Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia
THE ACADEMY

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

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

- to promote excellence in and encourage the advancement of the social sciences in Australia;
- to act as a coordinating group for the promotion of research and teaching in the social sciences;
- to foster excellence in research and to subsidise the publication of studies in the social sciences;
- to encourage and assist in the formation of other national associations or institutions for the promotion of the social sciences or any branch of them;
- to promote international scholarly cooperation and to act as an Australian national member of international organisations concerned with the social sciences;
- to act as consultant and adviser in regard to the social sciences; and
- to comment where appropriate on national needs and priorities in the area of the social sciences.

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PRESIDENTS

1943-1952  Kenneth Stewart Cunningham
1952-1953  Sir Douglas Copland
1953-1958  Sir Leslie Galfreid Melville
1958-1962  Sydney James Butlin
1962-1964  Wilfred David Borrie
1964-1966  William Matthew O'Neil
1966-1969  Percy Herbert Partridge
1969-1972  Richard Ivan Downing
1972-1975  Geoffrey 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
1993-1997  Paul Francis Bourke
1997-  Gwendoline Fay Gale
PRESIDENT’S REPORT

In this, my first Annual Report as President, I should like to endorse strongly the comments of my predecessor, Professor Paul Bourke, who in his 1997 report addressed the role of the Academy. At no time in the past, he said, has there been a more pressing need for independent and informed policy advice to government in the areas of research and education policy. While there are problems for Academies in pursuing this role, they cannot ignore the gap.

As academicians we share concern for the future of Australian society in this internationally unstable economic climate. Our position in the world is inevitably linked to Asia and our dependence upon commodities makes us increasingly vulnerable. If, at this time, our fellows cannot give considered advice, based upon the best information available, then we cannot expect responsible and informed planning from governments.

Partly as an attempt to develop channels of communication, whereby we might advise government, the four learned academies have joined together to form the National Academies Forum (NAF). Through this medium we have started to give parliamentary briefings in Parliament House, Canberra.

This Academy has not been better placed to give advice. It has fellows whose expertise cover a wide range of socio-economic issues pertinent to Australia today. The review of the social sciences, carried out under the auspices of the Australian Research Council, has just been released. This very valuable publication gives us a large amount of scholar material on which to base our advice.

The report is extensive and coherent. Although in two volumes and taking over 600 pages it deals with only major issues and areas, so extensive is the field of social sciences. The review shows that our Academy covers a broad range of disciplines and as such forms a major part of modern universities. The social sciences account for 45 per cent of students and 30 per cent of staff in Australian universities. Our position is pivotal and, given the imbalance of staff to students, it is clear that social scientists work hard at teaching, as well as research.

Then why, the review asks, are social scientists not more visible? Is it because we cover such a wide range of disciplines that we are so little
understood? But science also covers a wide range of disciplines and yet it is more visible and better understood. If someone is described as a scientist, people in general relate to that title. A scientist is understood as a scientist in spite of the vast differences in fields and no matter to which discipline the particular individual belongs. Not so of social scientists. Most of us do not call ourselves social scientists because, unlike scientists, we are not understood if we do so.

Yet social science deserves to be better understood. It covers such a range of our society and is of immense value. As the ARC review demonstrates, social science penetrates almost every aspect of our society – law, health, tourism, transportation, the environment, growth of cities, child rearing and education, to name only some. ‘Social scientists have shown themselves quick to engage with new problems and to enter new fields of research. As social problems and challenges arise, social scientists – if they have not anticipated them already – will be quick to confront them’.

The review overall provides a powerful endorsement of the value, indeed utility, of social science research and of its productivity of social science researchers. It also gives a strong indicator to students of the value of studying in the social sciences.

The diversity and value of our disciplines is evident in the essays and discussions that form part of the report. There are 20 essays giving incisive overviews of the core disciplines in the Academy. I can see these being read and used as source documents by students for many years to come. These illustrate the extensive range of the social sciences on the one hand and the relevance to every part of our society on the other. These essays are followed by nine papers on key themes in social science research at the present time. They deal with topics such as urban studies, values and attitudes, gender, inequality and health and illness.

The review is entitled Challenges for the Social Sciences and Australia. This is appropriate. It raises serious questions which we must address. Does society make sufficient use of our research? Do social scientists pass on the benefits of their research as much as they should? It challenges us to communicate better between our various disciplines. In spite of the fact that this Academy is now 55 years old, we have not yet achieved this goal as fully as we need to do. The
review also challenges us to communicate better with private enterprise, the government and researchers in other fields.

We are challenged by the need to take full cognisance of the newer disciplinary paradigms and to foster an open, critical and pluralistic approach to transdisciplinary research. These newer and interdisciplinary fields are, as Professor Paul Bourke demonstrated in the 1996 Cunningham Lecture, under-represented in the Academy Fellowship.

Very pertinent to our future, the review asks why there has been a funding shift in the balance of research expenditure away from the social sciences and humanities to the sciences and technologies.

The review has 32 recommendations. Most of these are directed at us as social science practitioners. The challenge to the Academy is thus considerable. These two volumes will be a major resource for students and researchers well into the future.

The report is a challenge to this Academy in a way we have not been confronted since the Academy was first established. I hope we will be able to rise to the challenge and deal with the many issues placed before us.

Fay Gale

GENERAL REPORT

The Academy has had a busy year with notable achievements including the completion of the ARC Discipline Research Strategy Report *Challenges for the Social Sciences and Australia*, the continued strengthening of the workshop program and ongoing research activity. The year also saw Professor Fay Gale take up the position of President to which she had been elected at the 1997 Annual General Meeting, and the introduction of important changes in the Secretariat’s staffing structure.

Research Activity. The Academy devoted its 1997 Symposium to issues surrounding material well-being. The accompanying Cunningham Lecture, by Professor Keith Hancock, was entitled ‘Needs as a Factor in Wage Determination’. The Lecture and the proceedings of the symposium were published in the Academy’s *Occasional Paper 1/1998*, ‘Wealth Work and Well-Being’. This year’s symposium and lecture will focus on the vital importance of reconciliation in contemporary Australian and political life.

An ongoing program of workshops, examining issues and problems that confront Australian society and seeking to identify areas of likely concerns in the future, remains at the centre of the Academy’s research activities (see pp 28-30). To this program, in 1999, the Academy will couple a series of one-day smaller roundtables. These smaller groups will meet, usually, in each capital city to discuss a single issue. A common convenor will attend all roundtables and draw together a representative view of those participating.

A strategic review of social science research, conducted by the Academy for the Australian Research Council, has foreshadowed a continuing high demand for social science research given the accelerating pace of social change. The report recommends, however, that more should be done to improve the visibility and provide better linkages between social science researchers and industry and government. The launch of the two-volume report in Canberra on 22 July attracted a large audience. Members of the Academy’s Executive are considering the report’s 32 recommendations.

In January the Academy and the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs signed an agreement
appointing the Academy as managing institution for the ‘Joborr Custom-Law Project’. Academy Fellow, Dr Les Hiatt, has been appointed Leader of the project that is reviewing the laws, customs and arts of the Gidjingarli people of northern Arnhem Land.

The Academy’s current major research project ‘Creating Unequal Futures?’ – re-titled from ‘Poverty in Australia’ – continues under the direction of Professor Ruth Fincher. A project workshop was held in June and as a result particular emphasis is now to be given to assessing policy outcomes/futures anticipated by governments, in the changes they are making. Publication of the project’s report is expected mid 1999.

Co-operative linkages. Having been instrumental in the establishment of the National Academies Forum (NAF) and providing its first President and Secretariat, the Academy transferred its management responsibility to the Australian Academy of the Humanities at the commencement of the year. The Academy of the Social Sciences has, however, continued to play a major role within NAF in contributing to public debate on a range of issues. These include such matters as national goals and policies, Australia’s research activities across all fields, education and post-graduate training and the challenges of innovation. A highlight of the year was NAF sponsorship, with the National Library of Australia, of the conference ‘Malthus and His Legacy: 200 years of the Population Debate’ in September. The Conference was well attended and owed much of its success to the planning by the Academy’s Vice-President, Ian Castles.

The Academy’s Secretariat has been active in establishing networks with a variety of institutions to further the promotion of the social sciences and the Academy. Included in our negotiations have been meetings with the National Museum of Australia, Asian Specialist Information Associates in Australia, State Library of New South Wales and TMP Worldwide. We have also been looking at improving links with business and professional organisations representing the social sciences. As part of our wide-ranging brief to communicate to a wider constituency we have re-vamped our Newsletter. Links have also been established with a number of key commercial publishers to ensure that our constituents in the social sciences are kept abreast of relevant mainstream issues. The Academy has also been a major
participant in the activities of the National Scholarly Communications Forum.

During the year, a closer working relationship was developed with the Australian Research Council. Identification and nomination of suitable candidates to fill Council vacancies, input and comment on the Review of ARC Organisational Structure, attendance of key Council members at Academy Executive Committee meetings and the completion of the ARC’s Discipline Research Strategy Report by the Academy are examples of satisfying and worthwhile interactions.

**International links.** The international program continues to underpin the Academy’s international scholarly co-operation.

Within the program there are multilateral and bilateral components. The Academy has a number of bilateral agreements with countries it considers are within the Asia–Pacific Rim, the European Community and the states of the former Communist/Soviet bloc. The multilateral component consists of membership of the Pacific Science Association and the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (see pp 31-34).

This year was a watershed for the program with concern expressed that it lacked adequate financial resources, that the suitability of some of the Academy’s bilateral partners needed review and that there was an apparent lack of understanding amongst Fellows of the advantages of the program. The possibilities of reciprocal funding arrangements and post doctorial program activities are now being considered together with some rationalisation of bilateral exchange partners.

**Public affairs and policy advising.** The Academy is faced with increasing demands to enhance its profile and communicate its messages to a broader constituency. To achieve this objective the Academy established a Public Affairs Committee to supplement and support the activities of a number of theme-based Committees. A planning workshop, attended by all Secretariat staff and Professor Bob Holton, Chair, Public Affairs Committee, met in May to develop a communications strategy which would set the foundation for changes and repositioning of the Academy’s corporate identity, the *Newsletter* and its activities.
Results have been apparent with the introduction of a corporate logo, the high profile achieved by the social sciences and the Academy at the launch in July of its research project *Challenges for the Social Sciences and Australia* and the release of our re-titled Newsletter, *Dialogue* in October. The publication of the accompanying volume of this year’s *Annual Report, Directory of Fellows*, is a vital component in the Academy’s strategy to enhance the visibility of the social sciences in Australia.

The Academy recognises that it, and its Fellows, has an important role in providing policy advice at the government level. As an example the recently established Foreign Affairs Council, set up by the Foreign Minister, includes Academy Fellows Professors Ross Garnaut, Stuart Harris, Anthony Milner, Eric Jones and Paul Kelly.

In April the President, Professor Fay Gale and Vice-President, Ian Castles met with the Minister for Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs. The meeting was in response to a request from Dr Kemp for views from the Academy in leading debate in important areas of need in the social sciences and providing government with options for future directions.

The Academy provided responses to the West report *Learning for Life* and the Penington Review of ARC Organisational Structure. It also had policy inputs to the National Round Table on Access to Overseas Monographs through Australian Libraries sponsored by the National Library of Australia. The Roundtable was organised in the recognition that access to overseas published monographs through Australian libraries is integral to study and research in Australia.

**Management Structure and Secretariat function.** In its submission to the 1995 Review of the Learned Academies the Academy foreshadowed an intention to review its management structure and to introduce some diversification of portfolios. After careful consideration by the President and members of the Executive a new structure was introduced in January. The new management structure of Vice-President, Executive Director and Research Director has been introduced to strengthen Academy inputs in policy development and strategic planning. The appointment of Dr John Robertson as Research Director was important, and his role is the co-ordination of the Academy’s research functions and policy formulation. The changes
will facilitate provision of advice on a range of social science issues and the co-ordination of Academy committee work.

In July a major review of the Academy's nomination procedures for the election of Fellows was undertaken. The review focused on procedures for the identification of prospective candidates and procedures for nomination. The review has responded, in part, to the recommendations of the 1995 Review of the Learned Academies which advocated the need for a more transparent form of election process and to ensure that excellence is seen to be rewarded irrespective of age, sex, geographical location or university of employment. The sub-committee undertaking the review placed emphasis on the need for independent assessment of candidates and procedures for the identification of prospective candidates.

Considerable resources were directed this year to upgrading the Academy's database and the publication of the inaugural Directory of Fellows. The contribution of Elizabeth Lovell in the publication of this important document is particularly noted. The Newsletter, now retitled and upgraded as Dialogue continues to improve and expand under the editorship of Dr Peg Job. With a circulation of 1600, Dialogue has established itself as an influential journal of opinion and comment. The continuing success of the workshop program as the Academy's major research activity owes much to the dedication and management skills of Sue Rider who also has responsibilities as the contact officer for the international relations program. Although the departure of Wendy Pascoe was a serious blow to the Secretariat – she moved to Lake Macquarie to support her husband's career – the Academy has been fortunate in appointing Pam Shepherd, formerly of Airservices Australia, as Executive Assistant in the Secretariat.

As part of its policy of best practice, and to meet the demands of expanding its co-operative linkages, members of the Secretariat met during the year with staff from the other three learned Academies. Its meeting, extending over two days, focused on comparing Secretariat practices and areas of possible mutual interest.

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

Barry Clissold
The theme of the symposium and the Cunningham Lecture was *Wealth, Work and Well-Being*. The choice of speakers and topics gave an opportunity for economists to illustrate the contributions which their discipline could make to the understanding of the theme. There was, of course, no implication that other insights are of less importance.

The principal contributors and their topics were as follows:

- **Glenn Withers**: Underlying Issues in the Distribution of Income, Wealth and Well-Being
- **Ian Castles**: Measuring Wealth and Welfare: Why the HDI and the GPI Fail
- **Peter Saunders**: The Re-Emergence of Poverty as a Research and Policy Issue
- **Patricia Apps**: Income Distribution, Redistribution and Incentives
- **Michael Keating**: The Role of Government in Work and Welfare
- **Keith Hancock** (Cunningham Lecturer): The Needs of the Low Paid

The papers (revised to varying degrees) have been published by the Academy as *Occasional Paper Series 1/98*. At the symposium, valuable commentaries were given by Robert Goodin, Stuart Macintyre, Sue Richardson, David Johnson and Peter Karmel.

Although there were some intersections between the papers, they were largely discrete.

The underlying issue, Glenn Withers said, was ‘the pursuit of the just society’. Major aspects of social justice were currently outside the ken of economists; and ‘economics needs to be receptive to outside ideas so that bolder and more creative treatment of distribution by economists is possible’. The discipline had failed to provide a coherent account of the linkages between factor distribution, group distribution, personal distribution and household distribution. Given that the
purpose served by better analysis was more effective policy, Withers offered numerous suggestions about the way forward.

Ian Castles was concerned with the measurement of economic performance, given the objective of making comparisons, over time and space, of levels of well-being. There are vociferous critics of familiar measures of performance, notably the Gross National Product. Castles, while acknowledging limitations of the GNP and related statistics, refers to studies which show that there is a high correlation between GNP and other indicators of well-being, such as mortality, education and even civil and political rights. He comments critically on allegedly superior measures of welfare, such as the Human Development Indicator and the Genuine Progress Indicator.

Peter Saunders’ paper was a comprehensive survey of poverty research in Australia, with some references to foreign scholarship. The central issues are those of meaning and measurement. Does a delineation between those who are and those who are not in poverty have more than pejorative significance? If so, what are the criteria for the delineation? How do we identify the extent and depth of poverty? Are the available data suitable for the measurement of poverty? Saunders gives brief descriptions of the budget standards project of the Social Policy Research Centre (of which he is Director) and of the Academy’s project Poverty in Australia (supported by the ARC, now reformulated as ‘Creating Unequal Futures?’). He describes the area of poverty research as ‘vibrant’, but sees ‘little evidence that the new forms of poverty research are impacting upon the thinking of those responsible for devising policies to combat the new forms of poverty and disadvantage’.

The equity and efficiency effects of tax and benefit policies are discussed in depth by Patricia Apps. Her analysis focuses on reforms that reduce the progressivity of personal income taxation and involve a shift to a more targeted welfare system. Apps argues that these reforms are inequitable and inefficient. Her analysis of efficiency effects draws on theoretical and empirical research on labour supply and saving behaviour which takes account of the household’s allocation of time to domestic work as a substitute for market work. She argues that the neglect of domestic work in identifying taxable capacity and determining eligibility for benefits leads to both inequity and inefficiency – inequity, because the true income of the household is
misstated, and inefficiency, because higher taxes for second earners significantly deter employment. A practical implication of this view is opposition to the proposal for income-splitting for tax purposes. Apps gives various examples of inappropriate policy due to ‘rationalisations concerning efficiency which, while purportedly drawn from economics, can be shown to be internally inconsistent and to generate results that conflict with the major findings of the most important developments in economics’.

Michael Keating sees the high level of unemployment, especially the long-term component of it, as the outstanding feature of the Australian labour market. A further important feature is the rising inequality of wages and salaries, which leads to concerns about the ‘working poor’. Keating argues that the greater inequality apparent in statistics of earnings has been more than offset since the 1980s by various forms of social welfare provisions. These are efficiently targeted in the sense that the beneficiaries are to a high degree people genuinely in need; but there is a danger that such targeting gives rise to marginal ‘tax’ rates that deter the recipients from seeking work. Keating considers whether allowing greater inequality of wages, compensated by an extension of the social welfare safety net, would contribute materially to the reduction of unemployment. To have a large effect on unemployment (particularly long-term unemployment), the wages of low paid workers might have to fall so low as to create serious anomalies in social welfare. Nevertheless there is virtue in ‘an efficient and flexible’ labour market. The continuing trend toward greater inequality of wages and salaries may increase the burden on the social welfare system, but the cost should be manageable. Preserving equity through targeted assistance ‘would be a more efficient and even equitable way of preserving equity than tinkering with the wages system’.

My judgment is that the contributors to the symposium shed light on both the relevance and the limitations of economics in the discussion of wealth, work and well-being.

The Workplace Relations Act 1996 requires the Australian Industrial Relations Commission, when adjusting ‘safety net’ wages and conditions, to have regard to ‘the needs of the low paid’; and in the so-called ‘living wage’ case of 1996-97 the plight of low paid workers was argued as a ground for increases in award wages. These facts are
the background to my Cunningham Lecture. I review the difficulties with which wage-fixing authorities, since early in the 20th century, have tried to accommodate considerations of needs. I also discuss some of the arguments about the relevance of needs which were adduced in the living wage case. My conclusion is that the duty to have regard to the needs of the low paid should be construed broadly as a reason for seeking a more compressed wage structure rather than a justification for establishing specific benchmarks of needs.

In the Cunningham Lecture I mention HB Higgins' reliance on 'Walt Whitman's divine average' and asked whether any one could supply the reference to Whitman. Martin Shanahan, of the University of South Australia, rose to the challenge. Although Shanahan did not find the specific words 'divine average', the 'divinity' of the 'average' person is the theme of the extracts from Whitman's poetry which he cites. The extracts do, I think, justify Higgins' allusion and, incidentally, clarify his meaning. (More information on request.)

Keith Hancock

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;
- nominations be submitted by two Fellows of the Academy;
- the choice of the recipient be made by the Award Committee;
- Fellows of the Academy are ineligible; and
• 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
1994 Debbie Terry
1995 Kay J Anderson
1996 Tony Aspromourgos
1997 Jeff Borland

The recipient of the Academy Medal for 1998 is **Professor Chandran Kukathas**, Associate Professor in Politics, University College, University of New South Wales, Australian Defence Force Academy. Professor Kukathas received first class honours in his initial degree at the Australian National University, subsequently completing his Master of Arts (Politics) from the University of New South Wales and Doctor of Philosophy (Politics) at Oxford University.

In the dozen years since completing his Oxford DPhil, Professor Kukathas has authored or co-authored four books. Among them is his seminal text *Hayek and Modern Liberalism* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989) which won the 1991 Crisp Medal for Political Science of the Australian Political Studies Association. He has also established himself, not just in Australia but internationally, as a leading theorist of multiculturalism.

In addition to his distinguished contributions to political theory worldwide, Professor Kukathas has also made important contributions to the theory and practice of Australian democracy. This work has taken various forms and in doing so he has enriched the public discourse in ways in which only a first-rate scholar can.
Academy Projects

Challenges for the Social Sciences and Australia

On 22 July 1998, the Academy and the Australian Research Council, officially launched the Review of Research in the Social Sciences, entitled Challenges for the Social Sciences and Australia. As mentioned in the President’s report, the review not only contains a blueprint of the state of the social sciences, but also sets out a series of recommendations to influence a wide-ranging agenda for the future.

In launching the report, before a large audience of academics, fellows and government officials, Professor Gale emphasised the need for universities and funding agencies to ‘nurture and expand Australia’s strength in basic research in the social sciences’.

The review contains a number of key messages, including:

- The accelerating pace of social change suggests that social sciences research will continue to be in high demand with social scientists pursuing research over the next 15 years on contemporary issues.
- More should be done to improve the visibility and provide better linkages between social science researchers and potential beneficiaries in industry and government.
- Australian economic research continues to provide valuable input for government policy, particularly in labour market and education initiatives eg HECS and the superannuation guarantee levy.
- Australia provides research leadership in development economics, particularly with respect to South East Asia and the Pacific region.
- Social scientist researchers have provided expertise in a number of important sectors of the economy viz in the accounting profession and practice of management; as anthropologists providing expertise in problem resolution on environmental and health issues; and demographers who routinely look decades out at key issues likely to affect the future and welfare of many sections of the Australian population.

The Report contains 32 recommendations across all key areas of the social sciences including training, funding and research spending, and
The Academy and the Australian Research Council co-hosted the launch of *Challenges for the Social Science and Australia*. 
information infrastructure needs all necessary to position the Social Sciences in the 21st century. Some of the recommendations for action are as follows:

- That a joint review be established to inquire into the aims, outcomes and future of postgraduate training in the social sciences.
- That an examination be made of the reasons for the shift in the balance of research expenditure away from the social sciences and humanities with a view to correcting aspects of existing organisational arrangements which may be discriminating against these fields of research.
- That closer links be established between social science researchers, librarians and archivists.
- That a database of social science researchers and research activity throughout Australia be compiled and maintained.
- That ASSA work with the Australian Academy of the Humanities to improve the visibility of social science and humanities research issues within Government and the community.

The Academy and its Executive will be working closely with the ARC and interested parties to address the key recommendations raised in the Review, and is ensuring that copies of *Challenges for the Social Sciences and Australia* is distributed as widely as possible to its constituents.

**CREATING UNEQUAL FUTURES?**

Work is well advanced on our project ‘Creating Unequal Futures?’, as a result of Australian Research Council (ARC) Special Project Funding for the Learned Academies.

This project, co-managed by Ruth Fincher (University of Melbourne) and Peter Whiteford (Department of Social Security), aims to present studies of different aspects of Australian poverty to those traditionally considered in the wake of the influential 1970s Inquiry into Poverty, headed by Professor Ronald Henderson. (An edited book assessing the state of poverty in Australia now, compared to that presented by Henderson and his associates in the 1970s, has recently been published (Fincher, R & Nieuwenhuysen, J (eds) 1998 *Australian Poverty: Then and Now*, Melbourne: MUP) which takes this more familiar path.)
Instead, ‘Creating Unequal Futures?’ has been designed to look to the near future, asking what distributions of advantage and disadvantage may be envisaged for different locations and social groups in Australia, if present trends and processes continue.

To do this, the project is focused on a number of key issues:

- A comparison of Australian poverty and the processes contributing to it with selected circumstances internationally (asking if we are becoming more or less like some of our neighbours).
- Poverty as seen from the perspective of Australian children (citizens of our near future).
- An examination of present and future debates about the working poor, querying the consequences of economic policy and whether it should encourage the formation of such a group in Australian labour markets.
- A consideration of the question of the spatial concentration of the disadvantaged, asking what the emergence of ‘two Australias’ – one of wealthier inner urban areas and one of poorer outer and rural areas, actually means, and if it is significant that people, poor and rich, are increasingly concentrated spatially in particular places.

Furthermore, the study is adding to the processes usually included in explanations of the distribution of disadvantage, by including a study of increasingly influential discursive representations of poverty and need, especially as these are made in the visual and print media.

On Friday 12 June, the first of two workshops was conducted by Ruth Fincher and Peter Whiteford. Contributors attending the workshop, provided short papers covering the following areas of specialisation: ‘Discourses of Poverty – Representing Poverty and Need in the Media’ (Professor Peter Putnis); ‘Poverty and the Labour Market’ (John Buchanan and Ian Watson); ‘New Geographies of Disadvantage and Poverty’ (Professor Ruth Fincher and Dr Maryann Wulff); ‘Poverty from the Perspective of Children’ (Dr Peter Travers); ‘Situating Australia Internationally’ (Dr Peter Whiteford); and ‘Tackling Poverty Among Indigenous Australians’ (Professor Jon Altman and Boyd Hunter).

The workshop provided an excellent opportunity for the convenors and contributors to assess individual chapters and overall thematic
direction for the project. Initial discussions are taking place with an interested publisher, regarding possible publication of the project.

Much of the discussion, revolved around how a book resulting from the project would consider the active ‘creation’ of inequality in Australia, in terms of the processes in government and outside it, giving rise to patterns of inequality, and also how the book would take up the challenge and comment on the ‘futures’ we seem to be creating.

PEOPLE OF THE RIVERMOUTH – THE JOBORR PROJECT

On 8 January 1998 the Academy and the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs signed an agreement appointing the Academy as managing institution for the Joborr Custom-Law Project. The research project is being funded by the Australian Research Council over two years and is reviewing the laws, customs and arts of the Gidjingarli people of northern Arnhem Land.

The project has appointed Academy Fellow Dr Les Hiatt as team leader and Kim McKenzie, from the National Museum of Australia, as chief project investigator. The Academy is grateful that the National Museum of Australia has chosen to become a partner in the project and is providing significant support for a high-end project of this kind.

In the late 1950s, Dr Les Hiatt went to Maningrida, in Arnhem Land, to study social relationships of the Anbara, a small group of people whose traditional land lies where the Blyth River meets the Arafura Sea. It was on this visit that one of the Anbara dictated to him a series of vignettes illustrating the responsibilities flowing from relationships in various situations.

The texts are scenarios exemplifying the ritualisation of the Anbara life cycle, from conception to death, the characters are anonymous, and the speeches put into their mouths by Frank Gurumanamana in 1960 were produced for the benefit of the anthropologist, who recorded them in Burarra on pieces of paper.

In July the research team visited Maningrida, where they set out to record the latter in sound, by bringing them up on a monitor screen. Eventually all texts in the corpus will be available on screen accompanied by the spoken Burarra word and English translation.
The project is still in its early research stages. It is hoped that it could eventuate in a Joborr CD-Rom which will be of great interest not only to institutions such as the National Museum.

**AUSTRALIAN – ASIAN PERCEPTIONS**

The third volume of the Oxford University Press’ *Australia in Asia* Series was published during the year. *Episodes*, like the previous two volumes (published in 1996), is edited by Anthony Milner and Mary Quilty. The Oxford Series was a part of the research output from the Academy’s Australian–Asian Perceptions Project, initiated in 1991.

One of the earlier volumes, *Comparing Cultures*, was reprinted last year. Writing in *The Australian Review of Books*, Greg Sheridan described *Comparing Cultures* as ‘an almost flawless example of academic writing’ that ‘reads like a multi-million dollar study conducted by a vast research organisation’. In fact, as Sheridan goes on to explain, the Academy produced the work ‘on a veritable shoestring’. Sheridan describes the book as a ‘systematic and rigorous comparison, at every point, of Australia with its main Asian partners’. He adds: ‘here is exactly the cross-cultural literacy we are going to need to navigate our way through our environment’.

*Comparing Cultures* has also been reviewed (by Dean W Collinwood) in the most recent *Journal of Asian Studies*, the major journal on Asia in the USA. The focus is on the business-related chapters and it stresses that the book will ‘force Westerners to soberly examine their own modes of doing business and to ask why some Asian practices seem so unsettling’. *Comparing Cultures*, the review explains, ‘does not attempt to arrogate to itself the role of announcing the truth. But it does provide a pathway for discussion, for every topic, the book offers provocative, often counter-intuitive examples plucked from several cultures’. The reviewer suggests that ‘Westerners’ from other countries might wish to ‘replicate the process – gather scholars together from their own countries and ‘as the Australians have done, analyze what it means to be a player on the Asian stage’.

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WORKSHOP PROGRAM

The Workshop Program continues to attract proposals on issues of national concern in the social sciences. The Workshop Committee is interested in promoting a full range of workshops, with themes that express the disciplinary and interdisciplinary strengths of the Academy. At its July meeting, the Executive agreed to two changes to the Workshop Guidelines which will further promote the Academy as a body able to encourage intellectual exchange and provide the expertise from within its own Fellowship. These changes are: that a Fellow of the Academy be invited to open all funded workshops, emphasising the role of the Academy; and that publicity, acknowledging the sponsorship of the Academy as well as the topics and participants involved, be broadcast to university public affairs sections and local press.

PROGRAM 1997-1998. The program has sponsored five workshops, held in four cities.

The ESD Progress: Evaluating a policy experiment, convened by Dr Clive Hamilton, Public Policy Program, Australian National University and Professor David Throsby, Macquarie University. The workshop, held in Canberra on 28-29 October 1997, sought to review and analyse the Ecologically Sustainable Development process and its outcomes as an example of policy-making involving all levels of government and other stakeholders in an area of national importance.

Women in Australian Economics, convened by Professor Peter Groenewegen, Department of Economics, University of Sydney. The workshop, held in Sydney on 27-28 November 1997, provided two resolutions: i) recommend to the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia that a research project on the status of women in the social sciences in Australia on a comparative basis be undertaken; and ii) urge the Economic Society of Australia establish a committee on the status of women in the economic profession for the purpose of monitoring on an annual basis the status of women in academic teaching, departments of economics in Australia, the status of women in the completion of PhD degrees and other higher degrees in economics, and the status of women economists within relevant segments of the public and private sector.
Economics, Political Science and Public Policy – How should the Twain Meet? convened by Professor Glenn Withers, Public Policy Program, Australian National University and Dr Jenny Stewart, University of Canberra. The workshop, held in Canberra on 5 February 1998, addressed topics such as the means and modes of trans/multi/interdisciplinarity and their relationship to public policy, as well as the challenges of collaborative works between economists and political sciences.

Gender, Sexualities and Historical Change, convened by Professors Patricia Crawford, Department of History, University of Western Australia and Hilary Fraser, Department of English, University of Western Australia. The workshop, opened by the President of the Academy, Fay Gale, was held in Perth on 30 July-1 August 1998, and examined the history of sexual cultures and subjectivities over a long period of time, focusing chiefly on medieval and early modern periods.

Rethinking Social Work and the Human Services in Australia, convened by Professor Ian O'Connor, School of Social Work and Social Policy, University of Queensland. The workshop, held in Brisbane on 10-11 August 1998, included among its participants specialists from academia, public sector, welfare organisations and government. Fellows included Peter Saunders, John Western and John Quiggan. Papers addressed the past, present and the future of social work and human services in Australia, as well as the implications for education and employment of professionals in these areas.

Three further workshops have been approved for 1998-99:

1998 Federal Election, convened by Dr Marian Simms, Department of Political Science, Australian National University, will be held in Canberra following the October federal election. This workshop will consider the emphasis on regional and local studies to complement the national perspective, and bring together academic and political figures for intellectual interaction and comparison of perspectives.

Representation: Theory and Practice in Australian Politics, convened by Associate Professor Marian Sawyer, Political Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, will be held in Canberra in December 1998. This workshop will tease out the various challenges to the theory and practice of representation in
Australia and look at the case for change, both in the areas of parliamentary and extra-parliamentary forms of political representation.

*Social Security and Social Development in East and Southeast Asia*, convened by Professor Peter Saunders, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, will be held in Sydney in mid 1999. This workshop will, by including economists, sociologists, political scientists, gerontologists and experts in the design and analysis of social security systems, discuss social security in the broader context of social and economic development. International representation from the Asia-Pacific region will also be included.

Proposals for new workshops are warmly welcomed. The Secretariat provides advice at any stage in the development of a proposal and proposals may be forwarded to the Committee at any time. However it should be noted that resources are in reality quite limited, and proposals outside the Guidelines cannot be funded. Copies of *Guidelines for Workshops* are available to anyone wishing to suggest a workshop.

**Jill Roe, Chair, Workshop Committee**
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

The Academy's international program has been the subject of considerable discussion during the year and has developed accordingly. Priorities still include establishing relations in the Asia-Pacific region, the European Union and the former Soviet bloc. Professor Roy MacLeod created useful links with Scandinavian institutions during his mid-year visit, including with the Royal Danish and Royal Swedish Academies and the Academy of Finland. During the year representatives of the Royal Norwegian Academy of Sciences and Letters visited the Academy to discuss research funding in Australia. Existing links with Denmark were renewed and the Royal Swedish Academy gave in principle support to establishing a similar relationship. The Danish Academy expressed interest in creating a funded exchange through the Carlsberg Foundation.

At present the Academy has unfunded arrangements with other similar institutions as follows:

Austrian Academy of Sciences: a draft memorandum of understanding has been exchanged and further developments have been considered by the National Academies Forum.

Chilean Academy of Social Sciences: a memorandum of understanding was signed in 1995.

Czech Learned Society: has agreed to a general arrangement which has yet to be finalised.

Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters: a memorandum was signed in 1995 and the Academy has been visited by Dr Jupp and Professor MacLeod.

Academy of Finland: a memorandum was signed in 1991 and the Academy was visited by Professor MacLeod.

Maison des sciences de l'homme, France: a memorandum was signed in 1997.

Hungarian Academy of Sciences: a memorandum was signed in 1995.

Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI): draft memoranda were exchanged during 1998.

Korean Social Science Research Council: a memorandum was signed in 1997.
Lithuanian Academy of Sciences: a memorandum was signed in 1994.

Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts: a memorandum was signed in 1995.

Philippine Social Science Council: a memorandum was signed late in 1997.

Polish Academy of Sciences: a memorandum was signed in 1996.

Academia Sinica of the Republic of China, Taiwan: a memorandum was signed in 1994.

The three funded agreements continue to be utilised by scholars from both sides. They are: with the Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences (CASS) – $20,000 from this Academy (ASSA) and $20,000 from the Australian Academy of the Humanities (AHA); with the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences – $3000 from ASSA and $3000 from AHA; and with the National Council for the Social Sciences of Vietnam – $3000 from ASSA and $3000 from AHA.

The Australia-China exchange scheme was signed for another three years terminating in November 2000. Various improvements were agreed and further discussions with the Academy of the Humanities in 1998 should lead to a refinement of these changes, which were reported in the Academy Newsletter, 17,1. A group of senior Chinese scholars visited Australia on behalf of CASS in November and December 1997 to study taxation, fiscal reform and Commonwealth-State financial arrangements. Further visits from CASS were arranged for July, September and October 1998 to study social welfare systems, employment, labour market and trade union issues.

The Australia-Vietnam agreement was also renegotiated between the Australian Academies and the National Centre for the Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam on 1 April 1998. The Vietnamese delegation was headed by the Centre’s president, Professor Nguyen Duy Quy. Six Australian scholars were accepted under the Netherlands exchange. Reports from exchange scholars to China and the Netherlands have been published in the Academy Newsletters 2, 3 and 4/1998.

Regional distribution of Academy international agreements was: Asia-Pacific – two funded and five unfunded; European Union –
one funded and four unfunded; and Former Soviet Bloc – five unfunded.

It is particularly gratifying that agreements have finally been negotiated with academies in Indonesia and the Philippines after several years of trying to finalise these arrangements. A priority for the future should be to continue to negotiate for agreements with Japan, Germany, India and Russia and possibly with South Africa. These are all major players in international social sciences. The Executive agreed at its April 1998 meeting to give active consideration to a funded agreement with Japan. Academy Fellows visiting any of the above-mentioned countries are invited to seek further information on our relevant counterparts from the Academy secretariat. Anyone visiting a country of interest to us is invited to approach the relevant Academy with information about our activities which the secretariat will be only too willing to provide. Most of our agreements have resulted from initial informal contact, which is much more fruitful than correspondence.

The Academy maintains its affiliation to the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC). The biennial conference of AASSREC was held in Beijing and was attended by Barry Clissold on behalf of the Academy in October 1997. The opportunity was presented of discussing arrangements for the exchange program with representatives of the Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences. Consequent agreements with CASS and the Indonesian and Phillippine councils resulted. The next AASSREC conference will be in Seoul in October 1999. The AASSREC connection continues to be fruitful in terms of maintaining links with Asian academies and is virtually cost-free to the Academy when the UNESCO support for conference attendance is taken into account. The Academy, through the National Academies Forum, is also an affiliate of the Pacific Science Association which is holding its conference in Sydney in 1999.

In response to requests from the Executive Committee the following criteria were suggested in July for further negotiations: that the focus remain on the three regions outlined above; that other criteria also be applied (which are unlikely to apply to all cases at all times); that there should be a well established academy for social scientists or containing a section for social scientists; that free exchange of ideas
should be possible with us and within the society concerned; that a body of reputable social science work has been produced within the other society; that there are already links between Fellows of our Academy and the society concerned; that the work of corresponding societies should, in part, be conducted in English; that there are strong links with the other society based on the presence in Australia of appropriate ethnic groups; and that Australia has strong economic, diplomatic or political interests in the other society.

The Academy now has a good network of contacts within the three priority regions, as well as many informal connections in the English-speaking world. This helps to fulfil our obligation to our Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA) funders and our constitutional objectives which include ‘to promote scholarly co-operation and to act as an Australian national member of international organisations concerned with the social sciences’. This objective is difficult to achieve within our present funding arrangements, which are much less generous in this area than for the Academy of Science. The secretariat has made consistent approaches to DEETYA and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to remedy this shortfall but without significant improvement. While there are prospects for expanding a number of unfunded agreements, we cannot expect academies overseas to take any more of the financial burden than we are prepared to meet. Mutual exchanges undoubtedly benefit Australian social scientists but the cost and distances involved make our current programs much less effective than is desirable. Fellows should appreciate that without additional funding our program must remain limited.

James Jupp, Chair, International Relations Committee.
THE FELLOWSHIP

FELLOWS OF THE ACADEMY

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

Twenty-one new Fellows were elected in 1998. They were:

Margaret Allars, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney

Sally Andrews, School of Psychology, University of New South Wales

Neal Blewett, former Australian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom

Judith Brett, School of Sociology, Politics and Anthropology, La Trobe University

Lois Bryson, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Newcastle

Kenneth Clements, Department of Economics, University of Western Australia

Brian Gailigan, Director, Centre for Public Policy, University of Melbourne

Adam Graycar, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology

Frank Jackson, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University

Ian MacFarlane, Governor, Reserve Bank of Australia

Peter McDonald, Demography Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University

Graham Maddox, School of Social Science, University of New England
Charles Mulvey, Department of Organisational and Labour Studies, University of Western Australia

Richard Pomfret, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide

Doreen Rosenthal, Centre for the Study of Sexually Transmissible Diseases, School of Health Sciences, La Trobe University

Sheila Shaver, Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales

Michael Smithson, Division of Psychology, School of Life Sciences, Australian National University

Margaret Thornton, School of Law and Legal Studies, La Trobe University

Ken Trotman, School of Accounting, University of New South Wales

Charles Williams, Faculty of Law, Monash University

Michael Young, CSIRO Land and Water

At November 1998 there were 343 Fellows including newly elected, Honorary and overseas Fellows.
Fellows of The Academy 1998


ALLEN, Michael Richard. BA (Dublin), PhD (Australian National University). 1981. Panel A.

ANDERSON, Jonathan. BA, MEd (Queensland), PhD, DipCompSc (New England), FACE, FACS. 1995. Panel D.

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

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

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


AUSTIN-BROOS, Diane. BA, MA (Australian National University), MA, PhD (Chicago). 1990. Panel A.

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


BEILHARZ, Peter Michael. BA, Dip Ed (Rusden College), PhD (Monash). 1997. Panel A.

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

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


BOND, Nigel William. BSc (Hons), PhD (Nottingham, UK). 1995. Panel D.
BORRIE, Wilfred David. CBE, MA (New Zealand), HonDLitt (Tasmania), HonDSc Econ (Sydney), HonLLD (Australian National University). 1950. Panel A.


BOTTOMLEY, Gillian. BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Macquarie). 1994. Panel A.

BOURKE, Paul Francis. BA, DipEd (Melbourne), PhD (Wisconsin), HonDLitt (Flinders). 1977. Panel C.

BOXER, Alan Howard. BA (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford). 1975. Panel B.

BRADLEY, David. AB (Magna cum Laude) (Columbia), PhD (London). 1993. Panel A.

BRADSHAW, Johnson Lockyer. MA (Oxford), PhD (Sheffield), DSc (Monash), FBPSS. 1987. Panel D.

BRENNAN, H Geoffrey. BEc, PhD (Australian National University). 1985. Panel B.


BROOM, Dorothy Howard. BA (Carleton College), MA (U. Illinois), PhD (Australian National University). 1997. Panel A.

BROWN, Robert Richard. BA (New Mexico), PhD (London), FAHA. 1973. Panel C.

BROWN, Philip Ronald. BCom (New South Wales), MBA, PhD (Chicago). 1979. Panel B.

BRYAN, Harrison. AO, MA (Queensland), HonLLD (Monash, Queensland), HonDLitt (Sydney), FLAA. 1980. Panel C.

BYRNE, Donald Glenn. BA(Hons), PhD (Adelaide), FAPsS. 1995. Panel D.


CAMPBELL, Enid Mona. OBE, LLB, BEc (Tasmania), PhD (Duke), HonLLD (Tasmania). 1972. Panel C.

CAMPBELL, Keith Oliver. BScAgr (Sydney), MPA (Harvard), MA, PhD (Chicago), HonDEc (New England), HonDScAgr (Sydney), FAIAS. Emeritus Professor (Agricultural Economics). 1964. Panel B.

CAMPBELL, Tom D. BA (Oxon), MA, PhD (Glasgow), FRSE. 1994. Panel C.
CASS, Bettina. AO, BA (New South Wales), PhD (New South Wales). 1989. Panel A.


CASTLES, Stephen. MA (Sussex), DPhil (Sussex). 1997. Panel A.


CASTLES, Stephen. MA (Sussex), DPhil (Sussex). 1997. Panel C.

CHAMBERS, Raymond John. AO, BEc, DScEcon (Sydney), Hon DSc (Newcastle), Hon DSc (Wollongong), HonLLD (Deakin). 1964. Panel B.


CHAPMAN, Bruce. BEc (Australian National University), PhD (Yale). 1993. Panel B.


CLEGG, Stewart Roger. BSc (Hons) (Aston), PhD (Bradford). 1988. Panel A.

CLYNE, Michael George. AM, MA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). Dr.Phil.h.c. (Munich), FAHA. 1982. Panel A.

COLTHEART, Max. BA, MA, PhD (Sydney). 1988. Panel D.

CONNELL, Robert William. BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Sydney). 1996. Panel A.

CONNELL, William Fraser. OBE, MA, MEd (Melbourne), MA (Illinois), PhD, DLitt (London), Honorary Member AARE. Emeritus Professor (Education), The University of Sydney. Panel D.

CORDEN, Warner Max. MCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), MA (Oxford), HonDCom (Melbourne). FBA. 1977. Panel B.

CORNES, Richard Charles. BSc (Hons), MSc (Southampton), PhD (Australian National University). 1994. Panel B.

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

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


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

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


**DILLON**, John Louis. BScAgr (Sydney), PhD (Iowa), DScAgr(hc) (Kiel), DAgreC (hc) (Sydney), DEc (hc) (New England), FAIAS, FAAEA. 1975. Panel B.

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


**DRYZEK**, John Stanley. BA (Hons) (University of Lancaster), M Sc (University of Strathclyde), PhD (University of Maryland). 1997. Panel C.


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


**ELKINS**, John. BSc, DipEd, BEd, PhD (Queensland), FACE. 1996. Panel D.
ETHERINGTON, Norman Alan. BA, MA, MPhil, PhD (Yale). Professor of History, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6907. 1993. Panel C.

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


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

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


FORBES, Dean Keith. BA (Flinders), MA (UPNG), PhD (Monash). 1994. Panel A.


FRASER, Barry. BSc (Melbourne), Dip Ed, BEd, PhD (Monash). 1997. Panel D.

FREEBAIRN, John W. BAgEc, MAgEc (New England), PhD (California, Davis). 1991. Panel B.


GALE, Gwendolene Fay. AO, BA, PhD, DUniv (Adelaide). 1978. Panel A.


GARNAUT, Ross Gregory. AO, BA, PhD (Australian National University) 1991. Panel B.
GATES, Ronald Cecil. AO, BCom (Tasmania), MA (Oxford), HonDEcon (Queensland), HonDLitt (New England), HonFRAPI, HonFAIUS. Emeritus Professor (Economics), The University of Queensland and The University of New England. 1968. Panel B.

GEFFEN, Gina Malke. BA (Rand), PhD (Monash) 1990. Panel D.

GILBERT, Alan D. BA, MA (Australian National University), DPhil (Oxford). 1990. Panel C.

GILL, Graeme. BA (Hons), MA (Monash), PhD (London). 1994. Panel C.

GILLAM, Barbara. BA (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). 1994. Panel D.

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

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

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


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

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. 1992. Panel C.


GROENEWEGEN, Peter Diderik. MEC (Sydney), PhD (London). 1982. Panel B.

HAAKONSSON, Knud. CandArt, MagArt (Copenhagen), PhD (Edinburgh). Dr.Phil (Copenhagen). Foreign Member, Royal Danish Academy of Science and Letters. 1992. Panel C.

HANCOCK, Keith Jackson. AO, BA (Melbourne), PhD (London), HonDlitt (Flinders), Honorary Fellow (LSE). 1968. Panel B.
HARCOURT, Geoffrey Colin. AO, MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), Litt D (Cambridge) Litt D (Honorary, De Montfort University). 1971. Panel B.
HARRIS, Stuart Francis. AO, B Ec (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). 1982. Panel B.
HASSAN, Riaz Ul. BA (Punjab), MA (Dacca), PhD (Ohio State). Professor (Sociology). 1996. Panel A.
HENDERSON, Alexander Scott. MD (Aberdeen), DSc, DPM, FRACP, FRCP, FRANZCP, FRCpsych. 1982. Panel D.
HENSHER, David Alan. BCom (Hons), PhD (NSW). 1995. Panel B.
HIATT, Lester Richard. BDS, BA (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). 1974. Panel A.
HIGMAN, Barry William. BA (Sydney), PhD (Hist) (University of the West Indies), PhD (Geog) (Liverpool). 1997. Panel C.
HINDESS, Barry. BA (Oxford), MA, PhD (Liverpool). 1990. Panel C.
HOLMES, Leslie Templeman. BA (Hull), MA PhD (Essex). 1995. Panel C.
HUGHES, Helen. AO, MA (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon LLD (La Trobe). 1985. Panel B.
HUGO, Graeme John. BA (Adelaide), MA (Flinders), PhD (Australian National University). 1987. Panel A.
HUMPHREYS, Michael S. BA (Reed College), PhD (Stanford University). 1991. Panel D.

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

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

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

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

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

JONES, Eric Lionel. BA (Nott), MA, DPhil, DLitt (Oxon). 1990. Panel B.

JONES, Frank Lancaster. BA (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University). 1974. Panel A.


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

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


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

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

KARMEL, Peter Henry. AC, CBE, BA (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), PhD ad eundem gradum (Adelaide),HonLLD (Papua New Guinea, Melbourne, Queenland, ANU), HonDLitt (Flinders, Murdoch, Macquarie), DUiniv (Newcastle), FACE. 1952. Honorary Fellow 1986, President 1987-90. Panel B.

KEATING, Michael, AC, BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Australian National University). 1995. Panel B.

KEATS, John Augustus. BSc (Adelaide), BA (Melbourne), AM, PhD (Princeton). 1978. Panel D.
KEEVES, John Philip. BSc (Adelaide), DipEd (Oxford), MEd (Melbourne), PhD (Australian National University), fil dr (Stockholm), FACE. 1977. Panel D.

KELLY, Paul. BA, Dip Ed (Sydney), Doctor of the University (Griffith). 1997. Panel C.

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

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


KIRBY, Michael Donald. AC, CMG, BA, LLM, BEc (Sydney), Hon DLitt (Newcastle, NSW), Hon LLD (Macquarie, Sydney). Justice of the High Court of Australia 1996-; President, International Commission of Jurists 1995-; Member, UNESCO International Bioethics Committee 1996-; formerly President, Court of Appeal of Solomon Islands 1995-6; Member, WHO Global Commission on AIDS 1988-91; and Special Representative of UN Secretary-General for Cambodia 1994-6. Honorary Fellow 1996. Panel C.


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

LEWIS, Mervyn Keith. BEc, PhD (Adelaide). 1986. Panel B.

LINGE, Godfrey James Rutherford. BSc (Econ) (London), PhD (New Zealand). 1986. Panel A.

LLOYD, Peter John. MA (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD (Duke). 1979. Panel B.

LOGAN, Malcolm Ian, AC, BA, DipEd, PhD (Sydney). 1973. Panel A.

LONGWORTH, John William. HDA (Western Sydney), BScAgr, PhD (Sydney), FAIAS. 1992. Panel B.

LOVEDAY, Peter. BA, PhD (Sydney). 1977. Panel C.

LOVIBOND, Sydney Harold. BA (Melbourne), MA, PhD, AUA, (Adelaide). Emeritus Professor (Psychology), The University of New South Wales. 1972. Panel D.

LOW, Donald Anthony. MA, DPhil (Oxford), PhD, LittD (Cambridge), FAHA, FRHistS. 1975. Panel C.
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. Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University. 1965. Panel C.


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

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


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


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

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MARTIN, Allan William. MA, DipEd (Sydney), PhD (Australian National University), FAHA. 1967. Panel C.

MASON, The Honourable Sir Anthony. AC, KBE, BA, LLB, HonLLD (Sydney), HonLLD (Australian National University), HonLLD (Melbourne), HonLLD (Griffith), HonLLD (Monash), Hon DCL (Oxford). 1989. Panel C.

MATHEWS, Russell Lloyd. AO, CBE, BCom (Melbourne). Emeritus Professor (Economics), The Australian National University. 1959. Panel B.

McALEER, Michael. BEc(Hons), MEc (Monash), PhD (Queen’s, Canada). 1996. Panel B.

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MELVILLE, Sir Leslie Galfreid. KBE, CBE, BEc (Sydney), HonLLD (Toronto, Australian National University), HonDSc (Econ) (Sydney). Honorary Fellow, The Australian National University. 1943. Honorary Fellow 1979. Panel B.


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

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

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


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STRETTON, Hugh. MA (Oxford), HonDLitt (Australian National University, La Trobe). HonLLD (Monash), HonDUniv (Flinders), FAHA. 61 Tynte Street, North Adelaide, SA 5006. 1972. Panel C.

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

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

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


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WALLACE, John Gilbert. MA, MEd (Glasgow), PhD (Bristol). 1980. Panel D.


WALLER, Peter Louis. AO, LLB (Melbourne), BCL (Oxford), Barrister and Solicitor (Victoria). 1977. Panel C.


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WELLER, Patrick Moray. BA, MA (Oxford), PhD (Australian National University). 1996. Panel C.

WELLS, Murray Charles. MCom (Canterbury), PhD (Sydney). 1984. Panel B.

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WHITE, Richard Thomas. BSc, BEd (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). 1989. Panel D.

WIERZBICKA, Anna. MA (Warsaw), PhD, Habil. (Polish Academy of Sciences). 1996. Panel A.

WILLIAMS, 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. 1968. Panel B.

WILLIAMS, Nancy Margaret. BA (Stanford), MA, PhD (University of California, Berkeley). 1997. Panel A.

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


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

WURM, Stephen Adolphe. AM, DrPhil (Vienna). FAHA. Emeritus Professor (Linguistics), The Australian National University. 1976. Panel A.

YANG, Xiaokai. BA (Hunan), MA (Beijing), PhD (Princeton). 1993. Panel B.
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YOUNG, Michael Willis. BA (Hons) (London), MA (London), MA (Cantab), PhD (Australian National University). 1989. Panel A.
ZINES, Leslie Ronald. AO, LLB (Sydney), LLM (Harvard), (Hon) LLD (Australian National University). Emeritus Professor, The Australian National University. 1987. Panel C.
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of Aboriginal policy. Largely through his persuasion Holt as prime minister followed the 1967 referendum with the establishment of the office of Aboriginal Affairs, with Coombs as first chairman. In that capacity he encouraged the first modest attempts to recognise some form of indigenous land rights. Freed of his other responsibilities, Coombs from the mid-1970s became a missionary for improved understanding between Australians of later migrant stock and Aborigines. Retaining a base in the Australian National University at the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, and subsequently with the North Australia Research Unit, Coombs spent much time in the Northern Territory and the Kimberley. An early advocate of a formal accord between Aboriginal Australians and those of post-1788 origin, he became in 1979 chairman of the Aboriginal Treaty Committee. His publications in this area include *Kulinma* (1978), *A Land of Promises* (1980), and *Issues in Dispute: Aborigines Working for Autonomy* (1993).

When Coombs died, aged 91, on 29 October 1997 he had survived into a period challenging many of his most cherished values. The economy was seen as a product of market forces rather than an engine for informed measures of social justice. The advances in recognition of Aboriginal rights symbolised by the Mabo and Wik decisions were under strident challenge. The universities, as he saw and lamented, were subjected to pressure to direct their activities to the purposes of the status quo. There remains nevertheless the impression of a striking personality, his stocky build and somewhat saturnine features (he was well to the fore in any list of Canberra’s legendary ‘Seven Dwarfs’), offset by a charming grin and a most stimulating intelligence. A Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia from 1943, he held it fundamental that the social sciences should provide the intellectual framework enabling Australian society to choose its purposes wisely and direct its resources constructively.

Geoffrey Bolton
Louis Goldberg AO, 1908-1997

Emeritus Professor Louis (Lou) Goldberg made an enormous contribution to accounting education and research in Australia.

The youngest of six sons of a Carlton clothing manufacturer, Lou Goldberg's birthplace - a terrace house in Swanston Street opposite the University of Melbourne - was auspicious in view of his later career. His parents had each escaped pogroms in Poland and Lithuania, and met in Leeds, where they started a family before emigrating to Australia in about 1900.

After attending Coburg and University high schools, Lou Goldberg enrolled in the faculty of commerce at the University of Melbourne in 1926 - part of the faculty's second intake of students. After graduating in 1930, he worked as a research scholar and part-time tutor during 1931 and 1932. He combined part-time tutoring with public accounting throughout the 1930s.

In the pre-World War II era, Lou Goldberg was one of a group of outstanding scholarly practitioners, including Edwin (later Sir Edwin) Nixon, Alec (later Sir Alec) Fitzgerald, Garrett (Gary) Fitzgerald and Les Schumer, who cemented the place of accounting as a university discipline when there were doubts about its scholarly status.

In 1946, following war service in the Department of the Air, he was appointed lecturer in accounting at the University of Melbourne, becoming the first full-time university accounting academic in Australia. A succession of promotions culminated in him succeeding Sir Alec Fitzgerald as GL Wood Professor of Accounting in 1958. He retired in 1973 but continued giving research seminars in his old department until 1987.

Lou Goldberg had no real academic mentor although he was undoubtedly influenced by Alec Fitzgerald, whom he greatly admired. His 200 or so publications, from 1935 to 1997, encompassed financial accounting theory, accounting history and accounting education, revealing his original and penetrating intelligence.

His pre-eminent work, *An Enquiry into the Nature of Accounting*, was published by the American Accounting Association in 1967 in a series devoted to works of outstanding merit. Another substantial monograph, *Concepts of Depreciation* (1960), helped to clarify
thinking about this important topic. His *Elements of Accounting* (with VR Hill) was also influential and introduced several generations of students to accounting concepts.

After his official retirement, Lou Goldberg turned to documenting the evolution of accounting education in Australia, in which his own role was pivotal. The outcome was two important histories: in 1981, *The Florescent Decade, Accounting Education in Australia 1945-1955*, and six years later, *Dynamics of an entity: The History of the Accounting Association of Australia and New Zealand (AAANZ)*. He had been president of AAANZ in 1962.

Always alert to overseas developments, he received a Rockefeller Foundation travelling fellowship in 1955 and a Fulbright travel award in 1963. He held visiting professorships at the Baruch School of Business Administration, New York, and the Universities of Auckland and Florida.

He continued his visiting appointments after his retirement, finally as adjunct professor at Monash University’s David Syme Business School from 1992 to 1995.

At the University of Melbourne, he served as president of University House and as dean of the faculty of economics and commerce, both in 1964. A Victorian divisional councillor of the Australian Society of Accountants (now the Society of the CPAs) during 1958 to 1965, he was one of the society’s nominees to the body that became the Australian Accounting Research Foundation, serving from 1965 to 1973. He was a life member of the Academy of Accounting Historians and the AAANZ.

In 1967, the University of Melbourne honored him with the award of Litt. D. He was appointed to the general division of the Order of Australia in 1987. Lou Goldberg was a true scholarly gentleman. His dry wit and mastery of irony were occasionally applied to devastating effect on pretentious speakers. He was a stylish writer and a stickler for precision in dates and consistency in terminology. Careless authors ventured on to his intellectual terrain at their peril. In his last publication in May 1997, he pointed to errors in two recent Australian accounting histories.
Lou Goldberg’s first wife, Myrtle, died in 1969. Their daughter, Loretta, now living in New York, is a well-known pianist. He married Jean Nethercote in 1972.

Goldberg’s ability to continue his scholarly work until his death, despite heart problems and failing eyesight, reflects both his own determination and Jean’s loving support. He is survived by Loretta and Jean, and remembered affectionately by numerous former colleagues and students.

Geoff Burrows

(first published in The Age, 10 November 1997)
Alan Geoffrey Serle, 1922-1998

As to time and place, Geoffrey Serle was born 10 March 1922, almost within sight and sound of Glenferrie Oval, Hawthorn, son of Melbourne-born parents, Percival Serle (1871-1951), accountant and scholar, and his wife Dora Beatrice, nee Hake (1875-1968), an artist. In the year of Serle’s birth, Henry Lawson died and Melbourne University Press was founded. Schooled at Scotch College, Serle proceeded in 1941 to the University of Melbourne, where he read history. He suspended his studies and enlisted in the Melbourne University Regiment on 13 October 1941; he transferred to the Australian Imperial Force on 15 September 1942; during his thirty-two months service he was seriously wounded in action at Finschhafen, New Guinea.

Discharged from the army on 7 June 1944, he resumed his undergraduate course, and numbered Max Crawford, Kathleen Fitzpatrick and Manning Clark among his mentors. Serle joined the Labour Club, helped to found the Victorian Fabian Society and co-edited (with Kenn Gott) Melbourne University Magazine. After completing his first degree in 1946, he won a Rhodes Scholarship and entered University College, Oxford, where he graduated DPhil in 1950. He returned to the University of Melbourne, taught Australian history there and, from 1961, at Monash University, and edited (1955-63) Historical Studies Australia and New Zealand. On 12 January 1955 he married Jessie Macdonald, who became an art historian; they were to have a daughter, Oenone, and three sons, Donald, Jamie and Richard.

In a career that was as multifaceted as it was creative, Serle established his name as historian, biographer and editor. His first book of history, The Melbourne Scene, 1803-1956, co-edited with James Grant, was a collection of documents, published in 1957. It was followed by two general histories of the Colony of Victoria, The Golden Age (1963) and The Rush to be Rich (1971). The former focused on the goldrushes of the 1850s, the latter on the boom of the 1880s. In 1973 he produced From Deserts the Prophets Come, a history of Australian literature, art, music, theatre, architecture and science. His biographies included John Monash (1982), which won four major awards, Percival Serle (1988), the most sensitive and elegant of all his works, Sir John Medley (1993) and Robin Boyd (1995).
In addition to these full-scale studies, he also completed forty-nine entries for the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Most of them are jewels. Varying in length from 6000 to 500 words, these articles cover subjects ranging from John Curtin to the McInnes brothers, Graham and Colin. Serle’s ‘brief lives’ reveal the span of his interests and expertise, the humanity of his judgement and the precision of his prose. In 1975 he and Bede Nairn were appointed joint general editors of the *ADB*. One came from a middle-class, Protestant and Melbournian background; the other, by upbringing, was working-class, Catholic and a Sydneysider. They made a marvellous team. Together, they produced Volumes 7 to 10; after Bede’s retirement, Geoff edited Volume 11 alone.

Serle also contributed a great deal to libraries, magazines, the arts and sport. In 1966, with Professor AGL Shaw, he founded the Friends of the La Trobe Library to promote development of the library’s research collections; he was, in turn, secretary, president and vice-president of the Friends, foundation editor of the *La Trobe Library Journal*, and vice-president (1989-94) of the council of the State Library of Victoria. Conscious of the merits of other repositories, he supported the National Library of Australia, the Australian War Memorial and the National Gallery of Australia. Serle’s love of Australian literature, and his friendship with Clem Christesen and Stephen Murray-Smith, led him to be closely associated with *Meanjin* and *Overland*: he contributed to both magazines, edited *Meanjin* in 1957, and chaired its board and that of *Overland*.

Absorbing ‘high culture’ all his life, he read prodigiously and developed a passion for the novel - in all its forms. He inherited an enduring love of painting, especially that of the Heidelberg school. For many years he belonged to the Buildings (Classification) Committee of the Victorian branch of the National Trust of Australia. In his youth Serle was an excellent hurdler and hockey-player, and a capable cricketer and Australian Rules footballer; in middle age he was an enthusiastic spectator at all these sports; even in his sixties he continued to play a wily game of tennis against members of the *ADB* staff, a number of whom were nearly a generation younger. He eventually acknowledged the merits of Rugby Union football, but showed next to no interest in horse-racing. A Fellow of the Australian Academies of the Humanities and of the Social Sciences, and of the
Royal Victorian and Royal Australian Historical Societies, Serle was appointed AO in 1986. He had been promoted to a readership in 1963, but neither sought nor accepted a chair. Incisive and insightful, pragmatic and down-to-earth, left-leaning in his political sympathies without being dogmatic, he was gentle in nature, thoughtful in temperament, egalitarian in outlook, exceptionally hard-working and a loyal friend. He enjoyed a can of beer, a glass of wine, a cigarette and his pipe. In private life, he succeeded in the three things that matter most, as a son, a husband and a father. Family tradition traced his ancestry to the Conquest, and Norman elements could be discerned in his features, but his laconic voice and distinctive drawl were outward signs that he was ‘unapologetically Australian’. When I sent him a letter from London in 1972 extolling the virtues of England, he sent a postcard in reply: on one side it had a painting by Tom Roberts, on the other he wrote, *aut Australia, aut nihil*.

The nation that Serle loved has lost one of its finest sons, one who left to family, friends and colleagues an abundant legacy. As the Reverend Dr Davis McCaughey said in his eulogy, Geoff took the *fragments of a useable past* and wove them into the *stuff of consciousness and conscience*. Through his understanding of our past, he has helped us to understand ourselves.

**John Ritchie**

Fred Henry George Gruen AO, 1921-1997

Fred Gruen was one of Australia's best-known and most influential economists, both as an academic and an adviser to governments.

He was president of the Economic Society of Australia from 1984 to 1986 and recently was made a distinguished fellow of the society. He had been president of the Academy of the Social Sciences of Australia and in 1986 was awarded the Order of Australia.

Gruen was a 'Dunera boy'. He was born in Vienna in 1921 and arrived in England in 1936 without a word of English. In 1940 he was one of more than 1000 young Germans and Austrians - mostly Jewish refugees from Hitler - who were shipped by the British government to Australia in the Dunera, in notoriously unpleasant conditions.

They had been interned in Britain when the war began and were re-interned in Hay, NSW. Later they were released either to return to Britain or to join the Australian army in the 8th Pioneer Corps, which had been established for immigrants.

While in the army, Gruen started a Melbourne University degree. After obtaining bachelor of arts and bachelor of commerce degrees, his first Australian civilian job was in the NSW Department of Agriculture.

Later he studied at the University of Chicago, then joined the Australian National University as senior research fellow, became professor of agricultural economics at Monash University and finally, in 1972, professor of economics in the Research School of Social Sciences of the Australian National University.

Much of his best known work and activities were done at the ANU, where he continued to work until shortly before his death.

During the Whitlam government he was economic adviser in the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. He played a key role in the decision in 1973 to cut tariffs by 25 per cent.

He had been strongly opposed to the 'made-to-measure' tariff system then associated with John McEwen, the dominant economic minister during the Menzies era. With high inflation and a balance-of-payments surplus, it seemed a good opportunity to reduce tariffs - something desirable from a long-term structural point of view.
He had been much sought after as the chairman of review and advisory committees of various kinds. For example, he chaired the Indicative Planning Council of the Housing Industry 1984-87 and reviewed the anti-dumping system for the Commonwealth government in 1986, producing a report that led to a change in the system.

In the ACT, he chaired the Education and Training Council for three years and, since 1992, the Economic Priorities Advisory Committee.

Most important, in 1984 he chaired a Commonwealth committee on the reintroduction of the asset test for welfare payments and, in particular, for the age pension.

He believed in targeting welfare payments to those in need. It seemed to him that the government had so many urgent calls on it that it should not provide financial support for those not really in need.

Gruen was never a member of the ALP but undoubtedly his sympathies were always with the moderate Left. He was indeed an economic rationalist, believing in the application of rationality and the usefulness of economic principles to policy-making. But he did not like extreme or dogmatic positions, whether of the Left or the Right, and was much concerned in his writings, especially in recent years, with income distribution and unemployment.

He was a humanist in his values, rational and realistic in his economics, and remarkably dispassionate in his judgments.

When he was with the NSW Department of Agriculture, after careful research he became a strong opponent of the then popular bipartisan policy of busting up big estates so as to populate the countryside with former servicemen and semi-peasant farmers.

Australian broadacre farming was not suited to small-scale settlement, as became evident later. In this, as on many other issues, his economically rational views were prescient.

His academic writings were wide-ranging. Always there was commonsense and perspective. He was primarily an applied economist, not a theorist, and the focus of his work was always Australia.
In the Australian academic profession, he was extraordinarily influential, not only through his writings but also through his establishment of the ANU’s Centre for Economic Policy Research, his editing of three volumes of surveys of the Australian economy, his organisation of and participation in conferences and, above all, through his mentoring of many young Australian economists, many of whom became prominent.

As a person he was greatly loved. Indeed, he was a gentleman. He was utterly straightforward in expressing his opinions, did not mind making and admitting a mistake, and carried no baggage of insecurity.

Like some more recent refugees, he came to Australia in a crowded boat. At the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the Dunera, before praising particular Australians who greatly helped the Dunera boys, he remarked: ‘If our example is at all typical, it suggests that what are regarded as undesirables at one time usually become normal and useful citizens of the country admitting them and, often, highly regarded members of society.’

This particular Dunera boy was certainly highly regarded and more than useful to his country.

Gruen is survived by Ann, his wife of 50 years, and two sons, David and Nick, both economists.

**Max Corden**

(first published in *The Australian*, 31 October 1997: 9)
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 1998.

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

Barry Clissold
Executive Director

Gavin Jones
Honorary Treasurer

AUDIT REPORT

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

In my opinion the accompanying financial statements were properly drawn up so as to exhibit fairly the financial position of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Incorporated according to the information at my disposal and explanations given to me as shown by the books of the Academy at 30 June 1998 and the results of its operation for the period so ended.

Pauline Hore BEc CPA
17 August 1998
Phone: 6249 3013 (w)
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Category</th>
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<th>1997/98</th>
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<td><strong>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</strong></td>
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1998 Academy of the Social Sciences Financial Statements
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## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 1998

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<th>1997/98</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>4,762</td>
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<td><strong>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>271,915 Balance at Start of Year</td>
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<td>29,167 Surplus of the Year</td>
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<td>18,627</td>
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<td><strong>301,082</strong></td>
<td><strong>BALANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td><strong>319,709</strong></td>
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The attached notes form part of these accounts.
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998

Note 1  Statement of Accounting Policies
The following is a summary of significant policies adopted by the Academy in preparation of the Accounts:

(a) The accounts have been prepared on the basis of historical costs and do not take into account changing money values or current valuations of non-current assets; and

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

Note 2  Investments

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<td>CPS Credit Union</td>
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<td>32,246</td>
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<td>GIO Building Society</td>
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<td>68,664</td>
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<td>Citibank</td>
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<td><strong>1,677</strong></td>
<td><strong>257,475</strong></td>
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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998

Note 3      Reconciliation of Cash

For the purpose of the Statement of Cashflows, the Academy considers cash to include cash on hand and in banks and investment in money market instruments.

Cash at the end of the reporting period as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows;

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<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank</td>
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<td>Petty Cash</td>
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<td>Money Market Instruments</td>
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<td>309,911</td>
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Note 4      Reconciliation of Net Cash used in operating
Activities to Operating Result

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<td>Decrease in Debtors</td>
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**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1998**

**Note 5  Poverty in Australia Project**

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**Note 6  Joborr Project**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>16,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Fee</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Available</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,280</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## REVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1996/97</th>
<th>1997/98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,937 Cash at Bank</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,937 TOTAL ASSETS</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29,749 Balance at Start of the Year</td>
<td>11,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-17,812 Deficit for the Year</td>
<td>-11,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,937 BALANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES
### FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1996/97</th>
<th>1997/98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000 ASSA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000 DEETYA GOVT GRANT</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,500 DEETYA Workshop Grant</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277 Interest</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Refund</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,588 Reimbursement</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>63,395 TOTAL REVENUE</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 Bank Fees</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,500 Commission Papers</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,588 Equipment</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230 Meetings</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44,318 Salaries</td>
<td>20,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>664 Seminar</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205 Sundries</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,863 Travel</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,753 Workshop</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>81,207 TOTAL EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,587</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>-17,812 TRANSFERRED TO ACCUMULATED FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>-11,569</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia