to prosecute those who have concealed offences. In the case of an Adelaide Archbishop, the most senior Catholic in the world to be charged with this crime, the matter remains the subject of protracted legal argument. A way forward could be the creation of an International Criminal Court under the auspices of

the United Nations so that officials could be charged with Crimes Against Humanity.

Creating better futures

The Royal Commission has rapidly advanced research, through more than 100 distinct projects undertaken with over 70 academic consortia from more than 30 universities across three countries. Yet critical research gaps remain. It is hoped that initial exploratory studies on improving child safety might be extended to build on the evidence-base of institutional abuse.

Research conducted for the Royal Commission has found that while the Royal Commission has set in train welcomed approaches to identify and respond to child sexual abuse, many concerns held by children and young people about safety have not been fully explored. The development of child-informed policy and practice requires greater involvement of children and young people in research.

Looking beyond the Royal Commission to the broader issue of childhood trauma and policy strategies for the future, the stigma, taboo and trauma related to abuse, neglect and violence in the home is the next frontier. What is needed, is a better understanding of complex, compounded and unresolved trauma as a public health issue, and the systematic embedding of trauma-informed and therapeutic practice approaches across services.

The social sciences and the Royal Commission

The centrality of the social sciences to the Royal Commission's work was a theme that ran throughout the Workshop, evident in presentations and in wider discussions amongst attendees. Papers underscored the importance of social science knowledge in providing frameworks for understanding the Royal Commission, its knowledge base, the research projects it contracted, its policy and legislative implications, and a range of complex issues related to this major public inquiry, including analysis of its wider social and cultural significance.

This was evident in the various disciplinary approaches employed and in the breadth of topics covered. Topics included:

- experiences of victims and survivors,
- commonalities and differences in forms of victimisation,
- historical contexts which rendered some children more vulnerable to abuse than others,
- institutional conditions facilitating abuse,
- the functions of inquiries in creating new knowledge, legitimising victim experience and fostering community discussion,
- the complexity of trauma and the identification of its new forms, including trauma arising from spiritual abuse, and
- the many challenges facing survivor groups, including achieving justice.

The relevance and role of the social sciences was also canvassed during roundtable sessions held at the end of each day. They were an important component of the Workshop, designed to provide focused reflections upon points raised through papers and discussion, and to draw together and build on important themes.

Importantly, the Workshop reflected the social sciences in action, illustrating their profound relevance to a major social issue of our time - institutional child sexual abuse - through generating research to better understand this form of victimisation, its history, how it has flourished, the depth and complexity of its effects, how it can be better prevented, how children can be made safer, and the ways in which abuse can be better responded to and redressed when it does occur. The social sciences have also been critical to informing on-going public debate and in providing critical analysis of the Royal Commission and its work and the responses of governments and institutions to its emerging findings and recommendations.

As the Royal Commission was established with research as one of its central pillars, it has directly generated considerable new knowledge and it has been a stimulus for research and innovation in practice more widely. Its work will feed into on-

going discussions about evidence-based and trauma informed practice. However, the challenge is to ensure that this work continues once the inquiry has concluded. Indeed, despite the considerable achievements of the Royal Commission, there are precedents that serve as dire warnings as to what can happen to the findings and innovations that arise out of similar inquiries when there is a lack of commitment and political will, or when advocate groups are unable to keep the issues in the public eye.

There were important discussions about ethics and research, including the delicate issue of the extent to which victims and survivors need to be protected and/or enabled, particularly when structures devoted to protect people may function to silence them. The participation of survivors was a critical issue that arose during the Workshop. Survivor advocates stressed the importance of participating in discussions that affect them, being involved in research and shaping policy rather than merely being subject to it. Researchers likewise affirmed the value of survivor participation and its importance in strengthening research.

The Royal Commission has generated highly valuable material and resources, particularly through its powers of subpoena, and on-going access to that material was the subject of much discussion. The importance of the Royal Commission developing a robust archiving and accessing strategy was identified as a critical issue. It was agreed that considerable thought and investment is required to ensure continued access in ways that safeguard the integrity of confidential materials and the conditions under which they were created. It was also suggested that consideration be given to training archival staff in trauma-informed practice.

Perhaps the primary challenge identified was how to continue the work across many domains that has been set in train by the Royal Commission. How can the momentum be maintained once the inquiry has concluded? Again, a crucial role for the social sciences was identified. There is ample opportunity to build upon and extend the research base of the Royal Commission. There is also an important role for the social sciences in monitoring and evaluating implementation of recommendations from the national redress scheme to legislative and policy reform.

Finally, it was recognised as critically important that issues of out-of-home care today are kept on the agenda. Notwithstanding critiques about the narrow focus on sexual abuse and the implications of this, there has been much progress made in acknowledging past forms of abuse. However, children and young people in out-of-home care today are too often surviving rather than thriving. Improving conditions for these young people remains a significant challenge.

Conclusion

The Royal Commission and the nation's significant investment in its work represents critical acknowledgement of the tremendous injustices inflicted against children in a range of organisational contexts. Institutional child abuse is a social failure that has resulted in considerable psychological, social, economic and spiritual impacts for many Australians.

A critical theme that emerged throughout the Workshop was the courage and persistence of survivors. It was noted that much of what is now known is because of survivors who have been the whistle-blowers and the advocates, the people who have been willing to tell their stories to inquiries, who have participated in research projects and become researchers themselves. Their bravery, persistence and the importance of their role was acknowledged by the group.

Governing for Indigenous Self-Determined Development

Convenors: Professor Mick Dodson FASSA, Mr Jason Glanville, Dr Diane Smith, Professor Stephen Cornell

Indigenous peoples prioritise development activities that support the capacity of their citizens to lead productive and fulfilled lives without compromising either their culture or the options of future generations.

There exist, however, major obstacles arising from the socio-economic condition of Indigenous communities and lands, as well as limited legal, regulatory and jurisdictional frameworks to support self-determined development initiatives.

The recent Common Roots, Common Futures International Indigenous Governance Conference was co-convened by the Australian Indigenous Governance Institute, the National Centre for Indigenous Studies at the Australian National University and the Native Nations Institute at the University of Arizona explored the seemingly critical relationship for Indigenous peoples between self-determination, effective governance and development outcomes.

The conference brought together a small group of Indigenous governance leaders, practitioners and researchers from the CANZUS countries (Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America) to share their considerable practical experience, research insights and real-life case studies on governing for Indigenous self-determined development.

The area of cultural commerce was identified as one in which Indigenous peoples occupy a central position for creating innovative development initiatives.

For example, the Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation (QYAC) manages the recognised Native Title rights and interests of the Quandamooka people whose Country comprises the waters and land of and around Moorgumpin (Moreton Island), Minjerribah, the Southern Moreton Bay Islands and South Stradbroke Islands in Queensland.

Their vision for the Quandamooka people is one in which the Aboriginal community, in partnership with the mainstream community, creates a future where the Island's spirit, cultural values and the beauty of its lands and seas are conserved and restored, and all community members enjoy equal opportunities, working together to shape a healthy and happy future.

QYAC has developed a range of culturally-informed enterprises that promote on-going traditional practices and land and sea management responsibilities whilst boosting the local economy providing skills development and employment opportunities. Activities include:

- Cultural Heritage services: the team has an intimate knowledge of the environment, traditions, rituals, areas of significance and artefacts of the region and offer valuable consultation and facilitation services to ensure cultural heritage obligations are achieved;
- The Quandamooka Land and Sea Management Agency: the unit responsible for the planning, management and protection of the Quandamooka Estate;
- The Salt Water Murriss - Quandamooka Inc: established to promote and maintain the cultural capital of clan groups. Dedicated to the production and presentation of local Aboriginal culture, it runs an art gallery that offers a diverse and inspiring display of traditional and contemporary work.
- QYAC: facilitates traditional Welcome to Country services, cultural performances, tours and presentations on Country; and
- The Quandamooka Festival: an annual 3-month calendar of events celebrating the Quandamooka peoples who live and work in the region with cultural traditions stemming from tens of thousands of years of continuous occupation.

Indigenous self-determined development activities such as the above can be more effectively enabled if government and private sector policy settings and programs embrace and support factors which underpin strong governance. Such factors include:

- Robust and workable governing institutions - rules, policies, standards, processes of decision-making and internal accountability that win the trust, support and commitment of members and external stakeholders alike, and support effective implementation and monitoring of development initiatives.
- Cultural legitimacy or credibility of governance and development goals - so that governance structures, Indigenous values, and ideas of how power and authority should be exercised are closely aligned.
- Cultural geographies - where consideration must be given to the diverse culturally-based scales, relationships, and connections that come into play when Indigenous groups organise their governance and make decisions about development.
- Practical capacity - so that people, institutions, resources, organisational abilities, powers, and practices are effectively supported to enable a group to reach their own goals over time. This investment in capacity must also be in areas of financial and resource governance, planning, decision-making, evaluation, and accountability.
- Governing powers - so that Indigenous peoples have genuine and substantive decision-making authority and control over matters that are important to their own development aspirations.
- Self-determined choice - where the governance arrangements and development agenda are based on the free, prior informed consent of the Indigenous peoples directly involved.

Achieving these conditions will be partly dependent on external legal and jurisdictional frameworks and resource ownership, as well as the decisions of external governments and stakeholders. But many delegates also noted that other conditions lie directly in the hands of Indigenous peoples themselves to shape according to their own circumstances and priorities.

What is clear is that effective governance is not a permanent end state; it's about what people do, having the appropriate set of tools, and having a wider enabling - rather than disabling - policy environment that supports Indigenous people governing for self-determined development. Shifting public discourse and policy settings towards a self-determination model is critical to achieving positive economic, social and cultural development outcomes for Indigenous Australians on a broader scale.

Intervention, prevention and punishment: authenticity and capacity in mandated treatment

Convenors: Professor Wayne Hall FASSA, Dr Kate Seear, Dr Claire Spivakovsky, Dr Adrian Carter

Funding was provided by ASSA to assemble an interdisciplinary group of scholars, advocates and practitioners to conduct a workshop on the topic of mandated treatment of persons thought to be experiencing alcohol and other drug addictions, people living with mental health problems and cognitive impairments

The aim of the workshop was to generate research and policy goals in relation to mandated medical treatment by drawing on a variety of perspectives and specialities including alcohol and drug policy, mental health and medicine, disability, law, criminology and psychology.

In Australia, there is a range of laws and practices that allow the State to forcibly detain and/or treat its citizens, many of whom are marginalised and vulnerable. These include drug courts and mental health lists, guardianship laws, compulsory treatment, involuntary detention orders, and mandatory alcohol or drug rehabilitation.

These laws and practices are often justified by arguments that they are in the best interests of the affected person and promote social good. They raise complicated ethical issues, including open questions as to how freedom, respect, equality and dignity can be upheld in situations where the law mandates intrusive and coercive medical treatment.

Conclusions and Outcomes

The workshop met its main objectives by bringing together interdisciplinary professionals to generate research and policy goals.

PAUL BOURKE AWARD FOR EARLY CAREER RESEARCH

Winner 2016



Dr Muireann Irish

Neuroscience Research Australia and UNSW Australia

Dr Muireann Irish is an exceptional cognitive neuroscientist whose work is characterised by genuine innovation. Her pioneering research explores the mechanisms that enable us to remember the past and imagine the future, elucidating how these processes are disrupted in dementia. Muireann's acceleration from postdoctoral researcher to international leader within her field has been remarkable, more so when considered relative to opportunity. Her work has had a transformative influence on the discipline resulting in editorial appointments, invited international society memberships, and plenary speaker invitations.

The calibre of her research has further been recognised in a slew of prestigious awards including a 2014 NSW Young Tall Poppy Science Award and a 2015 L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science Fellowship. Her flair for research, commitment to science communication, and advocacy for women in science ensures Muireann will continue to push the boundaries of her field to illuminate our understanding of uniquely human cognitive functions.

Panel Commendation Winners

PANEL A

Associate Professor Bronwyn Carlson, University of Wollongong

Associate Professor Bronwyn Carlson was awarded the AIATSIS 2013 Stanner Prize for her PhD thesis (UNSW, 2012), which was reworked as the influential book, *The Politics of Identity: Who Counts as Aboriginal Today?* She has held 2 ARC Discovery/Indigenous Grants (2013–2015; 2016–2018); is an investigator on an NHMRC grant; and has held several curriculum development grants for the Indigenous Studies program. At the University of Wollongong (UOW), she established the Forum for Indigenous Research Excellence (FIRE) which provides mentoring and networking opportunities for Indigenous researchers. FIRE hosts the international *Journal of Global Indigeneity*. Before joining academia she held positions such as Manager, Community Services at the Illawarra Aboriginal Medical Service. Her research is devoted to improving the wellbeing of Indigenous Australians. Her current project focuses on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Help-Seeking Behaviours on Social Media. In July 2016, UOW designated her one of forty Women of Impact.



PANEL B

Professor Bohui Zhang, UNSW Business School

Professor Bohui Zhang graduated in 2008 and has received rapid promotion to full professor. In addition, he has published nine articles in the top few finance and accounting journals and another five articles in very good journals. He also has eleven best paper awards from conferences and several major grants. He has specialised in constructing unique global financial databases from which he has made a number of important contributions to better understand how global financial markets operate. These areas include financial reporting, liquidity, informed trading, news dissemination, dividend policy, political risk, volatility, home bias, information risk, investment, and a variety of other important topics. He has 9,847 cites on Google Scholar, indicating that his research in the areas of financial economics and accounting is having high impact.



PANEL C

Dr Seth Lazar, Australian National University

Dr Seth Lazar works across a wide range of topics in political philosophy, applied ethics, and normative ethics. He has written on corrective justice, the nature of rights, associative duties, the ethics of war and self-defence, the ethics of risk, and moral decision-making under uncertainty. Most of his work has been on the ethics of war, self-defence, and risk, but he has also written on corrective justice, the nature of rights, and associative duties. He has published papers in the most distinguished journals in the field including, for example, *Ethics* (2009, 2015, forthcoming), and *Philosophy & Public Affairs* (2010, 2012). He has produced one authored book, three edited volumes, fifteen papers in refereed journals and ten book chapters in the last eight years. In 2015, he received the Frank Chapman Sharp Prize by the American Philosophical Association. Dr Lazar received his D Phil from Oxford in 2009.



FELLOWS' AWARDS

2017 Queen's Birthday Honours

Professor Ross Gregory Garnaut AO **AC**

Professor Philip Noel Pettit **AC**

Professor Roger Simnett **AO**

Professor Peter John Dawkins **AO**

Professor Ann Margaret McGrath OAM **AM**

Emeritus Professor Ronald Taft **AM**

2017 Australia Day Honours

Dr Martin Parkinson PSM **AC**

Professor Patricia Grimshaw **AO**

Professor Jon Altman **AM**

Professor Jillian Blackmore **AM**

Professor Robert Stimson **AM**

Professor Neal Ashkanasy **OAM**

Australian Research Council (ARC) Laureate Fellowship 2017

- Professor Ann McGrath
- Professor Colin MacLeod

Other Awards and Recognition

- Fellow of the prestigious American Society of Criminology (ASC) - Professor Lorraine Mazerolle
- Calouste Gulbenkian 2017 Prize for outstanding work in the field of human rights - Professor Jane McAdam
- Toyota Foundation Research Grant - Professor Anthony Elliott

STUDENT OUTREACH

Cairns 2017

Formal education enrolment rates in Queensland are lower than the Australian average. To help address this, the Academy has been involved in developing and delivering outreach programs to high school students in Cairns, QLD since 2013.

In March 2017, Dr Thomas Cliff from the ANU traveled to Cairns to present to a number of schools on his research in nationalism and conflict. The program was exceptionally well-received and Dr Cliff will be returning to deliver to a larger cohort of students next year.

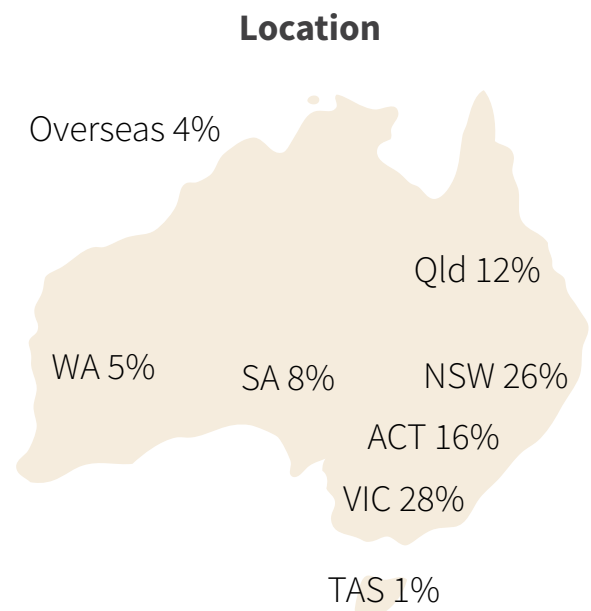
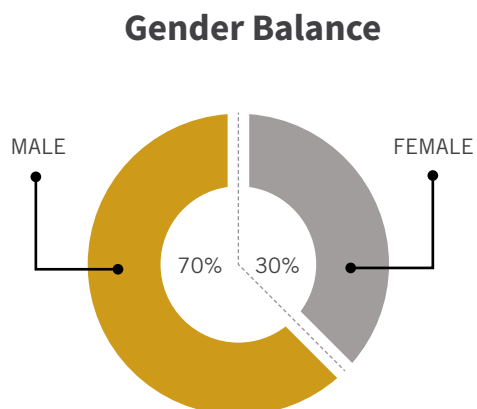
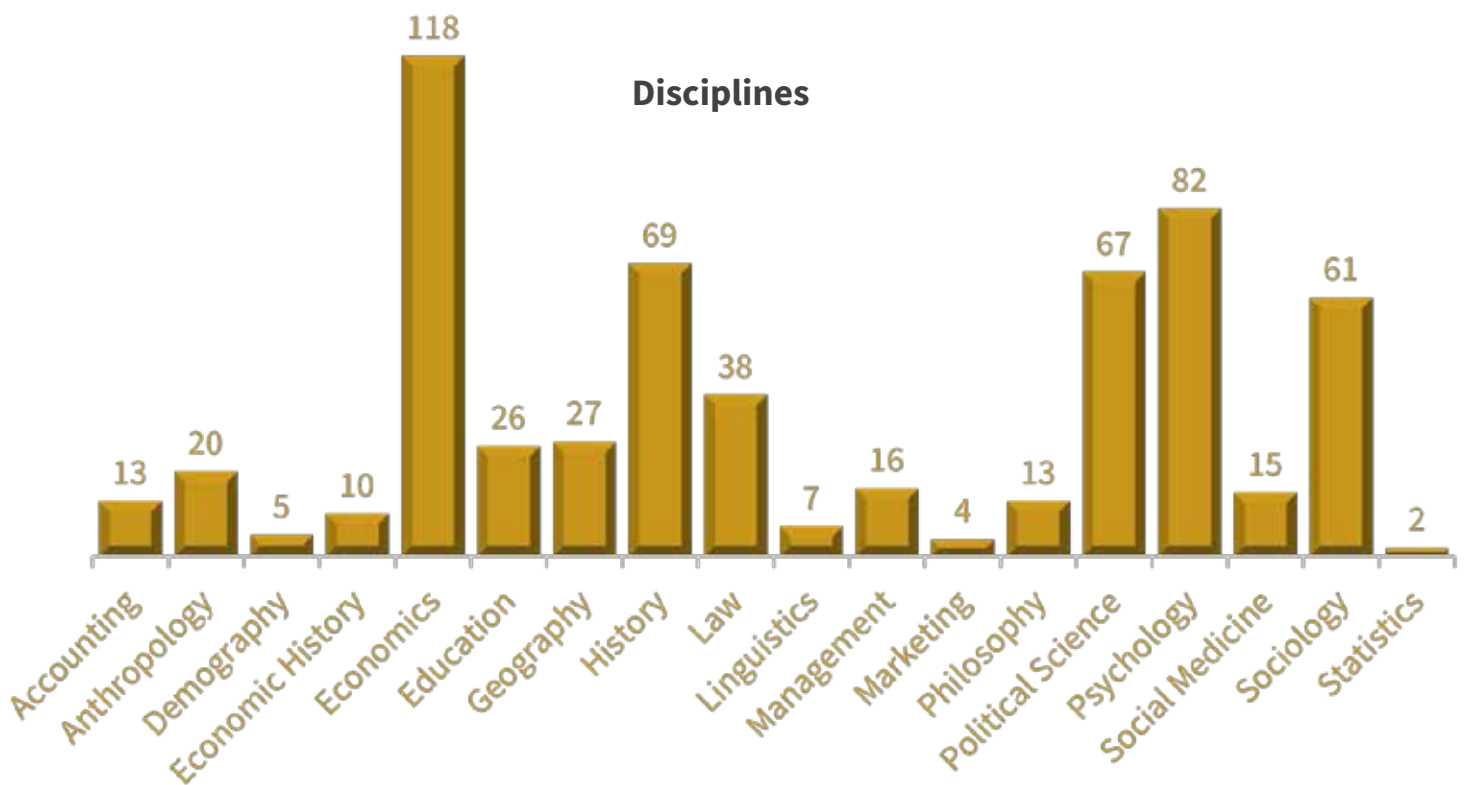
“Both site coordinators spoke very highly of the way he related material from his “academic adventures” to a younger audience. He made clear links to the Asian Century and the wider need to engage Asia for Australia’s long-term future. He framed this in terms of economic goals of our country and the importance of intercultural understanding in the context of the increasingly interconnected and globalised world within which we all live. Our sessions were brilliant. As he examined sources and highlighted the need to oscillate between the critical evaluation of source material, he highlighted the need to be empathetic and try to understand values, motives, and perspectives of others.”

- Mr Michael Pearce, Head of Social Sciences,
St. Augustine’s College Cairns



📷 Dr Thomas Cliff presenting at St. Augustine’s College, Cairns.

593 FELLOWS



The Fellowship

New Fellows

The following 39 distinguished scholars were inducted to the Academy at the 2016 Annual General Meeting. The total number of Fellows at 30 June 2017 was 593.

**Professor Philip Adams**

Professor, Centre of Policy Studies, Victoria University

Expertise: Economic modelling, policy analysis

**Professor Jonathon Barnett**

Professor and ARC Future Fellow, School of Geography, University of Melbourne

Expertise: Political geography, political economy, environmental change

**Professor Amanda Barnier**

ARC Future Fellow, Department of Cognitive Science, Australian Hearing Hub, Macquarie University

Expertise: Psychology

**Professor Kerry Carrington**

Head of School of Justice, Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology

Expertise: Southern criminology, youth justice, masculinity and violence, and gender and global justice

**Professor Louise Chappell**

Professor of Politics, UNSW Australia

Expertise: Gender and politics/justice, women's rights, public policy, comparative federalism, international criminal prosecutions, institutionalism theory, international law especially criminal, humanitarian and human rights law, corporate culture and management



Professor Fang Lee Cooke

Associate Dean and Distinguished Professor, Human Resource Management and Asia Studies, Monash University

Expertise: Human resource management, employment relations, labour regulation, gender studies, Asian studies



Professor Jenny Corbett

Pro Vice-Chancellor, Research and Research Training, Australian National University

Expertise: International economics, international finance, macroeconomics, monetary and fiscal theory, comparative economic systems



Professor Louisa Degenhardt

NHMRC Principal Research Fellow, Professor of Epidemiology, UNSW Australia

Expertise: Illicit drug epidemiology, drug dependence, burden of disease, pharmaceutical opioids, illicit drug harms



Professor Tim Dunne

Executive Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences and Professor of International Relations, University of Queensland

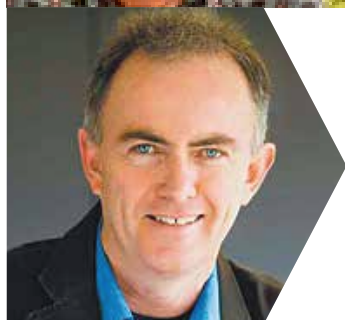
Expertise: Political science



Professor Nicholas Evans

Distinguished Professor, Department of Linguistics, School of Culture, History and Language, ARC Laureate Fellow and Director, ARC Centre of Excellence for the Dynamics of Language, Australian National University

Expertise: Documentation of the fragile and little-known languages in Australia and New Guinea, including Kayardild, Bininj Gun-wok, Dalabon, Marrku, and Nen (Papuan)



Professor Andrew Goldsmith

Director, Centre for Crime Policy and Research and Strategic Professor of Criminology, Flinders University

Expertise: Criminology, law, other law and legal studies



Professor Fiona Haines

Professor of Criminology and Chair of Discipline, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne, Adjunct Professor School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet) ANU College of Asia and the Pacific

Expertise: Corporate and white collar crime and its impact, regulation and compliance, socio-legal understanding of the intersection between globalisation and governance



Professor Richard Holden

Australian Research Council Future Fellow, Professor of Economics, UNSW Australia

Expertise: Contract theory, law and economics, organisational economics, political economy



Professor David Kavanagh

Research Capacity-Building Professor, Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation and School of Psychology and Counselling, Queensland University of Technology

Expertise: Imagery-based motivation and behaviour change, development, test and dissemination of digital mental health resources, comorbidity of substance misuse and other mental disorders



Professor Andrew Mackinnon

Visiting Professorial Fellow, Black Dog Institute and University of New South Wales. Honorary Professorial Fellow, Centre for Mental Health, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne

Expertise: Design and analysis of epidemiological, longitudinal and intervention studies of mental health, diagnosis and screening methods, psychometrics



Professor Andrew Martin

Professor of Educational Psychology, UNSW Australia

Expertise: Student motivation, academic engagement, academic achievement, quantitative research methods



Professor Jane McAdam

Scientia Professor and Director of the Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law, Faculty of Law, UNSW Australia

Expertise: International refugee law, forced migration, climate change and displacement, forced migration studies, mobility in the context of disasters and climate change



Professor Pauline McGuirk

Senior Professor, School of Geography and Sustainable Communities, University of Wollongong

Expertise: Urban political geography, urban governance, urban low carbon and energy transition, urban regeneration, urban theory



Professor Julie McLeod

Professor (Curriculum, Equity and Social Change), Melbourne Graduate School of Education, Deputy Director, Melbourne Social Equity Institute, University of Melbourne

Expertise: Youth, gender, inequality, curriculum, social change, qualitative methodology



Professor Flavio Menezes

Professor of Economics at the University of Queensland; Deputy Chair, Queensland Competition Authority; President, Economic Society of Australia (QLD)

Expertise: Competition and regulatory economics, auction theory and market design, law, political science



Professor Martin Mills

Professor of Education, Acting Head of School, School of Education, University of Queensland

Expertise: Social justice issues and education, gender and education, alternative education, school reform



Professor Melanie Nolan

Director, National Centre of Biography and General Editor, Australian Dictionary of Biography, Australian National University

Expertise: Biography, Australian, New Zealand, labour and social history



Professor Anne Orford

Redmond Barry Distinguished Professor, Michael D Kirby Professor of International Law, ARC Kathleen Fitzpatrick Laureate Fellow, University of Melbourne

Expertise: International law, history and theory of International law


Professor Fiona Paisley

Professor, School of Humanities, Languages and Social Science, Griffith University

Expertise: Histories of humanitarianism, gender and empire, internationalism and interwar Australia, critics of settler colonialism


Dr Martin Parkinson

Secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Expertise: Public policy development, implementation and administration, economics, diversity


Professor Haig Patapan

Director, Centre for Governance and Public Policy and Professor in the School of Government and International Relations, Griffith University

Expertise: Democratic theory and practice, political theory, political leadership, comparative constitutionalism, comparative constitutionalism and jurisprudence, including judicial politics and federalism; comparative political philosophy


Professor David Rowe

Professor, Institute for Culture and Society, Western Sydney University

Expertise: Culture, sport, media, leisure, nation and globalisation


Professor Matthew Sanders

Professor of Clinical Psychology and Director, Parenting and Family Support Centre, University of Queensland

Expertise: Parenting, Triple P, population-level change, self-regulation, child behaviour


Professor Anthony Scott

Professorial Research Fellow, Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne

Expertise: Behaviour of physicians, health workforce, incentives and performance, primary care, and hospitals



Professor Virginia Slaughter

Founding Director, Early Cognitive Development Centre, School of Psychology, University of Queensland

Expertise: Developmental psychology, child development, infant development, social development, cognitive development



Professor Laurajane Smith

Professor, Centre for Heritage and Museum Studies, School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University

Expertise: Heritage studies, the theorisation of heritage as a cultural practice, the role of heritage, museums and heritage discourses in political movements



Professor David Stern

Professor and Director International and Development Economics, Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University

Expertise: Energy economics, environmental economics, climate change, citation analysis, meta-analysis



Dr Carolyn Strange

Senior Fellow and Graduate Director, School of History, Australian National University

Expertise: History and philosophy of law and justice and medicine, North American history, Australian history, gender, culture, sexuality, courts and sentencing, criminology



Dr Philip Taylor

Senior Fellow, Department of Anthropology, School of Culture, History and Language, Australian National University

Expertise: Social and cultural anthropology, studies of Asian society



Professor Rabee Tourky

Trevor Swan Distinguished Professor of Economics and Director of the Research School of Economics, Australian National University

Expertise: Economics of education, business innovation, economic theory, econometrics, price theory, welfare economics

**Emeritus Professor John Trinder**

Professor of Psychology, University of Melbourne

Expertise: Psychology, sleep behaviours and analysis

**Professor Christina Twomey**

Professor, School of Philosophical, Historical and International Studies, Monash University

Expertise: Australian history, imprisonment and internment in war, humanitarianism

**Professor Robert van Krieken**

Professor of Sociology, University of Sydney

Expertise: Historical sociology, childhood, cultural genocide, social theory, socio-legal studies, law, history

**Professor Rosalie Viney**

Director of the Centre for Health Economics Research and Evaluation, University of Technology Sydney

Expertise: Valuation of health outcomes, economic evaluation, health policy evaluation, health services research, quality of life, discrete choice experiments, health technology assessment, cancer

Jubilee Fellows

In 2016, the Academy extended the honour of Jubilee Fellowship to four Fellows who were elected to the Academy in 1976*. Over 40 years, these Fellows have made significant contributions not only to the Academy but also to the social sciences in Australia and abroad. Reflections from these distinguished scholars can be found on the Academy's website.

Emeritus Professor Colin Hughes (deceased 30-06-2017)

MA (Columbia), PhD (London), FASSA

PANEL C: Political Science

Emeritus Professor Joe Isaac AO

BA (Hons), BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon DEcon (Monash), Hon DCom (Melbourne), Hon LLD (Macquarie), Honorary Fellow (LSE), FASSA

PANEL B: Economics

*Emeritus Professor Isaac was elected in 1971, but received his Jubilee Award in 2016.

Emeritus Professor Francis Jarrett (deceased 09-12-2017)

BScAgr (Sydney), PhD (Iowa), FASSA


PANEL B: Economics

Professor Stephen Turnovsky

MA (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD (Harvard University), Doctorat Honoris Causa (Aix-Marseille University), Hon. DLitt (Victoria University of Wellington), Fellow Econometric Society, FASSA

PANEL B: Economics



 Emeritus Professor Joe Isaac (right) accepting his Jubilee Award from Academy President Glenn Withers (left) at the 2016 Annual Dinner.

Academy Fellows

ABERNETHY, Margaret Anne

BEC (Hons), PhD (La Trobe)

Elected: 2011 Panel B

State: VIC

ADAMS, Philip David

BEC (Hons) (Monash), MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Economics) (Melbourne)

Elected: 2016 Panel B

State: VIC

AGGLETON, Peter

MA (Oxford), MEd (Aberdeen), PhD (London)

Elected: 2015 Panel D

State: NSW

AHLUWALIA, Davinder Pal

BA (Advanced), MA (Saskatchewan), PhD (Flinders)

Elected: 2004 Panel C

State: Overseas

AITKIN, Donald Alexander AO

MA (New England), PhD (ANU), Hon DUniv (Canberra), Hon DLitt (UNE),

Elected: 1975 Panel C (Jubilee Fellow)

State: ACT

ALDRICH, Robert

BA (Emory), MA, PhD (Brandeis), FAHA, Chev O Palmes Acad

Elected: 2008 Panel C

State: NSW

ALLARS, Margaret

BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Sydney), DPhil (Oxon)

Elected: 1998 Panel C

State: NSW

ALLEN, Michael Richard

BA (Dublin), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1981 Panel A

State: NSW

ALTMAN, Dennis AM

BA (Hons) (UTAS), MA (Cornell)

Elected: 2000 Panel C

State: VIC

ALTMAN, Jon Charles AM

BA, MA (Hons) (Auckland), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2003 Panel A

State: VIC

ANDERSON, Jock Robert

BAGrSc (Hons), MAGrSc (UQ), PhD, DEc (New England)

Elected: 1999 Panel B

State: Overseas

ANDERSON, Kym AC

BAGrEc (Hons) (New England), MEc, HonDoc (Adelaide), MA (Chicago), MA, PhD (Stanford)

Elected: 1994 Panel B

State: SA

ANDERSON, Heather Margot

BSc (Mathematics) (UNE), Grad Dip (Economics) (ANU),

MEcon, PhD (Economics) (UC San Diego)

Elected: 2005 Panel B

State: VIC

ANDERSON, Kay

BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Geography) (UBC)

Elected: 2007 Panel A

State: NSW

ANDERSON, Vicki

BA (Hons), MA, PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 2007 Panel D

State: VIC

ANDERSON, Warwick Hugh

BMedSc, MB, BS, MD (Melbourne), MA, PhD (Pennsylvania)

Elected: 2013 Panel C

State: NSW

ANDREWS, Sally

BA (Hons), PhD (UNSW)

Elected: 1998 Panel D

State: NSW

ANDRICH, David

BSc, MEd (UWA), PhD (Chicago)

Elected: 1990 Panel D

State: WA

ANSTEY, Kaarin Jane

BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (UQ)

Elected: 2011 Panel D

State: ACT

APPLEYARD, Reginald Thomas AM

BA (UWA), MA, PhD (Duke)

Elected: 1967 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow)

State: WA

APPS, Patricia

MED (Yale), PhD (Cambridge)

Elected: 1994 Panel B

State: NSW

ASHKANASY, Neal M OAMBE (Civil) (Monash), MEngSc (Water Eng) (UNSW),
DipCompSci, BA (Hons) (Psychology), PhD (Psychology)
(UQ)

Elected: 2010 Panel A

State: QLD

ASPROMOURGOS, AnthonyBEc (Hons) (UQ), MComm (Econ) (Melbourne), MA (Pol Sci)
(Chicago), PhD (Econ) (Sydney)

Elected: 2011 Panel B

State: NSW

ATHUKORALA, Prema-chandra

BCom (Hons) (Ceylon), PhD (La Trobe)

Elected: 2003 Panel B

State: ACT

AUSTIN-BROOS, Diane

BA, MA (ANU), MA, PhD (Chicago)

Elected: 1990 Panel A

State: NSW

BACCHI, Carol

BA (Hons), MA, PhD (Montreal)

Elected: 2000 Panel C

State: SA

BADCOCK, David

BA (Hons)(UTAS), DPhil (Oxon)

Elected: 2002 Panel D

State: WA

BAIRD, Marian Pam AO

BEc (Hons), DipEd, PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 2015 Panel A

State: NSW

BAMBER, Greg JCert in French Language, BSc (Hons) (University of
Manchester), PhD (Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh)

Elected: 2012 Panel A

State: VIC

BANKS, Gary Ronald AO

BEc (Hons) (Monash), MEc (ANU)

Elected: 2010 Panel B

State: Overseas

BARNETT, Jonathon Richard

BPD, MAprelim (Melbourne), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2016 Panel A

State: VIC

BARNIER, Amanda Jane

BA (Hons), PhD

Elected: 2016 Panel D

State: NSW

BAUM, Frances Elaine AO

BA (Hons) (Wales), PhD (Nottingham)

Elected: 2006 Panel A

State: SA

BAXTER, Janeen

BA (Hons), MA (ANU), PhD (UQ)

Elected: 2009 Panel A

State: QLD

BEAUMONT, Joan Errington

BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (London)

Elected: 1997 Panel C

State: ACT

BECKETT, Jeremy

BA (University College), MA, PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1995 Panel A

State: NSW

BEHRENDT, Larissa

LLB/B Juris (UNSW), LLM, LLD (Harvard)

Elected: 2006 Panel C

State: NSW

BEILHARZ, Peter Michael

BA, DipEd (Rusden College), PhD (Monash)

Elected: 1997 Panel A

State: VIC

BELL, Stephen

BSc (Hons), PhD (Griffith)

Elected: 2011 Panel C

State: QLD

BELLAMY, Alex

BA (Hons) (Hull), MA (Staffs), PhD (Wales)

Elected: 2010 Panel C

State: QLD

BENNETT, Jeffrey William

BAGec (Hons) (UNE), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2011 Panel B

State: NSW

BENSON, John William

BEc, MEd (Monash), MA, PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 2010 Panel B

State: VIC

BEWLEY, Ronald Anthony

BA (Sheffield), PhD (UNSW)

Elected: 1995 Panel B

State: NSW

BILLETT, Stephen Richard

PhD (honoris causa) (Jyväskylä, Finland), Doctor of Philosophy (Griffith University), Master of Educational Studies (UQ), BA (UQ), Diploma of Teaching (TAFE) (Brisbane College of Advanced Education)
 Elected: 2015 Panel D
 State: QLD

BITTMAN, Michael Paul

BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (RMIT)
 Elected: 2006 Panel A
 State: NSW

BLACKMORE, Jillian Anne AM

BA (Hons), DipEd (Melbourne), MEd Studies (Monash), MA, PhD (Stanford)
 Elected: 2013 Panel A
 State: VIC

BLAINEY, Geoffrey Norman AC

MA (Melbourne), DLitt (Ballarat)
 Elected: 1970 Panel C (Jubilee Fellow)
 State: VIC

BLANDY, Richard John

BEd (Adelaide), MA, PhD (Columbia)
 Elected: 1981 Panel B
 State: SA

BLEWETT, Neal AC

BA (UTAS), MA, DPhil (Oxford), DipEd, Hon LLD (UTAS), Hon DLitt (Hull), FRHS
 Elected: 1998 Panel C
 State: NSW

BLOCH, Harry Benjamin

BA (Michigan), MA, PhD (University of Chicago)
 Elected: 2012 Panel B
 State: WA

BOAKES, Robert Alan

BA (Hons) (Cantab), PhD (Harvard)
 Elected: 2005 Panel D
 State: NSW

BOOTH, Alison L

BArch, MTCP, MSc (Econ), PhD (LSE)
 Elected: 2005 Panel B
 State: ACT

BORLAND, Jeffrey

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Econ) (Yale)
 Elected: 2002 Panel B
 State: VIC

BORLAND, Ronald

BSc (Hons) (Monash), MSc (Monash), PhD (Melbourne)
 Elected: 2015 Panel D
 State: VIC

BOROWSKI, Allan

BComm, Dip Social Studies, MA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Brandeis), FGSA, FAAG, FACSWS
 Elected: 2006 Panel A
 State: VIC

BOSWORTH, Richard James Boon

MA (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge)
 Elected: 1995 Panel C
 State: Overseas

BOTTERILL, Linda Courtenay

PhD (Political Science and International Relations) (ANU), Grad Dip Int Law (ANU), BA (Hons) (Griffith University)
 Elected: 2015 Panel C
 State: ACT

BRADLEY, David

AB (Magna cum Laude) (Columbia), PhD (London), FAHA
 Elected: 1993 Panel A
 State: VIC

BRAITHWAITE, Valerie

BA (Hons), PhD (UQ)
 Elected: 2009 Panel D
 State: ACT

BRENNAN, Geoffrey H

BEd, PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1985 Panel B
 State: ACT

BRENNAN, Deborah

BA (Hons) (Sydney), MA (Macquarie), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 2009 Panel C
 State: NSW

BREWER, Neil

BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide)
 Elected: 2007 Panel D
 State: SA

BROCK, Margaret

BA (Hons), DipEd, PhD (Adelaide)
 Elected: 2005 Panel C
 State: SA

BROOKFIELD, Harold Chillingworth

BA, PhD (London)
 Elected: 1977 Panel A
 State: ACT

BROOM, Dorothy Howard AM

BA (Hons) (Carleton College), MA (Illinois), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1997 Panel A
 State: ACT

BROWN, Philip Ronald AM

BCom (UNSW), MBA, PhD (Chicago)

Elected: 1979 Panel B

State: WA

BRYANT, Richard AC

BA (Hons) (Sydney), MCLinPsych, PhD (Macquarie), DSc (UNSW)

Elected: 2005 Panel D

State: NSW

BRYCE, Quentin Alice Louise AD, CVO

BA, LLB (UQ), Hon LLD (Macquarie), Hon DLitt (Charles Sturt), Hon DUniv (Griffith), Hon DU (QUT), Hon LLD (UQ), Hon DUniv (JCU), Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) (Sydney)

Elected: 2010 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)

State: QLD

BRYSON, Lois

BA, DipSocStud, DipEd (Melbourne), PhD (Monash), DUniv (Newcastle)

Elected: 1998 Panel A

State: VIC

BURGMANN, Verity

BSc (Econ) (London), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1999 Panel C

State: VIC

BURNLEY, Ian Harry

BA (UNZ), MA(Hons) (Canterbury), PhD (Victoria University of Wellington)

Elected: 2010 Panel A

State: NSW

BUTOW, Phyllis AM

BA (Hons), DipEd (Macquarie), MCLinPsych (ANU), PhD, MPH (Sydney)

Elected: 2008 Panel D

State: NSW

BYRNE, Don Glenn

BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide), FAPS

Elected: 1995 Panel D

State: ACT

CALLAN, Victor

BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2004 Panel D

State: QLD

CAMERON, Lisa Ann

BComm, MComm, MA, PhD (Princeton)

Elected: 2014 Panel B

State: VIC

CAMILLERI, Joseph Anthony OAM

BA (Melbourne), MA (Mon), PhD (London)

Elected: 2002 Panel C

State: VIC

CAMPBELL, Tom D

BA (Oxon), MA, PhD (Glasgow), FRSE

Elected: 1994 Panel C

State: ACT

CANE, Peter

BA, LLB (Sydney), MA, BCL, DCL (Oxford)

Elected: 2007 Panel C

State: NSW

CAPLING, Ann

BA (York), MA (Calgary), PhD (Toronto)

Elected: 2014 Panel C

State: VIC

CARR, Barry

BA (Hons), MA, DPhil (Oxon)

Elected: 2009 Panel C

State: VIC

CARRINGTON, Kerry Lyn

PhD (Macquarie)

Elected: 2016 Panel A

State: QLD

CASS, Bettina AO

BA, PhD (UNSW)

Elected: 1989 Panel A

State: NSW

CASTLES, Stephen

MA, DPhil (Sussex)

Elected: 1997 Panel A

State: NSW

CASTLES, Anne Edwina

BSc (Hons) (ANU), PhD (Macquarie)

Elected: 2010 Panel D

State: NSW

CHALMERS, David

BSc (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Indiana), FAHA

Elected: 2011 Panel C

State: NSW

CHAN, Janet B L

BSc, MSc, MA (Toronto), PhD (Sydney), MArt, MFA (UNSW)

Elected: 2002 Panel A

State: NSW

CHAPMAN, Bruce AM

BEc (ANU), PhD (Yale)

Elected: 1993 Panel B

State: ACT

CHAPMAN, Simon AO

BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 2008 Panel D

State: NSW

CHAPPELL, Louise Annette

BA (Hons) (UNE), PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 2016 Panel C

State: NSW

CHARLESWORTH, Hilary AM

BA, LLB (Melbourne), SJD (Harvard)

Elected: 2003 Panel C

State: VIC

CHENHALL, Robert Hunter

BEd (Monash), MSc (Southampton), PhD (Macquarie)

Elected: 2015 Panel B

State: VIC

CHISHOLM, Anthony Hewlings

BAgrSc (New Zealand), MAgrSc (Massey), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1997 Panel B

State: VIC

CHRISTENSEN, Helen

BA (Hons) (Sydney), M Psychol, PhD (UNSW)

Elected: 2004 Panel D

State: NSW

CHUA, Wai Fong AM

BA (Hons), PhD (Sheffield), FCA, FCPA

Elected: 2008 Panel B

State: NSW

CLARK, Gordon Leslie

BEd, MA (Monash), MA (Oxford), PhD (McMaster), DSc (Oxford), FBA

Elected: 1993 Panel A

State: Overseas

CLARK, Christopher Richard

BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Flinders)

Elected: 2009 Panel D

State: SA

CLARKE, Philip

BEd (Newcastle), MEd (Sydney), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2015 Panel B

State: VIC

CLEGG, Stewart Roger

BSc (Hons) (Aston), PhD (Bradford)

Elected: 1988 Panel A

State: NSW

CLEMENTS, Kenneth

BEd (Hons), MEd (Monash), PhD (Chicago)

Elected: 1998 Panel B

State: WA

COADY, C A J

BA (Sydney), MA (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxon), MA (Cambridge)

Elected: 2000 Panel C

State: VIC

COBB-CLARK, Deborah Ann

BA (Michigan State), MA, PhD (Michigan)

Elected: 2009 Panel B

State: NSW

COLTHEART, Max AM

BA, MA, PhD (Sydney), DSc (Macquarie), DLitt hc (Macquarie)

Elected: 1988 Panel D

State: NSW

CONDREN, Conal Stratford

BSc, MSc, PhD (London), FAHA

Elected: 2001 Panel C

State: NSW

CONNELL, Raewyn

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 1996 Panel A

State: NSW

CONNELL, John

BA, PhD (London)

Elected: 2001 Panel A

State: NSW

CONSIDINE, Mark

BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 2005 Panel C

State: VIC

COOKE, Fang Lee

PhD (Manchester)

Elected: 2016 Panel A

State: VIC

CORBETT, Jenny

BA (Hons), MA (Michigan), MA (Oxford), PhD (Michigan)

Elected: 2016 Panel B

State: ACT

CORDEN, Warner Max AC

MCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), MA (Oxford),

HonDCom (Melbourne), FBA

Elected: 1977 Panel B

State: VIC

COWLISHAW, Gillian

BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 2013 Panel A

State: NSW

CRAIG, Lyn Patricia

PhD (UNSW), BSocSc (Hons) (UNSW), BA (Sociology) (Massey), DipBusStuds (Massey), DipSocWk (Victoria University of Wellington)

Elected: 2015 Panel A

State: NSW

CRAIN, Stephen

BA (UCLA), PhD (UC Irvine)

Elected: 2006 Panel A

State: NSW

CRITTENDEN, Brian Stephen

MA (Sydney), PhD (Illinois)

Elected: 1979 Panel D

State: NSW

CULLITY, Garrett Michael

BA (Hons) (WA), BPhil, DPhil (Oxford)

Elected: 2014 Panel C

State: SA

CUNNEEN, Christopher

BA, DipEd (UNSW), MA, PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 2014 Panel A

State: NSW

CURTHOYS, Ann

BA (Hons) (Sydney), DipEd (Sydney Teachers College),

PhD (Macquarie)

Elected: 1997 Panel C

State: WA

CUTLER, Elizabeth Anne

BA, Dip Ed, MA (Melbourne), PhD (Texas), HonFAHA

Elected: 2009 Panel D

State: NSW

DALY, Kathleen

BA (summa cum laude), MEd, PhD (Sociology) (UMass)

Elected: 2007 Panel C

State: QLD

DAMOUSI, Joy

BA (Hons) (La Trobe), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2004 Panel C

State: VIC

DANAHER, Peter

BSc (Hons), MS, PhD

Elected: 2015 Panel B

State: VIC

DARIAN-SMITH, Kate

BA (Hons), Dip Ed, PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 2008 Panel C

State: VIC

DAVIES, Martin

BA (Monash), DPhil (Oxford), FAHA

Elected: 2002 Panel C

State: Overseas

DAVIES, Margaret

BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Adelaide), MA, DPhil (Sussex)

Elected: 2006 Panel C

State: SA

DAVIS, Glyn Conrad AC

BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2003 Panel C

State: VIC

DAVISON, Graeme John AO

BA, DipEd (Melbourne), BA (Oxford), PhD (ANU), FAHA

Elected: 1985 Panel C

State: VIC

DAWKINS, Peter John AO

BSc (Hons) (Lough), MScLon, PhD (Lough), FIPAA,

FACEL(Hon)

Elected: 2001 Panel B

State: VIC

DAY, Ross Henry

BSc (UWA), PhD (Bristol), DUniv (La Trobe), HonDSc (La Trobe), FAPsS, FAA

Elected: 1967 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow)

State: VIC

DAY, David Andrew

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge)

Elected: 2004 Panel C

State: VIC

DE VAUS, David

BA (Hons), Dip Ed, PhD (La Trobe)

Elected: 2007 Panel A

State: VIC

DEACON, Desley

BA (English) (UQ), PhD (Sociology) (ANU)

Elected: 2002 Panel C

State: NSW

DEANE, William AC, KBE

BA, LLB (Sydney), DiplntLaw (The Hague), QC, HonLLD (Sydney, Griffith, Notre Dame, Dublin, UNSW, UTS (Syd)), HonDUni (Sthn Cross, ACU, QUT, UWS), HONDR Sac Theol (Melb Coll of Divinity)

Elected: 2001 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)

State: ACT

DEGENHARDT, Louisa

BA (Hons) (Psychology), MPsych (Clinical), PhD

Elected: 2016 Panel D

State: NSW

DEMUTH, Katherine

BA (New Mexico), MA, PhD (Indiana), FRSN

Elected: 2015 Panel A

State: NSW

DIEWERT, Walter ErwinBA (Hons), MA (Math) (British Columbia), PhD (Economics)
(UC Berkeley)

Elected: 2015 Panel B

State: Overseas

DIXON, Peter Bishop AO

BEc (Monash), PhD (Harvard)

Elected: 1982 Panel B

State: VIC

DODGSON, Mark

BSc (Middlesex), MA (Warwick), PhD (Imperial College)

Elected: 2004 Panel A

State: QLD

DODSON, Michael AM

BJuris, LLB (Monash), DLitt hc (UTS), LLD hc (UNSW)

Elected: 2009 Panel C

State: ACT

DOVERS, Stephen Robert

BAppSc (Canberra), BLetters, PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2013 Panel A

State: NSW

DOWDING, Keith

BA (Hons) (Keele), DPhil (Oxford)

Elected: 2008 Panel C

State: ACT

DOWSETT, Gary Wayne

BA, DipEd (UQ), PhD (Macquarie)

Elected: 2008 Panel A

State: VIC

DRAHOS, PeterLLB/BA (Hons) (Adelaide), Grad Dip in Legal Practice
(South Australia), LLM (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2007 Panel C

State: ACT

DRYSDALE, Peter David AO

BA (New England), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1989 Panel B

State: ACT

DRYZEK, John Stanley

BA (Hons) (Lancaster), MSc (Strathclyde), PhD (Maryland)

Elected: 1997 Panel C

State: ACT

DUCKETT, StephenBEc (ANU), MHA, PhD, DSc (UNSW), DBA (Bath), FAHMS,
FAICD

Elected: 2004 Panel B

State: VIC

DUNGEY, Mardi

BEc, BEc Hons (UTAS), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2013 Panel B

State: TAS

DUNNE, Timothy

BA (Hons) (EAnglia), MPhil (Oxon), DPhil (Oxon)

Elected: 2016 Panel C

State: QLD

DUNPHY, Dexter AM

BA (Hons), DipEd, Med (Sydney), PhD (Harvard)

Elected: 2001 Panel A

State: NSW

DUTTON, Michael RobertBA (Hons) (Griffith), GradDip Chinese (Beijing Languages
Institute), PhD (Griffith)

Elected: 2009 Panel C

State: QLD

ECKERSLEY, Robyn

B Juris, LLB (UWA), M Phil (Cambridge), PhD (Tasmania)

Elected: 2007 Panel C

State: VIC

EDWARDS, Anne Rosalie AO

PhD, BA (Hons) (London)

Elected: 2000 Panel A

State: SA

EDWARDS, Meredith AM

BCom (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), FIPPA

Elected: 1994 Panel B

State: ACT

EDWARDS, Louise

BA (Auck), BA (Hons) (Murdoch), PhD (Griffith)

Elected: 2008 Panel C

State: NSW

ELKINS, John OAM

BSc, DipEd, BEd, PhD (UQ), FACE

Elected: 1996 Panel D

State: QLD

ELLIOTT, Anthony

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge)

Elected: 2009 Panel A

State: SA

ENGLISH, Lyndall Denise

DipT, BEd, MEd (Maths) (BCAE), PhD (UQ)

Elected: 2003 Panel D

State: QLD

ETHERINGTON, Norman Alan AM

BA, MA, MPhil, PhD (Yale)

Elected: 1993 Panel C

State: SA

EVANS, Gareth AC QC

BA, LLB (Hons) (Melbourne), MA (Oxford); LLD hc (Melbourne; Carleton University, Canada; Sydney; Queen's University, Ontario)

Elected: 2012 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)

State: VIC

EVANS, Nicholas

BSc (Hons), MA (Linguistics), PhD (ANU), FAHA

Elected: 2016 Panel A

State: ACT

FEATHER, Norman Thomas AM

BA, DipEd (Sydney), MA (Hons) (New England), PhD (Michigan), HonDLitt (UNE), HonDLitt (Flinders), Hon FAPsS

Elected: 1970 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow)

State: SA

FELS, Allan AO

BEc (Hons), LLB (UWA), PhD (Duke)

Elected: 2005 Panel B

State: VIC

FENSHAM, Peter James AM

MSc (Melbourne), DipEd (Monash), PhD (Bristol, Cambridge)

Elected: 1985 Panel D

State: VIC

FIEBIG, Denzil Gwydir

BCom (Hons), MCom (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (Economics) (USC)

Elected: 2003 Panel B

State: NSW

FINCHER, Ruth AM

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), MA (McMaster), PhD (Clark)

Elected: 2002 Panel A

State: VIC

FINDLAY, Christopher AM

BEc (Hons) (Adelaide), MEc, PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2002 Panel B

State: SA

FINN, Paul Desmond

BA, LLB (UQ), LLM (London), PhD (Cambridge)

Elected: 1990 Panel C

State: SA

FINNANE, Mark

BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2013 Panel C

State: QLD

FISHER, Brian Stanley AO, PSM

BScAgr (Hons) PhD (Sydney) DSc Agr (Honoris Causa)

Elected: 1995 Panel B

State: ACT

FORBES, Dean

BA (Flinders), MA (UPNG), PhD (Monash), FASSA

Elected: 1994 Panel A

State: NSW

FORGAS, Joseph Paul AM

BA (Macquarie), DPhil, DSc (Oxford)

Elected: 1987 Panel D

State: NSW

FORSTER, Kenneth I

MA (Melbourne), PhD (Illinois)

Elected: 1984 Panel D

State: Overseas

FOSTER, John

BA (Hons), Business (Coventry), MA (Econ), PhD (Econ) (Manchester)

Elected: 2001 Panel B

State: QLD

FOX, James J

AB (Harvard), BLitt, DPhil (Oxford), KNAW

Elected: 1992 Panel A

State: ACT

FOX, Kevin John

BCom, MCom (Canterbury), PhD (University of British Columbia)

Elected: 2010 Panel B

State: NSW

FRANCES, Raelene

BA (Hons), MA (UWA), PhD (Monash)

Elected: 2011 Panel C

State: ACT

FRASER, Barry

BSc (Melbourne), DipEd, BEd, PhD (Monash)

Elected: 1997 Panel D

State: WA

FRECKELTON, Ian Richard Lloyd QC

LLD (Melbourne), PhD (Griff) BA (Hons), LLB (Sydney), Dip Th M (ANH)

Elected: 2012 Panel C

State: VIC

FREEBAIRN, John W

BAGec, MAGec (New England), PhD (California, Davis)

Elected: 1991 Panel B

State: VIC

FREEBODY, Peter

BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Illinois), DipEd (Sydney Teachers' College)

Elected: 2011 Panel D

State: NSW

FREESTONE, Robert

BSc (UNSW), MA (UMinnesota), PhD (Macquarie)

Elected: 2008 Panel A

State: NSW

FREIBERG, Arie AM

LLB (Hons), DipCrim (Melbourne), LLM (Monash), LLD (Melbourne)

Elected: 2005 Panel C

State: VIC

FRENCH, Robert Shenton AC

BSc, LLB (WA), Hon LLD (ECU)

Elected: 2010 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)

State: ACT

FRIEL, Sharon

PhD (Public Health), MSc (Health Promotion) (National University of Ireland, Galway)

Elected: 2015 Panel D

State: ACT

GALLIGAN, Brian

BCom, BEc (UQ), MA, PhD (Toronto)

Elected: 1998 Panel C

State: VIC

GALLOIS, Cindy

BSL (Georgetown), MA, PhD (Florida), MAPsS

Elected: 2000 Panel D

State: QLD

GAMMAGE, William Leonard AM

BA, PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1995 Panel C

State: ACT

GANS, Joshua

BEc (Hons) (UQ), PhD (Econ) (Stanford)

Elected: 2008 Panel B

State: VIC

GAO, Jiti

BSc (Anhui, China), MSc, DSc (University of Science and Technology, China), PhD (Econometrics) (Monash)

Elected: 2012 Panel B

State: VIC

GARDAM, Judith

LLB (UWA), LLB (Monash), LLM, PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 2010 Panel C

State: SA

GARNAUT, Ross Gregory AO AC

BA, PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1991 Panel B

State: VIC

GARRETT, Geoffrey

BA (Hons) (ANU), MA, PhD (Duke University)

Elected: 2011 Panel C

State: PA

GARTON, Stephen

BA (Sydney), PhD (UNSW), FAHA, FRAHS

Elected: 2002 Panel C

State: NSW

GATENS, Moira

BA (Hons) (NSW), PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 1999 Panel C

State: NSW

GATES, Ronald Cecil AO

BCom (UTAS), MA (Oxford), HonDEcon (UQ), HonDLitt (New England), HonFRAPI, HonFAIUS

Elected: 1968 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow)

State: NSW

GEFFEN, Gina Malke AM

BA (Rand), PhD (Monash), DSc hon (Flinders), FAPS, FASSBI

Elected: 1990 Panel D

State: QLD

GIBSON, Diane Mary

BA (Hons), PhD (UQ)

Elected: 2001 Panel A

State: ACT

GIBSON, Katherine Dorothea

BSc (Hons) (Sydney), MA, PhD (Clark University)

Elected: 2005 Panel A

State: NSW

GILL, Graeme

BA (Hons), MA (Monash), PhD (London)

Elected: 1994 Panel C

State: NSW

GILLAM, Barbara

BA (Sydney), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1994 Panel D

State: NSW

GLEESON, Brendan

BRTP (Hons) (Melbourne), MURP (SCalif), DPhil (Melbourne)

Elected: 2008 Panel A

State: VIC

GLOW, Peter

BA (Melbourne), PhD (London)

Elected: 1974 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow)

State: VIC

GOLDSMITH, Andrew John

LLB (Adelaide), LLM (LSE), MA (Criminology) (Toronto), MA (Social Theory) (Monash), SJD (Toronto), LLD (LSE)

Elected: 2016 Panel C

State: SA

GOLDSWORTHY, Jeffrey

LLM (Hons) (Adelaide), LLM (Illinois), MA, PhD (UC, Berkeley), LLD (Adelaide)

Elected: 2008 Panel C

State: VIC

GOODALL, Heather

BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney), Grad Dip in Adult Education (Community) (Inst of Technical and Teacher Education, Sydney CAE)

Elected: 2007 Panel C

State: NSW

GOODIN, Robert Edward

BA (Indiana), DPhil (Oxon), FBA

Elected: 1990 Panel C

State: ACT

GOODMAN, David S G

BA (Hons) (Manchester), DipEcon (Peking), PhD (London)

Elected: 2000 Panel C

State: NSW

GOOT, Murray

BA (Hons) (Sydney)

Elected: 2003 Panel C

State: NSW

GRABOSKY, Peter

BA (Colby College), MA, PhD (Northwestern)

Elected: 2003 Panel C

State: ACT

GRAFTON, Rupert Quentin

BAGec (Massey), MS (AgEc) (Iowa State), PhD (Econ) (University of British Columbia)

Elected: 2013 Panel B

State: ACT

GRANT, Simon Harold

BEc (Hons), BSc (ANU), PhD (Harvard)

Elected: 2002 Panel B

State: ACT

GRANT, David

BA (Syd), MSc, PhD (London)

Elected: 2008 Panel A

State: NSW

GRATTAN, Michelle AO

BA (Hons)

Elected: 2002 Panel C

State: ACT

GRAY, Sidney John

BEc (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Lancaster)

Elected: 2006 Panel B

State: NSW

GRAYCAR, Adam AM

BA, PhD, DLitt (UNSW)

Elected: 1998 Panel A

State: SA

GREGORY, Robert George AO

BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London)

Elected: 1979 Panel B

State: ACT

GREGSON, Robert Anthony Mills

BSc (Eng) (Nottingham), BSc, PhD (London), DSc (ANU), CPsychol, FAPsS, FBPsS, FNZPsS, FSS

Elected: 1989 Panel D

State: ACT

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

Elected: 1992 Panel C

State: ACT

GRIFFITHS, William Edwards

BAGec (New England), PhD (Illinois)

Elected: 1995 Panel B

State: VIC

GRIMSHAW, Patricia Ann AO

BA, MA (Auckland), PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 1992 Panel C

State: VIC

GROENEWEGEN, Peter Diderik

MEc (Sydney), PhD (London), Corresponding Member,
Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences
Elected: 1982 Panel B
State: NSW

GRUNDY, Bruce David

PhD (Chicago), BCom (Hons) (UQ)
Elected: 2015 Panel B
State: VIC

GUNNINGHAM, Neil

LLB, MA (Criminology) (Sheffield), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2006 Panel C
State: ACT

GUNSTONE, Richard F

G BSc (Melbourne), BEd, PhD (Monash)
Elected: 2003 Panel D
State: VIC

HAAKONSEN, Knud

CandArt, MagArt (Copenhagen), PhD (Edinburgh), DrPhil
(Copenhagen)
Elected: 1992 Panel C
State: Overseas

HAEBICH, Anna Elizabeth

BA (Hons) (UWA), BA (Fine Arts) (Curtin), PhD (Murdoch)
Elected: 2007 Panel C
State: WA

HAINES, Fiona Sally

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Melbourne)
Elected: 2016 Panel A
State: VIC

HALFORD, Graeme Sydney

MA (New England), PhD (Newcastle), FAPS
Elected: 1986 Panel D
State: QLD

HALL, Wayne Denis AM

BSc (Hons), PhD (UNSW)
Elected: 2002 Panel D
State: QLD

HALL, Jane

BA (Macquarie), PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 2005 Panel B
State: NSW

HANCOCK, Keith Jackson AO

BA (Melbourne), PhD (London), HonDLitt (Flinders),
HonDCom (Melbourne), Honorary Fellow (LSE)
Elected: 1968 Panel B (Honorary Fellow, Jubilee Fellow)
State: SA

HARCOURT, Geoffrey Colin AO

BCom (Hons), MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), LittD
(Cambridge), LittD (Honorary, De Montfort University),
DCom (Honorary, University of Melbourne), Dhcrerpol
(Honorary, University of Fribourg, Switzerland), AcSS
(2003)
Elected: 1971 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow)
State: NSW

HARDING, Ann AO

BEd (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (London)
Elected: 1996 Panel B
State: ACT

HARDY, Cynthia

BSc (Management Science), PhD (Warwick)
Elected: 2010 Panel A
State: VIC

HARPER, Ian Ross

BEcon (Hons) (UQ), MEc, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2000 Panel B
State: VIC

HARRIS, Stuart Francis AO

BEd (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1982 Panel B
State: ACT

HASLAM, Nick

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (UPenn)
Elected: 2013 Panel D
State: VIC

HASSAN, Riaz Ul AM

BA (Punjab), MA (Dacca), PhD (Ohio State)
Elected: 1996 Panel A
State: SA

HATTON, Timothy J

BA, PhD (Warwick)
Elected: 2009 Panel B
State: ACT

HAZARI, Bharat Raj

BA (Hons), MA (Delhi), AM, PhD (Harvard)
Elected: 2005 Panel B
State: VIC

HEAD, Brian William

BA (Hons), MA (Monash), PhD (London - LSE)
Elected: 2012 Panel C
State: QLD

HEAD, Lesley

BA (Hons), PhD (Monash)
Elected: 2011 Panel A
State: NSW

HEATHCOTE, Andrew

BSc (Hons) (UTAS), PhD (Queens University, Canada)
 Elected: 2012 Panel D
 State: TAS

HEMELRYK DONALD, Stephanie Jane

BA (Hons) (Oxford), MA (Soton), Dphil (Sussex), DipTh
 (Drama Studio), FRSA
 Elected: 2008 Panel A
 State: Overseas

HENRY, Ken AC

BEd (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (Canterbury)
 Elected: 2012 Panel B (Honorary Fellow)
 State: NSW

HENSHER, David Alan

BCom (Hons), PhD (NSW), FCIT, Comp IE Aust, FAITPM,
 MAPA
 Elected: 1995 Panel B
 State: NSW

HESKETH, Beryl

B Soc Sci, BA (Hons) (Cape Town), MA (Victoria University
 of Wellington), PhD (Massey)
 Elected: 2002 Panel D
 State: NSW

HEWISON, Kevin John

BA, DipEd (WAIT), BA (Hons), PhD (Murdoch)
 Elected: 2014 Panel C
 State: WA

HICKIE, Ian

BM, BS, MD (UNSW)
 Elected: 2007 Panel D
 State: NSW

HIGMAN, Barry William

BA (Sydney), PhD (Hist) (University of the West Indies),
 PhD (Geog) (Liverpool)
 Elected: 1997 Panel C
 State: ACT

HILL, Hal Christopher

BEd (Hons), MEd (Monash), DipEd (La Trobe), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2011 Panel B
 State: ACT

HILL, Lisa

BA, PolSci (Hons) (UTAS), DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 2011 Panel C
 State: SA

HINDESS, Barry

BA (Oxford), MA, PhD (Liverpool)
 Elected: 1995 Panel C
 State: ACT

HOCKING, Jenny

BSc (Monash), BEd (Monash), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 2010 Panel C
 State: VIC

HOGG, Michael

BSc (Birmingham), PhD (Bristol)
 Elected: 1999 Panel D
 State: Overseas

HOLDEN, Richard

BEd (Hons) (Sydney), AM, PhD (Harvard)
 Elected: 2016 Panel B
 State: NSW

HOLMES, Leslie Templeman

BA (Hull), MA, PhD (Essex)
 Elected: 1995 Panel C
 State: VIC

HOLMES, John Harvey

MA, DipEd (Sydney), PhD (New England)
 Elected: 2000 Panel A
 State: QLD

HOLTON, Robert John

BA, DPhil (Sussex), MA (Trinity College, Dublin)
 Elected: 1995 Panel A
 State: SA

HOMEL, Ross AO

BSc, MSc (Sydney), PhD (Macquarie), HonFAEC
 Elected: 2004 Panel A
 State: QLD

HORNER, David Murray AM

Dip Mil Stud (Merit) (RMC Duntroon), MA (Hons) (UNSW),
 PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2015 Panel C
 State: ACT

HUMPHREYS, Michael S

BA (Reed College), PhD (Stanford)
 Elected: 1991 Panel D
 State: QLD

IEDEMA, Rick

BA (Liverpool), MA, PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 2010 Panel A
 State: NSW

INGLIS, Ken Stanley

MA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 1975 Panel C (Jubilee Fellow)
 State: VIC

INNES, John Michael

MA (Aberdeen), PhD (Birmingham)

Elected: 1997 Panel D

State: SA

IRONMONGER, Duncan Standon AM

BCom, MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge)

Elected: 2001 Panel B

State: VIC

IRVINE, Dexter Robert Francis

BA Hons (Sydney), PhD (Monash)

Elected: 1996 Panel D

State: VIC

IRVING, Helen

BA (Hons) (Melbourne) MPhil (Camb) LLB (Hons) PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 2013 Panel C

State: NSW

ISAAC, Joseph Ezra AO

BA (Hons), BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon DEcon (Monash), Hon DCom (Melbourne), Hon LLD (Macquarie), Honorary Fellow (LSE)

Elected: 1971 Panel B (Honorary Fellow, Jubilee Fellow)

State: VIC

IZAN, Izan H Y

BEcon (Hons) (Monash), MBA, PhD (Chicago)

Elected: 2004 Panel B

State: WA

JACKSON, Frank C AO

BA, BSc (Melbourne), PhD (La Trobe)

Elected: 1998 Panel C

State: ACT

JACKSON, Henry James

BA, MA (Auckland), MA (Clinical Psychology) (Melbourne), PhD (Monash)

Elected: 2009 Panel D

State: VIC

JALLAND, Patricia

BA (Bristol), PGCE (London), MA, PhD (Toronto)

Elected: 1988 Panel C

State: ACT

JAYASURIYA, Laksiri AM

BA (Sydney), PhD (London), HonDLitt (Colombo), HonDLitt (WA), CPsychol, FBPsS

Elected: 2000 Panel A

State: WA

JEFFREY, Robin Bannerman

BA (Victoria, Canada), DPhil (Sussex), FAHA

Elected: 2002 Panel C

State: VIC

JETTEN, Jolanda

Honours (Radboud University Nijmegen), PhD (University of Amsterdam)

Elected: 2015 Panel D

State: QLD

JOHNSON, Carol Ann

BA (Hons) (Adelaide), MA (Econ) (Manchester), PhD (Adelaide)

Elected: 2005 Panel C

State: SA

JOLLY, Margaret

BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 1999 Panel A

State: ACT

JONES, Frank Lancaster

BA (Sydney), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1974 Panel A (Jubilee Fellow)

State: QLD

JONES, Gavin W

BA (New England), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1983 Panel A

State: WA

JONES, Barry AO AC

MA, LLB (Melbourne), DLitt (UTS), DLitt (Wollongong), DSc (Macquarie), FAA, FAHA, FTSE, FRSA

Elected: 2003 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)

State: VIC

JONSON, Peter David

BCom, MA (Melbourne), PhD (London School of Economics)

Elected: 1989 Panel B

State: VIC

JORM, Anthony Francis

BA (UQ), MPsychol, PhD (NSW), GDipComp (Deakin), DSc (ANU)

Elected: 1994 Panel D

State: VIC

JUPP, James AM

MSc (Econ), PhD (London)

Elected: 1989 Panel C

State: ACT

KANE, John

BSc (UQ), BSocSc (Bristol University), PhD (London School of Economics and Political Science)

Elected: 2015 Panel C

State: QLD

KAPFERER, Bruce

BA (Sydney), PhD (Manchester)
Elected: 1981 Panel A
State: Overseas

KASHIMA, Yoshihisa

BL (Tokyo), BA (UCSC), MA (Illinois), PhD (Illinois)
Elected: 2013 Panel D
State: VIC

KAUR, Amarjit

BA (Hons), MA, DipEd (Malaya), Cert SE Asian Studies,
MPhil, PhD (Columbia)
Elected: 2000 Panel B
State: NSW

KAVANAGH, David

BA (Hons), Dip Psychol (Sydney), MA, PhD (Stanford)
Elected: 2016 Panel D
State: QLD

KEANE, Michael P

BS (MIT), MA, PhD (Econ) (Brown University)
Elected: 2012 Panel B
State: NSW

KEATING, Michael AC

BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), DUniv Hon
(Griffith), FIPAA
Elected: 1995 Panel B
State: ACT

KEEVES, John Philip AM

BSc (Adelaide), DipEd (Oxford), MEd (Melbourne), PhD
(ANU), Fil Dr (Stockholm), FACE
Elected: 1977 Panel D
State: SA

KELLY, Paul

BA, DipEd (Sydney), Doctor of Letters (Melbourne)
Elected: 1997 Panel C
State: NSW

KENDIG, Hal

BA (California, Davis), MPL, PhD (Southern California)
Elected: 1989 Panel A
State: ACT

KENWAY, Jane Edith

BA (UWA), BEd (Hons), PhD (Murdoch)
Elected: 2006 Panel A
State: VIC

KESSLER, Clive S

BA (Sydney), PhD (London)
Elected: 2000 Panel A
State: NSW

KING, Maxwell Leslie

BSc (Hons), MCom, PhD (Canterbury)
Elected: 1997 Panel B
State: VIC

KING, John E

BA (Hons) (Oxford)
Elected: 2005 Panel B
State: VIC

KING, Stephen Peter

BEd (Hons) (University Medal) (ANU), MEd (Monash), AM,
PhD (Harvard)
Elected: 2005 Panel B
State: VIC

KINGSTON, Beverley Rhonda

BA (UQ), PhD (Monash)
Elected: 1994 Panel C
State: NSW

KIPPAX, Susan

BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 2000 Panel A
State: NSW

KIRBY, Michael Donald AC CMG

BA, LL.M., BEd (Sydney), Hon D Litt (Newcastle, Ulster, JCU),
Hon LLD (Macquarie, Sydney, National LSU, Bangalore,
India, Buckingham, ANU, UNSW, Murdoch, Melbourne,
Indiana, UTS, Bond, Colombo, Victoria Univ, Deakin,
Monash, Queen's University Ontario, Wollongong); Hon D
Univ (S Aust, SCU, Griffith, La Trobe)
Elected: 1996 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
State: NSW

KIRKBY, Diane

BA (UNSW), MA, PhD (UCal Santa Barbara)
Elected: 2005 Panel C
State: VIC

KIRSNER, Paul Kim

BCom (Melbourne), BSc, PhD (London)
Elected: 1997 Panel D
State: WA

KITCHING, Gavin

BSc (Econ) (Hons) (Sheffield), DPhil (Oxford)
Elected: 2006 Panel C
State: NSW

KOHN, Robert

BSc (Melbourne), MEcon, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2007 Panel B
State: NSW

KOMPAS, Tom

PhD (University of Toronto)

Elected: 2015 Panel B

State: ACT

KRYGIER, Martin Evald John

BA (Hons), LLB (Sydney), PhD (ANU), Knights Cross Poland

Elected: 2002 Panel C

State: NSW

LAKE, Marilyn

BA (Hons), MA (UTAS), PhD (History) (Monash), HonDLitt (UTAS), FAHA

Elected: 1999 Panel C

State: VIC

LANGTON, Marcia AM

BA Hons (ANU), PhD (Macquarie)

Elected: 2001 Panel C

State: VIC

LANSBURY, Russell AM

BA, DipEd, MA (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon DLitt (Macquarie) Hon DTech (Lulea)

Elected: 1999 Panel A

State: NSW

LAWRENCE, Geoffrey Alan

BSc Agr (Sydney), Dip Soc Sci (UNE), MS (Sociology) (Wisconsin-Madison), PhD (Griffith)

Elected: 2004 Panel A

State: QLD

LAWSON, Stephanie

Dip Teach, BA, PhD (New England)

Elected: 2008 Panel C

State: NSW

LEDER, Gilah

BA, DipEd (Adelaide), MEd, PhD (Monash)

Elected: 2001 Panel D

State: VIC

LEIGH, Andrew MP

BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Sydney), MPA, PhD (Harvard)

Elected: 2011 Panel B

State: ACT

LEWIS, Mervyn Keith

BEd (Hons), PhD (Adelaide)

Elected: 1986 Panel B

State: SA

LINGARD, Robert Leslie

Cert Teach (now QUT), BA, BEdSt (UQ), MA (Durham UK), PhD (UQ)

Elected: 2011 Panel A

State: QLD

LIPP, Ottmar Volker

DipPsych, Dr Phil (Psychology) (Germany), Grad Cert Ed (Higher Ed) (UQ)

Elected: 2008 Panel D

State: WA

LLOYD, Peter John AM

MA (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD (Duke)

Elected: 1979 Panel B

State: VIC

LOCKIE, Stewart

BAppSc(Agric) (Hons) (UWS), PhD (Charles Sturt)

Elected: 2012 Panel A

State: QLD

LOGAN, William Stewart

BA (Hons), MA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash), DipEd (Melbourne)

Elected: 2011 Panel A

State: VIC

LONGWORTH, John William

HDA (Western Sydney), BScAgr, PhD (Sydney), GradDipFP (Sec Inst)

Elected: 1992 Panel B

State: QLD

LOUGHRAN, Jeffrey John

BSc, DipEd, MEd Studies, PhD, DLitt

Elected: 2009 Panel D

State: VIC

LOUVIERE, Jordan Joseph

BA (Dist) (Lafayette, Louisiana), MA (University of Nebraska), Masters Cert in Urban Transportation, PhD (University of Iowa)

Elected: 2010 Panel B

State: NSW

LOVIBOND, Sydney Harold

BA (Melbourne), MA, PhD, AUA (Adelaide)

Elected: 1972 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow)

State: NSW

LOVIBOND, Peter

BSc (Psychol), MSc (Clin Psych), PhD (UNSW)

Elected: 2007 Panel D

State: NSW

LOWE, David Michael

BA (Hons) (Monash), PhD (Cambridge)

Elected: 2015 Panel C

State: VIC

LUSZCZ, Mary A

BA (Dayton), MA (George Peabody), PhD (Alabama), FGSA,
FAPS, AAGF
Elected: 2001 Panel D
State: SA

MACINTYRE, Stuart Forbes AO

BA (Melbourne), MA (Monash), PhD (Cambridge), FAHA
Elected: 1987 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
State: VIC

MACINTYRE, Andrew James

BA (Hons), MA, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2010 Panel C
State: ACT

MACINTYRE, Martha

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), Certificate of Social Anthropology
(Cambridge), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2012 Panel A
State: VIC

MACKIE, Vera Christine

BA (Hons), MA (Monash), PhD (Adelaide)
Elected: 2004 Panel C
State: NSW

MACKINNON, Alison AM

BA, DipEd (Melbourne), MEd, PhD (Adelaide), PhD (Hons)
(Umea University, Sweden)
Elected: 2005 Panel C
State: SA

MACKINNON, Andrew

BSc (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Melbourne)
Elected: 2016 Panel D
State: VIC

MACLEOD, Roy

AB (Harvard), PhD (Cambridge), LittD (Cambridge), FAHA,
FSA, FRHistS
Elected: 1996 Panel C
State: NSW

MACLEOD, Colin

BSc (Glas), Mphil (Lond), Dphil (Oxon)
Elected: 2002 Panel D
State: WA

MACMILLAN, Malcolm Bruce

BSc (UWA), MSc (Melbourne), DSc (Monash)
Elected: 2005 Panel D
State: VIC

MADDOX, William Graham

BA, MA (Sydney), BScEcon, MSc (London), DipEd (Sydney),
HonDLitt (UNE)
Elected: 1998 Panel C
State: NSW

MADSEN, Jakob Brochner

CandOecon University of Aarhus, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2015 Panel B
State: VIC

MAGAREY, Susan Margaret AM

BA (Hons), DipEd (Adelaide), MA, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2005 Panel C
State: SA

MAHER, Lisa AM

PhD, MA (Rutgers University), BA (UQ)
Elected: 2015 Panel D
State: NSW

MALCOLM, Elizabeth

BA (Hons) (UNSW), MA (Sydney), PhD (Trinity College,
Dublin)
Elected: 2006 Panel C
State: VIC

MALEY, William AM

BEd, LLB, MA (ANU), PhD (UNSW)
Elected: 2009 Panel C
State: ACT

MANDERSON, Lenore Hilda

BA (Asian Studies) (Hons), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1995 Panel A
State: Overseas

MANN, Leon AO

MA, DipSocSt (Melbourne), PhD (Yale), FAPsS, Hon
Fellow and Life Governor (Hebrew University), Hon DSc
(Melbourne)
Elected: 1975 Panel D (Honorary Fellow, Jubilee Fellow)
State: VIC

MANNE, Robert

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford)
Elected: 1999 Panel C
State: VIC

MARCEAU, Felicity Jane

BA (London), PhD (Cambridge)
Elected: 1989 Panel A
State: NSW

MARGINSON, Simon

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Melbourne), MAE, FASSA,
FACE
Elected: 2000 Panel A
State: Overseas

MARKUS, Andrew

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (LaTrobe)
Elected: 2004 Panel C
State: VIC

MARSH, Herbert

BA (Hons) (Indiana), MA, PhD (UCLA) DSc (UWS) Elected:
1994 Panel D
State: NSW

MARTIN, Nicholas

BSc (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Birmingham)
Elected: 2003 Panel D
State: QLD

MARTIN, Andrew James

BA (Hons) (Psych) (Sydney), MEd (Hons) (Ed Psych)
(Sydney), PhD (Ed Psych) (UWS)
Elected: 2016 Panel D
State: NSW

MASON, Anthony AC, KBE

BA, LLB, HonLLD (Sydney), HonLLD (ANU), HonLLD
(Melbourne), HonLLD (Griffith), HonLLD (Monash),
HonLLD (UNSW), HonLLD (Deakin), Hon DCL (Oxford)
Elected: 1989 Panel C
State: NSW

MASULIS, Ronald William

BA(Hons) (Northeastern), MBA, PhD (Chicago)
Elected: 2014 Panel B
State: NSW

MATTINGLEY, Jason

BSc (Hons) (Monash), MSc (Melbourne), PhD (Monash)
Elected: 2007 Panel D
State: QLD

MAYNARD, John Mervyn

Dip Aboriginal Studies (Newcastle), BA (SA), PhD
(Newcastle)
Elected: 2014 Panel C
State: NSW

MAZEROLLE, Lorraine

BA (Hons) (Flinders), MA, PhD (Rutgers)
Elected: 2014 Panel A
State: QLD

McADAM, Jane

BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Sydney), DPhil (Oxford)
Elected: 2016 Panel C
State: NSW

McALLISTER, Ian

BA (Hons) (CNA), MSc, PhD (Strathclyde)
Elected: 1992 Panel C
State: ACT

McCALLUM, John

BEcon (UQ), BEcon Hons Psych (UQ), MPhil (Oxford), DPhil
(Oxford)
Elected: 2003 Panel A
State: ACT

McCALMAN, Iain AO

BA, MA (ANU), PhD (Monash), FAHA, FRHS
Elected: 1992 Panel C
State: NSW

McCALMAN, Janet Susan

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), FAHA
Elected: 2005 Panel C
State: VIC

McCONKEY, Kevin Malcolm AM

BA (Hons), PhD (UQ), Hon FAPS, FAICD, FAmericanPA,
FAmericanPS
Elected: 1996 Panel D
State: NSW

McCULLOCH, Jock

BA, PhD (Monash)
Elected: 2004 Panel C
State: VIC

McDONALD, Ian Martin

BA (Leicester), MA (Warwick), PhD (Simon Fraser)
Elected: 1991 Panel B
State: VIC

McDONALD, John

BSc (Econ) (London), MA Econ (Essex), MSc Stats
(Southampton), PhD (Essex)
Elected: 1993 Panel B
State: SA

McDONALD, Skye

BSc (Hons) (Monash), MSc (Melbourne), PhD (Macquarie)
Elected: 2014 Panel D
State: NSW

McDONALD, Peter AM

BCom (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1998 Panel A
State: ACT

McEACHERN, Douglas

BA (Hons), MA (Adelaide), PhD (Leeds)
Elected: 2001 Panel C
State: SA

McGAW, Barry AO

BSc, BEd (UQ), MEd, PhD (Illinois), FACE, FAPS
Elected: 1984 Panel D (Honorary Fellow)
State: VIC

McGORRY, Patrick AO

MBBS (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Monash), HonMD
(Melbourne)
Elected: 2006 Panel D
State: VIC

McGRATH, Ann OAM AM

BA (History) (Hons) (UQ), PhD (La Trobe)

Elected: 2004 Panel C

State: ACT

McGUIRK, Pauline Mary

BA (Hons) (Dublin), HDipEdu (Dublin), PhD (Human Geography) (Dublin)

Elected: 2016 Panel A

State: NSW

McKENZIE, Beryl

BA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash)

Elected: 1993 Panel D

State: VIC

McKIBBIN, Warwick James AO

Bcom (Hons) (NSW), AM (Harvard), PhD (Harvard)

Elected: 1997 Panel B

State: ACT

McLAREN, Keith Robert

BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash), MA, PhD (Northwestern)

Elected: 2000 Panel B

State: VIC

McLENNAN, Andrew

BA (Chicago), PhD (Princeton)

Elected: 2011 Panel B

State: QLD

McLEOD, Julie

BA (Hons), Dip Ed (Melbourne); MEd, PhD (La Trobe)

Elected: 2016 Panel A

State: VIC

McNICOLL, Geoff

BSc (Melbourne), MA, PhD (California, Berkeley)

Elected: 1993 Panel A

State: Overseas

McPHEE, Peter AM

BA (Hons), DipEd, MA, PhD, Hon DLitt (Melbourne)

Elected: 2003 Panel C

State: VIC

McSHERRY, Bernadette

LLB (Hons), BA (Hons) (Political Science), LLM (Melbourne), PhD (York University, Canada), Grad Dip (Psychology) (Monash), Barrister and Solicitor, Supreme Court of Victoria and High Court of Australia

Elected: 2010 Panel C

State: VIC

MEMMOTT, Paul Christopher

BArch (Hons), PhD (UQ)

Elected: 2014 Panel A

State: QLD

MENEZES, Flavio

BEc (UERJ), MEc (FGV/EPGE), PhD (Illinois)

Elected: 2016 Panel B

State: QLD

MENG, Xin

B Econ (Beijing Economics University), M Econ (CASS), Grad Dip in Econ, M Econ, PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2008 Panel B

State: ACT

MICHIE, Patricia T

BA (Hons) (UNE), PhD (Macquarie)

Elected: 2013 Panel D

State: NSW

MILBOURNE, Ross AO

BCom, MCom (NSW), PhD (UC Berkeley)

Elected: 1994 Panel B

State: NSW

MILLS, Martin

BEcon (UQ), Dip Ed (Charles Sturt), BEd (Hons) (UQ), PhD (UQ)

Elected: 2016 Panel A

State: QLD

MILNER, Anthony AM

BA (Monash), MA, PhD (Cornell), FRHistS

Elected: 1995 Panel C

State: NSW

MITCHELL, Philip Bowden AM

MB BS (Hons) (Sydney), MD (UNSW)

Elected: 2015 Panel D

State: NSW

MOSKO, Mark S

BA (magna cum laude) (California), MA, PhD (Minnesota)

Elected: 2004 Panel A

State: NSW

MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter

BA (Hons) (Stellenbosch), MPhil (Reading), PhD (ANU), MA (Oxon)

Elected: 1992 Panel A

State: SA

MULVEY, Charles

MA (Aberdeen)

Elected: 1998 Panel B

State: WA

NAFFINE, Ngaire May

LLB, PhD (Adelaide)

Elected: 2006 Panel C

State: SA

NAIRN, Tom Cunningham

Diploma of Art (Edinburgh College of Art), MA (Hons) (Edinburgh)
 Elected: 2009 Panel C
 State: Overseas

NAJMAN, Jake

BA (Hons), PhD (UNSW)
 Elected: 2002 Panel A
 State: QLD

NEAVE, Marcia AO

LLB (Hons) (Melbourne)
 Elected: 1989 Panel C
 State: VIC

NEVILE, John AM

BA (UWA), MA, PhD (UC Berkeley), Hon DSc (NSW)
 Elected: 1972 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow)
 State: ACT

NEWTON, Peter Wesley

BA (Hons), MA (Newcastle), PhD (Canterbury)
 Elected: 2014 Panel A
 State: VIC

NG, Yew-Kwang

BCom (Nanyang), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 1981 Panel B
 State: Overseas

NICHOLAS, Stephen

BA (Syracuse), MA (Iowa) PhD (honoris causa) (Superior University)
 Elected: 1997 Panel B
 State: NSW

NICKELS, Lyndsey

BA (Hons) (Reading), PhD (London)
 Elected: 2014 Panel D
 State: NSW

NIEUWENHUYSEN, John AM

BA (Hons), MA (Natal), PhD (London)
 Elected: 1996 Panel B
 State: VIC

NILAND, John AC

BCom, MCom, Hon DSc (UNSW), PhD (Illinois)
 Elected: 1987 Panel B
 State: NSW

NOLAN, Melanie Claire

BA (Canterbury), MA (Hons) (Canterbury), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2016 Panel C
 State: ACT

NOLLER, Patricia

BA (Hons), PhD (UQ)
 Elected: 1994 Panel D
 State: QLD

O'DONOGHUE, Thomas Anthony

BA (National Council of Educational Awards, Ireland), MA (University College Dublin), MEd (Trinity College Dublin), PhD (National University of Ireland)
 Elected: 2010 Panel D
 State: WA

O'FAIRCHEALLAIGH, Ciaran

BA (Hons), MA, PhD
 Elected: 2013 Panel C
 State: QLD

O'MALLEY, Pat

BA (Hons) (Monash), MA (Dist) (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD (LSE)
 Elected: 2012 Panel A
 State: VIC

O'NEILL, Robert John AO

BE (Melbourne), MA, DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 1978 Panel C
 State: NSW

OFFICER, Robert AM

BAGSc (Melbourne), MAgEc (New England), MBA (Chicago), PhD (Chicago)
 Elected: 1988 Panel B
 State: VIC

OLEKALNS, Mara

BA, BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide)
 Elected: 2010 Panel D
 State: VIC

ORFORD, Anne Margaret

BA (UQ), LLB (Hons) (UQ), LLM (Lond), PhD (Adelaide), LLD (hc) (Lund), LLD (hc) Gothenburg
 Elected: 2016 Panel C
 State: VIC

OVER, Raymond

BA, PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 1975 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow)
 State: VIC

PACHANA, Nancy Ann

AB (Hons) (Princeton), MA, PhD (Case Western Reserve)
 Elected: 2014 Panel D
 State: QLD

PAGAN, Adrian AO

BEc (UQ), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1986 Panel B
 State: VIC

PAISLEY, Fiona

BA Hons (Monash), Dip Ed (Monash), MEd (Melbourne),
PhD (La Trobe)
Elected: 2016 Panel C
State: QLD

PAKULSKI, Jan

MA (Warsaw), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2006 Panel A
State: TAS

PALMER, Ian

BA (Hons) (ANU), PhD (Monash)
Elected: 2011 Panel A
State: VIC

PANNELL, David James

BSc (Agric) (Hons), BEc, PhD (UWA)
Elected: 2012 Panel B
State: WA

PARKER, Gordon AO

MB, BS (Sydney), MD, PhD, DSc (UNSW)
Elected: 2007 Panel D
State: NSW

PARKER, Sharon Kaye

BSc (Hons) (UWA), PhD (Sheffield)
Elected: 2014 Panel A
State: WA

PARKINSON, Martin Lee AC PSM

BEc (Hons) (Adelaide), MEc (ANU), MA (Princeton), PhD
(Princeton), PSM
Elected: 2016 Panel B
State: ACT

PATAPAN, Haig

BEcon, LLB (UQ); MA, PhD (Toronto)
Elected: 2016 Panel C
State: QLD

PATTISON, Philippa AO

BSc, PhD (Melbourne)
Elected: 1995 Panel D
State: VIC

PAUWELS, Anne

Licentiate Germanic Philology, Aggregaat Hoger
Onderwijs (Antwerp, Belgium), MA, PhD (Monash)
Elected: 1995 Panel A
State: Overseas

PAXINOS, George

BA (California), PhD (McGill), DSc (NSW)
Elected: 1996 Panel D
State: NSW

PEEL, Mark

BA (Hons), MA (Flinders), MA (John Hopkins), PhD
(Melbourne)
Elected: 2008 Panel C
State: Overseas

PEETZ, David

BEconomics (Hons), PhD
Elected: 2013 Panel A
State: QLD

PETERSON, Candida

BA (Adelaide), PhD (California)
Elected: 1997 Panel D
State: QLD

PETERSON, Nicolas

BA (Kings College, Cambridge), PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 1997 Panel A
State: ACT

PETTIT, Philip AC

MA (National University of Ireland), MA (Cambridge), PhD
(Queen's); Hon DLitt (National University of Ireland), Hon
DLitt (Queen's, Belfast), Hon DPh (Lund, Sweden), Hon
PhD (Crete), Hon PhD (Montreal), Hon PhD (Athens)
Elected: 1987 Panel C
State: Overseas

PIGGOTT, John

BA (Sydney), MSc, PhD (London)
Elected: 1992 Panel B
State: NSW

PINCUS, Jonathan James

BEc (Hons) (UQ), MA, PhD (Stanford)
Elected: 1996 Panel B
State: SA

PLATOW, Michael

BA (UCLA), PhD (UC Santa Barbara), M HigherEd (ANU)
Elected: 2012 Panel D
State: ACT

POCOCK, Barbara Ann AM

BEcon (Hons), PhD (Adelaide)
Elected: 2009 Panel B
State: SA

PODGER, ANDREW AO

BSc (Hons) (Sydney)
Elected: 2011 Panel B
State: ACT

POLLARD, John Hurlstone

BSc (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge), FIA, FIAA
Elected: 1979 Panel A
State: NSW

POOLE, Millicent Eleanor

BA, BEd (UQ), MA (New England), PhD (La Trobe)
 Elected: 1992 Panel D
 State: QLD

POWELL, Alan Anthony AM

BScAgr, PhD (Sydney) DEcon (honoris causa) (Monash)
 Elected: 1973 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow)
 State: VIC

POWELL, Joseph Michael

MA (Liverpool), PhD, DLitt (Monash) FBA
 Elected: 1985 Panel A
 State: VIC

POYNTER, John Riddoch AO OBE

MA (Oxford), BA, PhD (Melbourne), Chevalier dans l'Ordre
 des Palmes Academiques, FAHA
 Elected: 1971 Panel C (Jubilee Fellow)
 State: VIC

PRESCOTT, John Robert Victor

BSc, MA, DipEd (Durham), PhD (London), MA (Melbourne)
 Elected: 1979 Panel A
 State: VIC

PREST, Wilfrid

BA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 1988 Panel C
 State: SA

PRIOR, Margot Ruth AO

BMus, BA (Melbourne), MSc, PhD (Monash), DSc (Honoris
 Causa) (Melbourne)
 Elected: 1992 Panel D
 State: VIC

PROBYN, Elspeth

BA (University of British Columbia), GradDip (Media
 Theory and Production), MA, PhD (Concordia University)
 Elected: 2011 Panel A
 State: NSW

PUSEY, Michael Reginald

BA (Melbourne), DEd (Harvard)
 Elected: 1994 Panel A
 State: NSW

QUIGGIN, John Charles

BA (Hons) (Maths), BEc (Hons) (Econ), MEc (ANU), PhD
 (New England)
 Elected: 1996 Panel B
 State: QLD

QUINLAN, Michael Garry

BEc (Hons), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 2015 Panel A
 State: NSW

RANDOLPH, Bill

BSc (Hons) (LSE), PhD (LSE)
 Elected: 2015 Panel A
 State: NSW

RAO, DS Prasada

BA, MA (Andhra University), Dip Econometrics and
 Planning, PhD (Indian Statistical Institute)
 Elected: 1997 Panel B
 State: QLD

RAPEE, Ron Michael AM

BSc (Psych), MSc (Psych), PhD (UNSW)
 Elected: 2012 Panel D
 State: NSW

RAPHAEL, Beverley AM

MBBS, MD (Sydney), Hon MD (Newcastle), DPM, MANZCP,
 MRC Psych, FRANZCP, FRC Psych
 Elected: 1986 Panel D
 State: NSW

RAVENHILL, Frederick John

BSc (Econ) (Hons) (Hull), AM (Indiana), MA (Dalhousie),
 PhD (UC, Berkeley)
 Elected: 2009 Panel C
 State: Overseas

READ, Peter John Reath

BA (Hons) (ANU), DipEd (Sydney Teachers' College), MA
 (Toronto), Certificate in Radio, Film & Television (Bristol),
 PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2003 Panel C
 State: ACT

REID, Elizabeth Anne AO

BA (Hons) (ANU), BPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 1996 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
 State: ACT

REID, Janice Clare AC

BSc (Adelaide), MA (Hawaii), MA (Stanford), PhD
 (Stanford), Hon DLitt (UWS)
 Elected: 1991 Panel A
 State: NSW

REILLY, Sheena

B App Sc (Curtin), PhD (University of London, UK)
 Elected: 2011 Panel D
 State: QLD

REUS-SMIT, Christian

BA (Hons), MA (La Trobe), Dip Ed (Melbourne), MA, PhD
 (Cornell)
 Elected: 2008 Panel C
 State: QLD

REYNOLDS, Henry

BA (Hons), MA (Tasmania), DLitt (James Cook), Honorary
DLitt (Tasmania)
Elected: 1999 Panel C
State: TAS

RHODES, Roderick Arthur William

BSc (BFD), Blitt (Oxon), PhD (Essex)
Elected: 2004 Panel C
State: Overseas

RHODES, Gillian

BSc (Canterbury NZ), MSc (Hons) (Auckland NZ), PhD
(Stanford)
Elected: 2013 Panel D
State: WA

RICHARDS, Eric Stapleton

BA, PhD (Nottingham), FRHistS, FAHA
Elected: 1984 Panel C
State: SA

RICHARDSON, Susan AM

BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (La Trobe)
Elected: 1994 Panel B (Honorary Fellow)
State: SA

RICKETSON, Staniforth

BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Melbourne), LLM, LLD (London)
Elected: 2003 Panel C
State: VIC

RIMMER, Malcolm

MA (Oxford), MA (Warwick)
Elected: 1997 Panel B
State: VIC

RIMMER, Peter James AM

BA (Hons), MA (Manchester), PhD (Canterbury), Grad Cert
Education (Cambridge), DLitt (ANU)
Elected: 1992 Panel A
State: ACT

RIZVI, Fazal Abbas

Dip Teaching, BEd (Canberra), MEd (Manchester, UK), PhD
(Kings College, University of London)
Elected: 2011 Panel A
State: VIC

ROACH ANLEU, Sharyn

BA (Hons), MA (UTAS), PhD (Connecticut), LLB (Hons)
(Adelaide)
Elected: 2006 Panel A
State: SA

ROBERTS, John Heath

BA (Hons), MCom (Melbourne), MSc, PhD (MIT)
Elected: 2013 Panel B
State: NSW

ROBINSON, Kathryn

BA (Hons) (Anthropology) (Sydney), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2007 Panel A
State: ACT

ROBISON, Richard

BA (ANU), MA, PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 2009 Panel C
State: WA

RODAN, Garry

BA (Social Sciences) (WA Institute of Technology), BA
(Hons), PhD (Murdoch)
Elected: 2012 Panel C
State: WA

ROOM, Robin Gerald Walden

PhD (Sociology), MA (Sociology), MA (English), (University
of California, Berkeley); BA (Princeton University)
Elected: 2015 Panel A
State: VIC

ROSENTHAL, Doreen AO

BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne)
Elected: 1998 Panel D
State: VIC

ROWE, David

BA (Hons) (Sociology) (Nottingham), MA (Sociology)
(York), PhD (Sociology) (Essex), FAHA
Elected: 2016 Panel A
State: NSW

ROWSE, Timothy

BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney), MA (Hons) (Flinders)
Elected: 2007 Panel C
State: ACT

RUBINSTEIN, William David

BA, MA (Swarthmore College), PhD (Johns Hopkins)
Elected: 1992 Panel C
State: VIC

RUSSELL, Lynette

BA (Hons) (La Trobe), PhD (Melbourne)
Elected: 2012 Panel C
State: VIC

SAIKAL, Amin AM

BA, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2013 Panel C
State: ACT

SANDERS, Matthew Roy

BA, MA, PostGradDip (Auckland), PhD (Clinical
Psychology) (UQ)
Elected: 2016 Panel D
State: QLD

SANDERSON, Penelope Margaret

BA (Hons) (UWA), MA, PhD (Toronto)

Elected: 2004 Panel D

State: QLD

SAUNDERS, Cheryl AO

BA, LLB (Hons), PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 1994 Panel C

State: VIC

SAUNDERS, Peter Gordon

BSc (Hons), DipEc (Southampton), PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 1995 Panel B

State: NSW

SAWER, Marian AO

BA (Hons), MA, PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1996 Panel C

State: ACT

SCATES, Bruce

BA (Hons), PhD (Mon), DipEd (Melbourne)

Elected: 2014 Panel C

State: VIC

SCHEDVIN, Carl Boris

PhD (Sydney), HonDCom (Melbourne)

Elected: 1987 Panel B

State: VIC

SCHWARTZ, Steven AM

BA (Brooklyn), MSc, PhD (Syracuse);

Elected: 1991 Panel D

State: NSW

SCOTT, Anthony

BA (Hons) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), MSc (York), PhD (Aberdeen)

Elected: 2016 Panel B

State: VIC

SEDDON, TerriBSc (Hons) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), PGCE (Bristol),
GradDip (Sydney Teachers College), BA(Hons), PhD (Macquarie)

Elected: 2013 Panel D

State: VIC

SELLECK, Richard Joseph Wheeler

BA, BEd, PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 1978 Panel D

State: VIC

SHARMAN, Jason

BA (Hons) (UWA), MA, PhD (Illinois)

Elected: 2014 Panel C

State: QLD

SHAVER, Sheila

AB (Stanford), PhD (La Trobe)

Elected: 1998 Panel A

State: NSW

SHEEHAN, Peter Winston AO

BA, PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 1978 Panel D (Honorary Fellow)

State: QLD

SHERGOLD, Peter AC

BA (Hons) (Hull), MA (Illinois), PhD (London)

Elected: 2005 Panel B

State: ACT

SHLOMOWITZ, Ralph

BA, BCom (Cape Town), BCom (Hons) (Econ)

(Witwatersrand), MSc (Econ) (LSE), PhD (Chicago)

Elected: 2004 Panel B

State: SA

SIDDLE, David Alan Tate

BA, PhD (UQ)

Elected: 1991 Panel D

State: QLD

SIMNETT, Roger AO

BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash), PhD (UNSW)

Elected: 2010 Panel B

State: NSW

SINCLAIR, William Angus

MCom (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford)

Elected: 1974 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow)

State: VIC

SINGER, Peter Albert David AC

MA (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxon)

Elected: 1989 Panel C

State: VIC

SKILBECK, Malcolm AOBA (Sydney), MA (Illinois), Academic Diploma of Education
and PhD (London), DLitt (Hon) NUI

Elected: 1988 Panel D

State: VIC

SLAUGHTER, VirginiaBA (Sarah Lawrence College, New York), PhD (UC
Berkeley), GradCert (Higher Ed) (UQ)

Elected: 2016 Panel D

State: QLD

SMITH, Robert Henry Tufrey AM

BA (New England), MA (Northwestern), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1974 Panel A (Jubilee Fellow)

State: QLD

SMITH, Laurajane

BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Sydney), GradDip (HigherEd) (UNSW)

Elected: 2016 Panel C

State: ACT

SMITHSON, Michael

BSc (Harvey Mudd), PhD (Oregon)

Elected: 1998 Panel D

State: ACT

SMYTH, John

BComm (Melbourne), DipEd (Monash), BEd Studies (UQ), MEd Admin (with Merit) (UNE), M Policy & Law (La Trobe), PhD (Education) (University of Alberta)

Elected: 2011 Panel A

State: VIC

SOUTAR, Geoffrey Norman

BEd (Hons) (UWA), MA (Cornell), PhD (Cornell), FANZMAC, FANZAM, FAIM

Elected: 2015 Panel B

State: WA

SPEARRITT, Peter

BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1996 Panel C

State: QLD

SPENCE, Susan Hilary AO

BA (Hons), MBA (Sydney), PhD (Birmingham)

Elected: 1995 Panel D

State: QLD

STANLEY, Fiona Juliet AC

MBBS (UWA), MSc (London), MD (UWA), Hon DSc (Murdoch), Hon DSc (QUT), Hon DUniv (Edith Cowan), Hon MD (Melbourne), FFPHM, FAFPHM, FRACP, FRANZCOG, FAA

Elected: 1996 Panel D

State: WA

STEPHEN, Ninian Martin KG AK GCMG GCVO KBE

HonLLD (Sydney), HonLLD (Melbourne), HonDr (Griffith), HonDLitt (Perth)

Elected: 1987 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)

State: VIC

STERN, David Ian

BA (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), MSc (LSE), PhD (Boston)

Elected: 2016 Panel B

State: ACT

STILWELL, Franklin

BSc (Southampton), Grad Dip Higher Ed (Sydney), PhD (Reading)

Elected: 2001 Panel C

State: NSW

STIMSON, Robert John AM

BA, LittB (New England), PhD (Flinders)

Elected: 2007 Panel A

State: QLD

STONE, Diane Lesley

BA (Hons) (Murdoch), MA, PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2012 Panel C

State: WA

STRANGE, Carolyn

BA (Hons) (Western Ontario), MA (History) (Ottawa), PhD (US History and Women's History) (Rutgers)

Elected: 2016 Panel C

State: ACT

SUTTON, Peter

BA (Hons) (Sydney), MA (Hons) (Macquarie), PhD (UQ)

Elected: 2008 Panel A

State: SA

SWAIN, Shurlee Lesley

Dip Soc Studs, BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 2007 Panel C

State: VIC

SWAN, Peter Lawrence AO

BEd (Hons) (ANU), PhD (Econ) (Monash)

Elected: 1997 Panel B

State: NSW

SWELLER, John

BA, PhD (Adelaide)

Elected: 1993 Panel D

State: NSW

TAFT, Ronald AM

BA (Melbourne), MA (Columbia), PhD (California)

Elected: 1964 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow)

State: VIC

TAFT, Marcus

BSc (Hons), PhD (Monash)

Elected: 2008 Panel D

State: NSW

TAYLOR, John

BA (Hons) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), PhD (Liverpool)

Elected: 2013 Panel A

State: NSW

TAYLOR, Philip Kenneth

PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2016 Panel A

State: ACT

TEESSON, Maree

BSc (Psychology) (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (Psychiatry) (UNSW)

Elected: 2015 Panel D

State: NSW

TEN, Chin-Liew

BA (Malaya), MA (London), FAHA

Elected: 2000 Panel C

State: VIC

TERRY, Deborah Jane AO

BA (ANU), PhD (ANU), FAPS

Elected: 2003 Panel D (Honorary Fellow)

State: WA

THOMPSON, Janna Lea

BA (Minnesota), BPhil (Oxford), DipEd (Tert) (Monash), FAHA

Elected: 2011 Panel C

State: VIC

THOMSON, Alistair

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), MA, DPhil (Sussex)

Elected: 2014 Panel C

State: VIC

THORNTON, Margaret Rose

BA (Hons) (Sydney), LLB (UNSW), LLM (Yale)

Elected: 1998 Panel C

State: ACT

THROSBY, Charles David AO

BScAgr, MScAgr (Sydney), PhD (London)

Elected: 1988 Panel B

State: NSW

TIGGEMANN, Marika

BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide)

Elected: 2011 Panel D

State: SA

TISDELL, Clement Allan

BCom (NSW), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1986 Panel B

State: QLD

TONKINSON, Robert

MA (UWA), PhD (British Columbia)

Elected: 1988 Panel A

State: WA

TOURKY, Rabee

BEC (Hons) (UQ), PhD (Economics) (UQ)

Elected: 2016 Panel B

State: ACT

TREWIN, Dennis AO

BSc (Hons) (Melbourne), BEc (ANU), MSc (London), PH D (JCU) (Hon)

Elected: 2008 Panel B

State: VIC

TRINDER, John Arthur

BPsychol (UWA), MA (Cincinnati), PhD (Cincinnati)

Elected: 2016 Panel D

State: VIC

TROTMAN, Ken

BCom, MCom (Hons), PhD (UNSW)

Elected: 1998 Panel B

State: NSW

TROY, Patrick Nicol AO

BE (UWA), DipTP (London), MEngSci (UNSW), D Arch (honoris causa) (Melbourne), D Univ (Griffith), MICE, FRAPI

Elected: 1996 Panel C

State: ACT

TRUE, Jacqui

PhD, MA, BA (Hons), BA

Elected: 2015 Panel C

State: VIC

TURKINGTON, Darrell Andrew

BCA (Wellington NZ), MCom (Canterbury NZ), MA, PhD (Berkeley), BA (Wellington NZ), BA (UWA)

Elected: 2006 Panel B

State: WA

TURNER, Bryan S

PhD (Leeds), DLitt (Flinders), LittD (Cambridge)

Elected: 1987 Panel A

State: Overseas

TURNOVSKY, Stephen John

MA (Wellington), PhD (Harvard)

Elected: 1976 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow)

State: WA

TWOMEY, Christina Louise

BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne), FAHA

Elected: 2016 Panel C

State: VIC

VAHID, Farshid

BSc, MSc (LSE), PhD (UC San Diego)

Elected: 2014 Panel B

State: VIC

VAN KRIEKEN, Robert Michael

BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (UNSW), LLB (Hons) (Sydney)

Elected: 2016 Panel A

State: NSW

VILLE, Simon Philip

BA (Hons), PhD (London)

Elected: 2006 Panel B

State: NSW

VINEY, Rosalie

BEc (Hons) (UTAS), MEc (UTAS), PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 2016 Panel B

State: NSW

WADE, Tracey Diane

BSc (Adelaide), Hons (Flinders), M Clin Psych (ANU), PhD (Flinders)

Elected: 2015 Panel D

State: SA

WAJCMAN, Judy

BA (Hons) (Monash), MA (Sussex), PhD (Cambridge)

Elected: 1997 Panel A

State: Overseas

WAKEFIELD, Melanie

BA, GradDip (Applied Psychology), MA, PhD (Adelaide)

Elected: 2011 Panel D

State: VIC

WALDBY, Catherine

BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Murdoch)

Elected: 2010 Panel A

State: ACT

WALKER, David Robert

BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2001 Panel C

State: VIC

WALLACE, John Gilbert AM PSM

MA, MEd (Glasgow), PhD (Bristol)

Elected: 1980 Panel D

State: VIC

WALLACE, Robert Henry

BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford)

Elected: 1978 Panel B

State: SA

WALLER, Peter Louis AO

LLB (Melbourne), BCL (Oxford), Barrister and Solicitor (Victoria), Hon LLD (Monash)

Elected: 1977 Panel C

State: VIC

WALMSLEY, Dennis James

MA (Cambridge), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1994 Panel A

State: NSW

WALTER, James Arnot

BA (Hons) (Melbourne), MA (La Trobe), PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 1997 Panel C

State: VIC

WANNA, John

BA (Hons), PhD (Adel)

Elected: 2006 Panel C

State: ACT

WARD, R Gerard

MA (New Zealand), PhD (London)

Elected: 1971 Panel A (Jubilee Fellow)

State: ACT

WARR, Peter

BSc (Sydney), MSc (London), PhD (Stanford)

Elected: 1997 Panel B

State: ACT

WATERHOUSE, Richard

BA (Hons) (Sydney), MA, PhD (John Hopkins), FAHA

Elected: 2006 Panel C

State: NSW

WATERS, Malcolm

BA (Hons) (Kent), MA, PhD (Carleton)

Elected: 1997 Panel A

State: TAS

WATSON, Jane

BA (Sterling College), MA (Oklahoma), PhD (Kansas State)

Elected: 2007 Panel D

State: TAS

WEATHERBURN, Don PSM

BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 2006 Panel C

State: NSW

WEBB, Leslie Roy AO

BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (London), OMRI, Hon

DUniv (QUT), Hon DLitt (USQ), Hon DUniv (Griffith)

Elected: 1986 Panel B

State: QLD

WEBBER, Michael John

BA (Cambridge), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1990 Panel A

State: VIC

WEBER, Ronald Arthur Gerard

BCom Hons (UQ), MBA, PhD (Minnesota), CPA

Elected: 2002 Panel B

State: QLD

WEISS, Linda

BA (Hons) (Griffith), PhD (LSE), Dip in Italian Language
(Universita' per Stranieri, Perugia)
Elected: 2004 Panel C
State: NSW

WELLER, Patrick Moray AO

BA, MA (Oxford), PhD (ANU), DLitt (Griffith)
Elected: 1996 Panel C
State: QLD

WELLS, Murray Charles

MCom (Canterbury), PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 1984 Panel B
State: NSW

WESTBROOK, Reginald Frederick

MA (Glasgow), DPhil (Sussex)
Elected: 2002 Panel D
State: NSW

WESTERN, Mark Chakrit

BA (Hons), PhD (UQ)
Elected: 2011 Panel A
State: QLD

WHEATCROFT, Stephen G

BA (Hons) (Keele), PhD (Birmingham)
Elected: 2005 Panel C
State: VIC

WHELDALL, Kevin William AM

BA Hons (Psychology) (Manchester), PhD (Birmingham)
Elected: 2006 Panel D
State: NSW

WHITE, Richard Thomas AM

BSc, BEd (Melbourne), PhD (Monash)
Elected: 1989 Panel D
State: VIC

WHITE, Robert Douglas

BA (Hons) (Queen's University, Ontario), MA (Carlton), PhD
(ANU)
Elected: 2014 Panel A
State: TAS

WIERZBICKA, Anna

MA (Warsaw), PhD (Polish Academy of Sciences),
Habilitation (Polish Academy of Sciences)
Elected: 1996 Panel A
State: ACT

WILKINSON, Adrian

Bsc (Econ) LSE, Msc (LSE), PhD (Dunelm)
Elected: 2015 Panel A
State: QLD

WILLIAMS, Nancy Margaret

BA (Stanford), MA, PhD (UC Berkeley)
Elected: 1997 Panel A
State: QLD

WILLIAMS, Ross Alan AM

BCom (Melbourne), MSc (Econ), PhD (London)
Elected: 1987 Panel B
State: VIC

WILLIAMS, George AO

BEd, LLB(Hons) (Macquarie), Grad Dip in Legal Practice
(UTS), LLM (UNSW), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2013 Panel C
State: NSW

WITHERS, Glenn Alexander AO

BEd (Hons) (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard)
Elected: 1988 Panel B
State: ACT

WONG, John Yue-wo

BA (Hons) (Hong Kong), DPhil (Oxon) FRHistS, FOSA,
FRIAP
Elected: 2001 Panel C
State: NSW

WOOD, Robert

BBus (Curtin), PhD (Washington) FSIOP, FIAAP, FANZAM
Elected: 2006 Panel A
State: VIC

WOODEN, Mark Peter

BEd (Hons) (Flinders), MSc (Econ) (London - LSE)
Elected: 2010 Panel B
State: VIC

WOODLAND, Alan Donald

BA, PhD (New England)
Elected: 1985 Panel B
State: NSW

WOOLLACOTT, Angela

BA (ANU), BA (Hons) (Adelaide), MA, PhD (History)
(University of California Santa Barbara) FRHS, FAHA
Elected: 2006 Panel C
State: ACT

WRIGHT, Frederick Kenneth

BMetE, DCom (Melbourne), FCPA
Elected: 1977 Panel B
State: VIC

WYN, Johanna

BA (Hons) (Victoria University of Wellington, NZ), MA
(Research) (UNE), PhD (Monash), FAcSS
Elected: 2012 Panel A
State: VIC

YATES, Lynette Shirley

BA (Hons), MA, DipEd (Melbourne), MEd (Bristol), PhD (La Trobe), Honorary Filosofie Hedersdoktor (Umea, Sweden 1999)

Elected: 2009 Panel D

State: VIC

YEATMAN, Anna

BA (Hons), MA, PhD

Elected: 2001 Panel C

State: NSW

YOUNG, Christabel Marion

BSc (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1994 Panel A

State: ACT

YOUNG, Michael Willis

BA (Hons) (London), MA (London), MA (Cantab), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 1989 Panel A

State: ACT

YOUNG, Michael Denis

MAGSc, BEc (Adelaide)

Elected: 1998 Panel B

State: SA

ZIMMER, Ian Raymond

Dip Business Studies (Accountancy) (Caulfield Inst of Tech), BBus (Accounting) (Swinburne), MCom (Accounting & Finance) (Liverpool, UK), PhD, DSc (UNSW)

Elected: 2004 Panel B

State: QLD

Panels & Disciplines

PANEL A

ANTHROPOLOGY

ALLEN, Michael
 ALTMAN, Jon
 AUSTIN-BROOS, Diane
 BECKETT, Jeremy
 COWLISHAW, Gillian
 FOX, James
 JOLLY, Margaret
 KAPFERER, Bruce
 MACINTYRE, Martha
 MANDERSON, Lenore
 MEMMOTT, Paul
 MOSKO, Mark
 PETERSON, Nicolas
 REID, Janice
 ROBINSON, Kathryn
 SUTTON, Peter
 TAYLOR, Philip
 TONKINSON, Bob
 WILLIAMS, Nancy
 YOUNG, Michael

GEOGRAPHY

ANDERSON, Kay
 BARNETT, Jon
 BROOKFIELD, Harold
 BURNLEY, Ian
 CLARK, Gordon
 CONNELL, John
 DOVERS, Steve
 FINCHER, Ruth
 FORBES, Dean
 FREESTONE, Rob
 GIBSON, Katherine
 GLEESON, Brendan
 HEAD, Lesley
 HOLMES, John
 LOGAN, Bill
 MCGUIRK, Pauline
 NEWTON, Peter
 POWELL, Joe
 PRESCOTT, Victor
 RANDOLPH, Bill
 RIMMER, Peter
 SMITH, Robert

STIMSON, Bob
 TAYLOR, John
 WALMSLEY, Jim
 WARD, Gerard
 WEBBER, Michael

MANAGEMENT

ASHKANASY, Neal
 BAIRD, Marian
 BAMBER, Greg
 CLEGG, Stewart
 COOKE, Fang
 DODGSON, Mark
 GRANT, David
 HARDY, Cynthia
 IEDEMA, Rick
 LANSBURY, Russell
 PALMER, Ian
 PARKER, Sharon
 PEETZ, David
 QUINLAN, Michael
 WILKINSON, Adrian
 WOOD, Robert

SOCIOLOGY

BAUM, Fran
 BAXTER, Janeen
 BEILHARZ, Peter
 BITTMAN, Michael
 BLACKMORE, Jill
 BOROWSKI, Allan
 BROOM, Dorothy
 BRYSON, Lois
 CARRINGTON, Kerry
 CASS, Bettina
 CASTLES, Stephen
 CHAN, Janet
 CONNELL, Raewyn
 CRAIG, Lyn
 CUNNEEN, Chris
 DE VAUS, David
 DOWSETT, Gary
 DUNPHY, Dexter
 EDWARDS, Anne
 ELLIOTT, Anthony
 GIBSON, Diane
 GRAYCAR, Adam
 HAINES, Fiona

HASSAN, Riaz
 HEMELRYK DONALD, Stephi
 HOLTON, Bob
 HOMEL, Ross
 JAYASURIYA, Laksiri
 JONES, Frank
 KENDIG, Hal
 KENWAY, Jane
 KESSLER, Clive
 KIPPAX, Susan
 LAWRENCE, Geoffrey
 LINGARD, Bob
 LOCKIE, Stewart
 MARCEAU, Jane
 MARGINSON, Simon
 MAZEROLLE, Lorraine
 McCALLUM, John
 McLEOD, Julie
 MILLS, Martin
 NAJMAN, Jake
 O'MALLEY, Pat
 PAKULSKI, Jan
 PROBYN, Elspeth
 PUSEY, Michael
 RIZVI, Fazal
 ROACH ANLEU, Sharyn
 ROOM, Robin
 ROWE, David
 SHAVER, Sheila
 SMYTH, John
 TURNER, Bryan
 VAN KRIEKEN, Robert
 WAJCMAN, Judy
 WALDBY, Catherine
 WATERS, Malcolm
 WESTERN, Mark
 WHITE, Rob
 WYN, Johanna

LINGUISTICS

BRADLEY, David
 CRAIN, Stephen
 DEMUTH, Katherine
 EVANS, Nick
 MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter
 PAUWELS, Anne
 WIERZBICKA, Anna

DEMOGRAPHY

JONES, Gavin
McDONALD, Peter
McNICOLL, Geoff
POLLARD, John
YOUNG, Christabel

PANEL B**ACCOUNTING**

ABERNETHY, Maggie
BROWN, Philip
CHENHALL, Rob
CHUA, Wai Fong
GRAY, Sid
IZAN, Izan
OFFICER, Bob
SIMNETT, Roger
TROTMAN, Ken
WEBER, Ron
WELLS, Murray
WRIGHT, Ken
ZIMMER, Ian

ECONOMICS

ADAMS, Philip
ANDERSON, Jock
ANDERSON, Kym
ANDERSON, Heather
APPS, Patricia
ASPRMOURGOS, Tony
ATHUKORALA, Chandra
BANKS, Gary
BENNETT, Jeff
BENSON, John
BEWLEY, Ron
BLANDY, Richard
BLOCH, Harry
BOOTH, Alison
BORLAND, Jeffrey
BRENNAN, Geoffrey
CAMERON, Lisa
CHAPMAN, Bruce
CHISHOLM, Anthony
CLARKE, Philip
CLEMENTS, Kenneth
COBB-CLARK, Deborah

CORBETT, Jenny
CORDEN, Max
DAWKINS, Peter
DIEWERT, Erwin
DIXON, Peter
DRYSDALE, Peter
DUCKETT, Stephen
DUNGEY, Mardi
EDWARDS, Meredith
FELS, Allan
FIEBIG, Denzil
FINDLAY, Christopher
FISHER, Brian
FOSTER, John
FOX, Kevin
FREEBAIRN, John
GANS, Joshua
GARNAUT, Ross
GATES, Ronald
GRAFTON, Quentin
GRANT, Simon
GREGORY, Robert
GRIFFITHS, Bill
GROENEWEGEN, Peter
GRUNDY, Bruce
HALL, Jane
HANCOCK, Keith
HARCOURT, Geoff
HARDING, Ann
HARPER, Ian
HARRIS, Stuart
HAZARI, Bharat
HENRY, Ken
HENSHER, David
HILL, Hal
HOLDEN, Richard
IRONMONGER, Duncan
ISAAC, Joe
JONSON, Peter
KEANE, Michael
KEATING, Michael
KING, Max
KING, Stephen
KOHNS, Robert
KOMPAS, Tom
LEIGH, Andrew
LEWIS, Mervyn
LLOYD, Peter
LONGWORTH, John
LOUVIERE, Jordan
MADSEN, Jakob
MASULIS, Ron
McDONALD, Ian

McDONALD, John
McKIBBIN, Warwick
McLAREN, Keith
McLENNAN, Andy
MENEZES, Flavio
MENG, Xin
MILBOURNE, Ross
MULVEY, Charles
NEVILE, John
NG, Yew-Kwang
NICHOLAS, Stephen
NIEUWENHUYSEN, John
NILAND, John
PAGAN, Adrian
PANNELL, David
PARKINSON, Martin
PIGGOTT, John
POCOCK, Barbara
PODGER, ANDREW
POWELL, Alan
QUIGGIN, John
RAO, Prasada
RICHARDSON, Sue
RIMMER, Malcolm
SAUNDERS, Peter
SCOTT, Tony
STERN, David
SWAN, Peter
THROSBY, David
TISDELL, Clement
TOURKY, Rabee
TURKINGTON, Darrell
TURNOVSKY, Stephen
VAHID, Farshid
VINEY, Rosalie
WALLACE, Bob
WARR, Peter
WEBB, Roy
WILLIAMS, Ross
WITHERS, Glenn
WOODEN, Mark
WOODLAND, Alan
YOUNG, Mike

ECONOMIC HISTORY

APPLEYARD, Reg
HATTON, Tim
KAUR, Amarjit
KING, John
PINCUS, JJ
SCHEDVIN, Boris
SHERGOLD, Peter

SHLOMOWITZ, Ralph
SINCLAIR, Gus
VILLE, Simon

MARKETING

DANAHER, Peter
ROBERTS, John
SOUTAR, Geoff

STATISTICS

GAO, Jiti
TREWIN, Dennis

PANEL C

POLITICAL SCIENCE

AHLUWALIA, Pal
AITKIN, Don
ALTMAN, Dennis
BACCHI, Carol
BELL, Stephen
BELLAMY, Alex
BLEWETT, Neal
BOTTERILL, Linda
BRENNAN, Deborah
BURGMANN, Verity
CAMILLERI, Joseph
CAPLING, Ann
CHAPPELL, Louise
CONDREN, Conal
CONSIDINE, Mark
DAVIS, Glyn
DOWDING, Keith
DRYZEK, John
DUNNE, Tim
DUTTON, Michael
ECKERSLEY, Robyn
GALLIGAN, Brian
GARRETT, Geoffrey
GILL, Graeme
GOODMAN, David
GOOT, Murray
GRATTAN, Michelle
HEAD, Brian
HEWISON, Kevin
HILL, Lisa
HINDESS, Barry
HOCKING, Jenny

HOLMES, Leslie
JEFFREY, Robin
JOHNSON, Carol
JONES, Barry
JUPP, James
KANE, John
KELLY, Paul
KITCHING, Gavin
LANGTON, Marcia
LAWSON, Stephanie
MACINTYRE, Andrew
MADDOX, Graham
MALEY, William
MANNE, Robert
McALLISTER, Ian
McEACHERN, Doug
NAIRN, Tom
O'FAIRCHEALLAIGH, Ciaran
PATAPAN, Haig
RAVENHILL, John
REUS-SMIT, Chris
RHODES, Rod
ROBISON, Richard
RODAN, Garry
SAIKAL, Amin
SAWER, Marian
SHARMAN, Jason
STILWELL, Frank
STONE, Diane
TRUE, Jacqui
WALTER, James
WANNA, John
WEISS, Linda
WELLER, Patrick
YEATMAN, Anna

HISTORY

ALDRICH, Robert
ANDERSON, Warwick
BEAUMONT, Joan
BLAINEY, Geoffrey
BOSWORTH, Richard
BROCK, Margaret
CARR, Barry
CURTHOYS, Ann
DAMOUSI, Joy
DARIAN-SMITH, Kate
DAVISON, Graeme
DAY, David
DEACON, Desley
EDWARDS, Louise
ETHERINGTON, Norman

FINNANE, Mark
FRANCES, Rae
GAMMAGE, Bill
GARTON, Stephen
GOODALL, Heather
GRIMSHAW, Patricia
HAEBICH, Anna
HIGMAN, Barry
HORNER, David
INGLIS, Ken
JALLAND, Pat
KINGSTON, Beverley
KIRKBY, Diane
LAKE, Marilyn
LOWE, David
MACINTYRE, Stuart
MACKIE, Vera
MACKINNON, Alison
MACLEOD, Roy
MAGAREY, Susan
MALCOLM, Elizabeth
MARKUS, Andrew
MAYNARD, John
McCALMAN, Iain
McCALMAN, Janet
McCULLOCH, Jock
McGRATH, Ann
McPHEE, Peter
MILNER, Anthony
NOLAN, Melanie
O'NEILL, Robert
PAISLEY, Fiona
PEEL, Mark
POYNTER, John
PREST, Wilfrid
READ, Peter
REYNOLDS, Henry
RICHARDS, Eric
ROWSE, Tim
RUBINSTEIN, William
RUSSELL, Lynette
SCATES, Bruce
SMITH, Laurajane
SPEARRITT, Peter
STRANGE, Carolyn
SWAIN, Shurlee
THOMSON, Alistair
TROY, Patrick
TWOMEY, Christina
WALKER, David
WATERHOUSE, Richard
WHEATCROFT, Stephen
WONG, John

WOOLLACOTT, Angela

LAW

ALLARS, Margaret
 BEHRENDT, Larissa
 BRYCE, Quentin
 CAMPBELL, Tom
 CANE, Peter
 CHARLESWORTH, Hilary
 DALY, Kathleen
 DAVIES, Margaret
 DEANE, William
 DODSON, Michael
 DRAHOS, Peter
 EVANS, Gareth
 FINN, Paul
 FRECKELTON, Ian
 FREIBERG, Arie
 FRENCH, Robert
 GARDAM, Judith
 GOLDSMITH, Andrew
 GOLDSWORTHY, Jeff
 GRABOSKY, Peter
 GREIG, Don
 GUNNINGHAM, Neil
 IRVING, Helen
 KIRBY, Michael
 KRYGIER, Martin
 MASON, Anthony
 McADAM, Jane
 McSHERRY, Bernadette
 NAFFINE, Ngaire
 NEAVE, Marcia
 ORFORD, Anne
 RICKETSON, Sam
 SAUNDERS, Cheryl
 STEPHEN, Ninian
 THORNTON, Margaret
 WALLER, Louis
 WEATHERBURN, Don
 WILLIAMS, George

PHILOSOPHY

CHALMERS, David
 COADY, Tony
 CULLITY, Garrett
 DAVIES, Martin
 GATENS, Moira
 GOODIN, Bob
 HAAKONSSSEN, Knud
 JACKSON, Frank

PETTIT, Philip
 REID, Elizabeth
 SINGER, Peter
 TEN, Chin-Liew
 THOMPSON, Janna

PANEL D

EDUCATION

AGGLETON, Peter
 ANDRICH, David
 BILLETT, Stephen
 CRITTENDEN, Brian
 ELKINS, John
 ENGLISH, Lyn
 FENSHAM, Peter
 FRASER, Barry
 FREEBODY, Peter
 GUNSTONE, Richard
 KEEVES, John
 LEDER, Gilah
 LOUGHRAN, John
 MARSH, Herb
 MARTIN, Andrew
 McGAW, Barry
 O'DONOGHUE, Tom
 POOLE, Millicent
 SEDDON, Terri
 SELLECK, Richard
 SKILBECK, Malcolm
 SWELLER, John
 WALLACE, Iain
 WATSON, Jane
 WHITE, Richard
 YATES, Lyn

PSYCHOLOGY

ANDERSON, Vicki
 ANDREWS, Sally
 ANSTEY, Kaarin
 BADCOCK, David
 BARNIER, Amanda
 BOAKES, Bob
 BORLAND, Ron
 BRAITHWAITE, Valerie
 BREWER, Neil
 BRYANT, Richard
 BUTOW, Phyllis
 BYRNE, Don

CALLAN, Victor
 CASTLES, Anne
 CLARK, Richard
 COLTHEART, Max
 CUTLER, Anne
 DAY, Ross
 FEATHER, Norm
 FORGAS, Joseph
 FORSTER, Kenneth
 GALLOIS, Cindy
 GEFFEN, Gina
 GILLAM, Barbara
 GLOW, Peter
 GREGSON, Robert
 HALFORD, Graeme
 HALL, Wayne
 HASLAM, Nick
 HEATHCOTE, Andrew
 HESKETH, Beryl
 HOGG, Michael
 HUMPHREYS, Michael
 INNES, Michael
 IRVINE, Dexter
 JACKSON, Henry
 JETTEN, Jolanda
 KASHIMA, Yoshihisa
 KAVANAGH, David
 KIRSNER, Kim
 LIPP, Ottmar
 LOVIBOND, Peter
 LOVIBOND, Sydney
 LUSZCZ, Mary
 MACLEOD, Colin
 MACMILLAN, Malcolm
 MANN, Leon
 MATTINGLEY, Jason
 McCONKEY, Kevin
 McDONALD, Skye
 McKENZIE, Beryl
 MICHIE, Pat
 NICKELS, Lyndsey
 NOLLER, Pat
 OLEKALNS, Mara
 OVER, Ray
 PACHANA, Nancy
 PARKER, Gordon
 PATTISON, Philippa
 PAXINOS, George
 PETERSON, Candi
 PLATOW, Michael
 PRIOR, Margot
 RAPEE, Ron
 RHODES, Gill

ROSENTHAL, Doreen
SANDERS, Matt
SANDERSON, Penelope
SCHWARTZ, Steven
SHEEHAN, Peter
SIDDLE, David
SLAUGHTER, Virginia
SMITHSON, Mike
SPENCE, Sue
TAFT, Ron
TAFT, Marcus
TEESSON, Maree
TERRY, Deborah
TIGGEMANN, Marika
TRINDER, John
WADE, Tracey
WESTBROOK, Fred
WHELDALL, Kevin

SOCIAL MEDICINE

CHAPMAN, Simon
CHRISTENSEN, Helen
DEGENHARDT, Louisa
FRIEL, Sharon
HICKIE, Ian
JORM, Tony
MACKINNON, Andrew
MAHER, Lisa
MARTIN, Nick
McGORRY, Patrick
MITCHELL, Philip
RAPHAEL, Beverley
REILLY, Sheena
STANLEY, Fiona
WAKEFIELD, Melanie

Obituaries



Emeritus Professor Gillian Bottomley (1939 - 2016)

Our beloved and respected colleague, Gill Bottomley, died on 29 August 2016 in Port Macquarie. Her intellectual legacy is enormous. She was one of the pioneers of anthropological studies of migration in Australia, and she was engaged with scholarship and professional associations across the fields of anthropology, sociology and cultural studies. Gill modelled an ethical and politically committed life and a warm humanity. Her daughter, Fiona Irving, remembers her as "unconventional" - a free spirit who would not do what she was supposed to.

Gill was born into a poor working family in Kempsey NSW, the youngest of four daughters. Already in her school years she shone as a brilliant mind but also as a charismatic figure who could lead and influence others. First becoming a teacher, she went on to study Anthropology at the University of Sydney (BA Hons (1st) in 1969) and then in 1974 became one of the first PhD graduates of the newly established Department of Anthropology and Comparative Sociology at Macquarie University, with an innovative study of Greek migrants in Australia. She became a "leading light" of that department, where she taught courses on immigration, race, ethnicity, culture, and identity. She retired as Professor in 1995.

She has left a legacy of fine scholarship which brings global perspectives to international migration, cultural practices and gender relations. This includes three single-authored books, five co-edited volumes and over fifty scholarly articles/chapters and papers in the fields of anthropology, sociology and cultural studies. Through innovative studies of return migration, she conducted research in Greece, a country and culture that she loved. She brought her passion for music and dance into her

academic work, dealing with questions of identity and embodiment.

Her path-breaking book, *From Another Place: Migration and the Politics of Culture* (Cambridge University Press 1992) brought together her ethnographic and theoretical work and stands as a classic of Australian scholarship. Another important book was the co-edited volume (with Marie De Lepervanche and Jeannie Martin) *Intersections: Gender/Class/Ethnicity/Culture* (Allen and Unwin 1991) which prefigured later scholarly debates about interconnectedness of forms of inequality.

Gill contributed to public debate about migration, and held positions in many international networks, including the UNESCO Organization of Folk Art and the Sociology of the Arts section of the International Sociological Association. She served as an executive member in both the Australian Anthropology Society and the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand, and was a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia.

She is sorely missed.

Professor Katherine Robinson, FASSA

"Obituary: Gillian Charité Bottomley (1939–2016)."
The Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology, 18(1), pp.
89–90. Reprinted with permission.



Emerita Professor Colin Hughes (1930 - 2017)

When Australian political science began to coalesce in the 1950s and 1960s, one common concern was the paucity of reliable material on Australian politics and government. Anyone wanting to find out exactly what happened fifty years earlier in the federal sphere – the election dates, the votes cast for the parties and for those who were not party candidates, the formation of the resulting ministry, and the service of the various ministers – had a great deal of primary research to undertake. Colin Hughes, appointed to the ANU in 1961, took on a task for which he and his colleagues were well provided: the compilation, from 1890 onwards, of a reliable account of: changes in the laws governing elections in the Commonwealth and the states; election results, nationally and state by state; and ministries and portfolio lists for both the Commonwealth and the states. The appearance in 1968 of *The Handbook of Australian Government and Politics 1890–1964* allowed generations of scholars to go on from there in the exploration of their own questions, the fundamental work having been done. Subsequent handbooks covered 1964–1974, 1975–1984 and (in Colin's retirement) 1985–1999.

Colin and his original partner in this invaluable enterprise, the late Bruce Graham, also compiled the voting returns, electorate by electorate, in all the Australian elections from 1901 to 1964; *Voting for the Australian House of Representatives 1901–1964*, published in 1974, was followed by a volume covering the period 1965–1984. Hughes and Graham would compile similar volumes covering every lower house election in each of the states from 1890 to 1964. These were followed by a volume covering the period 1965–1974 and a volume (with his colleague Don Aitkin) covering the period 1975–1984. The last of this series of volumes (again with Aitkin), covered *Voting for the Australian State Upper Houses 1890–1984*. Once again, scholars quickly came to value the

accuracy and hard work that went into yet another fundamental resource for the discipline.

Colin came to Australia in 1956, to the University of Queensland, and was twice Professor of Political Science there: from 1965 to 1974, following the separation in 1964 of political science from history; and from 1989 until his retirement in 1995. Educated initially in Nassau – his father was a District Commissioner in the British colonial service – Colin had arrived with an MA from Columbia and a PhD from the LSE; this, at a time when no Australian university had awarded a PhD in political science and few Australian political scientists had one.

His PhD, building on work he had done for his MA, was on the constitutional development of the West Indies, a far cry from the work in Australian political science for which he was to become known. An interest in colonialism, however, remained with him. Years later the University of Queensland Press would publish his book on *Race and Politics in the Bahamas* (1981).

As a lecturer at the University of Queensland – first in political science (1956–58), then in public administration (1958–59) in the Department of External Studies – Colin developed an interest in Queensland politics and administration. He also developed a flair for engaging colleagues in broader enterprises. In the late 1970s he edited a landmark series of books on state politics; Colin himself wrote the volume on *The Government of Queensland* (1980), one of a number of scholarly works he wrote on Queensland for the University of Queensland Press. He had already written *Images and Issues: The Queensland State Elections of 1963 and 1966* (1969), the first book-length treatment of any state election, let alone two, and the first to include sample surveys. He had co-edited (with Denis Murphy and Roger Joyce) *Prelude to Power: The Rise of the Labour Party in Queensland 1885–1915* (1970), a book that got a number of UQ's labour history theses into print, and he was co-editing (with Murphy and Joyce) *Labor In Power: The Labor Party and Government in Queensland 1915–57* (1980), another volume for which there is no equivalent in other states. He would go on to co-edit (with Rosemary Whip) another election book, *Political Crossroads* (1991), this one on the 1989 Queensland election.

Colin took an equally strong interest in national politics. Within a couple of years of arriving in Australia, he had written a review of the academic

literature on Australian politics (with Rufus Davis, his Queensland colleague whose lectures he had attended at the LSE and who had attracted him to Queensland). The existing literature, they argued, focused on two things - the Australian Constitution and 'the New Australia...born from the events of 1914-18'. It had little to say about the political parties, Cabinet, the electoral system or voting behaviour. Not only was it 'narrow in its preoccupations'; it was 'highly opinionated in style'.

Very much at one with what the article called 'the new professionalism', Colin set out to broaden the scope of political studies in Australia and to maintain a tone that was more 'respectable' and 'academically prim', to quote the article: 'less vehement, less hortatory and less polemic'. As the number of political science departments expanded and the number of academic political scientists grew, Colin became part of a small but growing band across the universities - from law, sociology, history, economics as well as political science - bent on filling the gaps in our knowledge by pursuing analyses of a systematic kind, based on evidence and influenced by theory. Ten years later, Colin was able to put together a very 'respectable' set of first year Readings in Australian Government (1968) for UQP that covered political power, cabinet, parliament, elections, federal institutions, parties and pressure groups - all but 12 of the 29 articles published in the previous ten years. To the current generation of teachers, the idea of putting together a text consisting of academic articles and expecting first-year students to comprehend it would be all but unimaginable.

From 1975 to 1984, Colin returned to the ANU as a Professorial Fellow in the Institute of Advanced Studies; from 1961 to 1965, he had worked in the Institute's Department of Political Science as a Fellow, returning to Australia to take up the position after leaving the University of Queensland around 1959 and returning to Nassau. One of the first things he produced after taking up his professorial position was a book on Australian Prime Ministers from Barton to McMahon; a series of 'potted biographies', as he called it, but also a volume that included one of the earliest attempts to sketch the development of the office of prime minister.

It was on elections, however, that Colin's interests centred. In 1966, in the first volume of *Politics* - a journal that would later become the *Australian Journal of Political Science* - he had written on

compulsory voting. Earlier, he had written about electoral redistributions and campaign funding in Australia and contributed a chapter on Brisbane to a study of the 1958 election, the first book-length study of an Australian election. He had also co-edited a book on *The Papua-New Guinea Elections 1964*, the first direct elections for the Territorial legislature, and he had written about elections in other colonies. He would continue to write about electoral redistributions and campaign funding, and go on to write about Australian electoral systems, by-elections, electoral swings, changes in the number and kinds of marginal seats, and the advantage enjoyed by candidates for the House of Representatives with surnames early in the alphabet. In addition, he documented the two-party preferred vote, actual or estimated, electorate by electorate, election by election, from 1949 to 1982. Unstinting in his service to political historians, Colin found time to write the 'political review' for the *Australian Quarterly* from 1962 to 1965; and the 'political chronicle' for the Commonwealth Parliament for the *Australian Journal of Politics and History* in 1967-68 and in 1970-74.

Colin maintained an interest also in the mass media. His monograph (written with John Western) on *The Prime Minister's Policy Speech* (1966) focused on the impact on a sample of voters in Canberra of the first televised policy speech delivered by Robert Menzies in 1963. His second (again with John Western) based on a national survey, again the first of its kind, looked at the uses voters made of newspapers, radio and television and at how they evaluated them. Reported in *The Mass Media in Australia*, this 1966 study was reprised in 1979. In addition to writing about the media, he made himself available to the media; in 1966 he and Aitkin were the election night commentators on ABC television.

Colin's knowledge of electoral systems helped him to become the Australian Electoral Commissioner (1984-1989). So, too, did his background in law; after finishing his PhD he had qualified for the bar, been admitted as a barrister-at-law in Gray's Inn, and later worked as a barrister in the Bahamas. His period as Electoral Commissioner is noteworthy, among other things, for the research the AEC not only undertook but also published. He is the only political scientist to have held the position of Electoral Commissioner. Asked by a colleague whether he might need an encouraging reference when he applied for the position, he replied that he probably had enough - the General Secretary of the ALP, the Director of the

Liberal Party and the Director of the Nationals had already written in his favour!

Returning to Queensland in 1989, Colin was appointed a part-time commissioner to the EARC - the Electoral and Administrative Review Commission established in the wake of the Fitzgerald Report. He served until the EARC was disbanded in 1993. Apart from his work at the AEC, what qualified him for appointment, he later remarked, were his legal background, his knowledge of Queensland politics, and his experience of colonial administration.

In retirement Colin enjoyed the freedom to be more outspoken on matters of electoral integrity, party finance and accusations of electoral fraud. He came out in defence of the Australian Electoral Commission from assaults launched by the far Right when Labor was in government and he was Commissioner. And in a book co-authored with Brian Costar, one of his former students, he attacked the Howard government for pushing through legislation that eroded 'the right to vote' and that relaxed controls over political donations - all in the name of 'electoral integrity'. He had come to accept, it seems, that political science could be both 'respectable' and 'polemical'.

Emeritus Professor Hughes passed away peacefully at Peregrine Springs, Queensland on 30 June 2017.

Professor Don Aitkin AO, FASSA
Professor Murray Goot, FASSA



Emeritus Professor Francis Jarrett (1923 - 2016)

Emeritus Professor Francis George Jarrett BSc (Agr.) (Syd), PhD (Iowa State) FASSA was born in Toowoomba, Queensland in 1923, and died in Adelaide on 9 December 2016, aged 93 years. During primary school, his parents ran a dairy farm briefly before moving to Queanbeyan and then, in 1936, to Sydney, where Frank went to Christian Brothers College, Waverley before completing a University of Sydney degree in agricultural science in 1945.

From 1945 to 1947, Frank served in Indonesia, working on malaria eradication in what is now Kalimantan. Frank then moved to Iowa State University and completed his PhD there in 1952. He was a student of Earl Heady, whose work in applying economic theory to agriculture had a revolutionary effect on agricultural policy formulation. He subsequently spent time at the University of Chicago, where he co-wrote a Cowles Commission monograph with Clifford Hildreth, entitled *A Statistical Study of Livestock Production and Marketing* (1955). This was the first study that involved simultaneous equation estimation of agricultural production and prices.

Frank began his career as a Lecturer in Economics at the University of Adelaide in 1953. He was the first person with a PhD from a US Land-Grant College to be employed by the University. This caused considerable consternation. Some members of the University Council were so scathing of a PhD from Iowa that they sought ways to have the doctorate not recognised. Their proposed solution was to declare that only PhD degrees with a Latin language requirement should be recognised! The issue faded within a few months.

After gradually being promoted up the ranks, Frank became the George Gollin Professor of Economics in 1968. From then, until his retirement in 1988 as an

Emeritus Professor of Economics, he served as Dean of the Faculty on four occasions.

During the 1950s and 1960s especially, Frank worked closely with other Adelaide colleagues including John Dillon and Alan Powell - a time when Adelaide had one of the strongest economics departments in the Southern Hemisphere.

Frank loved to teach, and he inspired not just us but many students who became prominent members of the agricultural economics and mainstream economics professions. Among them were Derek Byerlee, Phil Pardey, David Penny, Andy Stoeckel, and Mike Young. In his supervision of postgraduate students he was particularly astute in providing subtle guidance to those with strong backgrounds while taking a much more hands-on role with those that needed greater assistance.

Frank's numerous consultancies included a period with the Harvard Development Advisory Service (1967–1969), working in the Central Planning Commission in Pakistan. He also undertook a number of visits to Papua New Guinea. His research interests covered quantitative agricultural economics and development economics, particularly the economics of production and of agricultural research and technology adoption.

Frank was one of the founding fathers of the agricultural economics profession in Australia and was an active member of the Australian Agricultural Economics Society (AAES) from its inception. He contributed a paper (on 'Resource Productivity and Production Functions') to its first conference in 1957 and to the first issue of its Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics, he edited that Journal from 1962 to 1964, he was the first Councillor for South Australia from 1957 and then President of AAES in 1967, and he was made a Distinguished Fellow of the Society in 2000. For many years, Frank chaired the committee that decided which Masters and PhD theses would receive AAES prizes - reading them at his family's beach house at Bateman's Bay each January.

Among his work on rural policy, he is perhaps best known for his contribution as a member of the Boulderstone Committee. That committee produced a report in 1982 entitled Agricultural Policy: Issues and Options for the 1980s which pushed for more market orientation and deregulation but also gave support to the idea of directly offsetting the

effects of manufacturing protectionism on farmers' incomes. He also wrote *Educating Overseas Students in Australia: Who Benefits?* with Geoff Harris, and *The Evolution of Australia's Aid Program*.

Frank was a devoted family man who also cherished time spent with his siblings and their children. He is survived by sons Michael and Edward and grandchildren Caitlin, Harriet, Lucie, Thomas and James.

Professor Kym Anderson, FASSA
Emeritus Professor Robert Lindner
Dr Alistair Watson

Emeritus Professor Godfrey Linge (1932 - 2015)

Godfrey Linge was a member of the academic staff of the Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, from 1957 until his retirement in December 1997, and was a member of the Emeritus Faculty since 1998.

Born in Durham, England in 1932, he attended St. Paul's School, London from 1945 to 1950 and was then a student in the Department of Geography, London School of Economics from 1951 to 1954. His scholarly abilities were soon clear when he was awarded the Director's Essay Prize for First Year students in 1952, and the Gladstone Memorial Prize of 1953 and 1954. He graduated BSc (Econ.) in 1954. He was then awarded the Goldsmith's Company Postgraduate Travelling Scholarship and became a full-time PhD student at Auckland University College where he conducted research on the origin, growth and contemporary geography of manufacturing in Auckland for his PhD. While in Auckland his fiancée, Janet Ormrod, joined him from England and they were married in Auckland.

Linge's first academic post was as Assistant Lecturer at Canterbury University College and he completed his PhD for the University of New Zealand while there. He and Janet moved to Canberra in March, 1959, when he was appointed Research Fellow in the Department of Geography, Research School of Pacific Studies.

Until he retired in 1997 he was a stalwart member of the Department of Geography, and then the Department of Human Geography after the former unit was divided into two departments. In 1961 he was appointed to the tenured position of Fellow, and later to Senior Fellow (1967), Professorial Fellow (1970) and Professor (1992). He was elected Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia in 1986 and for 10 years was an active member of Academy committees.

His research focussed initially on the geography of industrialisation in Australia, the culmination of which was the publication in 1979 of *Industrial Awakening: A Geography of Australian Manufacturing 1788 to 1890*. One reviewer rightly described this massive (845 page) volume as —"magisterial". Later his regions of interest widened to cover peripheral economies and other regions, including those of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe

and later China. His publications included over 25 books and monographs, some co-edited or co-authored, and at least 91 refereed papers and chapters in books. After retirement he became a Visiting Fellow in the Contemporary China Centre in the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies and continued his work on China's economic geography.

Apart from his specifically academic work of research and writing, Godfrey was active in external work with academic geographical journals in Australia, and internationally with the International Geographical Union's Commission on Industrial Systems, of which he was Vice-Chairman (1981-84) and then Chairman for two terms, 1984-92. He served as a member of a number of advisory committees to government departments, including the Bureaus of Statistics, Industrial Economics, and Printing and Allied Industries, and was advisor to the Federal Government's Fraser Island Environmental Inquiry.

Within the ANU he was involved with management of the campus site, including preparing a brief for the Site Planner in 1968-9, and serving on the Building and Grounds Committee and later the Campus Advisory Committee. He also chaired the ANU Press Management Committee for over 5 years in the 1990s. Although he was active in his research and campus work, Godfrey was a relatively private person. Late in his life he was incapacitated, and lived in a residential care home where he died on June 9, 2015. Janet Linge died in January 2016.

Emeritus Professor Gerard Ward, FASSA



Emeritus Professor Joel Kahn (1946 - 2017)

Joel S. Kahn passed away after a long illness on 1 May, 2017.

Joel had a remarkable career, one marked by an enduring commitment to anthropology, Southeast Asian studies, and comparative social sciences. In recognition of his achievements, Joel was elected a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia in 1995.

Foremost in our minds, though, remains his commitment to the nurturing of young scholars in the field. His considered advice and counsel, dispensed with wisdom and farsightedness, marked his impact on students. As a supervisor he was the calm captain steering PhDs, sometimes at the risk of going astray, back on course to successful completion. Joel's generosity of ideas and professional support continued beyond our PhDs, as Joel maintained close intellectual and personal ties with many of his former postgraduates.

Joel received his own PhD in Social Anthropology from the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1974. He taught briefly at Goldsmith's College, London from 1972-1974, and at University College London from 1974 to 1986, before moving to Australia to take up the Chair of Anthropology at Monash University from 1986 to 1992. He was appointed Professor of Anthropology at La Trobe University in 1992, a post he held until his retirement in 2007.

As an anthropologist he was always at home in multiple places and his fieldwork took him to Indonesia and Malaysia often. In Southeast Asia he found academic collaborators and students to work with him, making lasting friendships and leaving intellectual legacies. In addition, Joel held a number of visiting positions, including Professor of Anthropology at the University of Sussex (1998-

2000), Visiting Professor, Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore (2004), Visiting Professor in the Department of Sociology and William Lim Siew Wai Fellow in Cultural Studies, National University of Singapore (2010), as well as Humboldt University, Berlin, and Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Anthropology can be a solitary endeavor and Joel was blessed to have found a partner in life and academic pursuits in Maila Stivens. From the early work amongst the Minangkabau in Sumatra to later work in urban Malaysia, they managed to work together, travel together, and remain together.

After his retirement, Joel was appointed Emeritus Professor of La Trobe University and Honorary Professorial Fellow at the University of Melbourne from 2011-2016.

He never stopped working, or pursuing the great questions of our time. Joel's scholarship was marked by a critical, comparative approach to modernity. An abiding concern in his work was the need to apply a critical and comparative approach to the analysis of the social and cultural constitution of modernity. Joel did not spare anthropology and modern social theory from his critical gaze; emblematic of his writing is an appreciation of how anthropology is implicated in the culture of modernity and its exclusionary dynamics. His critique of universalising logics, concepts and rights was a hallmark of his work. This led on to further endeavors to make room for alternative worldviews, be they based on class, race or cultural differences.

These themes are apparent across the spectrum of Joel's writings and were a uniting thread across the breadth of interests apparent in his monographs. In general, Joel's writing can be grouped under the following themes: critical, comparative studies of class and economy (*Minangkabau Social Formations: Indonesian Peasants and the World Economy*, Cambridge University Press (1980)); the anthropology of modernism and modernity (*Constituting the Minangkabau: Peasants, Culture and Modernity in Colonial Indonesia*, Berg (1993); *Culture, Multiculture, Postculture*, Sage (1995); *Modernity and Exclusion*, Sage (2001)); cosmopolitanism and nationalism (*Other Malays: Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism in the Malay World*, Asian Studies Association of Australia in association with Singapore University Press, NIAS

Press and University of Hawaii Press) (2006)) and modernity and religion (Asia, Modernity, and the Pursuit of the Sacred: Gnostics, Scholars, Mystics, and Reformers, Palgrave (2015)).

Joel helped shape a path forward for anthropology to be critical and situated firmly within its ethnographic field, putting the onus on anthropologists to engage seriously with their interlocutors in an intercultural field or interstitial space we create together. His call for a cosmopolitan anthropology has been heeded and anthropology continues to push the boundaries of what that can mean. Many of Joel's writings on this subject have had a profound impact on Southeast Asianists and projects to rediscover cosmopolitan histories in times of heightened national and exclusionary discourses. His focus on the quotidian rather than elite cosmopolitanism also redirects how anthropologists in the region have thought about identity and multiculturalism. More importantly, it drew attention to the long history and continued ability of ordinary people to transgress state sanctioned identities.

Joel was a prolific writer. In addition to publishing 60 journal articles and book chapters, he wrote six sole-authored monographs and edited six books, including (with J.R. Llobera) *The Anthropology of Pre Capitalist Societies*, Macmillan (1981); (with F. Loh) *Fragmented Vision: Culture and Politics in Contemporary Malaysia*, Allen and Unwin (Asian Studies Association of Australia series), US edition, University of Hawaii Press (1992); and *Southeast Asian Identities: Culture and the Politics of Representation in Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand*, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (jointly published with Taurus, UK and St Martins Press, USA) (1998).

Joel has left a rich and deeply textured set of writings that will continue to resonate and provide insight in the future. His profound knowledge of anthropology, social theory and popular culture gave rise to Joel's singular ability to see their entanglement in the social and historical processes of modernity both here in the global North as well as the global South.

Joel's former postgraduates and colleagues will miss his generosity, support, and intellectual acuity. Our lives, too, will be duller without his sense of humour and keen, wry observations on

life. Our deepest sympathy go to Joel's wife and fellow anthropologist, Maila Stivens, as well as to their daughters, Sophie and Jess. Joel cherished his family and, in recent years, the addition of two young grandchildren brought him great joy.

Dr Gerhard Hoffstaedter
Dr Wendy Mee

Originally printed in the New Mandala, 26 May 2017



Emerita Professor Jillian Roe AO (1940 - 2017)

Historians and lovers of history were shocked when they heard of Jill Roe's death on 12 January 2017. At what is today the young age of 76, this beloved historian's death is a terrible loss, personally and to the profession. There will be no more rigorously researched, witty, insightful books and articles, no more talks in her down-to-earth, wryly amusing, scholarly, wise voice. She will no longer be available to cheerfully steer the profession's institutions and to inveigle others to join her endeavours.

Jillian Isobel Roe was born in Tumby Bay, South Australia, in November 1940 to sheep and wheat farmer John Roe and his wife, Edna (formerly Heath), who was already suffering from the TB that killed her fourteen months later. In her final book, *Our Fathers Cleared the Bush*, published just two months ago, Jill describes this remote region and her upbringing, first by her maternal grandmother and her aunt and then with her three older sisters by her widowed father. Educated at the local one-teacher school and then at the Cummins Area School, she moved to Adelaide when she was fifteen, where she was taught by talented women teachers at Adelaide Girls High School.

At the University of Adelaide, Jill chose History over Geography and English because it seemed so democratic; but her life work combined all three interests. Graduating in 1962, she moved to the Australian National University, where she completed a Masters thesis inspired by the British urban historian Asa Briggs. This became her first book, *Marvellous Melbourne: The Emergence of an Australian City* (1974). Based at Macquarie University, where she was appointed Tutor in 1967 and remained until she retired as Professor Emerita in 2003, she was a major figure in the Sydney History Group from 1977 to 1995, editing *Twentieth Century Sydney* in 1980. She was also from her late teens

interested in the study of religion. Her earliest academic article, in 1968, was on religious life in Melbourne, and it was this interest that won her the tutorship at Macquarie. In 1986 she published *Beyond Belief: Theosophy in Australia 1879–1939*.

Her major life's work began, however, when she wrote Miles Franklin's entry for the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* in 1981. In Franklin Jill found a biographical subject who shared many of her experiences and grappled with many of her quandaries. An ambitious, well-brought-up country girl, Franklin was an early exodist who developed her feminist concerns and her brand of nationalism first in Sydney and then in Chicago, London and war-ravaged Macedonia, before returning to become a major figure in Australian literary life and leaving a lasting legacy in the Miles Franklin Literary Prize. *Stella Miles Franklin: A Biography* was published by Fourth Estate in 2008 and in the United States under the title *Her Brilliant Career: The Life of Stella Miles Franklin* by Belknap Press in 2009. This prize-winning biography, of over 700 pages, was preceded by the two volume *My Congenials, Miles Franklin and Friends in Letters 1879–1954* (1993) and *A Gregarious Culture: Topical Writings of Miles Franklin* (2001, with Margaret Bettison) and numerous articles and talks about Franklin, including introductions to Virago's reprint of Franklin's 1909 novel *Some Everyday Folk and Dawn* (1986) and Marjorie Barnard's *Miles Franklin: The Story of a Famous Australian* ([1967] 1988).

With her turn to historical biography, Jill became more and more involved with the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Her companion since the early 1970s, the historian Beverley Kingston, had been on the ADB's New South Wales Working Party since 1970 and has been its chair since 1996. In 1984 Jill was invited to join the ADB's Editorial Board and was its chair from 1996 to 2006. In 2005 she was an associate editor of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography Supplement, 1580–1980*. In November 2016 I was honoured to present Jill with the ADB Medal for long and meritorious service in a ceremony outside her hospital room. She had already been made an Officer of the Order of Australia in 2007 and was awarded a Doctor of Letters by Macquarie University in 2013.

Jill was singularly lucky in her life companion. Since the early 1970s she and Bev Kingston have been a veritable "History Workshop", since their

retirements they have been an integral part of the community at Pearl Beach; and Bev has valiantly cared for Jill through the past year's illness. Jill died at home of an undiagnosed neurological condition compounded by severe osteoporosis, both possibly exacerbated by the terrible fall she had at Harvard in 2009. Like Miles Franklin she had a gift for friendship and the Pearl Beach Hall was packed for her funeral with about 160 of her congenials, who were reminded by the speakers about the energy and generosity, as well as the wickedness and wit, of this "Elder". Jill would have enjoyed her last seminar (as Bev dubbed the proceedings).

Professor Desley Deacon, FASSA

Financial Statements

ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC

ABN 59 957 839 703

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2017

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Committee's Report

Your committee members submit the financial report of the Academy of the Social Sciences In Australia Inc for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

Committee Members

The names of committee members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

- Professor Glenn Withers - President and Chair
- Dr John Beaton - Executive Director
- Professor Sidney Gray - Treasurer
- Professor Deborah Terry - Immediate Past President
- Professor Peter Spearritt - Public Forums
- Professor James Fox - International
- Professor Michael Innes - Workshops
- Professor Diane Gibson - Policy & Advocacy
- Professor Sharyn Roach Anleu - Panel A
- Professor Harry Bloch - Panel B
- Professor James Walter - Panel C
- Professor Ottmar Lipp - Panel D

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the association during the period was of advancement of knowledge and research in the various social sciences.


Significant Changes


No significant changes in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Result

The deficit of the association for the period amounted to \$20,860 (2016 \$24,264 surplus).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee.


Executive Director
Dated this 28 day of August 2017


Treasurer
Dated this 28th day of August 2017

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

STATEMENT OF PROFIT/LOSS/OTHER INCOME	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue - Grant Funding	2	844,034	830,749
Other Income	2	218,977	355,595
Employee Benefits & Other Staff Costs		(647,858)	(651,395)
Depreciation and Amortisation		(2,942)	(9,246)
Meetings Costs		(66,100)	(67,750)
Publication Costs		(7,927)	(7,928)
Program Costs		(229,785)	(287,841)
Rent & Cleaning		(54,493)	(53,945)
Other Expenses		(74,766)	(83,975)
Current years deficit before income tax		(20,860)	24,264
Income Tax Expense		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income after Income Tax	3	(20,860)	24,264
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to Members of the Entity		(20,860)	24,264

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2017

Statement of Financial Position

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	257,880	318,149
Investments	6	1,163,161	1,139,513
Trade and Other Receivables	7	26,622	32,704
Other Current Assets	8	27,230	64,182
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,474,893	1,554,548
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	3,954	4,737
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		3,954	4,737
TOTAL ASSETS		1,478,847	1,559,285
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	10	804,243	863,821
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		804,243	863,821
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		-	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		804,243	863,821
NET ASSETS		674,604	695,464
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings		674,604	695,464
TOTAL EQUITY		674,604	695,464

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Changes in Equity

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	Reserves \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2015	-	671,200	671,200
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Members	-	24,264	24,264
Balance at 30 June 2016	-	695,464	695,464
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Members	-	(20,860)	(20,860)
Balance at 30 June 2017	-	674,604	674,604

Statement of Cash Flow

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers and operating grants		1,163,356	1,317,753
Payment to suppliers and employees		(1,228,149)	(1,287,673)
Net cash generated from operating activities	15	(64,793)	30,080
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment for property plant & equipment		(2,159)	-
Interest received		30,331	41,301
Withdrawn from term deposits		-	-
Investments in term deposits		(23,648)	(122,930)
Net cash used in investing activities		4,524	(81,629)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(60,269)	(51,549)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		318,149	369,698
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5	257,880	318,149

Notes to the Financial Statements

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements cover the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. as an individual entity. The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. is an association incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory under the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations and the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991 of the Australian Capital Territory.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

a. Income Tax

No provision for income Tax has been raised, as the association is exempt from income Tax under Subdivision 50-B of the income Tax assessment ACT 1997.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the association includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont)

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

<u>Class of Fixed Asset</u>	<u>Depreciation Rate</u>	<u>Depreciation Basis</u>
Office Equipment	16.66%	Straight Line
Computer Equipment	33.33%	Straight Line

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

c. Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to the association are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the association will obtain ownership of the asset or ownership over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

d. Financial Instruments**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the association commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as: (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition; (ii) less principal repayments; (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont)

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

The Association does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where an association of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as non-current assets.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the association's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as current assets.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to be disposed of within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont)

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the association assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the association reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

f. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

g. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

h. Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for services provided in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

i. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont)

initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight-line basis over the financial year.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Government Grant income is recognised by reference to the stage of completion as at the reporting date, when the outcome can be reliably measured. It is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the amount of the revenue and associated costs incurred can be measured reliably.

j. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST components of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

k. Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

l. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

m. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

n. Key Estimates

(i) Impairment

The association assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the group that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

o. Key Judgments

(i) Impairment

The association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the association that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont)

reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

p. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The Australian Accounting Standards Board has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the association has decided not to early adopt. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the association is as follows:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

This Standard is applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and de-recognition for financial instruments. The association has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements.

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- certain simplifications to the classifications of financial assets;
- simplifications to the accounting for embedded derivatives;
- upfront accounting for expected credit loss; and
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to the hedging of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

- AASB 16: Leases (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

When effective this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: Leases and related interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard include:

- recognition of a right-to-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low –value assets);
- depreciation of right-to-use assets in line with AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- by applying a practical expedient, a lessee is permitted to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
- additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

Although members of the committee anticipate the adoption of AASB 16 may have an impact on the association's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

NOTE 2: REVENUE

NOTE 2: REVENUE	2017 \$	2016 \$
Government Funding		
Department of Education Grant	844,034	830,749
	844,034	830,749
Roundtable Sponsorship	1,818	-
Symposium Sponsorship	-	20,000
Symposium Registration Fees	22,845	21,136
Project Admin Support Fees	4,000	130,000
Members Subscriptions	156,808	145,886
Interest	29,952	34,958
Royalties & Copyrights	554	695
Donations	3,000	2,920
	218,977	355,595

NOTE 3: SURPLUS

The following expenses are significant in explaining the financial performance of the association:

NOTE 3: SURPLUS	2017 \$	2016 \$
Salaries and Related Staff Costs	647,858	651,395
Rent & Cleaning	54,493	53,945
Administration Expenses & Membership Fees	77,708	93,221
Meetings & Program Expenses	295,885	355,591
Publication	7,927	7,928
	1,083,871	1,162,080

NOTE 4: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

NOTE 4: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION	2017 \$	2016 \$
Auditors Remuneration	8,400	8,300
	8,400	8,300

NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash at bank	257,580	317,849
Cash on hand	300	300
	257,880	318,149

NOTE 6: INVESTMENTS

NOTE 6: INVESTMENTS	2017 \$	2016 \$
AMP Term Deposit	249,000	245,000
ME Bank Term Deposit	204,919	199,128
Suncorp Bank Term Deposit	249,000	245,000
Credit Union Australia Term Deposit	211,242	205,385
Beyond Bank Term Deposit	249,000	245,000
	1,163,161	1,139,513

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2017 \$	2016 \$
CURRENT		
Subscription Receivable	10,165	15,869
Interest Receivable	16,457	16,835
	26,622	32,704

Current trade receivables are non-interest bearing loans and are generally receivable within 30 days. A provision for impairment is recognised against subscriptions where there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. No impairment was required at 30 June 2017 (2016: Nil).

Credit Risk

The association has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The main source of credit risk to the association is considered to relate to the class of assets described as subscriptions receivable.

The following table details the entity's trade receivable exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the association and the member or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining their willingness to pay and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the entity.

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT)

The balances of receivables that remain within initial terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES							
	Gross Amount	Past Due and Impaired	Past Due by not impaired				Within initial trade terms
			Days (overdue)				
	\$	\$	<30	31-60	61-90	>90	\$
2017							
Subscription Receivable	10,165	-	-	-	-	10,165	-
Interest Receivable	16,457	-	-	-	-	-	16,457
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26,622	-	-	-	-	10,165	16,457
2016							
Subscription Receivable	15,869	-	-	-	-	15,869	-
Interest Receivable	16,835	-	-	-	-	-	16,835
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32,704	-	-	-	-	15,869	16,835

The association does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Collateral held as security

No collateral is held as security for any of the trade and other receivable balances.

NOTE 8: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

NOTE 8: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	2017 \$	2016 \$
Prepayments	27,230	64,182
	27,230	64,182

NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

NOTE 9: PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2017 \$	2016 \$
Office Furniture & Equipment		
Office Furniture & Equipment	192,871	190,712
Accumulated depreciation	(188,917)	(185,975)
	3,954	4,737
Movements in carrying amounts	Office Furniture & Equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2015	13,983	13,983
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(9,246)	(9,246)
Balance at 30 June 2016	4,737	4,737
Additions	2,159	2,159
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(2,942)	(2,942)
Balance at 30 June 2017	3,954	3,954

NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2017 \$	2016 \$
CURRENT		
UNEXPENDED FUNDS		
Strategic Initiatives Fund	108,300	168,195
AASSREC Fund	48,983	51,636
SAF01 Post Engagement Fund	18,631	36,375
French Embassy Fund	7,284	7,284
	183,198	263,490
GRANT FUNDS IN ADVANCE		
Department of Education HERP Grant	425,158	418,875
	425,158	418,875

NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONT)

NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2017 \$	2016 \$
OTHER LIABILITIES		
GST Payable	924	1,430
Sundry Creditors & Accruals	13,967	28,725
Provision for Annual Leave	35,555	46,192
Provision for Maternity Leave	31,830	-
Provision for Long Service Leave	113,611	105,109
	195,887	181,456

NOTE 10: Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables

NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Trade and other payables:			
- Total current		804,243	863,821
- Total non current		-	-
		804,243	863,821
Less: Funding in advance		425,158	418,875
Less: Leave entitlements		180,996	151,302
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	16	198,089	293,644

NOTE 11: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

NOTE 11: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS	2017 \$	2016 \$
Operating Lease Commitments		
Non cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payable – minimum lease payments		
- Not later than 12 months	-	-
- Between 12 months and 5 years - Photocopier Rental & Service Agreement (60mths X \$135) - (38 X \$135 lease payments paid as at 30th June, 2017)	2,970	4,590
- Greater than 5 years	-	-
	2,970	4,590

NOTE 12: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

There are no known contingent liabilities at the date of this report that should be brought to account or disclosed.

NOTE 13: EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the period, which significantly affected or may affect the operations of the association, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the association in future periods.

NOTE 14: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The membership of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. includes delegates from participating organisations, individuals and associates; these are deemed to be related parties.

Other than the receipt of membership subscriptions, no related party transactions arose in the year, (2015 nil).

NOTE 15: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

NOTE 15: CASH FLOW INFORMATION	2017 \$	2016 \$
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Loss from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax		
Profit/(Loss) after income tax	(20,860)	24,264
Non-cash flows in loss		
- Depreciation	2,942	9,246
- Net (gain)/ loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Interest Received	(30,331)	(41,301)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and short term debtors	43,034	(13,978)
- Increase/(decrease) in trade & other payables	(59,578)	51,849
	(64,793)	30,080

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and leases.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	257,880	318,149
Trade and other receivables	7	26,622	32,704
Total financial assets		284,502	350,853
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		\$	\$
- trade and other payables	10	198,089	293,644
		198,089	293,644

Financial Risk Management Policies

The association's treasurer is responsible for, among other issues, monitoring and managing financial risk exposures of the association. The treasurer monitors the association's transactions and reviews the effectiveness of controls relating to credit risk, financial risk and interest rate risk. Discussions on monitoring and managing financial risk exposures are held three times per annum and minuted by the committee of management.

The treasurer's overall risk management strategy seeks to ensure that the association meets its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects of cash flow shortfalls.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the association is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and equity price risk.

a. Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the association.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures (such as the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and removal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposure against such limits and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties) ensuring, to the extent possible, that members and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT)**b. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the association might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The association manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- proactively monitoring the recovery of unpaid subscriptions.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle finance leases reflect the earliest contractual settlement dates.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS								
FINANCIAL LIABILITY AND FINANCIAL ASSETS MATURITY ANALYSIS	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2017 \$	2016 \$	2017 \$	2016 \$	2017 \$	2016 \$	2017 \$	2016 \$
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Trade and other payables								
(excluding leave entitlements & income in advance)	(198,089)	(293,644)	-	-	-	-	(198,089)	(293,644)
Finance lease liabilities	(1,620)	(1,620)	(1,350)	(2,970)	-	-	(2,970)	(4,590)
Total contractual outflows	(199,709)	(295,264)	(1,350)	(2,970)	-	-	(201,059)	(298,234)
Total expected outflows	(199,709)	(295,264)	(1,350)	(2,970)	-	-	(201,059)	(298,234)
Financial assets - cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	257,880	318,149	-	-	-	-	257,880	318,149
Trade and other receivables	26,622	32,704	-	-	-	-	26,622	32,704
Total anticipated inflows	284,502	350,853	-	-	-	-	284,502	350,853
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	84,793	55,589	-	-	-	-	83,443	52,619

Financial assets pledged as collateral. No financial assets have been pledged as security for any financial liability.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT)**c. Market risk****i. Interest rate risk**

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows.

ii. Price risk

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities held.

The association is exposed to securities price risk on available-for-sale investments. Such risk is managed through diversification of investments across industries and geographic locations.

The association's investments are held in diversified management fund portfolios.

Sensitivity analysis

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk, as the association is not exposed to foreign currency fluctuations.

Net Fair Values**Fair value estimation**

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the balance sheet. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS					
	Footnote	2017		2016	
		Net Carrying Value	Net Fair Value	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair Value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	257,880	257,880	318,149	318,149
Trade and other receivables	(i)	26,622	26,622	32,704	32,704
Total financial assets		284,502	284,502	350,853	350,853

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT)

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS					
	Footnote	2017		2016	
		Net Carrying Value \$	Net Fair Value \$	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Fair Value \$
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(i)	201,059	201,059	298,234	298,234
Total financial liabilities		201,059	201,059	298,234	298,234

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for relating to annual leave which is not considered a financial instrument.

(ii) For listed available-for-sale financial assets, closing quoted bid prices at reporting date are used.

(iii) These liabilities are fixed interest leases carried at amortised cost. Differences between carrying value and net fair value represent decreases in market interest rates.

NOTE 17: ASSOCIATION DETAILS

The registered office of the association is:

Academy Of The Social Sciences In Australia Inc
26 Balmain Crescent
ACTON ACT 2601 Canberra

The principal places of business is:

Academy Of The Social Sciences In Australia Inc
26 Balmain Crescent
ACTON ACT 2601
Canberra

Statement by Members of the Committee

In the opinion of the committee the financial report as set out on pages 117 to 135

1. Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. as at 30 June 2017 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee by:



President

Dated this 28 day of August 2017



Treasurer

Dated this 28th day of August 2017

Independent Audit Report

to the members of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc

Report on the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. (the association) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement by members of the board on the financial statements giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the association.

In our opinion:

The financial report of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. is in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991 including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Associations Incorporations Act 1991 of the Australian Capital Territory. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the requirements of the Australian professional ethical pronouncements. We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report

This auditors report relates to the financial report of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. for the year ended 30 June 2017 included on the association's website. The association's committee members are responsible for the integrity of the association's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the association's website. The auditors report refers only to the statements named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information, which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements.

If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this website.

Committee's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The committee of the association is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

In preparing the financial report, the board is responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going

concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board intends to wind up the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial reports.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide the basis of our opinion. The risk of not identifying a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial reports or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial reports, including the disclosures, and whether the financial reports represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the committee, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant audit deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ross Di Bartolo

Registered Company Auditor
PKF – Di Bartolo Diamond & Mihailaros
Level 7, 28 University Avenue
Canberra City, ACT



Ross Di Bartolo

Partner

Dated this 28th day of AUGUST 2017.

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