Fellows gathered in the Senate Chamber, Old Parliament House, Canberra, Australia to hear the 1993 Cunningham Lecture delivered by Professor Paul Finn, Australian National University.
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 Sawer
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-      Paul Francis Bourke
CONTENTS

Officers and Committees  4
President's Report  8
The Year in Review
General Report  11
The Academy and its Objectives  13
Academy Award  15
Australian and Asian Perceptions Project  16
Workshops  18
Joint Academy Activities  19
Academy Newsletter  20
Administration  21
Cunningham Lecture 1993  23
Annual Symposium 1993  27

International Activities
Australia-China Exchange Program  39
Australia-Netherlands Program  41
Australia-Japan Program  42
Australia-Finland Memorandum  43
Australia-Vietnam Program  43
Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils  44

The Fellowship  46
Obituaries  80
Financial Statements  105
President
Professor P Bourke

Executive Director
Dr J Jupp

Honorary Treasurer
Professor Stuart Harris

Executive Committee
Professor P Bourke
Dr J Jupp
Professor B Crittenden
Professor Stuart Harris
Associate Professor P Jalland
Professor M Neave
Professor W Prest
Professor J Reid
Professor PW Sheehan
Professor J J Smolicz

International Relations Committee
Professor Stuart Harris (Chair)
Professor P Bourke
Dr J Jupp
Professor J Mackie
Professor T Rigby
Professor JJ Smolicz
Professor R Ward

Membership Committee
Professor P Bourke (Chair)
Dr J Jupp
Associate Professor D Austin-Broos
Professor N Feather
Professor F Jones
Professor S Macintyre
Professor G A Withers
Officers and Committees  Academy of the Social Sciences 1994

Future Committee
Professor P Bourke
Professor HG Brennan
Dr J Jupp
Professor PH Karmel
Professor J Marceau
Professor P Sheehan

Workshop Committee
Associate Professor J Roe (Chair)
Professor P Bourke
Dr J Jupp
Professor G Linge
Professor I Pilowsky
Professor W Rubinstein
Professor D Throsby

Award Committee
Professor P Bourke
Dr J Jupp
Professor G Bolton
Professor M Clyne
Professor N Feather
Professor J Nevile

Environment and Sustainable Development Committee
Professor G Halford (Chair)
Professor P Bourke
Dr J Jupp
Professor H Brookfield
Professor P Dixon
Professor Stuart Harris
Dr RL Heathcote
Professor D Throsby
Finance Committee
Professor P Bourke (Chair)
Dr J Jupp
Professor H W Arndt
Professor HG Brennan
Professor Stuart Harris

Publications Committee
Professor G Linge (Chair)
Professor P Bourke
Dr J Jupp
Dr D Rawson
Dr M Young

Higher Education Committee
Professor B Crittenden (Chair)
Professor P Bourke
Dr J Jupp
Professor J Marceau
Professor B McGaw

Consultative Committee of the
Australian Academies (ASSA Members)
Professor P Bourke
Dr J Jupp
Professor Stuart Harris

Branch Convenors
Professor D Andrich (WA)
Professor P Groenewegen (NSW)
Professor G Halford (Qld)
Professor L Mann (Vic)
Professor J J Smolicz (SA)

SECRETARIAT
Executive Officer
Barry Clissold ED, BA, MLitt
Project Officer
Peg Job BA, PhD
Executive Assistant
Wendy Pascoe
PANEL COMMITTEES

Panel A
(Anthropology, Demography, Geography, Sociology, Linguistics)
Professor M Clyne (Chair)
Associate Professor D Austin-Broos
Professor J Fox
Professor G Hugo
Dr H Kendig
Professor J Powell

Panel B
(Economics, Economic History, Business Administration)
Professor J Nevile (Chair)
Professor K J Hancock
Professor I McDonald
Professor R R Officer
Mr R H Wallace

Panel C
(History, Law, Political Science, Social Philosophy)
Professor G Bolton (Chair)
Professor D Aitkin
Dr C Bell
Professor R Goodin
Professor M Neave
Associate Professor J Roe

Panel D
(Education, Psychology, Social Medicine)
Professor N Feather (Chair)
Dr J Keeves
Professor L Mann
Professor I Pilowsky
Professor M Prior
Professor J J Smolicz
PRESIDENT'S REPORT

1994 has been an important and active year for the Academy. The details have been noted in the various Newsletters and will be reported fully to the Annual General Meeting. I would particularly highlight these points:

• the resolution of the 1993 AGM to review the membership profile, especially in the matter of gender balance. The result will have been apparent to Fellows in this year's ballot for election to the Academy which was the largest ever presented to the electorate.

• the elaboration of the Workshop Program with the first meetings of a Standing Committee on Workshops chaired by Jill Roe, an activity which has included the adoption of various new policy statements for workshop proposals.

• the rare occurrence of a committee voting to terminate its existence: I am happy to report that the Future Committee resolved to request its disestablishment by the Executive and its replacement by a Standing Committee of the Executive, a proposal which will be fully canvassed at the 1994 AGM.

• following Brian Crittenden's persistent efforts, the launching of the series of press articles designed to bring the Academy's disciplines and work to a wider audience.

• the completion of negotiations with Oxford University Press and the signing of a contract for publication of the volumes resulting from the Australian and Asian Perceptions project under Tony Milner's direction.

• the successful luncheon/dinner meetings conducted with state Branches in Victoria and South Australia. I plan to hold similar discussions in other states in 1995.

• the activities of the Consultative Committee of the Australian Academies (CCAA) which ASSA is responsible for convening and administering until the end of 1994.

I have sought to extend these functions to include discussions with senior officials in government in the area of research policy.
I want to pause at greater length on the matter of our review. We had expected to be reviewed in 1994 or 1995 and, in the event, something along those lines occurred. We do not know the outcome, as I compose this report, but there is no particular ground for concern about the enquiry. I am more interested in noting some wider issues raised by it.

In August, the four Academies were asked by the Institutional Grants Committee of the Australian Research Council to attach a comprehensive general report on their functions and activities to the usual request for 1995 funding renewal. At about the same time, the National Research Council (NRC) in the United States embarked on a study of the special problems facing so-called 'peer esteem' bodies like ours which must rely heavily on public funding and be subject to reasonable accountability demands. The study will include the British Academy and the Royal Society along with the Academies in the United States which form the NRC. Most of the issues on which detail was sought by the ARC posed no special difficulty for the Academy but it is well to confront the problem which bodies such as ours have in making their purposes and their roles understood.

We sought to emphasise in our submission that, as an Academy of Social Sciences, we exist, in the first instance, to confer recognition on those elected to membership for distinction in one or more of the social sciences, a function strongly consistent with the current concern in public policy with matters of 'quality'. We also sought to emphasise that, except for periodic major research projects, we are not primarily a project funding body; that, as an academy, we do not exist for the purpose of influencing public policy although, from time to time, we may seek to do so on particular issues affecting our work through submissions to public enquiries, advice to government and the like. It was also relevant for us to point out that while we are not in the conventional sense a 'peak body' representing our fields of research, we can claim to have special purchase on 'state of the art' research in the social sciences.

On a rather imperfect analogy to the NRC, I rehearsed the point made in an earlier Newsletter that the CCAA has the potential to allow the individual Academies acting jointly a more explicit policy-oriented activity. It was noteworthy that the ARC letter prompting the review asked specifically about the role and functions of the CCAA and it was
possible to report increased activity at that level. This is a possibility which can be developed much further and I look forward to reporting on it in 1995.

It remains for me to express my personal appreciation of the support I have enjoyed this year from the Academy Secretariat - Barry Clissold, Wendy Pascoe and Peg Job - from the Director, Jim Jupp, and from the members of the committees which drive the Academy in particular, the Executive, the Workshop Committee, the Publications Committee, the Higher Education Committee, the International Relations Committee and the Panel Chairs.

Paul Bourke, President
The activities of the Academy during the year included strengthening the workshop program, completing the *Australian and Asian Perceptions* project, seeking and developing international links, and meeting requests from government for submissions and opinions. Cooperation with the Australian Academy of the Humanities continues, particularly through the overseas visitors program. Closer relations have been built with the Academy of Science and the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering. Regular meetings of the presidents of the four Academies now take place. This supplements the links already established through the Consultative Committee of the Australian Academies. The Academy followed up its resolve to broaden the scope of its membership and a wider range and number of Fellows has been elected this year than in the past, without departing from our usual electoral practices.

The Academy was required to submit a self-evaluation to the Department of Employment, Education and Training during the year. This showed the extent to which we are fulfilling our objectives of promoting excellence in the social sciences, commenting where appropriate on national needs and priorities and facilitating and extending international links. The Academy's Higher Education Committee made a submission to the Senate Inquiry into the Organisation and Funding of Higher Education, which was released in March. The Academy is following up the report's suggestion for radio airtime on the social sciences. In the same spirit, a series on the social sciences is being developed for *The Australian*. Several recent official reports have suggested that the social sciences need a higher profile and the Academy (without endorsing such a criticism) sees itself as having a role in this area.

The Academy bid (without success) for a Department of Employment, Education and Training consultancy on the expansion of Australian Studies centres overseas. We remain actively interested in ensuring a social science content in this expanding area of 'cultural diplomacy'. The Academy was financially supported by the Australian National Commission for UNESCO in publishing a paper by Professor Stuart Harris on *Environment and Sustainable Development: an Australian Social Science Perspective*, originally given at the Association of Asian
Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) Symposium in Japan in September 1993. The Academy is preparing a workshop on global transformation and social development, with the object of presenting a paper at the New Delhi Conference of AASSREC in September 1995. It is also involved in the newly formed Australian National Commission for UNESCO Social Sciences Network.

The Executive Director discussed the establishment of an Australian Studies centre at Potsdam (Germany), made contact with the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and discussed further links with Sweden and Finland, during a visit to northeast Europe in August. Negotiations for an association with Taiwan social scientists are far advanced and were assisted by a visit to Taiwan by Professor Stuart Harris during the year. The overseas exchange program is being actively revised by this Academy and that of the Humanities, in order to broaden its range.

The workshop program has been greatly assisted by the formation of a Workshop Committee chaired by Professor Jill Roe, which held its first meeting in April. The Committee encourages joint sponsorship, to enable ASSA funds to be spread more widely. Two such workshops, co-sponsored through the University of Sydney, will take place in December, as will one on the future of political parties co-sponsored by the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University. Previous workshops have led to the acceptance for publication of two major books: Women in a Restructuring Australia, edited by Anne Edwards and Susan Magarey (Allen and Unwin, Sydney) and The New Spatial Economy of China, edited by Godfrey Linge and Dean Forbes (Oxford University Press, Hong Kong). The Academy also works through the National Scholarly Communications Forum in developing strategies to meet the rapidly changing technologies of communication. With the Copyright Agency, the Academy and the Forum are preparing for a Round Table on copyright and intellectual property issues to be held in Sydney in February 1995.

The Academy has taken an active role in developing social science projects which will lead to publication; in representing and (where necessary) defending the social sciences in the public arena and to government; and in expanding our links with colleagues in Asia and Europe to supplement the already strong network of individual contacts with the English-speaking world. Its central concern with
higher education remains and will be developed in the Annual Symposium. Never before has Australia had more tertiary institutions or more students in higher education. This in itself is an important area for informed comment by social scientists, as is the overall state of the Australian economy and society, our links with the world and our understanding of globalisation and the aftermath of the collapse of communism. The Academy remains committed to research, debate and publication in all of these areas.

THE ACADEMY AND ITS OBJECTIVES

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia is a corporate body of social scientists. Its objects are:

• to promote excellence in and encourage the advancement of the social sciences in Australia;

• to act as a co-ordinating group for the promotion of research and teaching in the social sciences;

• to foster excellence in research and to subsidise the publication of studies in the social sciences;

• to encourage and assist in the formation of other national associations or institutions for the promotion of the social sciences or any branch of them;

• to promote international scholarly cooperation and to act as an Australian national member of international organisations concerned with the social sciences;

• to act as consultant and adviser in regard to the social sciences; and
to comment where appropriate on national needs and priorities in the area of the social sciences.

Each member, on election to the Academy, takes the title of Fellow. As at 1 November 1994 there were 267 Fellows of the Academy. New Fellows are elected by postal ballot on the recommendation of the Membership Committee. The Academy's functions are discharged by an Annual General Meeting and the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Treasurer, the Executive Director and seven other members all elected at the Annual General Meeting.

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

Four Panels, each representing related groups of disciplines as described on pages 73-76, serve the Academy with advice relating to membership matters, the selection of new research topics and general policy issues. Panel activities are supplemented by assemblies of Fellows on a State basis which meet from time to time in the various capital cities to discuss issues of current significance to particular States or other matters referred to them by the Executive.

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

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

Award conditions are that the award shall be for recent work, not necessarily one particular book or monograph; that nominations be submitted by two Fellows of the Academy; that the choice of the recipient be made by the Award Committee; that Fellows of the Academy are ineligible; and that the Medal be presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Academy. The Award recipient may be invited to speak about her/his work to the Fellowship on that occasion.

Past Awards have been granted to:

1987 Richard George Fox
1988 Wojciech Sadurski
1989 Gregory J. Whitwell
1990 Vicki Lee
1991 Peter Higgs
1992 Robert Cribb
1993 John Quiggin

The recipient of the Academy Medal for 1994 is Dr Debbie Terry, Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of Queensland. Dr Terry was born in 1959, and after graduating with First Class Honours in Psychology at the Australian National University went on to complete her Doctoral degree in social psychology at that university. This year she was awarded the Australian Psychological Society Early Career Award. Her recent work on the theory of reasoned action has extended basic social psychological theory to understanding of reactions to information about AIDS and to coping with information about the disease. Dr Terry is regarded as one of the best young social psychologists in the country. Undoubtedly she will continue to make important contributions to the discipline of psychology and to the social sciences.
AUSTRALIAN AND ASIAN PERCEPTIONS PROJECT

The three Project volumes - the introduction to the cultural and ideological identities of the region, the collection of comparative studies and the collection of case studies - are to be published by Oxford University Press. The first and second volumes will be submitted to the Press at the end of this year; the third is expected to be completed early in 1995.

The Asia-Australia Institute at the University of New South Wales continues to publish longer versions of the comparative papers produced by the Project. At the time of writing the following papers have appeared: Perceiving 'Citizenship'; Perceiving 'Human Rights'; Perceiving 'Business Ethics'; Perceiving 'Labour Relations'; Perceiving 'National Security'; and Perceiving 'Education'; Perceiving 'Government' and Perceiving 'The Media' are expected to appear before the end of 1994.

These research papers are designed for a general as well as academic audience and comments in the media have helped to promote a healthy level of sales. The National Security paper was discussed on the ABC and also in two articles in The Australian. Alan Wrigley, for example (7 August) linked the findings to the Government's current concern to give Australia a 'leading role in promoting a regional security partnership' and concluded that it 'brought out sharply the vastly different conceptual frameworks within which our military organisation and those of our neighbours operate.' The Business Ethics paper was warmly recommended in the Business Intelligence Bulletin of the Committee for Economic Development of Australia. Perceiving 'Human Rights' was reviewed at length in The Australian by Diana Giese, who notes that the work 'succeeds in lucidly suggesting the dynamism of human rights debates'. The review stresses the current relevance of the Australian-Asian Perceptions Project 'which explores the significance of 'master' ideas operating here and in the countries of the region'.

In June the Project Director and twenty eight other participants in the Project recorded a series of twelve discussion programs for Radio Australia. The programs explore the topics covered by the comparative
research papers. Under the title *Orientations: Defining Australia in Asia* the programs were broadcast on Radio Australia in August. There are plans to repeat the broadcasts later in the year on ABC News Radio and Radio National. Tapes of the programs are being marketed by the ABC.

Those taking part in the ABC programs were: Professors Stephen FitzGerald, Bruce Stening, James Cotton, Hugh Collins, Richard Tanner, Stuart Macintyre, Donald Home, Pat Weller, Young-Ki Park, Neville Meaney, Shamsul AB, and Bronwyn Davies; Drs Anthony Day, Krishna Sen, Kasian Tejapira, Greg Lockhart, David Kelly, Richard Mitchell, Chua Beng-Huat, Rey Ileto, Peter Jackson, Craig Reynolds, Jane Orton and Barbara Leigh; and Mary Quilty, Eric Tan AO and Wendy Smith.

Project material has also been presented at seminars and workshops. The most important seminar was held at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade on 8 February. Chaired by the Secretary of the Department, Michael Costello, the discussion focussed on three of our papers: those relating to labour relations, business ethics and national security. After an overview of the Academy Project presented by the Director, Professor Yoshio Sugimoto, Wendy Smith, Veronica Taylor and Dr Craig Reynolds addressed the issue of 'business practice' in Australian-Asian relations. Professors Stuart Harris, James Cotton and Hugh Collins and Dr Anthony Day spoke on 'national security'. The seminar involved a genuine exchange of views about the role of differing values and concepts in the practical interaction between societies in the region.

Other seminars at which Project findings were reported and discussed were held by the University of Tasmania, the International Development Program, Aston James International, the Australian Institute of International Affairs, the Public Service Commission, the Australia Abroad Council, the St James Ethics Centre and the Asia-Australia Institute.
WORKSHOPS

During 1994 the Workshop Committee developed an exciting program of workshops for 1994-1995, most of which will be jointly sponsored by a variety of other institutions.

Workshops scheduled are:

- **Global-Local Relations in Pacific Rim Development** from 30 November to 2 December (Canberra), jointly sponsored with the Department of Geography at the University of Sydney and Human Geography, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the Australian National University.

- **The Future of Australian Political Parties**, 7-9 December (Canberra), to be co-sponsored by the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University.

- **Economics and Ethics**, 15-16 December (Sydney), jointly sponsored by the Department of Economics and the Centre for the Study of Economic Thought in the University of Sydney.

- **AIDS and Development in Asia and the Pacific**, 23-25 March 1995 (Canberra), with various sponsorships under negotiation.

- In February 1995, a Round Table on *Intellectual Property and Copyright*, convened within the National Scholarly Communications Forum series will be supported by the Academy.

Later in 1995, workshops on *Cultural Policy*, the current standing of the principles of *Ecologically Sustainable Development*, and the *Social Consequences of Longterm Unemployment* are being developed.

The workshop program of the Academy is seen as an exciting and integral part of its activities, since it meets the charter of the Academy by encouraging the advancement of the social sciences and fostering research and publication. Workshops follow a format which encourages maximum intellectual exchange within a small group over one or two intensive days of discussion and debate.

Full guidelines for workshops, designed to assist convenors to plan and budget effectively, have been developed and are available to those wishing to propose a workshop for the Academy's consideration.
JOINT ACADEMY ACTIVITIES

The need to establish a consultative body between the learned academies, to develop policies of mutual interest, including some of international importance, was recognised in the early 1970s. The three Academies at that time, the Academy of Science, the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Social Science Research Council of Australia (changed to the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia in 1971), set up a Consultative Committee consisting of their presidents and several other members from each Academy. Later this Committee was joined by the fourth learned Academy, the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering.

Today the purpose of the joint Committee is centred in the interaction of its four members, considering such matters as the funding of research, the funding of representation of national disciplinary bodies in international organisations, and the recognition of each of the four Academies as the national representative for the scholarly disciplines within their respective membership. This year attention has been directed to give the Academies greater visibility in the research policy community as a joint presence. A policy-advising executive group was established and is currently reviewing such matters as the establishment of national priorities in research, research evaluation, the role of the research councils, foresight studies and the fostering of research as a career. These issues are being considered in consultation with the Australian Research Council.

The Committee considered that its continued membership in the Pacific Science Association is a clear expression of its commitment to the prosperity and welfare of the Pacific region in which the social sciences, science and technology have a leading role. As part of its commitment the Committee has formally offered that Australia host the Association's 1999 International Congress. The Australian Government has indicated an interest in the Committee's proposal together with the University of New South Wales.

In November 1992 the Academy took responsibility for the Chair and Secretariat for the Consultative Committee for two years, 1993 and 1994.
ACADEMY NEWSLETTER

During recent years ASSA Newsletter has both expanded and become more substantive. The mailing list was enlarged during 1993 and 1994 to well over 800 potential readers, including all Members of Parliament, and the list is constantly updated so that it includes those who have assisted in hosting international visitors under Academy Exchange Schemes, for instance. In 1994 the number of issues published was increased from three to four.

The purpose of the newsletter is to inform Fellows and other interested people about the activities and views of the Academy. One of the functions of the Academy is to serve as advisor to Government, and when asked for such advice as a matter of urgency, it is not always possible to consult widely among Fellows. The newsletter attempts to inform Fellows of steps taken and advice given, so that ongoing debate can occur.

The newsletter includes regular features, such as columns written by the President and the Executive Director, reports on workshops conducted under Academy auspices or with Academy support, and progress reports on the Academy research project, Australian and Asian Perceptions. During 1994 the series on the problems and prospects in each discipline in the social sciences was continued, featuring the fields of Political Science, Linguistics, Geography and History.

Because the Academy is a national body, and Fellows are located throughout the country (and some are currently employed in overseas institutions) the newsletter is one of the ways in which news of colleagues can be disseminated.

International news is provided on such matters as the scholars being sponsored under the various Exchange Agreements of the Academy and international conferences likely to be of interest. Regular reports on the activities of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils are also made.

During 1994 a new section called Profile was introduced to feature organisations or individuals likely to be of interest to readers. To date, profiles have been made of the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the International Sociological Association.
ADMINISTRATION

Despite the very modest scale of its existing staffing infrastructure the Secretariat has completed a busy but rewarding year. It has closely supported the work of a number of specialist Academy standing committees, co-ordinated a review of Academy nomination procedures and panel structures, and developed expanding workshop and publication programs. It also provided advice and support to the Academy's major research initiative the *Australian and Asian Perceptions* Project.

This year saw the completion of tasks identified for consideration by the Future Committee which was dissolved in April. This committee, supported by the Secretariat, had finished reviewing the Academy's research activities, the need for a more positive media role and the regular funding of Academy social sciences research and the structures appropriate for developing a research program.

Committee work continued in 1994 as the central plank of the Academy's operation. The Future Committee met on 14 March to consider, *inter alia*, its future and to recommend the establishment of a Standing Committee of the Executive Committee as a policy-advising group to that Committee. Meetings of the Executive Committee were held on 18 April, 19 September and 7 November. The Consultative Committee of the Australian Academies, for which this Academy supplied the Secretariat, met on 8 April and 14 November; its Executive Steering Group met on 31 May and 22 August. The Membership Committee met on 24 June to consider nominations for election of new Fellows and the Academy Award Committee met on 19 September. The Publications Committee met on 7 April, 17 June and 14 September to further develop the
Academy's publication program and to review its contractual arrangements with publishers. The International Relations Committee met on 31 March and the Academy's Workshop Committee met on 12 April and 1 August to develop and formulate a comprehensive 1994/95 workshop program.

Throughout the year the Secretariat maintained its co-ordination role for Academy inputs into public policy inquires including the NBEET report *The Quality of Higher Education* and the DEET *Review of the National Board of Employment, Education and Training*. It also provided executive support for the Academy's involvement with the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils.

The Academy continues to occupy offices in the Garden Wing, University House, Australian National University, Canberra.
CUNNINGHAM LECTURE 1993

THE ABUSE OF PUBLIC POWER IN AUSTRALIA:
MAKING OUR GOVERNORS OUR SERVANTS

Paul Finn

The present constitutional foundation of the Australian system of government is a simple and challenging one: 'the powers of government belong to, and are derived from, the people'. But if this is our constitutional truth, does it ring false to our experience of government? The Fitzgerald and WA Inc. Reports, Tricontinental and the State Bank of South Australia, Black Deaths in Custody and the Rouse affair in Tasmania, all in their different ways suggest an alienation of the Australian people from what is their own.

In two respects the way government has been structured and practised in this country has asked too much of the Australian people; has required too little of our officials, elected and appointed. First, in the manner in which we have devolved public power on our officials we left too much to inference and assumption where our vital interests and constitutional preferences were concerned. Secondly, the power we gave our officials was not matched by adequate institutional arrangements which could reassure the community that our service was their first obligation. Together these have resulted in an untoward freedom in our governors; in an unacceptable vulnerability in the people. Our servants have become our masters. If we are to reclaim what is constitutionally our own, there must be change.

By devolving power on our institutions and officials, we have constituted them our trustees. The reason for this is obvious enough. In a fundamental sense the power they hold is not their own. It is ours. They hold it in our service as our servants. In short, our officials exist for our benefit. Our challenge is to exert our ownership of government, to make our governors our servants. For the moment, I would suggest, our present governmental arrangements work against us. They conduce to the abuse of power.

Our Parliaments are a major part of our problem. By no means always founded on electoral systems which provide the facility for the diverse interests of the people to represented, fairly, adequately, their days of
sitting are fleeting. They offer little capacity for the people to participate in parliamentary affairs. Their law-making is as voluminous as it is unreflective. The control they exercise over the executive and administrative arms of government - and this is their constitutional responsibility - has been compromised mightily by the force exerted by the party system within parliaments themselves. Moreover, reliance by Parliament on old and ineffectual principles and practices - ministerial responsibility, Question Time, and the like - to exert control merely highlights the deficiencies of Parliament as an agent of control. Necessarily we have had to look elsewhere for our protections: to the new administrative law, to Auditors-General and Ombudsmen, and to the courts. We are left with the question, however, whether responsible government itself is now capable of securing in an adequate way the representation and protection of our interests for which originally it was adopted.

Should we now be considering alternative democratic forms in addition to representative democracy, be this participatory democracy in the form, for example, of popular involvement in the processes leading to legislation and legislative rule-making; or of direct democracy in the form of Citizen Initiated Referenda, be this for making changes to our Constitutions or otherwise?

Beyond this there are the imperatives which I suggest should follow from the trusteeship of government. Here I would merely suggest that it requires at least this much. First, that government be conducted openly, that the community be fully and fairly informed about the actions and affairs of government both for the purposes of making our democratic choices at elections and otherwise, and that we be given adequate reasons and explanations for decisions which affect our individual and collective interests (save only where so to act would itself be contrary to our interests). Present practice falls well short of all of this.

Secondly, there must be, and be seen to be, integrity both in the practices and procedures of government and in the conduct expected of our officials. Our Royal Commissions have exposed venality on a scale which is disturbing. Our Auditors-General, Ombudsmen and parliamentary committees have highlighted practices which, at the least, excite suspicion. The credibility - in the end, the durability - of our governmental trust depends critically upon the trust, the
confidence, the faith if you like, we have in our officials. As that faith is tested, a corrosive cynicism can grow. In this matter at least, governments at last seem sensitive to their own vulnerability with a wide range of integrity measures - new corruption laws, whistleblowing legislation, codes of conduct, disclosure of interests and the like - now being imposed on the public sector.

Finally, there is the requirement of accountability. This is the indispensable check to be imposed on those entrusted with public power. Here I can merely note of this vital subject that we are far from realising what should be our due. Parliaments, as I noted earlier, have proved ineffectual in their role as an accountability agency for the public. Equally they have been less than solicitous in their support for agencies which are - or at least should be - important aids both to parliament and to the public. I refer particularly to the Auditor-General and the Ombudsman. Equally we have done little to respond to the phenomenon of corporatisation and to the acute public accountability problems this raises. The levels of independence now being accorded corporatised bodies necessitates an exaggeration not a dilution of the checks imposed on them. I suspect the people of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia would not disagree.

In the Republic debate we are reminded, often enough, of the aphorism 'If the system ain’t broke, don’t fix it'. The obvious implication is that it 'ain’t broke', that it is serving us well. This may be true of our Head of State arrangements - I will not enter on that. But can we say this more generally?

I have given here what to some may seem a jaundiced view of the situation in which we find ourselves in this country with our system of government. The perspective of our governors doubtless would be a different one. Theirs, I suspect, would be one of qualified satisfaction - qualified because there are irritants and impediments to their ambitions: hostile Upper Houses; courts whose sympathies are not assured; at the Commonwealth level, States intent on maintaining vestiges of autonomy; officials in the accountability arena who labour still against the odds; and a voting public whose increasingly unpredictable behaviour gives reason for pause.

But the burden of what I have had to say is that the perspective of our governors is precisely the wrong one from which to judge how we are
being served by our system of government. I earlier observed that the people in fact matter. Howsoever we may wish to settle the formal Republic debate, my standpoint is unreservedly republican. And so it should be. To revert to where I began: 'the powers of government belong to, and are derived from, the people'.

I would mislead if I suggested that there is a clear and obvious path to the practical realisation of what this signifies for how government should be structured and practised. But set in the context of one and a half centuries of experience of self-government, and burdened by the lessons of the recent past, we have at least the framework and criteria for measuring and judging our successes and failures. Our 'performance indicators', to use the fashionable language of our bureaucratic overseers, are there for use in the trust principle. I have indicated what they suggest as to what is wanting and has not been tried.

Yet still we will be asked to give our trust. At best it can only be a tired and qualified trust. The people of this country deserve better.
ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM 1993

ABUSE OF POWER IN AUSTRALIA

The symposium was held at Old Parliament House, Canberra on 17 November 1993. Papers were given by John Braithwaite (Law, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University), Neil Gunningham (Australian Centre for Environmental Law, Australian National University), Martin Krygier (University of New South Wales) and Fay Gale (University of Western Australia). A summary of the first three papers follows:

Power and the Architecture of Trust

John Braithwaite

Abuses of power of the worst kind tend to be breaches of trust. A crumbling architecture of trust characterises declining civilisations. Many Australians feel anxiety about the way our institutions performed during the 1980s. Is there a process of rebuilding that Australia can undertake to repair or replace our failing institutions of trust? There are two uses of the word 'trust' at work. One, as employed by Paul Finn in the Cunningham Lecture, means trust as an obligation of power with parliaments as trustees of the people. The other is of 'trust' as confidence.

Whoever the trustee might be, three hypotheses might be advanced; trustees who honour their trust as obligation increase trust as confidence among their trustors; trustors who communicate trust as confidence to trustees will thereby increase trust as obligation among trustees; and when trust as confidence increases among trustors, trust as obligation is increased after the trustors themselves become trustees. In the first instance, it is self-evident that the failures, for example, of entrepreneurs to honour their obligations to shareholders have dealt a severe blow to confidence among potential foreign and local investors.

In the second instance, my case rests on research on nursing home regulation in Australia conducted jointly with Toni Makkai. Nursing homes are fiduciaries for our most vulnerable citizens. Proprietors must comply with thirty-one quality of care standards.

Chief executives respond favourably to the trust placed in them by inspectors. Compliance improves with self-confidence. Trust by others
and self-trust builds capacity to meet fiduciary obligations to nursing home residents.

All of us participate in roles where we trust others and roles where we are trusted by others. For example, breach of trust through child abuse frequently leads to the abused becoming abusers or violent as adults. Tax compliance is more effective when government is regarded as reliable and other taxpayers are regarded as equally compliant. A general characteristic of trust, which distinguishes it from most other assets studied by social scientists, is that it is not a resource depleted through use. Rather, it is depleted through not being used.

Trust as confidence and trust as obligation can contribute to controlling the abuse of power, whether tax cheating, child abuse, dishonest futures trading or mistreatment of nursing home residents. Control of abuse of power through auditors and courts limits power and has costs. Trust increases power and increases wealth. With futures traders you will only become a powerful trader if others trust you. Despite the problems of Lloyds, London remains a powerful financial centre because of the fabric of trust of the City. On the Lloyds trading floor agents trust each other, thus facilitating massive reinsurance. Japanese corporations, too, may have advantages because of the deep cultural roots of mutual trust. In other situations, however, lack of trust between those not directly related may be a hindrance to effective business.

Keynes lamented the neglect of confidence by theoretical economists. Contemporary economics is about mathematical expectation, leaving the study of business confidence to journalists and politicians. Radical deregulatory models are often insensitive to the need to nurture trust as confidence because of their emphasis on 'mathematical expectation'. The newly developing economies of the former Communist bloc have particular difficulty both in their initial enthusiasm for radical deregulation and in the previous destruction of many of the social institutions on which trust is based.

By nurturing institutions of trust we can simultaneously contribute towards controlling the abuse of power and promoting economic growth. When we have a more trust-based society we can enjoy the benefits of a more efficient public sector. The benefits of trust increase as society becomes more complex. If a fabric of trust within institutions
of civil society is the best way of managing increasing complexity and uncertainty, how should these institutions be designed?

It would be undesirable to follow Hobbes and Locke in designing institutions that assume a lack of virtue. But citizens may be knaves or just rational calculators rather than virtuous. Trust will be abused and the vulnerable will suffer. Dynamic regulatory institutions are needed to confront this problem. These must try to effect change through dialogue and persuasion. Non-compliance may be due to incompetence. An unduly rational actor may need to be inhibited through fines. Trust must be the first basic approach. But signals must be given that further intervention will follow. Dialogue and persuasion remain important, especially at the lower levels of regulation. The strategy assumes that motivational diversity underlies abuse of power - lack of understanding, incompetence, irrationality or maximisation of utility. The trust model can maximise trust-based problem solving by coordinating other strategies.

This will mean radical redesign of existing institutions. Community consultation and discussion can be important in crime control, as can complaint against police abuses. It is not the state which has primary responsibility for crime control but the institutions of civil society. But they alone cannot bear the entire burden. The coercive power of the state is necessary when civil society fails. Civic republicanism provides a political theory which allows trust to be taken more seriously. It answers the question of who guards the guardians in two ways; by communities of dialogue with each accountable to the other; and civic virtue nurtured by trust.

Civic republicanism is about increasing the trust we place in citizenship and the institutions of civil society. It is about defending representative democracy and about pursuing a richer, deeper democracy. Republicans reject libertarian, Marxist, liberal individualist and neo-corporatist theories of society. They believe in strong individuals, a strong state, strong markets, a strong associational order, strong community and a strong judiciary enforcing the rule of law. Otherwise freedom is at risk where the state is too weak to control vested interests. A society that is strong in countervailing institutions is structurally strong on trust.
Trust as confidence is a necessary condition for capitalism to flourish. Trust as obligation is a necessary condition for controlling the abuse of power. Both are central to the constitution of a richer, more decent civilisation. The institutions of civil society are the nurseries of trust. But the foundations of the edifice must be fashioned from below rather than through shallow representative democracy. More research is needed on fashioning the architecture of trust in different contexts and this is being pursued through the Reshaping Australian Institutions project at the Australian National University.

The Architecture of Trust

Neil Gunningham

There is considerable potential for the abuse of power in occupational health and safety, in futures markets and in industrial impact on the environment. Employers may put profit before the interests of their workers, risking their health; futures traders may cheat each other and their customers; and industry may pass on the costs of pollution to others. To control potential areas of abuse, it is necessary to create institutional mechanisms that go beyond 'command and control' regulation, to harness countervailing forces, to check the excesses of the powerful, to implement regulatory mix and above all to develop informal as opposed to formal mechanisms of social control. All these are necessary to reinforce the architecture of trust.

'Command and control' regulation involves the prohibition of certain behaviour and the creation of a regulatory agency to ensure compliance. Yet the use of regulatory agencies to control businesses and corporations is fraught with difficulty. Regulations may become too inflexible and oppressive. Some economists argue that many regulatory programs work against the public interest. Deregulation has resulted from these criticisms, with some success but some serious failures (including deregulation of the Australian banking industry and financial markets). Deregulation has lost momentum and there is growing support for further intervention in protecting the environment.

The establishment of environment protection agencies in Australia lends some support to the view that we are returning to the earlier techniques of 'command and control'. But resources are limited and the problems encountered by previous deregulation do not seem to have been overcome. Inspection of premises, for example, is very spasmodic.
and regulatory agencies may not have the time or the money to launch prosecutions.

A crucial policy issue is whether we can avoid the excesses and inefficiencies of 'command and control' regulation on the one hand, and the pitfalls of deregulation on the other. We need to create a 'third wave' of protective regulation involving government intervention but in a more pluralistic, imaginative and flexible manner. Some work has been done in this direction. But it is still necessary to address the interrelation between government regulation and private orderings, to evaluate the relative value of different regulatory forms or to assess the comparative advantage of different approaches in differing contexts.

In the area of occupational health and safety, enforcement by government inspectors was largely ineffectual and Australia had a poor record of work-related death and disablement. The State inspectorates were understaffed and reluctant to take legal proceedings. The workers involved had very little say in the process and compliance had become largely voluntary. To solve these problems legislation was adopted in Victoria in 1985 and has been followed to some extent elsewhere. This law created a degree of worker participation and allowed safety representatives to have more control over work processes on the spot.

These reforms relied on a strong and active trade union to be effective. Safety representatives were given the right to accompany inspectors, who had previously often developed close relations with employers limiting their effectiveness. Education strategies helped to inform the workforce of their rights. Safety representatives were given access to relevant information and were to be consulted on workplace changes likely to affect health and safety. Union involvement also characterised changes on Californian construction sites, where routine compliance inspection was replaced by co-operation between employers, unions and the agency.

The futures markets have enormous implications for the economy, providing an essential tool of corporate, agricultural and institutional money management. But their methods of operation, and the size of transactions makes surveillance and control extremely difficult. Opportunities for deception, fraud and criminality are considerable, the rewards are enormous and the risk of being caught are minimal.
Failure to achieve an appropriate level of regulation is potentially disastrous, as witness the collapse of the Hong Kong market in 1987. Analysis of the situation in three countries showed that formal 'command and control' regulation by government had little practical impact. Most regulators did not understand the complex processes and those who did were quickly employed by market participants at salaries well beyond the government level. Informal mechanisms, however, were much more effective at controlling crime. The system of trading is very informal and chaotic. There is ample scope for cheating customers or other traders. But cheating between traders is uncommon because of the need for trust. Floor members may compete fiercely but they must also rely heavily upon each other. An unwritten set of rules governs trading. Those who are in breach are likely to be ostracised and denied business.

Large corporate users of the market also have some protection. They are professionally organised and capable of detecting abuses. They will also allocate their business to those they trust and withdraw it from those who are suspect. Reprisals against offenders are, therefore, more effective than regulation in the view of many in the industry. Yet even informal mechanisms break down. The futures exchanges will then tend to intervene actively to protect the reputation of the market. Problems arise especially when the floor is very crowded and active.

At this point of crisis it may be necessary to use the formal self-regulatory system, but this will depend on the power structure of the particular market. In Hong Kong, for example, power rested in the hands of small Chinese traders rather than big corporations. In Chicago floor traders blocked reforms. Their power is rarely challenged by the exchange executive. In Sydney, by contrast, the large institutions are dominant. They rely on the futures market in their strategic planning and have a long-term commitment to the viability and success of the exchange. The reputation of the exchange is of great importance as futures markets have a poor reputation. Failure to curb abuses is likely to deter investors and threaten efficiency and profitability. It will also invite government intervention which is widely feared by traders. The Sydney Futures Exchange has taken considerable measures to tighten its rules and police its markets in response to these institutional interests.
There are no simple answers. What works in one market will not work in another with a different informal structure and operating within a different culture.

Regulation of environmental degradation has been inadequately analysed in Australia. The political response has usually favoured more regulation and tougher penalties. While environmental audit is favoured in much of the literature, this tends to be mechanistic and not to address the conditions under which an audit is desirable. Economists favour incentive based mechanisms but do not relate them to other key variables. Mechanisms have developed ad hoc both in the USA and in Australia. These include: standards developed by the private sector; self-regulation; environmental monitoring and audit; economic incentives and charges; public involvement; information strategies; empowerment of non-governmental agencies; and citizen law suits.

Regulatory approaches alternative to government regulation will only work if key players have incentives, information and interests and if particular relationships exist between them, as argued above for futures market regulation. Environmental audits evaluate compliance and monitor developments in many other ways. A distinction must be made between mandatory and voluntary audits.

Mandatory audits can complement 'command and control' regulation in several ways. They can provide a means of policing with the use of limited resources; results are disclosed to the public; they provide leverage in dealing with recalcitrants. They could, like voluntary audits, be incorporated into self-regulation.

Audit could become the main vehicle through which alternative mechanisms, such as economic incentives and charges, could be policed.

Audit is not without problems. It depends for success on the competence and resources of the regulatory agencies. Audit might be integrated with 'right-to-know' legislation, which is well developed in the United States but not in Australia. Information about chemical risks could be conveyed to the public. Under North American legislation manufacturers and users of hazardous chemicals must provide a range of information to the public. This legislation helps mobilise public criticism of chemical companies, many of which have consequently reappraised their activities. To protect their reputations companies
have an incentive to modify their processes in the light of public criticism and knowledge.

Under certain conditions, a variety of mechanisms can either substitute for or complement 'command and control' government regulation. It remains to discuss the integration of these alternatives into the overall regulatory mix. Choosing regulatory mechanisms is a dynamic process and contingent on several factors including the behaviour of those being regulated. Government control is more necessary in some circumstances than in others. Thus government regulation should be targeted to protect those most in need of protection, such as non-unionised workers or small investors. Different solutions will fit different agencies and cultures. Informed dialogue and the involvement of third parties is often useful. What is important is the degree of effectiveness of alternatives and the vigour of the regulatory agencies. A fuller understanding of the background, character and history of the regulated institutions is essential. Mechanisms of social control need to be tailored to the structural features of each individual market or institution.

No panaceas are offered. But a combination of approaches does transcend the limitations of the 'command and control' approach.

It is crucial to develop more creative, flexible and cost-effective regulatory regimes which achieve their social policy goals in a manner which does not unnecessarily diminish the competitiveness of Australian business.

**Power, Institutions and Civil Society**

Martin Krygier

Moderation and restraint in the use of power are not the ultimate virtues of political orders, but they are primary, since they are the necessary conditions for the achievement of other values. Given moderation and restraint, one need not fear power, though one can hope for honesty, wisdom and virtue despite frequent disappointments. Montesquieu and the North American Founding Fathers believed that power untamed would be abused. For restraint on power to be enduring it must be institutionalised, in their view.

Restraint on power is largely institutionalised in Australia, but not in Moscow. Restraint on the power of public institutions relies primarily
on adequate rules of law. These must conform to certain formal values such as predictability, regularity, restraint, precision, publicity and prospectivity. Those charged with interpreting and enforcing the law should be independent. People should be able to know the law when they act and all major actors, including government, should act within it. You have the rule of law when the law has integrity and it matters what the law allows and what it forbids.

Liberal constitutionalism seeks to go beyond the rule of law. It prescribes explicitly a particular constitutional framework which specifies the extent of and limits on, institutional jurisdiction and competence, allocates powers between institutions and which is superior to the ordinary laws which legislatures make. This situation characterises Australia. Apart from laws governing political behaviour we have many other legally defined checks and balances, rules for accession to power, the transfer of power and the exercise of power. Certainly compared with polities such as Russia or Poland, we have the rule of law. There is a profound difference between political orders in which law counts, in the popular imagination and in fact, and those where it does not.

One problem in many polities - including all post-communist ones - is the simple absence or paucity of rules of restraint. In Russia the Party was above the law for seventy years. On important matters such as political succession there was no law and such law as there was counted for little. Marxist thought and communist practice denied the rule of law as a matter of principle. It was constitutionally prescribed in the doctrine of the leading role of the Party and institutionally anchored. These deficiencies are now recognised and the former communist states are being swamped by legal advisers. Some of their prescriptions will undoubtedly improve the legal and constitutional situation.

However, although legal rules are important, they are not enough to explain the differences between Canberra and Moscow. Whatever form laws take and whatever they deal with, if they are to have effects they need to be heeded. Laws and public institutions count in Australia. This is not often the case in Russia. Even in Poland politics is characterised by acrimony and by political, institutional and legal uncertainty. By contrast in Australia the individual players are less important than the system. Politics is less interesting but the situation is more reassuring.
Our society is 'thickly institutionalised', based on pre-existing sources of regularity and legitimacy and developing consistent conduct and supportive belief.

In this type of system we cannot simply design institutions from scratch. A large part of the strength of institutions and rules of restraint flows from the traditions in which they were formed and the cultures which they generate and which eventually shape the routine expectations of participants. Limits to power are not tested because people cannot imagine that they should be. Australian traditions of restraint draw on preceding British traditions. The original settlers, even the convicts, believed in the rule of law, that law should matter, that it should be respected by the rulers and could also form the basis of a challenge to those rulers. A contrast could be drawn at any time over the past six hundred years between the traditions of Britain and Western Europe and those of Russia. In the Russian imperial tradition law was not a central cultural symbol but an instrument of central government. Power was not constrained by law and seventy years of communism simply sustained this tradition.

What was lacking in Russia was the range of interests making up civil society. The concept of civil society was revived in Poland to mark a contrast with Western societies in which not every activity was within the sphere of the state. As a matter of ideological principle and in practice, the communist state was relentlessly hostile to the existence of an independent civil society. It was consequently determined to subordinate all spheres of social life to state control. Communist regimes sought to own both the economy and the society. With local and temporal variety, this goal was pursued everywhere and with considerable success. The social and moral consequences of the communist 'patronage state' were profound and sui generis.

A central part of the opposition to this system in Poland was to encourage the establishment and re-establishment of links among members of society which were independent of the state and which the state tried to destroy. At a practical level the Polish experiment was a triumphant success. The most obvious lesson was a defensive one. A textured and connected society became a bar to the intrusiveness of state power. Associated with defence against the state was the more active and assertive endeavour of providing autonomous, socially-
generated substitutes for activities which the state had outlawed or sought to monopolise.

Until the collapse of communism, the Polish type of civil society was largely an underground movement without civil rights or public recognition. The challenge was to institutionalise what had previously been unrecognised and illegal. Legal institutions are central for an established civil society and particularly for its ability to moderate the power of government. As Montesquieu insisted, independent social groups are important and so are the legal institutionalisation of their entitlements as intertwined and mutually reinforcing restraints on power.

Under communism the opposition could only hope to form partial civil societies, particularly as the state owned the economy. Economic dynamism and restraints on political power depend on dispersed economic actors and markets. In communist society the state owned and managed everything but was blamed for everything. People not merely distrusted the state but distrusted each other because they were so involved in state activity. But the state could not effectively control everything. People did not trust the inefficient institutions but relied on family solidarity instead.

The restoration of trust and other forms of civility, destroyed under communism, still evades the new systems. Many primordial, pre-modern, ethnic, national or religious loyalties have emerged or re-emerged. They threaten the possibility not merely of civil society but of any society.

Civil society depends upon the ability of many people to trust many others, whether they know them or not. This 'social' trust depends on many institutional devices, especially relatively impersonal laws and legal institutions. Civil society breaks down where civil relations among strangers are impossible. Civility enables relations between non-intimates to proceed. A civil society is a common society though it may not in any strong sense be a community. Civil exercise of power might be shrouded in hypocrisy but this may be 'the tribute that vice pays to virtue'.

Civil society depends upon a certain kind of trust and generates it. Australia has a relatively healthy level of institutional restraint and civil society. There are profound limits to abuse of power and social
mistrust although there is room for improvement. Trust reinforces further trust and leads to effective and responsive government. But the state of nature is not far from everyone. It is a major problem of institutional design to break through long traditions of mistrust, where they exist. Certain values may need to be secured at the early stages of institutional design, while others become more important at a later stage. It is an open question whether values developed in Australian or American society can transform the common exposure to evil, despotism, cruelty and oppression on a massive scale which characterises much of the world.

James Jupp
AUSTRALIA-CHINA EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The Program is a joint one between the Australian Academy of Humanities, the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and the Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences (CASS). It has been functioning since 1980, and is reviewed every three years. A review is currently in progress and a major restructuring of the Program is underway.

Management of the Program has been decentralised so that the itineraries in each place visited are organised by local scholars. To ensure that this functions smoothly, Overseas Visits Coordinators have been appointed in each Branch, namely Professor Michael Webber (Victoria), Professor David Andrich (Western Australia), Professor JJ Smolicz (South Australia), Professor Stewart Clegg (NSW) and Professor Clem Tisdell (Queensland). In the latter part of the year, a senior delegation from CASS will visit Australia to discuss the modifications to the Exchange and reach agreement about its future form.

Scholars who visit China under this Scheme are required to submit a report to the Academies so that any shortcomings or difficulties in the Program are addressed as quickly as possible. While some sections of reports remain confidential, recommendations to other scholars or advice concerning access and facilities available are incorporated in the briefing process for subsequent visitors.

Visits by Australian scholars approved for 1994 were:

- **Professor Patrick Hutchinson** (3 weeks), Department of Accounting and Financial Management, University of New England to research the securities market and movements of Chinese capital;

- **Dr Jane Elliott** (3 weeks), Department of History, University of Adelaide, to explore available materials relating to the Boxer movement and in particular, representation of that movement through images in cartoons, film, drawings and photographs;

- **Dr Mary Luszcz** (2 weeks), Psychology, Flinders University, to attend a workshop sponsored by the International Society for the Study of Behavioural Development and to discuss cooperation and
relevant research on ageing with scholars in the Beijing Multidimensional Study on Ageing:

- **Dr C-K Lai** (6 weeks), Department of Economic History, University of New England, to search Archives in Beijing and Nanjing and seek discussions with local scholars as part of his preparation for a book on *China's First Modern Corporation and the State, 1872-1902*;

- **Professors Dean Forbes and GJR Linge** (jointly 5 weeks), Department of Geography, Flinders University and Human Geography, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University respectively to consult with and advise contributors to the book *The New Spatial Economy of China*, and to monitor progress in both the Tumen River Economic Zone and the Pudong Development Zone.

Because the Program was under review, no applications for grants in 1995 were sought.

Chinese scholars who visited Australia in 1994 were:

- **Professor Li Huiguo and Ms Zhong Wanyi** (2 weeks), Centre for Documentation and Information, to research library systems and training of librarians, reader services and social science networks;

- **Professors Zhu Tiezhen and Cheng Andong**, (2 weeks) from the China Urban Economic-Social Development Research Society and **Ms Chen Yimei** (interpreter) to research urban administration of ecological planning and environmental protection;

- **Professors Wang Haibo, Liu Qichang and Huang Sujian** (2 weeks), Institute of Industrial Economics, to research corporation organisation in Australia, with particular reference to BHP.

Although those who assist during such visits are each thanked, the Academy takes this opportunity to formally acknowledge the debt it owes to the generosity of local scholars in sharing their time and expertise with the visitors hosted by the Academies.

The Academies also contribute to the *Summer School of Philosophy: China, Britain, Australia* which gathers together exceptional Chinese students for a month of intensive learning in a particular field of philosophy each year or every second year. Academies sponsorship will
consist of a return excursion airfare for an Australian scholar to participate in the School held in China, beginning in 1994. The arrangement will be reviewed after three years. This year, Professor Andrew Brennan, University of Western Australia, inaugurated Australian involvement in the program. Scholars have been identified for the next two Summer Schools as Professor Philip Pettit, Australian National University and Professor John Bigelow, Monash University.

AUSTRALIA-NETHERLANDS PROGRAM

In 1991 the Joint Academies of Humanities and Social Sciences signed a three-year agreement for collaboration with the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences to promote cultural relations between Australian and Dutch scholars. This agreement facilitates visits by scholars to specific research institutes or conferences in the Netherlands or Australia, preferably for short periods. The scholar is responsible for the fare to the Netherlands or Australia but the signatory Academies meet the cost of living and approved internal travel during the period of stay. Applicants from Australia are chosen by the Selection Committee for recommendation to the Netherlands Academy. The Committee selects on the basis of the potential contribution that a research plan will make to the advancement of scientific study.

The joint Australian Academies have accepted visits by four Netherlands scholars for 1994.

- *Professor HK Van Dijk*, Professor of Econometrics, at the Tinbergen Institute, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, visited the University of New South Wales, the Australian National University and the University of Western Australia in July. The visit enabled Professor Van Dijk to strengthen cooperation with his host Professor R Bewley from the University of New South Wales, and also with Professor M McAleer of the Department of Economics,
University of Western Australia who visited the Netherlands in 1993 under the exchange program.

- **Dr P Broeder**, Faculty of Arts, Research Group on Language and Minorities at Tilburg University, visited languages and literacy institutions in Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney. Dr Broeder's visit allowed him to pursue the cooperation in research between Monash University and Tilburg University that has existed since 1990.


- **Dr R Parthesius**, Head of Research, Stichting Nederland Bouwt VOC-Retourschip in Lelystad will visit the West Australian Maritime Museum and Curtin University of Technology, Perth, in November. Dr Parthesius's host, Mr J Green of the Western Australian Maritime Museum, visited Dr Parthesius in 1993 under the Australia-Netherlands Exchange Scheme.

Applications to visit The Netherlands during 1994-95 closed on 30 June. Eight applications were received and are now being considered by the Royal Netherlands Academy.

---

**AUSTRALIA-JAPAN PROGRAM**

The Australia-Japan program was instituted in 1991 to foster understanding between Australia and Japan by research in the social sciences. The program provides grants to enable younger Australian scholars to undertake research, especially at the post-doctoral level, in Japan. Funding is limited to individual research rather than for conferences or other group activities. Financial resources are very
modest and applications are sought from selected social science disciplines in particular years.

Last year Luke Gower, a doctoral candidate in the Australia Japan Research Centre, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University, undertook research in Japan with the support of the scheme. His work, in part, considered the effects of structural and cyclical economic pressures on the ability of the Japanese banking industry to discharge its corporate governance responsibilities.


AUSTRALIA-FINLAND MEMORANDUM

On 1 August 1991 a memorandum of understanding between the Academy and the Academy of Finland was signed. The memorandum agrees to promote and enhance relations between social scientists of the two countries through the exchange of publications, facilitation of visits by scholars to research institutes and encouragement of direct contacts between scholarly institutions and individual social scientists in Australia and Finland.

AUSTRALIA-VIETNAM PROGRAM

The Australia-Vietnam Program is a three-party exchange agreement between the Australian Academies of the Social Sciences and Humanities and the National Centre for the Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam. Under the agreement, each Australian Academy and the Vietnamese Centre propose scholars in specialised
fields, normally arranged through prior contact to ensure support from specific programs. Each visit is finalised in consultation with and on the approval of, the host Academy or the Vietnamese Centre for the Social Sciences and Humanities. The agreement provides for the visit of up to three Australian scholars a year to Vietnam, each being responsible for their own travel and accommodation costs. The agreement provides for one Vietnamese scholar a year to visit Australia.

Since the commencement of the program three Vietnamese scholars have visited Australia. Professor Ha Van Tan visited in 1992. In 1993 Dr Ha Huy Thanh from the Institute of Economics in the National Centre for the Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam visited Adelaide and Canberra. Dr Thanh also attended a conference in Melbourne where he delivered a paper *Direct Foreign Investment and its impact on infrastructure development in Vietnam*. In August 1994 Mr Tran Huu Dinh visited Australia to study post 1975 Australia-Vietnam relations.

The program has been considered successful at a time when access to some Vietnamese institutions and areas has been difficult. The visits to Vietnam this year by Australian scholars, Dr Lesley Potter, Australian National University and Associate Professor Tran Van Hoa, University of Wollongong are good examples of the program's acceptance.

Toward the end of 1994 it is intended to review the program with a view to a modest expansion.

ASSOCIATION OF ASIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCILS (AASSREC)

AASSREC is a regional organisation including representatives of nations defined as within the Asia-Pacific region by UNESCO. Australia, New Zealand, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Russia and Thailand were all represented at the 10th Biennial
Conference of AASSREC in Japan in September 1993. Each country was represented by a single organisation, ranging from government agencies to private foundations. The Biennial Conference is the primary decision-making forum for the affairs of AASSREC, while an Executive Council meets annually to handle other business. AASSREC has a number of publications, including its newsletter *AASSREC Panorama* and is engaged in producing a series *Introducing Asian Societies*, the latest four volumes of which were edited by Dr Charles Price. AASSREC is also associated with the Asia-Pacific Information Network in Social Sciences.

Between 1991 and 1993 Australia acted as Vice-President of AASSREC and also served a period as Secretary General before that. The current Executive Council of AASSREC comprises the Indian Council of Social Science Research (President), the Science Council of Japan and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Vice Presidents) and the Philippine Social Science Council (Secretary General).

Following the 10th Biennial Conference and Symposium held in Japan, the Academy successfully sought funding support from the Australian National Commission for UNESCO to publish and distribute the paper presented by Stuart Harris to the Symposium on *Environment and Sustainable Development: an Australian Social Science Perspective*. This paper has now been widely distributed in both Australia and among our neighbours.

The next Biennial Conference of AASSREC will be held in New Delhi in September 1995. The associated AASSREC/UNESCO Symposium is to be on the theme of *Local Impact of Global Transformation with Special Reference to Social Development Issues*. A national workshop on this theme is being arranged for early 1995 and a paper will be developed from the workshop discussions for presentation at the Symposium.

The involvement of the Academy in AASSREC is a rewarding one, fostering closer ties with neighbours, exploring issues of common interest and working together to promote the social sciences in the region.
THE ACADEMY

Fellows of the Academy

The Constitution of the Academy states that 'persons who are deemed to have achieved distinction in one or more branches of the social sciences may be elected as Fellows of the Academy if (i) they are nominated by one Fellow and seconded by two other Fellows; (ii) they are recommended by the Membership Committee after investigation of their eligibility; and (iii) they receive the support of either fifty percent of the total membership or seventy-five percent of those Fellows voting at a postal ballot'.

Twenty three new Fellows were elected in 1994. They were:

Professor Kym Anderson, Department of Economics, The University of Adelaide

Professor Patricia Apps, Associate Dean, Faculty of Law, The University of Sydney

Professor Gillian Bottomley, Department of Anthropology, Macquarie University

Professor Tom Campbell, Faculty of Law, The Australian National University

Professor Francis Castles, Public Policy Program, The Faculties. The Australian National University

Dr Richard Cornes, Federalism Research Project, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University

Dr Meredith Edwards, Deputy Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Canberra

Justice Elizabeth Evatt AO, Australian Law Reform Commission

Professor Dean Forbes, Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences. The Flinders University of South Australia

Professor Graeme Gill, Professor of Government, The University of Sydney

Professor Barbara Gillam, School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales
Dr Anthony Jorm, Deputy Director, National Health and Medical Research Council Social Psychiatry Research Unit, The Australian National University

Associate Professor Beverley Kingston, History, The University of New South Wales

Professor Herbert Marsh, Faculty of Education, The University of Western Sydney, Macarthur

Professor Ross Milbourne, Head, School of Economics, The University of New South Wales

Professor Hyland (Hank) Nelson, Department of Pacific and Southeast Asian History, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University

Dr Patricia Noller, Department of Psychology, The University of Queensland

Professor David Plowman, Director, Graduate School of Management, The University of Western Australia

Professor Michael Pusey, School of Sociology, The University of New South Wales

Dr Susan Richardson, Economics, The University of Adelaide

Professor Cheryl Saunders AO, Centre for Comparative Constitutional Studies, Faculty of Law, The University of Melbourne

Professor Dennis Walmsley, Head of Department of Geography and Planning, The University of New England

Dr Christabel Young, Department of Demography, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University.

At November 1994 there were 267 Fellows including Honorary and overseas Fellows.
Fellows of the Academy 1994

1975  **AITKIN**, Donald Alexander. MA (New England), PhD (Australian National University). Vice-Chancellor, University of Canberra, PO Box 1, Belconnen, ACT 2616

1944  **ALEXANDER**, Frederick. CBE, MA (Oxford), Hon DLitt (Western Australia). Emeritus Professor, The University of Western Australia (History). c/- Mr A Blanckensee AO, 102 Matheson Road, Applecross, WA 6153. (Honorary Fellow 1969).

1981  **ALLEN**, Michael Richard. BA (Dublin), PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Anthropology, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006

1990  **ANDRICH**, David. BSc, MEd (Western Australia), PhD (Chicago). Professor of Education, Murdoch University. Murdoch, WA 6150

1967  **APPLEYARD**, Reginald Thomas. BA (Western Australia), MA, PhD (Duke). Associate Director (Research), Graduate School of Management, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009


1990  **AUSTIN-BROOS**, Diane. BA, MA (Australian National University), MA, PhD (Chicago). Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006

1987  **BALL**, Desmond. PhD (The Australian National University). Special Professor, Institute of Advanced Studies, The Australian National University. Professor, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1957  **BARNES**, John Arundel. DSC, FBA, MA (Cambridge), DPhil (Oxford). Emeritus Professor, University of Cambridge (Sociology). Program visitor Sociology Program, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200
1981 **BELL**, Coral Mary. BA (Sydney), MSc (Econ), PhD (London). Visiting Fellow, Strategic Defence Studies Centre, The Australian National University. 30 Padbury Street, Downer, ACT 2602

1970 **BLAINEY**, Geoffrey Norman. AO, MA (Melbourne). Emeritus Professor of History, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1981 **BLANDY**, Richard John. BEc (Adelaide), MA, PhD (Columbia). Director, Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research and Ronald F Henderson Professor of Applied Economic and Social Research, The University of Melbourne, East Melbourne, Vic 3002

1976 **BOLTON**, Geoffrey Curgenven. AO, MA, DPhil (Oxford), FAHA. Edith Cowan University, Mt Lawley, WA 6050

1950 **BORRIE**, Wilfred David. CBE, MA (New Zealand), HonDLitt (Tasmania), HonDSc Econ (Sydney), HonLLD (Australian National University). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Demography). 29 Norman Street, Deakin, ACT, 2600 (Honorary Fellow 1985)

1977 **BOURKE**, Paul Francis. BA, DipEd (Melbourne), PhD (Wisconsin), Hon DLitt (Flinders). Professor of History, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1975 **BOXER**, Alan Howard. BA (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford). 2 Bambridge Street, Weetangera, ACT 2614

1993 **BRADLEY**, David. AB (Magna cum Laude) (Columbia), PhD (London), Associate Professor, School of Linguistics, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic 3083

1987 **BRADSHAW**, Johnson Lockyer. MA (Oxford), PhD (Sheffield), DSc (Monash), FBPsS. Reader in Psychology, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1989 **BRAINTWAITE**, John Bradford. BA(Hons) (Queensland), PhD (Queensland). Professor, Philosophy and Law, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1985 **BRENNAN**, H Geoffrey. BEc, PhD (Australian National University). Director and Professor of Economics, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200
1977 BROOKFIELD, Harold Chillingworth. BA, PhD (London). Emeritus Professor, Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1972 BROOM, Leonard. AM (Boston), PhD (Duke), Hon DSc (Boston). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Sociology). Research Associate, University of California, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93106. 379 Canon Drive, Santa Barbara, CA 93105, USA.

1979 BROWN, Philip Ronald. BCom (New South Wales), MBA, PhD (Chicago), KPMG Peat Marwick Professor of Accounting, Department of Accounting and Finance, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009

1973 BROWN, Raymond George. BA, Dip Soc Stud (Melbourne), MSS (Bryn Mawr), PhD (Birmingham). Emeritus Professor of Social Administration, The Flinders University of South Australia. 12 Wanbrow Avenue, Wattle Park, SA 5066

1973 BROWN, Robert Richard. BA (New Mexico), PhD (London), FAHA. Visiting Fellow, Director's Section, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1980 BRYAN, Harrison. AO, MA (Queensland), Hon LLD (Monash, Queensland), Hon DLitt (Sydney), FLAA. 16 Asquith Street, Oatley, NSW 2223

1972 CALDWELL, John Charles. BA (New England), PhD (Australian National University). Associate Director, National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, and Director, Health Transition Centre, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1972 CAMPBELL, Enid Mona. OBE, LLB, BEd (Tasmania), PhD (Duke), Hon LLD (Tasmania). The Sir Isaac Isaacs Professor of Law, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1964 CAMPBELL, Keith Oliver. BScAgr (Sydney), MPA (Harvard), MA, PhD (Chicago). Hon DEc (New England), Hon DScAgr (Sydney), FAIA. Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney (Agricultural Economics). 188 Beecroft Road, Cheltenham, NSW, 2119
1989  CASS, Bettina. AO, BA (University of New South Wales), PhD (University of New South Wales). Professor of Social Policy, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006

1989  CASTLES, Ian. BCom (Melbourne). Australian Statistician, Australian Bureau of Statistics. PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616

1964  CHAMBERS, Raymond John. AO, BEc, DScEcon (Sydney), Hon DSc (Newcastle), Hon DSc (Wollongong), Hon LLD (Deakin). Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney (Accounting). Adjunct Professor, Deakin University. Adjunct Professor, Monash University. 18 Amy Street, Blakehurst, NSW 2221

1978  CHAMPION, Richard Annells. BA (Sydney), MA (Iowa). Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney. (Psychology). 14 Waterview Street, Mona Vale, NSW 2103

1993  CHAPMAN, Bruce. BEc (Australian National University), PhD (Yale). Senior Fellow, Economics Department and Director, Centre for Economic Policy Research, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1993  CLARK, Gordon Leslie. BEc, MA (Monash), PhD (McMaster), Professor, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1988  CLEGG, Stewart Roger. BSc (Hons) (Behavioural Science: Sociology), (Aston), PhD (Bradford). Faculty of Business and Technology, The University of Western Sydney, Macarthur, PO Box 555, Campbelltown, NSW 2560

1982  CLYNE, Michael George. AM, MA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). FAHA. Corresponding Member, Institut fur Deutsche Sprache, Mannheim and Research Centre for Multilingualism, Brussels. Professor of Linguistics, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168.

1988  COLTHEART, Max. BA, MA, PhD (Sydney). Professor of Psychology, School of Behavioural Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109
1964  **CONNELL**, William Fraser. OBE, MA, MEd (Melbourne), MA (Illinois), PhD, DLit (London). Honorary Member AARE. Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney (Education), Fellow, Faculty of Education, Monash University. 34 Tanti Avenue, Mornington, Vic 3931

1943  **COOMBS**, Herbert Cole. MA (Western Australia), PhD (London), Hon LLD (Melbourne, Sydney, Australian National University), Hon DLitt (Western Australia), Hon DSc (New South Wales). FAA, Honorary Fellow, FAHA, LSE, ANZAAS. Visiting Fellow, Centre for Research and Environmental Studies, North Australia Research Unit, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200 (Honorary Fellow 1973)


1952  **COWEN**, The Right Honourable Sir Zelman. AK, GCMG, GCVO, GCOMRI, QC, FRSA (Hon), FAAH, FTS, FACE, FRAIA, FRACP, FASA, FRACMA, FRACOG, FCA, FACRM, FANZAAS, BA, LLM (Melbourne), MA, DCL (Oxford), HonLLD (Hong Kong, Queensland, Melbourne, Western Australia, Turin, Australian National University, Tasmania), HonDLitt (New England, Sydney, James Cook University of North Queensland, Oxford), Hon DHL (University of Redlands, California and Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati), HonDUniv (Newcastle, Griffith), HonDPhil (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv), Governor-General of Australia 1977-1982. Former Provost, Oriel College, Oxford OX1 4EW. 4 Treasury Place, East Melbourne, Vic 3002 (Honorary Fellow 1977)

1993  **CRAWFORD**, Patricia M. BA (Melbourne), MA, PhD (Western Australia), Associate Professor, Department of History, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009
1989 CREEDY, John. BSc (Bristol), BPhil (Oxford). The Truby Williams Professor of Economics, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1979 CRITTENDEN, Brian Stephen. MA (Sydney), PhD (Illinois). Professor of Education, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083

1962 DAVIS, Solomon Rufus. LLB (Western Australia), PhD (London). Barrister-at-Law (Victoria). Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Politics). 31 Mont Victor Road, Kew, Vic 3101

1985 DAVISON, Graeme John. BA, DipEd (Melbourne), BA (Oxford), PhD (Australian National University), FAHA. Professor of History, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1967 DAY, Ross Henry. BSc (Western Australia), PhD (Bristol), DUniv (La Trobe), FAPsS, FAA, Adjunct Professor of Psychology, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic 3083

1983 DENING, Gregory Moore. MA (Melbourne, Harvard), PhD (Harvard), FRHSV. Emeritus Professor of History, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1975 DILLON, John Louis. BScAgr (Sydney), PhD (Iowa), DScAgr(hc) (Kiel), FAIAS, FAAEA (Farm Management). Emeritus Professor, The University of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351

1982 DIXON, Peter Bishop. BEc (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard). Director, Centre of Policy Studies, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1989 DRYSDALE, Peter David. BA (New England), PhD (Australian National University). Professor, and Executive Director, Australia-Japan Research Centre, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1973 DUNN, Sydney Stephen. AO, BA, DipEd (Adelaide), BEd (Melbourne), HonLLD (Monash). FAPsS, FACE. 1 Harriet Street, Werribee, Vic 3030

1964 EDWARDS, Harold (‘Harry’) Raymond. BA (Sydney), DPhil (Oxford), Hon DLitt (Macquarie). FAIM. Member for Berowra, Parliament of Australia. 12 John Savage Crescent, West Pennant Hills, NSW 2125
1993  ETHERINGTON, Norman Alan. BA, MA, MPhil, PhD (Yale). Professor of History, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009

1987  ETZIONI-HALEVY, Eva. BA (Hebrew University), PhD (Tel-Aviv). Professor, Department of Sociology, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan 52900, Israel

1970  FEATHER, Norman Thomas. BA, DipEd (Sydney), MA (New England), PhD (Michigan). FAPsS, FBPS. Professor of Psychology, School of Social Sciences, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA 5042

1985  FENSHAM, Peter James. AM, MSc (Melbourne), DipEd (Monash), PhD (Bristol, Cambridge). Emeritus Professor of Science Education, Faculty of Education, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1990  FINN, Paul Desmond. BA, LLB (Queensland), LLM (London), PhD (Cambridge). Professor of Law, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1974  FISK, Ernest Kelvin. MA (Oxford), LittD (Australian National University). 1 Dugan Street, Deakin, ACT 2600


1987  FORGAS, Joseph Paul. BA (Macquarie), DPhil, DSc (Oxford). Professor, School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052

1984  FORSTER, Kenneth I. MA (Melbourne), PhD (Illinois). Professor of Psychology and Research Scientist in Cognitive Science, University of Arizona, Tuscon. Arizona, USA 85721

1992  FOX, James J. AB (Harvard), BLitt, DPhil (Oxford), KNAW (Kon.Ned Akademie van Wetenschappen). Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1991  FREEBAIRN, John W. BAgEc, MAgEc (University of New England), PhD (University of California, Davis). Professor, Department of Economics, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168
1973 **FREEMAN**, John Derek. PhD (Cambridge), DipAnthrop (London). Emeritus Professor of Anthropology, Visiting Fellow, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1978 **GALE**, Gwendoline Fay. AO, BA, PhD, DUniv (Adelaide). Vice-Chancellor, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009

1991 **GARNAUT**, Ross Gregory. BA, PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200


1990 **GEFFEN**, Gina Malke. BA (Rand), PhD (Monash). Professor of Neuropsychology, Psychology Department, The University of Queensland. Qld 4072

1990 **GILBERT**, Alan D. BA, MA (Australian National University), DPhil (Oxford). Vice-Chancellor, The University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tas 7001

1974 **GLOW**, Peter Helmut. BA (Melbourne), PhD (London). Emeritus Professor (Psychology), The University of Adelaide. 130 Albert Street, East Melbourne, Vic 3002


1990 **GOODIN**, Robert Edward. BA (Indiana), DPhil (Oxon). Professor of Philosophy, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1976 **GOODNOW**, Jacqueline Jarrett. AC, BA (Sydney), PhD (Harvard), DSc (Macquarie). Emeritus Professor of Psychology, School of Behavioural Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109

1979 GREGORY, Robert George. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London). Division Head, Economics and Politics, Professor of Economics, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1989 GREGSON, Robert Anthony Mills. BSc(Eng) (Nottingham), BSc, PhD (London), FAPsS, FBPsS, FNZPsS, FSS. Emeritus Professor of Psychology, The University of New England, NSW 2351. Visiting Fellow, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1992 GREIG, Donald Westlake. MA, LLB (Cambridge), LLD (Australian National University), Barrister Middle Temple and Supreme Court of New South Wales, Register of Practitioners of the High Court and Federal Court of Australia. Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, The Faculties, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1992 GRIMSHAW, Patricia Ann. BA, MA (Auckland), PhD (Melbourne). Max Crawford Professor of History, Department of History, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1982 GROENEWEGEN, Peter Diderik. M Ec (Sydney), PhD (London). Professor of Economics, and Director, Centre for the Study of the History of Economic Thought, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006

1970 GRUEN, Fred Henry George. AO, BA, BCom (Melbourne), AM (Chicago), MSc (AgEc) (Wisconsin). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Economics). Visiting Fellow, Economics Program, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1992 HAAKONSSSEN, Knud. CandArt, MagArt (Copenhagen), PhD (Edinburgh). Senior Fellow, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1980 HAGGER, Alfred James. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London). Senior Research Consultant, Centre for Regional Economic Analysis, The University of Tasmania, Box 252C, GPO, Hobart, Tas 7001
1986  **HALFORD**, Graeme Sydney. MA (New England), PhD (Newcastle). FAPsS. Professor of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Qld 4072

1968  **HANCOCK**, Keith Jackson. AO, BA (Melbourne), PhD (London), HonDLitt (Flinders). Senior Deputy President, Australian Industrial Relations Commission, Riverside Centre, North Terrace, Adelaide, SA 5005

1971  **HARCOURT**, Geoffrey Colin AO. MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), LittD (Cambridge). Reader in the History of Economic Theory *ad hominen*, University of Cambridge and President, Fellow and College Lecturer in Economics, Jesus College, Cambridge CB5 8BL, UK. Professor Emeritus, The University of Adelaide.

1982  **HARRIS**, Stuart Francis. AO, BEc (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). Professor, Department of International Relations, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1982  **HEAD**, John Graeme. BEc (Adelaide), BPhil (Oxford). Professor of Economics, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1981  **HEATHCOTE**, Ronald Leslie. BA (London), MA (Nebraska), PhD (Australian National University). Reader in Geography, The Flinders University of South Australia. 7 Parham Road, Eden Hills, SA 5050

1982  **HENDERSON**, Alexander Scott. MD (Aberdeen), DSc, DPM, FRACP, FRCP, FRANZCP, FRC Psych. Director, National Health & Medical Research Council, Social Psychiatry Research Unit, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1974  **HIATT**, Lester Richard. BDS, BA (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). 2 Ashbourne Avenue, Temple Fortune, London NW11 ODR

1990  **HINDESS**, Barry. BA (Oxford), MA, PhD (Liverpool). Professor of Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1986  **HIRST**, John Bradley. BA, PhD (Adelaide). Reader in History, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic 3083
1976 HUGHES, Colin Anfield. MA (Columbia), PhD (London). Professor of Political Science, Department of Government, The University of Queensland. St Lucia. Qld 4072

1985 HUGHES, Helen AO. MA (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon LLD (La Trobe), Professor Emeritus, The Australian National University and Professorial Fellow, Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, The University of Melbourne

1987 HUGO, Graeme John. BA (Adelaide), MA (Flinders), PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Geography, The University of Adelaide, SA 5005

1991 HUMPHREYS, Michael S. BA (Reed College), PhD (Stanford University) Professor of Psychology, The University of Queensland, St Lucia. Qld 4067

1975 INGLIS, Kenneth Stanley. MA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford). Professor of History, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra. ACT 0200

1971 ISAAC, Joseph Ezra. AO, BA, BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), HonDEcon (Monash), Honorary Fellow, LSE, Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Economics). Professorial Associate, Department of Economics, The University of Melbourne. 5 Vista Avenue, Kew, Vic 3101

1985 ISAAC, Rhys Llywelyn. BA (Cape Town), BA (Oxford). Professor of History, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic 3083

1988 JALLAND, Patricia. BA (Bristol), PGCE (London), MA, PhD (Toronto), FR HistS. Associate Professor of History, School of Social Sciences, Murdoch University, WA 6150.

1976 JARRETT, Francis George. BScAgr (Sydney), PhD (Iowa). Emeritus Professor, The University of Adelaide (Economics), Adelaide, SA 5005

1990 JONES, Eric Lionel. BA (Nott), MA, DPhil, DLitt (Oxon). Emeritus Professor, La Trobe University; Professorial Associate, Graduate School of Management, The University of Melbourne. 122 Dalton Street, Eltham, Vic 3095

1974 JONES, Frank Lancaster. BA (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Sociology, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200
1983  JONES, Gavin W. BA (New England), PhD (Australian National University). Professor, Demography Program, Division of Demography and Sociology, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1989  JONSON, Peter David. BComm (Melbourne), MA (Melbourne), PhD (London School of Economics). Managing Director, Norwich Union Life Australia Ltd, 509 St Kilda Road, Melbourne, Vic 3004

1989  JUPP, James. MSc(Econ) (London), PhD (London). Executive Director, Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and Director, Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1981  KAPFERER, Bruce. BA (Sydney), PhD (Manchester). Fellow, Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioural Sciences, Palo Alto, California. Professor of Anthropology, University College, London, Gower Street, London, UK, WC1E 6BT

1952  KARMEL, Peter Henry. AC, CBE, BA (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), PhD ad eundem gradum (Adelaide), HonLLD (Papua New Guinea, Melbourne, Queensland), HonDLitt (Flinders, Murdoch, Macquarie), DUniv (Newcastle). FACE. Emeritus Professor, The University of Adelaide (Economics). Former Vice-Chancellor, The Flinders University of South Australia and The Australian National University. President, Australian Council for Educational Research. Chair, Board of the Institute of the Arts, The Australian National University. Member, Australian Statistics Advisory Council. 4/127 Hopetoun Circuit, Yarralumla, ACT 2600 (Honorary Fellow 1986, President 1987-90)

1978  KEATS, John Augustus. BSc (Adelaide), BA (Melbourne), AM, PhD (Princeton). Emeritus Professor, The University of Newcastle (Psychology). Institute of Behavioural Sciences, The University of Newcastle, NSW 2308

1977  KEEVES, John Philip. BSc (Adelaide), DipEd (Oxford), MEd (Melbourne), PhD (Australian National University), fil dr (Stockholm). FACE. The School of Education, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA 5042
1989 KENDIG, Hal. BA (Univ of Calif Davis), MPL, PhD (Univ South Calif). Director, Lincoln Gerontology Centre, La Trobe University, St Heliers Street, Abbotsford, Vic 3067

1964 LEGGE, John David. AO, BA, MA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford), HonDLitt (Monash). Emeritus Professor, Monash University. (History). Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1986 LEWIS, Mervyn Keith. BEd, PhD (Adelaide). Midland Bank Professor of Money and Banking, The University of Nottingham, Visiting Professor in Economics, The Flinders University of South Australia. ‘Sarum Chase’, 13 Rostrevor Road, Stirling, SA 5152

1986 LINGE, Godfrey James Rutherford. BSc (Econ) (London), PhD (New Zealand). Professor, Department of Human Geography, Division of Society and Environment, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1979 LLOYD, Peter John. MA (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD (Duke). Professor of Economics, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1973 LOGAN, Malcolm Ian. BA, DipEd, PhD (Sydney). Vice-Chancellor, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1992 LONGWORTH, John William. HDA (Western Sydney), BScAgr, PhD (Sydney). Professor of Agricultural Economics and Pro-Vice Chancellor, Social Sciences, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Qld 4072

1977 LOVEDAY, Peter. BA, PhD (Sydney). Senior Fellow in Political Science. and Executive Director, North Australia Research Unit (Darwin). The Australian National University, PO Box 41321, Casuarina, NT 0811

1972 LOVIBOND, Sydney Harold. BA (Melbourne), MA, PhD, DipSocSc (Adelaide). Emeritus Professor, The University of New South Wales (Psychology). School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052

1975 LOW, Donald Anthony. MA, DPhil (Oxford). President of Clare Hall and Smuts Professor of the History of the British Commonwealth, University of Cambridge, Clare Hall. Cambridge CB3 9AL
1992 McALLISTER, Ian. BA (Hons) (London), MSc, PhD (Strathclyde). Professor of Politics, Australian Defence Force Academy, University College, The University of New South Wales, Northcott Drive, Campbell, ACT 2600

1974 McBRIAR, Alan Marne. BA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford), FRHistS. Emeritus Professor, Monash University (History). 8 Blyth Street, Breamlea, Vic 3227

1992 McCALMAN, Iain Duncan. BA, MA (Australian National University), PhD (Monash). Senior Lecturer and Senior Research Fellow, History, The Faculties, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1980 McCARTY, John William. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge) Professor of Economic History. Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1992 MacDONAGH, Oliver Ormond Gerard. MA (National University of Ireland), MA, PhD (Cambridge), HonDLitt (Flinders), HonDLitt (Sydney), HonDLitt (National University of Ireland), Hon Fellow, St Catharine's College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law (King's Inns, Dublin), FBA, FAHA, (Hon) MRIA. Research Professor, Australian Catholic University. Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University, Canberra. ACT 0200

1991 McDonALD, Ian Martin. BA (Leicester), MA (Warwick), PhD (Simon Fraser). Professor of Economics and Head of Department, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1993 McDonALD, John. BSc Econ (London School of Economics), MA Econ (Essex), MSc Stats (Southampton), PhD (Essex). Professor in Economics, The Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001

1981 McDonALD, Roderick Peter. BA, MSc (Sydney), PhD (New England), DSc (Macquarie). FAPsS, FRSS. Professor of Education, University of Illinois, 603 East Daniel Street, Champaign IL 61820, USA

1984 McGAW, Barry. BSc, BEd (Queensland), MEd, PhD (Illinois). FACE, FAPsS. Director, Australian Council for Educational Research, Private Bag 55, Camberwell, Vic 3124

1993 McKENZIE, Beryl Edith. BA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). Professor of Psychology, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic 3083
1975 **McGEE**, Terence Gary. MA, PhD (Victoria University of Wellington). Professor, Institute of Asian Research, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5 Canada

1993 **McNICOLL**, Geoffrey. BSc (Melbourne), MA, PhD (California, Berkeley). Professor, Demography Program, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1987 **MACINTYRE**, Stuart Forbes. BA (Melbourne), MA (Monash), PhD (Cambridge). Ernest Scott Professor, History, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1976 **MACKIE**, James Austin Copland. BA (Melbourne), MA (Oxford). Emeritus Professor, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1986 **MADDOCK**, Kenneth James. LLB (New Zealand), MA (Auckland), PhD (Sydney). Professor of Anthropology, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109

1975 **MANN**, Leon. MA, DipSocSt (Melbourne), PhD (Yale). Professor of Organisational Behaviour and Decision Making, Graduate School of Management, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1989 **MARCEAU**, Felicity Jane. BA (London), PhD (Cambridge). Professor of MBA Program, LF Crisp Building, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

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

1967 **MARTIN**, Allan William. MA, DipEd (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). FAHA. Senior Fellow in History, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1989 **MASON**, The Honourable Sir Anthony. AC, KBE, BA, LLB, HonLLD (Sydney), Hon LLD (Australian National University). Hon LLD (Melbourne), Hon DCL (Oxford). Chief Justice, High Court of Australia, PO Box E435, Queen Victoria Terrace, ACT 2600

1959 **MATTHEWS**, Russell Lloyd. AO, CBE, BCom (Melbourne). Emeritus Professor (Economics), The Australian National University. 22 Cobby Street, Campbell, ACT 2601

62/ Academy of the Social Sciences Annual Report 1994
1943  **MELVILLE**, Sir Leslie Galfreid. KBE, CBE, BEc (Sydney), HonLLD (Toronto, Australian National University), HonDSc (Econ) (Sydney). Honorary Fellow, The Australian National University. 71 Stonehaven Crescent, Deakin, ACT 2600 (Honorary Fellow 1979)

1967  **MILLER**, John Donald Bruce. MEc (Sydney), MA (Cambridge). Emeritus Professor of International Relations, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University. 1 Mountbatten Park, Musgrave Street, Yarralumla, ACT 2600

1964  **MONRO**, David Hector. MA (New Zealand). FAHA. Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Philosophy). 19 Valley Road, Mount Waverley, Vic 3149


1992  **MUHLHAUSLER**, Peter. BA, BA(Hons) (Stellenbosch), MPhil (Reading), PhD (Australian National University), MA (Oxon). Professor of Linguistics, Arts Faculty, The University of Adelaide, SA 5005

1974  **MUSGRAVE**, Peter William. MA (Cambridge), PhD (London). Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Education). Faculty of Education, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1989  **NEAVE**, Marcia Ann. LLB(Hons) (Melbourne University). Professor of Law, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1974  **NEUTZE**, Graeme Max. AO, MAgSc (New Zealand), DPhil (Oxford). Urban Research Program, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1972  **NEVILE**, John Warwick. BA (Western Australia), MA, PhD (California), Hon DSc (NSW). Emeritus Professor, School of Economics, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052

1981  **NG**, Yew-Kwang. BCom (Nanyang), PhD (Sydney). Professor of Economics, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1987  **NILAND**, John Rodney. AO, MCom (The University of New South Wales), PhD (Illinois). Professor of Industrial Relations, Vice Chancellor, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052
1988 **OFFICER**, Robert Rupert. BAgSc (Melbourne), MAgec (New England), MBA (Chicago), PhD (Chicago). AMP Professor of Finance, Graduate School of Management, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052


1975 **OVER**, Raymond Frederick. BA, PhD (Sydney). Emeritus Professor (Psychology), La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic 3083

1986 **PAGAN**, Adrian Rodney. BEc (Queensland), PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Economics, Economics Program, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1984 **PARISH**, Ross McDonald. BSc (Sydney). PhD (Chicago). Professor of Economics, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1959 **PARKER**, Robert Stewart. MBE, MEc (Sydney). Emeritus Professor. The Australian National University (Political Science). 54 Munro Street Curtin, ACT 2605

1943 **PASSMORE**, John Arthur. AC, MA, HonLittD (Sydney), HonLittD (McMaster). FAHA, FBA. Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Philosophy). Visiting Fellow in Historical Studies, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1980 **PATEMAN**, Carole. DipEc and PolSci, MA, DPhil (Oxford). Professor of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA90024-1472, USA

1973 **PERKINS**, James Oliver Newton. MA, PhD (Cambridge), MCom (Melbourne). Emeritus Professor of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Commerce, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1987 **PETTIT**, Philip Noel. MA (National University of Ireland), MA (Cambridge), PhD (Queen's), FAHA. Professor of Social and Political Theory, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200
1992  **PIGGOTT**, John. BA (Sydney), MSc, PhD (London). Professor of Economics, School of Economics, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052

1990  **PILOWSKY**, Issy. AM, MB, ChB, MD (Capetown), DPM, FRANZCP, FRCPsych, FRACP. Professor of Psychiatry, The University of Adelaide, SA 5005

1972  **PITCHFORD**, John David. MCom (Tasmania), PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Economics, The Faculties, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1969  **POLLARD**, Alfred Hurlstone. AO, MSc (Sydney), MSc (Econ), PhD (London), DSc (Macquarie). FIA, FIAA. Emeritus Professor, Macquarie University (Economic Statistics). 51 Cliff Road, Northwood, NSW 2066

1979  **POLLARD**, John Hurlstone. BSc (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge). FIA, FIAA. Professor of Actuarial Studies, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109

1992  **POOLE**, Millicent Eleanor. BA, BEd (Queensland), MA (New England), PhD (La Trobe). Deputy Vice-Chancellor, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1973  **POWELL**, Alan Anthony Leslie. BScAgr, PhD (Sydney). Professor, Personal Chair of Econometrics, IMPACT Project, 11th floor, Menzies Building, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1985  **POWELL**, Joseph Michael. MA (Liverpool), PhD, DLitt (Monash). Professor of Geography, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1971  **POYNTER**, John Riddoch. AO, Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques, MA (Oxford), BA, PhD (Melbourne). FAHA. Assistant Vice-Chancellor (Cultural Affairs), The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1979  **PRESCOTT**, John Robert Victor. BSc, MA, DipEd (Durham), PhD (London), MA (Melbourne). Professor of Geography, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1988  **PREST**, Wilfrid Robertson. BA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford), FRHistS, Professor of History, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA 5005

1992 **PRIOR**, Margot Ruth. B Mus, BA (Melb), MSc, PhD (Monash). Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic 3083

1986 **RAPHAEL**, Beverly. AM, MB, BS, MD (Sydney), DPM(RANZCP), FRANZCP, FRCPsych. Professor of Psychiatry, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Qld 4067

1978 **RAWSON**, Donald William. MA, PhD (Melbourne). Senior Fellow in Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1977 **REAY**, Marie Olive. MA (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). Visiting Fellow in Anthropology, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1991 **REID**, Janice Clare. BSc (Adelaide), MA (Hawaii), MA (Stanford), PhD (Stanford). Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Academic), Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Qld 4001

1984 **RICHARDS**, Eric Stapleton. BA, PhD (Nottingham), FRHistS, FAHA. Professor of History, Faculty of Social Sciences, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA 5042

1981 **RICHARDSON**, Alan. BA, DCP (Western Australia), PhD (London). FAPsS. Emeritus Professor, The University of Western Australia (Psychology), Nedlands, WA 6009

1971 **RIGBY**, Thomas Henry Richard. MA (Melbourne), PhD (London). Professor Emeritus and Visiting Fellow, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1992 **RIMMER**, Peter James. BA (Hons), MA (Manchester), PhD (Canterbury), Grad Cert Education (Cambridge). Head, Human Geography, Division of Society and Environment, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1991 **ROE**, Jillian Isobel. BA (Adelaide), MA (Australian National University). Associate Professor of History, School of History, Philosophy and Politics, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109. Visiting Professor of Australian Studies 1994-95, Harvard University
1974 ROSS, John. BA, DipEd (Sydney), PhD (Princeton), FAPsS. Professor of Psychology, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009

1992 RUBINSTEIN, William David. BA, MA (Swarthmore College USA), PhD (Johns Hopkins). Professor of Social and Economic History, Deakin University, Geelong, Vic 3217

1973 RUSSELL, Roger Wolcott. MA (Clark), PhD (Virginia), DSc (London), HonDSc (Newcastle, Flinders). HonFAPsS, Hon FBPsS, Hon SFdeP, FAPA, FACE. Emeritus Professor, The Flinders University of South Australia (Psychobiology). Center for the Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717, USA

1976 RUZICKA, Lado Theodor. MA (Econ), PhD (Social Medicine) (Charles). The Old School, George Street, Major’s Creek, near Braidwood, NSW 2622

1978 RYAN, Kevin William. CBE, BA, LLB (Queensland), PhD (Cambridge). Hon LLD (Queensland), DUniv (QUT), QC. 15 Orkney Street, Kenmore, Qld 4069

1990 SADURSKI, Wojciech. LLM, PhD (Warsaw). Professor of Legal Philosophy (Personal Chair), Department of Jurisprudence, Faculty of Law, The University of Sydney, 173-175 Phillip Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

1987 SCHEDVIN, Carl Boris. PhD (Sydney). Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic), The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1991 SCHWARTZ, Steven. BA (Brooklyn), MSc, PhD (Syracuse). Executive Dean, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009

1964 SCOTT, Peter. AO, OBE, MSc (Econ), PhD (London), HonLLD (Tasmania), HonFAIUS. Emeritus Professor, The University of Tasmania. (Geography). The University of Tasmania, Box 252C, GPO, Hobart, Tas 7001

1978 SELLECK, Richard Joseph Wheeler. BA, BEd, PhD (Melbourne). Professor of Education, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1967  SHAW, Alan George Lewers. AO, BA (Melbourne), MA (Oxford), HonLittD (Newcastle). FAHA. Emeritus Professor, Monash University (History). 161 Domain Park, 193 Domain Road, South Yarra, Vic 3141

1978  SHEEHAN, Peter Winston. BA, PhD (Sydney). Professor of Psychology and Pro Vice Chancellor (Research and Postgraduate Studies), The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Qld 4067. Immediate Past President, Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

1991  SIDDLE, David Alan Tate. BA (University of Queensland), PhD (University of Queensland). Professor of Psychology and Dean, Postgraduate Studies, Cumbrae-Stewart Building, The University of Queensland, Qld 4072


1974  SINCLAIR, William Angus. MCom (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford). Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1983  SINGER, George. MA, PhD (Sydney). Emeritus Professor, La Trobe University (Psychology). Director, Brain-Behaviour Research Institute, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic 3083

1989  SINGER, Peter Albert David. MA (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxon). Co-Director, Institute of Ethics and Public Policy; Deputy Director, Centre for Human Bioethics and Professor of Philosophy, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1974 SMITH, Robert Henry Tufrey. BA (New England), MA (Northwestern), PhD (Australian National University). Executive Director, Australian Education Office, 1601 Massachusetts Avenue, NSW, Washington, DC 20036, USA

1976 SMOLICZ, Jerzy Jaroslaw. AM, BSc, PhD (Edinburgh). FRSA, FRIC, FACE. Professor of Education and Director of Centre for Intercultural Studies and Multicultural Education, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA 5005

1978 SNAPE, Richard Hal. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London). Professor of Economics, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1991 SNOOKS, Graeme Donald, MEd (Western Australia), PhD (Australian National University). The Timothy Coghlan Professor of Economic History, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1954 SPATE, Oskar Hermann Khristian. Comendador da la Orden de Isabel la Catolica. MA, PhD (Cambridge), HonLLD (Papua New Guinea), HonLittD (Australian National University). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Pacific History). Visiting Fellow, Department of Pacific and South-East Asian History, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200 (Honorary Fellow 1985)

1971 SPEARRITT, Donald. AM, MA, MEd (Queensland), MEd (Sydney), EdD (Harvard), Honorary Member AARE. Emeritus Professor, The University of Sydney (Education). 29 Iluka Road, Clifton Gardens, NSW 2088

1987 STEPHEN, The Rt Hon Sir Ninian Martin. KG, AK, GCMG, GCVO, KBE, HonLLD (Sydney), HonLLD (Melbourne), HonDr (Griffith), Hon DLitt(Perth), Governor-General of Australia 1982-89, Australian Ambassador for the Environment 1989-92. Judge of International Criminal Tribunal 1993 -. 4 Treasury Place, Melbourne, Vic 3000

1972 STRETTON, Hugh. MA (Oxford), HonDLitt (Australian National University). HonLLD (Monash), HonDUniv (Flinders), FAHA. 61 Tynte Street, North Adelaide, SA 5006
1964  **SUTCLIFFE, John Philip. MA, PhD (Sydney). Emeritus Professor of Psychology, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006**

1993  **SWELLER, John, BA, PhD (Adelaide), School of Education Studies, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052**

1964  **TAFT, Ronald. BA (Melbourne), MA (Columbia), PhD (California). Emeritus Professor, Monash University (Education). 5 Charles Street Kew, Vic 3101**

1986  **TAY, Alice Erh-Soon. AM, PhD (Australian National University), LLD(hc) (Edinburgh). Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory). Challis Professor of Jurisprudence, Director, Centre for Asian and Pacific Law, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006**

1988  **THROSBY, Charles David. BScAgr, MScAgr (Sydney), PhD (London). Professor of Economics, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109**

1986  **TISDELL, Clement Allan. BCom (New South Wales), PhD (Australian National University). Professor of Economics, The University of Queensland, Qld 4072**

1988  **TONKINSON, Robert. MA (Western Australia), PhD (British Columbia). Professor, Department of Anthropology, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009**

1987  **TURNER, Bryan S. PhD (Leeds), DLitt (Flinders). Professor of Sociology and Dean of Arts, Deakin University, Geelong, Vic 3217**

1989  **TURNER, John Charles. BA (Sussex), PhD (Bristol). Professor of Psychology, Dean of Science, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200**

1976  **TURNOVSKY, Stephen John. MA (Wellington), PhD (Harvard). Department of Economics, University of Washington, 301 Savery Hall, Seattle, WA 98105, USA**

1980  **WALLACE, John Gilbert. MA, MEd (Glasgow), PhD (Bristol). Vice-Chancellor, Swinburne University of Technology, John Street, Hawthorn, Vic 3122**

1978  **WALLACE, Robert Henry. BCom (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford). Reader in Economics, School of Social Sciences, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA 5042**
1977 **WALLER**, Peter Louis. AO, LLB (Melbourne), BCL (Oxford). Barrister and Solicitor (Victoria). Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, Monash University, Clayton, Vic 3168

1971 **WARD**, Ralph Gerard. MA (New Zealand), PhD (London). Department of Human Geography, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1986 **WEBB**, Leslie Roy. BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London). Vice-Chancellor, Griffith University, Nathan, Qld 4111

1990 **WEBBER**, Michael John. BA (Cambridge), PhD (The Australian National University). Professor of Geography, The University of Melbourne. 47 Bennett Street, North Fitzroy, Vic 3068

1972 **WELFORD**, Alan Traviss. MA, ScD (Cambridge), MA (Princeton), DSc (ad eundem gradum, Adelaide). FBPsS, FAPsS. Emeritus Professor, The University of Adelaide (Psychology). 187a High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, IP15 5AL

1984 **WELLS**, Murray Charles. MCom (Canterbury), PhD (Sydney). Professor of Accounting, Director, Graduate School of Business, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006

1984 **WESTERN**, John Stuart. DipSocStud, MA (Melbourne), PhD (Columbia). Professor of Sociology, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, The University of Queensland, Qld 4072

1989 **WHITE**, Richard Thomas. BSc, BEd (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). Dean, Education, Monash University, Vic 3168

1968 **WILLIAMS**, Professor Sir Bruce Rodda. KBE, BA (Melbourne), MA (Adelaide), MA (Econ) (Manchester), HonDLitt (Keele, Sydney), HonDEc (Queensland), HonLLD (Manchester, Melbourne), HonDSc (Aston), Hon FIE Aust. 106 Grange Road, Ealing Common, London W5 3PJ. c/- Ms R Williams, 24 Mansfield Street, Glebe, NSW 2037

1987 **WILLIAMS**, Ross Alan. BCom (Melbourne), MSc (Econ), PhD (London). Dean and Professor of Econometrics, Faculty of Economics and Commerce, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052

1972 **WILSON**, Sir Roland. KBE, BCom (Tasmania), DPhil (Oxford), PhD (Chicago), HonLLD (Tasmania). 64 Empire Circuit, Forrest, ACT 2603 (Honorary Fellow 1972)
1988 **WITHERS**, Glenn Alexander. AO, BEc (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard). Director, Office of the Economic Planning Advisory Council, West Block, Parkes, ACT 2600

1985 **WOODLAND**, Alan Donald. BA, PhD (New England). Professor of Econometrics, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006


1989 **YOUNG**, Michael Willis. BA (Hons) (London), MA (London), MA (Cantab), PhD (Australian National University). Senior Fellow, Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1987 **ZINES**, Leslie Ronald. LLB (Sydney), LLM (Harvard), (Hon) LLD (Australian National University). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

1967 **ZUBRZYCKI**, Jerzy. AO, CBE, MSc (Econ) (London), PhD (Free Polish University), Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University (Sociology). 68 Schlich Street, Yarralumla, ACT 2600
PANELS AND DISCIPLINES

ANTHROPOLOGY

ALLEN, MR
AUSTIN-BROOS, D
FOX, A
FREEMAN, JD
HIATT, LR
KAPFERER, B
MADDOCK, KJ
REAY, M
REID, J
TONKINSON, R
YOUNG, M

DEMOGRAPHY

BORRIE, WD
CALDWELL, JC
JONES, GW
McNICOLL, G
POLLARD, AH
POLLARD, JH
PRICE, CA
RUZICKA, LT

SOCIOLOGY

BARNES, JA
BROOM, L
BROWN, RG
CASS, B
CLEGG, SR
ETZIONI-HALEVY, E
JONES, FL
KENDIG, H
MARCEAU, FJ
TURNER, BS
WESTERN, JS
ZUBRZYCKI, J

LINGUISTICS

BRADLEY, D
CLYNE, M
MUHLHAUSLER, P
WURM, S
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARNDT, HW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLANDY, RJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOXER, AH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRENNAN, HG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPBELL, KO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPMAN, B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOMBS, HC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORDEN, WM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREEDY, B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DILLON, JL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIXON, PB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRYSDALE, P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDWARDS, HR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISK, EK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREEBAIRN, J</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARNAUT, R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATES, RC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT, JMcB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREGORY, RG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROENEWEGEN, PD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRUEN, FHG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAGGER, AJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANCOCK, KJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARcourt, GC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARRIS, SF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAD, JG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUGHES, H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISAAC, JE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JARRETT, FG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES, EL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONSON, P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARMEL, PH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEWIS, MK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLOYD, PJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONGWORTH, A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDONALD, I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDONALD, J</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATHEWS, RL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELVILLE, Sir Leslie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEUTZE, GM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEVILE, JW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NG, YK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NILAND, JR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGAN, AR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARISH, RMcD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERKINS, JON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIGGOTT, J</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PITCHFORD, JD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWELL, AAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMKIN, CGF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAPE, RH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THROSBY, CD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TISDELL, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURNOVSKY, SJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALLACE, RH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBB, LR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAMS, Sir Bruce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAMS, RA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILSON, Sir Roland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITHERS, GA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOODLAND, AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YANG, X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCOUNTING</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BROWN, PR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAMBERS, RJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOLDBERG, L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFICER, RR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELLS, MC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRIGHT, FK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATISTICS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASTLES, I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECONOMIC HISTORY</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPLEYARD, RT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHEDVIN, CB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINCLAIR, WA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNOOKS, G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C

HISTORY

ALEXANDER, F
BLAINEY, GN
BOLTON, GC
BOURKE, P
CRAWFORD, P
DAVISON, GJ
DENING, GM
ETHERINGTON, N
GILBERT, A
GRIMSHAW, P
HIRST, JB
INGLIS, KS
ISAAC, RL
JALLAND, P
LEGGE, JD
LOW, DA
McBRIAR, AM
McCALMAN, I
McCARTY, JW
MacDONAGH, OOG
MACINTYRE, SF
MARTIN, AW
POYNTER, JR
PREST, WR
RICHARDS, ES
ROE, J
RUBINSTEIN, W
SERLE, AG
SHAW, AGL
SPATE, OHK
STRETTON, H

PHILOSOPHY

BROWN, RR
GOODIN, RE
HAAKONSSEN, K
MONRO, DH
PASSMORE, JA
PETTIT, PN
SINGER, PAD

POLITICAL SCIENCE

AITKIN, DA
BALL, D
BELL, C
DAVIS, SR
HINDESS, B
HUGHES, CA
JUPP, J
LOVEDAY, P
MACKIE, JAC
McALLISTER, I
MILLER, JDB
O’NEILL, RJ
PARKER, RS
PATEMAN, C
RAWSON, DW
RIGBY, TH

LAW

BRAINTHWAITHE, J
CAMPBELL, E
COWEN, Sir Zelman
FINN, PD
FORD, HAJ
GREIG, C
MASON, Sir Anthony
MORISON, WL
NEAVE, M
RYAN, KW
SADURSKI, W
STEPHEN, Sir Ninian
TAY, AE-S
WALLER, PL
ZINES, LR

OTHER

BRYAN, H

Annual Report 1994 Academy of the Social Sciences /75
D

PSYCHOLOGY

BRADSHAW, JL
CHAMPION, RA
COLTHEART, M
DAY, RH
FEATHER, NT
FORGAS, JP
FORSTER, KI
GEFFEN, G
GLOW, PH
GOODNOW, J
GREGSON, RAM
HALFORD, GS
HUMPHREYS, M
KEATS, JA
LOVIBOND, SH
McKENZIE, B
MANN, L
OVER, RF
PRIOR, M
RICHARDSON, A
ROSS, J
RUSSELL, RW
SCHWARTZ, S
SHEEHAN, PW
SIDDLE, D
SINGER, GS
SUTCLIFFE, JP
TURNER, JC
WELFORD, AT

EDUCATION

ANDRICH, D
CONNELL, WF
CRITTENDEN, BS
DUNN, SS
FENSHAM, PJ
KEEVES, JP
McDONALD, RP
McGAW, B
MARJORIBANKS, K
MUSGRAVE, PW
POOLE, M
SELLECK, RJW
SKILBECK, M
SMOLICZ, JJ
SPEARRITT, D
SWELLER, J
TAFT, R
WALLACE, JG
WHITE, RT

SOCIAL MEDICINE

HENDERSON, AS
PILOWSKY, I
RAPHAEL, B
REGIONAL LIST OF FELLOWS

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

AITKIN, DA
ARNDT, HW
BALL, D
BARNES, JA
BELL, CB
BORRIE, WD
BOURKE, PF
BOXER, AH
BRAITHWAITE, J
BRENNAN, HG
BROOKFIELD, HC
BROWN, RR
CALDWELL, JC
CASTLES, I
CHAPMAN, B
COOMBS, HC
DRYSDALE, PD
FINN, PD
FISK, EK
FOX, J
FREEMAN, JD
GARNAUT, RG
GOODIN, RE
GRANT, JMcB
GREGORY, RG
GREGSON, RAM
GREIG, D
GRUEN, FHG
HAAKONSSON, K
HARRIS, SF
HENDERSON, AS
HINDESS, B
INGLIS, KS
JONES, FL
JONES, GW
JUPP, J
KARMEL, PH
LINGE, GJR
McALLISTER, I
McCALMAN, I
McNICOLL, G

MACKIE, JAC
MARCEAU, FJ
MARTIN, AW
MASON, A
MATHEWS, RL
MELVILLE, LG
MILLER, JDB
NEUTZE, GM
PAGAN, A
PARKER, RS
PASSMORE, JA
PETTIT, PN
PITCHFORD, JD
POOLE, M
PRICE, CA
RAWSON, DW
REAY, MO
RIGBY, TH
RIMMER, P
SNOOKS, GD
SPATE, OHK
TURNER, JC
WARD, RG
WILSON, R
WITHERS, GA
WURM, SA
YOUNG, MW
ZINES, LR
ZUBRZYCKI, J

NEW SOUTH WALES

ALLEN, MR
AUSTIN-BROOS, D
BRYAN, H
CAMPBELL, KO
CASS, B
CHAMBERS, RJ
CHAMPION, RA
CLEGG, SR
COLTHEART, M
DILLON, JL
EDWARDS, HR
STEPHEN, NM
TAFT, R
TURNER, BS
WALLACE, JG
WALLER, PL
WEBBER, MJ
WHITE, RT
WILLIAMS, RA
WRIGHT, FK
YANG, X

QUEENSLAND
GEFFEN, GM
HALFORD, GS
HUGHES, CA
HUMPHREYS, MS
LONGWORTH, J
RAPHAEL, B
REID, JC
RYAN, KW
SHEEHAN, PW
SIDDLE, DAT
TISDELL, CA
WEBB, LR
WESTERN, JS

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
BROWN, RG
FEATHER, NT
HANCOCK, KJ
HEATHCOTE, RL
HUGO, GJ
JARRETT, FG
KEEVES, JP
LEWIS, MK
McDONALD, J
MUHLHAUSLER, P
PILOWSKY, I
PREST, WR
RICHARDS, ES
SMOLICZ, JJ
STRETTON, HH
WALLACE, RH

TASMANIA
GILBERT, AD
HAGGER, AJ
SCOTT, P

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
ALEXANDER, F
ANDRICH, D
APPLEYARD, RT
BOLTON, GC
BROWN, PR
CRAWFORD, P
ETHERINGTON, N
GALE, GF
JALLAND, P
RICHARDSON, A
ROSS, J
SCHWARTZ, S
TONKINSON, R

OVERSEAS
BROOM, L
CORDEN, WM
ETZIONI-HALEVY, E
FORSTER, KI
HARCOURT, GC
HIATT, LR
KAPFERER, B
LOW, DA
McDONALD, RP
McGEE, TG
MARJORIBANKS, K
O'NEILL, RJ
PATEMAN, C
RUSSELL, RW
SKILBECK, M
SMITH, RHT
TURNOVSKY, SJ
WELFORD, AT
WILLIAMS, BR
OBITUARIES

Brian Dugan Beddie, 1920-1994

When Brian Beddie began lecturing at the Canberra University College in 1948 there were fewer than 25 teachers of Politics in all Australian institutions. In Canberra, until the arrival of LF Crisp, he was the department of Politics, lecturing across all areas of the discipline (with some help from MacMahon Ball who came up regularly from Melbourne University). Together with Professor Crisp he established what is now the Department of Political Science at the Australian National University - at a time when universities were starved of resources and struggling to cope with rising student numbers. In 1966 he was rewarded with the department's second Chair (in Political Theory).

He left ANU in 1970 to take up the foundation Chair in Government at the University of New South Wales, Duntroon. Once again he assumed the task of establishing a department under difficult circumstances. On this occasion the difficulty was in the uncertain relationship between academic and military traditions. Beddie's primary concern was to maintain that measure of academic independence he saw as vital for the existence of a true university. He defended this principle consistently both as Professor of Government and for a time as Dean of the Faculty of Military Studies.

His achievement in public life has been in the contribution he made to the shaping of two of Australia's most prominent educational institutions. Yet he did not set out to be an administrator. His university career began in 1938 at the University of Sydney where he studied Philosophy under Professor John Anderson. He was profoundly influenced by Anderson and equally was regarded as one of Anderson's finest students. He took several prizes at the university before beginning studies in law under a Wigram-Allen Scholarship. This was cut short by the bombing of Pearl Harbour, shortly after which Private Beddie joined the army as a gunner.

In May 1944 he was selected to join the Department of External Affairs as one of the diplomatic cadets. (The selection, he recalled, was made while the soldiers stood naked on medical parade!) In 1946 he became private secretary to Keith Officer in Foreign Affairs and set off
on a trip to Bangkok to conclude a treaty of peace with Thailand. From there he was sent to Singapore as Third Secretary to the Australian Commissioner, Claude Massey. His main task here was to purchase a large house on behalf of the Department. The house in question, he discovered, had served as a brothel for Japanese officers during the war and was still in its wartime condition, complete with cubicles and plushly appointed.

At the end of 1946 he returned to Canberra, first to the Southeast Asia desk in Foreign Affairs, and then to Intelligence when HV Evatt was Minister. Finding himself at Evatt's beck and call (he recalled that he was forever hearing Evatt shouting 'Beddie, where's my bag' or 'Beddie, when's that train'), he tired of Foreign Affairs and left for Canberra University College.

His early years at the College were also spent as Warden of Gungahlin Residential College for Diplomatic Cadets. Among the members of the College at that time were Peter Henderson (later head of Foreign Affairs) and WB Pritchett (later head of Defence). In Beddie's account his job was to lecture them in politics at the CUC and try to keep the housekeeper from getting drunk in the evenings.

When the College closed in 1952 he left on a Rockefeller Scholarship for the London School of Economics. There, working under Michael Oakeshott, he began his doctoral thesis on 'Nature, Mind and Society in the Writings of Hegel, Dilthey, Rickert and Weber'. He returned to Canberra in 1955 to take up a Senior Lectureship, and to resume his partnership with LF Crisp at the ANU.

His contribution to academic life and the discipline of politics over the next three decades was considerable. He served two terms as editor of *Australian Outlook* (1957-60), was for seven years Research Chairman of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, and acted as Chairman of the Editorial Advisory Board of the Department of Foreign Affairs from 1977-82. As a fastidious scholar who was overly critical of his own work, he was reluctant to publish much of what he wrote. But his writings nonetheless covered a wide range of topics from political theory to international relations and public administration - all in enviable depth. Of especial significance were his early writings on defence policy-making in Australia.
Yet for all this, his greatest influence was exercised in his personal contact with students and colleagues. As a teacher he took great pains in his preparation, insisting that his lectures were public lectures and had to meet the standards that might be expected by a discerning public. As a colleague and intellectual companion he was hard to match for his combination of learning, wit, and unpredictability. Like his mentor, John Anderson, he was moved neither by ideology nor by fashion - only by the spirit of inquiry.

As a man, he was an uncommon mixture of modesty and stubbornness. For himself, he shunned the limelight; but when he saw a matter of principle at issue he could test the patience of his closest allies. Yet while serious when seriousness was called for, he was never solemn. He was respected; but he was also fine company.

His last months were uncomfortable (and at times, painful) as he succumbed to leukemia and then to motor neurone disease - nursed by his wife, Ru, and daughters, Francesca and Melanie. Yet he can only be remembered as a robust man, who hated any fuss being made of him - preferring a beer (or a scotch) and conversation about politics, philosophy and the arts. About his achievements in helping to build two departments which began in tin sheds he was typically dismissive, laughing: 'I have spent my entire academic life in huts'.

Chandran Kukathas
Catherine Helen Berndt AO, 1918-1994

It is with great regret that we report the death of Dr Catherine Berndt, co-founder in 1959 of the Anthropological Society of Western Australia with her husband, the later Emeritus Professor Ronald M Berndt, and a strong supporter of the Society.

'Dr Catherine', as she was known to a generation of students at the University of Western Australia, became a devotee of anthropology while a young student in her New Zealand homeland. In the half century that followed, Catherine contributed enormously to her discipline, becoming a world authority on Aboriginal Australia and enjoying a distinguished international reputation. Her academic credentials were impeccable: a BA from Victoria University College, Wellington in 1939; an MA with first class honours from the University of Sydney in 1949; a PhD from the London School of Economics in 1955; an honorary doctorate from the University of Western Australia in 1983; and in addition to several major anthropological prizes, national recognition for her contribution to anthropology with the award of the Order of Australia in 1987.

Catherine Helen Webb was born in Auckland, New Zealand, of Scots, English, Irish and Maori ancestry. However, it was not until 1986 that she learned - with great delight - of her Maori forebears; she was descended from the Pokai family, whose ancestors are believed to have reached New Zealand in the Tainui canoe. Catherine attributed her abiding interest in anthropology to several sources: growing up in a bicultural society, hearing missionaries preach about far-off places and people, and reading the many anthropology books her father brought home. All these factors stimulated a keen interest in cultural differences and the challenge of explaining them. Her upbringing had emphasised the basic equality of the sexes along with the need for reform, and her mother encouraged her to pursue her desire to become an anthropologist, so Catherine's later work with Aboriginal women was no doubt stimulated by these background influences.

In 1940, Catherine went to study anthropology in Sydney under Professor AP Elkin, where she met fellow student Ronald M Berndt, and soon realised the extent of their common interests and strong motivation to forge a career in anthropology. They married in 1941, and thus began one of the most productive professional partnerships in
the history of anthropology. In careers spanning half a century, involving years of fieldwork in several different locations in Australia, as well as a highly productive period on the frontier in the highlands of Papua New Guinea, the Berndts became leading figures in their profession. Almost all their fieldwork was conducted as a team, and they discussed their ideas and shared insights as a matter of course. Regardless of whether the resulting publications appeared under single or joint authorship (and there were plenty of both), everything they produced bore the imprint of what had clearly been, at some level, their collaborative endeavour. Catherine worked predominantly among women, while Ron focused his research on men, and both were formidably energetic and effective researchers, as the massive body of data gathered by them indicates. Catherine likened their together-but-separate research strategy to what she has always proposed as the fundamental principle of gender relationships in Aboriginal Australia: independence of the sexes within an overarching societal framework of interdependence.

Fieldwork for Catherine began with a period of joint research in a remote Western Desert community at Ooldea, South Australia, in the early 1940s. Later fieldwork with descendants of the Narrinyeri people in the lower River Murray area and in a survey of communities elsewhere in South Australia, led to an intensification in her strong interest in the study of Aboriginal women and in processes of change and transformation in Aboriginal societies. Later research in northern Australia led to her first international single-authored publication, a major study of women's religious activity, *Women's Changing Ceremonies in Northern Australia* (1950). This was the first issue of what was to become a famous monograph series, *Cahiers de l'Homme*. In his laudatory introduction, Claude Levi-Strauss praised Catherine for her landmark work, which he saw as an important contribution to the sociology of religion, bringing to European anthropologists a vibrant, accessible account of women's religious activities set in a context of sociocultural change. Levi-Strauss praised her work not only for its theoretical strengths but also for breaking the European stereotype of Aboriginal Australians as imprisoned in static and rigid institutional forms.

As a result of her research in a number of different Aboriginal communities throughout Australia, and her numerous publications,
Catherine Berndt became an internationally respected authority on religion and on the role of women. Her writings have contributed much, also, to the understanding of marriage, the family and socialisation in both Australia and Melanesia. Catherine also pursued another of her major interests: oral literature as manifested in mythology and stories. Her PhD topic, 'myth in action', was based on her fieldwork in Papua New Guinea (about which she and Ron each wrote a fascinating account that appears in a recent volume in early fieldworkers in the highlands, edited by Terry Hays and entitled Ethnographic Presents). Catherine wrote widely on, and contributed significantly to, the anthropology of myth; she also played a large part in developing oral literature as a field of study in Australia. Two important works, both co-authored with Ron, are The Barbarians (1971) and The Speaking Land: Myth and Story in Aboriginal Australia (1989). Catherine was particularly interested in children's literature, and her accurate translations of traditional stores appeared in several beautifully illustrated publications, aimed at Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children alike. Winning a Children's Book Award for one such publication was a source of great pride and satisfaction to her.

Both Catherine and Ron Berndt wrote a great deal about 'traditional' Aboriginal Australia, and their textbook The World of the First Australians, after numerous editions, remains the major anthropological reference work on Aboriginal Australia. They had an equally strong interest in social change and in depicting the realities of poverty, racism and continuing oppression as they affected Aboriginal people in contemporary Australian society. Many of their publications, such as From Black to White in South Australia (1951) - a title that Catherine could never abide - and End of an Era (1987) dealt with these topics, and in them one of Catherine's particular concerns was to document the impact of change on Aboriginal women and children.

Just a glance at the genealogies collected and charted by Catherine provides ample evidence of her justly deserved reputation as a painstaking and prodigious field researcher. She was also prolific in her writing, and absolutely devoted to her profession. She possessed a photographic memory, and woe betide any of her Honours students who were sloppy about referencing and page numbers, or who contradicted him - or her - self later in the year. Catherine never forgot what you had said months earlier in a seminar, and when you admitted
(of course) forgetting, she would quietly and forcefully remind you with a verbatim quote of your earlier contradictory statement! She was also an infallible detector of lapses or inconsistencies in the writings of her colleagues; a read of any of her book reviews quickly reveals her incredible memory for details - she could spot a contradiction or a missing reference a mile off. Catherine also had a facility for learning languages and spoke several Aboriginal languages well. These language skills no doubt stood her in excellent stead in her work with women, and over the decades she developed many close relationships with Aboriginal women.

When the Berndts moved to Perth in 1956, they began the task of establishing anthropology there, and eventually Ronald Berndt became Foundation Professor of Anthropology at the University of Western Australia in 1963. The rapid growth of the subject at UWA was facilitated significantly by Catherine's efforts, first as Visiting Tutor and later as Visiting Lecturer, and she was an important influence on a generation of students there. Like many of her female contemporaries, Catherine never held a tenured, full-time position. To this degree, her professional life was lived in the shadow of the husband, and the true extent of her massive contribution to Aboriginal studies has probably been somewhat hidden. What is clear, however, is that the unstinting labours of the Berndts, whose lives were truly devoted to anthropology and to each other, were an inextricably intertwined endeavour.

The death of Ronald Berndt severed that remarkable partnership and left Catherine profoundly bereft, but from the outset, she vowed that what would keep her going was the large number of unfinished projects she had promised Ron she would complete. It was a very difficult battle, as her health deteriorated, but her determination to go on working was only blunted, and never extinguished. One of her greatest regrets was that she was unable to continue to visit Balgo, Elcho Island and other places in Arnhem Land to see her many cherished friends. However, Catherine did work on, and one of her major achievements was to bring to fruition a commitment she and Ron and made to Aboriginal people decades earlier. Assisted by John Stanton, a former student who had become a very close friend of the Berndts, Catherine completed a huge project that had occupied her and Ron for several years prior to his death in 1990: *A World That Was: The Yaraldi of the Murray River and the Lakes, South Australia* (1993). This
magnificent volume, the subject of an address to the Anthropological Society by Bob Tonkinson and illustrated by John Stanton, in the presence of Catherine, was based on fieldwork done by her and Ron a half century earlier. A richly detailed account of a fascinating society and culture as they functioned in the last decades of the 19th century, this book is undoubtedly the last of its kind in Aboriginal Studies. Its publication gave Catherine a great sense of satisfaction in having finally fulfilled the promise to make this wonderful material available, not only to the descendants of the Narrinyeri people, but to all Australians.

Those who had the privilege of knowing Catherine as a friend will remember a shy and very private person who was nonetheless keenly interested in people, and a perceptive observer of behaviour. Her dictum to students was 'never miss an opportunity to take notes of who says/does what, how/when/where and to what effect and with/to whom' and she expected her students to apply this to social occasions such as parties just as they would to a fieldwork situation. Blessed with a quick, but understated, wit, she greatly enjoyed talking on a one-to-one basis, and expressing her always firm opinions in an invariably quiet voice. Catherine was an avid listener to the radio which she relied on for news and current affairs, and the music she so enjoyed. Right up to the day of her death she was planning the completion of some of her many projects, including an analysis of Calvin and Hobbes comic strips which she had collected over a number of years. Catherine is survived by a brother, two sisters and their families. She will be sadly missed.

As many people have remarked, using the title of one of the many books written by the Berndts, Catherine's death really marks the end of an era, and it is difficult to imagine the anthropological scene in Western Australia - and in the nation as a whole - without two of its leading players. The Berndts founded, and have been synonymous with, the profession of anthropology in this state, and the huge gap left by their passing can never be adequately filled. This is as it should be, for Catherine and Ron Berndt's benign yet powerful influence has been singular in its reach and will endure long past their deaths. Their generosity will be remembered by all of us touched by it, and their truly outstanding contribution to the field of Aboriginal studies and to the promotion of Aboriginal concerns is immortalised in their writing, in the magnificent collection donated by them to the Berndt Research
Museum at UWA, and in the continuance of the Anthropological Society of Western Australia.

If there is a hereafter, then Ron and Catherine are again united after but a brief hiatus, and we can be assured that much is being planned - and the work is continuing.

Bob and Myrna Tonkinson

(first published *The Australian*, 26.5.94)

David Bensusan-Butt, 1914-1994

David Butt spent 15 years of his distinguished career in Australia and during that time made a substantial impact on the academic and public arenas.

His sojourn at the Australian National University was capped by an invitation to help reform the taxation system and in this capacity he will be remembered for, among other things, being the first person to propose a goods and services tax for Australia.

Butt's work here, as an academic and government adviser, was the end of a path that started at Cambridge, where he studied economics at King's College as a pupil of Keynes (who expressed his indebtedness to him for compiling the index to *The General Theory*). In 1938, after a spell with *The Economist*, Butt entered the civil service, in which he served, with some breaks, until 1962 - during the war mainly in the Prime Minister's office, after the war in the economic section of the Cabinet Office and later the Treasury.
The first break was occasioned by war service in the Navy, the second by an exchange arrangement between the British Cabinet Office and the Australian Prime Minister's Department that took him to Canberra for a year (1949-50), the third and fourth by periods of research at Nuffield College (1954, 1958-59).

In 1962, having been attracted to Australia during a naval visit to Sydney and enjoyed his year in Canberra, Butt accepted an appointment as professorial fellow in the Research School of Pacific Studies at ANU. For 15 years he was an active and valued member of the Department of Economics, frequently as acting head, supervising PhD students, presenting papers at seminars, attending conferences and providing intellectual stimulus to his colleagues.

Much of his last year in Australia was spent as the most influential member of the Asprey Committee on tax reform (1975-1976). He persuaded the Committee to recommend a drastic shift in the Australian tax structure from complex income taxation to a simple broad-based consumption tax. He deserves credit for having been the first to propose a GST for Australia.

In 1976, Butt took early retirement and returned to London, where he lived until his death in the 'studio' attachment to the beautiful 17th century house in Stamford Broak that had been the London home of Camille and Lucien Pissarro - the latter's wife and Butt's mother were sisters.

As a civil servant, Butt is best known as the author of the Butt Report on wartime bombing by the British. Early in the war he had become private secretary to Professor Lindemann (later Lord Cherwell), who was personal adviser to Churchill. In 1941, there was growing concern about the probable inaccuracy of bombing, and Cherwell arranged for Butt to analyse the photographic evidence. The verdict was devastating. For example, one plane in three got within 8 km of its target. Churchill told the Chief of Air Staff: 'This is a very serious paper and seems to require urgent attention.' The official historians were to record that Butt had 'rendered a service to Bomber Command second to none'.

As an economist, Butt owed his reputation chiefly to three books: *On Economic Growth* (1960), an innovative contribution to post-1946 theory of economic growth; *On Economic Man* (1976), a searching
critique of the assumptions underlying neo-classical economic theory; and On Economic Knowledge (1980), a selection from the many profound but also entertaining essays in development economics and the history of economic thought Butt wrote in his years at the ANU. In 1973, he was elected a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

Butt was a product of Cambridge at its best, urbane, cultivated, erudite, but also witty, charming and generous. He was a good linguist, a gifted amateur painter, a competent pianist and a passionate and knowledgeable collector of old books. He read and reread Montaigne and Voltaire, Vico and Croce. He painted with Lucien Pissarro in England, on holidays in Corsica and in the Australian bush. His company gave enormous pleasure to the many friends he made at the ANU, where he stayed at University House, functioning occasionally as acting Master, when not in his much-loved cottage at Bells Creek in the Araluen Valley among the gums and parrots.

Butt never married. He is survived by his brother, John, and his twin sister, Barbara.

Heinz Arndt
(first published The Australian 7.4.94)
Cecil Gibb, 1913-1994

Cecil Gibb, a long-standing member of the Academy, died on 1 May in Canberra. It was the end of his life but not of his influence or of the respect and affection that many felt towards him.

The facts of his career are quickly told. He graduated from the University of Sydney with the rare distinction of two University Medals (one in Arts, one in Economics). His subsequent lectureship in psychology at the University of Sydney was interrupted by time spent with the Army's Psychological Service (he became Head of the Psychology Section), and later in the United States (first for a PhD at the University of Illinois and then for a lectureship at Dartmouth College). He returned to Australia in 1955 to take up the new Chair of Psychology at what was then Canberra University College. He was the Head of the Department for the next twenty-one years, developing a strong department with an emphasis on both basic and applied training.

His research on leadership and on personality was widely known, internationally respected, ground-breaking, and a major influence on both areas of research. In time, however, he came to make a stronger commitment to work at a policy-making level and to see more hope for change within universities and within society in general. That commitment was part of his agreeing to become involved in university administration. It was also part of his involvement with UNESCO, with the Australian-American Association, and with what came to be known as the Gibb Committee. He chaired a committee that reported on the condition of Aborigines in the Northern Territory and produced a report that was outstanding for its combination of humanity and logic and for its early recognition of the need to recognise the Aboriginal ownership of land.

Least well-known are the range and the strength of his commitment to the welfare of his students and colleagues. To this aspect of Cec Gibb I can speak most personally. I first came to know him when I was a student at the University of Sydney in the 1940s and then as I filled junior posts in the Psychology Department: Demonstrator, Teaching Fellow, Temporary Lecturer. He was a superb and challenging teacher. My debt, however, goes further than that. To Cec, I owe first the question: Where do you see yourself as headed? I owe him next the practical advice - go overseas and go to a big place like Harvard -
when it became obvious that the tenure track at the University of Sydney was minimally open to women. At a time of unthinking sexism, Cec Gibb was remarkable for his freedom from such blinkers. What was more, he acted on his principles. He offered practical advice on alternatives. And he followed through. He and Margaret welcomed me to Champaign-Urbana and to Dartmouth with a warmth that made my transition to the United States much easier than it would otherwise have been and that characterised their relationship with their many friends.

I am by no means the only person who received the benefits of such involvement. Each of us could speak of the generosity, the concern, the integrity, and the good humour that were an essential part of Cec Gibb as a person. In his professional field, and among the many who were the better for having known him, he will be much missed.

Jacqueline J Goodnow AC

---

Barry Lewis John Gordon, 1934-1994

At a dinner in February, following a successful workshop organised by the Centre for the Study of the History of Economic Thought, Barry Gordon told me how much he was looking forward to a visit to Northern Italy in the late summer in conjunction with a conference in which he was participating. Alas, this was not to be. On 17 March 1994, he died unexpectedly from a heart attack at his home in Newcastle and Australia lost one of its major active historians of economics and a person whose recent early retirement would have generated much productive research activity, including active participation in the work of the Academy to which he had only been recently elected.
Barry Gordon was born on 16 February 1934, educated at Randwick Marist Brothers School and Saint Patrick's College, Strathfield. His tertiary education took place at Sydney University during the 1950s and the University of Newcastle. The last signalled one of his great loves in scholarly work, the anti-Ricardian tradition in the first half of the nineteenth century on which he wrote his PhD dissertation. It also indicates his long association with the University of Newcastle. His academic career was in fact intertwined with its steady evolution as a tertiary education institution. He started his academic career there as Teaching Fellow in 1956, ending it almost forty years later as Professor, the position to which he was appointed in 1990 for distinguished scholarly and administrative service. Working in a new university implied an arduous teaching life, substantial administrative responsibility, and strenuous effort in assisting the establishment of appropriate infrastructure. For example, he built up the splendid history of economics collection at University of Newcastle Library as well as many of its other parts; took an active interest in staff recruitment when in more senior positions, and devoted himself totally to the task of preserving high academic standards and constructing a tradition of liberal scholarly values so essential to the development of a new university. There was another side to his Newcastle academic life. Those who went to Newcastle University's Economics Department for seminars or longer visits will recall Barry as a genial host, and a dedicated guide not only to the beautiful and enjoyable scenery of the Hunter Valley but to other sights in and around his adopted home town.

Although the work loads associated with building up new institutions leave many with little time for research, Barry Gordon became a productive scholar at Newcastle. His research covered pragmatic, applied economics topics of relevance to his surroundings in Newcastle and the Hunter region, together with more esoteric topics in the History of Economic Thought. In the former, he contributed to Industry and Labour Economics, providing useful empirical research on regional skill shortages, small business (a speciality of the Newcastle Department), regional policy issues associated with steel, redundancy, and the composition and structure of the regional labour market. In this work, he often collaborated with his wife, Moira Therese (whom he had married in 1956 almost on graduation), and who, despite her immense family responsibilities (five sons and three daughters) was for
many years a fellow academic at Newcastle in labour economics. This research, although not internationally prestigious, ensured Barry's connection, so crucial in economics, with the practical side of the subject. It also produced much valuable data and analysis of one of Australia's more important industrial regions.

International recognition came from his studies in the History of Economics. His first paper, on 'Aristotle, Schumpeter and the Metallist Tradition', appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* in 1961. It was followed in subsequent years by many other journal contributions as well as five books and monographs. These concentrated on two broad subjects: early economic ideas from the Greeks, the Scholastics and the Judeo-Christian tradition; and British economic thought in the early nineteenth century. However, never a narrow specialist, Barry Gordon also published on the Australian economist, Hearn; on American contributions to Social Economics, and on Catholic social theory. He became one of the world's leading scholars on early economic thought, contributing articles for international collections on that subject and for major reference works. His reputation also made him a long-standing member of the Advisory Board to *History of Political Economy*, the international specialist journal in the history of economics founded in 1969.

Part of this research interest was a reflection of Barry Gordon's strong Roman Catholic faith. This also inspired active participation in parish, diocesan and educational councils of this Church, and in helping to formulate Church views on social and economic problems. His beliefs likewise gave him the strong interest in economics and ethics on which he was going to contribute a paper (on the classical and scholastic side) for the Academy Workshop on that topic scheduled for December this year.

His work in economics and wide interest in social issues resembles in some way the principles underlying the anti-Ricardian stance of Alexander Baring, about whom he wrote in his books on *Political Economy in Parliament 1819-1823* and *Economic Doctrine and Tory Liberalism 1824-1830* and who is not unjustly regarded as one of Barry's heroes. Of Ricardo's economics, Baring said it had 'lost sight of man, and of the practical conclusions'. In his practice as social scientist over forty years, such criticism could never be made of Barry Gordon. He invariably kept human, social and real values to the forefront of his
teaching and research. In a profession not noted for such attributes, this makes his loss all the greater.

Peter Groenewegen

**Edward James Hannan, 1921-1994**

Edward James Hannan died on 7 January 1994, at the age of 72. A world renown statistician in the field of time series analysis, Professor Hannan was prolific in his research, and published over 130 papers in statistics, together with four very influential books, continuing an active research program right up to the day of his death, which was spent, as usual, working with his colleagues at the Australian National University. A fifth book, in progress, will now be completed by his co-authors. Professor Hannan's sudden death was a profound loss to the statistical community to which he had made a substantial professional, as well as a very personal, contribution.

Hannan's career path into statistics was somewhat unorthodox, and itself involved a fair element of chance. He was born in Melbourne on 29 January 1921, the son of James Thomas Hannan, a freelance commercial artist, and Margaret Josephine McEwan and had a single sibling, his twin sister, Josie, a talented artist. He completed his secondary education at Xavier College, Kew, and on gaining his Leaving Certificate, Hannan followed his father's advice and at the age of 15, took a safe job as a bank clerk in the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA), continuing in his job until enlisting in the army in 1941. In 1946, after war service in northern New Guinea, he took advantage of the Commonwealth Reconstruction and Training Scheme to undertake a Bachelor of Commerce degree at the University of Melbourne, having enrolled in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce on the basis of its having a minimum number of
prerequisites. After graduating, Hannan chose the workforce over further study as he wanted to marry and could not afford to remain a student. He was offered a job with the CBA in Sydney, this time in the economic adviser's department of the central bank (to become the Reserve Bank). Here he had his first exposure to solving practical statistical problems and spent his spare time reading mathematics.

Hannan's real move into the field of statistics came about rather fortuitously in 1953, when the governor of the bank, HC Coombs, suggested that a member of the economic adviser's department spend a year studying at the Australian National University (ANU), and Hannan was chosen. While studying in the Department of Economics, he happened to so impress Professor PAP Moran, the Head of the Department of Statistics, with his exceptional mathematical interest and talent, that Moran advised him to change his field of study, arranged two years leave without pay from the bank, and appointed him as a research fellow, thus enabling him to work towards his PhD which was awarded in 1956 for a thesis on The Theory and Application of Stochastic Processes.

In 1959, Hannan was appointed Professor of Statistics at the Canberra University College, later the ANU School of General Studies, founding the Statistics Department and heading it until 1970 when he chose to leave the task of running a large department that now encompassed econometrics, statistics and computer science, to concentrate on research work as the second Professor in the Department of Statistics at the ANU Institute of Advanced Studies. He succeeded Moran as Head of the Department upon the latter's retirement in 1982, holding the post until Professor Chris Heyde's appointment in 1985. Hannan retired in 1986 and, as Emeritus Professor, continued his research work at the ANU, collaborating with colleagues and past students, up till the day of his death.

Hannan's great strength in statistics derived from his ability to absorb new ideas, his firm grasp of the detail of complex mathematical thinking, and his ability to apply relevant aspects of it to his chosen field of time series analysis. His early research on time series analysis centred on aspects of autocorrelation, and the testing of autocorrelation in series. His book Time Series Analysis (1960), a short monograph on time and frequency domains, was immediately popular and translated into Russian and Japanese. His second book,
Group Representations and Applied Probability (1965), explored the connection between Fourier analysis and group representation, and exemplified his grasp of mathematical theory, and ability to apply it to statistical problems. During the 1960s he contributed significantly to developing theory in the field of multivariate time series analysis, leading to his third book, Multiple Time Series (1970), which covered much of his research of the previous decade on discrete and continuous time series. This book was also later translated into Russian. A major contribution to research in the early 1970s was his development of the theory of time series with martingale error structures. His fourth book, published in 1988, The Statistical Theory of Linear Systems with Deistler, brought together much of his work on the theory of linear time series models.

Hannan contributed to the statistical and econometric communities in a number of ways. In his research he placed special value on collaboration, and, as well as regularly being invited as a visiting scholar to a number of prestigious universities and institutions, he himself attracted a stream of talented visiting academics and postgraduate students to the ANU. Many of the latter are now themselves pursuing further developments in statistics and econometrics in Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the USA. His contribution also extended to the wide range of editorial and refereeing work he undertook for a number of journals. He served on the editorial boards of the International Economic Review, the Annals of Statistics, Econometrica, the Journal of Forecasting, the Journal of Time Series Analysis, the Journal of Multivariate Analysis, Advances in Applied Probability, and the Journal of Applied Probability. He has also furthered the development of statistics in Australia through his active involvement in the Statistical Society of Australia, including a period as President of the Central Council in 1981-82.

For those working with him or studying under him, Hannan's enthusiasm and drive were obvious. When coupled with the speed of his thinking and speaking, and the high standards he set, he could be somewhat daunting at first. But that enthusiasm and drive, together with his good humour and lack of pretension, were responsible for the tremendous output of high quality he managed to achieve in his life, while still including time for a close family life, with his wife and four
children, as well as for his numerous friends and for a variety of other interests, particularly in sports and in literature.

Hannan was widely recognised for his contribution both to statistics and econometrics. He was elected a Fellow of the Econometric Society (1967), the Australian Academy of Science (1970), and the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (1980). He was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society and elected to membership of the International Statistical Institute (1967). In 1979, the Australian Academy of Sciences awarded him the Lyle medal for research in Mathematics and Physics, while in 1986, the Statistical Society of Australia recognised his contribution with the award of the Pitman Medal. In 1986 he was also honoured, on his 65th birthday, with a Festschrift entitled 'Essays in Time Series and Applied Processes', edited by J Gani and MB Priestley, and published as Special Volume 23A (1986) of the *Journal of Applied Probability*.

Susan Linacre

*Interested readers are referred to the more detailed obituary by J Gani, Australian National University, which is expected to appear in 1994 in 'Historical Records of Australian Science', Australian Academy of Science, Canberra. Professor Gani kindly made this article available to me prior to publication and I have drawn heavily on it.*

---

**Eugene Kamenka, 1928-1994**

With the death on 19 January 1994 of Eugene Kamenka, Professor of the History of Ideas in the Research School of Social Sciences, the Australian National University lost one of its earliest graduate students, the Academy a prominent advocate of its work, and Australia its most productive and widely known critic and historian of nineteenth and
twentieth century social thought. Kamenka's academic writings, lectures, and conference participation made his name familiar to colleagues and students throughout this country, Europe, the Americas, and Asia. Never more persuasive than when representing, both at home and abroad, what the History of Ideas Unit stood for, he was the originator in Australia of the systematic historical study of general social concepts and theories.

Born in Cologne in 1928, Eugene Kamenka was the son of educated Russian Jews who moved to Germany in the chaotic aftermath of the Russian Revolution. The family arrived in Sydney when Eugene was aged nine and spoke only German and Russian. When he graduated from Sydney Technical High School he came first in English in the New South Wales leaving examination and entered the University of Sydney as a medical student. He soon transferred to the Department of Philosophy then led by John Anderson, and later became a prominent member of that group of Andersonians who advocated freedom of thought, personal intellectual enterprise, and the recognition of the unavoidable conflicts between the interests and values of different social groups - conflicts that required public and critical discussion rather than the comfort of evasion and avoidance. The Andersonian emphasis on tracing ideological policies and social attitudes to their philosophical foundations was an essential feature of Kamenka's thought, and gave it a solid and systematic character that is displayed everywhere in his work, a character that is especially valuable in the many radio talks and invited addresses that he gave to non-academic audiences.

After graduation, Kamenka went to Israel as a Zionist sympathiser, and in 1951 became foreign editor of the Jerusalem Post. Returning to Australia in 1952, he became a journalist on the Sydney Morning Herald and also, for a time, an editor of Wheels magazine. Dissatisfied with the limitations of journalism, in 1955 he began a post-graduate degree in the philosophy department of the recently created Institute of Advanced Studies, Canberra. He interrupted his course in order to lecture in philosophy for two years at the University of Malaya in Singapore, and then with his future wife, Alice Tay, a Singapore barrister, returned to Canberra to complete his PhD in philosophy.

For six years he worked in the Philosophy Department, but finding his chief interests were increasingly historical, he became head of a
separate History of Ideas Unit in 1969 and for the next 25 years worked with unceasing energy to establish it as a centre for the study of major social, legal, and political ideas of the past two centuries. He did this by using the facilities of the Unit to bring to it a large and constant stream of the ablest foreign and Australian visitors to attend conferences, give seminars and public lectures; and in addition he attracted to the Unit a considerable number of talented graduate students. In turn, he made both the work of the Unit and the name of the ANU known by his own publications, by his lectures at overseas universities, and by his numerous periods as visiting professor or fellow at such centres as Columbia University, Trinity College, Oxford, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and Moscow State University. He also attended a great many conferences in Europe, North America, and Asia. Most importantly, he was such a ready, worthwhile, and intelligent contributor that participants became eager to visit Australia and participate in the life of the Unit.

Kamenka lived several lives simultaneously. During his forty years in the Institute he published hundreds of papers on Marxism, Soviet and German philosophy, revolutionary movements such as the French, Russian, and Chinese revolutions, human rights, and legal theory. He published four books - *The Ethical Foundations of Marxism* (1962) which established his reputation as a scholarly but critical student of Marxism, *Marxism and Ethics* (1969), *The Philosophy of Ludwig Feurbach* (1970), and *Bureaucracy* (1989) - and edited many more, to which he also contributed, on social and legal topics: for example, feudalism, nationalism, legal ideals, community, and justice. His one volume selection of Marx's works is a model of its kind. He produced countless book reviews and articles for the chief Australian newspapers, gave talks at high schools in Canberra, Sydney, and Melbourne, held senior office in various professional organisations, and although not religious, aided Jewish causes everywhere for reasons of cultural affiliation, appealing especially for policies of moderation between Jews and Arabs in Israel.

In later years he believed that with the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and the emancipation of Eastern Europe, Marxism was no longer either a major social force or a movement of continuing intellectual interest. His attention turned to the social and legal problems increasingly prominent in China and South-East Asia. On
these problems, as with his previous work on Marxism, he worked closely with his wife, Alice Tay, Challis Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Sydney. Together they lectured extensively in China on Western legal theory and practice, and they collaborated in writing many papers on social and legal issues in South-East Asia. This was a field to whose intellectual importance they had long called attention, one that they had fostered, from the earliest years of the Unit, by a network of conferences, seminars, exchange of visitors, and personal correspondence. However, they never allowed themselves to confuse scholarly examination of the intellectual achievements of Eastern societies with sympathy for the ideological claims and political practices of their current regimes.

In character, Kamenka always commanded attention by his easy mastery of social exchange, by the rapidity with which he grasped the nature of the most various occasions, and by the amiability that he brought to relationships with other people. When provoked by wilful foolishness, insincerity, and callousness he could be severe, but even the objects of his anger did not claim that they had been unjustly treated. He was noted for his generosity and thoughtfulness, and was constantly turned to by a wide variety of acquaintances for advice and help. In ability, he was remarkable for his capacious and accurate memory, but especially for the ease with which he was able, at a moment's notice, to develop a highly organised and consistent account of any topic that lay within his field of interest, and to do so with a fertility of ideas and skill of expression that were strikingly uncommon. His Canberra home, for several decades a centre of the most unstinting hospitality, was known for lively and thoughtful discussion among an endless variety of visitors and friends. It was there that Eugene Kamenka, courteous and keen-witted as always, chose to carry on working with his wife, despite severe physical handicaps, until a few days before his death of bone cancer at the age of 65.

Robert Brown
Thomas Bruce Millar AO, 1925-1994

The Academy records with great regret the death in London on 4 June 1994 of one of its Fellows, Professor Thomas Bruce Millar AO.

Tom Millar, as he was widely known, was a scholarly analyst of the issues of peace and war, especially as they affected Australia. He also did much research in the affairs of the Commonwealth and the UN, and on the historical connections between Britain and Australia. But he was not merely a man for the ivory tower: as a practical organiser in the field of scholarly institutions he had few equals. He was the founder of one such institution, the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University, and the main preserver of another, which is now called the Sir Robert Menzies Centre for Australian Studies in the University of London. He also served as Director of the Australian Institute of International Affairs from 1969 to 1976, helped found Radford College, spent periods as Academic-in-Residence at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, chaired a committee of enquiry into Australian Army Reserves, and was on the Councils of the International Institute of Strategic Studies and the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

His main scholarly memorial, however, will probably be the SDSC (Strategic and Defence Studies Centre) at ANU. In the mid-1960s, when resentments in Australia and the United States against involvement in the war in Vietnam were rising to their peak, Tom became convinced of the necessity of more organised and dispassionate study and research into strategic issues in Australia. It was an unfashionable and indeed an unpopular conviction at the time, especially among students and academics, who tended to equate an interest in military matters with insensate militarism. But Tom rather enjoyed swimming against the tide, and with his characteristic mix of dogged resolution, organising skill and intellectual resource he got the SDSC into being, and served as its first head for four years. It is not only the most eminent institute in its field in Australia but probably the most notable and influential in the Asia-Pacific region, and highly respected in the ‘world league’ of such institutes.

Tom was undoubtedly helped in securing acceptance and assistance for the new institute among the Establishment by the fact that he was a graduate of the Royal Military College at Duntroon, and had served for
eight years in the Australian Army, including stints with the occupation force in Japan, and in military intelligence. He rose to the rank of Major before returning to academic life, first for an MA in history at the University of Melbourne, and then for a PhD in the University of London. His doctoral thesis, completed in 1960, was on the Commonwealth and the United Nations. I first knew him at this period, when we both frequented the seminars conducted at the London School of Economics by Martin Wight, a notable English scholar in the International Relations field, who remained a permanent influence on both our intellectual lives.

Tom returned to Canberra in 1962 and remained on the faculty of ANU until his retirement, acting as head of the Department of International Relations on several occasions. However, in 1985 he took leave to serve as head of the Australian Studies Centre in London, at a time of rather acute crisis in its financial affairs. That Centre had been established in Malcolm Fraser's time as Prime Minister, and the Hawke government, with Bill Hayden as Foreign Minister, was not inclined to continue its funding. So it was threatened with extinction by financial anaemia. Tom's intellectual resource and organising ability were the primary factors which saw it converted into the Sir Robert Menzies Centre for Australian Studies, privately funded by sources in Australia. So in effect its present valuable scholarly survival is a testimony to the work of two notable Australians. Tom remained its head, and a Professor in the University of London until his retirement. After that point he still remained active in scholarly circles as a Visiting Fellow first at LSE and later at King's College. He remarried in 1990, his first marriage having been dissolved in 1986. He is survived by his widow, Margaret, a son and two daughters. Until three weeks or so before his death he was still regularly at the University, though handicapped by a debilitating heart condition. He became a member of the Academy in 1982, and received the Order of Australia in 1983. He valued both distinctions highly.

Tom wrote nine books, of which *Australia in Peace and War* (1978) was probably the most influential. It is a very comprehensive and authoritative study of its subject, still widely used as a university text book. But he once told me that he thought the most impact of his many writings was from a short piece on the Indian Ocean which he wrote for *The Canberra Times*. He was a good friend, a good colleague, and
a good scholar, who loved music and books and was endowed with unfashionably strong religious and moral convictions. He will be greatly missed, but has left impressive memorials behind him.

Coral Bell
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements of The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Incorporated are drawn up so as to give the results of the Academy for the year ended 30 June 1994.

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

J. Jupp
Executive Director

Stuart Harris
Honorary Treasurer

AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have audited the financial position as set out in the attached pages with Australian Auditing Standards. I have obtained all information and explanations which to the best of my belief were necessary for the purpose of my audit.

In my opinion the accompanying statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Incorporated according to the information at my disposal and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Academy at 30 June 1994.

Pauline Hore CPA
22 September 1994
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1992/93</th>
<th>CURRENT ASSETS</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>1993/94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49471</td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>12238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2785</td>
<td>Subscription Arrears</td>
<td>6874</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>Less Provision for doubtful debts</td>
<td>687</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2506</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4348</td>
<td>Accrued Interest</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229867</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>204069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286242</td>
<td>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td>225029</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41157</td>
<td>Office Equipment at cost</td>
<td>43733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39213</td>
<td>Less Accumulated Depreciation</td>
<td>41672</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>TOTAL FIXED ASSETS</td>
<td>2061</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288186</td>
<td>TOTAL ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td>227090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300702</td>
<td>Balance at Start of Year</td>
<td>263186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-37516</td>
<td>Surplus (Deficit) for the year</td>
<td>-36096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263186</td>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>227090</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The attached notes form part of these accounts
STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCES OF FUNDS</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funds from Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Government Grants</td>
<td>226497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members Subscriptions</td>
<td>48323</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>24791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>8980</td>
<td>308591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outflow of funds from operations</td>
<td>344687</td>
<td>-36096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>25798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>37233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Interest</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>64894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS</td>
<td>28798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Research Project</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>25000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>3681</td>
<td>3798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS</td>
<td>28798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note (a) Reconciliation of funds from Operations with Statement of Revenues and Expenses

| Funds from Operations | -33637 |
| Less Depreciation     | 2459   |
|                       | -36096 |

*The attached notes form part of these accounts*
## Statement of Revenues and Expenses

For the year ended 30 June 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$</th>
<th>1992/93</th>
<th>1993/94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPENSES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Audit and Accounting</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>617</td>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>Depreciation of Furniture and Fittings</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8231</td>
<td>Depreciation of Office Equipment</td>
<td>2459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2809</td>
<td>Doubtful Debts</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9045</td>
<td>Fax/Telephone</td>
<td>8191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>2121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Maintenance of Office Equipment</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4755</td>
<td>Postage/Petty Cash</td>
<td>5364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6286</td>
<td>Printing and Stationery</td>
<td>6237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14300</td>
<td>Publications/Printing</td>
<td>13798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23350</td>
<td>Rent &amp; Cleaning of Premises</td>
<td>23904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120150</td>
<td>Salaries and Long Service Leave</td>
<td>126528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6832</td>
<td>Superannuation</td>
<td>8586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4346</td>
<td>Sundry Expenses</td>
<td>2707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>200378</strong></td>
<td>TOTAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</td>
<td><strong>202882</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RESEARCH EXPENSES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3213</td>
<td>Academy Award Project</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25000</td>
<td>Academy Research Project</td>
<td>53000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37278</td>
<td>Workshops</td>
<td>5334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>65491</strong></td>
<td>TOTAL RESEARCH EXPENSES</td>
<td><strong>58397</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MEETING EXPENSES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29942</td>
<td>Committee Expenses</td>
<td>14727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5004</td>
<td>Meetings</td>
<td>22470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>34946</strong></td>
<td>TOTAL MEETING EXPENSES</td>
<td><strong>37197</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28036</td>
<td>Australia-China Exchange</td>
<td>28055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16824</td>
<td>International Relations</td>
<td>18156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>44860</strong></td>
<td>TOTAL INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES</td>
<td><strong>46211</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL EXPENSES</td>
<td><strong>344687</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-37516</td>
<td>Transferred to Accumulated Funds</td>
<td>-36096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The attached notes form part of these accounts.
## STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES
### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1992/93</th>
<th>1993/94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual General Meeting</td>
<td>2295</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Government Grants</td>
<td>221944</td>
<td>226497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution-Australia-China Exchange</td>
<td>19943</td>
<td>9408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>14834</td>
<td>8980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members Subscriptions</td>
<td>38297</td>
<td>48323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Sales</td>
<td>2269</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursements</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>8087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>8177</td>
<td>5500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL REVENUES</strong></td>
<td>308159</td>
<td>308591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1994

Note 1
Statement of Accounting Policies
The following is a summary of significant policies adopted by the Academy in preparation of the Accounts.
(a) The accounts have been prepared on the basis of historical costs and do not take into account changing money values or current valuations of non-current assets.
(b) Fixed Assets are included at cost. All fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful life using straight line depreciation.

Note 2
Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount Invested</th>
<th>Interest Accrued</th>
<th>Total Value Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citicorp</td>
<td>26153</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>26767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank</td>
<td>2863</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Management</td>
<td>96577</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>96768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPS Credit Union</td>
<td>25010</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>25322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIO Building Society</td>
<td>53466</td>
<td>1457</td>
<td>54923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$204,069</td>
<td>$2,485</td>
<td>$206,554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1994 Academy of the Social Sciences Financial Statements

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1994

Note 1
Statement of Accounting Policies
The following is a summary of significant policies adopted by the Academy in preparation of the Accounts.
(a) The accounts have been prepared on the basis of historical costs and do not take into account changing money values or current valuations of non-current assets.
(b) Fixed Assets are included at cost. All fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful life using straight line depreciation.

Note 2
Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount Invested</th>
<th>Interest Accrued</th>
<th>Total Value Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citicorp</td>
<td>26153</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>26767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank</td>
<td>2863</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Management</td>
<td>96577</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>96768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPS Credit Union</td>
<td>25010</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>25322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIO Building Society</td>
<td>53466</td>
<td>1457</td>
<td>54923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$204,069</td>
<td>$2,485</td>
<td>$206,554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESEARCH PROJECT ACCOUNT
Balance Sheet as at 30 June 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1992/93</th>
<th>1993/94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASSETS**

| 7843 | Cash Management Call Account | NIL |
| 55412 | Cash at Bank | 19229 |
| 63255 | TOTAL ASSETS | 19229 |

**ACCUMULATED FUNDS**

| 70317 | Brought forward from previous year | 63255 |
| -7062 | Transferred from Revenues and Expenses | -44026 |
| 63255 | Balance at end of year | 19229 |

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES**
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 1994**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1992/93</th>
<th>1993/94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVENUES**

| 25000 | Academy | 67500 |
| 100000 | DEET Grant | 40000 |
| 1113 | Interest | 1594 |
| 29836 | Other Grants | NIL |
| 489 | Refund | 113 |
| 156438 | TOTAL REVENUE | 109207 |

**EXPENSES**

| 111377 | Salaries | 138925 |
| 38645 | Workshop | 57 |
| NIL | Printing | 298 |
| 1343 | Stationery | 1185 |
| 4777 | Sundries | 1978 |
| NIL | Equipment | 860 |
| 51 | Bank fees | 139 |
| 6035 | Travel | 8340 |
| 1272 | Publications | 1451 |
| 163500 | TOTAL EXPENSES | 153233 |
| -7062 | SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR | -44026 |