



Australian Academy of the Humanities

ANNUAL REPORT 2015–16

THE AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES promotes excellence in the humanities in Australia for the benefit of the nation. Established by Royal Charter in 1969, its nearly 600 distinguished Fellows are elected in recognition of the excellence and impact of their work in fields including archaeology, art, Asian and European studies, classical and modern literature, cultural and communication studies, languages and linguistics, philosophy, musicology, history, and religion.

The Academy:

- is the authoritative organisation for the humanities in Australia;
- provides services to its Fellows;
- hosts annual events and workshops;
- informs and influences humanities-related policy development;
- supports excellence in the humanities through a grants and awards program;
- promotes the next generation of humanities researchers and teachers;
- demonstrates the value of the humanities to governments, industry, the media and the public;
- supports, conducts and publishes humanities-related research; and
- encourages international research collaboration.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAH	Australian Academy of the Humanities	NGA	National Gallery of Australia
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation	NMA	National Museum of Australia
ACOLA	Australian Council of Learned Academies	NPG	National Portrait Gallery
ACT	Australian Capital Territory	NSCF	National Scholarly Communications Forum
AGM	Annual General Meeting	NSW	New South Wales
ANU	Australian National University	RSNZ	Royal Society of New Zealand
ARC	Australian Research Council	SAF	Securing Australia's Future
BBC	British Broadcasting Service	SAGE	Science in Australia Gender Equity
CASS	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	SBS	Special Broadcasting Service
CRM	Client relationship management	STEM	Science, technology, engineering & maths
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	UAI	Union Académique Internationale (International Union of Academies)
DASSH	Australasian Council of Deans of Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities	UK	United Kingdom
GLAM	Galleries, libraries, archives and museums	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ECR	Early career researcher	USA	United States of America
HASS	Humanities, arts and social sciences	UWA	University of Western Australia
LASP	Learned Academies Special Projects		



AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES

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This document is a true and accurate account of the activities and abridged financial report of the Australian Academy of the Humanities for the financial year 2015–16, in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Academy's Royal Charter and By-laws, and for the conditions of grants made by the Australian Government under the *Higher Education Support Act 2003* (Cth).

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Funding for the production of this report and a number of the activities described herein has been provided by the Australian Government through the Department of Education and Training.

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Education and Training.

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

Academy Roles

Council

11 members
4 meetings

Heads of Section

11 members

Awards Committee

3 members

Language Studies Advisory Group

6 members

Secretariat

7 employees
as at 30 June 2016
(5.8 FTE equivalent)

3 project staff

Joint AAH-ACOLA

9 meetings

The Fellowship

Fellowship

586 Fellows

New Fellows

21 elected in 2015

Honorary Fellows

2 elected in 2015

Contributions to research

19 Fellows contributing
to ACOLA Securing
Australia's Future
program

5 Fellows contributing
to ARC–LASP

In development

Section workshop
program

Grants & Awards

Humanities Travelling Fellowships

16 awarded
facilitating research
in Austria, Canada,
China, France, Georgia,
Germany, Israel, New
Zealand, Taiwan, UK, US

Publication Subsidy Scheme

10 awarded

Crawford Medals

2 awarded

Medal for Excellence for Translation

1 major new award
(to be announced
late 2016)

Research & Policy

4 research projects

1 ARC–LASP
2 Academy-led
ACOLA SAF projects
1 History of the
Academy Initiative

3 publication launches

*The Power of the
Humanities*
Humanities Australia
SAF 11: *Australia's
Diaspora Advantage*

6 policy submissions

9 media releases

10+ government consultations & policy briefings

Peak sector meetings

4 GLAM sector
4 Research Agencies
3 Research &
Innovation Alliance

Events

Annual Symposium

140 delegates
22 universities,
from all 6 states
and 1 territory
12 ECR poster
presentations

AGM

127 Fellows
22 Charter Book signings
1 new Council
member elected

Fellows' Dinner

142 delegates

AAH Lectures

1 Academy Lecture
1 Triebel Lecture

AAH workshops/ roundtables

Research Assessment
& the Humanities

NSCF: Scholarly
Communication and
Publishing in a Global
Research Environment

Research Infrastructure

AAH-CASS
Philosophy Symposium

AAH involvement in sector events

Over 17 events,
including DASSH, Future
of Work, Knowledge
Nation, Digital
Humanities Conference

ECR support

20+ awards and grants
14 supported to attend
AAH Symposium
ECR workshop in
development

International

China

6 delegates from CASS
visit Australia for joint
Philosophy Symposium

India

Australian Government
education mission
to India

Indonesia

Indonesia-Australia
Science Collaboration
Forum, Canberra

Korea

Memorandum of
Understanding with
Korea's National
Academy of Sciences

New Zealand

Strengthened ties with
Royal Society of New
Zealand

United Kingdom

Meetings with British
Academy Vice-President

In development

9 country profiles
(ARC-LASP)

Publications & Communications

Humanities Australia No. 7

10 contributors

The Power of the Humanities

20 contributors

In development

3 publications
New website
Implementing new
CRM database
Communications
strategy
Social media profile
e-newsletter

FROM THE PRESIDENT

It has been an honour to serve as President over the past year and to collaborate with Council, Fellows and the Secretariat in promoting excellence in the humanities, in advocating for humanities voices to be heard on issues that matter, in giving policy advice, in building partnerships, and in planning and executing international collaboration.

The Academy has invested time and resources this year through its policy and research work to contribute to the development of whole-of-sector policies on education, research and innovation, including planning for the next generation of researchers and educators.

Our message to Government and policy makers has been that programs that encourage industry-researcher engagement, innovation, or international collaboration should be made accessible to researchers in all disciplines and to a wide range of private and public sector organisations, including cultural institutions and community organisations, if the nation is to benefit fully from the expertise embedded in Australia's research community.

This year, one of the Academy's stand-out achievements was the *The Power of the Humanities* publication, launched by The Hon Christopher Pyne MP at Parliament House in Canberra.

The case studies profiled in *The Power of the Humanities* focus not only on domestic challenges such as health, social cohesion, the environment, the economy and food security, but also on Australia's place in the Asia-Pacific region and on the benefits of a historical perspective in a rapidly changing world. Many of the case studies are directly relevant to the national research priorities identified by the Chief Scientist and Commonwealth Government.

The publication shows that the humanities are key players in the conversation we need to have about the choices we face and make as a nation. And it clearly demonstrates how humanities researchers collaborate fruitfully with industry, government and cultural and community organisations, nationally and internationally, to advance this conversation.

My thanks to all those involved, including: the twenty researchers profiled in the publication; Kathy Marks, who interviewed the researchers and admirably synthesised complex research into short case studies; and Gillian Cosgrove in the Secretariat for her exceptional design work. Most sincerely I thank our Immediate Past President, Emeritus Professor Lesley Johnson AM FAHA,

for yet another major contribution to the Academy and the humanities in Australia.

We've continued to work closely with the other three Learned Academies through the Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA) on the Securing Australia's Future (SAF) program. The SAF program has clearly demonstrated the vital ways in which the humanities come together with the sciences and social sciences to tackle big issues bearing on Australia's future such as building an innovative workforce, developing deeper links with the Asia region through research and cultural diplomacy, and capitalising on technological developments with a view to wider social and community need.

Two of the SAF projects the Academy initiated and led were completed during the reporting period: the SAF 11 project, *Australia's Diaspora Advantage*, co-chaired by Professor Kam Louie FHKAH FAHA and Professor Fazal Rizvi FASSA; and the SAF 10 project, *Skills and Capabilities for Australian Enterprise Innovation*, chaired by Professor Stuart Cunningham AM FAHA. I was honoured to represent both the Academy and ACOLA at the launch of SAF 11 at the National Library of Australia in Canberra.

I also represented the Academy at a joint symposium on the 'Future of Work', hosted by the Royal Society of New South Wales, and drew on the work of these two SAF projects to espouse a set of principles for guiding the development of national capabilities to take full advantage of innovation and maximise productivity gains across all sectors of the economy. These include:

- adopting a broad view of innovation, acknowledging that social and cultural innovation are as important to Australia as technical and technological innovation in the years ahead;
- fostering the skill sets and mixes that lead to innovation in every field;
- developing Australia's language proficiency and inter-cultural competence;
- promoting cultural diversity in leadership and management across all sectors of the workforce; and
- applying a gender lens to every challenge and opportunity.

The Academy's own research agenda has focused on the need to better understand humanities contributions to national and international research. We are conducting

the first in-depth study of humanities collaboration between Australia and the Asia region through the Australian Research Council (ARC)-funded project, *The Humanities in the Asia Region*. This work builds on the *Mapping the Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences in Australia* report (2014), and aims to facilitate knowledge exchange between humanities researchers in Australia and key countries in the Asia region.

The report has the potential for making a meaningful policy impact, particularly in balancing the focus on science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) in bilateral agreements and current government programs supporting international research collaboration. It will inform us about the range of collaborative work underway in the humanities and how these collaborations contribute to wider efforts in research diplomacy and in multidisciplinary collaboration, with implications for future policy and program design. The report will also provide a rich source of advice to inform the Academy's own international strategy in years ahead.

The Academy continues to facilitate engagement within and across our sector, broadly conceived. This has involved close collaboration with colleagues in the galleries, libraries, archives and museums (GLAM) sector. These institutions and their collections are the repositories of the data on which much humanities scholarships depends. We have worked with our GLAM partners, humanities researchers, and affiliate organisations to advance our collective policy thinking on national research infrastructure development, and in planning policy submissions on national research infrastructure investment.

In all of our work we draw on the experience, expertise and goodwill of our Fellows. In the pages that follow, we document the many ways in which the Fellowship contributes to the Academy's policy, research and advocacy agenda. Twenty-one new Fellows and two Honorary Fellows were elected to the Academy in 2015. We are delighted to welcome them all to the Academy community.

To ensure more timely and effective communications with the Fellowship, we launched a review of our communications practices this year which will lead to the development of a comprehensive communications strategy covering many key aspects of our work, including promoting the achievements of the Fellowship, engaging with the wider humanities community, and informing humanities-related policy development. It is expected that

the new communications strategy will require significant investment in new data management systems and in interactive website and social media facilities.

This year's Annual General Meeting marked the end of Council term of Professor Deirdre Coleman FAHA, and the election of new member of Council – Ian Lilley FSA FAHA, Professor, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit at the University of Queensland. We're delighted to welcome Ian to Council. I am indebted to all Council members for the contribution they make to the life of the Academy. Finally, I thank the staff of the Academy's Secretariat who facilitate, energise and drive so much of what we do. It has been a pleasure to work alongside the Academy's Executive Director, Dr Christina Parolin, and I look forward to the year ahead.

PROFESSOR JOHN FITZGERALD FAHA
PRESIDENT



FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Secretariat work environment is one that encourages new ideas as we seek to serve the interests of the Academy and the broader humanities community in Australia, and support continuous improvements of our systems and processes to enable us to work more effectively. Late last year Council accepted a proposal for a significant investment to develop and implement a new information management system (CRM) to replace our ageing database, coupled with the implementation of a new website to drive the Academy's communication efforts over the coming years. This will dramatically improve the way we work and how we promote the work of the Fellows and the humanities writ large.

The development of the needs analysis and project specifications for the website and CRM, as well as liaising and negotiating with potential suppliers, has been a major undertaking for the Secretariat team, on top of the regular responsibilities of staff. I particularly wish to thank Gillian Cosgrove, Publications and Communications Coordinator; Lucy Keech, Administration Manager; and Dr Kylie Brass, Director, Policy and Research for their remarkable efforts to bring this ambitious plan to fruition.

Building, and strengthening, connections with the broader humanities community has been a hallmark of the Secretariat's work again this year. I was delighted to be invited to participate in the 'Conversations' series at the Institute of Advanced Studies at the University of Western Australia, which provided an opportunity not only to talk about the advocacy work of the Academy, but importantly to hear about the challenges and pressures facing the humanities community in Australia.

Our focus on the research infrastructure needs of humanities researchers has also helped establish solid connections with colleagues in the galleries, libraries, archives and museums (GLAM) sector, leading to our participation in the meetings of the GLAM Peak Bodies group which meets several times per year.

We need to build connections such as these to better realise and demonstrate the size and scope of the humanities community in Australia, to work together to better articulate the needs and challenges of our sector to government and to our universities, and importantly, to communicate how the work of Australia's humanities researchers, teachers and scholars is integral to the nation's future. Our new communications strategy, currently in development, will assist this effort by more effectively tapping the enormously rich bank of content that we have at our disposal here at the Academy.

This year brought considerable change to the Secretariat with the departure of two long-serving staff members. Christine Barnicoat worked across various administrative roles, including Office Manager, for almost 12 years; and Gabriela Cabral, Fellowship Coordinator, left the Academy in March after eight years of service. We are exceptionally grateful for their service and for their genuine care for all the Fellows of the Academy, and for their Secretariat colleagues.

I add my sincere thanks to that offered by the President to the many Fellows and other members of the humanities community who have supported the work of the Academy over the past year. I thank the members of Council and our eleven Heads of Section who have directly supported the Secretariat team. In particular I wish to thank Emeritus Professor Elizabeth Minchin FAHA, our Honorary Secretary, for her advice and counsel during the staffing transition this year.

It has been a great pleasure to work this past year with our President, Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA. He has a remarkable energy for the role, and dedication to ensuring that the Academy, and the humanities, has a higher profile in the public sphere. His particular expertise has helped make new connections and cemented our place at the policy table across a number of portfolios.

Much of the work undertaken by the Secretariat occurs under the radar, yet it is central to the Academy's many successes. I believe it is a fair claim that the Secretariat 'punches well above its weight' – and that is down to a group of people who work exceptionally hard throughout the year, and who believe wholeheartedly in the importance of the work we do.

DR CHRISTINA PAROLIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



GOVERNANCE

The Academy is governed by a Council, elected from among its Fellows, which provides strategic direction, policy guidance and management oversight.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

Council met on four occasions in the reporting period: 27 August 2015, 25 November 2015, 18 February 2016 and 26 May 2016.

COUNCIL TO 28 NOVEMBER 2015

President

Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA

Honorary Secretary

Professor Elizabeth Minchin FAHA

Treasurer

Emeritus Professor Richard Waterhouse FASSA FAHA

Editor

Emeritus Professor Elizabeth Webby AM FAHA

Immediate Past President

Emeritus Professor Lesley Johnson AM FAHA

Vice-President and International Secretary

Emeritus Professor Peter Cryle CHEVALIER DANS L'ORDRE
DES PALMES ACADÉMIQUES FAHA

Vice-President

Professor Deirdre Coleman FAHA

Council Members

Professor Han Baltussen FAHA

Professor Majella Franzmann FAHA

Professor John Gascoigne FAHA

Emeritus Professor Susan Sheridan FAHA

COUNCIL FROM 28 NOVEMBER 2015

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International Secretary and Vice-President

Emeritus Professor Peter Cryle CHEVALIER DANS L'ORDRE
DES PALMES ACADÉMIQUES FAHA

Council Members

Professor Han Baltussen FAHA

Professor Majella Franzmann FAHA

Scientia Professor John Gascoigne FAHA (to 26 May)

Professor Ian Lilley FSA FAHA

Emeritus Professor Susan Sheridan FAHA

Emeritus Professor Graeme Turner FAHA (from 26 May,
filling a casual vacancy on Council)

HEADS OF SECTION

The Academy has eleven disciplinary Sections representing the range of scholarly expertise of Fellows. The Council and Secretariat draw upon the expertise of the Sections when preparing policy responses to government, participating in international initiatives and developing annual Symposium themes. These Sections also form the Academy's eleven Electoral Sections.

The Heads of Section annual meeting was held in Canberra on 8 September 2015. The meeting was an opportunity to discuss electoral matters, as well as plans for a new workshop program to be led by the Academy's Sections, which will be launched next year. The program will focus on activating cross-disciplinary networks of humanities scholars on new and emerging areas of enquiry, and encourage engagement from early career researchers.

Archaeology

Adjunct Professor Jennifer Webb FAHA

Asian Studies

Associate Professor Helen Creese FAHA (*to 28 Nov 2015*)

Professor Kam Louie FHKAH FAHA (*from 28 Nov 2015*)

Classical Studies

Ms Frances Muecke FAHA

Cultural and Communication Studies

Professor Tim Rowse FASSA FAHA (*to 28 Nov 2015*)

Professor Tony Bennett ACSS FAHA (*from 28 Nov 2015*)

English

Emeritus Professor Graham Tulloch FAHA (*to 28 Nov 2015*)

Professor William Christie FAHA (*from 28 Nov 2015*)

European Languages and Cultures

Professor Anne Freadman FAHA

History

Professor Pam Sharpe FAHA

Linguistics

Professor Diana Eades FAHA (*to 28 Nov 2015*)

Professor Cliff Goddard FAHA (*from 28 Nov 2015*)

Philosophy and the History of Ideas

Professor Stewart Candlish FAHA

Religion

Emeritus Professor William Loader FAHA

The Arts

Professor John Griffiths FAHA

COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS

Awards Committee

The Awards Committee oversees the Academy's grants and awards programs, many of which are focused on early- and mid-career researchers and on encouraging international collaboration. Current committee members are:

- Professor Joy Damousi FASSA FAHA
- Professor John Sinclair FAHA
- Dr Robert Young FAHA

Language Studies Advisory Group

The Academy's Language Studies Advisory Group is a new cross-disciplinary advisory group, which advises the Council on policy and disciplinary issues related to languages research and teaching. The group had its first meeting on 27 November 2015 to coincide with the Annual Symposium and comprises the Heads of Section of Asian Studies, European Languages and Cultures, and Linguistics.

THE FELLOWSHIP

Australia has some of the best humanities researchers, teachers and practitioners in the world. Academy Fellows are elected in recognition of the excellence and impact of their work.

As of 30 June 2016 the total number of Fellows of the Australian Academy of the Humanities was 586, including 85 Honorary Fellows and 46 Corresponding Fellows.

At its 2015 Annual General Meeting the Fellows endorsed changes to the Academy's By-laws which introduced the category of Corresponding Fellow. This category recognises figures who make an outstanding contribution to the humanities, but who are not usually resident in Australia. Fellows who move overseas for a period of two or more years are also designated Corresponding Fellow, replacing the old category of Overseas Fellow.

Foundation Fellows

Alexander Cambitoglou
Francis West
Gerald Wilkes

Fellows

Michael Ackland
Alexander Adelaar
Alexandra Aikhenvald
Robert Aldrich
Christine Alexander
Cynthia Allen
Pauline Allen
Philip Almond
Atholl Anderson
Jaynie Anderson
Warwick Anderson
Christopher Andrews
Ien Ang
Daniel Anlezark
Olivier Ansart
Peter Anstey
Bill Ashcroft
Edward Aspinall
Alan Atkinson
Valerie Attenbrow
Bain Attwood
Philip Ayres
Gregory Bailey
Han Baltussen
Dirk Baltzly
Joan Barclay-Lloyd
Ivan Barko
Geraldine Barnes
Linda Barwick
Peter Bellwood

Andrew Benjamin
Roger Benjamin
Michael Bennett
Tony Bennett
Alison Betts
John Bigelow
Virginia Blain
Geoffrey Blainey
Barry Blake
Penny Boumelha
James Bowler
Clare Bradford
David Bradley
Ross Brady
Richard Broome
Susan Broomhall
Peter Brown
Trevor Bryce
Trevor Burnard
Kathryn Burridge
John Burrows
Andrew Butcher
John Butcher
Brendan Byrne
Barbara Caine
Keith Campbell
Stewart Candlish
David Carter
Alan Chalmers
David Chalmers
David Chandler
Richard Charteris
David Christian
William Christie
John Clark
Graeme Clarke

Inga Clendinnen
Margaret Clunies Ross
Tony Coady
Peter Cochrane
Deirdre Coleman
Conal Condren
Graham Connah
Ian Copland
Alan Corkhill
Anthony Cousins
Roger Covell
Philip Cox
Hugh Craig
Barbara Creed
Helen Creese
Robert Cribb
Peter Cryle
Garrett Cullity
Stuart Cunningham
Ann Curthoys
Frederick D'Agostino
Joy Damousi
Iain Davidson
Peter Davis
Richard Davis
Graeme Davison
Rafe de Crespigny
Igor de Rachewiltz
Franz-Josef Deiters
Alan Dench
Donald Denoon
Jean-Paul Descoeudres
Anthony Diller
RMW Dixon
Robert Dixon
Christine Dobbin

John Docker
James Donald
Ian Donaldson
Véronique Duché-Gavet
Helen Dunstan
Mark Durie
Simon During
Edward Duyker
Diana Eades
Rifaat Ebied
Louise Edwards
Brian Ellis
Robert Elson
Nicholas Enfield
Helen Ennis
Nicholas Evans
Michael Ewans
Dorottya Fabian
Trevor Fennell
Antonia Finnane
Mark Finnane
John Fitzgerald
Brian Fletcher
Janet Fletcher
Josephine Flood
Susan Foley
William Foley
Jean Fornasiero
Peter Forrest
Richard Fotheringham
David Frankel
Majella Franzmann
Anne Freadman
Alan Frost
John Frow
Edmund Fung

Raimond Gaita
Ann Galbally
Regina Ganter
Iain Gardner
David Garrioch
Stephen Garton
John Gascoigne
Moirá Gatens
Stephen Gaukroger
Stathis Gauntlett
Penelope Gay
Anthony Gibbs
Ross Gibson
Paul Giles
Philip Goad
Cliff Goddard
Jack Golson
David Goodman
Nanette Gottlieb
Jeremy Green
Karen Green
Bridget Griffen-Foley
Gareth Griffiths
John Griffiths
Paul Griffiths
Tom Griffiths
Patricia Grimshaw
Sasha Grishin
Colin Groves
Rainer Grün
Anna Haebich
Ghassan Hage
Alan Hajek
John Hajek
Sylvia Hallam
Michael Halliday
Peter Hambly
Jane Hardie
Margaret Harris
Peter Harrison
John Hartley
Yasmin Haskell
Gay Hawkins
Roslynn Haynes
Lesley Head
Christopher Healy
Luise Hercus
Laurence Hergenhan
Stephen Hetherington
Roger Hillman
Peter Hiscock
Robert Hodge
Peter Holbrook
Roderick Home
Clifford Hooker
Virginia Hooker

Gregory Horsley
Rodney Huddleston
Lloyd Humberstone
Ian Hunter
David Irving
Duncan Ivison
Liz Jacka
Frank Jackson
Heather Jackson
Annamarie Jagose
Robin Jeffrey
Anthony Johns
Lesley Johnson
Vivien Johnson
Trevor Johnston
Brian Jones
Philip Jones
John Jory
Naguib Kanawati
Daniel Kane
Grace Karskens
Margaret Kartomi
Jamie Kassler
Veronica Kelly
David Kennedy
Jeanette Kennett
Dale Kent
John Kinder
Diane Kirkby
Andy Kirkpatrick
Wallace Kirsop
John Kleinig
Stephen Knight
Stephen Kolsky
Sue Kossew
Ann Kumar
Marilyn Lake
Brij Lal
Susan Lawrence
Dorothy Lee
John Lee
David Lemmings
Alison Lewis
Michael Lewis
Miles Lewis
Samuel Lieu
Ian Lilley
Genevieve Lloyd
Rosemary Lloyd
Joseph Lo Bianco
William Loader
Kam Louie
Jane Lydon
Martyn Lyons
Stuart Macintyre
Catriona Mackenzie

Colin Mackerras
Roy MacLeod
John Makeham
Richard Maltby
Margaret Manion
Gyorgy Markus
David Marr
David Marshall
Angus Martin
James Martin
Lynn Martin
Alfredo Martínez Expósito
Jim Masselos
Freya Mathews
Peter Mathews
Brian Matthews
Wendy Mayer
Isabel McBryde
Iain McCalman
Janet McCalman
Gavan McCormack
Jock McCulloch
Bonnie McDougall
Brian McFarlane
William McGregor
Mark McKenna
Anne McLaren
Brian McMullin
Andrew McNamara
Timothy McNamara
Peter McNeil
Ian McNiven
Peter McPhee
Scott McQuire
Philip Mead
Betty Meehan
Vincent Megaw
Timothy Mehigan
John Melville-Jones
Francesca Merlan
Constant Mews
David Miller
Margaret Miller
Elizabeth Minchin
Timothy Minchin
Vijay Mishra
Francis Moloney
Clive Moore
John Moorhead
Peter Morgan
Howard Morphy
Meaghan Morris
Teresa Morris-Suzuki
Chris Mortensen
Raoul Mortley
Frances Muecke

Stephen Muecke
John Mulvaney
Julian Murphet
Kerry Murphy
Tim Murray
Bronwen Neil
Brian Nelson
Graham Nerlich
Amanda Nettelbeck
Colin Nettelbeck
Nerida Newbigin
Brenda Niall
Daniel Nolan
Susan O'Connor
Graham Oppy
Tom O'Regan
Michael Osborne
Peter Otto
Samantha Owens
John Painter
Nikos Papastergiadis
Paul Patton
Marko Pavlyshyn
Andrew Pawley
Michael Pearson
Elizabeth Pemberton
Hetti Perkins
Roslyn Pesman
Pam Peters
Margaret Plant
Lorenzo Polizzotto
John Powers
John Poynter
Wilfrid Prest
Robin Prior
Clive Probyn
Elspeth Probyn
John Pryor
Paul Redding
Anthony Reid
Greg Restall
Craig Reynolds
Henry Reynolds
Eric Richards
John Rickard
Merle Ricklefs
Ronald Ridley
Claire Roberts
David Roberts
Libby Robin
Michael Roe
Malcolm Ross
David Rowe
Timothy Rowse
William Rubinstein
Alan Rumsey

David Runia
 Gillian Russell
 Penny Russell
 Horst Ruthrof
 Abdullah Saeed
 Antonio Sagona
 Paul Salzman
 Margaret Sankey
 Deryck Schreuder
 Gerhard Schulz
 John Schuster
 John Scott
 Roger Scott
 Frank Sear
 Krishna Sen
 Pamela Sharpe
 Kenneth Sheedy
 Susan Sheridan
 Thomas Sheridan
 Jeff Siegel
 Anna Silvas
 David Sim
 John Sinclair
 Larry Sitsky
 Glenda Sluga
 Michael Smith
 Vivian Smith
 Charles Sowerwine
 Virginia Spate
 Jim Specht
 Matthew Spriggs
 Peter Stanley
 Ann Stephen
 Anthony Stephens
 Janice Stockigt
 Daniel Stoljar
 Margaret Stoljar
 Martin Stuart-Fox
 Yoshio Sugimoto
 Sharon Sullivan
 John Sutton
 Paul Taçon
 Peta Tait
 Chin Liew Ten
 Paul Thom
 Sue Thomas
 Janna Thompson
 Philip Thomson
 Rodney Thomson
 Rodney Tiffen
 Helen Tiffin
 Robin Torrence
 Martin Travers
 Stephanie Trigg
 Carl Trocki
 Garry Trompf

Angus Trumble
 Graham Tulloch
 David Tunley
 Graeme Turner
 Ian Tyrrell
 Anthony Uhlmann
 Sean Ulm
 Theodoor van Leeuwen
 Gerard Vaughan
 Peter Veth
 Adrian Vickers
 David Walker
 Christopher Wallace-
 Crabbe
 John Ward
 James Warren
 Richard Waterhouse
 Lindsay Watson
 Jennifer Webb
 Elizabeth Webby
 Marshall Weisler
 Peter White
 Robert White
 Shane White
 John Whitehorne
 Gillian Whitlock
 Anna Wierzbicka
 Stephen Wild
 Peter Wilson
 Trevor Wilson
 John Wong
 Angela Woollacott
 Richard Yeo
 Robert Young
 Charles Zika

Honorary Fellows

James Adams
 Phillip Adams
 Harry Allen
 Penelope Allison
 Hugh Anderson
 Robyn Archer
 David Armitage
 John Bell
 Simon Blackburn
 Rosina Braidotti
 Paul Brunton
 Ross Burns
 Peter Carey
 Dawn Casey
 Dipesh Chakrabarty
 Ray Choate
 Christopher Clark
 Patricia Clarke
 John Coetzee
 Peter Conrad

Anne Cutler
 Terrence Cutler
 Michelle de Kretser
 Roger Dean
 Robert Edwards
 Sheila Fitzpatrick
 Jan Fullerton
 Carrillo Gantner
 Peter Garnsey
 Kate Grenville
 Ranajit Guha
 Rosalind Halton
 Philip Hardie
 John Hay
 Shirley Hazzard
 Harry Heseltine
 Robyn Holmes
 Janet Holmes à Court
 Jacqueline Huggins
 Richard Hunter
 Clive James
 Barry Jones
 Edwin Judge
 Thomas Keneally
 Michael Kirby
 Patrick Kirch
 David Konstan
 Geoffrey Lancaster
 Sylvia Lawson
 Mabel Lee
 Gerhard Leitner
 William Lycan
 John Lynch
 David Malouf
 Bruce Mansfield
 David Marr
 Patrick McCaughey
 Shirley McKechnie
 Ross McKibbin
 Michael McRobbie
 Hugh Mellor
 Sir Fergus Millar
 Alex Miller
 Ann Moyal
 Glenn Murcutt
 Les Murray
 James O'Connell
 Patrick O'Keefe
 Philip Payton
 Lyndel Prott
 Lyndal Roper
 Lionel Sawkins
 Julianne Schultz
 Kim Scott
 James Simpson
 Colin Steele

Bruce Steele
 Ninian Stephen
 Andrew Stewart
 Michael Stone
 Richard Tognetti
 Royall Tyler
 Alexandra Walsham
 Terri-ann White
 Alexis Wright

Corresponding Fellows

Robert Archer
 Alison Bashford
 Richard Bosworth
 Hilary Carey
 Leigh Chambers
 William Coaldrake
 Nikolas Coupland
 Sean Cubitt
 Gregory Currie
 Martin Davies
 Michael Devitt
 Paul Eggert
 Mark Elvin
 Gerhard Fischer
 Hilary Fraser
 Richard Freadman
 Malcolm Gillies
 Kevin Hart
 Alan Henry
 Elizabeth Jeffreys
 Michael Jeffreys
 Bill Jenner
 Benedict Kerkvliet
 Randy LaPolla
 David Lawton
 Li Liu
 Audrey Meaney
 Robert Merrillees
 Nigel Morgan
 Takamitsu Muraoka
 Philip Pettit
 Huw Price
 Stephen Prickett
 Graham Priest
 Catherine Rigby
 Margaret Rose
 Peter Singer
 Michael Smith
 Terence Smith
 Michael Stocker
 Harold Tarrant
 Neil Tennant
 Nicholas Thomas
 Michael Tooley
 Gungwu Wang
 Douglas Yen

DEATHS

The Academy notes with deep regret the deaths of ten Fellows during this reporting period. We extend our sincere sympathies to their families and friends. We remember the achievements of these Fellows in their obituaries included later in this report.

Hugh Stretton AC FASSA FAHA, 18 July 2015

Roger Smalley AM FAHA, 18 August 2015

Geoffrey Bolton AO RHistS FASSA FAHA, 4 September 2015

Andrew Sayers AM FAHA, 11 October 2015

Ian Templeman AM FAHA, 3 November 2015

John Legge AO FASSA FAHA, 4 February 2016

**Giovanni Carsaniga CAVALIERE UFFICIALE DELLA
REPUBBLICA ITALIANA FAHA**, 27 March 2016

Jiří (George) Marvan FAHA, 13 April 2016

Leonie Kramer AC DBE FAHA, 20 April 2016

John Frodsham FAHA, 5 May 2016

FELLOWS ELECTED IN 2016

Twenty-one leading scholars were elected to Fellowship of the Academy in 2015, the highest honour available for achievement in the humanities in Australia.

We congratulate and welcome:

Associate Professor Chris Andrews, Writing and Society Research Centre, Western Sydney University

Dr Olivier Ansart, School of Languages and Cultures, University of Sydney

Professor Peter Anstey, Department of Philosophy, University of Sydney

Professor Bill Ashcroft, School of the Arts and Media, University of New South Wales

Professor Trevor Burnard, School of Historical and Philosophical Studies, University of Melbourne

Professor Nick Enfield, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Sydney

Associate Professor Chris Healy, School of Culture and Communication, University of Melbourne

Dr David Irving, Melbourne Conservatorium of Music, University of Melbourne

Professor Annamarie Jagose, School of Letters, Arts and Media, University of Sydney

Professor Andy Kirkpatrick, School of Languages and Linguistics, Griffith University

Professor Dorothy Lee, Trinity College, University of Divinity

Dr Wendy Mayer, Centre for Early Christian Studies, Australian Catholic University

Professor Bonnie McDougall, School of Languages and Cultures, University of Sydney

Professor Amanda Nettelbeck, English and Creative Writing, University of Adelaide

Dr Claire Roberts, Art History, University of Adelaide

Dr John Schuster, History and Philosophy of Science, University of Sydney

Professor John Sutton, Department of Cognitive Science, Macquarie University

Professor Sue Thomas, College of Arts, Social Sciences and Commerce, La Trobe University

Mr Angus Trumble, National Portrait Gallery

Professor Anthony Uhlmann, Writing and Society Research Centre, Western Sydney University

Professor Sean Ulm, College of Arts, Society and Education, James Cook University

HONORARY FELLOWS ELECTED IN 2016

The Academy elected two new Honorary Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contribution to the public life of the humanities and the arts, both in Australia and internationally.

We congratulate and welcome:

Professor Simon Blackburn FBA, University of Cambridge, UK

Mr Richard Tognetti AO, Artistic Director, Australian Chamber Orchestra



Fellows sign the Charter Book and receive their certificates of Fellowship from President John Fitzgerald FAHA at the Annual General Meeting in Sydney, November 2015.

1. Associate Professor Daniel Anlezark
2. Professor Linda Barwick
3. Professor Véronique Duché
4. Dr Mabel Lee
5. Dr Peter Stanley
6. Professor Peter McNeil

ALL PHOTOS:
DESIGNED PHOTOGRAPHY

A.A.H.
CHARTER
BOOK

ACADEMY FELLOWS HONOURED

The Academy warmly congratulates the following Fellows who received honours and significant awards during 2015–16.

2015

Emeritus Professor Larry Sitsky AM FAHA received the 2015 Art Music Awards – Distinguished Services Award for his significant and enduring contribution to Australian music.

Professor Alan Atkinson FAHA received the New South Wales Premier's 2015 Australian History Prize for *The Europeans in Australia: Volume Three, Nation* (NewSouth Books, 2014).

Professor Warwick Anderson FASSA FAHA received both the New South Wales Premier's Award for General History in 2015 and the Royal Society of New South Wales' History and Philosophy of Science Medal 2015 for his joint publication with immunologist Ian Mackay, *Intolerant Bodies: A Short History of Autoimmunity* (Johns Hopkins, 2015), which traces the development of the concept of autoimmunity in twentieth-century medicine, and brings medical science to a broader audience.

Professor Chris Wallace-Crabbe AM FAHA was awarded the 2015 Melbourne Prize for Literature in recognition of his 'imposing and significant influence on Australian literature, in the genre of poetry'.

Professor Jaynie Anderson FAHA was awarded the prestigious Ufficiale dell'Ordine della Stella d'Italia (Knight of the Order of the Star of Italy) award. The Order of the Star of Italy awards, created in 1947 by the first President of the Republic of Italy, honour Italians and foreigners who make outstanding contributions to Italy and the Italian way of life.

2016

Dr Brian McFarlane OAM FAHA was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia in the Australia Day 2016 Honours for distinguished service to the arts as a teacher, film critic, reviewer and author.

Professor Stuart Macintyre AO FASSA FAHA was awarded the 2016 Ernest Scott Prize for the most distinguished contribution to the history of Australia or New Zealand or to the history of colonisation, for his publication *Australia's Boldest Experiment: War and Reconstruction in the 1940s* (NewSouth Publishing, 2015).

Professor Paul Taçon FAHA was awarded an Australian Research Council Australian Laureate Fellowship for 2016. His fellowship aims to produce new national strategies and knowledge about Australian rock art to enhance Indigenous empowerment and well-being; address threats to rock art and its conservation to protect it for future generations; and develop innovative ways to manage and promote rock art in collaboration with Indigenous peoples.

Professor Adrian Vickers FAHA was awarded the 2016 Chief Minister's Northern Territory History Book Award for *The Pearl Frontier: Indonesian Labor and Indigenous Encounters in Australia's Northern Trading Network* (University of Hawai'i Press, 2015), co-authored with Julia Martinez.

EVENTS

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM AND EVENTS

This year's Symposium, 'Intersections: Time, Materiality and the Humanities', was convened by Dr Robin Torrence FAHA and Dr Anne Clarke, and hosted by the University of Sydney on 26–27 November 2015. A wonderful line-up of speakers and presentations explored new frontiers in humanities research and new ways of envisioning the past centred on intersections between objects and timescales.

Scholars across various disciplines – art practice, cultural studies, philosophy, history, linguistics, heritage and archaeology – investigated the ways in which the material world has been used, shaped and negotiated by cultures and communities over timescales of vastly differing depths.

The introduction of a poster session for early career researchers (ECRs) was a great opportunity to feature new research and involve these scholars in the life of the Academy. The session attracted presentations by ECRs from the Australian Museum, the University of New England, the University of Sydney, the Australian National University (ANU), the University of New South Wales, the University of Wollongong, Western Sydney University and Brown University.

The Symposium showcased collaborations and connections between the university and museum sectors. Anne Clarke's guided tour of the Quarantine Station, located on North Head overlooking Sydney Harbour, was a highlight, as were sessions at the University of Sydney's Macleay and Nicholson Museums. Museum collections such as these are a vital component of Australia's national research and data infrastructure.

The Academy was especially grateful for the support of its principal sponsor, the University of Sydney, for hosting the Symposium events. Professor Stephen Garton FASSA FAHA, Provost and Deputy Vice-Chancellor, opened the Symposium and hosted a reception on the first evening at the Nicholson Museum. We were also grateful for the generous support from our other sponsors: Macquarie University, Western Sydney University, University of Technology Sydney, and the Society of Antiquaries of London.

A reception to welcome new Fellows elected in 2014 preceded the Fellows' Dinner at The Refectory, University of Sydney. These events again provided an opportunity for the Academy to come together as a community, for Fellows to catch up with old and new colleagues, and to

celebrate the achievements of some of our inspiring next generation of leaders in the humanities.

The 2015 McCredie Musicological Award was presented to Dr David Irving of the Melbourne Conservatorium of Music at the University of Melbourne. The award celebrates the career of the late Professor Andrew McCredie FAHA and is awarded for an outstanding contribution in musicology by an Australian scholar. Dr Irving's research combines interests in historical musicology, ethnomusicology, and performance practice, examining the role of music in intercultural exchange, colonialism, and globalisation in the early-modern period, with a particular focus on Southeast Asia.

The 2015 Annual General Meeting took place at the University of Sydney on Saturday 28 November 2015, during which 21 new Fellows and two Honorary Fellows were elected to the Academy.

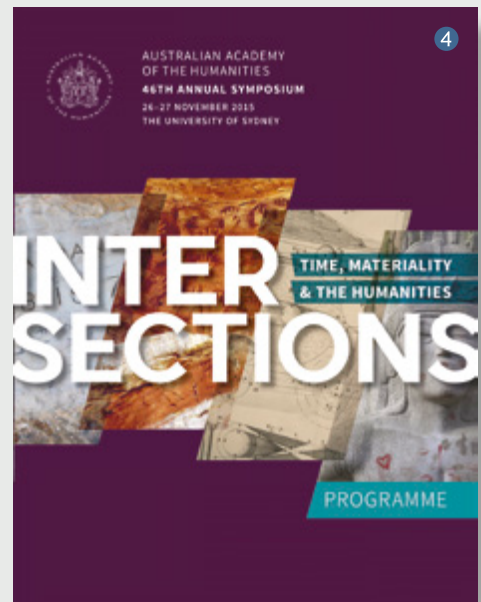
2015 ACADEMY LECTURE

Professor Ian J. McNiven FAHA, Professor in Indigenous Archaeology at Monash Indigenous Centre, Monash University, delivered the 2015 Academy Lecture on the second day of Symposium. Entitled 'The Ethnographic Echo', the lecture explored the history of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ritual practices over the past 1,000 years from an ethnographically informed archaeological perspective. Professor McNiven's lecture will appear in the seventh issue of *Humanities Australia*.

2015 TRIEBEL LECTURE

The Louis Triebel Lecture, inaugurated in 1986, honours Professor L. A. Triebel (1890–1985), a Foundation Fellow and Chair in Modern Languages at the University of Tasmania. The Lecture is funded through a bequest to the Academy upon his death in 1985.

Professor Anne Pauwels, Professor of Sociolinguistics and Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Cultures at the University of London, gave the Academy's 2015 Triebel Lecture. Entitled 'Transforming University Language Learning in the 21st Century: Is There a Role for European Languages?', the lecture formed part of the third national Colloquium of the Languages and Cultures Network of Australian Universities, and took place at Macquarie University in Sydney on 26 November.



SYMPOSIUM & FELLOWS' DINNER 2015

1. Dr David Irving receives the 2015 McCredie Musicological Award from Academy President John Fitzgerald at the Fellows' Dinner.
2. Guests at the Fellows' Dinner, The Refectory, University of Sydney, 28 November.
3. Dr Simon Greenhill, Australian National University, delivers his presentation *Language Evolution, Time and Human Prehistory in the Pacific* on Day 2 of the Symposium.
4. The Symposium program.
5. At the poster session (L TO R): Dr Harry Allen FAHA, Dr Betty Meehan FAHA, Professor Peta Tait FAHA and poster presenter Rebecca Bryant.

PHOTOS 1-2: DESIGNED PHOTOGRAPHY
PHOTOS 3, 5: C. PAROLIN





**LAUNCH OF *THE POWER OF THE HUMANITIES*,
PARLIAMENT HOUSE,
CANBERRA, 17 SEPT 2015**

1. The Hon Christopher Pyne MP, (former) Minister for Education and Training, launching the publication.
2. Dr Mathew Trinca, Director, National Museum of Australia and Professor Anna Haebich FAHA FASSA, Curtin University.
3. Emeritus Professor Graeme Clarke AO FSA FAHA and Emeritus Professor John Mulvaney AO CMG FBA FSA FAHA.
4. Some of the profiled researchers and production team (L to R): Emeritus Professor Lesley Johnson AM FAHA, Professor Tom Griffiths AO FAHA, Professor Han Baltussen FAHA, Emeritus Professor Colin Mackerras AO FAHA, Ms Kathy Marks (author), Ms Gillian Cosgrove (designer), Professor Anna Haebich FAHA FASSA, Professor Hugh Craig FAHA.

ALL PHOTOS: GLEN BRAITHWAITE,
HOLDFAST PHOTOGRAPHY

LAUNCH OF *THE POWER OF THE HUMANITIES*

The Academy's new publication, *The Power of the Humanities: Case Studies from Leading Australian Researchers*, was launched by The Hon Christopher Pyne MP, Minister for Education and Training, at Parliament House Canberra on Thursday 17 September 2015.

The publication is the culmination of a project initiated by Immediate Past President, Professor Lesley Johnson AM FAHA, who over the last year has worked with journalist Kathy Marks and a stellar line-up of Australian humanities researchers to encourage a broad national conversation about the tangible benefits of humanities research.

We were delighted that many of the researchers whose work was profiled in the publication were able to join us at Parliament House for the event, along with representatives from government departments and agencies, Academy Fellows, researchers, university leaders, journalists, colleagues from the other Learned Academies, and embassy representatives.

Professor Tom Griffiths AO FAHA, one of the contributors, delivered an eloquent and forceful articulation of the need for humanities perspectives in all areas of policy engagement:

When administrative departments work with human communities, stories sometimes come last, instead of first; they are used to sell policy instead of to develop it; the stories are invented instead of being fully researched or imagined. Leaders often talk longingly about 'narratives' and wonder where to find them. Well, we in the humanities have them in abundance! And the narratives and stories we generate are true and grounded and connected to the people. The work of humanities scholars discovers the organic links between people and policy, as this book shows.

RESEARCH ASSESSMENT AND THE HUMANITIES FORUM

The Academy convened the Research Assessment and the Humanities Forum on 26 August in Canberra. The forum was an opportunity to discuss policy developments on research impact and engagement from a humanities perspective.

We welcomed participants from across the research sector, government departments, the Australian Research Council, and peak bodies. Professor Malcolm Gillies AM FLCM FACE FAHA, former President of the Academy and recently retired Vice-Chancellor of London Metropolitan University, gave an overview of the scene in the UK and Europe. He was joined by the Academy's President, Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA, and Executive Director, Dr Christina Parolin, who each spoke about different aspects of the Academy's research and advocacy work on this issue.

The Academy was grateful for the support of the Humanities Research Centre at the ANU for hosting the event.

SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

Global Digital Humanities

President John Fitzgerald spoke at the opening of the worldwide Alliance of Digital Humanities Organisations 2015 Digital Humanities Conference on 1 July in Sydney, welcoming almost 500 delegates to the conference. This was the first time in Alliance's 26-year history that the conference had been held outside of Europe or North America, and is a result of considerable work by the Australian digital humanities community, in particular Professor Paul Arthur, inaugural President of the Australasian Association for Digital Humanities and a convener of the conference.

The Academy was a founding sponsor of the Australasian Association for Digital Humanities and we have enjoyed sharing collective insights on humanities research infrastructure needs over the years. To coincide with the 2015 Digital Humanities conference, the Academy convened a research infrastructure forum the previous day, bringing international representatives together with Australia's policy and humanities experts to advance this strategic agenda.

The Executive Director also joined colleagues at the Australasian Association of Digital Humanities Conference in Tasmania on 20 June 2016 in a panel session on key debates in the field: professional recognition, research infrastructure, and 'redefining digital humanities'.

Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, University of Queensland

At the invitation of Professor Peter Harrison FAHA, the President and the Executive Director participated in the launch of the new Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities at the University of Queensland on 4 August. The Institute sees the amalgamation of two prominent Centres for humanities research – the Centre for the History of European Discourses and the Centre for Critical and Cultural Studies, as well as the University's node of the ARC Centre of Excellence for the History of Emotions.

National Scholarly Communications Forum

Convened by Colin Steele FAHA, the 24th Roundtable of the National Scholarly Communications Forum (NSCF) took place on 7 September at the ANU. The theme for the 2015 roundtable was 'Unlocking the Future: Scholarly Communication and Publishing in a Global Research Environment'. Opened by President John Fitzgerald FAHA, the forum featured speakers from policy, research and publishing sectors, and concluded with a Learned Academies panel.

The Academy played a leading role in supporting this forum and facilitated a meeting of core organisations (including the Learned Academies and libraries and collecting institutions) to discuss future directions for the NSCF.

The Future of Work

The President presented a paper at the Royal Society of New South Wales (NSW) and the NSW chapters of the Learned Academies' forum on the 'Future of Work' on 15 September in Sydney. The forum was hosted by the Society's Vice-Regal Patron, the Governor of NSW, His Excellency General The Hon David Hurley AC DSC (RETD).

Professor Fitzgerald's paper highlighted the Academy's advocacy and research work and showcased the work of the two Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA) Securing Australia's Future (SAF) projects the Academy is leading.

China in the World from the Maritime Perspective, The First International Conference of the Silk Road 2015

President John Fitzgerald FAHA and Professor Kam Louie FHKAH FAHA presented a session on 'Business Diasporas in Australia: maximising people-to-people links with Asia' at the International Conference of the Silk Road held in Sydney in October. The conference was an opportunity to promote the work of ACOLA's forthcoming *Australia's Diaspora Advantage* report.

Science in Australian Gender Equity Initiative

Dr Christina Parolin represented the Academy at the launch of the Science in Australian Gender Equity (SAGE) program in Canberra on 16 September, which aims to address barriers to gender equity and encourages research institutions to eliminate gender bias and develop inclusive cultures that value all staff. This important initiative of the Australian Academy of Science in partnership with the Australian Academy of Technology and Engineering is modelled on the UK's Athena SWAN Charter program, which started out with a STEM focus and now includes the humanities. We look forward to contributing to future directions of the program in Australia.

Mapping the Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences in Australia

The *Mapping the Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences in Australia* (2014) report continues to provide an avenue for engagement on policy-related issues with peak bodies and professional associations.

On 24 September the report's co-authors, Emeritus Professor Graeme Turner FAHA and Dr Kylie Brass, presented a paper at the Australasian Deans of Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities (DASSH) annual conference in Adelaide on the work of the *Mapping HASS* report one year on. They also addressed a meeting of Australian Association of Philosophy Heads of Philosophy programs in May 2016 in Melbourne.

Professor Turner presented on the report at the Institute for Advanced Studies at the University of Western Australia (UWA) on 9 September 2015 and gave a public lecture at Massey University in New Zealand on 19 October. Dr Brass addressed a research committee meeting at ANU on 3 September, a meeting of the Australian Universities Heads of English on 25 November, and a seminar hosted by the Centre for Creative and Cultural Research at the University of Canberra on 2 May 2016.

Australasian Consortium of Humanities Centres and Institutes

The Executive Director participated in the annual conference of the Australasian Consortium of Humanities Centres and Institutes in Auckland on 9–10 November 2015.

Institute for Advanced Studies, University of Western Australia

The Executive Director was invited by the Institute of Advanced Studies at UWA to participate in their 'Conversations' series on 4 April 2016. Dr Parolin presented on the Academy's recent work in the policy and advocacy field, including *The Power of the Humanities*, and the research impact and engagement debates. Around

50 people from UWA and other Perth institutions attended the two-hour event which provided a great opportunity to communicate the work being undertaken by the Academy.

Knowledge Nation Summit

The President and Professor Stuart Cunningham AM FAHA represented the Academy at the Knowledge Nation summit in Sydney on 14 April, which was opened by the Chief Scientist, Dr Alan Finkel AO FAA FTSE, and featured addresses by the Hon Christopher Pyne MP, Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science, and the Hon Simon Birmingham MP, Minister for Education and Training.

POLICY AND RESEARCH

One of the key objectives of the Academy is to provide independent expert advice to government and policy makers, promoting the social significance of humanities scholarship and its vital importance in shaping effective public policy.

POLICY ENGAGEMENT

The Academy was involved in a range of consultations throughout the year to ensure the issues facing the humanities disciplines are understood by policy makers and government, and to contribute to more strategic whole-of-sector planning:

- The President, Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA, represented the Academy at a workshop co-hosted by the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Australian Industry Group, the Business Council of Australia, the Australian Collaborative Education Network and Universities Australia – the partners to the National Work Integrated Learning Strategy.
- Following the Academy's submission to the Department of Education's Draft National Strategy on International Education, the President was invited to attend a high-level policy roundtable on 18 June in Canberra. As a result of this engagement, the President participated in Minister Pyne's education delegation to India from 22–25 August.
- Following the release of the Government's response to the Chief Scientist's STEM Strategy, *Vision for a Science Nation – Responding to Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics: Australia's Future*, the Executive Director, Dr Christina Parolin, attended a consultation roundtable with the Minister for Industry and Science, the Hon Ian Macfarlane MP and the Chief Scientist Alan Finkel on 22 July.
- The Policy Director, Dr Kylie Brass, attended a roundtable on 29 July on International Science Engagement led by the Department of Industry and Science as part of the response to the Chief Scientist's STEM Strategy, with representatives from the Department of Education and Training and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
- Academy representatives participated in consultation sessions for the Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA)'s Review of Research Training throughout October and November.
- In December the Executive Director participated in the annual Learned Academies Strategic Meeting with the Department of Education and Training. A follow-up meeting was held in January with representatives of the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science to discuss the role of the humanities in the National Innovation and Science Agenda and Inspiring Australia program funding.
- The Policy Director participated in the Australian e-Research Organisations' seventh national forum on 16 March in Canberra.
- In the context of the National Innovation and Science Agenda, the Department of Industry hosted the Knowledge Nation summit on 14 April in Sydney. The President and Professor Stuart Cunningham AM FAHA represented the Academy at the event.
- On the basis of the Academy's submission to the Innovation and Creativity inquiry the President was invited to give evidence before the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Education and Employment Committee on 26 April in Melbourne.
- The Academy participated in a series of consultations with the new Office of Innovation and Science Australia – two of which were organised by ACOLA as a way of consolidating feedback and findings from the Securing Australia's Future (SAF) projects.

We continued our policy advocacy for better recognition of research infrastructure needs of humanities researchers in the lead up to the development of a new national strategy. The Academy is a participant in the Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museum (GLAM) Peak Bodies group, convened to advocate for and facilitate digital access to Australia's cultural collections. The meetings have provided an important opportunity to collaborate on shared policy interests – given that the data and collections maintained by our cultural institutions are so vital to humanities research.

The Academy was also active in policy debates around research impact and engagement. Three Academy Fellows will serve on the Australian Research Council's advisory groups for a new engagement and impact assessment exercise, which will be piloted in 2017. Emeritus Professor Lesley Johnson AM FAHA was appointed to the Steering Committee, Emeritus Professor Graeme Turner FAHA on the Technical Working Group, and Professor Duncan

Iverson FAHA is the Academy's formal representative on the Performance and Incentives Working Group.

Throughout the reporting period Academy representatives and members of the Secretariat had regular meetings with staff from the Office of the Chief Scientist, the Australian Research Council, Universities Australia, the Department of Industry and Science, the Department of Education and Training, and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The Academy also participated in quarterly meetings of the Research Agencies Consultative Group involving research agencies, peak bodies and government departmental representatives. We are also participants in the Research and Innovation Alliance, which comprises 16 national organisations representing researchers and research organisations that work together to advise and influence government and other stakeholders on issues relevant to the advancement of research and innovation in Australia. The Alliance met twice during the reporting period, on 4 December 2015 and 9 May 2016 in Canberra.

In addition to this activity, the Academy provided expert advice and formal responses to a range of consultation papers, reviews and enquiries, including:

- Australian Research Council – Engagement and Impact Assessment Consultation Paper
- House of Representatives Standing Committee on Education and Employment Committee – Inquiry into Innovation and Creativity: Workforce for the New Economy
- Joint Select Committee on Trade and Investment Growth – Inquiry into Australia's Future in Research and Innovation
- Department of Education and Training – Review of Research Policy and Funding Arrangements for Higher Education
- Australian Council of Learned Academies – Review of Research Training
- Department of Industry and Science – International Engagement consultation

ACADEMY PROJECTS

Learned Academies Special Projects

The Academy's ARC-LASP project, *The Humanities in the Asia Region*, led by Professor Antonia Finnane FAHA, aims to facilitate communication and collaboration between humanities researchers in Australia and in key countries and territories in the Asian region, as well as deepen Australia's understanding of the complex cultural systems that operate in the region.

A focus of the project this year has been the development of a series of country and region profiles, prepared by Brigid Freeman, and interviews with humanities researchers, undertaken by Dr Emily Dunn, which will form the basis of a series of case studies to complement the data analysis. Project members, including Professor Kam Louie FHKAH FAHA, Professor Robin Jeffrey FAHA, Professor Helen Creese FAHA, Dr Dunn and Dr Kylie Brass, will host a roundtable at the Asian Studies Association of Australia conference in Canberra in July 2016.

The Academy's next Annual Symposium in November 2016 will be a focal point for discussions about the project and its findings.

History of the Academy Initiative

In 2019 the Academy will celebrate its 50th anniversary. In advance of that milestone we have entered into a partnership with the National Library of Australia to conduct interviews with leading figures in the life of the Academy. This oral history project will culminate in a collection of interviews which will be available through the Library's catalogue. Those conducted to 30 June 2016 include:

- Emeritus Professor James Lawler OFFICIER DES PALMES ACADÉMIQUES FAHA
- Emeritus Professor John Mulvaney AO CMG FAHA
- Emeritus Professor Graeme Clarke AO FSA FAHA
- Emeritus Professor Malcolm Gillies AM FLCM FACE FAHA
- Emeritus Professor Ian Donaldson FBA FRSE FAHA
- Emeritus Professor Geoffrey Bolton AO FASSA FAHA

We are also delighted to report that the Immediate Past President, Emeritus Professor Lesley Johnson AM FAHA, has been awarded a National Library of Australia Fellowship for a project titled 'The Institutions of the Humanities'. The history of Academy will be a major focus of this work.

COLLABORATIONS AND CONNECTIONS

The Academy supports collaborative research, and the exchange of ideas and best practice approaches with colleagues in Australia and internationally, and with the other Learned Academies.

Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA)

ACOLA is the forum through which Australia's four Learned Academies – the Australian Academy of the Humanities, the Australian Academy of Science, the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia, and the Australian Academy of Technology and Engineering – work together to inform national policy and to conduct research on complex global problems and emerging national needs.

For the past three years the Academies have collaborated on a unique multidisciplinary program of work through ACOLA's SAF program. Funded by the Australian Research Council and conducted by the four Learned Academies through ACOLA for the Australian Chief Scientist and the Commonwealth Science Council, the \$10 million program of work has been a major opportunity for the Academy to promote the importance of humanities perspectives and cross-disciplinary collaboration in developing our understanding of, and solutions to, major policy challenges.

Securing Australia's Future (SAF) Program

The Academy was contracted to manage three of the 13 research projects under the SAF program: *Smart Engagement with Asia: Leveraging Language, Research and Culture*, chaired by Professor Ien Ang FAHA; *Australia's Diaspora Advantage: Realising the Potential for Building Transnational Business Networks with Asia*, co-chaired by Professor Kam Louie FHKAH FAHA and Professor Fazal Rizvi FASSA; and *Skills and Capabilities for Australian Enterprise Innovation*, chaired by Professor Stuart Cunningham AM FAHA.

The SAF 11 report, *Australia's Diaspora Advantage*, was launched on 26 May 2016 at the National Library of Australia Canberra. The Academy was sub-contracted by ACOLA to coordinate the launch and associated promotions.

Australia's Chief Scientist, Dr Alan Finkel AO FAA FTSE, officially launched the report and provided an overview of the SAF program's role in informing policy development and serving the nation's interests. The Academy's President, Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA, spoke on behalf of ACOLA. Dr Julia Evans, SAF 11 report co-author, facilitated the event, which featured co-Chairs Professors Rizvi and Louie.

An open forum with 80 attendees raised questions relating to policy and economic implications. The report

featured in *The Australian Financial Review* and SBS TV on the day, and was promoted in other media outlets after the launch.

The Academy continues to be actively involved in promoting the report, and has been engaged to coordinate the launch and promotions of the SAF 10 report, *Skills and Capabilities for Australian Enterprise Innovation*, which will take place in July 2016 in Melbourne.

A number of other SAF projects were launched during the reporting period. The SAF 07 report, *Australia's Agricultural Future*, was launched by the Chief Scientist, Professor Ian Chubb AC, in Canberra at CSIRO's Discovery Centre on 27 July 2015. The Academy's nominees on the expert working group, Professor Richard Waterhouse FASSA FAHA and Professor Rachel Ankeny, joined the project Chair, Professor Joanne Daly FSTE, in a panel at the event.

The final report of SAF 05 (*Technology and Australia's Future*) was launched on 23 September, and SAF 08 (*Delivering Sustainable Urban Mobility*) on 7 October.

The SAF 09 report, *Translating Research for Economic and Social Benefit – Country Comparisons* was launched by Professor Ian Chubb AC at Parliament House on 27 November 2015. Academy President John Fitzgerald spoke at the launch on behalf of the ACOLA President, Professor Andrew Holmes AM FRS FAA.

We are indebted to Fellows and other humanities nominees who have played such a central role over the course of the SAF program's three-year timeframe. The Academy managed three projects; and of 11 further projects, the Academy was represented by 19 expert working group members; six Fellows served as members of the Program Steering Committee; and six humanities nominees served on peer review panels for the projects.

The Academy thanks all of its Fellows and humanities representatives who served on the respective expert working groups:

SAF 01 *Australia's Comparative Advantage*

Professor Chris Gibson
Professor Joseph Lo Bianco AM FAHA

SAF 02 *STEM Country Comparisons*

Professor Stephen Gaukroger FAHA

SAF 03 *Smart Engagement with Asia: Leveraging Language, Research and Culture*

Professor Ien Ang FAHA (Chair)
Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA
Professor Krishna Sen FAHA

SAF 04 *The Role of Science, Research and Technology in Lifting Australian Productivity*

Professor Stuart Cunningham AM FAHA

SAF 05 *Technology and Australia's Future*

Dr Genevieve Bell
Professor Rod Broadhurst
Professor Gerard Goggin

SAF 07 *Australia's Agricultural Future*

Professor Rachel Ankeny
Professor Richard Waterhouse FASSA FAHA

SAF 08 *Delivering Sustainable Urban Mobility*

Emeritus Professor Graeme Davison AO FASSA FAHA

SAF 09 *Translating Research for Economic and Social Benefit – Country Comparisons*

Professor Paul Gough

SAF 10 *Skills and Capabilities for Australian Enterprise Innovation*

Professor Stuart Cunningham AM FAHA (Chair)

SAF 11 *Australia's Diaspora Advantage: Realising the Potential for Building Transnational Business Networks with Asia*

Professor Kam Louie FHKAH FAHA (Co-Chair)

SAF 13 *Research Training System Review*

Professor Stephen Garton FASSA FAHA
Professor Majella Franzmann FAHA

We are indebted to the Academy's representatives on the Program Steering Committee over the course of the three-year program:

Professor Mark Finnane FASSA FAHA
Professor Lesley Head FASSA FAHA
Professor Iain McCalman AO FASSA FAHA
Professor Peter McPhee AM FASSA FAHA
Professor Julianne Schultz AM FAHA
Emeritus Professor Graeme Turner FAHA
Professor Richard Waterhouse FASSA FAHA

We acknowledge and thank the Fellows and other humanities nominees who served as peer reviewers:

Professor Kam Louie FHKAH FAHA (SAF 03)
Professor Lesley Head FASSA FAHA (SAF 06)
Associate Professor Scott McQuire FAHA (SAF 08)
Professor Malcolm Gillies AM FLCM FACE FAHA
(SAF 09 and SAF 10)
Dr Genevieve Bell (SAF 10)
Professor Anthony Reid FBA FRHistS FAHA (SAF 11)



Australia's Chief Scientist, Dr Alan Finkel AO FAA FTSE, speaking at the launch of SAF 11: *Australia's Diaspora Advantage: Realising the Potential for Building Transnational Business Networks with Asia*, National Library of Australia, Canberra, 26 May 2016. PHOTO: K. BRASS



Professors Fazal Rizvi FASSA and Kam Louie FHKAH FAHA in conversation at the launch of SAF 11: *Australia's Diaspora Advantage: Realising the Potential for Building Transnational Business Networks with Asia*, National Library of Australia, Canberra, 26 May 2016. PHOTO: K. BRASS

We are grateful to many other humanities representatives who participated in focus groups and surveys, and provided advice throughout the process.

We also acknowledge the extensive contributions of project managers and researchers: Dr Kylie Brass, Dr Julia Evans, Dr Philip Mar, Professor Al Rainnie, Dr Yasmin Tambiah, and Dr Max Theilacker.

While the SAF program has come to an end, the Academy has been closely involved in an extensive strategic planning process for ACOLA this year, along with representatives of the three other Learned Academies, and looks forward to advancing its interdisciplinary agenda in the years ahead.

Future Earth

In 2014, ACOLA supported the development of a strategic plan involving all four Academies for an Australian node of Future Earth (Future Earth Australia) to address the big sustainability challenges facing Australia and to connect with the major global initiative established by the International Council for Science. Professor Iain McCalman AO FASSA FRHistS FAHA is the Academy's representative on the Steering Committee.

The vision for Future Earth Australia is 'for Australia and its people to thrive in, and contribute to, a sustainable and equitable world'. The group aims to achieve this by 'coordinating, enabling, performing and promoting research and practice that spans social and biophysical sciences, the humanities and the arts, to address the sustainability challenges facing Australia, our regional neighbours and the rest of the world, in close collaboration with government, business and civil society groups'.

The first Future Earth Australia workshop was held on 28–29 April 2016 at the Shine Dome, Canberra. Professor McCalman and Professor Freya Matthews FAHA both presented at the workshop in a panel focused on 'People in a sustainable society'. A series of seven projects are now either underway or in development under the Future Earth Australia banner, including 'New stories (and myths) to live by in the Anthropocene', led by Professor McCalman.

Early Career Researcher (ECR) Support

The Academy supports the next generation of Australian humanities researchers and teachers in a variety of ways. Many of our programs are designed to encourage and reward excellence, build research capacity and facilitate the career development of ECRs: the Max Crawford Medal, the Hancock Lecture, the McCredie Musicological Award, the Publication Subsidy Scheme, and Humanities Travelling Fellowships.

In our policy advocacy work this year, the Academy continued to involve a core group of early- and mid-career researchers, who contributed to policy submissions, including the Strategy for International Education and the research training and research funding reviews. ECR nominees participated in targeted consultations as part of the ACOLA's Research Training Review (SAF 13) in October and November. In addition, we have added more content to the website of note to this cohort of scholars, including the promotion of recent awards/grants.

We encouraged the participation of early- and mid-career scholars at national workshops and events, and provided free registrations for ECRs from sponsoring organisations at our annual Symposium.

This year we also provided support for a nation-wide mentoring scheme for ECR women researchers in the humanities and the social sciences as part of Professor Joy Damousi's FASSA FAHA Australian Research Council Kathleen Fitzpatrick Laureate Fellowship. The prestigious Kathleen Fitzpatrick Fellowship recognises Professor Damousi's leadership role and provides her with additional support to help mentor women in the humanities. The Academy's contribution allowed the expansion of the scheme to enable the participation of several additional ECRs following the overwhelming response to Professor Damousi's initiative.

PUBLICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

HUMANITIES AUSTRALIA

The seventh issue of *Humanities Australia* is now in production and will feature contributions from Emeritus Professor Nerida Newbigin FAHA, Professor Deirdre Coleman FAHA, Professor Peta Tait FAHA, Professor Mark Finnane FASSA FAHA and Professor Warwick Anderson FASSA FAHA, along with Professor Ian McNiven FAHA's 2015 Academy Lecture and Professor Carole Newlands' Trendall Lecture. Michelle de Kretser FAHA has contributed a short story and David Malouf AO FAHA has contributed two poems.

Humanities Australia will be distributed to the Fellowship, allied organisations and institutions in the humanities; and via the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to Australian Embassies and High Commissions. We are grateful to Qantas for displaying the journal in Qantas Club Lounges throughout Australia. Electronic versions of all issues of the journal are available on the Academy's website.

THE POWER OF THE HUMANITIES

The Power of the Humanities, one of the Academy's most successful publications to date, has been distributed widely in Australia to politicians, policy makers, universities, and affiliate national and international organisations. We are delighted with the positive reaction to *The Power of the Humanities* from Fellows, university leaders, the broader humanities community, politicians and counterpart organisations overseas who have expressed particular interest in how the Academy has showcased the diversity of work being undertaken in the humanities in Australia.

The publication received high praise and further engagement from the Deputy Secretary General of the Union Académique Internationale (UAI), the Australian Research Council, several Commonwealth MPs and Senators, and the Australian Embassy in the USA. It was featured in university websites and newsletters, and continues to be shared widely through social media.

The success of this publication provides a model for our future efforts in communicating and promoting an understanding of the importance and value of humanities disciplines, and the range of research being undertaken by Australia's humanities community.



COMMUNICATIONS

This year, the Academy identified the need for smarter, more strategic and coordinated communications to make the best use of available resources. We have commissioned a communications expert to develop a strategy to guide our efforts and are developing a new website, which along with an integrated client relationship management (CRM) database, will improve the way the Academy tells the story about what we do, engage with Fellows, and promote the value of the humanities to public life.

The Publications and Communications Coordinator continues to share information and promote the Academy's work via Twitter. The Academy's Twitter account has been used to share information on the Symposium, and we have been featuring individual articles from *Humanities Australia* No. 6. It was used to good effect during the launch week of *The Power of the Humanities* and our engagement with the SAF process.

The Academy has strengthened its ties with Australia's university media offices, which facilitated more coverage of new Fellows in 2015. New Fellows were featured in the news areas of the universities of Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and Western Sydney University. New Fellow Professor Sean Ulm (James Cook University) was featured in the *Cairns Post*.

We issued a number of media releases this year on policy and research-related issues in addition to spreading the word about humanities successes and achievements: the Excellence in Research Australia initiative, the appointment of a new Chief Scientist, Universities Australia's 'Keep It Clever Policy Statement', the Government's innovation agenda, and the National Library of Australia's TROVE platform.

JOINT AAH-CASS E-PUBLICATIONS

Professor John Makeham FAHA has produced an edited collection of the papers entitled *Learning from the Other: Australian and Chinese Perspectives on Philosophy*. The papers were presented at two joint symposia organised by the Australian Academy of the Humanities (AAH) and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), held in China and Australia during 2014–15. The volume will be published as an AAH e-publication and made available on the Academy website.

In December 2015, the Academy President was invited by *The Conversation* to provide a brief response to the Commonwealth Department of Education and Training's Review of Research Policy and Funding Arrangements:

'The Australian Academy of Humanities welcomes every opportunity to highlight the value of our humanities, arts and social sciences to Australia by developing better ways to incentivise and recognise the range of engagement activities in our universities. Effective impact measures would need to include indicators of social innovation, community engagement and cultural enrichment in addition to research commercialisation. We would be happy to help develop a workable framework that did not add greatly to the burden of reporting compliance for the university sector.'

Source: *The Conversation*, 4 December 2015, <<https://theconversation.com/watt-report-suggests-financial-incentives-for-measuring-research-impact-51815>>

GRANTS AND AWARDS

The Academy thanks the members of the Awards Committee, Professor Joy Damousi FASSA FAHA, Professor John Sinclair FAHA and Dr Robert Young FAHA, for their work in assessing the 2016 grants and awards. The committee considered applications for the Humanities Travelling Fellowships, Publication Subsidy Scheme and the Crawford Medal.

PUBLICATION SUBSIDY SCHEME

The Academy's Publication Subsidy Scheme provides support of up to \$3000 for the publication of scholarly works of high quality in the humanities. The scheme is designed to assist humanities scholars based in Australia. Both independent scholars and those working within an institution are eligible to apply. A total of \$19,500 was awarded to 10 Publication Subsidy Scheme applicants.

HUMANITIES TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP

The Academy's Humanities Travelling Fellowships enable early career researchers to undertake research overseas, including accessing archives and other research materials. It also enables them to connect with other international researchers and networks. Fellowships of up to \$4000 are available to permanent resident scholars in Australia who are working in the humanities. A total of \$33,500 was awarded to 16 applicants.

This year's grants will help connect researchers at the early stages of their careers with counterparts in Austria, Canada, China, France, Georgia, Germany, Israel, New Zealand, Taiwan, United Kingdom, and USA.

CRAWFORD MEDAL

The R. M. Crawford Medal is awarded by the Academy to early career Australian researchers for outstanding scholarly achievement in the humanities, and to those whose publications make an exceptional contribution to the understanding of humanities disciplines by the general public. The award is funded from a major bequest to the Academy by Emeritus Professor R. M. Crawford. The 2016 Crawford Medal attracted nine nominations.

This year, the Medal was awarded to two nominees. The Committee agreed that Dr David McInnis (University of Melbourne) and Dr Louise Richardson-Self (University of Tasmania) were both outstanding candidates for the award.

Dr McInnis has made a lasting contribution to the humanities with the development of his Shakespeare database, for which he has garnered international recognition. His work constitutes a significant contribution to cultural enrichment in Australia and internationally.

Dr Richardson-Self's nomination was based on her recent internationally-published book and public outreach activities regarding same-sex marriage. Her thoughtful and scholarly intervention on a very current social issue demonstrates the importance of humanities perspectives on matters of public policy and public interest.

INAUGURAL MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE IN TRANSLATION

In late 2015 the Academy launched a major new national Medal for Excellence in Translation, which recognises outstanding achievement in translation and the vital role of translators and translation in Australian culture and scholarly discourse.

It is awarded biennially for a book-length translation into English of a work of any genre (including scholarship), from any language and period.

Emeritus Professor Brian Nelson FAHA was the driving force behind the establishment of the prize. Not only is the Academy indebted to his efforts to raise the necessary funds, but also for his expertise and guidance in developing the guidelines for the award. The award was established with funding support from the Copyright Agency Limited, Monash University, the University of Melbourne and the University of Western Australia.

By awarding the medal for an outstanding work of translation, the Academy is adding to the growing recognition of work in this field, complementing awards such as the New South Wales Premier's Prize for Translation which recognises lifetime achievement.

The Academy is grateful to the Panel of Experts who assessed nominations for the inaugural award: Emeritus Professor Brian Nelson FAHA, Dr Mabel Lee FAHA and Peter Boyle. The Panel commented on the striking diversity of the translations, historically and linguistically, and the span of genres.

The announcement of the shortlisted candidates will be made in September 2016, with the winner to be announced in October 2016.

PUBLICATION SUBSIDIES AWARDED 2016

RECIPIENT	AMOUNT	TITLE	PUBLISHER
Dr Kevin Brianton	\$1000	<i>Hollywood Divided: The 1950 Screen Directors Guild Meeting and the Impact of the Blacklist</i>	University of Kentucky Press
Dr Alexandra Dellios	\$2000	<i>Controversy, Containment and Control: A History of Resistance at Bonegilla Migrant Centre</i>	Melbourne University Press
Dr Julia Erher	\$2000	<i>Gendering History on Screen: Women Filmmakers and Historical Films</i>	IB Tauris
Dr Elizabeth Hartrick	\$2000	<i>The Magic Lantern in Colonial Australia and New Zealand</i>	Australian Scholarly Publishing
Dr Paul Irish	\$2000	<i>Hidden in Plain View: The Aboriginal People of Coastal Sydney</i>	NewSouth Publishing
Dr Yasuko Hassall Kobayashi	\$2500	<i>Desire Bound: Identity of a Malay Minority in Singapore</i>	Nordic Institute of Asian Studies
Dr Diana Kostyrko	\$2500	<i>Journal of a Transatlantic Art Dealer, Rene Gimpel 1918–1938: Text in Context</i>	Harvey Miller, an imprint of Brepols Publishing, Belgium
Dr Anna Rosenbaum	\$1000	<i>From the Centre to the Edge: Czechoslovak – Australian Relations 1920–1945 and Jewish Refugees</i>	Peter Lang International Academic Publishers, Oxford UK
Dr Anna Teresa Scheer	\$2000	<i>Christoph Schlingensief: Staging Chaos, Performing Politics and Theatrical Phantasmagorias</i>	Bloomsbury/Methuen
Dr Robert Skelly	\$2500	<i>Hiri Voyage: Archaeology of Long-Distance Maritime Trade Along the South Coast of Papua New Guinea</i>	University of Hawai'i Press

HUMANITIES TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED 2016

RECIPIENT	AMOUNT	PROJECT
Dr William Anderson	\$2000	Medieval Landscape Formation in the South Caucasus Highlands: An Artefactual Approach
Dr Kate Ariotti	\$2000	Exploring the Aftermath of Captivity: British and Australian POWs and the Legacy of Imprisonment in Turkey during the First World War
Dr Dean Aszkielowicz	\$2000	The United States, Australia and Japan, 1945–1960: Learning to be Allies
Dr Amelia Dale	\$2000	Gendering Multimediality: The Cry and 1750s Women's Writing
Dr Daniel Edwards	\$2000	Independent Training, Production and Distribution Organisations in China's Documentary Sector
Dr Margaret Hutchinson	\$2000	Dominion and Imperial Imaginings: A Comparison of Australian and New Zealand First World Official Art
Dr Katrina Lavers	\$2000	Contemporary Circus Creators and Practices
Dr Henry Martin Lloyd	\$2000	Who were the Enlightened Philosophes?: Towards a Principles Answer
Dr Alys Moody	\$2000	Global Modernists on Modernism
Dr Melanie O'Brien	\$1500	From Discrimination to Death: Understanding Genocide Process and Prevention through History and Human Rights
Dr Christina Petterson	\$2000	The Adolf Hartmann Papers
Dr Laura Roberts	\$2000	Luce Irigaray and Politics
Dr Teresa Scheer	\$2000	Christoph Schlingensief und die Avantgarde
Dr Natasha Wheatley	\$4000	Living and Dying in International Law: Sovereignty, Time and the International Afterlives of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
Dr José Antonio González Zarandona	\$2000	Measuring Destruction of Cultural Property in Iraq and Syria
Dr Yujie Zhu	\$2000	The Future of the Past: Cultural Heritage in Urban China

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Academy continues to maintain and develop relationships with counterpart organisations overseas, as guided by its International Strategy.

We are recognised internationally as the authoritative organisation for the humanities in Australia, and act as a key point of contact in Australia for international organisations that wish to explore collaborative activities with Australia's humanities community.

The Academy is a member of the Union Académique Internationale (UAI) (International Union of Academies), an international federation of learned academies from around the world. The UAI is committed to the success of collective research work, and to this end it supports numerous projects of a collaborative nature in a wide range of academic disciplines. This support is provided through collaboration with member academies and UNESCO.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Joint Australian Academy of the Humanities (AAH) and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) workshops

In 2015, the Academy in association with CASS convened a four-day visit to Australia by scholars from the Institute of Philosophy (CASS) from 3–6 July. Led by Professors John Makeham FAHA and Alan Hájek FAHA the CASS delegation participated in two academic sessions during the visit: a one-day symposium at the ANU in Canberra on Saturday 4 July 2015, and a session at the Australasian Association of Philosophy Conference at Macquarie University in Sydney on Monday 6 July 2015.

The Honorary Secretary, Professor Elizabeth Minchin FAHA, formally welcomed the CASS delegates at the ANU on Saturday 4 July. The theme of the discussions during the visit was 'New Directions in Philosophy: Australian and Chinese Perspectives'. The two workshops enabled CASS colleagues to showcase their research to an Australian audience and to provide Australian researchers an opportunity to present their perspectives on topics in Chinese philosophy, drawing from non-Chinese traditions and comparative perspectives. Professor John Makeham FAHA has kindly offered to oversee the editing of this publication.

Plans for the 2016 AAH-CASS literature symposium, which will take place in July 2016, are well underway.



Participants at the one-day AAH-CASS Philosophy Symposium at the ANU in Canberra on Saturday 4 July 2015. PHOTOS: M. WILSON

Professor David Carter FAHA (University of Queensland) will lead an Australian delegation to China, which will include Professor Bonnie McDougall FAHA (University of Sydney), Professor Hugh Craig FAHA (University of Newcastle), Associate Professor Alison Ravenscroft (La Trobe University), Associate Professor Mark Byron (University of Sydney), and Dr Ping Wang (University of New South Wales). The symposium will focus on three topics:

- Classical Literature and its Modern Significance
- Modern Transformations: Late 19th to Early 20th Century
- Literature and Contemporary Life: Western and Chinese Contemporary Literary Theory, Aesthetics, and Philosophy

The existing Memorandum of Understanding between our two organisations is active until mid-2017. We are currently exploring options with CASS International Bureau for future joint workshops as part of the ongoing partnership between AAH and CASS.

Delegation to India

Following an invitation from the Hon Christopher Pyne MP, the President, Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA, participated in an education mission to India from 23–26 August 2015. The delegation coincided with a meeting of the Australia India Education Council and was designed to strengthen the bilateral education relationship between the two countries. The visit provided an opportunity for the President to meet with senior officials in the Indian government and representatives of education institutions, and to identify possible counterpart organisations with which to explore opportunities for collaboration and exchange.

The British Academy

In April 2016, the Executive Director, Dr Christina Parolin, met with British Academy Vice-President (Publications), Professor Mary Morgan FBA, to discuss ways to further strengthen the existing partnership between the two Academies and explore opportunities for future collaboration. An outcome of the meeting was a proposal outlining opportunities for collaboration and exchange on several issues of mutual interest which is expected to be progressed in 2017.

The National Academy of Sciences, Republic of Korea

In June 2016 a Memorandum of Understanding between AAH and the National Academy of Sciences, Republic of Korea was signed by the Presidents of both Academies. The Academies have agreed to a partnership based on the exchange of information and publications initially, with a view to identifying opportunities for deeper collaboration should issues of mutual interest arise.

Royal Society of New Zealand

The relationship between AAH and the Royal Society of New Zealand (RSNZ) has recently been strengthened as a result of renewed contact between the organisations and the endorsement by the Union Académique Internationale of the *Varieties of English in the Indo-Pacific Region* project, which is jointly sponsored by AAH and RSNZ.

The Executive Director met with her counterpart from RSNZ, Dr Andrew Cleland, in April 2015 after he became the new Chief Executive Officer of the RSNZ. Following that meeting, Dr Christina Parolin was invited to the annual Research Honours Dinner of the RSNZ and to make a presentation to the RSNZ Council the following day. The Council were interested in the Academy's policy and advocacy efforts on behalf of the humanities in Australia, particularly with regards to the *Mapping the Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences in Australia* report, and *The Power of the Humanities*.

The RSNZ will celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2017 and the Academy President and Executive Director, along with ACOLA colleagues, have been invited to participate in a series of forums and workshops to mark this significant milestone.

Indonesia

Professor Robert Cribb FAHA represented the President at the Indonesia-Australia Science Collaboration Forum held at the Shine Dome, Canberra, on 21 June 2016. Representatives of the Indonesian Government presented on the new major initiative, the Indonesian Science Fund, which will support collaborative research projects across the whole academic spectrum. The meeting also afforded an opportunity to initiate plans for a major joint multidisciplinary conference to be held in Canberra in the near future.

OBITUARIES

.....
Geoffrey Bolton AO RHistS FASSA FAHA

.....
Giovanni Carsaniga
CAVALIERE UFFICIALE DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA FAHA

.....
John Frodsham FAHA

.....
Leonie Kramer AC DBE FAHA

.....
John Legge AO FASSA FAHA

.....
Jiří (George) Marvan FAHA

.....
Andrew Sayers AM FAHA

.....
Roger Smalley AM FAHA

.....
Hugh Stretton AC FASSA FAHA

.....
Ian Templeman AM FAHA

GEOFFREY CURGENVEN BOLTON AO

1931–2015

FELLOW · ELECTED 1974

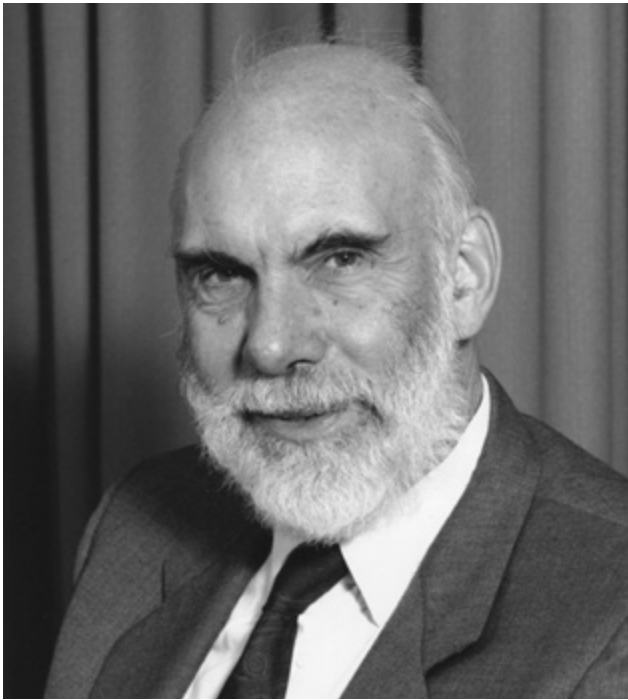


PHOTO: AAH ARCHIVES

Geoffrey Bolton was the most versatile and widely travelled of his generation of Australian historians. After completing a BA and MA at the University of Western Australia, a Hackett fellowship allowed him to study overseas, and he followed many earlier historians in choosing Balliol College in Oxford. Keith Hancock recruited him to the burgeoning Institute of Advanced Studies at the Australian National University (ANU) and after that he was an early appointment at Monash University. He returned to a chair at the University of Western Australia in 1966, at the age of thirty-five, but in 1973 was attracted once more to pioneering in a new university, Murdoch. The stint there was punctuated by three years establishing the Australian Studies Centre in London, and in 1989 he accepted a chair at the University of Queensland. His final academic post was back in Perth at Edith Cowan University, though following retirement in 1996 he became the Chancellor of Murdoch University.

Geoffrey's interest in history began with reference works and historical fiction in the family home. The elder son of English-born parents, he displayed a precocious intelligence and at the age of eight could recite the regnal dates of the British monarchy – as throughout his

life he could passages from Charles Dickens' *A Child's History of England*. A secondary scholarship took him to Wesley College, where at the age of sixteen he won the State exhibitions for History and English, with distinctions in Latin and German. At university he contributed scripts to the ABC's local radio station, won a state quiz competition, helped establish the forerunner to the literary journal *Westerly* and edited the undergraduate newspaper, *Pelican* (with John Stone as business manager and Rolf Harris as cartoonist). He first travelled beyond his home state in 1950 by arranging a conference of university newspaper editors in Melbourne. His counterpart there, Geoffrey Blainey, wrote to say he saw no need for such a conference and, in an odd anticipation of their later debate over the tyranny of distance, Bolton replied that he would if he lived in Perth.

For his honours thesis Geoffrey explored the career of Alexander Forrest, surveyor, politician and businessman, which he expanded into a monograph while completing a Masters thesis on the Kimberley pastoral industry – his informants included Mary Durack and Don McLeod. At Oxford he was taught by Richard Southern, Christopher Hill and E. H. Carr, and obtained first-class honours in Modern History before undertaking a DPhil. His thesis, published subsequently as *The Passing of the Irish Act of Union* (1966), recast the traditional interpretation of the measure with a command of detail and felicity of expression that became his hallmark. Participants in a conference to mark the bicentenary of the union more than thirty years later declared that his book remained the authoritative account; its findings were regarded as 'axiomatic'.

The doctoral thesis was completed on a research fellowship at the ANU, which Keith Hancock arranged in 1957 so that Geoffrey could write a regional history of North Queensland. Before leaving Oxford he married Carol Grattan, who had read English at Lady Margaret Hall, and they arrived with no intention of settling permanently in Australia. After completing his book on the Irish Act of Union, Geoffrey embarked on a biography of William Eden, an influential diplomat, administrator and member of Pitt's Cabinet, and he would subsequently write an innovative survey of *Britain's Legacy Overseas* (1973) that anticipated later interest in 'The British World'. But the time at the ANU was formative. His North Queensland study, *A Thousand Miles Away* (1963),

confirmed an aptitude for historical fieldwork; he was drawn into Hancock's interdisciplinary wool seminar and collaborated with Ann Moyal, then laying the foundations of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, on a biographical register of the Western Australian parliament. This was followed in 1967 by a biography of Dick Boyer who had recently retired from chairing the ABC, a man of humanist and liberal views with which Geoffrey identified.

John Legge, Geoffrey's former teacher at the University of Western Australia and foundation professor of history at Monash, recruited him to a senior lectureship there in 1962. Partly because Geoffrey Serle taught Australian history and partly because Geoffrey Bolton wanted to keep his horizons wide, he took responsibility for European history. He soon developed the style of lecturing that intrigued generations of students. Dispensing with a script he spoke in a measured tempo, sometimes examining the floor and sometimes the ceiling as he searched for the best order of exposition, but never for a name, date or correct syntax. The beard adopted at this time reinforced an impression of capacious sagacity.

Appointment to a chair of history at his old university in 1966 stimulated the next book, *A Fine Country to Starve In* (1972). It was an early exercise in social and oral history, and also introduced his argument that Western Australia's isolation and cohesiveness allowed it to weather the hardship of the 1930s with less internal conflict than other states. Younger historians cut their teeth by assaulting this 'gentry myth' of Western Australian exceptionalism and Geoffrey made a mild reproof in a second edition of the book in 1994. Far from upholding local ways, he wanted to broaden teaching and research in the History department and Faculty of Arts, which he served as Dean. At the same time he was drawn into the work of the state museum and library, chaired the state working party of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* and played a leading role in preserving and promoting the Dutch shipwrecks recently discovered on the state's coast.

He began at this juncture to feel his career might resemble those of earlier men such as Fred Alexander in Perth or Gordon Greenwood in Brisbane, 'destined to pursue a fruitful career as teacher, administrator and minor public figure in a middle-sized state capital, but not quite equal to the writing of first-rate Australian history'. In this spirit he threw in his lot with the new Murdoch University, becoming a foundation professor in 1973 and pro-Vice-Chancellor in the early years. There he introduced an imaginative new history program in an interdisciplinary setting, and his own course on environmental history led to the widely praised *Spoils and Spoilers* (1981). By that time he had been commissioned to edit the *Oxford History of Australia*, and devised a plan of five sequential, single-author volumes, in contrast to the

planned *Bicentennial History* with its mammoth team of scholars working on five reference volumes and five 'slices' of a single year of the Australian past.

But his plans for Murdoch were thwarted by the economic downturn in 1975 and the freeze on university funding over the subsequent decade. He grasped the opportunity to establish the Australian Studies Centre in London in 1983 as a respite from too many calls on his time, but found the duties of the post left little opportunity to advance the Oxford History and other writing projects. Return to Murdoch in 1985 brought no relief and he continued to take on more commitments. He travelled regularly to meetings of the Academy (to which he was elected in 1974), though was more active in the Academy of the Social Sciences (of which he became a Fellow in 1976). In 1985 he became an inaugural member of Council of the National Maritime Museum and service on other national bodies required frequent travel. Appointment to a chair at the University of Queensland in 1989 brought respite from distraction and a chance to consolidate at a time when things started to go his way.

His overdue volume of the *Oxford History of Australia* proved a success. Covering the period 1942 to 1988, it presented a wide-ranging, deftly constructed narrative of the country's fortunes from wartime emergency to Bicentenary celebrations. The history was responsive to the new currents of historiography, especially gender, ethnicity, Indigenous and environmental history, which are woven into the treatment of economy and society. The actors are drawn with characteristic deftness: Chifley, 'whose calm and adroit managerial skills hid a hard core of anger against privilege'; Menzies, 'a politician of consummate professionalism who places a low value on ideology'; Whitlam ('on the fourteenth day Gough rested'); Joh Bjelke-Petersen, 'as usual going to extremes'. For his title Geoffrey chose *The Middle Way*, and reminded readers that it was a guiding precept of Chinese classical civilisation as well as that of ancient Greece. Australians also eschewed extremes. If they were slow to apply native intelligence to their own needs and opportunities, leisure and pleasure kept them out of trouble.

Almost immediately, Geoffrey was invited to deliver the ABC's Boyer lectures for 1992, the name of this prestigious annual event as gratifying as the national audience it delivered. He drew his title, *A View from the Edge*, from 'working experience' in two cities in the southwest and northeast quadrants of the country, using the ABC's acronym for its outlying studios, BAPH (Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart) to remonstrate against the aggrandisement of Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne. Although Geoffrey had long offered public commentary (he was a regular contributor of 'Notes on the News' for the ABC), he had been an observer rather than a controversialist. In projecting a historical

perspective onto current predicaments, his Boyer lectures signalled a greater public engagement. He blamed the excesses of the 1980s for the painful recession, and reminded listeners that earlier generations showed resilience in adversity. He regretted the short-sighted pursuit of economic growth, the adversarial rancour in public life and weakness for symbols at the expense of substance, insistent that Australians were capable of learning from their mistakes. 'A nation gains confidence to shape its destiny from an improved understanding of its past experience.' This was an exhortation to maintain the middle way.

Geoffrey had a deep attachment to his native Western Australia. He took the opportunity to return to a chair at Edith Cowan University in 1993 and worked there, with a visiting fellowship at All Souls in Oxford in the second half of 1995, until retirement in the following year. That did not end his academic involvement. Murdoch offered an attachment that led to him becoming Chancellor in 2002, and he was no stranger to the other Western Australian universities, but they were now points of reference for a seemingly endless round of public activities – speaking, chairing, launching books and attending ceremonies, mentoring, counselling, lobbying and trouble-shooting. He wrote and spoke of Western Australia's heritage with an authority and public recognition unparalleled in any other part of the country. He was named Western Australian of the Year in 2006 and an avenue on the Perth Esplanade was named after him in 2014.

In his retirement he wrote several commissioned institutional histories, and continued to produce articles, chapters and pieces on demand. Three major works

were completed in this period. *Edmund Barton* (2000) rehabilitated the reputation of its subject as a genuine statesman who exemplified the constructive qualities of mediation and consensus, the 'one man for the job' of making a federal compact. A short history of Western Australia, *Land of Vision and Mirages* (2008), distilled his remarkable knowledge of the subject with a vivid thematic unity. *Paul Hasluck* (2014) paid close attention to Hasluck's career as a diplomat, his ministerial direction of Aboriginal policy, Papua New Guinea and foreign affairs, and finally his execution of the office of Governor-General; but above all it explored with penetrating empathy the character of an intensely private man of public affairs, often disappointed but steadfast to his standards.

Geoffrey was also a man of probity; when invited to contribute an essay to a collection on the deadly sins he chose hypocrisy as perhaps the most common. He was also a singularly kind and supportive man who found comfort in his family, with an ease of manner in dealings with all. He had unusual gifts: erudition, prodigious memory and literary grace. If he was uneasy with abstract systems of thought, he applied a subtle and independent intelligence to a wide range of historical subjects. He drew from a remarkable stock of knowledge with a grasp of context and command of detail employed with a dexterity that gave his writing such lucidity. He worked across specialist fields, his interests diverse and his sympathies responsive to contemporary concerns. Above all, he was happy in his vocation and to the very last put himself at the service of history.

STUART MACINTYRE AO FAHA

GIOVANNI CARSANIGA

1934–2016

FELLOW · ELECTED 1989

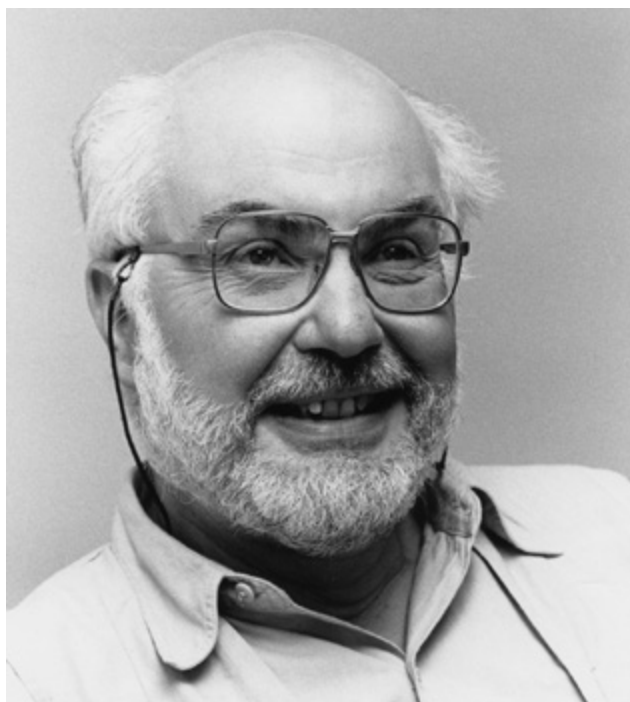


PHOTO: COURTESY OF UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY ARCHIVES, REF. NO. G77–4–0092

Emeritus Professor Giovanni Carsaniga, well known to Italianists in Australia and abroad, died in London at the age of 82. Most recently, from 1990 to 2000, he held the chair of Italian Studies at the University of Sydney, the third holder of the chair established in 1963, and held by Frederick May from December 1963 to January 1976, and by Gino Lorenzo Rizzo from 1977 to 1987. He had previously held the Vaccari Foundation Chair of Italian Studies at La Trobe University from 1982 to 1989, and been the Visiting Professor of Italian at the University of Western Australia for two years from 1975 to 1977. His early academic career had been spent in the United Kingdom, where he held junior positions at the Universities of Aberdeen, Cambridge and Birmingham, before joining the University of Sussex in 1966 and rising to the position of Reader. In Britain he was active in the Society for Italian Studies and in the Association of Teachers of Italian. In Australia he served in various capacities as a trustee of the Vaccari Italian Historical Trust, as Director of the Frederick May Foundation, 1990–2000, on the National Advisory Council of the ABC, 1997–1998, and on the committee of the Sydney Spring International Festival of New Music, 1994–1999. He was elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of

the Humanities in 1989, and appointed an Officer of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy (*Ufficiale Ordine al Merito della Repubblica Italiana*) in 1999.

After his first Australian experience in the 1970s, Giovanni returned to Australia in 1982 to take up the new Vaccari Foundation Chair of Italian Studies. Elda Vaccari, who had set up the community organisation Co.As.It. in Melbourne and a home for elderly Italians in South Morang, was particularly keen to promote Italian culture through the foundation established by her late husband, and had contacted La Trobe University. La Trobe French professor Elliott Forsyth had suggested the creation of a named chair in Italian funded by the Foundation, and a legal agreement was duly signed between the university and the Vaccari Foundation.

The Italian Division at La Trobe, in existence since 1976, was in a strong position with eight full-time teaching staff, but Giovanni brought with him a new dynamism. He became involved in the staff association, swiftly established contacts with other academics, and began a collaboration with La Trobe musicologist John Stinson in the creation of the *Medieval Music Database*, transcribing and translating texts, as well as preparing sleeve notes for recordings by the Ensemble of the Fourteenth Century. The database, incorporated in the Borchardt Library's website, won international recognition. Having looked at local Italian school teachers and found them wanting, Giovanni started a course on modern teaching methodology at the Italian Institute of Culture. His own research days were sacred and he was not to be disturbed at those times, but he also assisted colleagues to find time and funding for their own research. Indeed he was a very loyal and principled supporter of all his colleagues in all controversies. He organised a teach-in on the Dawkins educational reforms and at all times discussed current affairs with enthusiasm. In day-to-day administrative matters he was impatient of delays and totally rejected administration requests when they came late and suggested unreasonable deadlines. Examiners' meetings which had previously occupied hours of time were drastically shortened. He cut short tormented discussions on student assessment when set work had not been submitted: 'Bisogna responsabilizzare questi studenti' was one of his refrains. Giovanni was not one to leave matters hanging: he courted controversy in a letter to the student newspaper *Rabelais*, in which he claimed to be a feminist. In the next issue a fire and brimstone letter abused him

for the notion that he, as a male, could be any such thing. He immediately contacted the writer to discuss the issue in private and later told colleagues that a cordial encounter had ensued.

Giovanni Carsaniga's appointment to the university of Sydney came at a difficult moment for the faculty, for the department, and for the teaching of languages in general. Changed funding models within the university in response to federal government legislation meant that language departments were quite suddenly subjected to severe cuts, while financial stringency in Italy had the sudden and disappointing effect of reducing Italian government support for the Frederick May Foundation for Italian Studies, established by Silvio Trambaiolo and carried forward with great enthusiasm by Gino Rizzo. Through this period, Giovanni once again provided leadership and support for staff and students in the department and, with art historian Lou Klepac as chair, he continued for as long as was possible the work of the May Foundation. Following his arrival in Sydney he worked closely with dance historian Jennifer Nevile on an unpublished verse description of the dancing performed in the Mercato Vecchio of Florence in 1459. Both the medieval music project at La Trobe and the dance project in Sydney took Giovanni into areas of manuscript studies and philological research that were new for him, but he enjoyed both the intellectual challenge and the opportunity to engage in fruitful collaboration.

Giovanni Carsaniga's *curriculum* was particularly suited to the Australian context. For his degree in Lettere at the University of Pisa (1956) he completed his *tesi di laurea* with Luigi Russo – these were the days when an undergraduate thesis was comparable with an MA Hons and there was no doctoral degree – on the sixteenth-century writer of short stories Matteo Bandello. His *diploma di licenza* from the Scuola Normale Superiore the same year was in comparative literature, a dissertation supervised by Giuliano Pellegrini, on Italian influences – Bandello's in particular – on John Ford's tragedy, *The Broken Heart* (1633). His fellow *Normalisti* included Giulio Lepschy, Carlo Sgorlon, Carlo Rubbia (Nobel Prize for Physics), and Dino Bressan, another Italianist and life-long friend who made his career in Australia. Immediately after graduation in 1956, he received a British Council grant to study in Britain, and his subsequent academic career was in the English-speaking world.

Giovanni's writing followed three strands that wove in and out of each other: literature, philosophy and language pedagogy. His publications included books and articles on Dante, Leopardi, Manzoni, Romanticism and Realism, as well as a very successful general history of Italian literature, written for translation into German, *Geschichte der italienischen Literatur: von der Renaissance bis zur Gegenwart* (Kohlhammer, 1970). He was at his best as a literary historian: his six chapters in 'The Age

of Romanticism (1800–1870)', part of *The Cambridge History of Italian Literature* edited by Peter Brand and Lino Pertile (Cambridge University Press, 1996, 1997, and now online) demonstrate a magisterial command of his subject, matured over three decades, as well as a lightness of touch in constructing a readable and comprehensible account of a complex movement. His standing in this field had been consolidated quietly: an essay on 'Realism in Italy' in the Pelican Guide *The Age of Realism*, edited by F. W. J. Hemmings (Penguin, 1974); a slim but well-received study, *Giacomo Leopardi, the Unheeded Voice* (Edinburgh University Press, 1977); an essay on 'Manzoni and his Twenty-five Readers', in *The Shared Horizon: Melbourne Essays in Italian Language and Literature in Memory of Colin McCormick*, edited by Tom O'Neill (Irish Academic Press, 1990); and a key essay, 'Literary realism in Italy: Verga, Capuana, and *verismo*', in *The Cambridge Companion to the Italian Novel*, edited by Peter Bondanella and Andrea Ciccarelli (Cambridge University Press, 2003; online 2006). It is not a huge output, but it bears the stamp of authority.

Almost all of Giovanni's publications were in English, but he maintained a link with the Florentine journal *Belfagor*, subtitled *Rassegna di varia umanità*, founded by his dissertation advisor Luigi Russo in 1946, and published by Olschki. Here he published short occasional essays in Italian, particularly on moral and political questions, as well as reviews. He was also a frequent reviewer for *Italian Studies* and *Modern Language Review*, and could be merciless in the face of sloppy thinking. Where a North American critic summarised his author's message as progressive and timely, Giovanni observed that it 'reads like a series of platitudes vaguely tinged with Christian Democracy, [so that] one may perhaps forgive the Red Brigades for remaining unconvinced and unresponsive' (*Modern Language Review*, 74 (1979): 960). Throughout his life he was an inveterate writer of letters to the newspapers, and when necessary to *New Scientist*. They commented on a wide range of issues: culture and politics, film and television, and language. A notable one, in relation to the post-coital behaviour of zebras and a misquoted Latin tag, begins quite splendidly: 'Your Latin is even more anomalous than a humped zebra' (19 June 2004).

Leopardi's interest in literature, philosophy and science, and Giovanni's own insatiable curiosity about all aspects of science and technology, both past and future, helped to shape his own thinking about the inadequacy of C. P. Snow's dichotomy between the Two Cultures, scientific and humanistic. He returned to the topic frequently, and in a graduation address in 1990 urged newly-minted arts graduates to bring their ethical values to the table and engage with new technologies, to foster 'one unified culture in which the arts are a sort of science and the sciences are a kind of art, and no one

working in either can think it unnecessary to have a clear understanding of the other' (*Arts* 15 (1990): 108–112).

These ideas, explored in his inaugural lecture at the University of Sydney (*Arts* 16 (1992): 3–22), and in ongoing debates with philosopher Paul Crittenden and science historian David Oldroyd, found their fullest expression in his final work, *The Lab and the Labyrinth: Science, the Humanities and the Unity of Knowledge*, completed in 2006 but published only in March 2016, just before his final illness. The volume is a profound meditation on the humanities and the way in which they seek truth and knowledge in the same basic way as the sciences, even when they use different conceptual tools and research methods.

In addition to his writings on the Enlightenment and Romanticism, Giovanni maintained a passionate interest in language: the Italian 'Questione della Lingua', and questions of etymology and translation, of grammar and language pedagogy. He sought to bridge the rift between language studies and literary studies by exploring the mental processes of communication, taking advantage of the possibilities offered by new technologies at the same time as arguing rationally against those who believed that first language laboratories, then radio and television, and then computers and the emerging internet were going to take over from skilled and dedicated language teachers. He himself was a willing teacher of Italian language classes at all levels, and led by example in combining a communicative approach with old-fashioned grammatical rigour. His language textbooks *Just Listen 'n Learn Italian*, *Breakthrough Italian*, *Italiano Espresso*, *Incontri in Italia*, and *Avventura* had extraordinary longevity and were revised and reissued by others long after Giovanni had moved on to other projects.

Moral and political values were always immensely important to Giovanni. Although he was quite agnostic he came armed with a solid protestant knowledge of the Bible and no fear of a fight. He railed against financial cuts, against forced amalgamations, against barbarian administrators, and fought for various lost causes, but always on the side of the angels. He was a strong unionist, and had been staff union president at Sussex. As a colleague and administrator he was scrupulously fair and straightforward, sometimes clashing with others in his refusal to acquiesce in what he perceived as injustice. He was unfailingly generous to colleagues, students and friends.

Giovanni was born in Milan on 5 February 1934, the son of Arnaldo Camillo Carsaniga, a Methodist minister, and his wife Annamaria Visco-Gilardi. Arnaldo's first parish

was Rapolla, in the province of Potenza, but from 1942 to 1947 he was the Methodist minister in Salerno, just south of Naples, where Giovanni grew up as an only child in the manse, receiving Latin and music lessons from the parish organist who lived with the family. He became a skilled pianist and continued to play as long as his health permitted. Giovanni attended school first in Naples and then in La Spezia, before matriculating to the University of Pisa. Family history records both heroically Italian experiences – his grandmother received a candy from Giuseppe Garibaldi; and the truly exotic – his maternal grandfather had resided in Bedford Square as private secretary to Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, better known as Anthony Hope, author of the archetypal Ruritanian novel, *The Prisoner of Zenda*.

Giovanni's first marriage to Anne-Marie Girolami ended in 1974. In 1975, shortly before his move to Perth, he married Pamela Risbey, and her twin sons, Tom and Paul, and her daughter, Greta Scacchi, accompanied Giovanni and Pamela to Australia. Pamela had been a professional dancer in Paris, and ran a dance school in Haywards Heath and taught Italian. They met when Giovanni was recommended by the University of Sussex to take her O-Level students through to their A-Levels.

Giovanni and Pamela had a rare capacity to make new friends. They were initiated into the refined and fiendish pastime of croquet when they moved to Coogee, and continued to enjoy Sydney's rich offerings of music, cinema and theatre. They were active walkers, and had a smart silver campervan for holidays. Shortly before his retirement Giovanni noticed he was losing strength in his right hand and was diagnosed soon afterwards with a progressive neurological disorder. He brought his retirement forward slightly and he and Pamela returned to Britain, with the intention of dividing their time between their home in Hove and their London flat. By 2012 Giovanni was severely incapacitated by his condition and they moved back to London, to a specially adapted home in Kennington, where Giovanni continued to take a vigorous interest in all matters social, cultural, and political until the end of his life.

He died on Easter Sunday, 27 March 2016, from the complications of a persistent infection. He is survived by Pamela and family in the UK, Italy and Australia.

NERIDA NEWBIGIN FAHA

I am indebted to Dino Bressan and Antonio Pagliaro for their assistance in writing this obituary.

JOHN DAVID FRODSHAM

1930–2016

FELLOW · ELECTED 1969



PHOTO: COURTESY OF V. MISHRA

John Frodsham, who was born on 5 January 1930 in Wales, was proud of his Welsh heraldic crest. He was the eldest child of John Keith Frodsham and Winifred Williams. Family lore has it that, precocious as the young Frodsham was, he mastered Welsh so that he could follow family gossips, especially those between his mother and his adorable aunt Cash. Frodsham's son Stefan noted in his obituary that the ranks of his Welsh family included the likes of the Welsh language poet Robert Williams (aka Trebor Mai), the mid-eighteenth-century Shakespearian actor Bridge Frodsham and the clock and watchmaker father-and-son team of William and Charles Frodsham. Charles Darwin used a Frodsham chronometer during his voyages of scientific discovery (1826–36) and, as Stefan Frodsham notes, 'a Frodsham clock was the first official time piece used by the Royal Observatory in Sydney'. Powerful, distinguished and influential as his Welsh pedigree was, Frodsham was ultimately an Oxbridge thoroughbred, having taken Quintuple Firsts in English and Oriental Languages Triposes at Emmanuel College, a University of Cambridge record.

Before taking up a position at Murdoch University, where Frodsham was Professor of World Literature, I had looked up his publications in the University of Sydney's Fisher Library. He had had a brief stint at Sydney in the Department of Oriental Studies before taking up a position as Lecturer in Far Eastern History at the University of Malaya. He returned to Australia in 1965 to a similar position at the University of Adelaide followed by his election to a Readership in Chinese at the Australian National University (ANU) in 1967. At Sydney I had been unimpressed by the narrow discipline-oriented interests of the English literature staff, their overbearing monolingualism and, needless to say, their Oxford pretentiousness. Against the latter, Frodsham, in my reading of him, stood out like an unusual beacon. He had already made it into *Who's Who* and been elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities in 1969; his books had been published by Clarendon Press (the prestige imprimatur of Oxford University Press). I also read that he spoke some thirteen languages fluently. He interviewed me at a Circular Quay hotel, paid for the coffee and lunch on his American Express Card, and offered me a three-year tutorship. There was nothing untoward nor indeed corrupt about this, as this was a professor's right, a kind of gift, in the old system. The interview was amicable but I remember vividly Professor Frodsham's advice: 'You need to brush up on your theory. Your CV also shows a Macquarie Masters by coursework in Linguistics and a First, primarily in the early English periods, including Middle English. See if you can add Roman Jakobson to your reading list.' It was good advice, even if as a trained linguist I knew my Jakobson well. But what he did give me was an extraordinary gift. He praised me for my own multilingualism and, unlike English literature professors who felt uncomfortable about appointing a non-native speaker of English to a literary studies position, there was no such unease with Frodsham. Without the start he gave me, I doubt if any other Australian university would have taken me seriously, my linguistic competencies (including Old and Middle English as well as Classical Sanskrit) notwithstanding.

Frodsham came to Murdoch in 1973 from the University of Dar-es-Salaam where he had taken up the Chair of Literature on secondment from the ANU.

The Murdoch chair was in world literature and he had been enthusiastically supported by the great Australian poet and ANU Professor of English A. D. Hope when he applied for the position. I suspect Frodsham left the ANU (where he would have soon been appointed professor) because he sensed there was something exciting about this new university, the only one in Australia to be named after a professor of English. As a scholar, among other things, of comparative romantic literature (European and Chinese) he would have remembered the words of the young Wordsworth at the start of the French Revolution: 'Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,/But to be young was very heaven!' Clearly, he must have found the idea of the new attractive and so was happy to leave a field (classical Chinese poetry) in which he had become a world expert for the exciting multidisciplinary possibilities on offer at this new university in Perth. At Murdoch he was both Professor of World Literature as well as foundation Dean of the yet-to-be-named School of Literary and Cultural Studies. He called it the School of Human Communication, I suspect after a recently published book of that title by a Professor Birdwhistell, an ardent bird-watcher, who had researched the language of bird communication. Frodsham spoke many languages; he was a scholar of classical Chinese, read Greek and Latin and had picked up Malay and some Arabic during academic stints at the Universities of Malaya and Baghdad respectively. He therefore very quickly set about creating three majors in the School of Human Communication: World Literature, Asian Studies and Communication Studies. All three were extensions of his own self as he had deep scholarly passion for each of them. For the World Literature major, in which I was asked to tutor, there were units such as Introduction to World Literature, World Drama, Lyrical Poetry of the World, Literary Theory, Science Fiction and African Literature, followed by Advanced Literary Theory, History of Literary Criticism, Comparative Studies in the Novel, Bertolt Brecht, Masterpieces of European Literature, Great Themes I (the Changing Heroine) and Great Themes II (Faust). To cap it off, the honours year required students to take six courses and write an extended essay. The courses on offer – From Plato to Russian Formalism, Structuralism, Chinese Literary Theory, Phenomenology, Period Study (20th century) and Author Study (Dante Alighieri) – reflected units offered at advanced undergraduate levels in universities such as Chicago, McGill and Heidelberg. Frodsham could teach most of these units, and so well, that hundreds of students from Murdoch consider him the best lecturer to have set foot on this campus. Years later when he ran a compulsory foundation unit and the first year literary studies unit, there would be standing room only in the lecture theatres. That is an unusual legacy, and rare given that the scholar-teacher is no longer valued.

In Australia, literature had been a very staid discipline because it was always 'Eng lit' – a discipline seeking to establish itself as internally coherent and exclusive. It meant that Dante and Goethe and Dostoevsky could not be part of the discipline. Here Frodsham's vision was capacious. After all, he spoke thirteen languages and had a photographic memory. Many years later he told me how, during an exhibition of Chinese calligraphy in Cambridge, he turned his head away from the prints on display and recalled the calligraphic strokes in their totality. He had shifted from English (he was working on a minor nineteenth-century English poet who with a sense of exaggerated enthusiasm had written rather large epics) to classical Chinese and later at the ANU did a doctorate on the classical Chinese nature poet Hsieh Ling-yün. But his unusual capacity for languages meant he believed that, like him, students could also easily master the original language of the text they studied in translation. This presumption posed difficulties and soon many of the units that appeared in the 1976 University Handbook could not be taught. A new paradigm was needed. Frodsham had told me to master Roman Jakobson because structuralism was then on the ascendant but he himself remained very much an empirical literary historian. Encyclopaedic memory of itself could not transform facts and anecdotes into theoretical and organising principles. What was needed was not mastery of languages and texts within a world literature framework, but a comparative literature *modus operandi* which would accept that no one could ever know all the literatures of the world. One could, however, examine how, under different national agencies, the same genre took different forms, or how literature mediated social forms and engaged with ideology. With the help of his new appointees – Horst Ruthrof, Bob Hodge, David George and John Frow among them – world literature (these days a new literary paradigm) was quickly turned into comparative literature and then later into English and comparative literature. Such was John Frodsham's scholarly range that he occupied all three positions during his long career as Professor at Murdoch.

Although later in life our political views diverged considerably – as a Cambridge student still recovering from the Philby-Burgess-Maclean-Blunt spy scandal Frodsham found my left-leaning ideas far too 'Marxist' as he called them – what we never disagreed on was the importance of a 'non-racialised' university culture. On this score he was consistent and exemplary. Towards the end of his career at Murdoch he remarked that after nearly forty years there was no person of colour in the University Chancellery, let alone among the University's Deans. He felt that it was all very well to espouse multiculturalism and equality in universities but when it came to giving people of colour power, the self-

aggrandising post-enlightenment establishment always demurred. It was for this reason he said I should feel a lot more at ease with conservatives than with left-leaning liberals. At least with the conservatives the black feller always knew where he stood.

When John Frodsham died on 5 May 2016, after a brief absence from Murdoch since he had retired only four years before, an era came to an end. In the 1970s he was the world authority on Chinese literature (his translations of the poetry of Li He remains the gold standard of Chinese poetry in translation) and had published a major Clarendon Press book on the diaries of the first Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St James. With that extraordinary expertise, unsurprisingly, he appeared regularly on ABC radio and TV, often advised ministers and diplomats on post-Mao China and was awarded a Centenary Medal in 2001 for his services. Later he experimented with the theoretical foundations of paranormal communication – he was passionate about Jungian synchronicity and had a rare affection for the number ‘5’ – and became a speaker in great demand. He could easily traverse fields and spoke with unusual – indeed, poetic – fluency. A person with an encyclopaedic memory, he was the first source for all information – literary, lexicographical, religious, political, philosophical, and so on – before the age of Wikipedia. Years ago when I was working on Bollywood cinema he alerted me to a Hindi film he had seen in

Malaya called *Sangdil* (‘The Stone-hearted,’ 1952). He was convinced that it was a Hindi version of *Jane Eyre*. And he was correct. His arrival at the University of Western Australia (UWA) where Murdoch had its rudimentary offices before moving to South Street had a tsunami-like effect. The inward-looking and primarily Western Australian-educated UWA English Department found it hard to handle someone who could speak equally comfortably on Wordsworth, Dante and Chinese poetry. Four of UWA’s finest honours students quickly enrolled at Murdoch in 1975 to undertake their postgraduate degrees in world literature. Times, however, changed and very quickly. With university curricula responding to the demands of would-be students, the Frodshams of the old world became relics of the past, dinosaurs whose extinction came, as it had happened to the real ones, with cataclysmic force. But the three disciplines that John Frodsham inaugurated at Murdoch – World Literature, Communication Studies and Asian Studies – though now with postmodern names, have continued to flourish in almost all the universities of Australia. All those years ago it required a person with rare foresight and intellect to have carved disciplines then still in the making.

John Frodsham is survived by his wife Beng Choo and his children Simon, Stefan, Jonathan, Karen and Julia, eleven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

VIJAY MISHRA FAHA

DAME LEONIE KRAMER AC DBE

1924–2016

FELLOW · ELECTED 1974



PHOTO: COURTESY OF UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Dame Leonie Kramer was appointed to the staff of the University of Sydney in 1968 as Professor of Australian Literature; she retired as its Chancellor in 2001. Those thirty-three years were a time of tumultuous change in Australia's social, political and cultural life, not least in the field of tertiary education. For much of that time, she was, as the university's current Vice-Chancellor Dr. Michael Spence recently acknowledged, 'the principal public face of the University of Sydney'.

Born in Melbourne in 1924, Leonie Judith Gibson was educated at the Presbyterian Ladies' College, followed by the University of Melbourne, where she gained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1945 and the University of Oxford, where she gained a PhD in 1953. During her postgraduate years at Oxford she tutored at St Hugh's College. In 1952 she married Harold Kramer, a South African doctor, and they returned to Australia partly because of an antipathy to his country's apartheid regime.

Dame Leonie's academic career began with her appointment in 1958 as a lecturer in English at the University of New South Wales, with subsequent promotions to senior lecturer and associate professor.

In 1968 she was offered the Sydney Chair in Australian Literature, succeeding the first appointee, G. A. Wilkes, and remained there until her retirement in 1989.

Established in 1963 in response to a public fundraising campaign, the Sydney chair was the first and for many years the only chair in the world dedicated to the study of Australian literature. Dame Leonie's contribution to the teaching of Australian literature at Sydney was arguably the major achievement of her career. In the 1960s, Australian literature was still a relatively new academic subject and it had a limited role in the undergraduate curriculum, with the English major dominated by the British canon. Her appointment was soon followed, in the early 1970s, by the establishment of a course dedicated to Australian literature. It proved extremely popular with students and was developed into a major with greatly expanded curriculum. Then and since, these innovations have met with fierce opposition but can be seen in retrospect as the necessary and enabling conditions for the subject's development.

The late 1970s to the early 1990s saw a continuous expansion of the Australian literature courses. At its peak in the early 1990s, fuelled by strong numbers of overseas students, the curriculum comprised over 300 titles, many by living writers. This had an incalculably positive effect on the publication and informed reception of Australian literature as both an academic discipline and a field of cultural production.

Dame Leonie also hosted some of the first postgraduate students from the Peoples' Republic of China to arrive in Australia after the end of the Cultural Revolution, supervising the degrees of the so-called 'Gang of 9', who went on to become the leading advocates of Australian literary studies in China. It is impossible to travel in China today without being reminded of her legacy, usually by the students of the 'Gang of 9', who are now full professors and directors of Australian Studies Centres. Many thousands of students of Australian literature in China today, aware of this legacy, speak respectfully of 'the Australian literature department' at Sydney.

The AustLit bibliographic database lists more than 160 works written by Leonie Kramer. Among her most recent publications is an essay on censorship published in *Quadrant* in 2008. Her first publication was in

1954, making a 55-year track record of writing about Australian literature. Over that period, Dame Leonie published widely on the core writers of the late nineteenth and mid twentieth-century canon. Looking through her many publications, we can see that she was reading, thinking deeply about and responding to many of the key works in Australian literature and criticism as soon as they were published. Always an incisive reviewer, she picked out and championed many new writers from their earliest appearance. Equally, she championed some established writers whose careers were on the point of unwarranted neglect.

Two of her enduring interests were the poetry of her friend and fellow-conservative, James McAuley, and the early twentieth-century novelist Henry Handel Richardson. A major strand of her work was the appreciation of Australian poetry; she published books on McAuley (1988), A. D. Hope (1979), and Henry Kendall (1973), and significant studies of Judith Wright, David Campbell, Rosemary Dobson, Kenneth Slessor and Douglas Stewart. Funds contributed to mark her retirement from the Chair of Australian Literature were at her request used to establish the Dame Leonie Kramer Prize for the best thesis on Australian poetry.

She was elected to the Australian Academy of the Humanities in 1974 and served as a member of Council from 1978–80. In 1983 she was appointed a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire for services to literature and a decade later was appointed a Companion of the Order of Australia. She was awarded honorary doctorates by five Australian universities and named an Australian National Living Treasure by the National Trust in 1997.

Dame Leonie was a fearless public intellectual and controversialist in the culture wars of the 1970s and 1980s. As she freely admitted, she was antipathetic to many of the intellectual movements that had swept through and transformed humanities disciplines from the time of her professorial appointment in the late 1960s, including Marxism, feminism, deconstruction and post-colonialism. This was confirmed by the unprecedented critical debate that greeted the publication of *The Oxford History of Australian Literature*, which she edited, in 1981.

The title of her 2012 memoir, *Broomstick*, alludes to the forceful nature of her interventions in the public sphere and the controversial reactions she often encountered and relished. In it she writes that from the 1960s onwards

[the word] conservative became a pejorative term, and those of us who challenged the progressive movement were caricatured as people afraid of change, determined to freeze the past and to allow its mistakes to disappear from memory, so as better to retain only the sentimentalised dream of an imagined paradise lost. In fact, we conservatives were reformers, and our opponents did not recognise that the concept

of conservatism was an intellectual position with a distinguished philosophical history.

In print, and on radio and television, Dame Leonie became an influential public figure and advocate for the conservative cause. Laurie Hergenhan FAHA, the founding editor of *Australian Literary Studies*, recalls her as ‘a doughty combatant’: ‘She was witty (at times mischievous), coolly logical, even steely ... in debate’. She sat on many boards and committees, and for a time was one of the few women fulfilling such a role in Australian public life – though as she and others have noted, she was not a feminist. Her daughters have said that she accepted every invitation that came her way. From 1989–91 she was Deputy Chancellor of the University of Sydney and then, from 1991–2001, Chancellor. She also served on many public bodies and corporate boards. She was a member of the boards of Sydney’s St Vincent’s Hospital, the Queen Elizabeth II Trust, the ANZ bank, Western Mining Corporation, and the NRMA. She served as chairman of the journal *Quadrant*, the National Institute of Dramatic Art and the ABC, and as a Commissioner of the Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

I once asked Dame Leonie how she reconciled her academic and corporate commitments. She explained that, like the Cambridge literary critic F. R. Leavis, she saw the study of literature as a core discipline of humanist learning, as central, in fact, to the modern university, and she believed it essential that people so trained should take their place alongside those trained in other disciplines, such as the sciences, engineering, and economics.

I last saw Dame Leonie on 8 April 2009, when I spoke at a ceremony in the University of Sydney’s John Woolley Building on the occasion of her receiving the award of Doctor of Letters (*honoris causa*). On that evening, the four Sydney professors of Australian literature were photographed together: Gerry Wilkes (1963–1967), Leonie Kramer (1968–1989), Elizabeth Webby (1990–2006) and myself (2007–). At the time, it struck me as a notable moment, personifying the unique, half-century long history of Australian literature at the University of Sydney, and one that was unlikely to present itself again. And so it has proven to be.

Dame Leonie Kramer died on 20 April 2016 at Lulworth House at Elizabeth Bay, where a number of other distinguished Australians of her generation had also been resident, including Gough Whitlam and Neville Wran. Ironically, Lulworth had been the childhood home of one of her greatest and most formidable literary antagonists, the Nobel Prize-winning novelist Patrick White. I have no doubt that she would have relished that irony. She is survived by her daughters Jocelyn and Hillary and two grandchildren.

ROBERT DIXON FAHA

JOHN LEGGE AO

1921–2016

HONORARY FELLOW · ELECTED 2004



PHOTO: COURTESY OF THE LEGGE FAMILY

John David Legge, who died in Melbourne on 4 February, just shy of his ninety-fifth birthday, was one of the towering Australian academics of the late twentieth century: a path-breaking scholar of Indonesia; a gifted teacher and supervisor; an institution-builder and an influential public intellectual.

John was born in the western Victorian town of Murchison, near Warnambool, where his father was the local Presbyterian minister. Unsurprisingly, he received a rather strict and religious upbringing and as a teenager considered following his father's vocation. Later, exposure to Leftist and libertine ideas at university caused him to question his Protestant faith; nevertheless his commitment to the Protestant moral code and its work ethic remained undiminished. Integrity, forthrightness and loyalty were his touchstones. He scorned idleness and craved activity. Only months before his death he was still swimming laps at the Prahran pool.

Thanks to the generosity of a local grazier, John was able to complete his schooling at Geelong College. Although not a brilliant student, he secured sufficient marks to enter the University of Melbourne and there, studying mainly history, he flourished. At that time the Melbourne History

Department was presided over by R. M. Crawford, one of the great founding fathers of the discipline in Australia. Crawford had an unusually strong interest in historiography. He firmly believed, as John later put it, 'that, as scientific explanation depended on underlying natural laws, so historians might discover laws of human behaviour and historical processes'. Initially a convert, later a staunch critic of these views, John resolved that interrogating historical method and understanding the nature of historical inquiry would be central to his own practice, and this carried over into his teaching as well. For years Collingwood's *The Idea of History* was required reading for the honours class at Monash University. But, meanwhile, other concerns intervened. In his second year, following Japan's entry into the Second World War, students at Melbourne were drafted into a reserve military unit and given basic training. Upon graduating, John joined, at Crawford's recommendation, the Army's Directorate of Research and Civil Affairs, an intelligence-gathering outfit focused on New Guinea. In 1944 he was posted to Papua, a transforming experience. After 1945, a stint at the School of Civil Affairs in Canberra, saw him grooming administrators for the post-war reconstruction of Australia's northern colony. Then an appointment in the History Department of the University of Western Australia in Perth gave him an opportunity to pursue his burgeoning interest in Papua in an academic context. The direction of his research shifted when he received a scholarship from the Australian National University which took him to Oxford. There he wrote a DPhil thesis on the first British governor of Fiji, Sir Arthur Gordon, subsequently published as *Britain in Fiji, 1858–1880* (Macmillan, 1958). It shifted again after his return to Perth when he made a 'sharp decision to change course, and to switch my focus from the Pacific to South-East Asia'. He set himself to learn Bahasa Indonesia and, with the aid of a Carnegie bequest, went to study with George Kahin at Cornell University. Fieldwork followed, which morphed into a book about newly independent Indonesia's experiments with regional and local administration. In 1960 he moved back to Victoria to become the foundation Chair of History at Monash, the very first staff appointee at the university. From 1977 until his retirement in 1986, he was Monash's Dean of Arts.

John's decision to become an Indonesia specialist was partly pragmatic, born out of a desire to consolidate his career; but increasingly, especially after spending

a semester in-country, this was supplanted by a sense of mission, grounded in the conviction that Indonesia, and post-colonial Asia generally, were complex and fascinating places of growing international importance which Australia desperately needed to know more about. In furtherance of this aim, he spent the early 1960s writing a short introduction to Indonesia for a generalist academic audience. When it came out in 1964, the book was highly praised for its balance, fairness and expository skill. Nicholas Tarling, for example, thought it a 'masterly essay' which contained 'as it were within itself, the courteous exchange of tutorial and seminar'. Oliver Wolters, while acknowledging the attachment of the historian John to events and turning points, commended him for his dialogue in the book with the work of anthropologists and other social scientists. The American luminary Clifford Geertz once told Tony Milner that he believed it was owing to John's short history, above all, that modern Indonesian studies had acquired its characteristic multidisciplinary aspect. Other monographs followed: *Intellectuals and Nationalism in Indonesia* (Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, 1988), a study of the Leftist circle around Sultan Sjahrir, and the book John is today best known for, a detailed and empathetic political biography of the country's founding leader, *Sukarno: A Political Biography* (Allen Lane, 1972). These latter offerings were also well received.

Nevertheless, John's contribution to Asian Studies in this country went well beyond his research output as an academic. Upon his appointment to Monash, John urged the founding Vice-Chancellor, Louis Matheson, to make the university a world centre of Asian Studies. Matheson was won over. Legge was given leave to introduce a raft of Asia-linked courses and to appoint research-qualified staff to teach them. Initially he hired mainly Southeast Asianists – Herb Feith, Jamie Mackie, Cyril Skinner, Michael Swift, Ian Mabbett and Milton Osborne – but later widened the net to embrace other areas such as China and India. Peter Clarke and Gwendda Milston (and later Lincoln Li) were hired to look after East Asia, and I was given responsibility for India. As a specialist on the British Raj, with a newly-completed doctorate from Oxford, I neatly fitted into John's blueprint. Over the next fifteen years we were joined, progressively, by Mike Godley, David Chandler, Merle Ricklefs and Jane Drakard. Meanwhile the University's growing Southeast Asian strength was consolidated with the setting up of a centre, modelled on the one John had been associated with at Cornell, to coordinate graduate supervision and the dissemination of research findings on the region across departments. But John's advocacy for a greater Australian engagement with Asia was not confined to Monash University. He trumpeted his message in opinion pieces in the newspapers; used an appointment to the Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Board

to disseminate it to teachers; and personally argued its merits in public forums such as the Australian Institute of International Affairs. Along with Elaine McKay and others, he helped establish, in the mid-1970s, a countrywide Asian Studies Association in a bid to reach out to government. McKay maintains that it was John, preeminently, who put Asian Studies on the Australian academic map.

John succeeded in part because he was determined, and in part because he charmed people with his directness, his willingness to listen to other points of view, and his infectious laugh. He was knowledgeable about all manner of subjects. He could quote at length from Shakespeare and Christian scripture. He liked a drink and a joke. Oliver Wolters was impressed by John's 'delight in spirited argument, his occasional chuckles'. When Selo Soemardjan met John in Djakarta in the early fifties, he thought him 'a man without problems and inhibitions in making friends with others through his broad smiles'. My first impressions were similar. When I joined the Monash History Department in June 1970 John was away on sabbatical. He'd gone to Singapore to head up a new institute there. The following year he was back and head of department, so our paths crossed frequently. At first I was a bit in awe of him, but he quickly put me at my ease, in part by letting it slip that it was he who had ticked my application, albeit *in absentia*. When the football season started he let it be known that he followed St Kilda and asked me who I was barracking for. I said, 'Carlton'. He winced. The previous year we'd won the flag. Robust conversations ensued, particularly on Mondays. Yet he was still a professor and my immediate boss, and that mattered in those days when professors really ruled the roost. Fortunately, ours were benevolent dictators. On the other hand junior lecturers were left very much more to their own devices than is now the case. There were no regular performance management meetings and definitely no student surveys. This was good in some ways but not so good in the sense that it was left to the professors to offer their staff advice about career development. I was lucky. Perhaps because our fields of research overlapped a bit, John took it upon himself to keep an eye on my progress. One morning, I was sitting in the staff room reading through a book review I had just written. John sat down beside me and I showed him the review. 'Very nice', he remarked, 'but it's about time you wrote one of your own'. The riposte was accompanied, characteristically, with a grin, but it struck home. Immersed in teaching and curriculum development, I'd been neglecting my research. The next day I started work on transforming my Oxford thesis into a manuscript fit for publication.

John administered the school, and later the Faculty, with the same aplomb. The late 1960s and early 1970s at Monash were years of intense student activism, mainly centred on Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War.

John shared the students' scepticism, and aired his views openly at the 'teach-ins' that were being held in the old union building (now Campus Centre). This made him a popular figure. But when some of the radicals ventured to critique the way we were running things in History – in particular, taking aim at the 'concept of failure' – John as Head of Department slapped them down, telling a delegation of honours students that he was willing not to grade them but only at the price of not writing them references for scholarships. Resistance evaporated.

Deservedly, John picked up numerous accolades across the years. He was elected to Fellowship of the Australian Academy of the Social Sciences, and subsequently made an Honorary Fellow by the Australian Academy of the Humanities. In 1988 he was appointed an Officer in the Order of Australia. About the same time, colleagues in the Southeast Asia field gifted him with a *festschrift*. I suspect, though, that at the end of the day, these honours meant less to John than the personal friendships he had forged during his glittering career. I've already spoken of John's generosity towards his colleagues – he was even

more solicitous towards students. John inspired countless undergraduate students to pursue Asian Studies further, and over the years literally dozens duly found their way into teaching positions at Australian and overseas universities. Bob Elson, who wrote a PhD thesis on Java at Monash under John's supervision, believes that he was the best academic communicator he ever encountered, citing as among his great attributes, a fastidious attention to factual detail and the nuts-and-bolts of writing.

Into his nineties John still regularly attended seminars hosted by our department and by the Centre of Southeast Asian Studies. For many years after his retirement, his advice continued to be sought by successive deans and vice-chancellors. Even as two nasty falls took their toll of his body, his mind remained keen and engaged.

It is splendid that the Monash University Arts Faculty has recently named a student study space in the Menzies Building in John Legge's memory. He will be greatly missed.

IAN COPLAND FAHA

JIŘÍ MARVAN

1936–2016

FELLOW · ELECTED 1990



PHOTO: COURTESY OF M. PAVLYSHYN

Jiří (George) Marvan was a distinguished linguist and an indefatigable advocate for the Slavic languages in Australian education. He held the Chair of Russian and later of Slavic Languages at Monash University from 1973–91.

Jiří Marvan was born on 28 January 1936 in Prague. He graduated from Charles University, Prague, with a Masters degree in 1959 and a PhD in 1969. His formation as a linguist reflected the influence of the Prague Linguistic School and its members Bohuslav Havránek, Vladimír Skalička and especially his mentor Pavel Trst. Throughout Marvan's life, his favoured scholarly activity remained the discovery and rational exposition, with the aid of the tools of structuralism, of the patterns and rules of language.

Marvan's scholarly career spanned three continents. He worked at the Institute of Czech language of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (1960–63), at Uppsala and Stockholm Universities (1963–67), Portland State University, Oregon (1968–69), the University of California at Davis and at Santa Barbara (1969–72) and at Pennsylvania State University (1972–73). In 1973 he succeeded Zdeněk F. Oliverius, also a Charles University

alumnus, as Professor of Russian at Monash University and embarked on a mission to reshape the discipline of Slavic Studies in Australia, making it relevant to a broader layer of Australian society than had been the case.

Marvan was a prolific scholar and a remarkable linguist, fluent in twelve Slavic languages. His field of expertise encompassed the Baltic languages as well. His publications while at Monash included the books *Modern Lithuanian Declension: A Study of Its Infrastructure* (University of Michigan, 1978), *Prehistoric Slavic Contraction* (Pennsylvania State University Press, 1979), *Pivnichnoslovians'kyi kontekst ukraïns'koï slovozmyny* [The North Slavic Context of Ukrainian Inflection] (Knyha, 1983) and *České stupňování* [Degrees of Comparison in Czech] (Sagner, 1986).

With the Monash classicist Gavin Betts, Marvan prepared an edition of Wenceslaus Johannis Rosa, *Čechořečnost seu Grammatica Linguae Bohemicae*, Micro-Pragae 1672 [Czech, or a Grammar of the Bohemian Language, Prague, 1672] (Sagner, 1983), and edited or co-edited three scholarly collections, including a tribute to his predecessor in the Monash chair, *In Memoriam Zdeněk F. Oliverius* (Sagner, 1985). He was little inclined to respect the hierarchies of importance suggested by contemporary geopolitical weight or by historical tradition. Indeed, in the cultural and organisational domains adjacent to his scholarly activities, Marvan exhibited during his Monash days a certain partisanship with the historically least favoured and most threatened Slavic languages. He invested much time into editing the works of the Lachian poet Ōndra Łysohorsky (1905–89) that ultimately appeared in parallel Lachian, Czech and English texts as *Ōndra Łysohorsky: bard swojeho ludu: Euro-lašsky poete = Ōndra Łysohorsky: a Euro-Lachian Poet: The Bard of His People* (Moravskoslezsky kraj, 2009). The exhibition 'Belarus and Its Books', which Marvan organised in conjunction with the rare books librarian of the Monash University Library, testified to his care for and interest in the least secure of the three East Slavic languages. A stream of visitors, speakers of various Slavic languages, came to Marvan's door; with each, Marvan spoke his or her native language.

Marvan aspired to reconfigure Australian Slavic Studies, imparting to the discipline a diversity that mirrored its object of inquiry. Taking advantage of the fact that several of his Monash colleagues were competent in

Slavic languages other than Russian, in 1976 Marvan propelled the introduction into the curriculum of Serbo-Croatian (Serbian and Croatian were considered by most scholars at the time to be variants of the one language) and, some years later, Polish and Macedonian. He himself taught special subjects in Czech, Lithuanian and Old Church Slavic.

The most long-lived of the new language programs whose establishment at Monash Marvan facilitated was the Ukrainian, established in 1983 and, today, the only one still in existence. The introduction of Ukrainian was the outcome of one of Marvan's most remarkable attributes: his capacity to interact with partners outside the university to bring about results that were advantageous to scholarship. Leaders of Melbourne's Ukrainian community were dedicated to the idea of a program of Ukrainian Studies at a university in their city, and were prepared to raise funds to finance it. Marvan was their keen ally, advising them in their interactions with university bodies and smoothing the administrative path to the creation of an academic position in Ukrainian Studies. In the final stages of the process to establish Ukrainian, the Department of Russian was renamed the Department of Slavic Languages.

Marvan's transformation of his department took place against the background of his broader strategy to expand the social base of Slavic Studies in Australia. As Marvan saw it, the natural beneficiaries of the new pedagogical offerings in Slavic Studies would be the younger generations of immigrant communities from countries where Slavic languages were spoken. After the Second World War, Australia had received immigrants whom the war had displaced from their homelands in Eastern Europe. A trickle had continued from Yugoslavia. The events of 1968 had resulted in a small number of arrivals from Czechoslovakia, and Polish immigration firmed slightly in the wake of the Solidarity protests of 1980–81. Most of these immigrants had organised themselves into communities and conceived of identity maintenance beyond the settler generation as one of their tasks. All had established community schools. This cultural resource constituted an opportunity that Marvan recognised and was keen to grasp.

Marvan was encouraged in this intention by the dawn of Australian multiculturalism in the 1970s – as an acknowledged social fact, a government policy and a new component of public consciousness. Alongside the creation of the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS), which began to broadcast radio and television in a large number of languages spoken in Australia, a major institutional symbol of this watershed was the introduction of several languages spoken by immigrant groups as subjects that could be taken for matriculation examinations in various states. Marvan contributed to the latter as a champion of the Slavic and Baltic languages. Documents

in the Monash University Archive reveal the breadth and depth of Marvan's involvement in this process, the heroic committee responsibilities that he shouldered and the detailed advice he gave community activists in order to ensure that their negotiations with the educational bureaucracies of their states would yield the desired results. In 1975 these efforts proved successful and, in Victoria, Czech, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Serbo-Croatian and Ukrainian were added to Russian as subjects for the Higher School Certificate (later the Victorian Certificate of Education). Macedonian and Slovenian followed suit. These languages also became available as matriculation subjects in New South Wales and South Australia.

A similar strategic vision inspired Jiří Marvan's teaching. He enjoyed teaching undergraduates, having an eye to their potential as doctoral candidates several years in the future. Taking into account students' background knowledge, their pre-existent interests and their native skills, Marvan would nurture and develop their engagement with Slavic Studies and encourage them to think of research in the discipline as a fulfilling and valuable activity. The clarity of Marvan's structural vision which characterised him as a scholar extended to his teaching style. He had the capacity to rapidly order the facts of a linguistic system into a logical structure, normally with scant regard for pre-existing textbook traditions, and to organise the outcome into a transparent course of study, not infrequently generating a teaching handbook in the process. For the student with a predisposition to rational thought he was a revelatory and empowering teacher: he taught that the chaos of phenomena could be coaxed by the reasoning and observing mind to yield its inner order.

Marvan's colleague Leslie Bodi, Professor of German at Monash University and, like Marvan, a scholar born and educated in Central Europe, liked to remark on the variety of roles in which a head of department at an English-speaking university was expected to excel: gentleman scholar, manager, advocate for his discipline within the university and outside it, teacher to students, mentor to colleagues, larger-than-life personality. Marvan was all of these things. The correspondence files from his period of headship reflect the range of his professional interactions. Political figures and government departments are urged to acknowledge the significance of languages in general and Slavic languages in particular, and to take appropriate action. Materials about the Monash Slavic department and its successes are supplied to the press. Innumerable questions of detail are transacted with state education bureaucracies. Funds to support research are sought from a variety of granting bodies. The co-operation of community organisations is solicited in the cause of new university language programs. Arrangements are made to receive

foreign visitors. Contacts are upheld, and new ones are found, with scholars abroad. The scope of the activity is paralleled by the novelty of many of the courses of action envisaged.

In the end, Marvan's vision was too comprehensive and too ambitious for the environment in which he sought to realise it. Neither spontaneous social demand nor government policy provided a material base for an Australian florescence of Slavic Studies as he envisaged it. Limited student numbers, pressure on university budgets and a new managerialism in the university sector combined to engender a trend toward large composite schools of languages and away from autonomous departments based on the traditional philological disciplines. At Monash one of the first steps in this direction was the creation in 1990 of a Department of German Studies and Slavic Studies. It was a step of which Jiří Marvan could not approve, and few were surprised when, in 1991, he parted from Monash and returned permanently to Europe, making his native Prague his home once again.

As the post-Soviet transformation proceeded in Central Europe, Marvan embraced a new role: in 1994–97 he served as the Czech Republic's first ambassador to Greece. He also resumed his academic work, teaching at Charles University, where in 2005 that university's professorial title was conferred upon him, and at other Czech universities. He continued to champion languages

with small communities of speakers within a cognitive and ethical framework that he dubbed 'linguoecology' and that is in evidence in his book, intended for a broad audience, *Introducing Europe to Europeans Through Their Languages* (School of Czech Studies, 2008).

Nominated by Jiří Neustupný, Professor of Japanese at Monash University, and seconded by Reginald de Bray, who had been Monash's founding Professor of Russian, and Michael Clyne, then Professor of Linguistics at the same university, Marvan was elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities in 1990, at the very end of his sojourn in Australia. The honours bestowed upon him included the Gold Cross of Merit, conferred by the President of Poland, and a decoration within the Order of the Grand Duke Gediminas, conferred by the President of Lithuania. Marvan's 70th birthday was marked by a festschrift, *Europeica – Slavica – Baltica: Jiřímu Marvanovi k 70. narozeninám*, ed. by Helena Petáková and Hana Opleštilová (Národní knihovna České republiky, 2007).

Jiří Marvan died on 13 April 2016. He is survived by his wife, PhDr Mira Marvanova, their son Jiří, and his two children by an earlier marriage to Elishka Marvan: Dr Elishka Marvan and Tomas Marvan. His funeral service was held on 22 April 2016 in the Evangelical church of St Clement in Prague.

MARKO PAVLYSHYN FAHA

ANDREW SAYERS AM

1957–2015

HONORARY FELLOW · ELECTED 2013



ANDREW SAYERS 2012 BY MARK MOHELL (B.1975); GELATIN SILVER PHOTOGRAPH, SELENIUM TONED. COLLECTION: NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, CANBERRA. PURCHASED WITH FUNDS PROVIDED BY MARILYN DARLING AC 2013.

At the last public lecture I heard Andrew Sayers present he spoke about an artwork that meant the world to him. It is by Tommy McRae and comes from a *Sketchbook of Aboriginal People in Hunting, Fighting and Ceremonial Scenes* (1875–85). Andrew had a copy of it pinned to the wall of his studio in Richmond, Melbourne where he spent the last months of his life painting. Its enduring fascination, as he explained to me after the lecture, came from the way the drawing – the lines on the paper – created such a tantalising space. It is of course a unique pictorial space in which lines and shapes hover on a sketchbook page but it is also a rich narrative space in which Aboriginal men are shown hunting various prey. He chose this spare, rhythmic and wonderful drawing for the back cover of the program for his memorial service held at the National Portrait

Gallery (NPG) two months after his death. The choice was characteristically astute, fitting for Andrew personally because he loved it, and also as a gesture to his public and his legacy. It was his research on Aboriginal artists, culminating in his ground-breaking book *Aboriginal Artists of the 19th Century* (1994), which brought the work of McRae, William Barak, Mickey of Ulladulla and others to public attention. His efforts changed not only the way we think about Aboriginal art of this period but also about Australian art and art history more generally. This book, which received the W. E. H. Stanner Award of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, was only one of the remarkable achievements of Andrew's life.

In his memorial service, which Andrew carefully thought through before his death, he made it clear what had mattered most to him – his family, wife Perry whom he married in 1982, their daughters Ianthe, Hanako and Ella, grandson Asher, and his friends. But the arts were also centrally positioned, with the service structured around the visual as represented in the work of Agnes Martin, Nora Heysen, Tommy McRae, as well as music and poetry. We learned that as a teenager Andrew dreamt of becoming an opera singer and it was through music – the University of Sydney's choir – that he and Perry met. The music he chose embraced the classical, including the works of Bach, Schubert and Mahler, and the contemporary, namely Bob Dylan and Prince. Anecdotes referred to his penchant for Armani suits, commitment to being fit (taking up skateboarding in his early 50s), enjoyment of marathon running and bushwalking, enduring love of nature, his long practice of meditation and his boundless curiosity.

Born in England in 1957, Andrew migrated with his family to Australia in 1964 where they settled in the bushy suburb of Mount Kuring-gai in northern Sydney. Andrew studied art history at the University of Sydney and after completing his BA (Hons) began his professional life at the Art Gallery of New South Wales, where he worked in the registration department. In 1980 he became the gallery's registrar of collections. In 1981 he moved to Newcastle to take up an appointment as Assistant Director of the Newcastle Region Art Gallery, remaining there for four years. He joined the Department of Australian Art at the National Gallery of Australia (NGA) in 1985, initially working under the Senior Curator

of Australian Art, Daniel Thomas, and with colleagues John McPhee, Roger Butler and Mary Eagle. Andrew's specialisation was in the area of Australian drawings which also included watercolours. It was at this point that he began to curate important exhibitions, notably on the work of Australian artists Albert Tucker, Sidney Nolan and James Gleeson, and to write in earnest. His book *Drawing in Australia* was published in 1989, growing out of his research for one in a series of major medium-based Bicentennial exhibitions which NGA Director James Mollison initiated. Other publications included *Sidney Nolan: The Ned Kelly Story*, published by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York on the occasion of an exhibition of Nolan's work. During Betty Churcher's directorship Andrew also assumed significant managerial responsibilities when he was appointed Assistant Director (Collections).

The most ambitious exhibition Andrew curated while at the NGA was *New Worlds from Old: Nineteenth Century Australian and American Landscapes*, 1998. It dealt with both the differences and similarities in the landscape traditions of these two settler societies. Typical of Andrew's best curatorial work it was an ideas exhibition – he was a self-confessed 'ideas man' – which was enmeshed with the visual. He was rare this way, ensuring that his exhibitions attended equally to ideas and works of art.

In 1998 Andrew took up the position of inaugural Director of the National Portrait Gallery, the institution with which he is most closely associated and where he remained for twelve years. At the time of his appointment the gallery, the brainchild of the philanthropist the late Gordon Darling, and his wife Marilyn Darling, was located at Old Parliament House, a far from suitable venue. Together they advanced the case for a portrait gallery of international significance, eventually securing the construction of the building that now stands near the National Gallery and High Court. For Andrew this was an all-consuming and hugely satisfying project. It involved substantial research that took him to Europe and the United States to study buildings which he believed achieved a successful relationship between place and people. He was particularly inspired by those which were domestic in scale, such as the Louisiana Museum of Modern Art in Denmark. The NPG, designed by the Sydney-based architectural firm Johnson Pilton Walker, isn't hidebound by staid conventions but is assured, stylish and confident. As Andrew told Sasha Grishin FAHA for the *Canberra Times* in 2008, his aim was to ensure a multilayered dialogue between the portraits, viewer, building and place. The lucidity and transparency of the architecture was therefore crucial, with the strategic placement of windows offering views into the surrounding landscape. It could be argued that this sensitivity to place, to the ways Australia has been inhabited, has run through all his work.

During his directorship at the NPG Andrew oversaw the development of the collection through tightly focused acquisitions and portrait commissions; his most significant purchase was a 1782 portrait of Captain James Cook by English artist John Webber that was formerly in the collection of Alan Bond. He curated several one person and thematic exhibitions, of which two warrant particular mention: *The Possibilities of Portraiture* (1999), the new NPG's opening exhibition, and *Open Air: Portraits in the Landscape* (2008). Both shows were exploratory and open-ended in their propositions and underlined Andrew's interest in a wide range of visual material. He also continued to develop his deep research into nineteenth-century art, co-curating *Heads of the People*, 2000, with Tim Bonyhady, which explored the development of portraiture in colonial Australia.

Throughout his time at the NPG Andrew continued to write intensively, completing his book *Australian Art* for the Oxford History of Art series by rising before dawn and writing before he went to work, while his family was still asleep. This book remains a concise and insightful introduction to the field, especially significant for positioning Indigenous art at the centre of the narrative of Australian art. While at the gallery Andrew worked closely with the Australian Academy of the Humanities on an exhibition of portraits of Fellows mounted on the occasion of the Academy's fortieth anniversary in 2009.

In 2010 Andrew was made a Member of the Order of Australia in recognition of his promotion of Australian portraiture (an earlier accolade was the Centenary Medal awarded for his service to Australian society and the arts). By this stage of his career, however, he was ready for a change and new challenges and reinvented himself once again. His decision to move to the National Museum of Australia (NMA) surprised many in the art world but was in accordance with his commitment to public service and belief in the notion of public good. Andrew's institutional roles were devoted to championing the value of national collections and the necessity of making them available to a broader public in ways that stimulated discussion and provoked new cultural understandings. As further recognition of his leadership in the arts and humanities he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities in 2013.

After serving three years at the NMA Andrew resigned his position to join his wife Perry who had taken up work in Melbourne. It was then he began to pursue another, self-defined, career centring on his own core interests. He began research for a new history of Australian drawing and threw himself into his creative practice as a painter – this was the point, he told *Australian Financial Review Magazine*, that he had waited his entire life to reach. In mid-2014 however Andrew was diagnosed with advanced pancreatic cancer. He responded with calmness,

clarity and purposefulness and in collaboration with Perry drew up a list of the things he most wanted to do in the last months of his life. They revolved around his relationships with his family, friends, the arts, including music and literature, and the natural world. Initially Andrew and Perry travelled extensively, in Europe and in Australia (the trips were planned to take place between medical treatments). In Europe Andrew visited some of his favourite art works – by Poussin, Dirk Bouts, Rogier van der Weyden, and his favourite painter, Jacob Van Ruisdael. Despite his ill-health Perry recalls that Andrew spent ten hours a day looking intensively at pictures, studying how they were painted, and drawing them as a painter, rather than as an art historian. Whenever they could the Sayers family also spent time at their much loved holiday home at Bermagui on the New South Wales coast.

As a painter Andrew's main artistic output was landscapes, especially of coastal areas he enjoyed in New South Wales and Victoria, and in 2015 he held an exhibition at Lauraine Diggins Fine Art in Melbourne. He also ventured into portraiture and self-portraiture with considerable success. He contributed a self-portrait to the 2014 Doug Moran exhibition and painted himself as a scuba diver for the 2015 National Self-portrait Prize held at the University of Queensland Art Museum (he was a keen scuba diver). His portrait of close friend, Tim Bonyhady, a cultural historian and environmental lawyer, was selected as a finalist for the Archibald Prize in 2015 and his last public presentation was as a member of a panel at the Art Gallery of New South Wales, convened to discuss portraiture on the occasion of the Archibald Prize exhibition.

In the last eighteen months of his life Andrew did not retreat from his public, remaining interested in the art world and keen to make a contribution wherever he could. He was prepared to speak publically about his situation,

making it clear that he was focused on living, not dying. When opening his friend John R. Walker's exhibition at the Drill Hall Gallery in Canberra in July 2015 he quoted from the poetry of Clive James FAHA, making a direct link with someone who, although ill, was determined to continue being engaged, creative and productive.

As well as his own scholarship, which has made an invaluable contribution to the fields of art history, curatorship and museology, Andrew was an enabler of others' work, inspiring colleagues at various institutions as well as his numerous collaborators. I had the privilege of working with him as a colleague at the National Gallery and as the guest curator of two exhibitions at the NPG: *Mirror with a Memory: Photographic Portraiture in Australia* (2000) and *Reveries: Photography and Mortality* (2007). In his Director's foreword to the *Reveries* catalogue Andrew posed a question: 'how do we face death?' From the NPG's perspective he suggested that the commemorative role was crucial, writing that 'creating portraits is a strategy by which we hope to cheat death'. He concluded his foreword on a more personal note with a stanza from Joseph Brodsky's poem *Nature Morte*.

Scythe, skull, and skeleton –
An absurd pack of lies.
Rather: 'Death, when it comes,
Will have your own two eyes'.

Andrew knew he wanted to die near the sea. To make this possible his family rented an upper level apartment in St Kilda which gave him the views of Port Phillip Bay and the sky that he sought in his final weeks. He died on 11 October 2015 and is buried at Bermagui. He is sorely missed but has left an extraordinarily rich legacy.

HELEN ENNIS FAHA

I thank Andrew's widow Perry Sperling for her generous assistance with this obituary and Mark Mohell for permission to reproduce his portrait of Andrew.

ROGER SMALLEY AM

1943–2015

FELLOW · ELECTED 1991

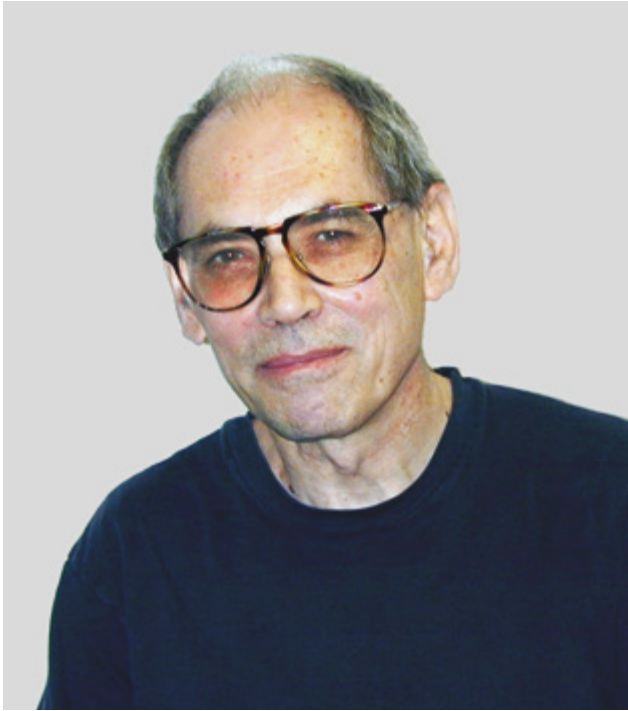


PHOTO: WWW.ROGERSMALLEY.COM

One of the most outstanding musicians of his generation, Roger Smalley first came to live and work in Australia in 1974, as a visiting artist at the University of Western Australia. He later became a member of staff there, and was made an emeritus professor on his retirement. Afterwards, he moved to Sydney and was appointed an honorary research associate at the Sydney Conservatorium. His skills as pianist, conductor and – above all – as composer and inspiring teacher became legendary.

Roger was born in Swinton, near Manchester in the UK. His musical gifts were revealed in childhood when his brilliance as a pianist won him a scholarship to the Royal College of Music in London. His teachers there and later included Anthony Hopkins, Peter Racine Fricker, John White and Alexander Goehr. He also worked with Stockhausen in Cologne.

Roger arrived in Perth with the reputation of a revolutionary musician thanks to his use of improvisation and live electronics. He soon displayed his extraordinary knowledge of style and repertoire reaching back to much earlier times and to music outside Europe. Whatever

he touched became as though ‘to the manner born’. For example, when directing the West Australian Symphony Orchestra’s Contemporary Music Ensemble it seemed as though his main training had been as a conductor, so economical and authoritative was he. He was also constantly surprising those who thought of him only as a ‘difficult contemporary composer’ when they heard him play Chopin, Grieg and other romantics.

His international reputation was widened when his Piano Concerto (1985) – a BBC Commission for the European Music Year – was placed by the UNESCO International Rostrum of Composers at the top rank. Each year UNESCO (through the International Music Council) chooses one or two works for broadcast performance over some thirty radio networks. His *Birthday Tango* (later re-titled *Footwork*), composed for the thirtieth birthday of the Australian Chamber Orchestra, received the award for the best composition by an Australian composer (2007). The respect with which he was widely held is reflected in various other awards he was given: Doctor of Music (University of Western Australia), the Don Banks Fellowship awarded to a senior artist of high distinction, Member of the Order of Australia, and Western Australian Living Treasure.

Like a number of other creative artists who have come from overseas to live and work here, the ‘Australian experience’ had a deep influence on Roger. The first influence (and one that Roger acknowledged) came about in an unexpected way with the appointment of John Culshaw as a Visiting Creative Arts Fellow in 1977. Culshaw was Head of Music for the BBC and previously a producer for Decca, his most celebrated production being the first complete recording of Wagner’s *The Ring Cycle*. It was agreed that the two gifted musicians – Culshaw and Smalley – would collaborate in the performance of an opera, *William Derrincourt*, specially composed by Smalley for the occasion – a rare venture into the genre. It was a leap into the unknown for him, for up until now he had composed works for experienced professionals and in a thoroughly contemporary vein. Described as an ‘entertainment’, the opera’s text was taken from the memoirs of a convict who was transported to Australia for theft. As a musical event it involved a baritone/bass soloist playing Derrincourt plus a male-voice chorus who commented on the action and provided some minor characters. Basically it was written for amateur

performers, except for the instrumental part, scored for two pianos and percussion. Needless to say, Roger found a way to maintain his creative originality while taking into account the musical imitations of his cast. He found it a refreshing challenge and one that marked a new stage in his evolving style. In his own words:

‘I wrote a music-theatre work *William Derrincourt* which was very important for me because ... I had to deal with real dramatic situations: there’s a dance scene, there are parades, there’s the singing of the national anthem. This had a very liberating effect on me ... because it forced me to do all kinds of stylistic things which I would never have done before, and it broadened my musical palette.’ (Interview with Andrew Ford, 1992)

In 1984 Roger extensively revised the score for performances by the University of New South Wales Opera. The score is published by Faber Music.

As well as writing music Roger also wrote about music. He wrote over a hundred short articles – mainly reviews – and gave seventeen radio talks for the BBC. Listening to

Roger’s music and reading his writings about it, it is clear that his career was a never-ending journey of discovery. He thought deeply about music in its widest context, and doing so led him to self-discovery as a composer. Every work was a new step on that journey. He was a joy to converse with and one of my abiding memories is of someone who never seemed to utter a commonplace or trivial remark when discussing music. Yet it was also always a conversation laced with humour.

Unlike many a composer, Roger enjoyed teaching and leading his students into a creative world that opened up new perspectives for them. It is no wonder that he had a profound influence on all who came to learn. Those of us who were privileged to know Roger Smalley as colleague and friend remember him for the various facets of his brilliant gifts – not least his unbelievable facility to play from sight the most fiendish scores. His personality, his music and discourse enriched us all, our only regret being that the end came after a long and debilitating illness.

DAVID TUNLEY AM FAHA

HUGH STRETTON AC

1924–2015

FELLOW · ELECTED 1969



HUGH STRETTON BY ROBERT HANNAFORD, 1995.
REPRODUCED COURTESY OF R. HANNAFORD.

Very few historians have possessed the ability and inclination to leave a mark on so many spheres of human activity as Hugh Stretton. Stretton influenced governments, professions and public discourse in Australia and further afield as an economic, environmental, social and political theorist. Yet all his writings show a concern for historical context, and an insistence on the complexity of the forces at work in social life, reflecting his conviction that ‘The more we know about the range of human experience so far, the better we may be able to judge what’s worth trying for next’.

Stretton’s parents met at the University of Melbourne, where both were active in student life. He was the younger son of Leonard Stretton, a Victorian county court judge of wide civic and literary interests and his wife, Norah Crawford BA. Growing up in a happy and stimulating middle-class suburban family, Stretton attended Beaumaris State School, then Mentone Grammar and Scotch College. Although he enlisted and served three years as a naval rating after only the first year of combined undergraduate Arts-Law studies, his outstanding

academic abilities were apparent well before he became Rhodes Scholar for Victoria in 1946. R. G. Menzies, a family friend and one of his referees, then characterised Stretton as a man of ‘of rare intelligence, with marked capacity for acquiring knowledge in an orderly way’, besides ‘an interesting combination of solidity and humour’, and ‘a considerable capacity for silence’. To R. M. Crawford and his Melbourne history department colleagues, Stretton was ‘perhaps the outstanding student of our experience’. Having impressed his Oxford teachers no less than their Melbourne counterparts, Stretton was elected to a tutorial fellowship at Balliol College even before his final examinations for the BA in Modern History. Prior to taking up that post, Stretton spent a year at Princeton, where he encountered the purportedly objective social-scientific theorising which eventually provided the main theme and target of his first book, and a continued preoccupation thereafter.

Still under the age of thirty and reputedly one of Oxford’s best history teachers, highly regarded by both peers and pupils, Stretton was recruited in 1953 to the University of Adelaide’s vacant history chair. For over a decade after his arrival on campus fifteen months later, Professor Stretton concentrated on teaching and building up the department, until he famously resigned both title and salary for a readership in 1968. He lectured without notes, in the early days necessarily across much of the syllabus, on occasion covering three courses at once; former students still speak of his teaching with awe and affection. But the advent of federal funding for universities and determined committee work by its new professor enabled the department’s lecturing staff to double from six to twelve at the end of the 1950s, then to double again by 1966, when Stretton handed over the headship to his star recruit, George Rudé FAHA. In an era of unprecedented tertiary expansion and a sellers’ market for academics, the liveliness and egalitarian ethos of Stretton’s department attracted a enriching diversity of historians to a university always more dependent on imported than native talent. Anything but a god-professor, if by no means lacking in natural authority, newcomers found Stretton an unusually hospitable and welcoming colleague, as ready with hands-on assistance in home renovation as helpful comment on their manuscripts.

Administration and teaching did not advance his own writing, nor did the marital breakdown which left him bringing up two sons, then another daughter and son born into the happy domestic environment created by his second marriage to Patricia Gibson. But in 1966 Stretton relinquished administrative responsibilities and took his family on what proved for him an immensely fruitful study leave to Canberra. There as visiting fellow in the history department of the Australian National University's Research School of Social Sciences he drafted *The Political Sciences: General Principles of Selection in Social Science and History*. This book attracted considerable domestic and international attention when published in 1969, as much for its learned iconoclasm and razor-sharp prose as a remorseless attack on the epistemological claims and ethical consequences of supposedly objective, value-free social science. The other product of his Canberra sojourn was an abiding interest in the principles and practice of urban planning, which saw its first substantial published expression in the now classic text, *Ideas for Australian Cities* (1970; 3rd edition, 2001).

The Political Sciences appeared as an academic monograph under Routledge's imprint. After accumulating rejection slips from six publishers, *Ideas for Australian Cities* was a self-published 'Orphan Book', proudly proclaiming its status as 'amateur', the opinions 'my own – those of a user of the cities, not an expert'. Like most of Stretton's subsequent writings, *Ideas for Australian Cities* eschewed scholarly apparatus and spoke directly to the general reader. But like its predecessor it was also very much an historian's book. *The Political Sciences* used various historians' causal explanations of specific historical events and processes to analyse the role of values in determining both the questions asked and the answers given by scholars of different persuasions. *Ideas* analysed the contemporary state of major Australian cities through insightful sketches of their distinctive individual histories, showing both how they came to be as they were and where they might go next. Like the rest, this most influential of all Stretton's works, 'a political tract, not a planning manual', is marked by overt moral commitment, explicitly siding with 'the poor, unless the rich have exceptionally productive excuses. Also, for women and children against men'. Characteristically contrarian, not least in defending the much-maligned Australian suburb with its free-standing houses and gardens, which 'reconciles access to work and city with private, adaptable, self-expressive living space at home', Stretton further argued for the manifold human and social, individual and communal benefits of smaller regional centres as against massive metropolitan conurbations – Adelaide and Canberra, as against Melbourne and Sydney.

Reissued by Georgian House three months after its debut, Stretton's book struck an immediate chord among politicians and planners, architects, public servants and urban activists. Its author was soon in demand as a consultant to state and commonwealth governments, including the federal Department of Urban and Regional Affairs established by the incoming Whitlam administration. He was also appointed by South Australian Premier Don Dunstan to the board of the South Australian Housing Trust, eventually serving as deputy chair from 1973 until 1989. In 1974 his ABC Boyer Lectures on *Housing and Government* gained a wide national audience for his arguments against conventional economic wisdom, emphasising the productive role of the household and the case for mobilising public resources to facilitate both more and more equal housing provision. 1975 saw a second revised edition of *Ideas for Australian Cities*; the next year brought another major work, *Capitalism, Socialism and the Environment* (Cambridge University Press), followed two years later by *Urban Planning in Rich and Poor Countries* (Oxford University Press). Whereas this latter short book broke new ground by applying Strettonian insights on a comparative basis to urban policies around the world, the former outlined in 332 pages a still more ambitious agenda, addressing global problems of inequality, inflation, resource depletion and environmental degradation with special reference to the western democracies, postulating a series of imagined futures together with a wide-ranging program for reform of, and from, the Left. As usual, a number of sacred cows perished in the process. Still carrying a full history department teaching load, in addition to his considerable Housing Trust responsibilities, Stretton also continued to produce a stream of shorter articles, chapters, lectures and talks.

Yet if the cultural and political climate of the 1960s and early '70s had been sympathetic to the egalitarian social-democratic goals Stretton championed, a very different scale of values came to the fore in the later 1970s and '80s swing to the Right. Stretton was particularly outraged by what he denounced as the treachery of the Hawke-Keating administration, elected in 1983 on a 'big-spending, socially responsible Labor manifesto', but adopting within twelve months a neo-liberal economic reform program of privatisation and deregulation – 'they were to the right of the Tories'. His response was not confined to the volume of *Political Essays* published by Georgian House in 1987 (provoking a heated reaction from Paul Keating in the *Sydney Morning Herald*), or his co-authored *Public Goods, Public Enterprise, Public Choice: Theoretical Foundations of the Contemporary Attack on Government* (Macmillan, 1994). Rather, it took the form of a very big – 864 page – book. *Economics: A New Introduction* (UNSW Press, 1999) (initially to be entitled *Anti-Samuelson*)

constitutes a general recasting of that discipline in the form of an alternative textbook, with the avowed aim of demonstrating how economic phenomena actually behave in the real world, as distinct from how contemporary theory might seek to explain their workings – a concern for the empirical and pragmatic again reflecting Stretton’s historical training. Although most academic economists predictably chose to ignore Stretton’s remarkable challenge, muted praise came from an unexpected quarter; in a review for a free-market think-tank’s house journal, the *Financial Times* journalist Sir Samuel Brittan commended the book’s ‘many engaging features’, and suggested it be reissued in a shorter version for the benefit of non-student readers and those possibly daunted by its present bulk. While Stretton chose not to follow that advice, his last major publication focuses concisely and directly on the means by which the increasing scale of economic, environmental, gender and social inequality in this country might be reversed, ‘if a well-led electable political party would give its heart and mind to that work’. *Australia Fair* (UNSW Press, 2005) is a fitting conclusion to a remarkably wide-ranging yet cohesive canon of writing from the most original social thinker and public intellectual of post-war Australia.

Hugh Stretton’s physical persona is well captured by Robert Hannaford in a portrait which won the Peoples’ Choice award at the 1991 Archibald Prize. One former Oxford pupil recalls ‘his great domed forehead, his smile, his quiet unemphatic manner, and his piercing intelligence’; an Adelaide counterpart speaks of him as ‘literally and figuratively a towering presence’. Others have detected a hint of patrician-paternalist ‘*de haut en bas*’, mixed with the Balliol ideal of ‘the man of thought as

the man of action’; Stretton himself claimed, perhaps only half-jokingly, that his three years on the navy’s lower deck had made him ‘a card-carrying member of the Australian working class’. He also characterised himself as an optimist, and a Christian atheist. Other notable personal qualities were quiet courtesy, modesty, generosity of spirit, warmth and wit, a ‘talent for fusing personal whimsy and profound utterance, to scintillating effect’, and always a pragmatic concern to establish and work from facts, not ideology, supposition or theory. A rugby player and Head of the River oarsman in his younger days, he enjoyed family Mirror dinghy sailing, and on at least one occasion creditably padded-up as wicket-keeper for a history staff-student cricket match.

A Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities since 1969 and of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia since 1972, Hugh Stretton, Hon. DLitt (ANU, La Trobe), Hon. LLD (Monash), DUniv (Adelaide, Flinders) was made a Companion in the Order of Australia in 2004. After a long illness, he died in Adelaide from Alzheimer’s disease in July 2015, and was remembered at a memorial service in the University of Adelaide’s Bonython Hall the following month. The Stretton Centre in the northern suburbs of greater Adelaide has been created in his name, to bring together researchers, policy makers, industry and community stakeholders, focusing on projects that will help build more sustainable places in which to live, work and play.

WILFRID PREST FAHA

With grateful thanks to Patsy and Tim Stretton, Peter Burns, Robert Dare, Graeme Davison, Sabina Flanagan, Geoff Harcourt, Doug Munro, Keith Thomas, and Pat Troy, for recollections and other contributions to this obituary.

IAN TEMPLEMAN AM

1938–2015

HONORARY FELLOW · ELECTED 2004



PHOTO: COURTESY OF R. TEMPLEMAN

Ian Templeman died in Canberra on 3 November after over fifty years of significant contributions to Australian cultural life as an arts administrator, publisher, editor, poet and painter. Born in Perth on 10 October 1938, he trained as a painter and art teacher, before completing his BA at the University of Western Australia, winning prizes for English and poetry.

In the 1970s Ian moved into arts administration, initially as the National Executive Officer of the Australian Society for Education through the Arts, and then as assistant to the Director of the Festival of Perth. His appointment in 1973 as the inaugural Director of the Fremantle Arts Centre, where he stayed for seventeen years, resulted in a period of great expansion and achievement. From the beginning Ian ensured that the Centre included literature among its many arts activities, with workshops on poetry, and a poetry magazine entitled *Patterns*, which he co-edited. In 1975, in a further move to encourage local writing, Ian established the Fremantle Arts Centre Press, one of his major legacies. It was the first publisher of works by many Western Australian writers who would

go on to international success, including Elizabeth Jolley, Joan London and Gail Jones. And without the Press it is unlikely we would have had the best-selling and now classic works *My Place* by Sally Morgan, and *A Fortunate Life* by Albert Facey.

During these years, Ian also contributed in many other ways to Australian cultural life, serving on the Western Australian Literary Fund, the Australia Council, the Council of the National Library of Australia and the Public Lending Rights Committee, among others. In 1989, in recognition of his services to art and literature, he was appointed a member of the Order of Australia.

Ian Templeman's subsequent move to Canberra in 1990 to become Assistant Director-General, Public Programs at the National Library led to a great expansion in the library's publication and outreach programs. He established a new monthly magazine, the *National Library of Australia News*, to promote the library's collections, as well as *Voices*, a beautifully designed literary quarterly which published essays, fiction, poetry and reviews by local and international writers. He also revamped the library's exhibition, events and book publication programs and was instrumental in the setting up of the National Portrait Gallery in Old Parliament House.

During the 1990s Ian began his own publishing venture, Molongolo Press, and in 1998 he left the National Library to devote his energies to this. He published two series of beautifully produced pocket books by Canberra writers, with covers featuring paintings by the artist Romola Templeman, his wife. He also produced some highly attractive greeting cards illustrated by Romola which I remember receiving and later purchasing. Initially, however, I got to know Ian as a poet rather than a publisher, through the contributions he sent to the literary journal *Southerly* which I was editing in the '90s. He had published his first collection, *Poems*, in Western Australia in 1979 and continued to write and publish his poems in newspapers and literary magazines despite his many other activities. *These Glimpsed Interiors* was published in Canberra in 1997 followed by *An Incomplete Memoir* in 2000.

In the meantime, in 1999 Ian had taken on a new role at the Australian National University as Director of Publications for the Research School of Pacific and

Asian Studies (RSPAS). There he established the *RSPAS Quarterly Bulletin*, a literary journal, *Conversations*, and Pandanus Books, which published such successful works as Colin McPhedran's *White Butterflies* (2002). In 2002 he was appointed Chair of the ACT Cultural Council and served as a member of the ACT Chief Minister's Public Art Advisory Panel from 2006–11.

After retiring from the Australian National University in 2006, Ian kept busy writing poems and reviews for the *Australian Book Review* and other publications, besides beginning a new career as a garden and landscape designer. In November 2003, Ian was invited to contribute to the Australian Academy of the Humanities' annual symposium, speaking on the importance of university presses as a link between the university and the wider community as well as for their contribution to our cultural life. This was published as 'Ideas and Imagination' in *Writers, Readers and Publishers: Essays and Poems* (2004), edited by Brian Matthews FAHA. Ian was elected as an Honorary Fellow of the Academy in 2004 and awarded an honorary DLitt from the University of Western Australia in 2007.

In 2011, Ian Templeman was diagnosed with terminal cancer. Then, as he later wrote to me, some of his friends in Canberra began a project 'to distract me from my day to day difficulties': the publication of a volume of his selected poems, 'written over a lifetime', as a gift for his 75th birthday in 2013. 'I was given the opportunity to follow each stage of development. I was encouraged to listen to the discussion about selection, format and design. It was a complete joy.'

The Watchmaker's Imprint, whose title poem I had originally published in *Southerly* in 1998, duly appeared from Tin Kettle Books, as a beautifully designed hardback with an introduction by Canberra poets Paul Hetherington and Penelope Layland. As they note: 'Templeman frequently produced his best work when

exploring his emotional life. ...But, however personal these poems are, they range widely, subtly charting many of the characteristics of loss, absence, betrayal, affection and love.' A launch at the National Library by Tom Griffiths AO FAHA was planned for 24 April 2013. Then Ian was invited to Perth to open the 40th Anniversary Exhibition at the Fremantle Arts Centre in March. He flew over with difficulty but took the opportunity to have *The Watchmaker's Imprint* launched in Western Australia by old friend and fellow writer Nicholas Hasluck.

Ian later sent me a copy of this handsome volume and, after reading his poems, I asked if two of them could be included in the 2014 issue of the Academy's journal *Humanities Australia*. When he agreed, I asked if he could suggest some images to accompany the poems I had chosen. To my surprise, he told me that he had taken up painting again, after being treated with a newly available medication that had greatly improved his quality of life. When next in Canberra, together with Gillian Cosgrove, the Academy's Publications and Communications Coordinator, I visited Ian and Romola at their home to choose and photograph two of the paintings – bright, semi-abstracts full of energy, as readers of that issue of the journal would know. Ian was delighted to see his poems and paintings in *Humanities Australia* and later donated one of his paintings to the Academy. It now hangs in pride of place in the council meeting room.

Ian Templeman was a great facilitator who gave much of his time and energy to developing and promoting the artistic and literary work of others. It is fitting that he was able to devote his last years to his own work, producing some remarkable paintings and poems to add to his legacy.

ELIZABETH WEBBY FAHA

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

The Abridged Annual Financial Statements for 2016 appear on the following pages. The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure shows an overall deficit of \$35,906 for the year which includes an unrealised loss of \$33,347 on the Academy's investments and an operating deficit of \$2560.

INCOME

The income statement shows the annual Grant-in-Aid payment received under the *Higher Education Support Act* (2003), and funds from the Australian Research Council for the Linkage Learned Academies Special Project (2014) *The Humanities in the Asia Region: Capacity for Research Collaboration*. Income was also received from the Australian Council for Learned Academies under the *Securing Australia's Future* (SAF) program for project management of two additional projects: *Skills and Capabilities for Australian Enterprise Innovation* (SAF 10) and *Australia's Diaspora Advantage* (SAF 11). The Academy also received sponsorship to support the annual Symposium, and a donation to support the AAH Medal for Excellence in Translation.

The Grant-in-Aid payment only partly covers the expenses incurred in meeting the Academy's obligations under the Charter. Fellows' subscriptions therefore remain an important source of income to the Academy to support a range of activities across policy, communications, grants and awards and Fellowship services.

The cash position remains strong and a revised cash flow strategy has led to an increase in interest income through a carefully managed system of rolling, higher yielding term deposits.

ACADEMY INVESTMENTS

The Council has adopted an investment strategy which aims to achieve both a steady income stream and preserve the value of the investments. The volatility of the stock market continued to affect the performance of the Academy's managed funds during the year. Although there were good results posted for some quarters, the overall result for the financial year was an unrealised loss of \$33,347. Despite this performance, the investment continues to produce a steady stream of income through dividends and franking credits.

The Academy's investments were carefully monitored during the period against the investment strategy, in regular meetings with the investment managers. This led to some further diversification of the portfolio over the year to achieve an appropriate balance across the equity portfolio, fixed interest investments and cash.

EXPENDITURE

The Academy's income was used to support our policy and advocacy efforts on behalf of the Australian humanities community; communicating and disseminating excellent research in the humanities to a range of audiences; grants to provide vital support to early and mid-career Australian humanities scholars; and our awards program which celebrates and recognises outstanding work being undertaken in the humanities.

The overall increase in expenditure in the period reflects the rise in activities carried out during the year, particularly for project work relating to the SAF program and the ARC-LASP project. Council also approved a plan to implement a new website and information management system (CRM) to replace aging systems. The majority of the costs associated with the new website and CRM have been realised in this financial year.

Staffing changes during the year also saw a reduction in employment costs for the year and a significant reduction in the leave liabilities. At 30 June 2016, the Academy was supported by a core staff of 5.8FTE, with additional staff employed on specific projects.

EMERITUS PROFESSOR RICHARD WATERHOUSE FASSA FAHA
TREASURER

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL REPORT

ABRIDGED AUDITED ACCOUNTS THE AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2015		2016
\$		\$
	INCOME	
912,293	External Income - Government Grants	831,216
114,872	Subscriptions	113,675
39,782	Events	36,525
628,360	Other income	756,337
46,979	Interest & Investment income	80,848
<u>1,742,286</u>	TOTAL INCOME	<u>1,818,601</u>
	EXPENDITURE	
366,369	Activities, Grants & Events Expenses	932,189
32,148	Policy Expenses	16,607
17,509	Academy Communications	30,894
75,762	Finance Expenses	77,951
705,223	Employment Costs	648,817
107,346	Administration Expenses	98,809
15,299	Depreciation Expenses	8,530
9,515	Other Expenses	7,364
372,519	Program Expenditure	-
<u>1,701,689</u>	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>1,821,161</u>
40,597	Net Operating Surplus (Deficit) for the Year	(2,560)
	Other Activities	
15,708	Unrealised Gain (Loss) on Investments	(33,347)
<u>56,305</u>	Net Surplus /(Deficit) for the Year	<u>(35,907)</u>

ABRIDGED AUDITED ACCOUNTS

THE AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

2015		2016
\$		\$
857,489	CURRENT ASSETS	954,876
1,159,759	Cash & Cash Equivalents assets	1,051,234
84,583	Investments - Managed Funds	131,279
14,010	Trade & other receivables	4,659
2,115,841	Other income	2,142,048
	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	
11,392	NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,862
11,392	Property, plant and equipment	2,862
	TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	
2,127,234		2,144,910
	TOTAL ASSETS	
803,951	CURRENT LIABILITIES	902,954
8,065	Trades and Other payables	4,260
155,013	Borrowings	103,399
967,029	Leave Provisions	1,010,612
	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	
-	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-
-	Long term Liabilities	-
967,029	TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	
1,160,205	TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,010,612
	NET ASSETS	1,134,298
1,203,945	ACADEMY FUNDS	1,213,944
(43,740)	Accumulated Project and Bequest Funds	(79,646)
1,160,205	Retained Earnings(Losses)	1,134,298
	TOTAL ACADEMY FUNDS	

ABRIDGED AUDITED ACCOUNTS THE AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Retained Earnings \$	Buildings & Special Projects \$	Bequests \$	Total \$
Balance at 30 June 2014	<u>(100,045)</u>	<u>337,544</u>	<u>844,400</u>	<u>1,081,890</u>
Net Surplus Attributable to Members	56,305	22,000		78,305
Balance at 30 June 2015	<u>(43,740)</u>	<u>359,544</u>	<u>844,400</u>	<u>1,160,205</u>
Net Surplus Attributable to Members	(35,906)		10000	(25,906)
Balance at 30 June 2016	<u>(79,646)</u>	<u>359,544</u>	<u>854,400</u>	<u>1,134,298</u>

The full printed copies of the audited accounts of the Academy for 2015 -2016 year can be represented by members by contacting the Academy's office Ph.02 61259860 bh.

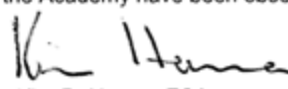
Abridged Auditor's Report

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion;

- (a) I have obtained all the information and explanations required by me;
- (b) the 2016 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 my disposal and as shown by the books of the Academy; and
- (C) that the provisions in these By-laws relating to the administration of the funds of the Academy have been observed.

Registered Company Auditor
Dated 20th October, 2016


 Kim D. Hanna FCA
 Houston & Hanna
 Turner, ACT

See the complete Auditor's report attached to the full copy of the 2015/16 financial Accounts.

SECRETARIAT (as at 30 June 2016)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr Christina Parolin

DIRECTOR, POLICY & RESEARCH

Dr Kylie Brass

FELLOWSHIP COORDINATOR

Catherine Peake

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR [PART-TIME]

Dr Meredith Wilson

PUBLICATIONS & COMMUNICATIONS

COORDINATOR [PART-TIME]

Gillian Cosgrove

ADMINISTRATION MANAGER [PART-TIME]

Lucy Keech

ADMINISTRATION OFFICER [PART-TIME]

Vacant

PROJECT STAFF (as at 30 June 2016)

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED ACADEMIES SECURING AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE PROJECT

Dr Julia Evans

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL (ARC) LEARNED ACADEMIES SPECIAL PROJECT

Brigid Freeman

ARC LEARNED ACADEMIES SPECIAL PROJECT

Dr Emily Dunn [casual]

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ANNUAL REPORT
2015-16