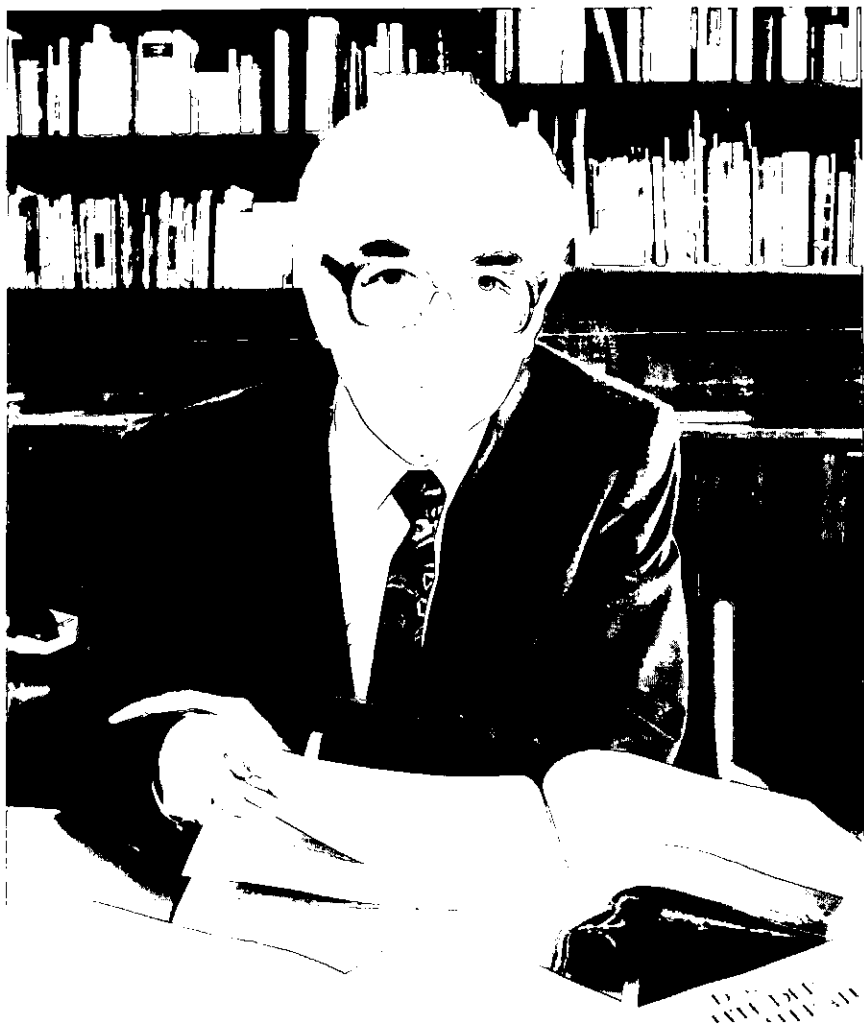


THE AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES

**Proceedings 1991**

—



Professor G.E.O. Schulz  
President 1991

THE AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY  
OF THE HUMANITIES

# **PROCEEDINGS 1991**

AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE  
HUMANITIES

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## **The Australian Academy of the Humanities**

The Australian Academy of the Humanities was constituted by Letters Patent of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II issued on 25 June 1969. The Royal Charter was received in August the same year.

The objects and purposes of the Academy are set out in the Charter.

The approved abbreviation for a Fellow of the Academy is FAHA.

The Academy's offices are located on the Second Floor of the Garden Wing, University House, Canberra, A.C.T. The telephone number is (06) 248 7744, the facsimile number is (06) 248 6287; the postal address is GPO Box 93, Canberra, A.C.T., 2601, Australia.

## The Academy Coat of Arms

The Royal College of Arms granted the Coat of Arms and Crest in 1973. The Arms consist of a shield emblazoned with two keys, as symbols of knowledge, within which are incorporated the letters A and H, and incorporating the wattle motif and the stars of the Southern Cross.

The Crest features a Grecian maiden and a youth, girdled with belts composed of the letters A and H repeated in sequence; both wear wreaths of wattle blossom and support long flaming torches, symbolising the handing on of the torch of life.

Surmounting the armorial shield is the top of an Ionic column, supporting the bust of Pallas Athene. The motto is from Terence's *Andria* – 'humani nihil a me alienum puto'. In essence, this means, 'I have an interest in all things concerning humanity'.

The illustration is the stained glass roundel adaption by B.E.E. Barber, London, commissioned by our Honorary Fellow, Kenneth Myer, for installation when the Academy has its own building.



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## OFFICE BEARERS AND COUNCIL

<i>President</i>	Professor G.E.O. Schulz
<i>Secretary</i>	Professor D.J. Mulvaney
<i>Treasurer</i>	Professor G.W. Clarke
<i>Editor</i>	Professor A.M. Gibbs
<i>International Secretary</i>	Professor A.J.S. Reid
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	Dr B.F. Meehan
	Professor C.A. Hooker
	Professor K.K. Ruthven
	Professor G.J. Davison
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	Mrs P.R. Waters



## **PRESIDENTS**

1969-1971	Emeritus Professor Sir Keith Hancock
1971-1974	Emeritus Professor Sir Joseph Burke
1974-1977	Emeritus Professor J. A. Passmore
1977-1980	Emeritus Professor B. W. Smith
1980-1983	Professor Wang Gungwu
1983-1986	Professor G. A. Wilkes
1986-1989	Professor S. A. Wurm
1989-	Professor G.E.O. Schulz

## **SECRETARIES**

1969-1971	Professor K.V. Sinclair
1971-1972	Professor D.H. Pike
1973-1974	Dr F.J. West
1974-1976	Dr F.B. Smith
1976-1981	Professor E. Kamenka
1981-1988	Professor J.P. Hardy
1988-1989	Professor F.C. Jackson
1989-	Professor D.J. Mulvaney

## **TREASURERS**

1969-1971	Professor D.H. Pike
1971-1972	Professor K.V. Sinclair
1973-1974	Professor W. Milgate
1973-1974	Dr F.B. Smith
1974-1983	Professor R.W.V. Elliott
1984-	Professor G.W. Clarke

## THE FELLOWSHIP

The Fellowship, as at 30 September 1991, stands at 228, including 134 Fellows, 52 Senior Fellows, 21 Overseas Fellows, and 22 Honorary Fellows.

*An asterisk denotes a Fellow who was a Foundation Member of the Australian Humanities Research Council in 1956.*

### Date of Election

### FELLOWS

1991	ARASARATNAM, Sinnapah, BAHons, PhD. Professor of History, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales 2351.
Foundation Fellow	ARMSTRONG, David Malct, BA(Sydney), BPhil(Oxford) PhD(Melbourne). Challis Professor of Philosophy, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
1976	BARKO, Ivan Peter, Commandeur dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, LicPhil & Lett(Brussels), DU(Strasbourg), MA(Sydney) ad eundem statum. Emeritus Professor (French), University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006. <i>Council 1979-81</i>
1970	BARNARD, Noel, BA(New Zealand), PhD(Australian National University). Visiting Fellow, Department of Far Eastern History, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
1978	BAUMAN, Richard Alexander, BA, LLB(South Africa), PhD(Witwatersrand), MA(Sydney), ad eundem gradum, FSA. Formerly Reader in Ancient History, University of Sydney. 96 Balfour Road, Rose Bay, New South Wales 2029. <i>Council 1980-82</i>
1983	BELLWOOD, Peter Stafford, MA, PhD(Cambridge). Reader in Prehistory, The Faculties, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
1989	BICKNELL, Peter James, BA, PhD(Monash) FRAS. Reader in Classical Studies, Department of Classical Studies, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
1991	BIGELOW, John Christopher, BA(Canterbury,NZ), MA(Canada), PhD(Cambridge). Professor of Philosophy, Monash University. 9 Susan Street, Eltham, Victoria 3095.

- 1969           BLAINEY, Geoffrey Norman, AO, MA(Melbourne), FASSA.  
Emeritus Professor (History), University of Melbourne,  
Parkville, Victoria 3052.
- 1987           BLAKE, Barry John, BA(Melbourne), MA, PhD(Monash).  
Professor of Linguistics, La Trobe University,  
Bundoora, Victoria 3083.
- 1974           BOLTON, Geoffrey Curgenven, AO, MA(Oxford and Western  
Australia), DPhil(Oxford), FRHistS, FASSA.  
Professor of History and Head, Department of History,  
University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland 4072.
- 1982           BOSWORTH, Albert Brian, MA, BPhil(Oxford).  
Professor of Classics and Ancient History,  
University of Western Australia, Nedlands,  
Western Australia 6009.
- 1988           BOWLER, James Maurice, BSc, MSc(Melbourne),  
PhD(ANU). Deputy Director and Chief of Division, Natural  
History, Museum of Victoria, 285 Russell Street,  
Melbourne, Victoria 3000.
- Foundation   BOWMAN, John, MA, BD(Glasgow), DPhil (Oxford),  
Fellow       MA(Melbourne), FRAS. Emeritus Professor (Middle Eastern  
Studies), University of Melbourne.  
15 Haines Street, North Melbourne, Victoria 3051.
- 1979           BROWN, Robert, BA(New Mexico), PhD(London), FASSA.  
Visiting Fellow, History of Ideas Unit, Research School of  
Social Sciences, Australian National University, GPO Box 4,  
Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1989           BRYCE, Trevor Robert, MA, PhD(Queensland) Professor,  
Department of Classics and Ancient History, University of  
New England, Armidale, New South Wales 2351.
- Foundation   BURKE, Sir Joseph Terence, KBE, MA(London, Yale and  
Fellow       Melbourne), HonDLitt(Monash and Melbourne).  
Emeritus Professor (Fine Arts), University of Melbourne.  
Falls Road, Mount Dandenong, Victoria 3766.  
*Council 1969-77; President 1971-74*
- 1989           BURROWS, John Frederick, MA, PhD(London).  
Emeritus Professor, Director of the Centre for Literary  
and Linguistic Computing, University of Newcastle,  
Newcastle, New South Wales 2320.

- Foundation Fellow CAMBITOGLU, Alexander, AO, BA(Thessaloniki), MA(Manchester), PhD(London), DPhil(Oxford), Fellow Athens ArchSoc, FSA, Corresponding Fellow of the German Arch. Inst., Corresponding Fellow of the Athens Academy. Curator of Nicholson Museum, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006; Director of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens. *Council 1974-76*
- 1989 CARSANIGA, Giovanni, Dott Lett(Pisa), Dipl ScNorm Sup(Pisa). Professor of Italian, Department of Italian, University of Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
- 1985 CATTELL, Norman Raymond, MA(Sydney), PhD (Newcastle). Emeritus Professor (Linguistics), University of Newcastle. 7/122 Morgan Street, Newcastle, New South Wales 2308.
- 1985 CHAMPION de CRESPIGNY Richard Rafe, BA(Melbourne), MA(Cambridge), MA(Oriental Studies), PhD(ANU). Master of University House and Reader in Chinese, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1990 CHARTERIS, Richard, BA, MA, PhD(ATCL). Department of Music, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
- 1975 CLARKE, Graeme Wilber, BA(Oxford), MA(New Zealand and Melbourne), LittD(Melbourne), FSA. Emeritus Professor (Classical Studies), University of Melbourne; Director, Humanities Research Centre, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601. *Council 1976-78, 1985-; Treasurer 1986-*
- 1990 CLUNIES-ROSS, Margaret Beryl, BAHons(Adelaide), MA, BLitt(Oxford), McCaughey Professor of English Language and Early English Literature, Department of English, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
- 1983 CLYNE, Michael George, MA(Melbourne), PhD(Monash), FASSA, Corresponding Member of the Institut für Deutsche Sprache (Mannheim) and the Research Centre for Multilingualism (Brussels). Professor of Linguistics and Director of the Language and Society Centre, National Languages Institute of Australia, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.

- 1971 COLMER, John Anthony, MA(Oxford), PhD(London).  
Emeritus Professor (English Language and Literature),  
University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5001.
- 1990 CONDREN, Conal, BSc, MSc(Econ), PhD(London).  
Associate Professor, School of Political Science, University  
of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, New South  
Wales 2033.
- 1988 CONNAH, Graham, MA(Cambridge), DLitt(UNE), FSA,  
FRAI. Professor of Archaeology and Prehistory, University  
of New England, Armidale, New South Wales 2351.
- 1983 COVELL, Roger David, AM, BA(Qld), PhD(NSW).  
Professor of Music, University of New South Wales,  
PO Box 1, Kensington, New South Wales 2033.  
*Council 1986-88*
- 1972 CROWLEY, Frank Keble, MA, PhD(Melbourne), DPhil  
(Oxford). Emeritus Professor (History), University of New  
South Wales, 48 Clifton Drive, Port Macquarie, New South  
Wales 2444.  
*Council 1976-77*
- 1989 CRYLE, Peter Maxwell, BAHons(Qld), MA(Qld) DU (Nice).  
Professor of French, University of Queensland, St Lucia,  
Queensland 4072.
- 1987 DAVISON, Graeme John, BAHons(Melbourne), BA(Oxford),  
PhD(ANU). Professor of History, Monash University,  
Clayton, Victoria 3168.  
*Council 1990 -*
- 1974 de BRAY, Reginald George Arthur, BA, PhD(London).  
Emeritus Professor (Russian), Australian National  
University, 74 Endeavour Street, Red Hill, Australian Capital  
Territory 2603.
- 1970 de JONG, Jan Willem, DrPhil(Leyden), Correspondent  
of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van  
Wetenschappen, HonDLitt(Nava Nalanda Mahavihara).  
Emeritus Professor (South Asian and Buddhist  
Studies), The Faculties, Australian National University, GPO  
Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.

- 1972 de RACHEWILTZ, Igor, PhD(ANU). Senior Fellow in East Asian History, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1975-77*
- 1989 DESCOEUDRES, Jean-Paul, PhD(I Basel). Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, 2006.
- 1982 DIXON, Robert Malcolm Ward, MA(Oxford), PhD(London), Litt D(ANU). Professor of Linguistics, The Faculties, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1987 DUTTON, Thomas Edward, MA, AEd(Qld), PhD(ANU). Senior Fellow in Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1982 EBIED, Rifaat Yassa, BA(Ain Shams), FRAsiaticS. Professor of Semitic Studies, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
- Foundation\* Fellow EDWARDS, William Allan, MA(Cambridge). Emeritus Professor (English), University of Western Australia. Unit 3, Hensman Heights, 10 Hensman Street, South Perth 6151.
- Foundation Fellow ELLIOTT, Ralph Warren Victor, AM, MA(St Andrews and Adelaide), HonDLitt(Flinders), FSA. Emeritus Professor (English), Flinders University of South Australia, Formerly Master of University House, Australian National University. Librarian, Humanities Research Centre, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1972-86; Treasurer 1974-86; Deputy Secretary 1988-*
- 1972 ELLIS, Brian David, BA,BSc(Adelaide), BPhil(Oxford). Professor of Philosophy, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083.  
*Council 1981-83*
- 1987 FELPERIN, Howard Michael, BA, MA, PhD. Professor of English, Macquarie University, Sydney, New South Wales 2109.

- 1978 FENNELL, Trevor Garth, BA(Adelaide), DU (Paris), Member of the Baltic Scientific Institute in Scandinavia, Foreign Member of the Latvian Academy of Sciences. Reader in French, School of Humanities, Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia 5042.
- Foundation Fellow FITZGERALD, Charles Patrick, LittD(ANU), FASSA. Emeritus Professor (Far Eastern History), Australian National University. 4 St Paul's Street, Randwick, New South Wales 2031.
- 1983 FITZHARDINGE, Laurence Frederic, BA(Syd), MA, BLitt (Oxford), FLAA. Formerly Reader in Australian History, Australian National University. PO Box 170, Queanbeyan, New South Wales 2620.
- 1990 FLETCHER, Brian H., MA(Syd), PhD(NSW), FRAHS. Bicentennial Professor of Australian History, Department of History, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
- 1991 FLOOD, Josephine Mary, BA, MA(Cambridge), MA, PhD(ANU). P.O. Box 26, Ainslie, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1989 FOLEY, William Auguste, BA(Brown), PhD(Berkeley). Professor, Department of Linguistics, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, 2006.
- 1990 FORREST, Peter, BA(Oxford), PhD(Harvard), MA(Tasmania), PHD(Sydney). Professor, Department of Philosophy, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales 2351.
- 1973 FORSYTH, Elliott Christopher, Commandeur dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, BA, DipEd(Adelaide), DU(Paris), FACE. Emeritus Professor (French), La Trobe University. 25 Jacka Street, North Balwyn, Victoria 3104.  
*Council 1975-77*
- 1977 FRENCH, Alfred, MA(Cambridge). Formerly Reader in Classics, University of Adelaide. 27 Woodfield Avenue, Fullarton, South Australia 5063.  
*Council 1982-84*
- 1969 FRODSHAM, John David, MA(Cambridge), PhD(ANU). Foundation Professor of English and Comparative Literature, School of Human Communication, Murdoch University, Murdoch, Western Australia 6153.

- 1990 FROST, Alan John, BA, MA(Qld), MA, PhD(Rochester),  
FRHistS. Department of History, La Trobe University,  
Bundoora, Victoria 3083.
- 1989 GALBALLY, Ann Elisabeth, MA, PhD(Melb).  
Reader, Department of Fine Arts, University of Melbourne,  
Parkville, Victoria 3052.
- 1971 GASKING, Douglas Aidan Trist, BA(Liverpool),  
MA(Cambridge and Melbourne). Emeritus Professor  
(Philosophy), University of Melbourne. 14 Amy's Grove,  
Mitcham, Victoria 3132.  
*Council 1972-73*
- 1982 GIBBS, Anthony Mathews, BA(Melbourne), MA, BLitt  
(Oxford). Professor of English, Macquarie University,  
Sydney, New South Wales 2109.  
*Council 1988-*
- 1980 GODDARD, Leonard, MA, BPhil(St Andrews).  
Emeritus Professor (Philosophy), University of Melbourne,  
Parkville, Victoria 3052.  
*Council 1983-87*
- 1969 GOLLAN, Robin Allenby, MA(Sydney), PhD(London).  
Emeritus Professor (Australian History), Australian National  
University. PO Box 194, Jamison, Australian Capital  
Territory 2614.
- 1975 GOLSON, Jack, MA(Cambridge), FSA. Foundation  
Professor in Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies,  
Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra,  
Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1984-86*
- 1991 GOUGH, Austin George, BAHons(Melbourne),  
DPhil(Oxford), FRHistS. Professor of History, University of  
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- 1981 GREEN, John Richard, BA, PhD(London). Professor of  
Archaeology, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South  
Wales 2006.  
*Council 1983-85*
- 1972 HALLAM, Herbert Enoch, MA(Cambridge), PhD  
(Nottingham), FRHistS. Emeritus Professor (Medieval  
History), University of Western Australia.  
2 Pool Street, York, Western Australia 6302.



- 1984 HALLAM, Sylvia Joy, MA(Cambridge). Honorary Research Fellow, Department of Archaeology, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009.
- 1980 HALLIDAY, Michael Alexander Kirkwood, BA(London), MA, PhD(Cambridge), DHC(Nancy), HonDLitt(Birmingham). Emeritus Professor (Linguistics), University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.  
*Council 1981-83*
- 1976 HARDY, John Philips, BA(Qld), MA, DPhil(Oxford). Foundation Professor of the Humanities, Bond University, University Drive, Robina, Queensland, 4229.  
*Acting Secretary 1978-79; Council 1979-88; Secretary 1981-88*
- 1982 HENNESSY, John Basil, AO, BA(Sydney), DPhil(Oxford), FSA. Edwin Cuthbert Hall Professor of Middle Eastern Archaeology, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
- 1978 HERCUS, Luise Anna, MA(Oxford), PhD(ANU). Reader in South Asian Studies, The Faculties, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1983-87*
- 1989 HIRST, John Bradley, BA, PhD(Adelaide). Reader in History, Department of History, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083.
- Foundation Fellow HOFF, Ursula, AO, OBE, DPhil(Hamburg), HonDLitt (Monash), HonLLD(Melbourne), FMA. Formerly Assistant Director, National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne. Department of Fine Arts, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052.  
*Council 1969-72*
- 1987 HOOKER, Clifford Alan, BSc, BA(equiv), PhD(Sydney), PhD(York, Canada). Professor of Philosophy, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, New South Wales 2308.  
*Council 1990 -*
- Foundation\* Fellow HOPE, Alcc Derwent, AC, OBE, BA(Sydney and Oxford), HonDLitt(ANU, Monash, Melbourne and New England), Hon Fellow, Oxford (1985), Hon Fellow, University College, Oxford, Hon Fellow, Clare Hall, Cambridge (1986), Fellow of the American Academy of the Arts and Letters. Emeritus Professor (English), Australian National University, 66 Arthur Circle, Forrest, Australian Capital Territory 2603.

- 1972 HORNE, Colin James, AM, MA(Melbourne, Oxford, Adclaide), MLitt(Oxford), DipEd(Melbourne). Emeritus Professor (English), University of Adelaide. 'Woodstock', 12 Bracken Road, Stirling, South Australia 5152.  
*Council 1976-78*
- 1984 HUDDLESTON, Rodney Desmond, MA(Cambridge), PhD (Edinburgh). Reader in Linguistics, Department of English, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland 4067.
- 1969 INGLIS, Kenneth Stanley, MA(Melbourne), DPhil(Oxford), FASSA, FRHistS. W.K. Hancock Professor of History, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1981 JACKSON, Frank Cameron, BA, BSc(Melbourne), PhD(La Trobe). Professor of Philosophy, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1987-88; Secretary 1988-89*
- 1971 JOHNS, Anthony Hearle, BA, PhD(London). Professor in the Faculty of Asian Studies, and Dean, Faculty of Asian Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1979-81*
- 1982 JONES, Rhys Maengwyn, MA(Cambridge), PhD(Sydney), FSA. Senior Fellow in Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1986-88*
- 1984 JORDENS, Joseph Teresa Florent, LicPhil, PhD(Louvain). Reader, Asian History Centre, Faculty of Asian Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1984 JORY, Edward John, BA, PhD(London). Professor of Classics and Ancient History, Head of the Division of Arts and Architecture, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009.
- 1973 KAMENKA, Eugene, BA(Sydney), PhD(ANU), FASSA. Professor of History of Ideas, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Secretary 1976-81*

- 1982 KARTOMI, Margaret Joy, AM, BMus, BA, AUA(Adelaide), DrPhil(Humboldt). Professor of Music and Chairperson, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
- 1991 KASSLER, Jamie Croy, BMus(Wisconsin), MA(Columbia), PhD. School of Science and Technology, University of New South Wales. 2/2 West Crescent Street, McMahon's Point, New South Wales 2060.
- 1978 KELLER, Ernst, DrPhil(Zurich). Reader in German, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
- 1982 KENT, Francis William, BA, DipEd(Melbourne), PhD(London). Professor of History, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
- 1980 KIRSOP, Wallace, BA(Sydney), DU(Paris). Associate Professor of French, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
- 1991 KNIGHT, Stephen Thomas, MA(Oxford), PhD(Sydney). Professor of English, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052.
- 1974 KRAMER, Leonie Judith, DBE, BA(Melbourne), MAHons (Sydney), DPhil(Oxford), HonDLitt(Tasmania), HonDL (Melbourne), HonDLL(ANU), FACE. Chancellor, University of Sydney, Emeritus Professor (Australian Literature), University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006. *Council 1978-80*
- 1984 LAMPERT, Ronald John, PhD(ANU), FSA. Formerly Senior Research Scientist, The Australian Museum. 'Cloon', 28 Narellan Road, Moss Vale, New South Wales 2577.
- 1987 LEWIS, Miles, BArch(Hons), BA, PhD, FRAIA, FRSA. Senior Lecturer, Department of Architecture, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052.
- Foundation Fellow LIU, Ts'un-yan, BA(Peking), BA, PhD, DLit(London), DipEd(Hong Kong), HonDLitt(Yeungnam, Hong Kong and Murdoch), FRAS. Emeritus Professor (Chinese), University Fellow, Australian National University. 66 Condamine Street, Turner, Australian Capital Territory 2601. *Council 1977-79*
- 1981 LO, Hui-Min, BA(Yenching), PhD(Cambridge). Senior Fellow, Department of Far Eastern History, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.

- 1986 LOVE, Harold Halford Russell, BA(Qld), PhD(Cambridge).  
Reader in English, Monash University, Clayton,  
Victoria 3168.
- 1979 McBRYDE, Isabel, AO, MA(Melbourne), PhD(New  
England), DipPrehist Archaeol(Cambridge), FRAI, FSA.  
Professor of Prehistory, Department of Prehistory and  
Anthropology, The Faculties, Australian National University,  
GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1981-83*
- 1974 McCLOSKEY, Henry John, MA, PhD, LittD(Melbourne).  
Emeritus Professor (Philosophy), La Trobe University,  
Bundoora, Victoria 3083.
- 1975 McCREDIE, Andrew Dalgarno, AM, MA(Sydney), DrPhil  
(Hamburg), Edward J. Dent Medal Royal Musical Association  
of Great Britain and International Musicological Society,  
Bydgoszcz Philharmonia Ignaz Paderewski Medal. Professor  
of Musicology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South  
Australia 5001.
- 1977 MACDONAGH, Oliver Ormond Gerard, MA(National  
University of Ireland), MA, PhD(Cambridge), HonDLitt  
(Flinders), HonDLitt (Sydney), HonDLitt(National  
University of Ireland, Hon Fellow, St Catherine's College,  
Cambridge, Barrister at Law, King's Inns, Dublin, FRHistS,  
FASSA, FBA. Executive Director, Academy of the Social  
Sciences in Australia, and Emeritus Professor (History), GPO  
Box 1956, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1978-80; Acting Treasurer 1980-81*
- 1986 MANION, Margaret Mary, AO, PhD(Bryn Mawr), MA, BEd,  
FACE. Herald Professor of Fine Arts, University of  
Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052.  
*Council 1989-*
- 1974 MARES, Francis Hugh, BA(Durham), BLitt(Oxford),  
MA(Essex). Formerly Reader in the Department of English  
Language and Literature, University of Adelaide; Honorary  
Visiting Research Associate in English, University of  
Adelaide. PO Box 103, Balhannah, South Australia 5242.
- 1990 MARR, David G., BA(Dartmouth), MA, PhD(California).  
Pacific and Asian History Division, Research School of  
Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4,  
Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.

- 1979 MARSH, Derick Rupert Clement, BA, PhD(Natal).  
Emeritus Professor (English), La Trobe University.  
20 Kasouka Road, Camberwell, Victoria 3124.
- 1986 MARTIN, Angus Andrews, BA, DipEd(Sydney), DU(Paris).  
Associate Professor of French, School of Modern Languages,  
Macquarie University, Sydney, New South Wales 2109.
- 1983 MARTIN, Allan William, BA, DipEd, MA(Sydney),  
PhD(ANU), FASSA. Senior Fellow, Department of History,  
Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National  
University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital  
Territory 2601.
- 1990 MARVAN, George Jan, PhD(Prague), Professor of Slavic  
Languages, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3083.
- 1987 MEEHAN, Betty Francis, BA, MA(Sydney), PhD(ANU).  
Senior Curator, National Museum of Australia, GPO Box  
1901, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1990-*
- 1985 MEGAW, John Vincent Stanley, MA(Edinburgh), FSA,  
FRAI, MIFA, Korresp. Mitglied des Deutschen Archäol. Inst.  
Associate Professor, Visual Art and Archaeology, Flinders  
University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide,  
South Australia 5001.
- 1982 MEYER, Robert Kenneth, BA(Lehigh), BD(Princeton  
Theological Seminary), MA, PhD(Pittsburgh).  
Senior Fellow in Philosophy, Research School of Social  
Sciences, Australian National University, GPO Box 4,  
Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1970 MILGATE, Wesley, MA(Sydney). Emeritus Professor  
(English), Australian National University.  
3/334B Bondi Road, Bondi, New South Wales 2026.  
*Treasurer 1973-74*
- Foundation\* MITCHELL, Alexander George, CBE, MA(Sydney),  
Fellow DipPhon, PhD(London). Formerly Vice-Chancellor,  
Macquarie University; Emeritus Professor (English),  
University of Sydney. 1/202 Longueville Road, Lane Cove,  
New South Wales 2066.  
*Council 1969-70*

- 1985 MOLETA, Vincent Bartolo, MA(Wellington), PhD(Cambridge). Professor of Italian (Personal Chair), University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009.
- 1990 MOLONEY, Francis James, Rev Dr, SOB, STL, LSS, DPhil(Oxford). 51 Mitchell Street, North Brunswick, Victoria 3056.
- 1969 MONRO, David Hector, MA(New Zealand), FASSA. Emeritus Professor (Philosophy), Monash University. 55 Torwood Avenue, Glen Waverley, Victoria 3150.  
*Council 1973-75*
- 1981 MOORE, Robin James, MA(Melbourne), PhD(London), DLit(London), FRHistS. Dean of School of Social Sciences and Professor of History, Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia 5042.  
*Council 1986-88*
- 1986 MORTLEY, Raoul John, BA(Sydney), MA(Monash), Dr du 3e Cycle, Doctorat ès Lettres (Stras). Vice-Chancellor, and Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bond University, University Drive, Robina, Queensland 4229.
- 1969 MULVANEY, Derek John, AO, CMG, BA, MA (Melbourne), BA, MA, PhD(Cambridge), FSA, FBA. Emeritus Professor (Prehistory), Australian National University. 28 Schlich Street, Yarralumla, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1972-74: Secretary 1989-*
- 1978 NERLICH, Graham Charles, BPhil(Oxford), MA(Adelaide). Hughes Professor of Philosophy, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5001.  
*Council 1988-*
- 1981 NEUSTUPNÝ, Jirí Václav, PhDr(Charles), CSc(Orient. Inst. Prague). Professor of Japanese, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.  
*Council 1987-89*
- 1990 NIALL, Brenda Mary, BA(Melb), MA(ANU), PhD(Monash). Reader in English, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, 3168.
- 1976 O'FARRELL, Patrick James, MA(New Zealand), PhD(ANU). Professor of History, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, New South Wales 2033.

- 1971 OSBORN, Eric Francis, MA(Melbourne), PhD, DD(Cambridge), DD(MCD). Emeritus Professor (New Testament and Early Church History), Queen's College, Parkville, Victoria 3052.
- 1985 OSBORNE, Michael John, MA(Oxford), DrPhil and Lett (Louvain), Laureate of Belgian Royal Academy. Emeritus Professor (Classical Studies), University of Melbourne, Vice-Chancellor, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083. *Council 1988-89*
- 1991 PAINTER, John, BD, PhD(Dunelm). Division of Religious Studies, La Trobe University, Bundoora 3083.
- Foundation Fellow PASSMORE, John Arthur, MA, HonDLitt(Sydney), HonD Litt(McMaster), Foreign Honorary Member, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Foreign Member, Royal Danish Academy of the Sciences and Letters, FASSA, FBA. Emeritus Professor (Philosophy), Australian National University; Visiting Distinguished Professor, Russell Project, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. *Council 1974-80; President 1974-77*
- 1980 PATRICK, Alison Mary Houston, BA, PhD(Melbourne). Senior Associate, Department of History, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052.
- 1991 PAWLEY, Andrew Kenneth, BA (New Zealand), MA, PhD (Auckland). Professor of Linguistics, RSPacS, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1990 PEARSON, Michael Naylor, BA, MA(Hons)(Auckland), PhD(Michigan). Associate Professor, School of History, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, New South Wales 2033.
- 1988 PETTIT, Philip Noel, BA, MA(NUI), MA(Cambridge), L. Ph(Manut), PhD(Belf), FASSA. Professor of Social and Political Theory, Director's Section, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1985 PLANT, Margaret, BA, MA, PhD(Melbourne). Professor of Visual Arts, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.

- 1974 POYNTER, John Riddoch, AO, Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, MA(Oxford), BA, PhD(Melbourne), FASSA. Dean, Faculty of Music, Visual and Performing Arts, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052.
- 1989 RAMSON, William Stanley, BA, MA, PhD(Sydney). Head, Australian National Dictionary Centre, Australian National University, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1987 REID, Anthony John Stanhope, BA, MA(Victoria University of Wellington), PhD(Cambridge). Department of Pacific and South-East Asian History, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1989- : International Secretary 1989-*
- 1986 RICHARDS, Eric Stapleton, BA, PhD(Nott.), FASSA. Professor of History, Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia 5042.
- 1991 RICKARD, John David, BA(Sydney), PhD(Monash). Department of History, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
- 1989 RICKLEFS, Merle C., BA(Colrado), PhD(Cornell). Professor, Department of History, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
- 1989 RITCHIE, John Douglas, BA(Hons), Dip Ed(Melbourne) PhD(ANU), FRHistS. General Editor, *The Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1972 RITCHIE, William, BA(Sydney), MA, PhD(Cambridge). Professor of Greek, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.  
*Council 1973-74*
- 1986 ROBERTS, David Gordon John, BA(Oxford), PhD. Professor of German, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
- 1977 ROE, Owen Michael, MA(Cambridge and Melbourne), PhD(ANU). Professor of History, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C, Hobart, Tasmania 7001.  
*Council 1980-82*



- 1985 ROLLS, Eric Charles, Author. Cumberbeen, Baradine,  
New South Wales 2396.
- 1978 ROSE, Robert Barrie, MA(Manchester).  
Professor of History, University of Tasmania,  
GPO Box 252C, Hobart, Tasmania 7001.  
*Council 1982-84*
- 1986 RUBINSTEIN, William David, BA(Swathmore College),  
MA, PhD(Johns Hopkins College), FRHistS.  
Professor of Social and Economic History (Personal Chair),  
School of Social Sciences, Deakin University,  
Victoria 3217.
- Foundation Fellow RUSSELL, George Harrison, MA(New Zealand),  
PhD(Cambridge). Emeritus Professor (English), University of  
Melbourne. C/- Post Office, Cullulleraine, Victoria 3496.  
*Council 1969-70*
- 1983 RUTHVEN, Kenneth Knowles, MA, PhD(Manchester).  
Professor of English, University of Melbourne, Parkville,  
Victoria 3052.  
*Council 1990-*
- 1977 RYCKMANS, Pierre, LLD, PhD(Louvain).  
Professor of Chinese Studies, East Asian Studies Department,  
University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
- 1984 SCHREUDER, Deryck Marshall, BA, DPhil(Oxford), FRHS.  
Challis Professor of History, University of Sydney, Sydney,  
New South Wales 2006.  
*Council 1988-1990*
- 1973 SCHULZ, Gerhard Ernst Otto, DrPhil(Leipzig), Bundes-  
verdienstkreuz 1.Kl., Gold Medal, Goethe Institute(Munich),  
Eichendorff Medaille, Corresponding Member of the Deutsche  
Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung. Professor of Germanic  
Studies, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052.  
*Council 1977-79, 1983- ; Editor 1983-89: President 1989-*
- 1981 SCOTT, John Alfred, Cavaliere Ufficiale dell' Ordine al  
Merito della Repubblica Italiana, MA(Oxford).  
Professor of Italian, University of Western Australia,  
Nedlands, Western Australia 6009.  
*Council 1986-88*

- 1991 SCULTHORPE, Peter Joshua, AO, OBE, BMus(Melbourne), HonDLitt(Tasmania), HonDLitt(Sussex), HonDMus(Melbourne). Reader in Music, University of Sydney. 91 Holdsworth Street, Woollahra, New South Wales 2025.
- 1990 SEAR, Frank Bowman, MA, PhD(Cambridge), FSA. Department of Classics, University of Adelaide, GPO Box 498, Adelaide, South Australia 5001.
- 1970 SERLE, Alan Geoffrey, AO, BA(Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford), FASSA. Formerly General Editor, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Australian National University. 31 Lisson Grove, Hawthorn, Victoria 3122.
- 1983 SHARPE, Eric John, MA, TeolD(Uppsala). Professor of Religious Studies, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
- Foundation Fellow SHAW, Alan George Lewers, AO, BA(Melbourne), MA(Oxford), HonDLitt(Newcastle), FASSA. Emeritus Professor (History), Monash University. 161 Domain Park, 193 Domain Road, South Yarra, Victoria 3141. *Council 1972-74*
- Foundation Fellow SINCLAIR, Keith Val, AO, Officier de l'Ordre National du Mérite, Commendatore dell' Ordine al Merito, Officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne, Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, Officier de l'Ordre de Mérite du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Cross of Merit, Sovereign Order of St John of Jerusalem, BA, MA(New Zealand), DipPhon, LèsL, DU(Paris), DPhil, DLitt(Oxford), LitD(Victoria University of Wellington), FSA. Professor of French, and Director of the Institute of Modern Languages, James Cook University of North Queensland, Townsville, Queensland 4811. *Council 1969-73; Treasurer 1971-72; Secretary 1969-71-72-*
- 1981 SINGER, Peter Albert David, MA(Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford), FASSA. Professor of Philosophy and Director, Centre for Human Bioethics, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
- 1991 SMALLEY, John Roger, MA(Cambridge), MusD(Western Australia). Department of Music, University of Western Australia. 29 Chelmsford Road, Mt Lawley, Western Australia 6050.

Foundation Fellow	SMART, John Jamieson Carswell, AC, MA(Glasgow), BPhil(Oxford), HonDLitt(St Andrews), Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College(Oxford). Emeritus Professor (Philosophy), University of Adelaide and the Australian National University. 74 Mackenzie Street, Hackett, Australian Capital Territory 2602. <i>Council 1970-72</i>
Foundation Fellow	SMITH, Bernard William, Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, BA(Sydney), PhD(ANU), HonDLitt(Melbourne), FSA. Formerly Director of the Power Institute of Fine Arts; Emeritus Professor (Contemporary Art), University of Sydney. 168 Nicholson Street, Fitzroy, Victoria 3065. <i>Council 1976-83; President 1977-80</i>
1971	SMITH, Francis Barrymore, MA(Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge). Professorial Fellow in History, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601. <i>Secretary 1974-76; Acting Treasurer 1976-77</i>
1969	SPATE, Oskar Hermann Khristian, Comendador de la Orden de Isabel la Católica, MA, PhD(Cambridge), HonLLD(Papua New Guinea), HonDLitt(ANU), FASSA. Emeritus Professor (Pacific History), Australian National University. C/- University House, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
1981	SPATE, Virginia Margaret, BA(Melbourne and Cambridge), PhD(Bryn Mawr College). Power Professor of Contemporary Art and Director of the Power Institute of Fine Arts, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
1978	STEPHENS, Anthony Renwick, BA, PhD(Sydney). Professor of German (Personal Chair), University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5001. <i>Council 1982-84</i>
1990	STOLJAR, Margaret Jean, BA(Hons), MA, PhD(Melbourne). Department of Modern European Languages, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
1975	STOVE, David Charles, BA(Sydney). Associate Professor in Traditional and Modern Philosophy, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.

- 1969 STRETTON, Hugh, MA(Oxford), HonDLitt(ANU), HonLLD(Monash University), FASSA. Research Fellow, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, South Australia 5001.
- 1988 SUGIMOTO, Yoshio, BA(University of Kyoto), PhD (Pittsburgh). Professor of Sociology, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083
- 1989 TEN, Chin Liew, BA(Malaya), MA(London). Reader in Philosophy, Department of Philosophy, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
- 1990 TENNANT, Neil Wellesley, BAHons, PhD(Cambridge), Dip(Goethe Institute). Department of Philosophy, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1986 THOMAS, Daniel Rys, AM, MA(Oxford). Former Director, Art Gallery of South Australia. PO Box 7077, Hutt Street, Adelaide, South Australia 5000.
- 1991 THOMSON, Philip John, BAHons, DipEd, PhD. Professor, Department of Germanic Studies and Slavic Studies, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168.
- 1974 TOMORY, Peter Alexander, MA(Edinburgh). Emeritus Professor (Art History), La Trobe University. 274 Napier Street, Fitzroy, Victoria 3065.  
*Council 1984-86*
- 1989 TOOLEY, Michael, BA, PhD(Princeton). Senior Research Fellow, Department of Philosophy, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, 2601.
- Foundation\*  
Fellow TRENDALL, Arthur Dale, AC, CMG, KCSG, Commendatore dell'Ordine al Merito, MA, LittD(New Zealand and Cambridge), HonLittD(Melbourne, ANU), HonDLitt(Adelaide, Sydney, Tasmania), Hon Dottore in Lettere(Lecce), Member of the Accademia dei Lincei (Rome), the Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia, the Royal Netherlands Academy, and of the Academy and Archaeological Society of Athens, Hon Member Hellenic Society, London, Hon Fellow, British School at Rome, Honorary Member, Archaeological Institute of America, FSA, FBA. Formerly Master of University House, Australian National University, Emeritus Professor (Greek), University of Sydney Resident Fellow, Menzies College, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083.  
*Council 1969-70*

- 1979 TUNLEY, David Evatt, AM, Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, M Mus(Dunelm), DLitt(Western Australia). Professor of Music, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009.
- 1974 TURNER, George William, MA(New Zealand). Formerly Reader in English, University of Adelaide. 3 Marola Avenue, Rostrevor, South Australia 5073.
- 1983 von WILPERT, Gero, PhD(New South Wales). Professor of German, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
- 1984 WALLACE-CRABBE, Christopher Keith, BA, MA (Melbourne). Professor of English and Director, The Australia Centre, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052.
- 1976 WEAVER, Paul Richard Carey, MA(New Zealand and Cambridge), PhD(Cambridge). Professor of Classics, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C, Hobart, Tasmania 7001.  
*Council 1978-80*
- 1985 WHITE, John Peter, MA(Cambridge), PhD(ANU). Reader in Prehistory, Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.
- 1991 WHITE, Robert Sommerville, BAHons, MA(Adelaide), DPhil(Oxford). Professor of English, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009.
- 1988 WIERZBICKA, Anna, MA, PhD(Warsaw). Reader in Linguistics, The Faculties, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.
- 1988 WILDING, Richard Michael, MA(Oxford). Reader in English, University of Sydney, Sydney New South Wales 2006.
- Foundation Fellow WILKES, Gerald Alfred, MA(Sydney), DPhil(Oxford). Challis Professor of English Literature, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales 2006.  
*Council 1969-86; Editor 1969-83; President 1983-86*
- 1974 WILLIS, James, BA, PhD(London). Professor of Classics (Personal Chair), University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009.

- 1973 WILSON, Trevor Gordon, MA(New Zealand), DPhil(Oxford), FRHistS. Professor of History, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5001.  
*Council 1984-86*
- 1969 WRIGHT, Judith Arundell (Mrs J. P. McKinney), HonDLitt (Qld, New England, Sydney, Monash, ANU). 'Edge', Mongarlowe, New South Wales 2622.
- 1977 WURM, Stephen Adolphe, DrPhil(Vienna), AM, FASSA, Immediate Past President of the International Union of Academies, President of the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (UNESCO), Member of Executive Council, Permanent International Committee of Linguists, Emeritus Professor (Linguistics), Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.  
*Council 1983- ; President 1986-89*

## OVERSEAS FELLOWS

- 1977 CAMPBELL, Keith Kennedy, MA(New Zealand), BPhil(Oxford), PhD(Sydney). Professor of Philosophy, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, 20742, United States of America.  
*Council 1983-85*
- 1971 CHAMBERS, Leigh Ross, Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, MA, DipEd(Sydney), DU(Grenoble). Marvin Felheim Distinguished University Professor of French and Comparative Literature, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, United States of America.
- 1974 COLLINSON, Patrick, MA(Cambridge), PhD(London), DLitt(Kent), DUniv(York), DLitt(Dublin), Member of Academia Europea, FRHistS, FBA. Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow, Trinity College, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.
- 1985 DEVITT, Michael James, BA(Sydney), MA, PhD(Harvard). Professor of Philosophy, Department of Philosophy, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20817, United States of America.
- 1975 DONALDSON, Charles Ian Edward, BA(Melbourne), MA(Oxford), FBA. Regius Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, University of Edinburgh, David Hume Tower, George Square, Edinburgh, EH8 9 JX, Scotland.  
*Council 1980-82*
- 1976 HO, Peng Yoke, MSc, PhD(Malaya), DSc(Singapore), FInstP, Member of Academia Sinica. Foundation Professor, Griffith University, Brisbane, Queensland 4111; Director-Designate, Neeham Research Institute, Cambridge.
- 1984 KENT, Dale Vivienne, BA(Melbourne), PhD(London). Professor of History, History Department, University of California, Riverside, California 92502, United States of America.
- Foundation Fellow LAWLER, James Ronald, Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, MA(Melbourne), DU(Paris), Fellow of the Academy of Literary Studies(USA). Edward Carson Waller Distinguished Service Professor of French, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, United States of America.

- 1973                      LOW, Donald Anthony, MA, DPhil(Oxford), PhD (Cambridge), FASSA. Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Australian National University. Smuts Professor of the History of the British Commonwealth, and President of Clare Hall, Cambridge, CB3 9AL, England.
- 1984                      MEANEY, Audrey Lilian, MA(Oxford), PhD(Cambridge), FSA. Formerly Department of English, Macquarie University. 5 Chapel Lane, Stoke-on-Trent, England.
- 1984                      MURAOKA, Takamitsu, BA, MA(Tokyo), PhD(Jerusalem). Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature, Ugaritic and Israelite Antiquities, Faculty of Letters, Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden, the Netherlands.
- 1986                      PRICKETT, Alexander Thomas Stephen, MA, PhD (Cambridge), DipEd(Oxford). Regius Professor of English Language and Literature, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom.
- 1969                      RIZVI, Saiyid Athar Abbas, MA, PhD, DLitt(Agra). Formerly Reader in Asian Civilizations, The Faculties, Australian National University. Chatrawali Kothi, 11 Kelanagar Aligarh (U.P.), India.  
*Council 1973-75*
- 1972                      ROBINSON-VALÉRY, Judith Ogilvie, Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, BA(Sydney), MA(Cambridge), DU(Paris), D-ès-L, Hon DLitt(N.S.W.), Member of the Académie des Sciences et Lettres de Montpellier. Director of Research, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. 38, Avenue Hoche, 75008, Paris, France.
- 1985                      ROSE, Margaret Anne, PhD(Monash), FRHistS. c/- Clare Hall, Cambridge, CB3 9AL, England.
- Foundation              RUDÉ, George Frederick Elliot, MA(Cambridge), PhD Fellow                      (London), DLitt(Adelaide), FRHistS. Professor of History, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada. 24 Cadborough Cliff, Rye, Sussex, TN31 7EB England.
- 1986                      STOCKER, Michael, BA(Columbia), MA, PhD(Harvard). Department of Philosophy, 541 Hall of Languages, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244, United States of America.



- 1970 WANG, Gungwu, CBE, MA(Malaya), PhD(London).  
Emeritus Professor (Far Eastern History), Research School of  
Pacific Studies, Australian National University;  
Vice-Chancellor, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road,  
Hong Kong.  
*Council 1972-73, 1980-86; President 1980-83*
- Foundation WEST, Francis James, BA, PhD(L Leeds), PhD(Cambridge).  
Fellow FRHistS. Formerly Pro Vice-Chancellor (Research and  
Development) and Professor of History and Government, Deakin University,  
Victoria 3217.  
*Council 1970-71, 1972-73; Secretary 1973-74*
- 1986 YEN, Douglas Ernest, M.Agr. Sc(Massey), D.Sc(Auckland),  
Nat. Acad. Sc., USA(Foreign). Emeritus Professor  
(Prehistory), Department of Anthropology, University of  
Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
*Council 1988-89*

## HONORARY FELLOWS

- 1985            AUSTIN, Lloyd James, FBA, Membre de l'Academie Royale de Langue et de Littérature Françaises de Belgique. Emeritus Professor (French) and Fellow of Jesus College Cambridge. 2 Park Lodge, Park Terrace, Cambridge CB1 1JJ, England.
- 1971            BAILEY, Sir Harold Walter, KT, MA(Western Australia), BA, DPhil, HonDLitt(Oxford), HonDLitt(Western Australia and ANU), FBA. Professor Emeritus, University of Cambridge, Queens' College, Cambridge, England.
- Foundation    BISSELL, Claude Thomas, CC, MA(Toronto), PhD Fellow            (Cornell), HonDLitt(Manitoba, Western Ontario, Lethbridge, Leeds, Toronto), HonDLitt(McGill, Queens, New Brunswick, Carleton, Montreal, St Lawrence, British Columbia, Michigan, Columbia, York, Prince of Wales College, Windsor, St Andrews, Dal'Housie), Hon Docteur de Lettres (Laval), FRSCan. Formerly President, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. Professor Emeritus, University of Toronto. 229 Erskine Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4P1Z5, Canada.
- 1989            BOYD, Arthur Merric Bloomfield, AO, OBE. Painter. 'Bundanon', Illaroo Road, Nowra, New South Wales 2541.
- 1991            BRAY, Hon. John Jefferson, AC, LLD(Adelaide), QC. 39 Hurtle Square, Adelaide, South Australia 5000.
- 1973            BROWN, Philip Lawrence, BA(Melbourne), HonDLitt (Deakin), FRHSV. 4 Wallace Street, Newtown, Geelong, Victoria 3220.
- 1975            CHRISTESEN, Clement Byrne, OBE, HonDLitt(Monash), Founder (1940) and Editor of *Meanjin Quarterly* until 1974, Honorary Bibliographer, University of Melbourne, Life Member, ASAL and FAW. 'Stanhope', Eltham, Victoria 3095.
- Foundation    COOMBS, Herbert Cole, MA, PhD(London), Hon LLD Fellow            (Melbourne, Sydney and ANU), HonDLitt(Western Australia), HonDSc(New South Wales), Hon Fellow, London School of Economics, Hon Fellow, Edith Cowan University, FAA, FASSA. Visiting Fellow, Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2601.

- 1980 COWEN, The Right Honourable Sir Zelman, AK, GCMG, GCVO, KStJ, G.C.O.M.R.I.(Italy), QC, BA, LL.M (Melbourne), MA, DCL(Oxford), HonLLD(Hong Kong, Qld, Melbourne, Western Australia, Turin, Australian National University), HonDLitt(New England, Sydney, James Cook University of North Qld, Oxford), HonDHL (Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, Redlands, California), HonDUniv(Newcastle, Griffith), HonDPhil(Hebrew University of Jerusalem), LL. D (Tasmania), FRSA, HonFASSA, FTS, FACE, FRAIA, FRACP, FASA, FRACMA, FRACOG, FCA, FACRM, ANZAAS, Foreign Honorary Member American Academy of Arts and Sciences, HonFellow New College (Oxford), Trinity College, Dublin, Australian National University, University House of the Australian National University, Hon Master of the Bench of Gray's Inn, Queen's Counsel of the Queensland Bar, member of the Victorian Bar and Hon Life member of the New South Wales Bar Association, Chairman, United Kingdom Press Council (1983-88). Former Governor-General of Australia, Former Provost of Oriel College, Oxford. 4 Treasury Place, East Melbourne, Victoria 3002.
- 1970 HASLUCK, The Right Honourable Sir Paul (McCrann Caddwalla), KG, GCMG, GCVO, KStJ, MA, FASSA. Former Governor-General of Australia. 3rd Floor, Allendale Square, 77 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000.
- 1986 HATTORI, Shirô, Emeritus Professor, the University of Tokyo, Member, the Japan Academy. 1730-10 Kagetori-cho, Totsuka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Japan 245.
- Foundation Fellow JEFFARES, Alexander Norman, AM, MA, PhD(Dublin), MA, DPhil(Oxford), MA(Adelaide), Docteur (hc) de l'Université de Lille, DLitt(hc) (Ulster), Hon Fellow, Trinity College, Dublin, Life-President of the International Association in the Study of Anglo Irish Literature, Hon Life Fellow of the Association for Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies, FRSL, FRSE, FRCS, FRSA. Emeritus Professor (English), University of Stirling. Craighead Cottage, Fife Ness, Crail, Fife, KY103XN, Scotland.
- 1990 MCCARTHY, Frederick David, Hon Doc(ANU). Previously Curator of Anthropology, The Australian Museum, and Principal, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. Unit 3, Warringah Place, Collaroy, New South Wales 2097.

- 1990                   McCAUGHEY, H.E. Rev. John Davis, AC, MA, D D, Hon LLD, FACE, Governor of Victoria, Hon Fell. RACP, Hon Fellow, Pembroke College, Cambridge, Former Deputy Chancellor, University of Melbourne. Former Master of Ormond College. Government House, Melbourne, Victoria 3004.
- 1988                   McKENZIE, Donald Francis, BA, DipJourn, MA(New Zealand), PhD(Cambridge), MA, DPhil(Oxford), FBA. Professor of Bibliography and Textual Criticism, University of Oxford, and Emeritus Professor (English), Victoria University of Wellington. Pembroke College, Oxford, England.
- Foundation           McMANNERS, John, Officer of the Order of King George 1  
Fellow               of the Hellenes, Commandeur dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, MA(Oxford), DipTheol(Dunelm), DLitt (Oxford), HonDLitt(Durham), Wolfson Literary Award for History, 1982, FBA, FRHistS. Regius Professor Emeritus (Ecclesiastical History), University of Oxford Fellow and Chaplain of All Souls College, Oxford, England.
- 1989                   MALOUF, David George Joseph, AO, BA(Queensland), Gold Medal of Australian Literature Society (1962, 1974). Author. 53 Myrtle Street, Chippendale, Sydney, New South Wales 2008.
- Foundation           MYER, Kenneth Baillicu, AC, DSC, HonLLD(Melbourne),  
Fellow               HonDASc(Victoria), FASSA. President, Myer Foundation, Chairman, Victorian Arts Centre Trust, Chairman, Sydney Myer Trust, President Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine, former Chairman of the National Library and of Myer Emporium Ltd. 126/108 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney, New South Wales 2011.
- 1989                   NOLAN, Sir Sidney Robert, OM, CBE, Hon Lld(Australian National University), Hon DLitt(London), DLitt(hon causa) (Sydney). C/- Marlborough Fine Art Ltd, 6 Albermarle Street, London, W.1 United Kingdom.
- 1990                   STEPHEN, Sir Ninian Martin, AK, GCMG, GCVO, KBE, HonLLD(Syd, Melb). Ambassador for the Environment, Former Governor-General of Australia. 193 Domain Road, South Yarra, Victoria 3141.

1977 SUSSEX, Ronald Thomas, MA, LLB(Melbourne),  
Docteur de l'Université de Paris, HonDLitt(Newcastle).  
Emeritus Professor (French), James Cook University of  
North Queensland, Townsville. 31 Eppalong Street, The Gap,  
Queensland 4061.

Foundation  
Fellow WHITE, Sir Harold (Leslie), KT, CBE, MA, FLAA,  
FASSA. Formerly National Librarian, National Library of  
Australia and Commonwealth Parliamentary Librarian,  
Fellow of Queens College, University of Melbourne.  
27 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Australian Capital Territory 2603.

## REGIONAL LIST OF FELLOWS

(Asterisk denotes Honorary Fellow)

### Australian Capital Territory

**R.W.V. Elliott (Regional Representative)**

N. Barnard	H.M. Lo
P.S. Bellwood	I. McBryde
R. Brown	O.O.G. MacDonagh
G.W. Clarke	D.G. Marr
H.C. Coombs *	A.W. Martin
R.G.A. de Bray	B.F. Meehan
R.R.C. de Crespigny	R.K. Meyer
J.W. de Jong	D.J. Mulvaney
I. de Rachewiltz	J.A. Passmore
R.M.W. Dixon	A.K. Pawley
T.E. Dutton	P.N. Pettitt
J.M. Flood	W.S. Ramson
R.A. Gollan	A.J.S. Reid
J. Golson	J.D. Ritchie
L.A. Hercus	J.J.C. Smart
A.D. Hope	F.B. Smith
K.S. Inglis	O.H.K. Spate
F.C. Jackson	M.J. Stoljar
A.H. Johns	N.W. Tennant
R.M. Jones	M. Tooley
J.T.F. Jordens	H.L. White *
E. Kamenka	A. Wierzbicka
T.Y. Liu	S.A. Wurm

### New South Wales

**A.A. Martin (Regional Representative)**

S. Arasaratnam	J.P. Descocudres
D.M. Armstrong	R.Y. Ebied
I.P. Barko	H.M. Felpcrin
R.A. Bauman	C.P. Fitzgerald
T.R. Bryce	L.F. Fitzhardinge
J.F. Burrows	B.H. Fletcher
A. Cambitoglou	W.A. Foley
G. Carsaniga	P. Forrest
N.R. Cattell	A.M. Gibbs
R. Charteris	J.R. Green
M.B. Clunies-Ross	M.A.K. Halliday
C. Condren	J.B. Hennessy
G. Connah	C.A. Hooker
R.D. Covell	J.C. Kassler
F.K. Crowley	L.J. Kramer

R.J. Lampert  
W. Milgate  
A.G. Mitchell  
K.B. Myer \*  
P.J. O'Farrell  
M.N. Pearson  
W. Ritchie  
E.C. Rolls  
P. Ryckmans  
D.M. Schreuder

P.J. Sculthorpe  
E.J. Sharpe  
V.M. Spate  
D.C. Stove  
G. von Wilpert  
J.P. White  
R.M. Wilding  
G.A. Wilkes  
J. Wright (McKinney)

## Queensland

**J.P. Hardy (Regional Representative)**

G.C. Bolton  
P.M. Cryle  
R.D. Huddleston

R.J. Mortley  
K.V. Sinclair  
R.T. Sussex \*

## South Australia

**G.C. Nerlich (Regional Representative)**

J.J. Bray \*  
J.A. Colmer  
T.G. Fennell  
A. French  
A.G. Gough  
C.J. Horne  
A.D. McCredie  
F.H. Mares  
J.V.S. Megaw

R.J. Moore  
G.C. Nerlich  
E.S. Richards  
A.R. Stephens  
H. Stretton  
D.R. Thomas  
G.W. Turner  
T.G. Wilson

## Tasmania

**O.M. Roe (Regional Representative)**

R.B. Rose

P.R.C. Weaver

## Victoria

**M.M. Manion (Regional Representative)**

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J.C. Bigelow  
G.N. Blainey  
B.J. Blake  
J.M. Bowler  
J. Bowman  
P.L. Brown \*  
J.T. Burke  
C.B. Christesen \*  
M.G. Clyne  
Z. Cowen \*

G.J. Davison  
B.D. Ellis  
E.C. Forsyth  
A.J. Frost  
A.E. Galbally  
D.A.T. Gasking  
L. Goddard  
J.B. Hirst  
U. Hoff  
M.J. Kartomi  
E. Keller

F.W. Kent  
 W. Kirsop  
 S.T. Knight  
 M. Lewis  
 H.H.R. Love  
 F.D. McCarthy \*  
 J.D. McCaughey \*  
 H.J. McCloskey  
 D.R.C. Marsh  
 G.J. Marvan  
 F.J. Moloney  
 D.H. Monro  
 J.V. Neustupný  
 B.M. Niall  
 E.F. Osborn  
 M.J. Osborne  
 J. Painter  
 A.M.H. Patrick  
 M. Plant  
 J.R. Poynter

J.D. Rickard  
 M.C. Ricklefs  
 D.G.J. Roberts  
 W.D. Rubinstein  
 G.H. Russell  
 K.K. Ruthven  
 G.E.O. Schulz  
 F.B. Sear  
 A.G. Serle  
 A.G.L. Shaw  
 P.A.D. Singer  
 B.W. Smith  
 N.M. Stephen \*  
 Y. Sugimoto  
 R.T. Sussex \*  
 C.L. Ten  
 P.J. Thomson  
 P.A. Tomory  
 A.D. Trendall  
 C.K. Wallace Crabbe

## Western Australia

### J.A. Scott (Regional Representative)

A.B. Bosworth  
 W.A. Edwards  
 J.D. Frodsham  
 H.E. Hallam  
 S.J. Hallam  
 P.M.C. Hasluck \*

E.J. Jory  
 V.B. Moleta  
 J.R. Smalley  
 D.E. Tunley  
 R.S. White  
 J. Willis

## Overseas

L.J. Austin \*  
 H.W. Bailey \*  
 C.T. Bissell \*  
 A.M.B. Boyd \*  
 K.K. Cambell  
 L.R. Chambers  
 P.Collinson  
 M.J. Devitt  
 C.I.E. Donaldson  
 S. Hattori \*  
 Ho, P.Y.  
 A.N. Jeffares \*  
 D.V. Kent  
 J.R. Lawler  
 D.A. Low

D.F. McKenzie \*  
 J. McManners \*  
 D.G.J. Malouf \*  
 A.L. Meaney  
 T. Muraoka  
 S.R. Nolan \*  
 A.T.S. Prickett  
 S.A.A. Rizvi  
 J.O. Robinson-Valéry  
 M.A. Rose  
 G.F.E. Rudé  
 M. Stocker  
 Wang, G.  
 F.J. West  
 D.E. Yen



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## OBITUARIES



Joyce Ackroyd

## JOYCE IRENE ACKROYD

1918 - 1991

Joyce Ackroyd will be remembered as one of the pioneers who changed the pattern of Japanese studies in Australia, a hardworking scholar who continued her work until her body gave up in its fight with her powerful spirit; she will also be remembered as a person of culture, both Japanese and her own.

The principal academic contribution of Professor Ackroyd to world scholarship has been her work on the thinker and public figure Arai Hakuseki (1657-1725), work for which she received international recognition and the prestigious Japan Translator's Cultural Prize in 1978 and the Yamagata Banto Award in 1983. This work required a well-rounded understanding of Tokugawa Japan and an excellent command of the classical language. When asked what attracted her to Arai Hakuseki she wrote in 1991: 'His conscientious studies as a child. It is well known that when he was about 8 and up late studying calligraphy, he would pour a bucket of cold water over himself to revive him! I felt an immediate affinity to him and his powers of concentration as I too would go for 72 hours at a stretch without sleep when I was doing my thesis.' This was her relationship to life. Because of it, much work has remained unfinished: she worked hard until her death on August 30th, 1991.

Professor Ackroyd's early resolution to study Japanese encountered many hurdles. While taking her first degree at the University of Sydney she was not permitted to include Japanese as a subject in her degree. She undertook her first studies of Japanese in evening classes and later completed a PhD in Japanese and Japanese Studies at the University of Cambridge. Although in 1951 she was the first recipient of the Saionji Memorial Scholarship for study in Japan, at the time academics were not frequently provided with the opportunity to spend many years in Japan, as became common later.

The significance of Professor Ackroyd's work will stand out if we realise how many Australians could speak, understand, read and write Japanese and, more importantly, understand Japan in 1965. Without firm foundations there could be no further development of Japanese studies in Australia. The mid 1960s was a decisive time for changes. From modest beginnings limited to one and later two universities and a handful of areas of study, the profession developed into a nation-wide establishment that could not be ignored. Four centres took part in this process and the contribution of the University of Queensland, with its Japanese department headed by Professor Ackroyd, was essential.

When in 1965 Professor Ackroyd moved from Canberra (where she headed the Department of Japanese) to Brisbane, some expected that the traditional European pattern of Japanese studies with little emphasis on the contemporary spoken language would be replicated in

the new department which she was elected to create. After all, the Professor's training at the University of Cambridge was mainly in the traditional areas of Japanese studies.

However, the reality was different. Professor Ackroyd introduced courses that not only taught Japanese literature but also the modern Japanese language, both spoken and written. She herself, with other members of her staff, wrote a textbook, the first Japanese language textbook authored and produced in Australia. She encouraged and supervised the work of other members of her department who followed with a number of other language teaching texts.

Professor Ackroyd was one of the first among the professors of Japanese in Australia who understood the progressive role of the teaching of Japanese at the secondary level. She was an enthusiastic promoter of the introduction of teaching Japanese in schools in Queensland and supplemented her activities in this area by lecturing for schools both about Japanese and Japan. She herself gave and arranged for continuous assistance to secondary and primary teachers of Japanese.

On the other hand, she also fully understood the importance of the training of honours and postgraduate students in the Japanese language. She organised courses for honours students in Japan and was the moving force of the University of Queensland post-graduate courses in interpreting and translation. This represented a completely new development in Japanese language teaching which, until that moment, mainly consisted of undergraduate courses covering lower levels of linguistic competence. Certainly an achievement hard to expect from a scholar of classical Japanese history, thought and literature.

Professor Ackroyd's work was not limited to these areas. At a university that could not be staffed by experts in all areas of Japanese culture and society, she did not hesitate to teach courses and supervise students in undergraduate work within other disciplines: linguistics, religion and philosophy, social problems of Japan, political history and regional studies. She conducted research on the history of the Japanese women's movement, the ceramic traditions of Japan and many other topics. These activities make us recall the great Western discoverers of Japan of the past who did not hesitate to study Japan not only in individual disciplinary slices but also as a whole in which all components contributed to the understanding of the whole.

Without the life work of Professor Ackroyd, the growth of informed and interdisciplinary Japanese studies during the 1980s might have been difficult. She was one of the pioneers who built the foundations on which Japanese studies in the country stand.

Professor Ackroyd was an OBE, held the third class of the Order of the Precious Crown and was elected Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities in 1983.

*J.V. Neustupný*



Bob Brissenden

**ROBERT FRANCIS BRISSENDEN**  
**1928-1991**

Bob Brissenden, who died on 7 April, 1991, aged 63, had been retired from the Australian National University - and effectively from academic life - since 1985. During the time since then he had built on his reputation as a poet (*Winter Matins* 1971, *Elegies* 1974, *Building a Terrace* 1975, *The Whale in Darkness* 1980, *Gough and Johnny were Lovers* 1984), with the publication of *Sacred Sites* (1991), and established a reputation as a writer of sophisticated thrillers (*Poor Boy* 1987 and *Wildcat* 1991). But it was as a literary scholar and critic that he first made a name for himself.

Born in 1928, at Wentworthville, he graduated from Sydney with first class honours in English (BA 1951, MA 1954), before being appointed briefly as Senior Tutor in Melbourne (1951) and as Temporary Assistant Lecturer in English at Canberra University College in 1952, preparatory to going to Leeds (1954-1956, on a British Council grant), where he completed a PhD on the novel of sentiment in the eighteenth century. Appointed Lecturer in English at the Canberra University College in 1957 he was to remain on the staff of the Australian National University from the time of the amalgamation of the teaching faculties with the research schools in 1960 until his resignation because of ill-health. He held a senior research fellowship in the History of Ideas Unit (Research School of Social Sciences, ANU) for three years, before being promoted to Reader in 1969. He was elected a fellow of this Academy in May 1976.

Bob Brissenden's formal training was as an eighteenth century scholar (witness his *Virtue in Distress: Studies in the Novel of Sentiment from Richardson to Sade*, 1974, his several volumes of *Studies in the Eighteenth Century* (1970, 1973, 1976, and 1979, the last two with J.C. Eade), his edition of *Joseph Andrews* [1977]). His enthusiasm was as a literary critic in the new-found field of Australian literature (witness his numerous, frequently seminal, essays on Patrick White, Judith Wright, James McAuley, A.D. Hope, and others), his anthologies of short stories (*Southern Harvest*, 1964) and of poetry (1972). But his energy led him into American literature and his entrepreneurship into many areas, academic and non-academic - eighteenth century studies, Australian literary criticism, censorship, the south coast and the environment, repertory, wine and food, the staff association, poets' lunches, etc. He was at his best when gripped by a new intellectual excitement, as in a memorable lecture on Wallace Stevens.

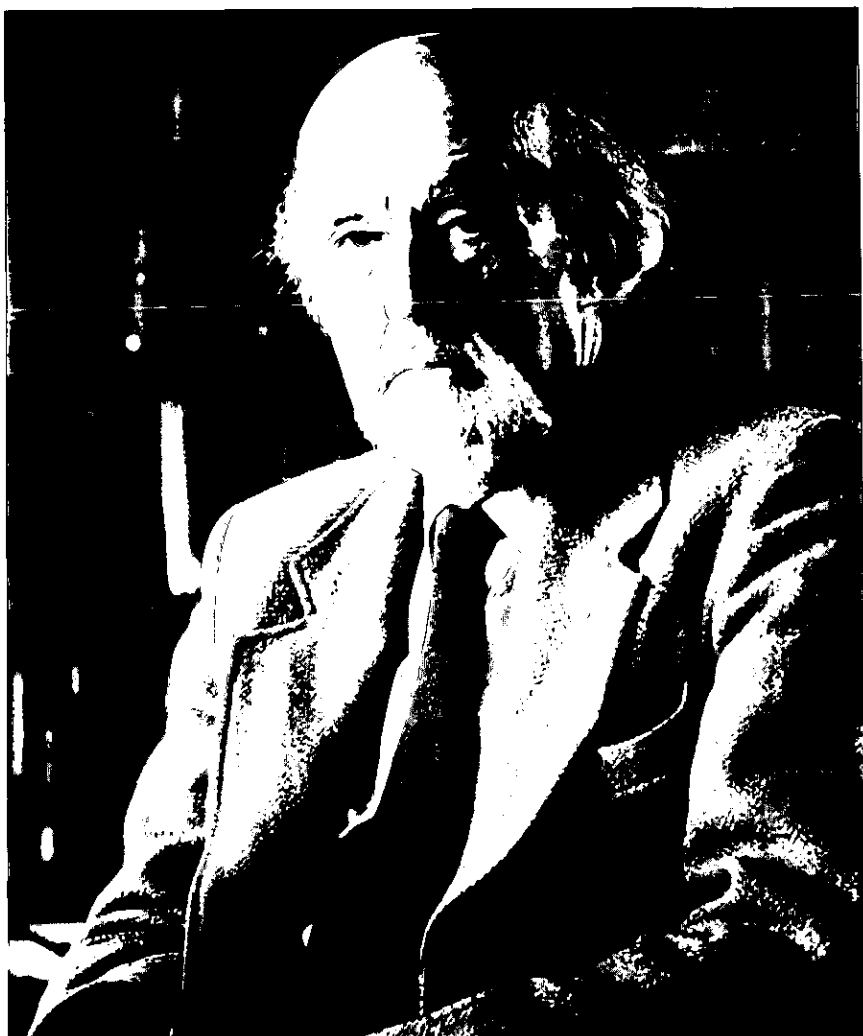
Foremost amongst his entrepreneurial activities, academically, were the Nichol Smith seminars (commemorating the acquisition by the National Library of a large part of David Nichol Smith's



library) and, following five years as Associate Editor of *Meanjin*, a year (1964-65) as Literary Editor of *The Australian*, a venture which changed permanently for the better - principally by an improvement in the level of reviewer or commentator it attracted - the literary pages of the major Australian newspapers. This movement outside academe was to lead to his becoming first a member of the Literature Board of the Australia Council and then its Chairman (1978-1981). He was made an Officer of the Order of Australia for services to literature in 1982.

He retired in 1985 and was increasingly disabled by Parkinson's disease. Yet he remained an essentially free spirit, an adopter and champion of causes, a fighter for what he believed in. He despaired of grey and faceless men, of whom he found an increasing number in the university and was characterised always - and probably suffered because of - an element of the larrikin in his own make-up. He valued the creativity of people - something which he rewarded in his stint on the Literature Board - and took a pride in his own creative writing, believing increasingly that those who could not *do*, who lacked the spark themselves, were in no position to criticise. He was a raconteur, a writer and singer of songs, a satirist of considerable sharpness and no mean ability, a lover of life and the good things in life - but at the same time a person of deep humanity and gentleness, a person who took an Australian pride in being able to talk to ordinary people but who could rise above this, in his sensitivity and the learning he wore so lightly, as occasion demanded. As a poet he best revealed this common touch - making ordinary moments memorable, finding poetry in everyday things and occurrences. As a novelist, he had yet to establish his range in finding the novel a vehicle for wit and allusion but at the same time a means of grappling with society and social mores on a more epic scale than was possible in essentially conversational poetry. And perhaps it is for what he gave so freely and in so many ways to the conversation of men - 'the last flower of civilisation' as Emerson described it - that he is best remembered. Witty, elegant, articulate, wise, warm-hearted, passionate, he was, as many who enjoyed his company know, truly a 'good companion'. Bob Brissenden is survived by his wife, Rosemary, and by three children, Michael, Venetia, and Ben.

W.S. Ramson



Charles Manning Clark AC

## CHARLES MANNING HOPE CLARK AC

1915 - 1991

Manning Clark died in Canberra on 23 May 1991. Descendant of the Reverend Samuel Marsden and son of another Anglican clergyman, he attended Victorian state schools and proceeded on scholarships to Melbourne Grammar School and the University of Melbourne where he took a first class in history. His work on Tocqueville at Oxford was cut off by the war and he eventually gained a Melbourne MA. After teaching at Geelong Grammar School he was appointed lecturer in Political Science at Melbourne in 1944 and transferred to the History department in 1946. From 1949 to 1975 he was Professor of History at Canberra University College (SGS, ANU). Having been a member of the Australian Humanities Research Council from 1961, he was a Foundation Fellow of this Academy.

Clark's prime claim to distinction was as a teacher. In his three years at Corio, as a rebel iconoclast he outraged many of the staff and awakened many of the boys to a critical outlook on life. At Melbourne, we few privileged to take Political Institutions A in 1944 and the thirty-six who in 1946 experienced his initial attempt to teach Australian history were so exhilarated and stimulated that they knew they had the great good fortune to have been exposed to a teacher who fulfilled all their hopes of what a university education might be.

Like his elder colleague R.M. Crawford, he had a rare breadth which was a revelation - breadth in reading of history, political philosophy, European languages and literature, music and the arts, the ideas which shaped humankind. Despite his admitted occasional 'clowning and buffoonery' he was intensely serious. He still thought of himself as primarily an 'apostle of the Enlightenment'. He guided and cared for his students individually, joined them socially in frolic and fun, and was a most generous mentor. At a time when the Melbourne school of history was reaching its peak and attracting many of the very best students of a generation, he began his habit of bonding friendships by scrawled postcards and letters, telephoning, telegrams - such as 'Call no biped lord or sir, and touch your hat to no man' to a student departing for Oxford - which he continued over the years with innumerable friends. In Canberra he built a strong department, deliberately appointing staff of very diverse views.

In 1949 Clark published (with L.J. Pryor) *Select Documents in Australian History 1788-1850* and in 1955 a much larger volume for the 1851-1900 period. These volumes and the *World's Classics Sources of Australian History* (1957) set

a framework for teaching Australian history in universities and schools which remained dominant for some twenty years. The commentaries in his second volume and his inaugural lecture in Canberra began to reveal his 'apocalyptic vision'; most of his colleagues were baffled at the time by many of his comments, but they read today as a remarkably original manifesto. He was already honing his vocabulary for those of whom he disapproved: measurers, dry-as-dust scholars, spiritual bullies, the walnut-hearted, Yarrasiders, sneerers, straighteners (as against enlargers), together with most social scientists, Cambridge philosophers and those who sought laws in history. He had long known that 'only one kind of history was open' to him, 'history which told a story about the past to entertain and instruct the living, to make them more aware of "the field of the possible" for human beings'. Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Hardy, Carlyle, Newman, Melville, Hawthorne, Thucydides, Macaulay were among his unfashionable guides. Academic history he came to see as 'lifeless, meaningless and false'. His challenging prediction that the rewriting of Australian history would not come from the universities has turned out to be less than half true, in that most of the important works of which he was warmly to approve did come from that source.

1962 saw publication of the first of his six volumes of *A History of Australia* (and in 1963 followed the *Short History of Australia*). His major theme, the clash and interplay between the three great 'visions of the nature of God and man', Protestantism, Catholicism and the Enlightenment, however obvious and reasonable it may seem in retrospect, was startling to most of his colleagues with progressivist and irreligious assumptions. One of the many hostile critics, not an academic, even derided his emphasis on 'little things of the mind and spirit'. As the work proceeded, his tragic view became clearer: his scepticism about 'future-of-humanity' men and women, the futility of the search for happiness, and history as 'the stage of fools'. His assertions that there were 'only two great beliefs in Australia - two tremendous Utopias', as expressed in the *Communist Manifesto* and the last paragraph of the Apostles' Creed, and that he looked forward to the reconciliation of Rome and Moscow, met with general puzzlement. His eventual final volume dwelt on the conflict between the 'Old Dead Tree' and the 'Young Green Tree', as Australia struggled towards independent self-respect.

Despite all its idiosyncrasies, Clark's *History* won increasing respect from his academic colleagues, though many continued to deplore his irritating repetitions, neglect of large areas of Australian history, disregard of the 'state of the subject', inaccuracies and his biographical caricatures (criticisms to which some effective ripostes can be made). They tended to fall silent, grudgingly recognising, as his supporters always had, his claims

to profundity, that he did have 'something to say', was playing in a different league in the degree to which he dealt with the great problems of life and death. The second wave of hostility to Clark's *History* in the later 1970's, some of it vicious, by conservatives in and out of academia, included a few historians. By this time he had become comparatively hardened against adverse criticism.

In his last twenty years, Clark emerged as a sage, a cultural icon, a TV personality, Companion of the Order of Australia, an 'Australian of the Year', in constant demand for lectures, talks, interviews, reviews. Academics with a mission to preach to and teach the public, who have the nerve to so expose themselves and be prepared to offer an instant opinion on anything and everything, and to dress the part, tend to be disapproved of by many of their colleagues, as presumptuous. Yet this is illogical: surely it is desirable for representatives of liberal humanism to compete on the public stage against, and offer reasoned alternatives to, the ideologues, power-seekers and charlatans who shape public opinion. There can be little doubt that Clark succeeded in this appallingly demanding role, judging by the respect and affection he inspired, based on recognition of his reasonableness, tolerant manner, and rare capacity to raise the deeper issues of which many in our largely pagan society are still conscious.

He had eventually become an 'improver', an Australian patriot who saw glimmers of hope for his country. In a period when history has been increasingly under threat as an academic study, as no one else Clark greatly increased public consciousness of Australian history and widened the imaginative horizons of innumerable compatriots.

Strengthened as always by Dymphna and their six children, despite serious illnesses he retained his extraordinary powers of concentration, determination and fluency in completing the final volume of the *History* in 1987 and two volumes of autobiography, and continued his public appearances to the very end.

*Geoffrey Serle*

See also K.S. Inglis, *Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, Annual Report 1991*.



Max Crawford

## RAYMOND MAXWELL CRAWFORD

1906 - 1991

Max Crawford, a Foundation Fellow, died in Melbourne on 24 November 1991. He prefaced his 1939 'synoptic view' of *The Study of History* with Maitland's dictum that 'all history is but a seamless web'. It now furnishes a fitting epitaph to his achievement in transforming the study of history. Through his role while Professor of History at the University of Melbourne between 1937 and 1970, Crawford's stature in Australian intellectual history is secure. He elevated the contribution of history by his imaginative leadership in stimulating his staff and students to rewrite the past, and to assist positively in reshaping Australian national life and culture.

Raymond Maxwell Crawford was born at Grenfell, NSW, on 6 August 1906, the ninth of twelve children of a self-improving coalminer and railwayman and his resourceful wife. Max reflected upon family circumstances when describing 'my brother Jack' (Sir John, the distinguished economist), and recalled that, during their youth, 'we were familiar with thrift, but did not know hardship'. The Presbyterian ambience of their home, where 'the Church was our club', ensured that, in their maturity, although church doctrine might be discarded, 'its values were ingrained'. Crawford's gentle, gracious, but forthright character, his interest in civil liberties, his eloquence, and his vision of the moral value of history, probably owed much to those influences.

Educated at Sydney Boys' High School and the University of Sydney, Crawford proceeded to Balliol College on a scholarship. He emerged with a deep appreciation of literature and he proved an adept painter, so that his later university interests spanned these disciplines by facilitating combined honours courses involving History, and English, Fine Art or Philosophy, respectively. Oxford University, especially Balliol, profoundly influenced Crawford, and consequently his Melbourne department. Graduates voyaged there on various scholarships, which they owed largely to Crawford's intercession. Over a few years following the war, Oxford-bound History or combined honours graduates included J.S. Bastin, C.L. Burns, Z. Cowen, F.K. Crowley, J.A. Gobbo, S.L. Goldberg, M.C. Groves, K.S. Inglis, J.D. Legge, A.M. McBriar, J.A.C. Mackie, J.M. Main, O.W. Pamaby, J.R. Poynter, A.G. Serle, and C.M. Williams.

After secondary school teaching in England and New South Wales and spending 1932 at Balliol, Crawford was appointed to a University of Sydney lectureship in 1935, until

he succeeded Sir Ernest Scott at Melbourne. Despite wartime dislocation and his service in Russia between 1942 and 1944, as First Secretary to the Australian legation, Crawford's publications demonstrated the breadth of his historical concerns and his concept of humane education. *The Study of History* (1939) announced his interest in the theory and practice of historical research and explanation, a philosophical concern which then distinguished his department from others. *Ourselves and the Pacific* (1941) was timed impeccably to focus attention on Australia's neighbours in the year of Pearl Harbour. Generations of secondary school students used that text in its successive editions. *The Renaissance and Other Essays* (1945) reflected his abiding interest in the Italian city states and Machiavelli's political philosophy.

While Crawford is known chiefly as a Renaissance scholar, it is evident that he believed in the contemporary relevance of the past, particularly the significance of understanding Australia's past. His *Australia* (1952) was the first of the spate of post-war single volume perspectives. Even his major biography of his former Sydney professor, George Arnold Wood, traversed moral issues, civil liberty and intolerance within Australian society. He personally experienced intolerance as vice-president of the Australian Council for Civil Liberties 1938-1945, and on the executive of the Australia-Soviet Friendship League. He was named in parliament as a 'pink' professor (possibly the type specimen of that cold war species).

Crawford fostered a department adapted to welcome the post-war student influx and to meet its many strains. He possessed a flair for selecting lecturers for innovative courses, then boosting their confidence by allowing them to teach untrammelled by bureaucratic controls or time-consuming committees. Probably every departmental post between 1937 and 1958 was filled simply by his courteous invitation rather than by advertisement. Such benevolent despotism is anathema today; yet Crawford's regime proved efficient and students were stimulated and challenged, surely the central objective of tertiary education.

Kathleen Fitzpatrick's Tudor-Stuart Britain is writ large upon the memory of generations of students, for whom Civil War issues possessed contemporary meaning; Manning Clark's reputation was established once he became entrusted with teaching Australian History; Norman Harper taught differently, but his American history course was a pioneering and significant venture; John O'Brien, whose incisive Ancient History course actually provided a unique exercise in source interpretation and logic, developed after Crawford enticed him from teaching classics to replace a staff member who had died



suddenly; Crawford's own theory and method unit had no parallel in Australia.

Unusual for historical practice over four decades ago, Crawford believed in field research. He participated in a memorable 'archaeological' excursion to Phillip Island in 1947. That same year he visited the Kimberleys intending to pursue historical research, but it was there that he discovered Aboriginal society. That influence is reflected in the opening chapter of *Australia*. He also encouraged the anthropologist, Donald Thomson, to produce his significant memoir, *The Ceremonial Exchange Cycle in Arnhem Land* (1949). He created a post for the German refugee, Leonhard Adam, and materially assisted Adam to revise his Pelican book, *Primitive Art* (1948). However, despite Crawford's efforts, anthropology failed to take root in the Faculty. Within his own department from 1957, however, Pacific Prehistory offered the first Australian course in this region's pre-European past.

It was the manner in which courses were taught, as much as their substance, which bore Crawford's hallmark, although he inherited some features from Scott. Years before most universities adopted tutorials, the weekly class tutorial formed a basic component of all courses. Student essays (pass level included) were returned to students at individual interviews, the stress upon the scholarly apparatus in essays being matched by an emphasis upon logical explanation and literary style.

Crawford twice proved an able Faculty Dean, but he also participated in administrative activities beyond the campus. He wrote an important report for the Martin Committee on Tertiary Education, and played a significant role in the creation of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, particularly within the small drafting party which was architect of the 1964 Act.

The Academy owes much to Crawford's initiative. A Foundation fellow of the Australian Humanities Research Council between 1965 and 1968, he chaired that Council while the Charter and other administrative and legal actions were undertaken. He then handed a viable Academy to the first President, Sir Keith Hancock. Within recent years Crawford made the most generous donation to Academy funds received so far. As a consequence and with his approval, council has struck the Max Crawford Medal, and is inaugurating the Sir Keith Hancock Lecture. The Academy provides a statistical index to Max Crawford's continuing intellectual influence. Probably twenty-one Fellows in 1991 were graduates of his department during his tenure, while nineteen Fellows of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia also were graduates (of whom eight are Fellows of both Academies).

Crawford played a key role in establishing and maintaining *Historical Studies*, and his former students dedicated a 1971 number to his achievements. His public recognition was less than his due. He was awarded an O.B.E. in 1971, and his university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, in 1988. Always a private person, he shared his retirement with his wife in their Ivanhoe riverside retreat. Dogged by ill-health and impaired vision, he had to abandon his hobby of painting. He turned to writing poetry as a substitute for close documentary reading. It is appropriate that his former department is publishing a volume of his poems.

In a paper read before the 1964 meeting of the Australian Humanities Research Council, Crawford stated his educational vision. 'Excellence', he proclaimed, 'is the word to which all else is subordinate - excellence in teaching, excellence in transmitting acquired knowledge and understanding, in critically assessing it, in adding to it'.

*John Mulvaney*



Brian Elliott

## BRIAN ROBINSON ELLIOTT

1910 - 1991

Brian Elliott was no relation of mine, but ever since we first met in the English Department at the University of Adelaide in 1959, we were known as the Elliott brothers. He used to get my mail; I got his bills. With characteristic playfulness he inscribed my copy of his *Marcus Clarke* 'Specioso Fratri meo'. We became colleagues, friends, indeed chosen brothers, and for my family he was always 'Uncle Brian'.

The affection Brian Elliott generated among his Adelaide colleagues and students and among his many friends in Australia and overseas is one of the measures of the man. Another is the respect for his single-minded devotion to the cause of Australian Studies at a time when nobody deemed Australian writing fit to be taught in our universities. He was, as has since been widely acknowledged, the pioneer who conferred respectability upon 'Aust. Lit' through his untiring advocacy, his teaching, and his own writings as scholar and critic.

A South Australian by birth and education, Brian Elliott chose to spend most of his life in Adelaide. His pride in his local ancestry is evident in the Foreword he wrote to the long 'Letter' written by his grandfather Joseph Elliott, which was published in 1984 as *Our Home in Australia. A Description of Cottage Life in 1860*. Here lies the beginnings of Brian Elliott's interest in his native land, its history, and its literature.

Educated at Unley High School and the University of Adelaide, he graduated in 1931 in English and French, then taught for several years at Adelaide and Unley High Schools before moving on to the University of Western Australia as a temporary assistant lecturer in 1939. Two years later he returned to Adelaide to join the staff of the English Department where he was to remain until his retirement in 1975. His quiet but pertinacious insistence on the propriety of including Australian literature among the courses offered by the Department eventually bore fruit and earned him the title of Lecturer in Australian Literature. With the support of Colin Horne, then Jury Professor of English Language and Literature, Brian Elliott was promoted Reader in Australian Literary Studies in 1961. But the Personal Chair which he so richly deserved was never to be his. Years later, on his retirement, the University of Adelaide finally honoured him by the award of the first of its new honorary degrees, Doctor of the University of Adelaide, and his achievements in the promotion of Australian Literature were recognised by Membership of the Order of Australia.

From his early articles in *Australian Quarterly* and *Meanjin* through numerous subsequent essays and reviews, Elliott's interest in Australian Literary Studies never flagged. His first book, on James

Hardy Vaux, appeared in 1944, and in 1947 he published several early pieces in *Singing to the Cattle and Other Australian Essays*, a volume now much prized by collectors of 'Australiana'. A selection of Australian short stories followed in 1948. Ten years later appeared *Marcus Clarke*, his still authoritative critical biography, published by the Clarendon Press. Probably the most important and original of his major works is *The Landscape of Australian Poetry* (1967), which received fitting recognition in the essays collected in *Mapped But Not Known*, the *festschrift* of essays and poems presented to Brian Elliott on his seventy-fifth birthday in 1985.

But he left his mark in other ways too. Although at first attracted to the Jindyworobak movement, he only briefly embraced its radical enthusiasm and was able many years later, in *The Jindyworobaks* (1979), to view it dispassionately as an exciting but passing phase. And it was Brian Elliott who first suspected the notorious Ern Malley affair as a clever hoax against Max Harris and his *Angry Penguins* in 1944.

During 1952 and 1953 Elliott travelled and lectured in North America and on his return was instrumental in founding the Australian Humanities Research Council, the predecessor of the Australian Academy of the Humanities, of which he became a Foundation Fellow and which he served from 1974 to 1976 as a member of Council. Other overseas visits followed, including a period as Leverhulme Fellow at the University of Singapore, during which he lectured on Australian writing while widening his knowledge of other languages and his interest in other literatures. One result was his translation of Lucien Lévy-Bruhl's *La Mythologie Primitive*, a study of the mythic world of Australian and Papuan natives (1983), and his translations of Tirso de Molina's *El Burlador de Sevilla* and José Zorilla y Moral's *Don Juan Tenorio*, neither of which, sadly, has been published.

These were labours of love, and his love of *letters* never left Brian Elliott throughout his long, active life. Devoted to serious critical scholarship, he also tried his hand at fiction - a novel, *Leviathan's Inch* (1946), set in South Australia, some short stories and occasional poems.

He had a great sense of fun and 'Uncle Brian' was a genial, ever welcoming host, lovingly supported by his wife Pat, and a stimulating, conscientious teacher to his generations of students.

Brian Elliott served Australia well. Thanks to his lifelong devotion, Australian Literary Studies are now firmly established in our universities. As A.D. Hope wrote in a poem addressed to Brian Elliott, 'But you, you led the van, my friend'.

Ralph Elliott



Sam Goldberg

## SAMUEL LOUIS GOLDBERG

1926 - 1991

Samuel Louis Goldberg was one of Australia's most distinguished literary critics and teachers of English. He died on 11 December 1991 after some years of ill-health. His loss will be keenly felt by those generations of English students who came under his influence and who felt the moral force of his analytic attitudes. Although the kind of post-Leavisite position for which he has stood has become, not merely obsolete, but downright antipathetic to the anti-canonical voices of modern literary theory, Goldberg has been a quietly powerful influence in Australian academic culture - and, hence, even in the assumptions of secondary school English. No-one would have fought more fiercely than he against late twentieth-century attempts to dismember the concept of Literature.

Sam Goldberg was born in Melbourne in November, 1926. He was educated at Faraday Street State School, Coburg High and University High. Like many of his academic contemporaries in Melbourne, he took a Combined Honours degree in English and History, graduating with First Class Honours in 1947. In recommending this young graduate to Oxford, Professor Ian Maxwell, flamboyant Head of the English Department at Melbourne, used the succinct characterising phrase, 'Smokes a pipe but can't swim.'

At Oxford, Sam wrote his B.Litt thesis on an Elizabethan printer. Returning to Melbourne, he was appointed Lecturer in English in 1953. The brilliance of his teaching soon made its mark on the character of literary studies at that University. Like many universities in the post-War years of expansion, it was making the difficult transition from a gentlemanly enclave of sherry, anecdote and historical criticism to close reading and socio-moral judgement. A later, overseas appointment to the English Department associated this Melbournian critical emphasis with lower middle class morality. If so, there was nothing dishonourable about its flair and fire, although later generations have seen it as undertheorized.

As a teacher of third- and fourth-year Honours students, Sam was remarkable, as anyone who sat through his tutorials meticulously demolishing the opening stanzas of *The Faerie Queene* will remember. He was particularly brilliant on Elizabethan and Metaphysical poetry: his dazzlingly close insights into 'the double nature of man' are preserved in his early *Melbourne Critical Review* essays on Marvell, Marlowe and Shakespeare, essays which displayed slow reading at its most seductive. *The Critical Review* (to use its later name) was essentially a Goldberg creation, and it has been the vehicle for his influence in the years since 1958. Its first decade was particularly interesting and provocative.

After having been a Senior Lecturer in the Melbourne Department for some years, Sam was appointed to the Challis Chair of

English Literature at the University of Sydney. He arrived in Sydney bearing the shining brand of neo-Leavisite rigour, but found the changes which he desired very difficult to effect in that rocky soil. There was keen political division in the Sydney Department and he returned to Melbourne as Robert Wallace Professor in 1967, bringing with him such innovations as the Honours Literature and Thought seminar, a new cultural study of what was beginning to be called Modernism. I recall his bemusing one of these seminars by making the observation that Proust couldn't possibly have been the son of a coal miner.

In 1961 Sam published *The Classical Temper*, an acutely reasoned study of Ulysses. He also showed his gift for popular criticism in *James Joyce*, the following year, which was a remarkably clear, condensed study of the novelist and his oeuvre. In 1974 he published *An Essay on King Lear*.

The heavy burden of being a god-professor took some toll of Sam in his middle years, but for all that he resented the tide of change in the 1970s, a tide which left departments more democratic, pluralist and decentred. In 1976 he resigned from the Robert Wallace Chair and joined the History of Ideas unit at the Australian National University. It is my belief that he regretted the lack of student contact in his new situation; certainly he kept up some English teaching in the Faculty of Arts. And from 1982 to 1988 he edited *Australian Cultural History*. But it remains a pity that his great flair as a teacher and as a meticulous supervisor was not fully employed in his later career.

Sam Goldberg was a deeply conservative man, stubborn and sometimes gruff in his resistance to fads and neologisms; he was a great lover of Modernist and Renaissance literature. And I shall never forget the introspective phrase which he coined: 'What my mind is thinking is this.' He was an epistemologist without being a philosopher. Few academics have left their personal stamp so strongly and so idiosyncratically on the study of literature in Australia.

*Chris Wallace-Crabbe*



## DECEASED FELLOWS

PHILIPP, Franz Adolf (Melbourne).  
Reader in Fine Arts, University of Melbourne.  
Elected Fellow 1969; died 30 May 1970.

BEAGLEHOLE, John Cawte, OM, CMG, MA(New Zealand), PhD(London),  
HonDLitt(Oxford and Sydney), FRSNZ. Emeritus Professor (History), Victoria  
University of Wellington, New Zealand.  
Elected Fellow 1969; died 10 October 1971.

GIBSON, Alexander Boyce, BA(Melbourne), MA(Oxford), LittD(Cambridge).  
Emeritus Professor (Philosophy), University of Melbourne.  
Foundation Fellow; died 2 October 1972.

PIKE, Douglas Henry, DLitt(Adelaide).  
Emeritus Professor (History), Australian National University.  
Foundation Fellow; died 19 May 1974.

McAULEY, James Phillip, AM, MA, DipEd(Sydney).  
Professor of English, University of Tasmania.  
Elected Fellow 1969; died 15 October 1976.

HUNT, Harold Arthur Kinross, BA(Sydney), MA(Oxford), DipEd, LittD  
(Melbourne). Emeritus Professor (Latin), University of Melbourne.  
Foundation Fellow; died 11 April 1977.

PRICE, Sir (Archibald) Grenfell, KT, CMG, MA, DipEd(Oxford), DLitt  
(Adelaide), FRGS. Chairman, Council of the National Library of Australia,  
1960-71, and of the Advisory Board, Commonwealth Literary Fund, 1953-71.  
Foundation Fellow; died 20 July 1977.

van der SPRENKEL, Otto Berkelbach, BScEcon(London).  
Associate Professor of Asian Civilizations, Australian National University.  
Foundation Fellow; died 24 April 1978.

BRAMSTED, Ernest, DrPhil(Berlin), PhD(London), FRHistS.  
Formerly Associate Professor (History), University of Sydney.  
Foundation Fellow; died 14 May 1978.

MENZIES, The Rt Hon. Sir Robert (Gordon), KT, CH, QC, FRS, FAA.  
Former Prime Minister of Australia.  
Foundation Honorary Fellow; died 15 May 1978.

STREHLOW, Theodor George Henry, MA, DLitt(Adelaide).  
Emeritus Professor (Australian Linguistics), University of Adelaide.  
Foundation Fellow; died 3 October 1978.

PARTRIDGE, Eric Honeywood, MA(Qld), BLitt(Oxford), HonDLitt(Qld).  
Elected Honorary Fellow 1974; died 1 June 1979.

McDONALD, Alexander Hugh, MA(New Zealand), MA, PhD,  
LitD(Cambridge), HonLLD(Glasgow), HonDLitt(Auckland), FBA.  
Life Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, Honorary Research Fellow,  
University of Western Australia.  
Elected Honorary Fellow 1975; died 10 July 1979.

MAXWELL, Ian Ramsay, Chevalier of the Order of the Icelandic  
Falcon, BA, LLB(Melbourne), BLitt(Oxford).  
Emeritus Professor (English), University of Melbourne.  
Foundation Fellow; died 4 September 1979.

BASSETT, Lady (Marnie), HonDLitt(Monash), HonDLitt (Melbourne).  
Foundation Fellow; died 3 February 1980.

SHIPP, George Pelham, MA(Cambridge), DLitt(Sydney).  
Emeritus Professor (Greek), University of Sydney.  
Foundation Fellow; died 20 August 1980.

ANDERSON, Gordon Athol, BA, DMus(Adelaide).  
Professor of Music, University of New England.  
Elected Fellow 1977; died 30 June 1981.

CHISHOLM, Alan Rowland, OBE, Officer de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier  
d'Académie, Cavaliere dell'Ordine al Merito, BA(Sydney and Melbourne),  
HonLitD(Monash). Emeritus Professor (French), University of Melbourne.  
Foundation Fellow; died 9 September 1981.

TAUMAN, Leon, LèsL, DU(Aix-Marseille), DèSL(Paris), HonDLitt(Western  
Australia). Formerly Reader in French, University of Western Australia  
Foundation Fellow; died 14 October 1981.

AUCHMUTY, James Johnston, CBE, MA, PhD, HonLLD(Dublin),  
HonDLitt(Sydney and Newcastle, NSW), MRIA, FRHistS. Emeritus Professor  
(History), and Vice-Chancellor and Principal, University of Newcastle.  
Foundation Fellow; died 15 October 1981.

OLIVER, Harold James, MA(Sydney).  
Professor of English, University of New South Wales.  
Foundation Fellow; died 26 July 1982.

SMIT, Jacob, Officer in the Order of Oranje Nassau, LitD(Utrecht),  
MA(Melbourne), Correspondent of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van  
Wetenschappen. Emeritus Professor (Dutch and Germanic Philology),  
University of Melbourne.  
Foundation Fellow; died 29 September 1982.

FARRELL, Ralph Barstow, Grosses Verdienstkreuz des Verdienstordens der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Gold Medal, Goethe Institute (Munich), MA (Sydney), DrPhil(Berlin). Emeritus Professor (German), University of Sydney. Foundation Fellow; died 24 June 1983.

STOUT, Alan Ker, MA(Oxford), FASSA.  
Emeritus Professor (Philosophy), University of Sydney.  
Foundation Fellow; died 20 July 1983.

AUROUSSEAU, Marcel, MC, BSc(Sydney), HonDLitt(Newcastle, NSW), FRGS. Secretary, Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use, 1936-55.  
Elected Honorary Fellow 1972; died 28 August 1983.

SAMUEL, Richard Herbert, Grosses Verdienstkreuz des Verdienstordens der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Gold Medal, Goethe Institute (Munich), DrPhil (Berlin), PhD(Cambridge), MA(Melbourne), FACE, Corresponding Member of the Deutsche Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung, Hon Member MLA.  
Emeritus Professor (Germanic Studies), University of Melbourne.  
Foundation Fellow; died 28 October 1983.

CULICAN, William, MA(Edinburgh).  
Reader, Department of History, University of Melbourne.  
Foundation Fellow; died 24 March 1984.

TRIEBEL, Louis Augustus, Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Mérite, Médaille de la France Libre, Member of the Royal Society of Teachers, MA, DipEd (London), DLitt(Tasmania). Emeritus Professor (Modern Languages), University of Tasmania.  
Foundation Fellow; died 24 February 1985.

BASHAM, Arthur Llewellyn, BA, PhD, DLitt(London), HonDLit(Kuruk), FRAS, FSA. Emeritus Professor (Asian Civilizations), Australian National University.  
Foundation Fellow; died 27 January 1986.

BENN, Stanley Isaac, BSc. Econ.(London), FASSA.  
Professorial Fellow, Department of Philosophy, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University.  
Elected Fellow 1979; died 25 July 1986.

CAPELL, Arthur, MA(Sydney), PhD(London).  
Formerly Reader in Oceanic Languages, University of Sydney.  
Elected Honorary Fellow 1979; died 10 August 1986.

GREENWOOD, Gordon, CMG, MA(Sydney), PhD(London), HonDLitt(Qld), FASSA. Emeritus Professor (History), University of Queensland.  
Foundation Fellow; died 4 November 1986.

COE, Richard Nelson, MA(Oxford), PhD(Leeds).  
Professor of French and Comparative Literature, University of California.  
Elected Fellow 1969; died 30 December 1987.

HANCOCK, Sir (William) Keith, KBE, Cavaliere Ufficiale dell'Ordine al Merito, MA(Melbourne and Oxford), HonDLitt(Rhodes, Birmingham, Cape Town and Oxford), HonLittD(Cambridge, Melbourne, Australian National University, Adelaide and Western Australia), FBA. Emeritus Professor (History) and Honorary Fellow, Australian National University.  
Foundation Fellow; died 13 August 1988.

GELLIE, George Henry, MA, BEd(Melbourne).  
Emeritus Professor (Classical Studies), University of Melbourne  
Elected Fellow 1976; died 18 December 1988.

LAYCOCK, Donald Clarence, BA(CCAE and New England), PhD(Australian National University). Senior Fellow in Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University.  
Elected Fellow 1980; died 27 December 1988.

PARTRIDGE, Percy Herbert, MA (Sydney), FASSA.  
Emeritus Professor (Philosophy), Australian National University.  
Elected Fellow 1969; died 31 December 1988.

CLIVE, John, AB(University of North Carolina), PhD(Harvard). William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of History and Literature, Harvard University, Cambridge.  
Elected Honorary Fellow 1985; died 14 January 1990.

LINDSAY, Jack, AM, BAHons, DLitt(Qld), FRSL, Gold Medal of Australian Literature Society (1960), Znak Pocheta (1968).  
Elected Honorary Fellow 1982; died 8 March 1990.

SPENCER, Michael Clifford, BA(Sheffield), MA (Cambridge), DPhil(Oxford).  
Professor of French, University of Queensland,  
Elected Fellow 1984; died 1 April 1990.

WARD, John Manning, AO, MA, LLB(Sydney), FASSA, FRAHS. Former Vice-Chancellor, Principal, and Professor of History, University of Sydney.  
Foundation Fellow; died 6 May 1990.

LA NAUZE, John Andrew, BA(Western Australia), MA(Oxford),  
LittD(Melbourne), HonDLit(Murdoch), FASSA.  
Emeritus Professor (History), Australian National University.  
Foundation Fellow; died 20 August 1990.

FITZPATRICK, Kathleen Elizabeth, BA(Melbourne). Formerly Associate Professor of History, University of Melbourne.  
Foundation Fellow; died 27 August 1990.

BRISSENDEN, Robert Francis, AO, MA(Sydney),  
PhD(Leeds). Formerly Reader in English, The Faculties, Australian National  
University.  
Elected Fellow 1976; died 7 April 1991.

CLARK, Charles Manning Hope, AC, MA, HonDLitt (Melbourne, Newcastle  
and Sydney), FASSA. Emeritus Professor (Australian History), Australian  
National University.  
Foundation Fellow; died 23 May 1991.

ELLIOTT, Brian Robinson, AM, MA(Western Australia),DLitt(Adelaide),  
DUniv(Adelaide). Formerly Reader in Australian Literary Studies, University  
of Adelaide.  
Foundation Fellow; died 28 August 1991.

ACKROYD, Joyce Irene (Mrs J. I. Speed), OBE, Order of the Precious Crown,  
Third Class (Japan), PhD(Cambridge), BA, DipEd(Sydney). Professor Emeritus  
(Japanese Language and Literature), University of Queensland.  
Elected Fellow 1983; died 30 August 1991.

CRAWFORD, Raymond Maxwell, OBE, BA(Sydney), MA(Oxford and  
Melbourne). Emeritus Professor (History), University of Melbourne.  
Foundation Fellow; died 24 November 1991.

GOLDBERG, Samuel Louis, BA(Melbourne), BLitt(Oxford).  
Senior Fellow, Department of Philosophy, Research School of Social  
Sciences, Australian National University.  
Elected Fellow 1969; died 11 December 1991.

## PRESIDENTIAL REPORT 1991

While scholarly work as creative work cannot be carried out in the market-place, there can be no question about the civic responsibility of scholars to the community which carries and supports them. Public awareness and appreciation of academic performance in the humanities are not easy to achieve. The range of disciplines within the Academy is as wide as it is diverse. Also, scholarly work is part of an international discourse and cannot always be directly related to a subjectively defined national need. Nevertheless, the mission of the Academy, through the pursuit of its objects and purposes, is to serve the Australian community of which it is a part. The activities of the Academy should be seen in this light. The *Report of Council* to the Fellowship describes these activities in detail. In my address I would like to concentrate on some major achievements, plans and problems.

I am pleased to be able to report that the project of an *Academy Edition of Australian Literature* has now finally begun. This edition will not only correct widespread textual corruption in existing editions and thus establish definitive texts of the Australian literary heritage, but also form the basis for new school and university text books. The project will be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary, Professor John Mulvaney, and Dr. Paul Eggert of the Australian Defence Force Academy. Scholars from 14 institutions met for a workshop, arranged by the Academy, in order to prepare an application to the Australian Research Council which subsequently awarded us a large grant of annually \$100,000 for three years. The first meeting of the Editorial Board, which draws on scholars from five institutions, will be held in December. Application for a second large grant for the completion of the *Australia and New Zealand Early Imprints Projects* has been made. This application was also preceded by workshops, arranged by the Academy in Canberra. On behalf of the Academy I would like to thank Professor Max Brennan, Chair of the ARC, for the considerable interest he has taken in our plans and projects, and for his advice. A complementing, though independent series of biographical and critical studies in Australian authors is being prepared by the Academy's Editor, Professor Anthony Gibbs, and a publisher has already been found.

Last year I was able to report that the Government substantially increased the Academy's annual grant, and I acknowledge with pleasure that this has been continued for 1991/92. The workshops for the preparation of major projects would have been impossible without such additional resources. At the same time I would like to express our gratitude for the generous donations - some of them substantial - by Senior and Honorary Fellows. Increased funds have enabled us also to award more travel grants and publication subsidies, and to establish awards and named lectures such as the Max Crawford

Medal and the Keith Hancock Lecture, both of which will be initiated in 1992.

Within the Academy attention has been given by Council to its Committee structure. Electoral committees inevitably depend on divisions which do not always reflect the changing reality of work in the humanities, so that the catchment areas for new Fellows may have to be re-defined. Our symposium this year is likely to assist in this respect, and a working-group under Professor Ruthven will later investigate the disciplinary boundaries with reference to the Electoral Committees.

It would undoubtedly be in the national interest for the Academy to increase its foreign exchange programmes. In 1992 exchanges will be initiated with academies in Sweden, the Netherlands and Vietnam. In the latter two cases the programmes have been arranged in conjunction with the Academy of Social Sciences. Contacts have also been established with academies in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. The International Secretary of the Academy, Professor Anthony Reid, deserves special thanks for these initiatives. Thanks are also due to the Australian Embassy in Hanoi for their assistance with the Vietnam exchange.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have devoted time and energy to support the Academy throughout the year. These are firstly the members of Council who have continued to be as friendly, inspired and dedicated a team as a President can ever hope to have at his side. One member of Council, Professor Ken Ruthven, is the convener of this year's symposium, and he is to be thanked for it before it has even begun. Professor Graeme Clarke and, in his absence, Professor Ralph Elliott, deserve gratitude for the efficient and profitable handling of the Academy's financial affairs. I would like to express our thanks to the Master of University House, Dr. Richard Rafe de Crespigny, and his staff for many improvements to the Academy's quarters in the course of the year. The fact that our funds grow rather than diminish is also due to the skilful investment policy and economy of Patricia Waters in her - unofficial - function as "Executive Treasurer" and a great treasure for the Academy. Her untiring and assiduous work, her dedication and prudence defy all praise and I can only thank her as warmly and sincerely as always. At the same time I would like to thank her staff, Yvonne Gentry and Nicole Brigg who have assisted her efficiently.

For a substantial time of the year a great part of the Academy becomes virtually identical with one person: its Honorary Secretary, Professor Derek John Mulvaney. He was the person behind the planning, negotiations and application for our new large projects, behind the establishment of a good relationship with the Australian Research Council, some of the new exchange schemes, the well-devised submission to ASTEC, and all the various matters which had to be dealt with from day to day. John Mulvaney has done all this and more, patiently and passionately, with devotion, untiring attention

to detail and the circumspection of a distinguished scholar who wishes to serve both the humanities and the country. The President and the Academy are deeply indebted to him.

Let me conclude this address with a few remarks concerning the current position of the humanities. Public attention for achievements in the humanities remains a serious problem. The emphasis of research reports, gazettes or newsletters of universities or of *Univation*, the newsletter of the Australian Vice-Chancellors Committee, continues to concentrate on science, however marginal or ephemeral some of the projects may be. I would like to urge all Fellows to use their influence in order to change this situation in our favour. The Academy will of course continue to draw attention to achievements in the disciplines it represents, but it can do so convincingly and successfully only if Council is well informed about the work carried out by individual Fellows. The inclusion of publications lists in the annual *Proceedings* has proved insufficient for this purpose. Instead, I would like to ask that Fellows should inform Council of the completion of major research projects and publications. This would enable Council to represent the Academy more effectively and with greater clout. Council's decision to abandon Regional Committees, which in most cases have not been active anyway, has also to be seen in this light. We now propose the appointment of regional representatives who could assist Council in disseminating information about the Academy and in arranging lectures sponsored by it.

In September 1991 the Australian Science and Technology Council released a report to the Prime Minister on future directions for *Research and Technology* in Australia. The task of assisting him in tabling a White Paper during 1992 on *Directions for Australian Research* has thus been assigned to a body which does not include a Fellow of this Academy, while many of its 15 members are Fellows of the other three academies. Moreover, this Academy was denied the opportunity to explain its submission earlier this year to the Council, because only one member - a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences - attended the scheduled meeting with our executive, while other institutions were met with a larger Council representation. A forum on the report prepared by this body has been arranged at short notice at the time of our Annual General Meeting, thus making it impossible for us to attend.

The ASTEC Report states that in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities Australia is "a relatively large spender", although this is immediately disproved by the statistics contained in the very same report. And then the Australian Science and Technology Council arrives at the following unsubstantiated conclusion: "Research in the social sciences and the humanities seems unrelated to contemporary national concerns, and needs to be aligned more closely with economic and social imperatives." Sweeping and uninformed statements of this kind are bad enough if



they come from a careless and provocative journalist. They are most objectionable from the mouths of prejudiced political "waste watchers" who use them as pawns in their struggle for power. But they are totally unacceptable from a Council entrusted with setting directions for future research. Even the briefest glimpse at the list of Fellows and Honorary Fellows of this Academy brings to mind the substantial contribution each of them has made or is making to the intellectual identity and national concerns of this country. While the Academy will take every possible official step to make its voice heard above the biased statements of ASTEC, I would like to urge all Fellows - those present today and those who read this address later on - to use their often considerable influence and the opportunities they possess for publicising a better informed view of the humanities. At the same time I would like to urge them to regard the mission and purposes of the Academy also as their personal concern.

Gerhard Schulz  
*President*

# THE AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

(From 30 September 1990 to 30 September 1991)

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### 1. THE FELLOWSHIP

At the Twenty-first Annual General Meeting of the Academy held in Melbourne on Friday 9 November 1990 the following scholars were elected to the Fellowship of the Academy in accordance with the By-laws:

Dr R. Charteris  
Associate Professor M. Clunies Ross  
Professor C. Condren  
Professor B. Fletcher  
Professor P. Forrest  
Dr A. Frost  
Dr D. Marr  
Professor G. Marvan  
Professor F. Moloney  
Dr B. Niall  
Associate Professor M. Pearson  
Dr F. Sear  
Dr M. Stoljar  
Professor N. Tennant

The following were elected as Honorary Fellows:

Dr Frederick D. McCarthy;  
Rev. Dr John Davis McCaughey, AC  
Sir Ninian Stephen AK, GCMG, GCVO, KBE.

The present Fellowship stands at 218, including 120 Fellows, 58 Senior Fellows, 19 Overseas Fellows, and 21 Honorary Fellows.

It merits comment, that the number of ordinary Fellows has fallen by four since the previous year, despite the election of the 14 Fellows. This chiefly results from the 'greying' of the Academy, as Senior Fellows increased in number from 47 to 58.

It is with regret that the Academy records the deaths during the year of four Fellows, Emeritus Professor Joyce Ackroyd, OBE; Dr R. Brissenden, AO; Emeritus Professor C.M.H. Clark, AC.; Dr B R Elliott, AM. Obituaries will appear in forthcoming volumes of the *Proceedings*.

Honours were awarded during the year to Professor M. Kartomi, (AM), and Emeritus Professor D.J. Mulvaney (AO), and Professor Wang Gungwu (CBE).

Other senior appointments and honours include: Dr C.B. Christesen, Associate Australian Centre, University of Melbourne; Professor G.W. Clarke, a Senior Fulbright Award of the Australian-American Foundation and a Fellow of the National Humanities Center of North Carolina; Dr H.C. Coombs, Honorary Fellow, Edith Cowan University; Dr Rhys Jones, an Australian National Fellowship at the University of Edinburgh Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities; Professor F.W. Kent, Chairman of the Arthur Boyd Foundation Ltd; Emeritus Professor Dame Leonie Kramer, Chancellor of the University of Sydney; Professor P.J. O'Farrell, the Sir Ernest Scott Prize of the University of Melbourne; Professor A.J.S. Reid, Rockefeller Foundation Study Centre Residency, Bellagio, Italy; Dr J.D. Ritchie, a member of the Australian Universities Advisory committee to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; Dr D. Roberts, a personal Chair in German at Monash University; Mr E.C. Rolls, Australian Creative Fellowship; Professor D.M. Schreuder, Chairman of the ARC "Humanities and Social Sciences Panel" and of the "Priority Area" panel on "Australia's Asian Context"; Professor J.A. Scott, the Australian/Italian Friendship Award and Gold Medal; Emeritus Professor J.J.C. Smart, an Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Emeritus Professor S.A. Wurm, a member of the Steering Committee of the Project Irian Jaya Studies, University of Leiden; Professor D. Yen, the 1990 Elsdon Best Memorial Medal of the Polynesian Society.

Honorary Degrees were conferred on Professor I.P. Barko (University of Sydney), Professor A. Cambitoglou (University of Sydney) Mr K.B. Myer (University of Melbourne).

Named Lectures were delivered by: Dr R. Champion de Crespigny; Dr M. Lewis; Professor A.J.S. Reid; Professor J.A. Scott.

Invitations to lecture or hold short-term appointments abroad were taken up by: Professor T.R. Bryce; Emeritus Professor J.F. Burrows; Professor G. Carsaniga; Professor R.Y. Ebied; Dr Alan Frost; Emeritus Professor M.A.K. Halliday; Professor C.A. Hooker; Professor K.S. Inglis; Professor M. Kartomi; Professor F.W. Kent; Emeritus Professor Dame Leonie Kramer; Associate Professor J.V.S. McGaw; Professor V.B. Moleta; Professor R.J. Mortley; Professor R.J. Moore; Professor T. Muraoka; Professor A.J.S. Reid; Professor D.M. Schreuder; Professor G.E.O. Schulz; Professor P.A.D. Singer; Professor F.B. Smith; Professor Y. Sugimoto; Professor P.R.C. Weaver; Professor A. Wierzbicka; Mr R.M. Wilding; and Emeritus Professor S.A. Wurm.

## 2. COUNCIL

At the Annual General Meeting held in Melbourne on 9 November, Professor Schulz was re-elected President, Emeritus Professor Mulvaney was re-elected Secretary, Professor Clarke was re-elected Treasurer, and Professor Gibbs was re-elected Editor. Professors Davison, Hooker, Manion, Dr Meehan, and Professors Reid and Ruthven, were elected to the Council. Professor Manion and Dr Meehan were elected as the two Vice-Presidents. Emeritus Professor R.W.V. Elliott continues to serve as Deputy Secretary/Treasurer in the absence of the Secretary/Treasurer. In view of the revision to the By-laws, those Council members whose term was to end in 1991, are available to continue on Council until the 1992 AGM.

Three meetings of Council were held: 9 November 1990; 4-5 April 1991 and 5-6 September 1991.

*Revision of By-laws:* Arising out of recommendations at the last Annual General Meeting, changes to the By-laws were drafted and circulated to the Fellowship. They were approved overwhelmingly. Changes include the removal of gender distinction; revision of the Obligation subscribed to by Fellows on signing the Charter Book, to take account of emerging disciplines within the Humanities and reflected in the Electoral Sections; changes to the Electoral procedure; subscription fees for Senior Fellows; and the establishment of the Council post of International Secretary. The amendments to the By-laws were approved by the Governor-General-in-Council, and were published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on 19 June 1991, and are effective from that date.

*Creative Persons Committee:* After considerable deliberation, Council decided to abolish the special Committee for 'Creative' Persons. The line separating Fellows working within the academic field and those increasing numbers working outside it has become blurred. (Besides, creativity is the prerequisite for any Fellow). While Electoral Sections are encouraged to make nominations of persons whose contributions fall outside conventional academic bounds, Council reserves the right to decide whether the case is best met by a Council nomination to the ordinary Fellowship, or to the Honorary Fellowship. Nominations under this rubric would be limited normally to a single candidate annually.

*R.M. Crawford Medal:* Emeritus Professor and Mrs R.M. Crawford have donated a considerable sum to endow a Medal, to be presented biennially 'to an Australian-based scholar whose publications are in disciplines represented by this Academy. Preference shall be given to scholars in the early stages of their careers.' The full guidelines were

included as item 3.3, in the Minutes of the Council meeting for 4-5 April. The medal has been designed at the Australian Mint and will be awarded for the first time at the 1992 Annual General meeting.

Professor and Mrs Crawford's generosity will assist the Academy in assuming a higher profile in Australian scholarly life, at a time when the values of the Humanities require public exposition. This is one of several initiatives which Council has selected for future action.

***The Sir Keith Hancock Lecture:*** The guidelines for this occasional lecture are set out in the Council Minutes for 4-5 April. Preference shall be given, also, to scholars in the earlier stages of their careers, and to persons with proven skills in the exposition of research to non-specialist audiences.

### 3. THE STAFF

Office staff now numbers three, two of these being employed part-time. During the year the Academy office employed Mrs Yvonne Gentry as a part-time secretary. All publications are typed and formatted by Ms Nicole Brigg, who has established a good working relationship with The Highland Press, Canberra. The Executive Secretary, Mrs Patricia Waters continues to supervise the funds and investments of the Academy, in consultation with the Treasurer. That our accounts are in such good financial standing, spread across a number of named Academy accounts, is due in large measure to her wise supervision.

### 4. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

***Advice to Government:*** The Australian Research Council has kept the Academy fully informed during the year of the resources allocated under a variety of research funding and support schemes, and acknowledges the Academy as a source of advice.

The Council is very grateful to Professor Brennan, AO, the new Chair of the ARC, for his helpful advice, and willingness to make his time available to the Academy for discussions.

It is noted that our Fellow, Professor Schreuder, is now chairman of the Humanities and Social Sciences panel of the Australian Research Council.

The Secretary attended a symposium sponsored by ASTEC on future research policy. He also represented the Academy at three meetings of the ARC Nominating Committee. He and Professor Clarke attended an inquiry chaired by Professor Chubb, Higher Education Council, into the funding of tertiary education. At this

meeting, representatives from the four Academies and other bodies also attended.

Two submissions were made to the Government during the year:

- (a) The ASTEC Issues and Option Inquiry on *Research Directions for Australia's Future*. In the course of preparing this submission, Council noted that it is the only Academy not represented on the Australian Science and Technology Council, which has been entrusted with this important task by the Prime Minister.

Because of the importance of a Humanities voice, a Council delegation of five was led by the President, when invited by ASTEC to discuss its submission on 30 May. It was disappointing to find that only one member of the Council of ASTEC was present, and she is a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

A consequence of researching the Academy submission was an analysis of the membership of some of the councils of Commonwealth government instrumentalities involving cultural affairs. This adds to concerns about the low status of the Humanities in official circles. The councils of the National Library, National Gallery, National Museum, War Memorial, and the Australia Council were examined. This revealed that during the period from around 1973 to 1983, 8 Fellows of this Academy and 8 Fellows of the other Academies served on those various councils. Between about 1984 and 1990, the numbers respectively were 2 and 2; the present numbers are nil and one. At the National Ideas Summit during 1990, of the 127 persons on the list of invitees, only 8 were Fellows of any Academy (each President was invited), while two of this number attended in their status as government officials.

Another area in which Council considered that government policy impinged upon the status of the Humanities, concerned the statement by the Hon Peter Baldwin MP, Minister for Higher Education and Employment Services, to the Australian National University on 27 March 1991.

The Minister commented upon recommendations of the Stephen Inquiry into the A.N.U. One recommendation concerned the Consultative Council intended to supervise the Institute of Advanced Studies. The Stephen Report suggested that it might consist of the Chairs of ASTEC, ARC, CSIRO, and ND & MRC, together with two senior 'Academy' members. The minister preferred the four scientists, but considered the 'composition proposed is insufficiently representative of

the wider community', suggesting union and business and 'wider community' membership in place of the other academic representation.

Because this advice appeared to ignore the research role of the Research Schools of Pacific Studies and Social Sciences, the President wrote to the Minister, pointing out that the Consultative Council should have expertise in areas other than science. Quite independently, the Consultative Committee of the Australian Academies, wrote to the Minister along similar lines.

On 18 June, the Minister's office wrote to the President, stating that 'the Minister had no intention of undervaluing the contributions of active researchers, and he has subsequently stated that he would be happy if the University were to appoint up to two Consultative Committee of the Australian Academics nominees in addition to the representation already agreed'.

- (b) Submission on the Green Paper *The Language of Australia*. The Committee on Foreign Languages made a lengthy submission in May. The Academy is particularly indebted to Professor E.C. Forsyth for preparing this submission.

## **5. OVERSEAS EXCHANGE AND RESEARCH PROGRAMMES**

The International Secretary, Professor A.J. S. Reid, has been active in promoting overseas exchange programmes. He has written to various overseas institutions, to explore the possibility of contact, including exchange of publications, and has received encouraging responses. These institutions include the Japan Academy; the Korea Research Association; and the American Council of Learned Societies.

### **(a) *Joint Chinese Exchange in the Humanities and Social Sciences:***

The grant from the Australian Government, through the National Board of Employment, Education and Training, to support the Joint Academies' Exchange Programme with China, was continued in 1990-91.

The modification to the Exchange Agreement to include younger scholars, along with senior scholars, and to include scholars with academic research interests has improved the Programme. Australian scholars visiting China were: Professor Ian Donaldson; Dr F. Lewis, Department of Government, University of Sydney; Dr Gail Graham, Department of Management, University of Wollongong,

and Dr K.K. Shum, School of History, University of New South Wales. During the year, scholars from China included Xu Gengsheng from the Institute of World Economy and Politics, Wu Yaoli from the Institute of Archaeology, and a delegation from the Agro-economics Institute of Gansu Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, concerned with the pastoral industry, who visited Australia, mainly in the New England area, for a month. The latest visitor was a linguist, Cao Jianfen, from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing. She was able to participate in linguistic conferences.

Because certain problems had arisen in the implementation of the exchange scheme, it was agreed that a letter should be sent from the Presidents of both Academies to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, requesting a better balance of humanities and social sciences in future exchanges. It was advised, further, that visitors from China would be accepted in future only when appropriate hosts had been found. To achieve this, it would be necessary to receive information from China sooner than the current practice.

A response (dated 10 July) accepted these requirements in totality, which is a most positive and heartening outcome of a difficult situation.

Professor Leonie Kramer who served as Committee Chair for the past ten years, has retired, as has Dr Luise Hercus. The Chair will rotate to the Academy of Social Sciences with Professor Gerry Ward as the new Chairperson. Professor Oliver MacDonagh, the new Director of the other participating Academy, replaces Professor Bruce Miller as Secretary on the Joint Committee, and our Academy will continue to manage the financial side of the scheme. Our Academy representatives are Professor Reid, International Secretary, with Professor Mulvaney as his alternate, Dr Rafe Champion de Crespigny and Professor Eugene Kamenka. An Advisory Panel was formed to help the Secretary find suitable hosts, if necessary, for the Chinese scholars in Australia.

#### ***(b) Other Exchanges:***

(i) **Holland.** The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia had an exchange agreement with the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, which was coming to an end. Our Academy has negotiated a continuation of the exchange agreement jointly with Social Sciences, on the understanding that the annual cost to each Academy will not exceed \$3000. The exchange will be advertised, once the agreement is signed.

(ii) **Sweden.** Following an initiative from the Swedish Royal Academy of Letters History and Antiquities, whose Secretary-General, Erik Frykman, visited Australia during 1990, the Academy is in the process of completing an agreement, for two years initially,



involving academic exchanges. Cost to the Academy will be \$3000-4000 per annum. Continuation of the exchange scheme beyond two years depends upon the Academy raising funds externally. The agreement should be finalised during 1991 and will then be advertised.

(iii) **Vietnam.** A joint exchange scheme is under negotiation between this Academy and the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia with the National Centre for Social Sciences, Vietnam. This resulted from discussions in Vietnam during July, Dr D. Marr representing the Academy. The cost to each Academy is \$3000 per annum, but an application will be made after the scheme is operating to the government, for further special funding. The exchange will be advertised, when full details are available.

## **6. REPRESENTATION AND AFFILIATION**

Professor S.A. Wurm represented the Academy at the 1991 General Assembly of the Union Académique Internationale which was held in Brussels during June. He has been elected as Co-President and Co-Chairman of the Bureau of the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (UNESCO), 1992-96.

The Secretary continues to represent the Academy at the meetings of The Federation of Australian Social Science Organisations; and represented the Academy at a meeting in Canberra in September for selecting the 1992 candidate at the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, for Australian National Fellowships, to the University of Edinburgh in 1992.

The Academy has become one of the 64 institutions or persons which have joined the Australian Foundation for Science, sponsored by the Academy of Science. It is considered that input from the Humanities is a positive move for future science teaching and research.

## **7. FINANCE**

At the Departmental review of the infrastructure funding of the four Academies during 1990, this Academy urged that it should have the same funding basis as the Academy of the Social Sciences. The government subsequently increased the Academy's subvention in 1990-91 by 26%, a result which is gratifying.

The Academy continues to reap benefits from the bicentennial year, by way of book sales and royalties. They have enabled the establishment of a Publication Fund, which has made the Academy's publication programme virtually self-supporting. Book sales are now producing profitable returns for the Academy, and these together

with publication levies, and interest on investment allows Council to continue its policy of desk-top publishing. Some funds are available to subsidise publications of quality in the Humanities. Of the Academy's own publications, *Studies From Terra Australis to Australia* has sold 1000 copies, while sales of the *Relevance of the Humanities* total 900 copies.

The Secretary wrote to Honorary and Senior Fellows, indicating that donations to Academy causes would be welcome. The response has been most rewarding and all donors are thanked for their contributions.

The Research and Building Fund, into which the generous donations from Senior Fellows have been placed during the past year, is steadily accumulating. Workshops held during the year into the projected Modern Scholarly Texts initiative, and the Early Imprints project were supported from this fund.

After discussions with appropriate authorities, and noting that the other Academies all levied fees, Council decided that, under the new provisions in the By-laws, Senior Fellows should pay an annual subscription of one-third the full fee for the 1991/92 year under amended By-law 8A. As mentioned above, there are currently 58 Senior Fellows, or one third of the Fellowship (excluding Overseas and Honorary Fellows). Council also took into account By-law 12, which empowers it to excuse the payment of fees under conditions of hardship.

The Academy continued support for the *Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologicae Classicae*, with a donation from one of its Senior Fellows. It was pleased also to receive a further generous donation from Emeritus Professor and Mrs R.M. Crawford, which has been added to the Crawford special project account, mentioned above.

In view of the large number of excellent applications received for last year's travel awards, a new Travelling Fellowship fund has been established, the interest from which should support the scheme. The first awards under this scheme are detailed below. It is recognised, even so, that the demand far exceeds the relatively meagre funds which the Academy can provide.

Because Council recognises the importance of overseas exchange programmes in the Humanities, it has established a Humanities Exchange Fund commencing with \$25,000 (some of these are mentioned above). These exchanges are separate from the Joint Academies China Exchange with the Academy of the Social Sciences, which is separately funded by the Government. It is hoped to build on this new fund in the future, both from Government and outside sources, to enable the Academy to initiate new exchange schemes, particularly in Europe and Asia. Council accepts the obligation to seek corporate and private funding, rather than to depend upon Government sources.

## 8. PUBLICATIONS

The following titles were typed and formatted by the Academy and published during the period:

- (a) *European Voyaging towards Australia* - the last publication from the Academy's Bicentennial conference, edited by John Hardy and Alan Frost;
- (b) *Europe between the Languages* - the Triebel Lecture, delivered in September 1990, by Professor Gerhard Sauder;
- (c) *Humanities and the Australian Environment* - the papers presented at the Annual Symposium in November 1990;
- (d) *Proceedings* 1986-89 - This will be the last volume to cover a triennium. Future *Proceedings* will be published annually;
- (e) An information brochure describing the functions of the Academy together with a list of the Fellowship.

## 9. PUBLICATION SUBSIDIES

The Academy has resumed its assistance to Australian scholars for the publication of major research in the Humanities. The number of requests for a publication subsidy demonstrates the need for such grants. During the year, Council considered 12 applications for a subsidy and recommended that the following publications be supported:

- Hakluyt Society: \$13,000 towards the second volume of *Arts and Charts*
- Hunter et al: \$500 towards *Accounting for the Humanities: The Language of Culture and The Logic of Government*
- Yates S.C: \$1500 towards *Maid and Mistress: Feminine Solidarity and Class Difference in the Private Sphere*
- Joint Publication on Linguistics with the Academy of Social Sciences in its Trend Series: \$1000
- Lampert et al: \$2000 towards a Special Edition of *Records of the Australian Museum* in honour of Dr F.D. McCarthy
- Australian Literary Studies: \$750 a once-only subsidy towards publication because of financial difficulties and its particular relevance to the proposed Academy Editions of Australian Literature Project. The moratorium on journal subsidies would continue at this stage.
- Swale, D: \$1500 towards the publication of a Festschrift volume in Musicology.
- Clark, J: \$1500 towards *Modernism and Post-Modernism in Asian Art*.

## 10. TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

The awards made for 1991 are listed below. Some recipients in 1990 sought to defer their award to future years. Council is insisting, however, that an award must be taken up in the year for which it is granted. The number of good applications which cannot be subsidised, makes this course the only fair approach.

The Committee decided upon 11 awards, but in all cases reduced the amount requested, in order to meet the need.

- Penelope Allison:** University of Sydney. To Pompeii to complete an archaeological catalogue;  
**R. Cosgrove:** La Trobe University. To Europe for comparative material to Tasmanian prehistory;  
**G. Evans:** University of Sydney. To Wales to edit the journal of surgeon D. Samwell;  
**A. Galla:** University of Canberra. To Canada and UK to complete a monograph on Indigenous and Multicultural approaches to Cultural Heritage management;  
**Sandra Holton:** The Flinders University of S A. To UK to complete a memoir on feminist studies;  
**M. Noone:** Australian Music Unit, ABC. To Spain to study the Toledo Polyphonic Manuscript Choirbooks;  
**Margaret Reynolds:** University of Sydney. To Italy: Society and satire in Renaissance Rome;  
**M. Riviere:** James Cook University. To Paris: Voltaire studies;  
**M. Shortland:** University of Sydney. To Scotland: Hugh Miller, an early figure in the history of Geology;  
**Alison Tokita:** Monash University. To Japan: orality in Japanese musical narratives;  
**A.D. Williams:** University of W A. To Paris: Ariane Mnouchkine and La Theatre du Soleil.

## 11. COMMITTEES

### *(a) Consultative Committee of the Australian Academies:*

Two meetings were held: 19 October 1989 and 5 April 1990. Reports of Academy's activities continue to be a regular feature of meetings. They prove very useful for the sharing of experiences and problems, and for adopting a common approach on some issues of government policy. The Chairman of this committee is Sir Rupert Myers, President of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering.

This Academy has joined the other Academies on the sub-committee for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. Our representative is Professor Graeme Davison. It is

proposed to adopt a broad, multi-disciplinary approach to these global issues.

All Academies share membership of the Pacific Science Association. Dr Lamberton (Engineering and Technological Sciences) was appointed Acting Chairman of the PSA sub-committee until 31 December 1991. Professors A. Pawley and R.G. Ward were recommended for appointment to fill the vacancies on this sub-committee. The long service of Professor J. Golson, who has retired, on behalf of the PSA was formally appreciated.

Proposed Consultative Council for the Institute of Advanced Studies. The Chairman of the Consultative Committee wrote to the Minister for Education on behalf of all Academies (see above).

The possibility of a Public Symposium on 'What is a University?' (with special reference to teacher availability and training) has been raised with the AVCC as a joint initiative.

**(b) Committee on Libraries:** A meeting was held in Melbourne in November 1990 to consider various issues; the convenor also met with librarians in Brisbane.

**(c) Committee on Foreign Languages:**

This Committee did not have a formal meeting during the last year, but it prepared a submission to the Task Force of DEET on the Green Paper issued in December 1990 entitled The Language of Australia: Discussion Paper on an Australian Literacy and Language Policy for the 1990s. At its meeting on 5 September Council accepted Professor Forsyth's advice as follows

- that the title of the committee be changed to "Committee on Language Studies";
- that the committee's functions be defined in the following terms: "The committee shall monitor the state and development of all aspects of languages and language studies in Australian society and educational institutions, and make submissions to Government and public institutions on language issues from time to time as they arise";
- that the committee's composition be revised to include at least one member who is concerned with the study of English as a language.

**(e) Regional Committees:**

Little activity was reported from most states and Council decided upon a change of arrangement to ensure the essential component of implementing Academy policy. Council has replaced the concept of a Regional Committee with a Fellow in each region acting as Regional Representative to act according to current needs. Such activities could include: public responses to criticisms of academic institutions or research activities (Waste Watch Committee

claims); meetings to discuss matters affecting regional education, libraries and museums, or the creative arts; sponsoring lectures by visiting scholars or sponsoring a local repeat of the Academy's Annual Lecture; notifying the Academy Secretary of relevant visitors to particular regions, in case other activities could be planned.

The Secretary has written to the Canberra Fellows encouraging them to attend the Canberra Fellows' Dining Club arranged by the Australian Academy of Science. This is a regular lecture and dinner involving Fellows of all four Academies. The Queensland branch of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering has taken the initiative to arrange events aimed at bringing the Queensland Fellows of the four academies together, and are proposing to form a joint small committee of the four academies to examine interaction between Academy and the private sector. Such activities are worth initiating in other States.

## 12. PROJECTS

(a) *Language Atlases: The Language Atlas of China*, Part II has been published, both in an English and a Chinese edition. Sales of the first volume are very satisfactory. Several maps for the *Atlas of the Language of Intercultural Communication in the Pacific Hemisphere* have been completed. It was envisaged that this Atlas would be in two parts - one for the Pacific Area, and the other volume, for which ARC funds are being sought, would cover Siberia, China, South East Asia, the Arctic and the Americas.

(b) *The proposal for a project on 'Australian Writers Series' has been deferred.*

(c) *Workshop on Modern Editions of Critical Texts*: Following the successful workshop with the Australian Defence Force Academy in October 1990, the Academy endorsed the Academy Edition of Australian Literature as an official project. A submission for an A.R.C. Institutional Grant was submitted early this year.

On 2 August, Professor Max Brennan AO, wrote to the Secretary informing him that Minister Baldwin had approved the Project in full. In each year from 1992 to 1994 inclusive, the Project will receive \$100,000. Thereafter, the Academy needs to fund its continuation from the private and corporate sectors.

The initial Workshop was a productive and co-operative meeting, with 18 scholars from 11 different institutions attending, including 8 Fellows. It was agreed that a broad definition of 'literary' should be adopted to the selection of texts. It also was evident that whatever individual scholars believed to be the priority text or author, long term planning was necessary to ensure an outcome

which balanced need against availability of editors and, in the early stages, economic returns to plough back into the project.

The project will be managed jointly by the Academy and the Australian Defence Forces Academy, Department of English, where the main project office will be based. The Academy Secretary will chair the Management Committee. Dr Paul Eggert, ADFA, will be the General Editor, assisted by an Editorial Board consisting of Dr Virginia Blain, Macquarie University, Dr Harold Love, Monash University, Dr Chris Tiffin, University of Queensland, and Professor Elizabeth Webby, University of Sydney.

An Advisory Board is proposed which includes such relevant bodies as the Association for the Study of Australian Literature, and the Bibliographical Society of Australia and New Zealand. Opportunities will be taken during 1992 to ensure wide publicity for this major Project.

*(d) Australian and New Zealand Early Imprints:* A workshop for this project at Canberra was held on 12 June. Representatives attended from the University Libraries at Sydney, Monash and ANU, the State Library of N.S.W. and the National Library. The convenor was W. Kirsop, and representation from the Bibliographical Society ANZ also attended. A wide ranging and constructive discussion on future needs and past results was held. This resulted in a positive submission to the ARC for a Mechanism C infrastructure grant for two years. The title of this Project is *Australia's Book Heritage Resources*.

### **13. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND SYMPOSIUM: MELBOURNE 9-11 NOVEMBER 1990**

The Annual General Meeting was held in conjunction with the Annual Symposium, which was titled *The Humanities and the Australian Environment*. The symposium was held in the Public Lecture Theatre at the University of Melbourne on Thursday and Friday 8 and 9 November. Speakers were (in order of appearance) The Right Honourable Sir Ninian Stephen, AK, GCMG, GCVO, KBE, Ambassador for the Environment, who gave the Opening Address: Dr William Ramson, Dr Rhys Jones, Dr Robert Goodin, Mr Thomas Griffiths, and Emeritus Professor John Mulvaney (convener). The symposium papers were published in May 1991.

### **14. ANNUAL LECTURE**

The Twenty-first Annual Lecture, entitled *The Humanities and the Australian Environment* was delivered by Professor Margaret Manion AO, in association with the Symposium.

## 15. ANNUAL DINNER

The Twenty-first Annual Dinner was held in University House, Melbourne on Friday, 9 November. Guests included The Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, Hon Sir Edward Woodward KT, OBE, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, Professor David Penington AC, and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Associate Professor Marion Adams.

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**PHILOSOPHERS AND KINGS.  
Variations on an Old Theme**

**Gerhard Schulz**

**THE ANNUAL LECTURE**

**delivered to**

**The Australian Academy of the Humanities  
at its Twenty-second Annual General Meeting  
at Canberra on 13 November 1991**

## I

The story is old and well-known. It was in Corinth that the Greeks decided to join King Alexander of Macedonia in his war against Persia and to accept him as their leader. Obsequious and dutiful they hurried to pay homage to the twenty-year old strong man. Only the philosopher Diogenes of Sinope stayed at home in his modest residence, a barrel. He was known to praise contentedness, had searched in Athens by day with a lamp for a human being, and declared himself a citizen of the world. When Alexander heard that Diogenes continued 'to enjoy his leisure' and 'took not the slightest notice' of him, he, together with an entourage of minions, went to see the obdurate thinker; kings like their popularity unlimited and unqualified. So Alexander found him, as Plutarch reports, 'lying in the sun. Diogenes raised himself up a little when he saw so many persons coming towards him, and fixed his eyes upon Alexander. And when that monarch addressed him with greetings, and asked if he wanted anything, "Yes," said Diogenes, "stand a little out of my sun." It is said that Alexander was so struck by this reply, and admired so much the haughtiness and grandeur of the man who had nothing but scorn for him, that he said to his followers, who were laughing and jesting about the philosophers as they went away, "But verily, if I were not Alexander, I would be Diogenes."<sup>1</sup>

Questions arise. Is Alexander's final remark the cheap gesture of a politician in an election year? After all, Alexander knew that he was Alexander and could never be anyone else. Or was it a remark designed to improve the young, ambitious king's image in later history? This would presuppose Alexander's belief that leaders who aspire to be philosophers would look better in the eyes of posterity than the common crowd of conquerors, dictators and cut-throats. We will later hear about King Frederick II of Prussia having just such aspirations. Or, finally, did Alexander perhaps possess some genuine respect, rare as it may be at all times, for a thinker, a powerless intellectual who defied his authority and claimed his independence in front of him? It must be regarded as possible because, after all, the young Macedonian had been a pupil of Aristotle, just as the Prussian king had invited Voltaire to his court.

Plutarch's anecdote is a piece of fiction, written some four hundred years after the event, so that we move in the sphere of literary interpretation and have explored only one side of the story. As far as the other side is concerned, was Diogenes's response the result of concentrated thinking, absentmindedness or plain foolhardiness for the sake of a principle? After all, he risked Alexander's favour which could have secured him more permanent sunshine than that available in a Corinthian suburb.

Literary texts tend to speak through metaphors. In Plutarch's anecdote the king meets the philosopher, the ruler in the realm of

political power with his equal in the realm of the mind. It was Plato, a contemporary of Alexander and Diogenes, who, irritated by the distinction between the two vocations, attempted to weld them together. Philosophers should be kings, he says in *The Republic*, because the ideal state is also the true state, while the actual state is but a stop-over on the path to the ideal. And by resorting to metaphor, Plato likens the thinkers, or 'useless visionaries, as the politicians call them',<sup>2</sup> to the navigators, the 'real masters of navigation' whose advice and direction the ship's master, 'bigger and burlier than any of the crew, but a little deaf and short-sighted and no less deficient in seamanship' than his sailors, can only ignore at his peril. Thus, the 'genuine navigator' makes himself fit 'to command a ship by studying the seasons of the year, sky, stars and winds, and all that belongs to his craft', while 'along with the science of navigation' it becomes possible for him – 'by instruction or practice' – to gain 'the skill to keep control of the helm.' The true philosopher-king is born. If philosophers so far had been of little benefit to the public, to the crew and passengers of the ship of state, the blame goes to those 'who make no use of them.' It is not for the wise, says Plato in another metaphor, 'to wait on the doorsteps of the rich. [ . . . ] What is natural, is that the sick man, whether rich or poor, should wait at the door of the physician.' We are immersed in an ocean of metaphors; barriers between the fictional discourse of literature and the abstract discourse of philosophy collapse like the Berlin Wall two years ago.

## II

On 5th April 1795 the Prussian Chancellor Karl August von Hardenberg signed a peace treaty with the Republic of France after several years of war. France had emerged from the radical regime of the Jacobins, who had just perished under the same guillotine they had erected earlier in order to establish and maintain their power. Shortly after these events the philosopher Immanuel Kant, in his native Königsberg, published a treatise entitled *On Eternal Peace* which the reading public received with considerable interest. 1500 copies were sold within a few weeks, and a second edition appeared in the following year – a bestseller in a still largely illiterate country. The title was meant ironically. 'Zum ewigen Frieden' was 'once put by a Dutch innkeeper on his signboard, as a satirical inscription over the representation of a churchyard', writes Kant in the introduction of his treatise, in which he parodies the form of a political document. He then continues: 'We need not enquire whether this inscription holds of men in general, or particularly of the rulers of States who seem never to be satiated of war, or even only of the Philosophers who dream that sweet dream of peace.'<sup>3</sup> Eternal peace, Kant admits, appears to be contrary to human nature, i.e. contrary to the selfishness of human beings in the pursuit of their interests. But the

pessimistic irony of the Dutch innkeeper, for whom death was the only possible state of lasting peace, does not hold for Kant. For him it is the very egocentricity of human nature which is capable of working as a safe and reliable warranty for peace, provided the disparate interests of individuals and nations can be balanced out.

Within a nation, Kant argues, a republican, though not necessarily a democratic, constitution would provide rules for such a balance of interests, while between nations it could be maintained as a balance of strength, secured and protected by a 'League of Nations': 'In this way Nature guarantees the conditions of Eternal Peace by the mechanism involved in our human inclinations themselves.' This may sound more defensive than Kant intended; for him the disparity of interests is nothing less than God's own way of promoting the gradual triumph of the 'moral principle', which in his philosophy guides humanity's ascent to a state of 'practical reason'.<sup>4</sup>

Kant nevertheless remains sceptical with regard to the vagaries of human nature. In a 'Secret Article' to his model peace treaty he declares: 'That kings will philosophise or philosophers become kings, is not to be expected. Nor indeed is it to be desired, because the possession of power inevitably corrupts the free judgement of reason.'<sup>5</sup> It is a statement of remarkable far-sightedness as well as insight into the nature of two essentially different vocations. Not only had Kant observed attentively recent events in France; for a considerable part of his life he was also a subject of King Frederick II of Prussia, who declared in his last will, 'I have lived as a philosopher and want to be buried as one, without pomp and circumstance'<sup>6</sup>, thus transposing Alexander's claim from the subjunctive to the indicative. In reality Frederick knew quite well where and when he could afford to be philosophical, or where and when it was advisable to forget philosophy and dedicate himself whole-heartedly to waging wars for the sake of the acquisition of foreign territories. Without such differentiation and determination he would, on the other hand, not have remained a successful king, nor been able to demonstrate his enlightened philosophy by sending demobilized sergeants as teachers to country schools and by introducing the potato as food for the poor. Kant has contemporary Prussia and France in mind when he continues his 'Secret Article': 'Kings or kinglike nations, who govern themselves according to laws of equality, should not allow the philosophers as a class to disappear, or to be silenced; rather should they be allowed to speak forth their maxims publicly. Nay, this is even indispensable to both for the mutual enlightenment of their functions. Nor should this process of communicating enlightenment be jealously regarded as a kind of Propagandism, because as a class the philosophers are by their nature incapable of combining into political clubs and factions.'<sup>7</sup>

Kant's reference to 'enlightenment' indicates the central concern of his philosophy, but at the same time also the problem in hand. As long as kings were born to be the superiors and political masters of

the philosophers, any fusion of the two was nothing but a game of the mind, a utopian idea beyond any chance of realisation. 'If I were not Alexander, I would be Diogenes' was, under those circumstances, a purely hypothetical and complimentary remark. The axiom in the philosophy of the Enlightenment that all human beings are equal in rights changed this situation fundamentally. The collapse of absolutism together with the removal of privileges from the aristocracy opened the doors for philosophers to enter the world of political clubs and factions and made it possible for them to become the practitioners of power in national conventions or parliaments. Neither Robespierre, Marat nor Demoulin would have shunned the title of 'philosopher' as unbecoming to themselves. The barriers between the imagined and the real, between theory and practice, appeared to fall and absolutist rulers mutated into elected presidents and prime ministers, or into political oligarchies who concealed their personal ambitions behind philosophies of progress. At the time of rising national states, leaders also hid behind the interest and 'will' of their nations, until they underwent another metamorphosis and emerged as self-styled emperors, military juntas or execrable, intransigent dictators.

Kant never concealed his sympathies for the revolution in France and retained them when most of the German admirers of the Revolution had turned away in horror and disgust from the 'grande terreur' of Robespierre and his comrades. But he remained a critical observer of the events, and his cautionary remark about the corrupting nature of power resulted from what he saw happening west of the Rhine. His explanatory comment that 'the possession of power inevitably corrupts the free judgement of reason' was clearly aimed at those portentous figures in Paris who by virtue of their enlightened philosophy assumed the role of political leaders, confident that they would now be able to apply philosophy and substitute the interpretation of the world by action in the name of philosophy. Revolutionary France proudly advertised itself as the 'philosophical republic', and in acts of 'dechristianization' temples were erected for the cults of Reason and Theophilanthropy. History has vindicated Kant's warning and demonstrated that there is no direct translation of philosophy into political reality, and that a more complex relationship between the two exists.

### III

The overthrow of the monarchy in France and its replacement by republican rule brought to light some of the most fundamental issues of democracy at large. Together with the monarchy all privileges of birth were removed, and with them any automatic entitlement to political power. From now on the possession of power was legitimised solely by the will of a majority, either that of an electorate, a national assembly or a faction. Such a majority of votes,

however, could only be obtained by persuasion, and language thus became the instrument for the acquisition of legitimacy, as it carried and expressed the convictions and concepts which identified those who desired to rule. Language can be used for many purposes. As the medium of knowledge it expresses thought processes and their results, and exposes both to critical examination and interpretation. All scholarship lives by this dialectic process. Language as the tool of persuasion, on the other hand, is used to achieve an effect, a response of support or submission. In this role it does not invite critical examination, but prefers to suppress it. Essentially, there is nothing sinister about these two different functions of language. The art of rhetoric emerged from the practice of the ancient republics and formulated for the first time rules and techniques for successful persuasion in legal and political matters. But when the language of philosophy entered the arena of politics, confusion of the two discourses resulted.

More than two thousand years after Plato, Diogenes and Alexander, another attempt was made at an amalgamation of philosophers and kings, this time with grave consequences. In spring 1845 Karl Marx wrote his eleven theses on the philosophy of Ludwig Feuerbach, of which the eleventh has acquired special notoriety: 'The philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways; the point, however, is to change it.'<sup>8</sup> Marx was convinced that he had given philosophy a completely new direction and purpose. Feuerbach, whom Friedrich Engels called the heir of 'classical German philosophy', i.e. the philosophy of Kant, Fichte, Schelling and Hegel, saw religion as a projection of the human imagination; man, frustrated by the barriers of his social existence, had created God in his image. This was basically a materialistic concept, but it was Marx' intention in his theses to expose the idealistic core of Feuerbach's theology by contrasting it with true materialism as he saw it – a materialism based on the economic structure of society and the dialectic of class-struggle as described later in the *Communist Manifesto*. This led him to praise 'revolutionising practice', as he called it, and to criticise Feuerbach's inconsequent materialism which, to his mind, only furthered the cause of idealism from the times of Plato to the present.

There is no doubt that Marx saw himself as a true Copernikus not only of philosophy, but of human history at large. The dreams of thinkers over thousands of years were now in the course of being fulfilled by the translation of thought into action. But a single new leader – or navigator in Plato's language – was not to be put at the helm; it was the crew of oppressed humankind itself which was about to become its own navigator, captain and, once and for all, master of history. The proletariat, as Eugene Kamenka has aptly expressed Marx's view in his essay on *Socialism and Utopia*, would be 'the true philosopher-king of history, destined by its very nature and function to produce the rational society.'<sup>9</sup>

Marx regarded himself as a rationalist and materialist, concerned not with the spiritual construction of castles in the air, but with economic and political reality. Thus he had nothing but contempt for the philosophers before him, for their futile idealism and idle imagery. Yet, imagery can sometimes reveal the truth better than political tenets. Marx's eleventh thesis, transposed into parabolic language, contains two simple statements: 'Bakers, so far, have only baked bread; the point, however, is to feed the hungry.' Both statements are undeniably correct or, at least, acceptable, but the second expresses an opinion rather than a fact. What the sentence leaves unsaid is the question whether it is the bakers' duty to organize the fair and just distribution of their products. We know from recent history that the executors of Marx's ideas built new hierarchies with self-appointed kings who, in the end, relegated philosophers to a role more paltry, ineffective and humiliating than ever before.

Political ideologies tend to promise fundamental improvement of the quality of life for everybody, thus creating the impression of a causal nexus between enlightened purpose and revolutionary action. Most political theories of the 19th and 20th centuries – with the exception of the anti-intellectual fanaticism of National Socialism and its insane theory of racial superiority – have their origin in the vision of a liberated fraternity of thinking human beings, in harmony with themselves and with nature. Nevertheless, the French 'philosophical republic' killed thousands in the name of reason and liberty, just as some 130 years later in Soviet Russia millions became the victims of Lenin's and Stalin's dictatorship of the proletariat, apostrophised as socialist humanism. Artists, scientists, philosophers, critics, writers and actors were foremost amongst the victims. Cultural revolutions, as later in China, eradicated whole generations of intellectuals.

#### IV

The young Corsican general Napoleon Bonaparte laid no claim to the title of philosopher. Being a king, on the other hand, would not satisfy his ambitions, and so he crowned himself Emperor of France in 1804. The fight for naked power had turned the 'philosophical republic' into a threat for the whole of Europe. Prussia, together with a large part of continental Europe was occupied by French troops. In August 1807 the Prussian King Frederick William III, exiled to the eastern border of his kingdom, but administratively still in charge of it, received a delegation of professors from the former Prussian state university of Halle which Napoleon had closed the year before. They petitioned him to establish a university in the capital Berlin. So far, European princes had preferred universities at a safe distance from their residences, fearing either the rumbustious and noisy student life or the more subtle subversiveness of ideas, or both: Prussia sent its students to the universities of Halle,

Frankfurt/Oder or to Kant's Königsberg. Saxony's state university was at Leipzig, Bavaria had its tertiary institutions at Landshut and Erlangen, Württemberg at Heidelberg, Sachsen-Weimar at Jena, and Hanover at Göttingen. With the decline of feudalism and the rise of national states in the 18th century the representative character of capital cities increased and demanded the inclusion of distinguished centres of learning as part of their image. For Prussia the foundation of a university in its own capital gained even greater importance under French occupation, as this could also assert a national identity against the overpowering forces of a foreign language and a foreign culture. Thus the delegation of jobless professors in August 1807 assured their monarch that the promotion of scholarship should be a national priority in the present crisis, and the King, not totally unidealistic, gave his consent. 'This is right, and this is true', Frederick William said to the delegation, 'the State must replace the physical strength it has lost by intellectual strength', and he asked for concrete proposals.<sup>10</sup> Several philosophers of distinction made submissions, amongst them Johann Gottlieb Fichte, who later was to become the first elected 'Rektor' of the new university, Friedrich Schleiermacher and Wilhelm von Humboldt.

Fichte had achieved prominence amongst the philosophers of his time through his lectures on a new theory of knowledge, delivered at the University of Jena in the early nineties. In 1799 Friedrich Schlegel, the eminent critic and theoretician of literature, provocatively called this theory, along with the French Revolution and Goethe's novel *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*, the three 'main tendencies' of his era, emphasising thus that in his view intellectual revolutions were as important as those which, in Schlegel's words, were 'loud and materialistic'.<sup>11</sup> Accused of atheism, Fichte later left Jena and settled in Berlin where he gave public lectures, amongst them – from December 1807 to February 1808 – the *Addresses to the German Nation* which, with their Pan-Germanism and chauvinistic nationalism, had a long-lasting and not altogether favourable influence on the further course of German political history.

In 1807 Fichte also submitted to the Prussian King a document which he called a *Deduced Plan for an Institute of Higher Learning to be erected in Berlin in appropriate connection with an Academy of Science*. In this plan Fichte regarded the university as the apex of a national system of education, and an Academy was to function as the Senate of this university. The state was regarded as the sole benefactor of education, but, at the same time, also its sole beneficiary. This implied complete social and financial security for teachers and students – Fichte, after all, was unemployed in Berlin – but it was a security obtained for the price of a cloister-like existence in the service of the king. Fichte even proposed uniforms to be worn by all members of the Academy, all teachers of the university and by those students whom he called 'Regulars'. In order to accommodate



in his plan the social realities of the day, Fichte, the son of a poor weaver, made allowances for the aristocracy whose members were of independent means and not bound to study towards a career, hence also free from any claims by the state. For them and for foreign students Fichte therefore created the category of 'Associates' – in contrast to the 'Regulars' – i.e. of paying students, for whom Fichte floats the idea of admission tickets to lectures.<sup>12</sup>

As the state, represented by the king, would be the overlord of the university, each country should, in principle, possess only one university with individual campuses, amalgamated in spirit and administration into one national system. Consequently, Fichte further proposes that all corporate and individual members of this system should account for their activities and demonstrate their allegiance to king and nation at a 'Jahresfest', an annual celebration which could be held, as Fichte suggests, 'unchangeably and for all times in eternity' on the third day of August, the birthday of His Majesty, King Frederick William III of Prussia.

Seven years before he submitted his *Deduced Plan*, Fichte had published a political treatise entitled *The Closed Trade Nation*. It was nothing less than the concept of a totalitarian state, economically and politically autarkist, and only permitting diplomats and scholars to cross borders into other countries in order to make sure that progress in the rest of the world did not continue unnoticed. It is not difficult to relate Fichte's concept of the role of academies and universities to his earlier political notion and to see the totalitarian wolf in sheep's clothing, although it should be remembered that Fichte developed his ideas and plans in times of war, of economic crisis, and social as well as national turbulence in Prussia and in the defunct Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. While he addressed the 'German Nation' in the Great Hall of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin, French troops paraded outside.

The impact of Fichte's excursions into the field of political education was modest in his own time. Neither did the birthday of the king become the day of national appraisal for universities, nor did the king appoint Fichte to become the mastermind of Berlin University. This honour was reserved for a personality of quite different political convictions: Wilhelm von Humboldt.

## V

Wilhelm von Humboldt was a diplomat, literary scholar and a philosopher of sorts. Soon after the French Revolution he too had given thought to the role of the state in relation to the private life of its citizens, but had arrived at conclusions quite different from those of Fichte. However, he never made them public. Humboldt's *Ideas towards an attempt to define the limitations of the function of the State* were written in 1792, but published only posthumously in 1851. These *Ideas* had their roots in the enlightened respect for the

rights and dignity of the individual, but were at the same time profoundly influenced by Goethe's scientific studies on the evolution and metamorphosis of the plants – Humboldt was a frequent guest in Weimar. For him every human being was capable of developing its full potential in harmony with humanity at large, provided that the social organisation of the state restricted itself to the protection of individuals and refrained from any interference in their development. 'The highest ideal of human coexistence would be that which enables everybody to develop entirely out of themselves and for their own sake,' writes Humboldt, and adds that he suspects those who claim to think and act on behalf of others, of turning 'human beings into machines.'<sup>13</sup>

Humboldt's views on education arose out of these premisses, with the ultimate consequence that the teacher as an authority would become more and more superfluous with the growing intellectual independence of the pupil. While education first created the role of teachers in elementary instruction, it would make them dispensable again in higher study. From this arose Humboldt's concept of the university, expressed in sentences like these: 'The university teacher is no longer a teacher, the student undertakes research and the professor guides and supports him in this. University instruction enables the understanding and production of the unity of knowledge ('Wissenschaft') as comprehension of knowledge as such, which is a creative process in itself. Hence university instruction cannot be regulated in time and quantity, but depends on the growing maturity of each individual.'<sup>14</sup> But was such a philosophy any good for the practical purposes of a king?

Kings do not always behave towards philosophers, as sceptical observers of history expect them to behave. It was Wilhelm von Humboldt, not the authoritarian Johann Gottlieb Fichte, who in 1809 was appointed Director of the Culture and Education Section of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior with the commission to introduce far-reaching reforms designed to modernise education in order to further social change in a defeated and exploited country. It was an appointment, though, which had probably more to do with Humboldt's social status as an aristocrat than with the liberal mind of King Frederick William III. Humboldt's task included the formulation of a proposal for the foundation of a university in Berlin which eventually won the approval of the King and his Chancellor, Karl August von Hardenberg. However, not unexpectedly the liberal principles were diluted as soon as they were put into practice: Disillusioned, Humboldt left Berlin less than a year after his appointment, in April 1810, to become Prussian ambassador to the Austrian court in Vienna, while Fichte became the first elected 'Rektor' of the new university. Nevertheless, Humboldt's ideas on universities, as expressed in various submissions, promemoria and essays, have remained of paramount importance for all further discussion on higher education in Germany and beyond.

Humboldt's definition of the purpose of university education was based on the philosophical premiss of the unity, coherence and interconnection of all knowledge. Scientific discoveries in the second half of the 18th century had promoted growing specialisation in many disciplines. But at the same time fundamental laws of nature seemed to point towards an ultimate unity of knowledge. There was, for instance, the principle of polarity. Lavoisier's theory of combustion, Galvani's newly discovered force of electricity, the expansion and contraction in Goethe's metamorphosis of the plants, John Brown's medical theory about the origin of all illnesses in the hypertrophy or lack of irritability, Fichte's creative dichotomy between Ego and Non-Ego in his theory of knowledge, and, finally, Hegel's dialectic structure of historical evolution all appeared to be nothing but the emanations of such a principle, governing evolution in nature and the human mind. Humboldt's holistic idea of the unity of all knowledge has to be seen against this background. For him the purpose of higher education was the growing awareness of such a unity through the participation of the pupil in research, in the search for new facts, interpretations, dimensions, and perspectives.

It is obvious that Humboldt's ideal university required a staff-student ratio which no university even in the 19th century could maintain for long. At the time of the University's foundation in Berlin 58 professors and lecturers met 247 students, although the student numbers soon rose, and ten years later, by 1820, had acquired an annual frequency of well over 1000. The state, financing this venture, soon demanded well trained citizens for the many purposes of an expanding industrialised country with growing division of labour and specialisation.

But the importance of the Humboldtian model does not lie in its literal applicability. It is, in the first instance, an attempt to let the pupils acquire experience of the scholarly discourse, at least to the extent of making them aware of its methods. Any separation between teaching and research at that level would incapacitate students and teachers intellectually. It would be the recipe for the production of obedient morons – and ultimately for political, economic and cultural disaster – if, at the highest stage of the educational process, only certain quantities of existing knowledge are taught and not, at the same time, the methods for the discovery of new knowledge. That this can be done only by those who have acquired such methods themselves, hardly needs saying.

Beyond that Humboldt's model is a necessary corrective to the Fichtean concept of the scholar as public servant and thus to the ready exploitation of scholarly pursuits for political purposes. Its vision of the inner coherence of all knowledge, which signals the rising division between the humanities in pursuit of understanding and interpretation and, on the other side, the ever growing specialisation of the sciences, has retained its topicality where the diversification of scientific research and its growing separation from

philosophical circumspection and ethical guidance have shown the potential of science for the creation of human chaos and monstrous destruction.

## VI

Humboldt's disillusionment together with the astonishingly strong impact and long survival of his ideas about university education have also something to do with the fundamental changes which occurred in the course of the industrial revolution. This most enormous of all revolutions had science as its agent, to such a degree that science became some kind of a new theology. Even the metaphorical juxtaposition of philosophers and kings seemed now to become obsolete and inadequate for the understanding of the complex relationship between political power and the pursuit of knowledge in an industrialised society, where knowledge was increasingly identified with scientific knowledge, and scientific knowledge commonly understood as an instrument for material gains. This separated science, particularly in the eyes of those responsible for the common good, from the interpretations of philosophy, unless, of course, philosophy itself could ascend the throne in order to change the world, as Marx dreamed. Western democracies reduced the relationship between politics and knowledge to financial, economic or military issues which again favoured the natural sciences, but also tended to blur or hide the ideological positions and intentions of the politicians.

This is not the place to attempt an analysis of the intercourse between scholarship and politics in the times since the first steam engines were set in motion. The American historian Fritz K. Ringer in a book on *The Decline of the German Mandarins* has described eloquently and lucidly the formation of an elite of scholars in Germany under the influence of the educational concepts of idealist philosophers such as Humboldt and Schelling in the course of the 19th and 20th centuries. The intellectual 'mandarins' as representatives of culture are, he says, 'in control of the educational system' and 'dominate the very language of their nation', but the rulers, who 'need their services as administrators' of education, 'also pay their salaries.' The interdependence of the two groups will remain unproblematical, Ringer argues, until 'full industrialization and urbanization is approached' when 'wealthy entrepreneurs and industrial workers are likely to challenge the leadership of the cultured elite.' Then, he predicts, the influence of the 'mandarins' upon 'public affairs' will wane and 'party leaders, capitalists and technicians will usurp their leadership' with the consequences of utilitarianism growing in the educational system itself, and he concludes that the future of this 'mandarin elite' 'will depend upon their ability to translate their ideology into the language of their modern competitors.'

Ringer's conclusions transcend German intellectual history, and can be regarded as relevant for western society at large, where a situation has emerged in which the status of scholars and public respect for their pursuits, insofar as these are not of an easily quantifiable nature and translatable into political or economic gains, have declined steeply. This, on the other hand, is a development which, in contrast to Ringer's belief, began much earlier than 'full industrialization and urbanization.'<sup>15</sup>

An early symptom for this development is the hijacking of the word 'science' in English, French and Italian by the natural sciences. While for the 18th century 'science' generally signified 'a connected body of demonstrated truths', W.G. Ward could declare in 1867: 'We shall use the word 'science' in the sense which Englishmen so commonly give to it; as expressing physical and experimental science, to the exclusion of theological and metaphysical.'<sup>16</sup> It is a terminological division from which the humanities have suffered ever since, to the degree that the task of reporting to the Prime Minister of Australia on setting directions for research has been placed solely in the hands and minds of the Australian Science and Technology Council, excluding any direct participation from the humanities. In contrast, Germanic and Slavonic languages retained a common denominator for all scholarly work with words such as 'Wissenschaft', 'wetenskap' or, in Russian, 'nauk'. As indicated before, Friedrich Engels benefitted from this when he daringly and demagogically undertook to describe in a pamphlet the rise of socialism 'von der Utopie zur Wissenschaft', from a utopian vision to a scientifically established truth. Less presumptuous Wilhelm Dilthey, in the eighties of the 19th century, defined the historically and hermeneutically oriented notion of 'Geisteswissenschaften' to exist at an equal level of intellectual distinction side by side with the 'Naturwissenschaften', although the word 'Geisteswissenschaften', oddly enough, entered the German language in 1849 as a translation of John Stuart Mill's 'moral sciences' from his *System of Logic* ( 1843).

This does not mean, however, that respect for 'Geisteswissenschaften' prevented natural scientists in Germany from making every effort to assert their supremacy. The most significant literary figure representing the quest for universality against the growing compartmentalisation of knowledge at the time of transition from medieval theology to modern science was Goethe's Faust, the German scholar who says of himself that he had studied to his regret 'Philosophy, Law, Medicine and – what is worst Theology.'<sup>17</sup> Although Goethe completed his work before the industrial revolution extended its grip onto Germany, he nevertheless refrained from letting his hero rise to a position of philosopher-king, although the devil expressly offers him 'some capital whose center sustains itself by dreary trade': 'And if I drove or if I rode, I'd always be the cynosure of people by the hundred thousands.'<sup>18</sup> Faust, we know, had deserted his pregnant lover Gretchen, driven her to infanticide and

subsequently onto the scaffold, had carried out an excursion into the realm of the Platonic 'mothers' of ideas and done some fieldwork in Ancient Greece, where he managed to have an affair with Helen of Troy. But in the end Goethe lets him become the 'wealthy entrepreneur', whom Ringer envisages for the 20th century, invent the first bank notes, witness his former research assistant Wagner successfully perform in-vitro fertilisation, obtain a solid knowledge of geology, and finally reclaim land from the sea in order to settle people there so that they 'share their autonomy on unencumbered soil'.<sup>19</sup> As far as the revelation of ultimate truths is concerned, Faust, however, remains sceptical, and neither theology, philosophy nor science can inspire any confidence: 'Nature, mysterious in day's clear light, lets none remove her veil, and what she won't discover to your understanding you can't extort from her with levers and with screws.'<sup>20</sup>

The modern scientists objected to such an attitude. In 1882 the distinguished physicist Emil du Bois-Reymond delivered an inaugural lecture as newly elected 'Rektor' of Berlin University entitled *Goethe and no end*. If Faust, he declared, was dissatisfied with the answers extracted from scientific machines, he should not blame the equipment but himself for asking the wrong questions. And du Bois-Reymond then continues: 'As prosaic as it may sound, it is no less true, that Faust [. . .] instead of issuing unsecured paper money and [. . .] travelling into the fourth dimension, would have done better to marry Gretchen, make his child honest and invent the electrostatic machine and the air pump.'<sup>21</sup> The literary figure, created by poetic imagination, is taken to task and told what really matters now. In his lecture du Bois-Reymond speaks with all the self-confidence and pride of the modern utilitarian scientist who sees himself as carrying out God's command to 'subdue the earth'.<sup>22</sup> In this spirit he suggests to Goethe, fifty years after his death, that as a writer it was his task to set literary figures in motion, to let them love and hate each other and to resolve human conflicts as humanely as possible, but advised him at the same time that he should have left science alone, which belonged solely to the modern experimental specialists.

Emil du Bois-Reymond may be regarded as the vanguard in the process of rigid separation between the 'two cultures' of science and the humanities, while C.P. Snow's spectacular Rede Lecture of 1959, defining these two cultures, appears already more like a rear-guard skirmish. This does not mean that the division has disappeared, but science has moved away from the era of the air-pump and other useful instruments into an area where the symbolism of formulae and the metaphors of explanatory language bring scientists again closer to the discourses of philosophy and the imagery of literature. In 1938 Albert Einstein wrote: 'Physical concepts are free creations of the human mind, and are not, however it may seem, uniquely determined by the external world. In our endeavour to understand

reality we are somewhat like a man trying to understand the mechanism of a closed watch. He sees the face and the moving hands, even hears its ticking, but he has no way of opening the case. If he is ingenious he may form some picture of a mechanism which could be responsible for all the things he observes, but he may never be quite sure his picture is the only one which could explain his observations. He will never be able to compare his picture with the real mechanism and he cannot even imagine the possibility of the meaning of such a comparison.<sup>23</sup> These are words which clearly suggest that poetic language and the structures of philosophy are indispensable for scientific progress, and it is arguable that Goethe as a poet and as the scientist, as which he regarded himself in the later years of his life, is more relevant in Einstein's sense today than Emil du Bois-Reymond.

There is another reason, however, for the 'two cultures' to realise and recognise their interdependence. Totalitarian regimes have shown little regard for the division between them as far as political purposes are concerned. They have exploited and corrupted the scientists as much as the humanists for their pernicious purposes. The first group had to provide the technical machinery for the acquisition and maintenance of power, the second the ideological motivations by manipulating and distorting the philosophical search for truth. Scientists and humanists have shared humiliation and corruption, and only rarely have they risen to the heights of courageous resistance or martyrdom .

Even in western democracies this division has become more and more irrelevant. The vast global problems of the 20th century cannot be solved by engineers, physical scientists, doctors and geologists alone. On the contrary, it is the close observation and interpretation of human life and its guiding principles that is needed as much as any scientific progress. A division and lack of understanding much deeper than that between scientists and humanists has arisen in the course of the last two centuries: the division between scholars and the administrators of public life, or, to resort to metaphor again, between the philosophers and kings of old. Lack of understanding is generally based on the insufficiency of linguistic communication. We are confronted by two fundamentally different discourses, and so far attempts for mutual understanding have remained marginal, to the detriment of both sides.

Scholars are concerned with the discovery of truths, and any shortcut, any self-deception, any compromise will lead astray and prevent results. Politicians, on the other hand, are concerned – and must be concerned – with the acquisition and administration of power. There is nothing obnoxious about this in principle, because such power in democracies is usually exercised with the intention – though not always with the result – of serving the community at large. The art of politics frequently is that of compromise. Scholars search knowledge and present proof; politicians persuade to promote

action. Principles stand against pragmatism, introspection and circumspection against the desire for effect and immediate results. Scholars must always act subversively with regard to all previous knowledge – the discovery of something new is the very essence of research – while politicians, regardless of their colour and claims, inevitably are conservative as soon as they have acquired power. And while scholars cannot afford to be anything but rational, politicians may occasionally employ irrationality quite successfully for their purposes. In short, politicians can, and perhaps should, be clever, scholars must be learned and wise. Claims have been made recently that research in engineering is underfunded in Australia. I cannot say whether this is correct or, what is more likely, just one of the many common and convenient fallacies of statistics. Whatever funds engineers may want to attract, research into the techniques of building bridges between these two discourses should, in my view, be given the highest priority. It would be counterproductive to accept their incompatibility and expose each other to ridicule, and it would be dangerous for politicians to believe that – in Plato's imagery – captains need only shipbuilders, but not navigators and cartographers.

## VII

In 1939 Alexander Boyce Gibson, who later became a Foundation Fellow of this Academy, published a 'Study in the relation of the philosophic to the democratic way of life' under the title *Should Philosophers be Kings?*. At a crucial moment in world history, he emphasises that 'the philosopher who cuts himself off from politics does so at the peril of both the community and of his own vocation.' And as the citizen of a democratic country Boyce Gibson displays profound trust in its political system. 'An absolute government,' he writes, 'like that of Frederick the Great, may protect philosophers for a season, and even allow them considerable licence; but once there is any fundamental inquiry into the principles of absolutism it puts them under supervision, as did Frederick the Great's successor.' It is in democracies alone where such protection is guaranteed, Boyce Gibson argues, because there is a likeness between the two discourses: 'The democratic method, which consists of settling differences by discussion and consultation, is precisely the method of philosophical discovery.'<sup>24</sup>

The urge for democracy is a powerful force, as world events in the last few years have amply demonstrated. At the same time, democracy remains vulnerable and, because of the civil liberties it offers, prone to misuse. Sometimes its very essence is questioned under the most unsuspecting circumstances. In a recent report to the Prime Minister of Australia on 'Setting Directions for Australian Research' the scientist authors resort to metaphor for a populist explanation of their stance. They tell us that the procedure of



corporate business 'translates quite readily' into the 'strategic planning' of research in this country. 'In this case', we read, 'the corporation is the Australian Research Enterprise; its board of directors is the Australian Government, and its shareholders, the Australian people.'<sup>25</sup>

Does the 'corporate model' really translate as readily into the sphere of politics as suggested? Had the authors of this report consulted their colleagues in the humanities, who by their occupations are better versed in the interpretation of literary devices such as metaphors or similes, they would have been told that their simple translation is seriously flawed. It is a misconception of the creative nature of research if research workers are placed in the position of labourers at a production line. A more serious misconception, however, is the confusion concerning the role of political leadership. A democratically elected government is not a board of directors. It is in office for a limited time only by the will of an electorate, and it is given an opposition which keeps democratic dialogue alive and is supported from the taxes paid by the same electorate. There is not, and need not be, a constitutional opposition to a board of directors in corporate management, because that activity is directed essentially towards achieving financial success. Democratic government, in contrast, is responsible for the regulation of human life as social life in general, and this involves decisions on moral, civic, environmental, economic, educational, national and international issues which form the very fabric of a civilised country. Such misconceptions, of course, do not arise out of a deliberate attempt to undermine democracy, but rather out of the guileless desire to translate research into easily quantifiable material gains. The history of human thinking from Plato to the present day has shown that this is not possible.

The matter which is at stake here is not just that of research funding; it relates to the most fundamental principles of democracy. It is the task of a government to care for the country's economic welfare. But democracy is eroded if the administration of money is turned into a tool for enforcing the political will of the leadership and for attempting to rule over the minds of the people.

Let me say, in conclusion, that from my own experience with two totalitarian states in my youth I have found parliamentary democracy, with all its faults and deficiencies, by far the best political system for guaranteeing individual freedom as much as for protecting human values. This experience has also taught me that one of the most significant symptoms for the erosion of democracy in a country has been the contempt for its intellectuals from which only those were exempt who sang loudly and clearly to the tune of the political masters. 'As a class the philosophers are by their nature incapable of combining into political clubs and factions', Kant said. Thus it is easy for them to be exposed to ridicule by those who think in terms of clubs and factions. It should be remembered, however,

that the best the admirers of kings can do nowadays with Frederick the Great, is to re-bury his corpse in a somewhat pathetic ceremony,<sup>26</sup> as has happened in Potsdam recently, while the thoughts of Immanuel Kant have stayed alive, a challenge still for more than one generation.

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## NOTES

My thanks are due to Professor J.S. Gregory for his comments on the first draft of this lecture.

1. *Plutarch's Lives*, translated by Bernadotte Perrin, (London, William Heinemann, 1967, vol.VII, p 259).
2. *The Republic of Plato*, translated by F. M. Cornford, (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1941, pp 191 f).
3. *Kant's Principles of Politics*, edited and translated by W. Hastie, (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark, 1891, p 79).
4. *Kant*, op.cit., p 115.
5. *Kant*, op.cit., p 118.
6. A facsimile of part of the will, written in French, was published in *DER SPIEGEL* No 33 (1991),p 29 [my translation].
7. *Kant*, op. cit., p 118.
8. Karl Marx/Friedrich Engels, *Basic Writings on Politics & Philosophy*, Lewis S. Feuer (ed), (New York, Anchor Books, 1959, p 245).
9. Eugene Kamenka, 'Socialism and Utopia', in Eugene Kamenka (ed), *Utopias*, Papers from the annual symposium of the Australian Academy of the Humanities, (Melbourne/ Oxford/ Auckland/ New York, Oxford University Press, 1987, p 70).
10. *Berlin zwischen 1789 und 1848. Facetten einer Epoche*, Ausstellung der Akademie der Künste. (Berlin, Frölich & Kaufmann, 1981, p 355), [my translation].
11. *Friedrich Schlegel. Seine Prosaischen Jugendschriften*, J. Minor (ed), (Wien, Carl Konegen, 1882, vol 2, pp 236 f),[my translation].
12. Fichte's *Deduced Plan* is published in *Die Idee der deutschen Universität*, (Darmstadt, Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1956, pp 125-217), [my translation].
13. Wilhelm von Humboldt, *Werke in 5 Bänden*, A. Flitner and K. Giel (eds), (Darmstadt, Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1960, vol I, p 138), [my translation].
14. Humboldt, op.cit., vol IV, pp 170 f, [my translation].

15. Fritz K.Ringer, *The Decline of the German Mandarins. The German Academic Community. 1890-1933*, (Cambridge,Mass. Harvard University Press, 1969, pp 12f).
16. *The Oxford English Dictionary*, (Oxford, Clarendon Press 1989, vol XIV, pp 648f).
17. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, *Faust I & II*, edited and translated by Stuart Atkins, (Boston: Suhrkamp/Insel Publishers 1984, p.13, lines 354-356).
18. Goethe, *Faust*, op.cit.,p 256 (lines 10152-10154).
19. Goethe, *Faust*, op.cit.,p 292 (line 11580).
20. Goethe, *Faust*, op.cit.,p 20 (lines 672-675).
21. Emil du Bois-Reymond, *Goethe und kein Ende*, (Leipzig, Veit & Comp, 1883, pp 22 f), [my translation].
22. *Genesis* 1,28.
23. Albert Einstein and Leopold Infeld: *The Evolution of Physics*, (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1971, p 31).
24. A.Boyce Gibson: *Should Philosophers be Kings? A Study in the relation of the philosophic to the democratic way of life*, (Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1939,pp16 and 29).
25. *Setting Directions for Australian Research*. A Report to the Prime Minister by the Australian Science and Technology Council in association with the Australian Research Council. June 1990, (Canberra, Australian Government Publishing Service, 1990, p 79).
26. King Frederick II of Prussia (1712 - 1786) was originally buried in the Garrison Church in Potsdam, not in nearby Sanssouci Castle in a vault which he had designed for himself and his beloved greyhounds. During World War II the coffin was transferred to Hohenzollern Castle near Stuttgart. On 17 August 1991, the 205th anniversary of Frederick's death, the body was brought back to Potsdam and now put to rest in Sanssouci.

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## ANNUAL SYMPOSIA

1971	Man's Place in Nature
1972	Neglected Masterpieces
1973	Some Aspects of Change and Continuity in the Study of the Humanities During the Past 100 Years
1974	The Individual in Traditional and Modern Asian Society
1975	The Changing Image of Australia: Localism and Universalism
1976	The Historical Mode
1977	Some Approaches to Language
1978	Romanticism
1979	The Australian Academy of the Humanities: The Last Ten Years and the Future
1980	Pompeii: Discovery and Impact
1981	Peasants in History and Literature
1982	The Classical Temper in Western Europe
1983	Who Owns the Past?
1984	Utopias
1985	Open Day
1986	The Flow of Culture: Tasmanian Studies
1987	Myth and Mythology in Arts, Sciences and Humanities
1988	<i>Terra Australis</i> to Australia
1989	The Relevance of the Humanities
1990	The Humanities and the Australian Environment
1991	Beyond the Disciplines: The New Humanities

## ANNUAL LECTURES

- 1969 Professor J.T. Burke: 'Neo-Classicism and the Enlightenment: the English Phase'
- 1970 Professor A.D. Hope: 'The Literary Influence of Academies'
- 1971 Professor H.J. Oliver: "'Cur'd and Perfect": the Problem of Shakespeare's text'
- 1972 Dr Ursula Hoff: 'Goethe and the Dutch Interior: a study in the Imagery of Romanticism'
- 1973 Dr F.J. West: 'Biography as History'
- 1974 Professor Wang Gungwu: 'The Rebel-Reformer in Modern Chinese Biography'
- 1975 Professor J.A. Passmore: 'Imagination in the Arts and Science'
- 1976 Professor R.N. Coe: 'The Persecution and Assassination of Macbeth as performed in two centuries of French Theatre'
- 1977 Professor J. Golson: 'The Ladder of Social Evolution: Archaeology and the Bottom Rungs'
- 1978 Professor B.W. Smith: 'Art as Information: Thoughts on the Art from Captain Cook's Voyages'
- 1979 Professor A.D. Trendall: 'Twenty Years of Progress in Classical Archaeology'
- 1980 Professor D.J. Mulvaney: 'European Vision and Australia's Heritage'
- 1981 Professor G.A. Wilkes: 'Insurgents and Survivors: The Language of a Colonial Culture'
- 1982 Professor Wang Gungwu: 'The Chinese Urge to Civilize: Reflections on Change'
- 1983 Professor G. Blainey: 'The See-saw of Pride and Disillusionment'
- 1984 Professor A.R. Stephens: 'The Sun State and its Shadow'
- 1985 Associate Professor K.K. Campbell: 'Technology and Philosophy of Work'
- 1986 Professor G.A. Wilkes: 'The Role of the Critic and the Language of Criticism'
- 1987 Professor J.A. Scott: 'Myth in Dante and Petrarch'
- 1988 Emeritus Professor S.A. Wurm: 'Language Atlases'
- 1989 Professor J.P. Hardy: 'The Humanities and the Challenge'
- 1990 Professor M.M. Manion: 'The Humanities and the Australian Environment'
- 1991 Professor G.E. Schulz: 'Philosophers and Kings. Variations on an Old Theme'

## GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

### *Travelling Fellowships*

The Academy offers Travelling Fellowships each year for short-term study abroad. These are limited to scholars resident in Australia and working in a field of the humanities.

They are designed for scholars engaged in teaching and research. Applicants will be favoured who have a project going forward which requires a short visit overseas for its completion or advancement near to that stage, or who have already published work in a similar or related field. The grants will normally be up to \$A3,000 each, paid as a contribution to the cost of one return air fare between the applicant's place of employment in Australia and his/her centre of research abroad.

*The Academy will not award grants to attend conferences, or to a student enrolled for a higher degree.* The Council of the Academy expects that the typical university or college of advanced education applicant will be seeking aid towards approved leave abroad (for example, during vacation).

Application forms are available from the Secretary, and must be returned to reach the Academy's office in Canberra before the end of July every year. Awards will normally be announced before 31 August every year.

### *Publication Subsidies*

When funds permit, the Academy assists the publication of scholarly books.

If scholars wish to apply for a subsidy towards publication, they must already have a publisher, obtain a statement of costs and submit the statement with a formal request for a subsidy to the Secretary of the Academy. The Academy may seek from the publisher full copies of the readers' reports on the manuscript and will require a copy of the typescript. If a subsidy is approved, it is normally paid to the publisher when the book is in page proof, upon advice from the publisher or author. Unless cause is shown, the Academy will withdraw its subsidy if the book is not published within three years of the approval of the request. The subsidy should be acknowledged either on or near the title page. One copy of the book must be sent to the Academy for deposit in its library.

Publication assistance is restricted to works by scholars normally resident in Australia.

## OVERSEAS PROGRAMMES

In order to encourage scholarly contact with overseas countries, the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia have initiated several overseas programmes, some jointly. These are open to scholars, resident in Australia, and working in the field of the humanities and the social sciences. Further agreements are under consideration.

### 1. SWEDEN

The Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Swedish Royal Academy of Letters History and Antiquities have signed an exchange agreement which provides for one Australian scholar per year, who is already visiting Europe, and who wishes to research in Sweden, to visit for a maximum of one month. The Swedish Academy will be responsible for the cost of accommodation, a *per diem* during the scholar's visit up to a maximum of SEK30,000, and may meet air fares to Sweden from a western European base. A reciprocal arrangement will cover the cost of one Swedish scholar to visit Australia per year, but international air fares are not included.

CLOSING DATE: 30 JUNE EACH YEAR.

### 2. THE NETHERLANDS

The Joint Academies of Humanities and Social Sciences have signed an agreement of scientific collaboration with the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, to promote cultural relations between Australian and Dutch scholars.

The Joint Academies will facilitate visits by scholars to specific research institutes or conferences in the Netherlands, preferably for periods of one or two weeks. The scholar will be responsible for the cost of the international airfare to the Netherlands, but the Royal Netherlands Academy will meet the cost of living and approved internal travel during the period of stay. Applicants will need to propose a programme for the approval of the host Academy. A reciprocal agreement covers the cost of visits by Dutch scholars to Australia. The Academies would welcome suggestions for such visits.

CLOSING DATE: 30 JUNE EACH YEAR

### 3. VIETNAM

The Joint Academies of Humanities and Social Sciences and the National Centre for the Social Sciences in Vietnam have signed an agreement of collaboration in order to promote the development of cultural relations between Australian and Vietnamese scholars.

The National Centre for the Social Sciences in Vietnam will facilitate visits of up to three Australian scholars per year to specific research

institutes and universities in Vietnam. Prior contact with, and a programme of studies at a particular institution will need to be specified in the application to be submitted through the Academies for the approval of the National Centre.

Scholars will be responsible for their own travel costs, but the National Centre will facilitate research visa arrangements and accreditation, provide accommodation free of charge in its Guest House in Hanoi and assistance in securing favourable rates at hotels or guest houses elsewhere in Vietnam. Interpreting services may be provided where necessary, in addition to access to research facilities and field sites. Applications are open to all scholars.

The Joint Academies will support at least one Vietnamese scholar per year to visit Australia, with all expenses paid, including international travel from Vietnam. The Academies would welcome information from departments/scholars interested in hosting such Vietnamese scholars under this scheme.

*CLOSING DATE: 1 OCTOBER EACH YEAR*

#### **4. CHINA**

The Joint Academies of Humanities and Social Sciences support an exchange programme, funded by the Australian Government, with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing. The aims of the programme include collaboration between Australian and Chinese scholars and the opportunity for access to research and research materials not easily available outside China. Research applications to visit China are accepted from individuals or groups of up to three people. Reasonable fluency in the Chinese language is essential, unless applicants are willing to make private arrangements for an interpreter. Applicants must specify an Institute within the Chinese Academy as an appropriate primary host, although CASS assists in arranging access to other institutions. Applicants who nominate 3-6 weeks in China are those preferred. The Academies pay international excursion fares to China, and CASS provides transport, accommodation and meals. The awards are subject to the approval of the Chinese Academy.

*CLOSING DATE: 30 JULY EACH YEAR*

*Application forms are available for exchange programmes with Sweden and Vietnam from: The Secretary, Academy of Humanities. For the Netherlands and China, contact: The Executive Director, Academy of the Social sciences in Australia, GPO Box 1956, Canberra, ACT 2601; Telephone (06) 249 1788, Fax (06) 247 4335.*



## PUBLICATIONS

1991

*The Humanities and the Australian Environment* (1991); edited by John Mulvaney. This volume contains a series of essays, delivered at the Academy's 1990 symposium, which probe the cultural and social dimensions of the current debate concerning environmental conservation. They demonstrate the contribution which the Humanities can make to the objective evaluation of issues which, too frequently, are treated only as economic or scientific problems.

## ACADEMY PROJECTS

### THE ACADEMY EDITIONS OF AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE

The Academy administers an Institutional Grant from the Australian Research Council, to initiate a continuing series of fully researched and critically edited texts of Australian prose and poetry. The project, which is under the General Editorship of Dr Paul Eggert, is based in the English Department, University College, Australian Defence Force Academy. The Editorial Board and Management Committee draw upon academic expertise across Australia.

### AUSTRALIA'S BOOK HERITAGE RESOURCES

The former Early Imprints Project has been continued under an Australian Research Committee Mechanism C grant. The project to document the nation's holdings of books printed before 1800, in collaboration with other participating institutions, is expected to be completed in 1993.

### LANGUAGE ATLASES

This series commenced with *The Language Atlas of the Pacific Area* (Part I and II), published in 1981-3. *The Language Atlas of China* (Vol 1 and 2) followed in 1988 and 1990. Under active preparation is 'The Atlas of Intercultural Communication in the Pacific Hemisphere.'

## BY-LAWS

### Chapter I: INTERPRETATION

- I. In these By-laws, unless the contrary intention appears
  - (a) 'Fellow' includes a Foundation Fellow;
  - (b) 'Honorary Fellow' includes a Foundation Honorary Fellow;
  - (c) 'the Council' means the Council of the Academy;
  - (d) expressions referring to writing shall be construed as including references to any mode of representing or reproducing words in a visible form;
  - (e) words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

### Chapter II: MEMBERSHIP

2. (1) The Foundation Fellows of the Academy are those persons who were Members of the Australian Humanities Research Council at the date of the grant of the Royal Charter establishing the Academy.  
(2) The Foundation Honorary Fellows of the Academy are those persons who were Honorary Members, Special Members and Honorary Corresponding Members of the Australian Humanities Research Council at that date.
3. The Academy shall consist of
  - (a) the Foundation Fellows and Foundation Honorary Fellows;
  - (b) the Fellows and Honorary Fellows elected as provided in these By-laws; and
  - (c) Senior Fellows and Overseas Fellows as provided by By-laws 8A and 8B.
4. (1) Fellows shall be persons of the highest distinction in scholarship in the field of the humanities whose domicile at the time of their election is in Australia.  
(2) Honorary Fellows shall be persons not necessarily resident in Australia who are of the highest distinction in the field of the humanities or whose election would be of benefit to scholarship and the advancement of the humanities.

#### *Fellows*

5. (1) A candidate for election as a Fellow shall be nominated by one Fellow and seconded by two Fellows of the Academy.  
(2) A person shall not be admitted as a Fellow except on the recommendation of the Council and with the approval of two-thirds of the Fellows present and voting by secret ballot at an Annual General Meeting.
6. A candidate for election as a Fellow shall be proposed by means of a certificate and the following provisions shall apply:
  - (a) the certificate shall be in the form prescribed from time to time by the Council;

- (b) the certificate shall specify the name, year of birth, rank, professional position and usual place of residence of the candidate, shall contain a statement of about 200 words of her/his qualifications and shall be accompanied by a list of her/his principal publications;
- (c) each of the three Fellows signing the certificate shall be deemed thereby to certify that to the best of her/his knowledge and belief the candidate is qualified to become a Fellow;
- (d) a certificate shall be lodged with the Secretary by a date in each year to be determined by the Council;
- (e) a certificate received by the date specified in paragraph (d) shall be valid for the next three annual elections;
- (f) additional information may be added, and corrections may be made, at any time to the certificate under the signature of the proposer and seconders and if the proposer or either or both of the seconders dies or is otherwise unavailable he/she may be replaced by another Fellow of the Academy;
- (g) a certificate may at any time be withdrawn by the proposer and seconders;
- (h) in recommending to the Academy candidates for election as Fellows, the Council may avail itself of sectional or regional committees of inquiry or seek such other information outside the Academy as should certify the standard of scholarship of those recommended for election.

### *Honorary Fellows*

7. The following provisions apply with respect to the election of Honorary Fellows:
  - (a) the total number of Honorary Fellows shall not at any time exceed one-quarter of the number of Fellows of the Academy;
  - (b) a nomination for the election of a person as an Honorary Fellow shall be made in the first instance at a meeting of the Council;
  - (c) if not less than two-thirds of the members of the Council approve the nomination, it shall be brought before a general meeting of the Academy for consideration by the Fellows;
  - (d) a person nominated for election as an Honorary Fellow shall be declared elected if a resolution for her/his election be passed by two-thirds of the Fellows present and voting by secret ballot at a general meeting.
8. Honorary Fellows shall not be required to pay any subscription and shall not be eligible for membership of the Council but may attend without voting rights any meeting of the Academy.

### *Senior Fellows and Overseas Fellows*

- 8A. Fellows who have reached the age of sixty-six years at the date of the Annual General Meeting shall become Senior Fellows; they shall be required to pay an annual subscription to be determined by Council; they shall retain the privileges and obligations of Fellows save in so far as these By-laws otherwise provide. Senior Fellows who leave Australia to take up residence overseas for more than two years shall lose their voting rights and eligibility for membership of Council while overseas.

- 8B. Fellows who leave Australia to take up residence for more than two years may, by payment of the ordinary subscription, remain Fellows or may opt to become Overseas Fellows by making a payment equivalent to two years ordinary subscription for Fellows at the then current rate. Overseas Fellows shall retain the privileges and obligations of Fellows save in so far as these By-laws otherwise provide; they shall have no voting rights and no eligibility for membership of Council and shall pay no further subscription. On returning to Australia they resume the status of Fellow or, if appropriate, take up the status of Senior Fellow.

#### *Charter Book and Obligation*

9. (1) There shall be a Charter Book and each Fellow shall sign this at the first general meeting after the date of her/his becoming a Fellow or at any subsequent time when circumstances may permit.  
(2) In signing the Charter Book, the Fellow shall subscribe to the following obligation:

We, whose names are underwritten, having become Fellows of The Australian Academy of the Humanities for the Advancement of Scholarship in the Humanities, do hereby promise, each for herself/himself, that we will endeavour to promote the good of the Academy and to pursue the ends for which it was founded; that we will be present at the meetings of the Academy as often as we conveniently can, especially at the Annual elections and upon extraordinary occasions; and that we will observe the Charter and By-laws for the time being of the Academy.

10. (1) An Honorary Fellow shall also sign the Charter Book as soon after becoming an Honorary Fellow as circumstances permit.  
(2) In signing the Charter Book, the Honorary Fellow shall subscribe to the following obligation:

We, whose names are underwritten, having become Honorary Fellows of The Australian Academy of the Humanities for the Advancement of Scholarship in the Humanities, do hereby promise, each for herself/himself, that we will endeavour to promote the good of the Academy and to pursue the ends for which it was founded.

- II. The Fellows of the Academy shall have power, from time to time, at an Annual General Meeting, to determine the total number of Fellows of the Academy and also to determine the maximum annual intake for ensuing years. Senior Fellows and Overseas Fellows shall not be counted for these purposes.

#### *Subscriptions*

12. (1) The Council shall be empowered to levy such subscriptions as it considers necessary and to determine the conditions under which subscriptions may be reduced or excused.

- (2) Each Fellow shall pay an entrance fee which shall be determined by Council, but no other annual subscription during the year of election.

### ***Termination of Membership***

13. A Fellow, Senior or Overseas Fellow or an Honorary Fellow shall cease to be a member of the Academy upon the happening of any of the following events:
- (a) if he/she resigns by notice in writing to the President;
  - (b) in the case of a Fellow, if he/she is in default for two consecutive years in the payment of her/his subscriptions and the Council resolves that he/she shall cease to be a member, except that on payment of all arrears of subscriptions a Fellow may be reinstated as such by resolution of the Council;
  - (c) if a resolution is passed by a ballot of the members of the Council to the effect that in its opinion he/she has been guilty of conduct detrimental to the Academy, and the following provisions shall apply with respect to any such resolution:
    - (i) before it is submitted to a ballot the Fellow, Senior Fellow or Overseas Fellow or Honorary Fellow shall be informed of the conduct complained of and given a reasonable opportunity to show cause why he/she should not be expelled; and
    - (ii) if fewer than two-thirds of the members of the Council vote in favour of the resolution, it shall be deemed to have lapsed.

## **Chapter III: THE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS**

### ***The Council***

14. (1) The affairs of the Academy shall be managed by a Council consisting of:
- (a) four Officers, namely, the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Editor;
  - (b) the Immediate Past President who shall hold office *ex officio* or if he/she be not available a Past President nominated by the President; and
  - (c) six other Fellows or Senior Fellows who shall be ordinary members of Council provided that no more than two members of the Council at any one time shall be Senior Fellows.
  - (d) One of those Fellows elected under 14 (1) (c) shall be designated International Secretary. This Officer shall be responsible, subject to the direction of Council, for the international business of the Academy and correspondence thereto.
- (2) The Council may exercise all the powers of the Academy which are not by the Charter or these By-laws required to be exercised by general meeting of the Academy.
- (3) The members of the Council, other than the *ex officio* member, shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting and shall hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting.

- (4) No Fellow or Senior Fellow shall hold the office of President for more than three consecutive years, and no Fellow or Senior Fellow shall be an ordinary member of the Council for more than three consecutive years.
15. (1) Prior to each Annual General Meeting of the Academy the Secretary shall post to each Fellow and Senior Fellow a voting paper containing one nomination made by the Council for each of the four Offices and for each of the six ordinary seats on the Council.  
(2) Additional nominations may be made from the floor of the Academy at the Annual General Meeting.  
(3) No person shall be nominated for election to the Council without her/his consent.
16. (1) Each Fellow and Senior Fellow present at an Annual General Meeting and desiring to vote shall do so by handing to the Returning Officer a voting paper prepared by the Secretary in accordance with the instructions of the Council.  
(2) Each Fellow and Senior Fellow shall mark with a cross the name of each candidate whom he/she desires to see elected.  
(3) The Chair of the meeting shall appoint a Returning Officer and may determine any questions as to the procedure in the election and as to the validity or effect of any voting paper and may, where he/she chooses to exercise it, have a casting vote, if two or more candidates have obtained an equal number of votes.  
(4) A voting paper on which votes are included for more than the number of vacancies shall be deemed informal.
17. (1) At the first meeting of the Council after the Annual General Meeting the Council on the nomination of the President shall appoint two of its members as Vice-Presidents.  
(2) The persons so appointed shall hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting.
18. (1) The Council may from time to time set up such committees as it considers necessary.  
(2) A committee may include persons who are not Fellows or Honorary Fellows.  
(3) Members of committees shall be appointed by the Council but the Council shall report any such appointment to the next general meeting of the Academy held after the making of that appointment.
19. (1) The Council shall meet at least twice a year.  
(2) Meetings of the Council may be convened at any time by the President and shall be convened by her/him on the receipt of a requisition signed by at least one-third of the members of the Council.  
(3) Unless otherwise determined by resolution of the Fellows and Senior Fellows in general meeting, the quorum for a meeting of the Council shall be six.  
(4) No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council unless a quorum is present at the commencement of the meeting, but any decision (not being a decision requiring any specified number or majority of votes) of a meeting at which a quorum is not present shall be valid if ratified by the resolution of a subsequent meeting at which a quorum is present, or by the

written approval of a sufficient number of members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

(5) Except as otherwise provided by the Charter or these By-laws, all questions before the Council shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, the Chair having a deliberative, and, in the case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

(6) The President, if present, shall take the chair at every meeting of the Council, but, if he is absent, the meeting shall elect one of the Vice-Presidents, or, if neither of them is present, one of the other members, to act as Chair.

20. A resolution in writing signed by all the members of the Council who are for the time being in Australia shall be as valid and effectual in all respects as if had been passed at a meeting of the Council duly convened.
21. Any member of the Council who fails to attend two consecutive meetings of the Council without leave of absence having been granted to her/him shall cease to be a member of the Council if the Council so resolves.
22. Any casual vacancy occurring in any office or seat on the Council shall be filled by the Council, and the Fellow or Senior Fellow so appointed shall hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting but the term of that office shall not be taken into account for the purposes of section 14(4) of this Chapter.
23. A report of every meeting of the Council shall be sent to each Fellow, Senior Fellow and Honorary Fellow as soon as practicable after the meeting.

#### *The Secretary*

24. (1) The Secretary shall be responsible for recording the proceedings of the Academy, for the keeping of the minutes of general meetings of the Academy and of the meetings of the Council, for the conduct of the correspondence of the Academy, for the keeping of its records and for all other business except that relating to finance and to publications.  
(2) With the approval of Council, the Secretary may appoint a deputy, to whom he/she may, from time to time, with the approval of Council, delegate any of her/his duties or powers.  
(3) A person appointed as deputy of the Secretary may, if he/she is not already a member of the Council, attend any meeting of the Council (other than a meeting attended by the Secretary) and vote on any matter raised at that meeting.

#### *The Treasurer*

25. (1) The Treasurer shall be responsible for the receipt and payment into a banking account of the Academy of all moneys payable to the Academy, for the disbursement of all sums due from or payable by the Academy, for the keeping of proper accounts of all such receipts and payments, and for the custody of the books of account and the securities and other property of the Academy.  
(2) With the approval of Council, the Treasurer may appoint a deputy to whom he/she may, from time to time, with the approval of the Council, delegate any of her/his duties or powers.

(3) A person appointed as deputy of the Treasurer may, if he/she is not already a member of the Council, attend any meeting of the Council (other than a meeting attended by the Treasurer) and vote on any matter raised at that meeting.

#### ***The Editor***

26. (1) The Editor shall be responsible for the oversight of all the publications of the Academy; shall act as intermediary between an author and the publishers to the Academy; shall conduct the correspondence connected with the works sponsored or supported by the Academy and when required shall exercise a general supervision over such publications.

(2) With the approval of Council, the Editor may appoint a deputy, to whom he/she may, from time to time, with the approval of Council, delegate any of her/his duties or powers.

(3) A person appointed as deputy of the Editor may, if he/she is not already a member of the Council, attend any meeting of the Council (other than a meeting attended by the Editor) and vote on any matter raised at that meeting

#### ***Acting Appointments***

27. The President may, as occasion arises, appoint a Fellow or Fellows, Senior Fellow or Senior Fellows to carry out all or any of the duties of the Secretary, the Treasurer or the Editor if the Secretary, the Treasurer or the Editor, as the case may be, is unable or, in the opinion of the President, unfit for any reason to carry out those duties.

### **Chapter IV: FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS**

#### ***Investments***

28. No investment of the funds of the Academy or of any trust moneys under its control shall be made except with the prior approval of the Council or such person or persons to whom the Council may delegate such power of approval.

29. The funds of the Academy may be invested in any one or more of the following modes:

- (a) any mode of investment for the time being authorised for the investment of trust funds by the law of the Commonwealth of Australia or any State or Territory;
- (b) upon first mortgage of any freehold land or land held under lease from the Crown;
- (c) in the purchase of, or subscription to (including the purchase of rights to subscribe for) the shares or debentures, notes or other securities or obligations of any company or corporation carrying on business in any part of Australia, the shares of which are quoted on a recognised Stock Exchange in Australia on the date of such purchase or acquisition;
- (d) in the purchase of units or sub-units of any fixed or flexible unit trust constituted in Australia and listed on an Australian Stock Exchange;



- (e) upon deposit with any bank, building society, credit union or cash management fund;
- (f) such investments of a similar nature outside the Commonwealth of Australia.

### *Annual Accounts*

- 30. The Council shall present to each Annual General Meeting a balance sheet and a statement of income and expenditure, together with statements showing the position of each trust fund.
- 31. Such balance sheet and statements shall be prepared by the Treasurer and submitted for the consideration of the Council at the meeting next before the general meeting to which they are to be presented.
- 32. At least twenty-one days before the Annual General Meeting at which they are to be presented, copies of such balance sheet and statements shall be sent to every Fellow, Senior Fellow and Honorary Fellow.

### *Audit*

- 33. (1) An Auditor shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting.  
(2) Any casual vacancy in the office of Auditor shall be filled by appointment by the Council, and the Auditor so appointed shall hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting.
- 34. The Auditor shall not be a Fellow, Senior Fellow, Overseas Fellow or Honorary Fellow of the Academy or a candidate for election as such.
- 35. The accounts of the Academy shall be audited annually.
- 36. The Auditor shall have the right of access to all books, accounts, vouchers and documents of the Academy and may require from the Council, any member of the Council or any employee of the Academy, such information and explanations as are necessary to enable her/him to carry out her/his duties.
- 37. The Auditor shall prepare a report for submission to the Academy and in so doing, and in signing any statement of assets and liabilities or of accounts of the Academy, the Auditor shall state:
  - (a) whether he/she has obtained all the information and explanations required by her/him;
  - (b) whether in her/his opinion the statements are properly drawn up so as to show a true and fair view of the financial position of the Academy according to the information at her/his disposal and as shown by the books of the Academy;
  - (c) whether the provisions in these By-laws relating to the administration of the funds of the Academy have been observed.

### **Chapter V: GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 38. The Annual General Meeting shall, unless the Council otherwise decides, be held in Canberra.
- 39. A Special General Meeting of the Academy may be convened by the Council at any time, and the Council shall convene such a meeting on the written

requisition of ten members of the Academy having the right to vote, that is Fellows and Senior Fellows.

40. Not less than twenty-one days' notice of every general meeting specifying the place, day and hour of meeting and, in the case of special business, the general nature thereof, shall be sent by post to each Fellow, Senior Fellow and Honorary Fellow but the accidental omission to give notice of any meeting to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, any Fellow, Senior Fellow or Honorary Fellow shall not invalidate the proceedings of any meeting.
41. The Council may submit any question to the vote of the Fellows and Senior Fellows by means of a postal ballot to be conducted in such manner as the Council decides, and the decision upon such a vote shall have the same force and effect as a resolution of a general meeting.
42. The business of the Annual General Meeting shall be:
  - (a) to elect Fellows in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II;
  - (b) to receive and consider the Report of the Council;
  - (c) to receive and consider the balance sheet, statement of income and expenditure, and other financial statements (if any), and the Auditor's Report;
  - (d) to receive and consider reports from any committee of the Academy established by the Council;
  - (e) to elect the Auditor;
  - (f) to elect a President, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor and the ordinary members of the Council in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III;
  - (g) to transact any other business which may, consistently with the Charter and these By-laws, be transacted at a general meeting.
43. (1) All business transacted at the Annual General Meeting other than that specified in paragraphs (a) to (f) of the last preceding section, and all business transacted at a Special General Meeting, shall be deemed special.  
(2) No special business shall be brought forward at the Annual General Meeting unless at least fourteen days' notice of it has been given in writing to the Secretary or the Council has approved of its submission to the meeting.  
(3) No business shall be transacted at a Special General Meeting other than that the general nature of which has been set out in the notice convening the meeting.
44. The quorum at a general meeting of the Academy shall be one-third of the total number of Fellows of the Academy.
45. (1) The President is entitled to take the chair at every general meeting of the Academy at which he/she is present.  
(2) The President may nominate a Vice-President to take the chair at any general meeting.  
(3) If neither of the Vice-Presidents has been so nominated, the Fellows and Senior Fellows present at a general meeting shall elect a Chair.
46. (1) The Chair of a general meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn it from time to time for an agreed period but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(2) When a meeting is adjourned for more than six days, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to the Fellows, Senior Fellows and Honorary Fellows, but in the case of a shorter adjournment no notice need be given to any Fellow, Senior Fellow or Honorary Fellow.

47. Except as otherwise provided by the Charter or these By-laws, all questions before a general meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows and Senior Fellows present, the Chair having a deliberative, and, in the case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.
48. Every question submitted to a general meeting shall be decided upon the voices or by a show of hands, unless the Charter or these By-laws require a ballot, or unless a ballot is demanded by one of the Fellows present either before the declaration of the results of a vote upon the voices or by a show of hands or immediately thereafter and before the meeting proceeds to the next business.
49. A ballot, if so required or demanded, shall be taken in such manner as the Chair of the meeting directs.
50. Subject to section 47 of this Chapter and to Chapter VII, each Fellow and Senior Fellow present at a general meeting of the Academy may vote only once on any resolution.

## **Chapter VI: GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE**

### ***Non-disclosure of Confidential Business***

51. Unless otherwise determined by the Council, all business transacted at a general meeting of the Academy, or at a meeting of the Council or any committee, shall be treated as confidential to the members of the Academy and the other members (if any) of the committee.

### ***Minutes***

52. The Council shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose of all resolutions and proceedings of every general meeting and of every meeting of the Council, and any such minutes if signed by the Chair of the meeting at which they are read shall be received as conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated.

### ***Staff***

53. (1) The Council may from time to time appoint staff to assist the Academy in its activities and may determine the remuneration and conditions of employment of such staff.  
(2) No Fellow, Senior Fellow or Overseas Fellow of the Academy is eligible for appointment to the paid staff of the Academy.

### ***Common Seal***

54. (1) The common seal of the Academy shall be kept in the custody of the Secretary or in such other custody as the Council directs.

(2) The Secretary shall affix the common seal of the Academy to any document which is approved by the Council and which is required to be under the seal of the Academy.

(3) Where a document is required to be under the seal of the Academy but the affixing of the seal has not been authorised by the Council, the President or a Vice-President may direct the Secretary to affix the seal of the Academy to that document and at the first opportunity, the President or Vice-President, as the case may be, shall report to the Council the action so taken.

(4) The affixing of the common seal of the Academy to any document shall be attested by the President or a Vice-President and the Secretary or another officer.

## **Chapter VII: ALTERATION OF BY-LAWS**

55. Each proposal to amend or repeal a By-law, or to make a new By-law, shall be given to the Secretary in writing and shall specify exactly the alterations proposed.
56. The next meeting of the Council shall consider the proposed alterations and the Council shall recommend that the alterations be approved, rejected or approved with amendments.
57. The Council shall then submit the proposal together with its recommendations to the Fellows and Senior Fellows, either at a Special General Meeting or by a postal ballot, as the Council determines.
58. If the proposed alterations receive the affirmative votes of not less than two-thirds of the Fellows voting as specified in Clause 15 of the Charter, they shall be submitted for the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council, and shall take effect from the date of formal allowance as published in the official Gazette of the Commonwealth of Australia.

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