



Australian Academy of the Humanities

ANNUAL REPORT 2016–17



AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES

ANNUAL REPORT 2016–17

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 2016–17, 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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The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Education and Training.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAH	Australian Academy of the Humanities	HASS	Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation	ISA	Innovation and Science Australia
ACHRC	Australasian Consortium of Humanities Research Centres	LASP	Learned Academies Special Projects
ACOLA	Australian Council of Learned Academies	NCRIS	National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy
AGM	Annual General Meeting	NGA	National Gallery of Australia
ARC	Australian Research Council	NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	NMA	National Museum of Australia
CASS	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	NPG	National Portrait Gallery
CRM	Client Relationship Management	RSNZ	Royal Society Te Apārangi (Royal Society of New Zealand)
CSC	Commonwealth Science Council	SAF	Securing Australia's Future
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	UA	Universities Australia
GLAM	Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums	UAI	Union Académique Internationale (International Union of Academies)
ECR	Early Career Researcher	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

THE AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES is the peak national body for the humanities in Australia, promoting excellence in the humanities for the benefit of the nation. Established by Royal Charter in 1969, the Academy is one of the nation's four Learned Academies – independent organisations established to encourage excellence in their respective fields and to provide expertise and advice at public, institutional and government levels.

The Academy is a Fellowship of 592 distinguished researchers, leaders and practitioners from around Australia and overseas. 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.

SECRETARIAT (AS AT 30 JUNE 2017)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr Christina Parolin

DIRECTOR, POLICY & RESEARCH

Dr Kylie Brass

DIRECTOR, COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Dr Julia Evans

FELLOWSHIP COORDINATOR [PART-TIME]

Chris O'Neil

PROJECT COORDINATOR

Elizabeth Bradtke

ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Josephine Ponsford

ADMINISTRATION OFFICER [PART-TIME]

Ashleigh Scott

PROJECT STAFF

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL (ARC)

LEARNED ACADEMIES SPECIAL PROJECT

Brigid Freeman (to 31 December 2016)

Dr Emily Dunn [casual] (to 3 May 2017)

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president@humanities.org.au

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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

5 members

Secretariat

8 employees
as at 30 June 2017
(6.3 FTE equivalent)
2 project staff

ACOLA

AAH President appointed
President of ACOLA
and AAH Executive
Director appointed
Chair of ACOLA
Secretariat Board.
6 meetings

In development

50th anniversary
celebrations for 2019

Strategic plans for the
next 3–5 years across all
operational portfolios

The Fellowship

Fellowship

592 Fellows

New Fellows

15 Fellows elected
in 2016

Honorary Fellows

3 Honorary Fellows
elected in 2016

Corresponding Fellows

3 Corresponding Fellows
elected in 2016

Section Workshop Scheme

Pilot scheme awarding
2 submissions

Contributions to research

5 Fellows and/or AAH
nominees contributing to
ACOLA projects
5 Fellows contributing to
ARC–LASP

Grants & Awards

Max Crawford Medal

2 recipients

Inaugural Medal for Excellence in Translation

1 recipient

Humanities Travelling Fellowships

11 recipients facilitating
research in China, Taiwan,
Hong Kong, Thailand,
Singapore, Germany,
New Zealand, French
Polynesia, South Africa,
UK, USA

David Phillips Travelling Fellowship to South Africa

1 recipient

Publication Subsidy Scheme

5 recipients

Ernst and Rosemarie Keller Award

2 recipients

Research & Policy

Research projects

1 ARC–LASP –
Humanities in the Asia
Region
4 AAH nominees on
OCS Horizon Scanning
Projects: Energy Storage,
Precision Medicine,
Synthetic Biology,
Internet of Things
2 research project
applications

Securing Australia's Future program

Launch of SAF10: *Skills
and Capabilities for
Australian Enterprise
Innovation*
Promotional support
of SAF 03, 10 and
11 reports, resulting
in 72 presentations
and 1500 reports
disseminated over the life
of the program

Policy and Government

9 policy submissions
15+ government
consultations and policy
briefings

Peak sector meetings

3 GLAM Peak
3 Research Agencies
1 Research and
Innovation Alliance

International

China

AAH-CASS Literature Symposium

CASS 40th Anniversary international forum

New Zealand

Royal Society Te Apārangi 150th Anniversary celebrations

United States

Dialogue with American Philosophical Society and American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Events & Engagement

47th Annual Symposium

138 delegates

24 speakers from 18 universities, 3 industry, 2 research agencies and 1 GLAM sector

Annual General Meeting

135 Fellows

23 Charter Book signings

6 new Council members elected

Fellows' Dinner

142 attendees

Academy Lectures

1 Annual Academy Lecture

AAH involvement in sector events

Over 15 events including Council of Australian University Librarians, Academy of Social Sciences in Australia, Humanities and Business Forum, Australian eResearch Organisations

ECR support

17 awards and grants

15 supported placements to attend Symposium

1 workshop on *Communication and Engagement for Humanities ECRs* with 17 delegates

Publications & Communications

Humanities Australia No. 8

8 contributors

Learning from the Other: Australian and Chinese Perspectives on Philosophy

9 contributors

Communications

Launch new website and CRM

Communications strategy implemented

Triple social media activity and followers

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Having served close to three years as President of the Australian Academy of the Humanities, I welcome this opportunity to share with you some of the work and accomplishments of the Academy over the year to June 2017 and to offer a few historical reflections on these achievements.

The Academy is here to serve its Fellows, to advance the work of the humanities nationally and internationally, and to promote the wider cultural sector in Australia. The Annual Report 2016–17 showcases the range, extent and impact of the Academy's activities in each of these domains. Here I shall draw your attention to some of the highlights of the year.

The Academy has invested a great deal of time and energy in promoting the case for investment in research infrastructure – that is, the technologies, tools and services needed to enable and support research in the humanities now and into the future. If you search the National Library's wonderful Trove facility, or PARADISEC's digital archive of materials from endangered cultures from all over the world, or use AustLit to source information about Australia's creative output across literature, theatre, film and television then you are drawing on the infrastructure that underpins these facilities, built and maintained to enable discovery and access to a world of information and evidence to support research in the humanities. Despite major government investment in research infrastructure through the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy, totalling around \$2.8 billion over the past decade, only a fraction of this has flowed to supporting research in the humanities, the arts and the social sciences. We are working to secure a greater share.

We have also been working closely with our cultural sector partners, humanities researchers, and affiliate organisations to advance collective policy thinking on national research infrastructure requirements. With the development of the 2016 National Research Infrastructure Roadmap this past year, the Academy provided a detailed submission to the Issues Paper and the Exposure Draft of the National Infrastructure Strategy, and engaged in face-to-face consultation with the Roadmap's Expert Working Group led by the Chief Scientist for Australia, Dr Alan Finkel AO FTSE. Our engagement and leadership was recently recognised when the Department of Education and Training invited the Academy to lead the effort for the humanities, arts and social sciences sector in developing the case for investment for HASS Platforms in the 2016 Roadmap.

Throughout the year we have continued to work closely with the other three Learned Academies through the Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA). Leadership roles within ACOLA rotate each year and in 2017 it was our Academy's turn to take up the mantle, with the Academy President also serving as ACOLA President and Executive Director Dr Christina Parolin assuming the role of Chair of the ACOLA Board. The ACOLA structure continues to be a valued vehicle for collaborating with our colleagues across the research sector and for promoting humanities perspectives in seeking to find solutions to some of the most complex challenges we face as a people and as a country.

It is important that the Academy is an active player in the world of thought, arts and letters, and the annual Academy Lecture provides one opportunity for public engagement. I was honoured to have the opportunity to present the 2016 Academy Lecture on the issue of academic freedom, and have very much appreciated the messages of support from the Fellowship. The Lecture has been published on the Academy website, in the 2017 issue of *Humanities Australia*, and in modified form, in mainstream media.

As we go to press, we are about to embark on an exciting new venture for the Academy – a joint partnership with The Myer Foundation, the Tim Fairfax Family Foundation, the Keir Foundation, and Newgate Communications, to deliver a new \$1.65M program for the arts and cultural sector in Australia. We are delighted to be party to a new model of philanthropic support for a sector whose vitality and sustainability is so critical to the future of our nation. Drawing on the expertise, advice and networks of the Fellowship will be vital to achieving the goals and objectives of the program.

As an organisation with a national remit and membership, the Academy has always been mindful of providing opportunities for face-to-face engagement with our Fellows by hosting events across the country. This is vitally important for us as an organisation, as the expertise and accomplishments of the Fellowship are among the Academy's greatest assets. Our annual events, hosted in a different city each year, provide one important avenue for engaging with the Academy community and drawing on ideas from the Fellowship to inform the future work of the Academy. We are also keen to connect with Fellows during the year. To that end, we held a series of 'meet and greet' events this year to coincide with Council meetings in different capital cities, providing the opportunity for Fellows to catch up with members

of Council and exchange ideas in an informal setting. We hope to make this a regular feature of future Council meetings and will be sure to inform Fellows when events are scheduled in their neighbourhoods.

In the pages that follow, we highlight the remarkable good will of the Fellowship in their many contributions to the work of the Academy. I offer here my particular thanks to Professor Peter McPhee AM FASSA FAHA who conceived the idea for the book *Securing Australia's Future: Harnessing Interdisciplinary Research for Innovation and Prosperity* that synthesised the findings of 11 reports produced under ACOLA's Securing Australia's Future program. We were delighted to join with Peter in launching the book earlier this year.

The 2016 AGM marked the end of Council term of five members of Council: Emeritus Professor Elizabeth Webby AM FAHA, Emeritus Professor Peter Cryle CHEVALIER DANS L'ORDRE DES PALMES ACADÉMIQUES FAHA, Professor Han Baltussen FAHA, Professor Majella Franzmann FAHA and Emeritus Professor Susan Sheridan FAHA. I offer my warmest thanks to each and all for contributing their critical intelligence, advice, grace and good humour. I wish to offer particular thanks to Elizabeth Webby who served as Council member for a decade starting in 2007 and in the capacity of Editor from November 2009. We are deeply indebted to Elizabeth's contributions, in particular for her work on *Humanities Australia*. Elizabeth presided over 7 issues and commissioned 46 articles, 14 poems, and 5 short stories from a range of contributors, including 56 Fellows. This will be a very hard act to follow.

Although we were saddened to lose so much experience and expertise from Council, we were delighted to welcome five new members for our first Council meeting in 2017: Emeritus Professor Graham Tulloch FAHA (Editor), Professor Joy Damousi FASSA FAHA, Professor Bridget Griffen-Foley FAHA, Professor Jane Lydon FAHA, Professor Graham Oppy FAHA, and Emeritus Professor Graeme Turner FAHA. Council confirmed two Vice-President positions, Emeritus Professor Elizabeth Minchin FAHA and Professor Ian Lilley FSA FAHA, who both have additional officer roles as Honorary Secretary and International Secretary respectively. This past year, every member of Council has agreed to take on a portfolio responsibility, including policy, grants and awards, communications and early-career researcher engagement. And I am deeply grateful once again to Emeritus Professor Lesley Johnson AM FAHA and Emeritus Professor Richard Waterhouse FAHA for their

continued service to the Academy as Immediate Past President and Treasurer respectively.

With my term as President coming to an end in November 2017, this is my final contribution to the Academy's Annual Report. It has been an exceptional privilege and a rare pleasure to serve in the role of President with the support of Fellows, Council and the Academy's able Secretariat. Every year in my term I have had occasion to thank members of the Secretariat for their contributions throughout the year. And every year, of course, has its outstanding moments. But this past year has been exceptional in a number of ways, not least in the initiative and skill with which the Secretariat has helped the Academy to secure far and away our largest philanthropic contribution since the Academy's founding almost fifty years ago, and also in the leadership demonstrated around national engagement on research infrastructure for the combined HASS sector. Much else has been accomplished this year but we would be remiss not to celebrate these particular achievements and to assign credit where credit belongs – in the able staff of the Academy Secretariat led by our Executive Director, Dr Christina Parolin – Dr Kylie Brass, Dr Julia Evans, Josephine Ponsford, Elizabeth Bradtke, Chris O'Neil and Ashleigh Scott.

PROFESSOR JOHN FITZGERALD FAHA
PRESIDENT



FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Engagement with the humanities and broader research and cultural sectors continued to be a principal feature of the Secretariat's work in 2016–17. I was delighted to be invited by the Royal Society Te Apārangi to participate in an international panel discussion on gender equity and diversity challenges facing the research sector, as part of their 150th anniversary celebrations. It was a particularly useful forum in which to highlight the findings of the *Mapping the Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences (Mapping HASS)* report.

Mapping HASS found that even in female dominated workforces, gender disparities are evident at senior levels across the disciplines and that significantly more 'teaching only' staff are female, particularly at entry-level positions. This has clear implications for promotion and professional recognition which continues to be based largely on research track records – including Fellowship of the Academy. While the sciences are actively addressing the issue of gender equity through Government-funded strategies, there has been less focus on the situation in HASS. For our disciplines, there are some positive trends, but we need to know more about the profile of our disciplines so that we can effectively prosecute policy arguments and advocate for change where necessary. This will continue to be an area of focus for the coming year.

Our commitment to better communicate the story about what the Academy does, to connect with Fellows, and to promote the value of the humanities gained momentum this year with the launch of our new website. Supported by an integrated data management system, we can now better curate the records of our Fellows and other stakeholder contacts, and can more effectively manage our communication and engagement with the Fellowship. I wish to thank Council and Heads of Section for their input on the website's development, as well as the Fellows who provided feedback during the testing phase of the new systems. While the architecture was developed by outside providers, so much of the work in transferring our old systems to the new platforms, developing new content, designing the website, and adapting some out-of-the-box solutions to better suit our needs was done in-house by the Secretariat. I am indebted to the remarkable skills and determination of my team, whose work ensured not only that we were able to implement a cost-effective solution for the organisation (when the complexity of our requirements meant we could have spent three times more on a bespoke system) but that the work was completed on budget.

The Council and Secretariat are always keen to hear from Fellows about new ways to help achieve the Academy's objectives of encouraging and supporting excellence in the humanities. To that end, this year we were delighted to have implemented the inaugural Medal for Excellence in Translation, an idea put forward by Emeritus Professor Brian Nelson FAHA who, with the Academy's support, energetically pursued the funding required to realise the initiative. The wonderful generosity of another Fellow, who wishes to remain anonymous, meant that a cash prize of \$1000 also now accompanies the medal and certificate. The presentation of the inaugural award to John Minford was one of the highlights of the 2016 Fellows' Dinner.

This past year also marked significant change in the Secretariat, with the departure of several much-valued staff members: Meredith Wilson, Gillian Cosgrove, Lucy Keech and Catherine Peake. I am delighted that the new team, Dr Julia Evans, Chris O'Neil, Elizabeth Bradtke, Josephine Ponsford and Ashleigh Scott, have gelled so beautifully and have provided fresh perspectives on the work we do, and the way we do it. Dr Kylie Brass, with whom I have been fortunate indeed to have such a long and enriching working partnership, completes the dream team.

Finally, I wish to record my sincere gratitude for the strong support of the Council, and particularly our President, Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA, for the work that we do in the Secretariat, to the eleven Heads of Section who play a critical role in the organisation, and for those members of the Fellowship to whom we regularly turn to for counsel or who answer with that magic word 'yes' when asked to do work on behalf of the Academy.

DR CHRISTINA PAROLIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



GOVERNANCE

The Academy is governed by a Council, elected from among its Fellows, which provides strategic direction, guidance across the Secretariat's operational portfolios, and management oversight.

Our Council is guided by our Royal Charter and By-laws and the conditions of our grant-in-aid funding from the Commonwealth Government.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

Council met on four occasions in the reporting period:
25 August 2016, 16 November 2016, 1 March 2017 and 30 May 2017.

COUNCIL TO 16 NOVEMBER 2016

President

Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA

Honorary Secretary and Vice-President

Emeritus 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

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

Professor Ian Lilley FSA FAHA

Emeritus Professor Susan Sheridan FAHA

Emeritus Professor Graeme Turner FAHA

COUNCIL FROM 16 NOVEMBER 2016

President

Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA

Honorary Secretary and Vice-President

Emeritus Professor Elizabeth Minchin FAHA

Treasurer

Emeritus Professor Richard Waterhouse FASSA FAHA

Editor

Emeritus Professor Graham Tulloch FAHA

Immediate Past President

Emeritus Professor Lesley Johnson AM FAHA

International Secretary and Vice-President

Professor Ian Lilley FSA FAHA

Council Members

In addition to our Council office bearers, Council members take on responsibilities to act as liaison between Council and the Secretariat providing advice on strategic matters relating to the portfolio:

Professor Joy Damousi FASSA FAHA

Grants and Awards

Professor Bridget Griffen-Foley FAHA

50th Anniversary events

Professor Jane Lydon FAHA

Communications and Engagement

Professor Graham Oppy FAHA

Early Career Researchers and Workforce Development

Emeritus Professor Graeme Turner FAHA

Policy and Research

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 and Heads of Section coordinate the electoral process for their respective Section.

The Heads of Section annual meeting was held in Canberra on 29 September 2016. The meeting was an opportunity to discuss electoral matters, as well as the proposal for a Pilot Program to engage the Academy's Sections. The President, Professor John Fitzgerald, also provided an update on the Academy's policy and government relations work.

Archaeology

Adjunct Professor Jenny Webb AM FSA FAHA (*Nov 2013–Nov 2016*)

Professor Peter Veth FSA MAACAI FAHA (*Nov 2016–Nov 2019*)

Asian Studies

Professor Kam Louie FHKAH FAHA

Classical Studies

Ms Frances Muecke FAHA

Cultural & Communication Studies

Professor Tony Bennett ACSS FAHA

English

Professor William Christie FAHA

European Languages & Cultures

Professor Anne Freadman FAHA (*Nov 2013–Nov 2016*)

Professor John Kinder COMMENDATORE DELL'ORDINE DELLA STELLA D'ITALIA; MEMBER OF ACCADEMIA DELLA CRUSCA FAHA (*Nov 2016–Nov 2019*)

History

Professor Pamela Sharpe FAHA

Linguistics

Professor Cliff Goddard FAHA

Philosophy & History of Ideas

Professor Stewart Candlish FAHA (*Nov 2013–Nov 2016*)

Professor Dirk Baltzly FAHA (*Nov 2016–Nov 2019*)

Religion

Emeritus Professor William Loader FAHA (*Nov 2013–Nov 2016*)

Professor Majella Franzmann FAHA (*Nov 2016–Nov 2019*)

The Arts

Professor John Griffiths OFICIAL ORDEN ISABEL LA CATÓLICA 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 Language Studies Advisory Group advises our Council on issues related to languages teaching and research. The group comprises Heads of Section and representatives from 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 2017 the total number of Fellows of the Australian Academy of the Humanities was 592, including 85 Honorary Fellows and 51 Corresponding Fellows.

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
Tony Bennett
Michael Bennett
Alison Betts
John Bigelow
Virginia Blain
Geoffrey Blainey

Barry Blake
Alastair Blanshard
Penelope Boumelha
James Bowler
Clare Bradford
David Bradley
Ross Brady
Richard Broome
Susan Broomhall
Peter Brown
Trevor Bryce
Trevor Burnard
Kathryn BurrIDGE
John Burrows
John Butcher
Andrew Butcher
Brendan Byrne
Barbara Caine
Keith Campbell
Stewart Candlish
David Carter
Alan Chalmers
David Chandler
Richard Charteris
David Christian
Will Christie
John Clark
Graeme Clarke
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

Eric Csapo
Garrett Cullity
Stuart Cunningham
Ann Curthoys
Fred D'Agostino
Joy Damousi
Iain Davidson
Richard Davis
Peter Davis
Graeme Davison
Rafe de Crespigny
Franz-Josef Deiters
Alan Dench
Donald Denoon
Jean-Paul Descoeudres
Anthony Diller
Robert Dixon
RMW Dixon
Christine Dobbin
John Docker
James Donald
Ian Donaldson
Véronique Duché-Gavet
Helen Dunstan
Mark Durie
Simon During
Edward Duyker
Diana Eades
Rifaat Ebied
Harriet Edquist
Louise Edwards
Brian Ellis
Robert Elson
Nicholas Enfield
Helen Ennis
Nicholas Evans
Michael Ewans
Dorothy Fabian
Trevor Fennell
Mark Finnane
Antonia Finnane
John Fitzgerald
Janet Fletcher
Brian Fletcher

Josephine Flood
Susan Foley
William Foley
Jean Fornasiero
Peter Forrest
Richard Fotheringham
David Frankel
Majella Franzmann
Anne Freadman
Richard 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
Ken Gelder
Anthony Gibbs
Ross Gibson
Paul Giles
Philip Goad
Cliff Goddard
Jack Golson
David Goodman
Nanette Gottlieb
Karen Green
Jeremy Green
Bridget Griffen-Foley
John Griffiths
Gareth Griffiths
Tom Griffiths
Paul Griffiths
Patricia Grimshaw
Sasha Grishin
Helen Groth
Colin Groves

Rainer Grün
 Anna Haebich
 Ghassan Hage
 John Hajek
 Alan Hajek
 Sandra Hale
 Sylvia Hallam
 Michael Halliday
 Peter Hambly
 Jane Hardie
 Peter Harrison
 Margaret Harris
 John Hartley
 Gay Hawkins
 Roslynn Haynes
 Lesley Head
 Christopher Healy
 Luise Hercus
 Laurence Hergenhan
 Ariel Heryanto
 Stephen Hetherington
 Roger Hillman
 Peter Hiscock
 Bob Hodge
 Peter Holbrook
 Roderick Home
 Virginia Hooker
 Clifford Hooker
 Gregory Horsley
 Rodney Huddleston
 Lloyd Humberstone
 Ian Hunter
 David Irving
 Duncan Ivison
 Heather Jackson
 Frank Jackson
 Annamarie Jagose
 Robin Jeffrey
 Anthony Johns
 Lesley Johnson
 Vivien Johnson
 Trevor Johnston
 Brian Jones
 Philip Jones
 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
 John Lee
 Dorothy 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
 John Macarthur
 Stuart Macintyre
 Catriona Mackenzie
 Colin Mackerras
 Roy MacLeod
 John Makeham
 Richard Maltby
 Margaret Manion
 David Marr
 David Marshall
 Lynn Martin
 James Martin
 Angus Martin
 Alfredo Martínez-Expósito
 Jim Masselos
 Freya 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
 J. V. S. Megaw
 Tim Mehigan
 John Melville-Jones
 Constant Mews
 David Miller
 Margaret Miller
 Timothy Minchin
 Elizabeth Minchin
 Vijay Mishra
 Francis Moloney
 John Moorhead
 Peter Morgan
 Howard Morphy
 Meaghan Morris
 Teresa Morris-Suzuki
 Chris Mortensen
 Raoul Mortley
 Frances Muecke
 Stephen Muecke
 Julian Murphet
 Kerry Murphy
 Tim Murray
 Bronwen Neil
 Brian Nelson
 Graham Nerlich
 Colin Nettelbeck
 Amanda Nettelbeck
 Nerida Newbiggin
 Brenda Niall
 Susan O'Connor
 Graham Oppy
 Tom O'Regan
 Michael Osborne
 Peter Otto
 Samantha Owens
 Marc Oxenham
 John Painter
 Nikos Papastergiadis
 Paul Patton
 Marko Pavlyshyn
 Andrew Pawley
 Elizabeth Pemberton
 Alastair Pennycook
 Roslyn Pesman
 Pam Peters
 Margaret Plant
 Lorenzo Polizzotto
 John Powers
 John Poynter
 Wilfrid Prest
 Robin Prior

Clive Probyn
 Elspeth Probyn
 Paul Redding
 Anthony Reid
 Greg Restall
 Craig Reynolds
 Henry Reynolds
 Eric Richards
 John Rickard
 Merle Rieckels
 Ronald Ridley
 Mary Roberts
 Claire Roberts
 David Roberts
 Libby Robin
 Mina Rocas
 Michael Roe
 Malcolm Ross
 David Rowe
 Timothy Rowse
 William Rubinstein
 Alan Rumsey
 David Runia
 Gillian Russell
 Penny Russell
 Horst Ruthrof
 Abdullah Saeed
 Paul Salzman
 Margaret Sankey
 Deryck Schreuder
 Gerhard Schulz
 John Schuster
 Roger Scott
 John 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
 Vivian Smith
 Michael Smith
 Nicholas J.J. 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
 Wanning Sun
 John Sutton
 Paul Taçon
 Peta Tait
 Chin Liew Ten
 Paul Thom
 Sue Thomas
 Janna Thompson
 Rod Thomson
 Philip Thomson
 Rodney Tiffen
 Helen Tiffin
 Robin Torrence
 Martin Travers
 Stephanie Trigg
 Garry Trompf
 Angus Trumble
 Graham Tulloch
 David Tunley
 Graeme Turner
 Christina Twomey
 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
 Shane White
 Peter White
 Robert 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

Phillip Adams
 James Adams
 Harry Allen
 Penelope Allison
 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
 Harry Heseltine
 Robyn Holmes
 Janet Holmes à Court
 Jacqueline Huggins
 John Hughes
 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
 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
 Anne-Marie Schvirtlich
 Kim Scott
 James Simpson
 Colin Steele
 Bruce Steele
 Ninian Stephen
 Andrew Stewart
 Michael Stone
 Richard Tognetti
 Royall Tyler
 Alexandra Walsham
 Terri-ann White
 Tim Winton
 Alexis Wright

Corresponding Fellows

Robert Archer
 Alison Bashford
 Richard Bosworth
 Hilary Carey
 David Chalmers
 Leigh Chambers
 William Coaldrake
 Nikolas Coupland
 Sean Cubitt
 Gregory Currie
 Martin Davies
 Michael Devitt
 Paul Eggert
 Mark Elvin
 Gerhard Fischer
 Hilary Fraser
 Jay Garfield
 Malcolm Gillies
 Chris Gosden
 Kevin Hart
 Yasmin Haskell

Alan Henry
 Elizabeth Jeffreys
 Michael Jeffreys
 Bill Jenner
 Benedict Kerkvliet
 Randy LaPolla
 David Lawton
 Li Liu
 Audrey Meaney
 Robert Merrillees
 Nigel Morgan
 Takamitsu Muraoka
 Daniel Nolan
 Philip Pettit
 Huw Price
 Stephen Prickett
 Graham Priest
 Catherine Rigby
 Margaret Rose
 Madeleine Scopello
 Peter Singer
 Michael Smith
 Terence Smith
 Michael Stocker
 Harold Tarrant
 Neil Tennant
 Nicholas Thomas
 Michael Tooley
 Gungwu Wang
 Douglas Yen

VALE

The Academy notes with deep regret the passing 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.

Professor J. V. Neustupný FAHA, 2 July 2015

Dr Igor de Rachewiltz KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF MERIT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC FAHA, 30 July 2016

Emeritus Professor Edward John Jory FAHA, 4 September 2016

Dr Inga Clendinnen AO FAHA, 8 September 2016

Emeritus Professor John Mulvaney AO CMG FBA FSA FRAI FAHA, 21 September 2016

Professor György Márkus FAHA, 5 October 2016

Emeritus Professor John Hay AC FAHA, 3 November 2016

Ms Shirley Hazzard FAHA, 12 December 2016

Dr Hugh Anderson FRHSV FAHA, 3 March 2017

Professor Antonio Sagona AM FSA FAHA, 29 June 2017

FELLOWS ELECTED IN 2016

The Academy elected 15 new Fellows – the highest honour available for achievement in the humanities in Australia.

We congratulate and welcome:

Professor Alastair Blanshard FSA – School of Historical and Philosophical Inquiry, University of Queensland

Professor Eric Csapo – Department of Classics and Ancient History, University of Sydney

Professor Harriet Edquist HON FRAIA – School of Architecture and Design, RMIT University

Professor Ken Gelder – School of Culture and Communication, University of Melbourne

Professor Helen Groth – School of the Arts and Media, University of New South Wales

Professor Sandra Hale FAHIT – School of Humanities and Languages, University of New South Wales

Professor Ariel Heryanto – School of Social Sciences, Monash University

Professor John Macarthur FQA – School of Architecture, University of Queensland

Associate Professor Marc Oxenham FSA – School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University

Professor Alastair Pennycook – Language, Society and Education, University of Technology Sydney

Professor Mary Roberts – Department of Art History, University of Sydney

Professor Mina Roces – School of Humanities and Languages, University of New South Wales

Associate Professor Nicholas J.J. Smith – Department of Philosophy, University of Sydney

Professor Wanning Sun – Media and Communication Studies, University of Technology Sydney

Professor Christina Twomey FASSA – School of Philosophical, Historical and International Studies, Monash University

HONORARY FELLOWS ELECTED IN 2016

The Academy elected three 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:

Dr John Hughes – Producer, writer and director for film, television and online media

Anne-Marie Schwirtlich AM – Director-General, National Library of Australia

Tim Winton – Australian novelist

CORRESPONDING FELLOWS ELECTED IN 2016

The Academy elected three new Corresponding Fellows in recognition of their outstanding contribution in a field of the humanities internationally and their strong connection to the Australian scholarly community.

We congratulate and welcome:

Professor Jay Garfield – Smith College, Northampton, USA

Professor Chris Gosden – University of Oxford, UK

Professor Madeleine Scopello – Université Paris-Sorbonne, France



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Fellows sign the Charter Book and receive their certificates of Fellowship from President John Fitzgerald FAHA at the Annual General Meeting in Melbourne, November 2016.

1. Professor Yoshio Sugimoto (elected 1988)
2. Ms Robyn Archer (Honorary Fellow)
3. Associate Professor Chris Healy
4. Professor Bonnie McDougall
5. Dr Claire Roberts
6. Professor Andy Kirkpatrick

ALL PHOTOS: MICHELLE MCFARLANE

A.A.H.
CHARTER
BOOK

ACADEMY FELLOWS HONOURED

The Academy warmly congratulates the following Fellows who received honours and significant awards during 2016–17.

2016

Professor Margaret Kartomi AM FAHA, Emeritus Professor Anthony Reid FBA FRHISTS FAHA and Professor Merle Ricklefs AM FAHA were recognised in the 2016 Indonesian Ministry of Education and Cultural Awards – Foreign Individuals Category. The Indonesian Ministry of Education has been making cultural awards in different categories to its citizens annually since 2012. The new category of ‘Foreign Individuals’ (Perorangan Asing) was instituted in 2015, and the Ministry began awarding three such Penghargaan Kebudayaan each year, for people who have made great contributions to the promotion and/or conservation of Indonesian arts and culture.



Professor Margaret Kartomi AM FAHA, Emeritus Professor Anthony Reid FBA FRHISTS FAHA and Professor Merle Ricklefs AM FAHA being presented with their 2016 Indonesian Ministry of Education and Cultural Awards – Foreign Individuals Category. PHOTO PROVIDED BY MERLE RICKLEFS

Emeritus Professor Geoffrey Bolton AO FRHS FASSA FAHA Murdoch University announced in October that it will name its Library after its Foundation Professor of History, the late Emeritus Professor Geoffrey Bolton. The Library will be known as the Geoffrey Bolton Library.

Professor Pauline Allen FBA FAHA and Professor Peter Bellwood FBA FAHA were elected to the British Academy as Corresponding Fellows.

The British Academy is the UK’s national body for the humanities and social sciences – the study of peoples, cultures and societies, past, present and future. Corresponding Fellows are scholars outside the UK who have ‘attained high international standing in any of the branches of study which it is the object of the Academy to promote’.

Professor John Kinder COMMENDATORE

DELL’ORDINE DELLA STELLA D’ITALIA; MEMBER OF

ACCADEMIA DELLA CRUSCA FAHA was elected as a Corresponding Member to Italy’s L’Accademia della Crusca. The Accademia della Crusca is the oldest language academy in the world, founded in Florence in 1583. It is the most prestigious authority on the Italian language. This is the first time a scholar from Australia, or the southern hemisphere, has been elected to the Academy.

2017

Professor Joseph Lo Bianco AM FAHA, past President of the Academy, was honoured with the 2017 Universitas 21 Award for Internationalisation for his work in advice on language policy.

Dr Kate Grenville FAHA was awarded the 2017 Australia Council Award for Lifetime Achievement in Literature.

Professor Patricia Grimshaw AO FASSA FAHA and Emeritus Professor Larry Sitsky AO AM FAHA were awarded Officer (AO) in the General Division of The Order of Australia in the 2017 Australia Day Honours. Professor Grimshaw was recognised for her distinguished service to the social sciences and to the humanities through researching, documenting and preserving Australian history, and the roles of women in society. Professor Sitsky was recognised for his service to the arts as a composer and concert pianist, to music education as a researcher and mentor, and through musical contributions to Australia’s contemporary culture.

Professor Philip Pettit AC FBA FASSA FAAAS MRIA FAHA

was awarded Companion (AC) in the General Division of The Order of Australia in the Queen’s Birthday 2017 Honours List for his eminent service to philosophy through contributions to moral and political theory, as a distinguished academic, and as a leader of public debate on social, economic and environmental issues.

Professor Merle Ricklefs AM FAHA and Dr Jennifer Webb AM FSA FAHA

were awarded Member (AM) in the General Division of The Order of Australia in the Queen’s Birthday 2017 Honours List. Professor Ricklefs was recognised for his significant service to tertiary education, particularly to Asia and Pacific research and scholarship, and to the development of programs for Indigenous students. Dr Webb was recognised for her service to education, particularly to archaeology, as an academic, researcher and author, and to the community.

POLICY AND RESEARCH

The Academy provides independent expert advice to government and policy makers. Key areas of focus in our policy work this year included national research infrastructure, research engagement and impact, humanities skills and capability development, and international collaboration.

POLICY ENGAGEMENT

The Academy participated in a range of consultations and sector meetings throughout the year, contributing to discussions about the role of the humanities in higher education, research, innovation and public policy.

- Academy representatives participated in consultations for Innovation and Science Australia's 2030 Strategy.
- Executive Director Dr Christina Parolin and Director of Policy and Research Dr Kylie Brass attended the National Research and Innovation Alliance meeting, of which the Academy is a member organisation, on 8 August in Canberra. The meeting was addressed by the Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science, Greg Hunt MP, and Shadow Minister for Innovation, Industry, Science and Research, Senator the Hon Kim Carr.
- The Academy met with representatives from the Australian Research Council (ARC) on a number of policy and research developments. At the September meeting of Council we were joined by Acting CEO, Leanne Harvey, and Acting Branch Manager, Research Excellence Branch, Sarah Howard, for a discussion about the ARC's Engagement and Impact pilot. Professor Duncan Ivison FAHA continued to serve as the Academy's representative on the Performance and Incentives group for the pilot this year.
- The Executive Director participated in a consultation with representatives from the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science on the development of a National Science Statement on 31 October in Canberra. The Academy also participated in a briefing on the Innovation System Audit with the Office of Innovation and Science Australia in Canberra on 14 November.
- The President attended an event at Parliament House on 12 October, hosted by the Prime Minister of Australia, in honour of the Prime Minister of Singapore, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong and the bilateral relationship between Australia and Singapore.
- The Director of Policy and Research represented the Academy at three meetings of GLAM Peak: 25 August at the State Library of South Australia in Adelaide, 9 November at CSIRO in Canberra, and 9 March at State Library Victoria in Melbourne. We have benefitted greatly from working with GLAM Peak members on matters of common policy interest, including research infrastructure, copyright policy and digital access to cultural collections.
- The President delivered a keynote presentation entitled 'Shaping the Future of Research in an Age of Disruption: National Challenges' at the annual conference of the Council of Australian University Librarians (CAUL) on 9 May in Melbourne.
- The Academy participated in the ARC, Universities Australia, and the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) joint consultation on a new principles-based code for responsible research conduct. Representatives from all four Learned Academies were involved in a meeting on 17 February to discuss the development of authorship guidelines which take into account different disciplinary practices.
- The Executive Director participated in a consultation on the National Science Statement on 31 October in Canberra. The Academy's feedback was taken on board and the Statement, released on 22 March, more accurately references the role of the humanities, arts and social sciences in the broader research and innovation system. In developing the Statement, Professor Stuart Cunningham AM FAHA was invited for expert comment on the basis of his leadership of the ACOLA project *Skills and Capabilities for Australian Enterprise Innovation*.
- Other sector forums Academy representatives participated in include: the annual conference of the Australasian Deans of Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities (DASSH) in Hobart from 31 August to 2 September; a Humanities and Business Forum, which was hosted jointly by the University of Sydney and the Australian National University's Humanities Research Centre, in Sydney on 4 November; the annual symposium of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia on 8 November in Canberra; the Australasian Consortium of Humanities Research Centres (ACHRC) annual conference from 10–12 November in Adelaide; and Science

and Technology Australia's annual Science Meets Parliament events on 21 March in Canberra.

- The Executive Director attended the World Science Festival in Brisbane from 22–25 March as a guest of the Queensland Museum. This is the second year of the festival, which has been highly successful in showcasing Australian talent in all fields and there is great potential for further conversations between the humanities, arts and sciences into the future.
- Throughout the reporting period, Academy representatives and members met regularly with counterparts in the three other Learned Academies, the Office of the Chief Scientist, the Australian Research Council, Universities Australia, the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, the Department of Education and Training, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Department of Communications and the Arts.

One of the key areas of policy focus for us was the development of the 2016 National Research Infrastructure Roadmap. The Academy responded to an Issues Paper in August and participated in a series of public consultations with members of the Roadmap's taskforce, led by the Chief Scientist, Dr Alan Finkel AO FSTE. An Exposure Draft of the Roadmap was released in December and the Academy provided comment. The final Roadmap was released on 9 May. We continue to work with humanities sector colleagues and affiliate organisations to progress the agenda for the Roadmap's prioritisation of Platforms for Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences.

Our Director of Policy and Research, Dr Kylie Brass, was appointed to the Advisory Committee for a current National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS)-funded project, *Access to Data for Culture and Community Research*. Kylie Brass also presented at the Australian eResearch Organisations Forum in Canberra on 4 May on the humanities in the research infrastructure roadmap.

The Academy prepared a comprehensive submission to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Foreign Policy White Paper consultation in February. Our response called for a cohesive strategy underpinned by a clear-sighted assessment of Australia's long term national values and priorities. The work of the humanities will be crucial to achieving a long-term focus, grounded in the principles of reciprocity and public good. Our submission drew on the ACOLA-SAF projects the Academy led to articulate a strategy for the Asia and Pacific Region, a diaspora diplomacy framework, and stronger research diplomacy efforts (across HASS and STEM) to underpin the reputation and long-term sustainability of our education, research and innovation systems.

Innovation and Science Australia (ISA) issued its *Performance Review of the Australian Innovation, Science and Research System* in early February. It was gratifying to see the ACOLA SAF projects that the Academy led being cited extensively in the review report. In May 2017 the Academy contributed to the ISA's consultation on its 2030 Strategic Plan welcoming its broad view of both 'science' and 'innovation', inclusive of HASS.

The Academy provided formal responses to the following government consultations and inquiries:

- Department of Education and Training – Sharper Incentives for Engagement: New Research Block Grant Arrangements for Universities Consultation Paper
- Department of Education and Training – Driving Innovation, Fairness and Excellence in Australian Higher Education Consultation Paper
- National Research Infrastructure Roadmap Taskforce – National Research Infrastructure Capability Issues Paper
- Department of Industry, Innovation and Science – R&D Tax Incentive Review Report
- National Research Infrastructure Roadmap Taskforce – National Research Infrastructure Roadmap Exposure Draft
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Foreign Policy White Paper
- Australian Research Council, Universities Australia, National Health and Medical Research Council – Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research
- Australian Research Council – Research Opportunity and Performance Evidence (ROPE) Consultation
- Innovation and Science Australia – 2030 Strategic Plan Issues Paper

ACADEMY PROJECTS

A New Approach to Arts and Culture

In late 2016 the Academy submitted an Expression of Interest to undertake a new \$1.65M program for the arts and cultural sector in Australia, 'A New Approach', jointly funded by The Myer Foundation, the Tim Fairfax Family Foundation, and the Keir Foundation. Earlier this year we were advised that the Academy had been selected, along with Newgate Communications, to deliver the program. This is a major opportunity for the Academy to build an advocacy, research and engagement program promoting the value of arts and culture in Australia. The program will get underway in the second-half of 2017.

ARC Learned Academies Special Projects (LASP)

The Academy's *Humanities in the Asia Region* project aims to identify opportunities for strengthening collaboration between researchers in Australia and Asia. The project hosted a panel on the second day of our Annual Symposium 'Asia Australia: Transnational Connections' in Melbourne. Panellists included Professor Antonia Finnane FAHA, Brigid Freeman, Emeritus Professor Robin Jeffrey, Dr Mridula Nath Chakraborty, Associate Professor Audrey Yue, and Professor Joseph Lo Bianco AM FAHA.

The ARC launched a new LASP program in 2017, which consists of two streams. The first is a merit-based application process open to proposals from the four Learned Academies and the Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA). As with past LASP schemes, the focus of this element is on the health and future of research within our respective areas of remit. The Academy submitted an application for a project on the future humanities workforce. A second, new model was introduced this year to facilitate proposals from ACOLA that have been prioritised by the Commonwealth Science Council (CSC).

COLLABORATIONS AND CONNECTIONS

Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA)

The Presidency of ACOLA rotated to the AAH for 2017 at a time when the large program of work undertaken by ACOLA for the Office of the Chief Scientist – the Securing Australia's Future (SAF) program – came to an end. The Academy was closely involved in an extensive strategic planning process for ACOLA, which focussed on advancing its interdisciplinary agenda in the years ahead.

Following the Commonwealth Science Council meeting in September, a further series of 'horizon scanning' projects was referred to ACOLA. The Academy thanks its expert working group nominees for each of these projects: Professor Paul Griffiths FAHA (Synthetic Biology), Professor Warwick Anderson FASSA FAHA (Precision Medicine), and Professor Robyn Dowling (Energy Storage).

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 10 report, *Skills and Capabilities for Australian Enterprise Innovation*, was launched on 21 July 2016 at the State Library Victoria. The Academy's Executive Director Dr Christina Parolin opened proceedings and spoke on behalf of ACOLA. 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. Professor Cunningham provided an overview of the project's focus, approach, and key findings. Expert Working Group member and Vice President of Cisco, Australia and New Zealand, Mr Ken Boal, responded focusing on implications of the work for industry.

The Academy was sub-contracted by ACOLA to coordinate the launch and associated promotions of the SAF 10 report. The launch was strongly supported by industry, education and the Learned Academies with 125 attendees. This was the largest SAF report launch, and received much media attention during the event and continues to be well utilised in senior government settings.

We are grateful to many other humanities representatives who participated in the report's interviews and consultations, and provided advice throughout the process. We also acknowledge the extensive contributions of project managers and researchers: Dr Kylie Brass, Professor Al Rainnie, and Dr Max Theilacker.

The Academy was engaged by ACOLA to deliver a range of activities during the financial year to further drive engagement and promotion of the three SAF projects managed by the Academy. A significant amount of work has been undertaken by both the Expert Working Groups for these projects and the Academy to increase the impact and implementation of the report's key findings. Key activities included:

- Keynote presentations by the Academy of report Chairs at academic, government and industry events.
- Targeted briefings with key government departments, Austrade, Innovation and Science Australia, industry associations, executives from the Australasian galleries, library, archive and museum (GLAM) sector, and key education and research agencies (approximately 72 combined keynote presentations and briefings over a 2-year period).
- Broad dissemination of the reports (just over 1500 copies) and driving media mentions.
- Arts and culture sector briefing on *Smart Engagement with Asia* on 9 November in Canberra. Presenters included Chair of the project's Expert Working Group, Professor Ien Ang FAHA and Professor Julianne Schultz AM FAHA. Attendees (40) included senior executives from Australian and New Zealand

cultural institutions, academics, and policy advisors from Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Department of Communications and the Arts, Asialink, bilateral regional associations, and the Australian Research Council.

- Presentation by SAF 10 project Chair Professor Stuart Cunningham AM FAHA and Deputy Chair Professor Peter Gahan of the Centre of Workplace Leadership at the University of Melbourne at an ATSE invitation only policy briefing – *Navigating Expertise* – on 2 November in Canberra. The briefing drew together SAF project 10 with project 1 *Australia's Comparative Advantage* and project 9 *Translating Research for Economic and Social Benefit* to an audience of senior executive and policy advisors from government, industry and education.
- Op-ed co-written by the President and the Chief Scientist published in the *Australian Financial Review* on 15 August. The article specifically addressed the work of SAF project 11 *Australia's Diaspora Advantage* in the context of the innovation agenda.
- Presentations by Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA and Dr Julia Evans on SAF project 11 *Australia's Diaspora Advantage* at the Victorian Government Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources Trade Policy Forum on 24 March.
- Launch of *Securing Australia's Future: Harnessing Interdisciplinary Research for Innovation and Prosperity*, the final output of ACOLA's Securing Australia's Future (SAF) program on 28 June at the Shine Dome in Canberra. Peter McPhee AM FASSA FAHA conceived the idea for the book which synthesised the findings of 11 reports produced under the SAF program. Executive Director Dr Christina Parolin joined a panel discussion with Dr Alan Finkel AO FTSE, current Chief Scientist, and Professor Ian Chubb AC, former Chief Scientist. This event signalled the end of the SAF program.

EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS

As part of our commitment to supporting the next generation of humanities scholars, we are currently developing a long-term strategy to deepen Academy engagement with Australian humanities ECRs through a range of initiatives that include professional development and mentoring, research promotion, and input to policy development and research. The draft strategy will draw on work undertaken to date by the Academy, as well as considering local and international models.



Participants at this year's ECR Workshop program, La Trobe University.
PHOTO BY ACADEMY COMMUNICATIONS TEAM.

This year, the Academy piloted a one-day professional development program in Melbourne on 31 May on the theme of communications and engagement for humanities ECRs. The day aimed to assist ECRs in sharpening their professional narrative and online profile, how to build relationships with a variety of stakeholder groups to improve research engagement and impact, and to inform the broader humanities sector of the Academy's policy and advocacy work. The day was attended by 18 Victoria-based ECRs (including past Academy grant recipients), representing a range of disciplines and institutions. We thank La Trobe University and La Trobe Asia for their support of this initiative. Plans are now underway to expand this initiative into a more comprehensive ECR strategy.

EVENTS

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM AND EVENTS

This year's Symposium, 'Australia Asia: Transnational Connections', was convened by Professor Peta Tait FAHA and Professor Nick Bisley, and hosted by La Trobe University on 17–18 November. A diversity of speakers presented cutting edge scholarship grappling with the economic, social and cultural developments in Asia and how these developments can and will influence the manner in which Australia engages with Asia.

Scholars and practitioners across various disciplines – art and performance, cultural studies, philosophy, history, linguistics, heritage, and business – explored the array of transnational linkages between Australia and Asia and how understanding the distinctive patterns of these connections will be vital not only for making sense of our world but better shaping its future.

Deepening the focus on transnational connections, the program showcased a series of interdisciplinary research projects from the Securing Australia's Future (SAF) program and the Learned Academy Special Projects (LASP) scheme, both funded by the Australian Research Council. The projects presented were SAF project 10 *Skills and Capabilities for Australian Enterprise Innovation* (2016), SAF report 03 *Smart Engagement with Asia: Leveraging Language, Research and Culture* (2015), SAF report 11 *Australia's Diaspora Advantage: Realising the Potential for Building Transnational Business Networks with Asia* (2016) and LASP *The Humanities in the Asia Region* (forthcoming). Each of these projects identify opportunities for strengthening collaborations between Australia and Asia and provide evidence-based research for furthering developments in policy, research, education and industry.

The Academy was especially grateful for the support of its principal sponsor, La Trobe University for hosting the Symposium events. Professor John Dewar, La Trobe University's Vice-Chancellor, opened the Symposium and hosted a reception on the first evening at the State Library Victoria. We were also grateful for the generous support from our other sponsors: the Australian Council of Learned Academies, Monash University, RMIT University, Swinburne University, the University of Melbourne, and Australian Policy Online.

A reception to welcome new Fellows elected in 2015 preceded the 2016 Fellows' Dinner at The Pavilion, Arts Centre Melbourne. These events provided an opportunity for the Academy to come together as a community, for Fellows to connect with old and new colleagues, and to celebrate the achievements of our inspiring next generation of leaders in the humanities.

Presented at the Fellows' Dinner was the 2016 Max Crawford Medal, an award for outstanding achievement by an early-career scholar whose work and 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. (Max) Crawford OBE FAHA (1906–91). The 2016 Medal was jointly awarded to Dr Louise Richardson-Self from the University of Tasmania and Dr David McInnis from the University of Melbourne.

Dr Richardson-Self was recognised for her recent internationally-published book *Justifying Same-Sex Marriage: A Philosophical Investigation* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2015) – a thoughtful and scholarly intervention on a very current social issue – and for her public outreach activities regarding same-sex marriage. Dr McInnis was recognised for the development of the Lost Plays Database, for which he has garnered international recognition, constituting a significant contribution to cultural enrichment not only in Australia but throughout the English-speaking world.

Also presented was the inaugural 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. This biennial award for a book-length translation into English of a work of any genre (including scholarship) from any language and period went to Professor John Minford for his translation of *I Ching (Yijing): The Book of Change* (Viking, 2014), from Chinese to English. The *I Ching* – regarded for two millennia as the essential guide to the universe – is a foundational text for Chinese culture.

The 2016 Annual General Meeting took place at the State Library Victoria on 18 November, during which 15 new Fellows, 3 Honorary Fellows and 3 Corresponding Fellows were elected to the Academy.





1. Academy President Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA welcomes guests to the Fellows' Dinner, The Pavilion, Arts Centre Melbourne.
2. Academy Executive Director Dr Christina Parolin addresses guests at the Fellows' Dinner, Melbourne.
3. Fellows' Dinner, Melbourne.
4. Certificates for the Max Crawford and Excellence in Translation Medals.
5. Professor Stuart Cunningham AM FAHA, Professor Ien Ang FAHA and Professor Kam Louie FHKAH FAHA, chairs of the SAF10, 03 and 11 projects, at the Fellows' Dinner, Melbourne.
6. Professor Graeme Clarke AO FAHA with Emeritus Professor Ian Donaldson FBA FRSE FAHA and Professor Iain McCalman AO FRHS FASSA FAHA.
7. Current Academy President Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA with past Presidents Professor Joseph Lo Bianco AM FAHA, Emeritus Professor Lesley Johnson AM FAHA, Emeritus Professor Ian Donaldson FBA FRSE FAHA, Professor Iain McCalman AO FRHS FASSA FAHA and Emeritus Professor Malcolm Gillies AM FAHA.
8. Professor Peta Tait FAHA, Professor Jacqueline Lo, Professor Mabel Lee FAHA and Professor Audrey Yue presenting at the 2016 Symposium.
9. Academy Executive Director Dr Christina Parolin with fellow panellists Professor Peter McPhee AM FASSA FAHA, Chief Scientist Dr Alan Finkel AO FAA FTSE and former Chief Scientist Professor Ian Chubb AC at the book launch for *Securing Australia's Future: Harnessing Interdisciplinary Research for Innovation and Prosperity* at the Shine Dome, Canberra.

PHOTOS 1-7: MICHELLE MCFARLANE

PHOTO 8: AAH COMMS TEAM

PHOTO 9: BRADLEY CUMMINGS PHOTOGRAPHY

47TH ACADEMY LECTURE

Academy President, Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA, delivered the 47th Academy Lecture on the first day of the Academy's 2016 Symposium. Entitled 'Freedom, Research, and the Contemporary University – Lessons from China' the lecture drew attention to the western concept of academic freedom, the limitations placed on academic freedom in China and the implications for Australian universities. The lecture will appear in the eighth issue of *Humanities Australia*.

SECTION WORKSHOP SCHEME

Following an initial suggestion from the Cultural & Communications Studies Section, and support from the Heads of Section, the Academy Council announced funding for a pilot workshop program scheme to enable the Academy's Sections to activate networks of humanities scholars. The scheme provides grants for workshops which encourage discussion and collaboration between scholars on the theme 'exploring new areas of the humanities'.

Two successful applications were selected for funding in the first round of the scheme: *Embodiment, Emotion and Politics* (Philosophy Section, convenor Professor Moira Gatens FAHA of the University of Sydney); and *Gendered Violence in Cultural Texts of the Global South* (English Section, convenor Professor Sue Kossew FAHA of Monash University). Both workshops are to be held in the second-half of 2017.

PUBLICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS



HUMANITIES AUSTRALIA

The eighth issue of *Humanities Australia* is now in production and will feature contributions from Professor Ien Ang FAHA, Professor Peter Anstey FAHA, Professor Joy Damousi FASSA FAHA, Professor Nicholas Evans FBA FASSA FAHA, Professor Jane Lydon FAHA, Professor Peter McNeil FAHA, and Associate Professor Chris Andrews FAHA who 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.

LEARNING FROM THE OTHER

Professor John Makeham FAHA has produced an edited collection of the papers presented at two symposia co-sponsored by the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) held in China and Australia during 2014–15.

Entitled *Learning from the Other: Australian and Chinese Perspectives on Philosophy* this publication captures new directions in philosophy and includes contributions by Professor Alan Hájek FAHA and Professor Freya Mathews FAHA, Australian scholars from the broader humanities community, and Chinese scholars who participated in the two events. The volume is available on the Academy website.



COMMUNICATIONS

Building on the efforts to date that focused on developing a smarter, more strategic and coordinated approach to Academy communications, we have achieved a number of significant objectives this year.

The transition to our new website and Client Relationship Management (CRM) system has provided new features and benefits which include:

- A reinvigorated and vibrant website to share news of the humanities community and our Fellowship.
- Better functionality and responsiveness in regularly communicating and engaging with our Fellowship.
- A secure Fellows' Area on the website, rich with information and resources.
- An integrated data management system, so when Fellows change their details online it automatically updates the CRM and publicly available details (including biography) on the website.



Since the launch, we have been grateful for feedback received from Fellows and the many messages of congratulations on the website's new look and functionality. Over time, the Fellows' Area will be used as the primary channel of communication with the Fellowship.

The Academy's communications strategy was also finalised this year and is focused on increasing knowledge, interest, and communicating the value of the humanities. Activities within the strategy centre on broadcasting news of excellence in the humanities, promoting the priorities and work of the Academy, and sharing timely and relevant information with the Fellowship, stakeholder groups, and the media. To supplement the communications strategy, an engagement strategy will be developed next year that will determine a range of initiatives that aim to enrich involvement and strengthen association between the Academy, the Fellowship and allied organisations.

To lead these efforts, the Secretariat has created a new position and appointed a Director, Communications and Engagement in January 2017.

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 2016–17 grants and awards. The committee considered applications for the Humanities Travelling Fellowships, Publication Subsidy Scheme, the Ernst and Rosemarie Keller Award and the Max Crawford Medal.

The Academy is also grateful to the Advisory Panel who assessed nominations for the inaugural Medal for Excellence in Translation: Emeritus Professor Brian Nelson FAHA, Dr Mabel Lee FAHA and Peter Boyle.

THE MAX CRAWFORD MEDAL

The Max Crawford Medal is Australia's most prestigious award for achievement and promise in the humanities. It is presented biennially to an Australian-based, early-career scholar working and publishing in the humanities, whose publications contribute towards an understanding of their discipline by the general public.

The Medal celebrates the outstanding career of the late Emeritus Professor R. M. (Max) Crawford OBE FAHA (1906–91), Foundation Fellow of the Academy and eminent historian, who greatly influenced the teaching of history in Australian universities and schools. The award is funded through the proceeds of a bequest to the Academy by Professor Crawford.

Max Crawford Medallists 2016

Dr David McInnis
Dr Louise Richardson-Self



MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE IN TRANSLATION 2016

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. The Medal for Excellence in Translation was established with funding support from the Copyright Agency Limited, Monash University, the University of Melbourne and the University of Western Australia.

Medal for Excellence in Translation Shortlist 2016

- John Minford for *I Ching (Yijing): The Book of Change*
- Stuart Robson for *The Old Javanese Rāmāyana: A New English Translation*
- Phoebe Weston-Evans for *Paris Nocturne* by Patrick Modiano

Medal for Excellence in Translation Winner 2016

John Minford for *I Ching (Yijing): The Book of Change*, from Chinese to English



ABOVE: Academy President Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA and Chair of the Advisory Panel Emeritus Professor Brian Nelson CHEVALIER DANS L'ORDRE DES PALMES ACADÉMIQUES FAHA present the Medal for Excellence in Translation to 2016 winner Professor John Minford.

LEFT: Chair of the Awards Committee Professor Joy Damousi FASSA FAHA and Academy President Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA with joint 2016 Max Crawford medallists Dr David McInnis and Dr Louise Richardson-Self.

PHOTOS BY MICHELLE MCFARLANE

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 \$15,000 was awarded to 5 Publication Subsidy Scheme applicants.

PUBLICATION SUBSIDIES AWARDED 2017

RECIPIENT	AMOUNT	TITLE	PUBLISHER
Adelina Modesti	\$3000	Women's Patronage and Gendered Cultural Networks in Early Modern Europe: Vittoria della Rovere Grand Duchess of Tuscany (1622–1694).	Routledge
Jessica Priebe	\$3000	François Boucher and the Luxury of Art in Paris, 1703–1770: Artist, Collector, and Connoisseur.	Routledge
Alix Beeston	\$3000	In and Out of Sight: Modernist Writing and the Photographic Unseen.	Oxford University Press
Luke Keogh	\$3000	The Plant Box.	University of Chicago Press
Lynne Swarts	\$3000	Gender, Nation, and Orientalism in Early Zionist Art: The Female Images of E.M. Lilien.	Bloomsbury Academic Press

HUMANITIES TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS

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 \$31,200 was awarded to 12 applicants, including the recipient of the David Phillips Travelling Fellowship. The David Philips Travelling Fellowship is offered biennially, with a value of up to \$4000, and is awarded to projects that contribute to the advancement of knowledge of racial, religious or ethnic prejudice.

HUMANITIES TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED 2017

RECIPIENT	AMOUNT	PROJECT
Alexandra Robinson	\$1500	Enemies of the Jesus Movement: Using the Rhetoric of Invective to Examine Confrontational Discourse in Early Christian Literature
Alix Beeston	\$3400	Unfinished: The Misadventures of Literary and Cultural History
Anne Rees	\$2500	The Limits of Blood Brotherhood: United States Immigration Restriction and White British Subjects, 1921–1940
Arjun Subrahmanyam	\$2700	Democracy and Power in Modern Thailand
Claire Cooke	\$3400	Man Made Mission? Race, Prejudice and Masculinity in South Africa During the Early Days of Apartheid
Deanne Gannaway	\$3000	Tracing the Evolution of Bachelor of Arts Programs from Colonial Roots
Emilie Dotte-Sarout	\$2700	'A Tale of Polynesian Prehistory': Investigating the History of Polynesian Archaeology, in French Polynesia's Archival Records, Collections and Personal Histories
Georgia Wallace-Crabbe (recipient of the David Philips Travelling Fellowship)	\$3500	Memories of the Struggle
Helen Bones	\$2000	Trans-Tasman Educational Publishing Networks and Australian Literary Nation-Building
Jinghong Zhang	\$2000	Comparing Wine and Tea Drinking in China
Kyle Harvey	\$2000	'Nuclear Migrants': Activism, Mobility, and the Transnational Left
Tristan Moss	\$2500	An Accident of Geography: Australia and the Exploitation and Exploration of Space

This year's grants will help connect researchers at the early stages of their careers with counterparts in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Singapore, Germany, New Zealand, French Polynesia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

ERNST AND ROSEMARIE KELLER FUND

The Ernst and Rosemarie Keller Fund supports the research activities of scholars residing in Australia whose research is concerned with German history, literature, language and politics or culture, or German contributions to the history, literature, languages, politics, or culture of either Australia or the Asia-Pacific region. Ernst Keller FAHA was a scholar of German and Comparative Literature. In 2007, Ernst's wife Rosemarie Keller gave the Academy a generous bequest to commemorate his distinguished academic career. Formerly offered as part of our Humanities Travelling Fellowships, an updated Ernst and Rosemarie Keller scheme was established in 2014 and is offered every 3 years.

ERNST AND ROSEMARIE KELLER FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED 2017

RECIPIENT	AMOUNT	PROJECT
Anna Haebich	\$3400	Collectors and Collections
Donna West Brett	\$3400	Photography and Surveillance in Divided Germany

'The research foundations and professional networks established during my AAH Travelling Fellowship in Cambodia in 2013 has enabled me to undertake a further three research trips to Cambodia, one of them a 6-month stay in Phnom Penh as recipient of a prestigious Endeavour Australia Cheung Kong Research Fellow (2015). Partly on the basis of my research and community engagement activities during my AAH Fellowship in 2013, I was awarded the 2014 National Future Justice Medal, "awarded to Australian individuals for leadership and initiative in the advancement of future justice" ... I am most grateful to the AAH for its support at an important juncture in my early career. I have plans to return to Cambodia within the next twelve months to maintain my strong connections and build on my ongoing research, in collaboration with the NGO and government sectors, on the relationship between social justice and issues of cultural vitality and viability.'

DR CATHERINE GRANT, GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY, RECIPIENT OF A HUMANITIES TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP 2013.

'Given the tight funding arrangements most museums are under, travel grants like the Australian Academy of the Humanities can sometimes be the only avenue for filling in collection gaps and connecting Indigenous communities and cultural protocols to museum practices.'

DR GRETCHEN STOLTE, THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, RECIPIENT OF A HUMANITIES TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP 2015 TO RESEARCH A LITTLE KNOWN COLLECTION OF ABORIGINAL BARK PAINTINGS HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON'S (UO) MUSEUM OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY (MNCH).

'The Australian Academy of the Humanities provided vital support for my book *Anti-War Theatre After Brecht: Dialectical Aesthetics in the Twenty-First Century* (Palgrave) given my position as an early-career researcher working on short-term contracts with no institutional backing for the work. The funds provided by the Australian Academy of the Humanities to early-career scholars are important for ensuring that the work scholars do during their PhDs is not wasted and can be shared globally via major publishers.'

DR LARA STEVENS, THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, RECIPIENT OF A PUBLICATION SUBSIDY 2015

'I have been the proud recipient of two grants from the Academy of the Humanities; this will be acknowledged in my forthcoming monograph, due out this year with Harvey Miller of Brepols Publishing. Without a shadow of doubt, the grants helped me not just financially but encouraged me to keep going when I felt I was up against a brick wall. Many thanks AAH, and long may you continue your good work!'

DR DIANA J. KOSTYRKO, THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, RECIPIENT OF A PUBLICATION SUBSIDY 2016

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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

We are recognised internationally as the authoritative organisation for the humanities in Australia, and act as a key point of contact 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 COLLABORATIONS

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)

The President Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA represented both the Academy and the Australian Council of Learned Academies at a series of events commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing, 5–6 May. CASS hosted an international forum on the topic of 'Humanities and Social Sciences: Missions and Cooperation in the Context of Globalization'. The President presented on 'The Advantages of Cultural Diversity for International Science and Cultural Linkage and Business Innovation in Australia', an excellent opportunity to speak to two Securing Australia's Future reports led by Professor Ien Ang FAHA and Professor Kam Louie FAHA.

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

The AAH-CASS Symposium on 'Literature and Culture: Traditional and Modern' was held in Beijing, China from 4–5 July. The AAH delegation was led by Professor David Carter FAHA. He was joined by Professor Bonnie McDougall FAHA, Professor Hugh Craig FAHA, Associate Professor Alison Ravenscroft, Associate Professor Mark Byron, and Dr Ping Wang. Speakers were invited to speak on one of three topics: Classical Literature and its Modern

Significance; Modern Transformations: late 19th–early 20th century; and Literature and Contemporary Life: Western and Chinese contemporary literary theory, aesthetics, and philosophy.

Delegates remarked on the many benefits of bringing together a disparate group of scholars from both countries in order to discuss matters of scholarly interest and the way in which the Symposium acted as a productive and enlightening introduction to China and its academic culture. Delegates also commended CASS for their involvement of several graduate students in many aspects of the event and hoped that this might help mobilise the effort of giving graduate students more prominent opportunities to contribute to the Symposium itself in the form of participating in master classes, seminars, and discussion groups.



Academy President Professor John Fitzgerald FAHA and Executive Director Dr Christina Parolin with New Zealand Prime Minister the Right Honourable Bill English at the Royal Society Te Apārangi (formerly the Royal Society of New Zealand) 150th Anniversary celebrations in Wellington, NZ.

Royal Society Te Apārangi (formerly Royal Society of New Zealand)

The President and Executive Director both presented at the Royal Society Te Apārangi (formerly the Royal Society of New Zealand) 150th Anniversary celebrations which took place from 5–7 April in Wellington. The President discussed the ever changing role of an Academy, and the Executive Director presented on gender equity and diversity within the research workforce in the humanities. The Royal Society Te Apārangi hosted a number of delegates from international academies at the event and all four Australian Learned Academies were represented, providing an excellent opportunity to exchange views and share knowledge across both the research sector and national borders.

Union Académique Internationale (UAI)

The Academy's representative Professor Sam Lieu FRAS FRHistS FSA FAHA has been invited to attend the 89th General Assembly of the Union Académique Internationale which will take place from 22–26 October in Tokyo. Professor Lieu has been nominated for the position of President of the UAI now that his term as a Bureau member has come to an end. Academy President Professor John Fitzgerald will also be attending the 89th General Assembly in Tokyo.

Counterpart Organisation in the United States

Professor Peter Cryle FAHA, former International Secretary, met with Professor Linda Greenhouse, President of the American Philosophical Society and member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Dr Jonathan Fanton, President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, during a visit to the US in May 2017. The focus of both discussions was on policy areas where we might cooperate in the future. The meeting identified several areas of strong mutual interest and the Academy's new International Secretary Professor Ian Lilley FAHA is now further exploring avenues of collaboration with Dr Fanton.

OBITUARIES

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Hugh Anderson FRHSV FAHA

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Inga Clendinnen AO FAHA

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Igor de Rachewiltz
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF MERIT OF
THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC FAHA

.....
John Hay AC FAHA

.....
Shirley Hazzard FAHA

.....
Edward John Jory FAHA

.....
György Márkus FAHA

.....
John Mulvaney AO CMG FBA FSA FRAI FAHA

.....
J. V. Neustupný FAHA

.....
Antonio Sagona AM FSA FAHA

HUGH ANDERSON FRHSV FAHA

1927–2017

HONORARY FELLOW · ELECTED 2011



PHOTO: WARWICK ANDERSON

Among the first activities of the progenitor of this Academy, the Australian Humanities Research Council, upon its formation in 1956 was a survey of the state of the humanities. *The Humanities in Australia* appeared in 1958 with a selective bibliography listing the principal publications in the humanities disciplines. The list for English noted the early work of academics such as Bob Brissenden, Vin Buckley, Brian Elliott, Alec Hope, Leonie Kramer and Colin Roderick, as well as the contributions of S.J. Baker, H.M. Green and the Palmers. It also recorded a dozen publications by Hugh Anderson on bush ballads and colonial broadsides as well as studies of Frank Wilmot and Shaw Neilson. Aged just thirty, Hugh was then a primary school teacher living at the bayside Melbourne suburb of Mordialloc. He would continue to work in the Victorian Education Department until retirement in 1982, producing a remarkable body of literary and historical scholarship and authorship of more than twenty school textbooks alongside professional duties. He wrote unremittingly, at night, weekends and during holidays – and he wrote with a purpose.

Hugh joined the Communist Party in 1943, aged sixteen, and became a member of the Realist Writers group in Melbourne. His interests proved too heterodox for the

Communist Party, for he formed associations with writers such as P.R. Stephensen and Bruce Muirden, but he continued to work with the literary left and contributed to the first issue of *Overland*. His ASIO file notes membership of two Communist ‘front’ organisations, the Australasian Book Society and – more dubiously – the Fellowship of Australian Writers. With his wife Dawn he is also recorded as an activist in the peace movement.

Friendships with Alan Marshall and Andrew Fabinyi were also black marks, but they were only part of a larger circle that extended from Bernard O’Dowd and E.J. Brady to Frank Hardy, Stephen Murray-Smith and Ian Turner. Contemporaries in the promotion of a radical nationalist folk culture and literary tradition during the post-war era included John Manifold, Russel Ward, Edgar Waters and especially Hugh’s collaborator John Meredith. Hugh’s contribution extended to bibliographical compilations, annotated editions and a major publishing venture. He was the last of that generation.

Hugh Anderson was born on 21 January 1927 in the central Victorian township of Elmore, 50 kilometres northeast of Bendigo on the Campaspe River. The Andersons had farming and professional connections, but his father’s boot-shop struggled with the onset of the Depression and his mother had to take up work in the local post office. The family had strong Presbyterian convictions and Hugh’s two brothers attended Bendigo High School (one became a professor of education at Monash) but Hugh was good with his hands and sent to the Bendigo School of Mines – it was a teacher there who introduced him to literature, music and socialism. A pacifist, he served in the last months of the war as a surveyor in the Victorian Forestry Commission. Upon its completion he enrolled in the Bendigo Teachers College and soon transferred to the Melbourne Teachers College, alongside the University, where the Labor Club was also strong. It was there that he met Dawn Main, an author in her own right who shared so many of his interests and assisted in many of his projects. Upon graduating Hugh embarked on a part time B.A. in English, but was already teaching in a primary school and found little in the course that served his needs. He remained a primary school teacher until 1963 and thereafter was a principal, with a three-year spell in the 1970s assisting Les Blake produce a mammoth history of the Department.

His work on ballads and broadsides was foundational. An edition of *Colonial Ballads* appeared in 1955, and was reprinted here and in the United States, while *Botany Bay Broadsides* appeared in 1956, both anticipating Russel Ward's seminal *The Australian Legend*. Given his connection to the Victorian goldfields, it was hardly surprising that Hugh paid particular attention to their literature with an early edition of Charles Thatcher's songs and an important edition of parliamentary papers on Eureka. His interest in O'Dowd extended to a compilation from the socialist newspaper *Tocsin* on the radical arguments against Federation, and there were biographies of John Pascoe Fawkner (dedicated to his School of Mines teacher, Spencer Lake) and the Melbourne criminal, Squizzy Taylor. As he explained, in the early years of television there were American crime serials such as *The Untouchables*, and he remembered asking with nationalist fervour: 'if we want crooks, why not Australian ones?'.

He also wrote a biography of Shaw Neilson with Les Blake and contributed more than a dozen entries to the Australian Dictionary of Biography – the last of them on that most unyielding of all communists, Ted Hill. From the late 1960s he undertook commissioned local histories. Then there were articles and shorter pieces for the *Bulletin*, *Meanjin*, *Southerly* and *Overland* as well as the *Victorian Historical Journal*. He served as vice-president of the Royal Victorian Historical Society and was made a fellow for his services in 1974. From 1976 until 1989 he was also on the management committee of the Australian Society of Authors.

Throughout his employment by the Department of Education, Hugh relied on grants from the Literature Council and then the Literature and Music Boards of the Australia Council to support his extensive archival research. Upon retirement in 1982 he became a full-time independent historian, with visiting posts at James Cook University and the Folklore Department of the University

of Pennsylvania. From 1985 he chaired the Committee of Inquiry into Folklife in Australia, which consulted widely in preparing its ambitious report *Folklife: Our Living Heritage* (1987). Though the Australian government failed to respond to some of the recommendations, it led in 1988 to the formation of the Australian Folklore Association. Hugh became a member of the editorial committee and a major contributor to its journal, *Australian Folklore*; he also wrote for its British and American counterparts.

His other principal commitment was publishing. In 1979 he founded Red Rooster Press, its name taken from the convict bard 'Frank the Poet': 'While I live, I'll crow'. Red Rooster published new work, including the vast historical survey by the veteran communist Ralph Gibson, as well as fresh editions or reprints of his own and others' publications, including Duke Tritton's *Time Means Tucker*, and there was also a compilation of Chinese literature, an interest sparked by a tour of that country in 1981 with two other writers, Nicholas Hasluck and Christopher Koch.

Hugh Anderson had long been an independent scholar with the ability and confidence to steer his own course. He did not isolate himself from other scholars and after he became a fellow of the Australian Centre at the University of Melbourne in 1995 was active at conferences here and overseas. His approach to literature was consistently historical and biographical, attentive to milieu and circumstances. He wore his learning lightly, building on initial interests and repeatedly taking up new ones. He was recognised by the University of Melbourne in 2008 with the award of an honorary Doctorate of Letters and elected an Honorary Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities in 2011.

JOY DAMOUSI FAHA FASSA

STUART MACINTYRE FAHA FASSA

With assistance from Warwick Anderson and Frank Bongiorno

INGA CLENDINNEN AO FAHA

1934–2016

FELLOW · ELECTED 1992



INGA CLENDINNEN IN LECTURING MODE WITH BLACKBOARD CUE, ELT 1987.
PHOTO: LA TROBE UNIVERSITY

Inga Clendinnen, the youngest of four children of small business cabinet maker Tom Jewell and his wife Catherine (Reenie) was born in Geelong on 17 August 1934. A vibrant young girl, Inga was mad on cricket and boasted she once oiled Lindsay Hassett's bat. A vivacious and popular young woman, she attended Morongo Presbyterian Ladies College and then the University of Melbourne where she completed a combined Honours degree in history and English literature in 1955. She married a philosopher from the same university, John Clendinnen, 'the best of companions' in a spousal and intellectual sense, in 1955. They had two sons, Stephen and Richmond (Richie). Inga was a tutor (1956–57) and senior tutor (1958–65, 1968) in the history department at the University of Melbourne. She was inspired by its head Max Crawford. Thirty years later she co-dedicated her second book to Crawford, whose 'depth of wisdom I am still discovering'.

An excellent teacher, Clendinnen became a lecturer in the history department, La Trobe University, one of the many inspired appointments by the founding professor, Alan Martin. At La Trobe she taught with imaginative teachers such as David Potts, Tony Barta and John Cashmere. Clendinnen and Potts pioneered an innovative first year

subject on the Mexican Revolution, in which students worked in pairs and groups peeling back the layers of meaning of this historical event. Later they and others developed a three hour 'workshop' method to achieve the same thing.

It was as a teacher that many first encountered Clendinnen, a meeting many never forgot. She had a beautiful tonal voice, which she used in clear and carefully measured speech. She once spoke at the History Institute of Victoria's series on 'Historians on History' in the early 1990s about Moctezuma's feathered headdress, which the Aztec leader gave to conquistador Hernando Cortés as a symbol of power, and which was received by Cortés as an act of submission. The audience, including myself, were spellbound by this lucid demonstration of the mixed messages across cultural boundaries. Clendinnen's conference papers, like her later books, were performances of beauty, both in delivery and the grace of her prose. At La Trobe her teaching brilliance, apart from her own subjects, was to transform the Honours Program (with others) by teaching 'reflective history'. It inspired an interest in history and theory among two decades of honours students.

She also developed into a wonderful, but sometimes scary, mentor for younger staff and postgraduates. Many of us possess encouraging handwritten notes from Inga – 'You've finished! Olé! Of course I'll read it'. Later came feedback that congratulated our achievements, but called for added perspectives and meanings, urging us to greater efforts.

She professed the discipline of history in the most powerful manner to impress on us its high significance. In a paper 'Writing to Rouse' in 2001 given to history postgraduates at La Trobe University, she pondered the difference between literature and history as being found in the 'moral relationships each establishes between writer and subject, and writer and reader'. Taking the case of her work on the Spanish Inquisition, she said that while the cruelties in a fiction can be turned away from, the actuality of history cannot be denied. For Clendinnen, history demanded staying power, absolute accuracy and a moral commitment. She declared:

Reading the records of past actuality, I am not free to refuse painful engagement of emotions and imagination, because I have entered into a moral relationship with the persons enclosed in

the documents – which means, of course, not only the victims, but the torturers, too. [Nothing could be inferred or falsified, otherwise] I would have falsified an actual human and therefore moral relationship between torturer and tortured, between myself and the people I had chosen to ‘re-present,’ and between myself and my potential readers, who look to me for history: to learn something of how it used to be, back then; to know our species better.

This view played out in her involvement in the controversy over the novel *The Secret River* by Kate Grenville FAHA, and led to the critical essay, *The History Question: Who Owns the Past?* (2006).

Clendinnen’s La Trobe years both witnessed and encouraged her emergence as a brilliant writer and researcher. Together with Rhys Isaac, June Philipp, Bronwen Douglas, Michelle Stephens, Greg Denning, Ron Adams and others, Inga Clendinnen explored in a staff workshop on ‘Small Scale Societies’, ways to understand the past. Human society could be understood through studying the symbols, rituals, actions and performances of historical actors. They read (and reflected on) E.P. Thompson on recovering the meanings of the voiceless through studying actions; Victor Turner on symbols; anthropologist Clifford Geertz on the meanings of culture and developing ‘thick descriptions’ through observing others; sociologist Erving Goffman on the presentation of the self; and many others. Out of this, Clendinnen, Isaac, Philipp, Denning and his partner Donna Merwick from the University of Melbourne, developed a new method for doing history, termed ‘ethnographic history’. They were dubbed the ‘Melbourne School’ by Clifford Geertz, who became an admirer.

Such thinking emerged alongside research. Clendinnen chose Meso-America as the subject of her Master’s thesis, which she completed in 1975. It inspired her articles published in eminent journals such as *Past and Present* and *History and Anthropology*. Her article ‘Landscape and World View: The Survival of Yucatec Maya Culture Under Spanish Conquest’ published in *Comparative Studies in Society and History* (1980) won the 1981 best article in Latin American History awarded by the American Historical Association. She soon held fellowships at the Shelham Cullom Davis Center for Historical Research (1983) and the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton University (1987).

Her first book, *Ambivalent Conquests: Maya and Spaniard in Yucatán 1517–1570* (1987), contained vivid insights into the perplexing nature of culture contact. For that monograph, Clendinnen won the Herbert Bolton prize offered by the American Historical Association for best book of the year in Latin American History (1988). In 1991 Clendinnen published *Aztecs: An Interpretation*.

This book was a brilliant and sustained analysis of the lives and rituals of the Culhua Mexica, meticulously studied to catch the ‘distinctive tonalities of life’ of ordinary Mexica in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan on the eve of the Spanish Conquest. Clendinnen focused on the actions, symbols and rituals of violence and why ordinary Mexica, so decorous and fastidious, also lived so intimately and easily with human sacrifice of a most monstrous manner. She pondered what ‘scenes of mannered violence said to them of the human condition and of the terms of their own social existence, the one casting its natural light upon the other’. She never lost her fascination with performance, wherever or whatever it might be. Indeed when visiting her beloved Magnetic Island hideaway, she would pay attention to rodeos in North Queensland and was enamoured with the feats of an unrideable bull, ‘Chain Saw’.

The year that *Aztecs* – the apogee of her Meso-American writing – appeared was also the year when her health spiralled perilously down through an auto-immune disease that led to her resignation from La Trobe and some years of illness. This seemingly was an end to a brilliant career. She later reflected on her illness in an honest and engaging book about aspects of her life, *Tiger’s Eye* (2000) and produced some literary essays. However, as her health improved she was able to begin critical reading, but not research overseas on Meso-America. She changed direction to enter an entirely new field for her, the Holocaust.

Out of this came her brilliant book, *Reading the Holocaust* (1999). In it she produced some astonishing and novel insights in a field of history crowded by more scholarship with each passing year. She asked the hard, often unasked questions, throughout. What is the guilt of the Sonderkommando, Jewish men who cooperated to fuel the fires in Auschwitz and ‘make a kind of life in the midst of the horror’? Why did the camp SS conduct endless and apparently meaningless disciplinary rituals? To sustain their morale, self-image and sense of glamour through such theatre, argued Clendinnen. *Reading the Holocaust* was widely acclaimed and deservedly won the NSW Premier’s Gleebooks Prize for Critical Writing (2000) and the *New York Times* Book of the Year award (1999).

Clendinnen then turned to Aboriginal history, first reading the journals of George Augustus Robinson and producing a wonderful reflective article ‘Reading Mr Robinson’. She was invited to give the prestigious Boyer Lectures in 1999, which were published as *True Stories* (1999). In these she argued for a nuanced view of the Australian past and an alertness to the multiple stories produced by the actions of diverse historical actors in complex contexts.

Dancing with Strangers (2003) applied these insights to the first years of the Sydney Settlement. In thirty short chapters, just right for bed time readers, Clendinnen explored a series of episodes or pieces of actions in and around early Sydney. The Spearing of Governor Arthur Phillip at Manly was one of these. In typical Clendinnen style, and true to her method of an action-oriented cross-cultural history, she wrote: 'if we consider only the actions [of the First Australians] and edit out the authoritative British voice-overs interpreting those actions, the 'silent film' strategy, Baneelon begins to look very like a master of ceremonies, not an impulsive buffoon'. The spearing argued Clendinnen was not savagery, but a pre-arranged ritual event, to which Phillip was lured, to pay back the offences done to the First Australians. *Dancing with Strangers* was awarded the following prizes: Queensland Premier's History Prize (2004); NSW Premier's Douglas Stewart Prize for Non Fiction (2004); and the international Kiriya Prize for Non Fiction (2004), awarded to books about the Pacific Rim and South Asia that further understandings among nations and peoples.

For her illustrious career Inga Clendinnen gained other awards not specifically tied to one publication, including: being made a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities (1992), being the winner of the biennial Australian Society of Authors Medal (2005) for contributions to the Australian writing community; winning the Philip Hodgins Memorial Medal (2007) awarded annually for excellence in Australian writing; being honoured as an Officer of Order of Australia (2006); and being co-winner of the David Dan Prize (2016). The Dan prize has been awarded annually since 2001 by an international corporation based at Tel Aviv University in three categories for 'innovative and interdisciplinary research that cuts across traditional boundaries and paradigms'. Awarded a year before her death, it was perhaps Inga Clendinnen's highest accolade. Her life was spent trying to know others in past societies through the prism of history. She taught us to jettison stereotypes and other mythologies and read historic texts for human actions and meanings in the search for understanding the common threads of our humanity.

RICHARD BROOME FAHA

IGOR DE RACHEWILTZ KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF MERIT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC FAHA

1929–2016

FELLOW · ELECTED 1972

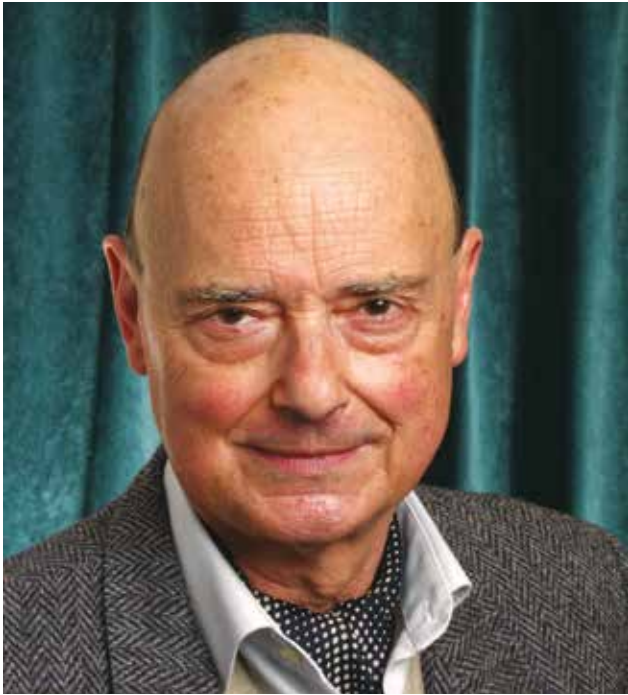


PHOTO: CLAUDIA DE RACHEWILTZ

Igor de Rachewiltz was a visionary and meticulous pioneer, above all in Mongol history and the scholarly exploration of Cinggis Qan, his preferred rendering of Chingis or Genghiz Khan. He was also a pioneer of Asian Studies in Australia, as one of the Australian National University's first PhD students in that field, a pioneer teacher of Asian Civilizations, and one of the first Asianists elected to the Australian Academy of the Humanities (1972). He served a term on Council, 1975–78.

ANU's beginnings were aided by a number of talented Europeans whose 'normal' career path was disrupted by the war and its messy aftermath. Igor was born in Rome in 1929, from a well-placed family with a touch of mystery about it. His mother was a Russian Italian born in St Petersburg, though with some Tartar ancestry that played well in Mongolia. She gave Russian names to her three children – Boris, Igor and Vera. His father Bruno added more resonant names from the family ancestry – degli Arodij, de Barattis, Rubei, de Rachewiltz, di Baviera, Toscana e Lorena.

The adult, unassuming Igor never used anything but Igor de Rachewiltz, unlike elder brother Boris, son-in-law of Ezra Pound and later a prolific Egyptologist.

Nevertheless he was not averse when pressed to tracing an illustrious ancestry back to a 7th Century Lombard king and a de Rachewiltz title conferred in the 13th century by the Emperor Frederick II. He did share with Ezra Pound an interest in Chinese poetry, judging that the American's translations often found the elusive spirit of a Chinese verse even when pedantic Sinologists faulted his accuracy. The two began a learned exchange of letters after the poet's 1958 release from detention (as a World War II 'traitor') in a Washington mental hospital.

Igor's interest in Asian languages and scripts was precocious. As a wartime teenager, in 1943, he joined the children of Japanese diplomats in his neighbourhood in grappling with *kanji*. This began his interest in philology and especially the possibilities of exotic scripts. Japanese led him to Chinese, and to the Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente. Its Director, Giuseppe Tucci, who had led many photographic expeditions to Tibet and the Himalayas, accepted him into a Chinese class even before he was out of school uniform. He traced his life-long interest in Chingis Khan and the Mongols to reading a German book on the subject by Michael Prawdin in 1948. It contained a reproduction of a letter, with its fascinating vertical script, his grandson Guyug Khan had sent to the Pope. From that moment, he remembered, he was 'hooked' on Mongolian. He revelled in the challenge of tackling a third Asian language, and resolved to spend his life, as he put it, 'with one foot in China and one in Mongolia'. He found a Mongolian in Rome to teach him, and a written Mongolian text of the Gospels to work on.

In between studying Chinese in Naples, Law in Rome and Mongolian privately, young Igor supported himself by working at Cinecittà film studios, where American money was flowing into the war-stricken capital to create the 'Hollywood on the Tiber' era. Igor made himself useful in making arrangements for the filming of *Quo Vadis* (1951) and later *Roman Holiday* (1953), when he remembered breakfasts with Audrey Hepburn. By the time he met his future wife Ines Brasch in 1952 he had moved to a more secure job at FAO's Rome headquarters, but he was still able to introduce her to the cinema world. She too found her languages useful at Cinecittà, working on the set of what she called 'a terrible film', *Helen of Troy* (1956), directed by Robert Wise with a young Brigitte Bardot in a supporting role. Ines was German-Australian, her

family having migrated to Melbourne from Alexandria in 1939. After obtaining her degree from the University of Melbourne she took the obligatory trip to England, but was bowled over by the delights of Rome and of Igor. She had to return to Melbourne in 1954, but there she learned of the ANU's generous PhD scholarships and opening to Asia through Patrick Fitzgerald's new Department of Far Eastern History (FEH).

Igor sent in his application. Though he still had no degree, his many languages were attractive to the Research School of Pacific Studies, as was his idea to work between Chinese and Mongolian sources. Fitzgerald had himself been appointed Foundation Head of the Department without any degree. In those days they could take a chance. Igor and Ines were united again at Canberra's University House in 1956, and married soon after. They moved out to an apartment in 1960, and their daughter Claudia was born in 1962. The heroic leap from cosmopolitan Rome to a small Anglophone bush capital turned out surprisingly well. Igor loved the new life of University House, exchanging Latin verses with Professor Trendal and home-brewed vodka with the graduate students.

Igor remained an Italian citizen, treasured his chats with the few Italian friends that Canberra afforded, and loved returning to Rome, old friends and sister Vera's family. Yet he made the cultural transition to Canberra with astonishing success. Igor published only in English thereafter, and relaxed with Sherlock Homes, P.G. Wodehouse, Lewis Carroll and Anglo-American detective stories. Even more than the Canberra bush, he learned to love the South Coast. Patrick Fitzgerald's invitations to Guerrilla Bay gave the family many happy summer days. As his daughter wrote, 'It was there that he completely lost himself in sand, sea and fish leaving behind his demanding research. I can still picture him in his favourite rock pool floating on his favourite Lilo or gathering oysters to accompany a glass of chilled wine.'

In 1960 Igor produced a dissertation: 'Sino-Mongolian Culture Contacts in the XIII Century: A Study on Yeh-lu Ch'u-ts'ai' [In today's Pinyin *Yēlǔ Chǔcái*]. This was a biographical study of a Chinese scholar-official who became a kind of Chinese secretary for Chingis Khan. Always attracted to the textual sources, he never published this as a book, but instead focussed on producing a definitive edition of the travelogue of its central character, Yelu. His facsimile text, translation and erudite discussion of Yelu's *Hsi-Yu Lu* or 'Account of a Journey to the West' appeared in the *Journal of Oriental Studies* in 1962. This first major publication earned him an international reputation for orientalist scholarship of a high order. It positioned him well to join the foundation staff of ANU's brand new Faculty of

Oriental Studies, where he taught Asian Civilizations for the period 1961–65.

In 1965 Patrick Fitzgerald brought Igor back to the Research School as a research-only tenured Fellow in FEH, where he would remain until retirement in 1995. Fitzgerald immediately encouraged Igor to use his skills with Italian, Latin, French and Russian (and Ines' German) to investigate the background to that letter from Chingis Khan to the Pope. This made possible a productive year (1966–67) researching Papal envoys to the Mongols in Vatican archives and libraries. The result, *Papal Envoys to the Great Khans*, in the 'Great Travellers' Series of Stanford University Press and Faber & Faber in 1971 became his most popular and highly cited publication. Uncharacteristic in its absence of footnotes, the book nevertheless ended with a new translation of the Persian version (in Vatican archives) of Guyug's reply to these envoys. The great Khan demanded that the Pope and other Christian kings heed God's manifest will by submitting to him as God's appointed agent. A related fruit of this stimulating research into European Mediaeval sources was a 1972 George Morrison lecture on 'Prester John and Europe's Discovery of East Asia'.

The thesis research had already alerted Igor to the importance of the 'Secret History of the Mongols', and an early article in the *Journal of Oriental Studies*, (1965) drew attention to problems in dating it. The project that was to consume most of his remaining time was already in mind. First, however, came the launching by FEH in 1968 of a Yuan Biographical Project, on which Igor would labour for many years with his Chinese-speaker Research Assistant May Wang, a windfall to Canberra of the recruiting by the National Library in 1964 of her husband Sing-wu (Sidney) Wang, and various other collaborators. Indices of names began to appear from 1970, and the project culminated with a collection of biographies under the title, *In the Service of the Khan: Eminent Personalities of the Early Mongol Period (1200–1300)* (1993).

Igor is rightly best-known for work on the 'Secret History of the Mongols', only brought to fruition in a busy retirement. He had known since his Rome days that this valuable source, apparently first written only a few months after the death of Chingis Khan in 1227, deserved a good modern edition in English (there were earlier German and French versions) by someone who knew both Mongolian and Chinese. The only known text was a Chinese one of much later date, which provided both a phonetic rendering of the Mongolian and a Chinese translation. Igor was already working on this in the 1960s, and along the way became aware of a slightly different Mongolian version of the same original. This had all to be collated and compared for an adequate translation. Igor began publishing his results in the Department's *Papers*

on *Far Eastern History* in 1970. Harvard meanwhile produced a full English translation by Cleaves in 1982, but it was in a cumbrous archaic language and lacked the erudition of Igor's work, for which there remained a high demand. Brill published Igor's heavily annotated text in three volumes between 2004 and 2013, and a revised paperback edition in 2006. Finally an updated version without the footnotes, but requiring a lot more of Igor's time, appeared as an open-access online publication in 2015.

When he had begun this labour, it appeared to be classic orientalism without a great deal of relevance to contemporary concerns. But in 1990 Mongolia freed itself from Soviet domination and began a revival of Mongol nationalism. Chingis Khan switched from feudal oppressor to national hero, and Mongolians could not hear enough about him. A massive gold-plated edition of the 'Secret History' was produced with great fanfare, and Igor began to be invited to Ulan Bator and honoured as a great foreign friend. In August 1997 he was able to join a Mongolian-funded expedition on horseback to the sacred mountain of Burkhan Khaldun, and to identify it definitively as the site of Chingis Khan's memorial tomb. His services were honoured, appropriately, with the 'Polar Star Medal of the Mongolian Republic' in 2007. Other honours followed from around the world, including an honorary doctorate from La Sapienza University in Rome, and the Australian Centenary Medal.

Igor will be remembered as a warm and helpful colleague, tactful, erudite and amusing in conversation, with some learned insight to bring to every conversation. As a scholar he was meticulous and thorough, leaving no stone unturned to get at the truth. His fascination with language extended to a pioneer publication on *Altaic Philology: Turkic, Mongolian, Manchu* (2010). Only in defence of what he held to be correct usage could he be less than generous. Geremie Barmé as editor of *Papers on Far Eastern History* remembered a moment when he had failed to observe all the diacritics correctly in one of Igor's articles. 'Igor's characteristic Mediterranean affability melted away and, in a mood of polite but pointed high dudgeon, he resigned from the editorial board of the journal and refused to publish with us until he felt that I had spent a suitable period in a 'cold palace'.'

He was working right up to the end, collaborating with Li Narangoa on a translation of the 1716 text of the Mongolian epic of Geser Khan, happily sent to ANU Press only months before his death. He had suffered a heart attack in the 1980s, with a triple bypass operation that damaged his kidneys, and a stroke more recently. None of this appeared to stop his work or his agreeable demeanour, although he knew he was on borrowed time. He died on 30 July 2016, mourned by family, friends, and a great circle of scholars in Canberra and around the world.

ANTHONY REID FAHA

JOHN HAY AC FAHA

1942–2016

HONORARY FELLOW · ELECTED 2006



PHOTO: © UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

John Hay's death in late 2016 brought to an end a remarkably productive and influential life. Emeritus Professor Hay was elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Humanities in 2006, and is well known as a scholar for his work as one of the two General Editors of the *Bibliography of Australian Literature* (2001–08), a four-volume record of all Australian novels, plays and books of poetry published in the last two hundred years. The Academy took the opportunity to recognise his scholarly work when it elected him a Fellow, but the range of his contributions to Australian universities extended far beyond that. John Hay deserves to be celebrated for his achievements as a leader, and the Academy itself can value those achievements all the more because they were founded on a training in the humanities. One of the oldest traditions of the humanities is the study and practice of rhetoric, and John was a brilliant rhetorician. His eloquence was impressive, not just for the fluency he displayed but for the fact that his interventions were so thoroughly apposite. When launching a book at an Academy function, he performed with distinction and easy grace. Addressing politicians about the need to support universities, he provided convincingly direct arguments about social and economic constraints. By the

quality of his speech, both formal and extemporaneous, he commanded authority inside and outside the academic world. At one moment when xenophobic politics appeared to be taking hold in Queensland, he called a general meeting of students at the university in order to rally support for humane and humanist values. On that occasion he took a stand, not by a general affirmation of moral principles, but through a personal narrative of the friendships he had shared with students of diverse cultural backgrounds during his student days in Perth. Those cross-cultural friendships, he said, had changed his view of the world. Exposure and enrichment of that kind was in his view one of the key purposes of a university education.

John Hay was born in Western Australia in 1942 and attended Perth Modern School. He studied literature at the University of Western Australia and went on to hold a research scholarship at Cambridge University. His Australian academic career was shaped throughout by a strong interest in institutional policy and practice. At the University of Western Australia he held the position of Chair of English and Head of Department before becoming Deputy Chair of the Academic Board. Having moved to Monash University, he became Dean of Arts and Chair of the National Key Centre for Australian Studies before being appointed Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor. In 1992 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Deakin University and in 1996 Vice-Chancellor of the University of Queensland, a position he held with great distinction for twelve years.

The role of Vice-Chancellor as he understood it called for a broad range of relations with institutional and personal interlocutors outside his university. That is how he came to be Chair, at various times, of the Group of Eight, of Universitas 21, and of the Carrick Institute for Learning and Teaching in Higher Education. At the heart of his career was an ongoing commitment to the humanities. In a farewell text written to members of the University of Queensland on the occasion of his retirement, he wrote: 'For as long as I can remember, literature, the arts and the challenge of new ideas have compelled my imagination, just as the aspiration to teach and undertake research shaped my life.' That commitment and those values found characteristic institutional expression when he took on such roles as Deputy Chair of the Council of the National Library of Australia, Chair of the Queensland

Art Gallery Board of Trustees and Trustee of Queensland Performing Arts. Yet all the while his intellectual and discursive versatility were such that he was able to play influential roles in scientific institutions, serving for example as Chair of the Queensland Institute of Medical Research's Berghofer Institute, as well as on civic and governmental boards of various kinds. In 2004, he was made a Companion in the Order of Australia (AC) in the Australia Day Honours List for exceptional services to higher education, especially in research and innovation and in the creation of new academic, research and administrative structures.

On the occasion of his passing, the current Vice-Chancellor of the University of Queensland, Professor Peter Høj, rightly observed that Emeritus Professor Hay had created a template for a university chief executive officer of the twenty-first century.

John Hay is survived by his wife, Barbara, and by his children Chris, Kate, Tim, and Ben.

PETER CRYLE FAHA

SHIRLEY HAZZARD FAHA

1931–2016

HONORARY FELLOW · ELECTED 2011



© LORRIE GRAHAM 1984

PHOTO: © LORRIE GRAHAM 1984. REPRODUCED IN FULL AT THE REQUEST OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

The distinguished writer Shirley Hazzard died at her home in New York on 12 December 2016. Although she was born in Sydney, she spent only the first sixteen years of her life in Australia, apart from a few short return visits. She attended Queenwood School for Girls in Mosman but left in 1947 to move overseas with her family when her father was appointed Australian Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong. While living there, she did clerical work for British Combined Services Intelligence and fell in love with a much older British army officer. They were separated when the Hazzard family moved first to Wellington in New Zealand, and then to New York, after her father became the Australian Trade Commissioner there in 1951. Hazzard later claimed that her love of poetry saved her during this and other difficult periods of her early life. She worked for the United Nations between 1952 and 1962, mainly in New York but with a year's posting in Naples from 1956. She formed an enduring attachment to that city and its inhabitants.

In 1963 the novelist Muriel Spark introduced Hazzard to the leading American literary scholar, biographer and translator Francis Steegmuller; they were married later that year. Until his death in 1994, they lived part of each year in Italy and wrote five essays about their joint love

of Naples, collected in *The Ancient Shore: Dispatches from Naples* (2008). Hazzard also wrote a memoir about her friendship with the English author Graham Greene whom she met in Italy, *Greene on Capri* (2000).

Shirley Hazzard's literary career had begun in a most auspicious way when, as an unpublished writer, her short stories were accepted by the prestigious *New Yorker* magazine. Later collected in *Cliffs of Fall* (1963), these, like her novels, are highly cosmopolitan literary works, featuring sensitive heroines usually attempting to recover from a disastrous love affair or some other calamity. Hazzard's second collection, *People in Glass Houses* (1967), based on her experiences working for the United Nations, is much more satirical. While each story centres on a particular individual, certain characters recur, providing a devastating portrait of an institution staffed by petty-minded and often tyrannical people concerned to shore up their own positions at the expense of others. Any idealism in those who join this organisation is soon lost. Hazzard's verbal wit is well displayed in 'The Meeting' where she invents farcical sections within the institution with oxymoronic titles like 'Forceful Implementation of Peace Treaties' and 'Peaceful Uses of Atomic Weapons'. She became a vocal opponent of the United Nations, later writing on its flaws in *Defeat of an*

Ideal: A Study of the Self-Destruction of the United Nations (1973) and *Countenance of Truth: The United Nations and the Waldheim Case* (1990).

Hazzard made the transition from short to longer fiction via two short novels, *The Evening of the Holiday* (1966) and *The Bay of Noon* (1970). Both are love stories set in Italy and reflect her love for that country and its people. She won international attention with the first of her two major novels, *The Transit of Venus* (1980). It follows the personal lives and careers of two Australian sisters who move to England, covering several decades and reflecting Hazzard's interest in ideas and politics. Although this novel was highly praised and won a US National Book Critics' Circle Award, Hazzard did not publish another until *The Great Fire* (2003), a complex story of characters trying to re-establish their lives following the disruptions of World War II. Unlike her other novels, this allows the central characters in its love story to reach an only slightly qualified happy ending. It won both the fiction section of the US National Book Awards and Australia's Miles Franklin Award.

Shirley Hazzard returned to Australia for two months in 1976, when she was invited to attend the Adelaide Festival's Writers Week. Then, she was favourably impressed by both the Adelaide of Don Dunstan and the impact on Australian cultural life of the Whitlam years. Her 'Letter from Australia', published in the *New Yorker* on 3 January 1977, while especially focused on Patrick White, also mentions the work of younger writers such as Murray Bail, Frank Moorhouse, Les Murray and David Malouf. In 1984 Hazzard again returned to Australia to deliver the Boyer Lectures for the ABC, subsequently published as *Coming of Age in Australia* (1985). Interviews she gave then show that she was much

less impressed by the 'greed is good' Australia of the 1980s and then Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who would have seemed a throwback to the type of brash Australian male she had known in the 1940s. Her first lecture, 'An Air of Disbelief', dealt with the Australia of her childhood during the Depression and World War II. She describes Australians of that period as decent and courageous but intolerant; Australia was a place where there was no acknowledgement of 'thought, art, intelligence', so anyone interested in these matters was forced to go overseas. A number of the points made by Hazzard in her remaining lectures have been taken up and endorsed by others since, such as her emphasis on the need for Australia to reject nationalism in favour of becoming part of the 'mainstream of civilisation' and in particular to reject 'a certain sentimental image of Australia as innocent, blameless, and chronically victimised.' But in 1984 such criticisms were resented and her lectures were not especially well received.

In 2005 Shirley Hazzard was awarded the William Dean Howells Medal by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. In the same year she was honoured by the New York Public Library with a Library Lion Award. She was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities in 2011. She was also a Fellow of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters and the British Royal Society of Literature. A volume of selected essays, *We Need Silence to Find Out What We Think*, edited by Brigitta Olubas, was published by Columbia University Press in 2016. Like all of her work, in whatever genre, these essays display her fierce intelligence, wide knowledge and love of literature and the arts, and stylistic grace.

ELIZABETH WEBBY AM FAHA

EDWARD JOHN JORY FAHA

1936–2016

FELLOW · ELECTED 1984



PHOTO: AAH ARCHIVES

I first met John Jory when we both turned up as freshers in the Department of Greek and Latin at University College London in September 1955. He struck me at the time as an archetypal non-conformist Cornishman, and it has since been shown that he could trace his family back in Cornwall to 1760 and probably earlier. One could not claim that that was why he felt at home when he moved to Western Australia, but the likelihood remains.

At the time he was remarkable for his quick intelligence, his fine sense of humour, and his wide social interests that went hand in hand with his participation in sport. He largely gave up rugby at university, but he did play cricket. He played it seriously enough to have trials for Middlesex. There are not many who could play First Eleven Cricket for the University (not simply the College) and still achieve First Class Honours in Latin with subsidiary Greek.

Like so many of us of that generation and background, he found his future in the Antipodes. In 1959 he and his wife Marie sailed from Southampton on the *Oronsay* to take up a lectureship at the University of Western Australia. At that time it was a fairly remote location and, partly as a consequence, teaching was hard work, with little time

for research and few people to discuss one's research with. In 1961–62 he was able to return to University College London (UCL) for a year on exchange where he was also able to take advantage of the recently-established Institute of Classical Studies (to which he was later appointed a Senior Research Fellow). It gave him the opportunity to lay the groundwork for his PhD, 'Some Aspects of the Acting Profession in Rome'.

When he came back to Perth he encountered great change. Not only was the distinguished Latinist James Willis persuaded to stay after a six-month visit, but the department was growing rapidly with the appointments of bright, energetic young men, so that he had the company of, among others, three other future Fellows of the Academy, Graeme Clarke, John Melville Jones and Paul Weaver. Brian Bosworth arrived in 1967. The Department developed its own dynamic. Jory reacted not so much by pressing on with his PhD (finally completed in 1967), but by moving in a somewhat different direction. The University acquired its first computer in 1962 and he had what was then the innovative idea of using it to create an index to Volume VI of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (he was never interested in computers for their own sake, simply for what they could do). The *CIL* had been founded in 1853 by Theodor Mommsen and now comprises some seventeen volumes in around seventy parts in folio-size editions, holding transcriptions of about 180,000 inscriptions, along with thirteen supplementary volumes. It contains inscriptions from all over the Roman Empire but the material in Volume VI is from Rome and contains roughly a quarter of the total. Jory's starting point was that among all this were inscriptions concerning actors and their performances: it was a classic example of how one can become seduced in to a large project by the needs of a comparatively small issue. He developed a full word index as well as the ability to record features of the stones themselves.

His article 'Problems and Prospects for the Production of Computer Compiled Indices to Epigraphic Works', in *Antiquités africaines* 9 (1975), readily obtainable on the web, makes interesting reading, although it is somewhat laconic if heartfelt on the 'problems': one can read between the lines. Although he made no explicit mention, the *CIL*'s home was in East Berlin, with all that that implied at the time. A copy of *CIL* VI itself had to be obtained from the Berlin Academy. He had to compete for

time on the machine with other (non-Arts) departments and it did not become available to him before 1965. The machine was driven by punch-cards. After intensive labour by him and his assistant and computer expert Dennis Moore, checking readings and later publications as well as persuading the system to produce camera-ready copy, the results were published in six fascicules in 1974–75. They remain a permanent contribution to a major enterprise.

Jory was appointed to the chair of Classics and Ancient History following the retirement of Mervyn Austin in 1979. He immediately startled many in the Department by instituting Departmental meetings. By then he had already served as elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts from 1976–78. He also came to serve as Head of Division (Arts and Architecture), and from 1994 as inaugural Executive Dean of the Faculty, a position in which he remained until his retirement in 2001. One may add that it was only after his retirement that the Department realised how much he had done to protect them during those years. Despite his outgoing personality, he was capable of being extremely discreet.

He was elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities in 1984, and was a member of Council from 1992–95. He served as a member of the Humanities and Social Sciences Panel of the Australian Research Council from 1990–92, succeeding Michael Osborne. In 1999–2000 he was the inaugural T.B.L. Webster Fellow at the Institute of Classical Studies in London. In the Institute's files it is recorded of his public lecture that 'despite the 20-minute break after an unscheduled fire alarm (termed by the lecturer as the wake-up call), the original audience returned for the second half, together with various latecomers and those from a rival event who were coming on to Senate House for the reception'.

It was inevitable that his research suffered as the result of the time and effort he put into his other work. It is also fair to say that although he could be a decisive and sometimes even ruthless administrator, he was extraordinarily modest and even insecure about the presentation of his research, in my view needlessly so. Despite his innovative use of the computer with the *CIL*, his research and writing style remained by many modern standards old-fashioned. He believed he needed firm evidence before presenting 'facts', and he put a lot of worry and effort into detail – as epigraphists need to do. He had great respect for textual critics. On the other hand he enjoyed it when colleagues pushed him further with a touch of relevant speculation, and his eyes would twinkle in a way that those who knew him will remember.

During those years as Executive Dean he had a great deal of help from his PhD student and research assistant Glenys Wootton, and she was capable of standing up to his sometimes combative approach with good humour.

The results are there in a constant run of important articles, though never the book we wished for. These days he is invariably quoted as a key reference by scholars interested in Roman Pantomime – so called because a single performer mimed the range of roles on a tragic theme, changing his mask appropriately and adapting his body-language to the part as the music changed behind him. It rapidly became the most popular form of theatre in the Roman Empire, especially following the sponsorship of performers by Augustus, but because of its very nature (and lack of texts) it is the most difficult of the theatre genres to grasp. As a result of an Australian Research Council grant, we had enjoyable times together searching for and examining the material evidence for the appearance and style of Pantomime, including a trip from Paris to Aix-en-Provence and Marseilles via such places as Lyons, Avignon, Toulouse and Montpellier, as well as the town of St Jory which we found very disappointing. We also had a notable trip to Cairo and to Alexandria, where, with some difficulty, I managed to keep him out of the casino.

It is also worth noting that, thanks to the kindness of his sons and of John Melville Jones, his photographic records, including those of unpublished items he saw on his trip to a number of museums and sites in Asia Minor, have now been deposited with the Centre for Classical and Near Eastern Studies of Australia (CCANESA) at the University of Sydney, where they are available for consultation.

John Jory was always capable of lateral thinking; for example, when the children were young and the family was on leave in England, he took them all to Spain, largely to look at the Roman theatres, and he did it in a retired London taxi (and the doors in those days were not fitted with locks). In retirement he spent a great deal of time at the Golf Club as well as at the University Club which he had done much to support over the years. It was saddening to others that his worsening state of health prevented him from doing all he had hoped, despite his efforts to continue and his unwillingness to complain. To return to cricket, he was relatively small in stature and so he often tempted bowlers to bowl short to him: he relished bouncers and knocking them to the boundary. So he did in the rest of his life.

His wife of so many years, Marie, lived for only a few months after him. He is survived by his three sons of whom he was extremely proud, enjoying argument with them from time to time, as he had with his own father.

J. R. GREEN

GYÖRGY MÁRKUS FAHA

1934–2016

FELLOW · ELECTED 1999



PHOTO: MARIA MÁRKUS

György Márkus, a distinguished philosopher and cultural theorist, died in Sydney on 5 October 2016. Having arrived in Australia in 1978, ‘George’ joined the Department of General Philosophy at the University of Sydney, where over the next two decades he taught across a range of areas including History of Philosophy, Marxism and Critical Theory, and Aesthetics. He retired as Professor of Philosophy in 1998 and was appointed Emeritus Professor.

1934 was not a happy year in which to be born into a Jewish Hungarian family living in Budapest. By 1944, the young György was in hiding with his family, and while his father perished during this period, the son together with his mother survived. By a strange coincidence, young György would in later life teach in the same department of philosophy on the other side of the globe, although not at the same time, as another Hungarian-Jewish boy of the same age who, with his mother, had also managed to hide from the Nazis in Budapest. This was the future Sydney philosopher and libertarian, George Molnar. While Molnar would flee Europe and find himself in Australia as a refugee, György Márkus would remain in Eastern Europe and spend the first part

of his career in Hungary and Russia, until a different form of political oppression forced him to relocate to the West and find his way to the same Sydney philosophy department that Molnar had recently quit.

In the 1950s, Molnar would move within a knock-about bohemian Sydney sub-culture different to the world of European high culture that Márkus would enter after his move to Moscow in 1952 to study philosophy at Lomonsov University (now Lomonsov State University of Moscow). Thinking about the promises and failures of such an enlightened high culture would eventually come to occupy a major part of his life’s work. During the Moscow years he would meet and marry a Polish co-student, Maria, the two relocating back to Budapest after their graduations. Maria soon established a career there as a sociologist, and in 1958, György started teaching philosophy. During this time, György and Maria would have two sons, Gyuri and András. Another Hungarian philosopher of roughly the same generation, but differing philosophical and political alignment, would later relate his impressions of the young Márkus as standing out on account of his highly principled behaviour and intimidating intelligence. From the fact that Márkus would go on to receive the Academy Prize of the Philosophy and Humanities Section of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1966, it might seem that his career would be assured. However his path during the 1960s and 70s turned out to be far from smooth, and in 1973, both György and Maria were forced out of academic employment, and four years later would abandon Hungary for the West.

György’s early path in philosophy had centred on an engagement with directions taken with Anglo-American philosophy in the early twentieth century. In this capacity he translated, and wrote a critical interpretation of, one of the classics of ‘analytic’ philosophy, the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* by the Austrian philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein. In 1965, he travelled to the United States on a Ford Foundation Scholarship, encountering some of the leading lights of the analytic movement, Wilfrid Sellars and W.V.O. Quine. György’s real philosophical interests, however, clearly lay elsewhere, and it was this that would bring him into conflict with the authorities.

In the 1960s György and Maria were drawn into a circle around the Marxist philosopher and aesthetic theorist György Lukács, central members of which were Ágnes

Heller and her husband, Ferenc Fehér. A few years older than Márkus and a former doctoral student of Lukács, Heller had a long-standing involvement with politics, and had been expelled from the Communist Party in 1949. Things thawed to a degree when Imre Nagy came to power in 1953 and she was allowed to teach at the University of Budapest from 1955, but the Hungarian revolution of 1956 would disturb the lives and careers of those associated with Lukács, who had briefly been a minister in Nagy's revolutionary government. Nagy attempted to withdraw Hungary from the Warsaw pact, but Lukács, while critical of the Soviet Union, advocated that Hungary remain within it. After the defeat of the revolution, Lukács managed to survive the fate of Nagy and others who were executed. Lukács' relations to communist orthodoxy, however, would remain ambiguous, and Heller was dismissed from teaching in 1958 for her support of her former teacher.

Things again thawed to a degree in the early 1960s, and in 1963 the 'Sociology Research Group' of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was established, Maria becoming assistant director of the Research Group, to which Heller was appointed. The circle met regularly with Lukács, who dubbed it the 'Budapest School', and they soon started to be recognised for their particular humanist and oppositional variety of Marxism. The Budapest School was not tolerated for long, however, and the Prague Spring of 1968 drove them into a more direct confrontation with the regime. Lukács' death in 1971 deprived them of the degree of protection he had been able to offer, and in 1973 the Communist Party officially condemned their work and the members of the group were dismissed from their academic positions.

During these years György Márkus had become particularly influential with a younger generation of Hungarian philosophers who provided a type of second generation to the Budapest School, and in particular, with György Bence and János Kis, who worked closely with Márkus on Marx's theory of socialism. Along with the others, Márkus, Bence and Kis were dismissed from their positions in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and banned from teaching. Without academic employment, and relying on income earned from translation work, and with now even Gjuri and András subject to discrimination in relation to their schooling, the Márkuses together with Heller and Fehér, decided to look to a future elsewhere. In 1977 they left Hungary and by 1978 the four had arrived in Australia. György had been offered an appointment in the Department of General Philosophy, one of the *two* philosophy departments existing then at the University of Sydney half a decade after the fractious original department had split, polarised by differences of philosophical and political commitment. Maria found a home in the progressive Department of Sociology at the University of New South Wales.

Thus commenced the Australian part of the life of this family, and it might be thought that life would proceed relatively smoothly, but trying times for the Márkuses were not over. 'George', as he had now become, was welcomed into the department and would form close friendships with a number of its senior members – John Burnheim and Paul Crittenden especially. But the Department of General Philosophy was itself internally divided by the usual academic differences amplified by the politicised climate of the 1970s. One particularly dogmatic faction, advocating a 'scientific' version of Marxism influenced by the French philosopher Louis Althusser, was committed to combatting the type of 'humanist' variant of Marxism represented by Márkus (Márkus' prodigious knowledge of the classic Marxist texts, however, meant that he was rarely 'taken on' in any overt way.)

The department also still bore the effects of the left libertarian and anarchist views represented by Molnar, who, influenced by the educational experiments of A.S. Neill, had battled against academic orthodoxy, 'the *examined* life is not worth living' being one of the favoured slogans of this charismatic figure. On one occasion a group of younger tutors in the department proposed to overcome the inequalities resulting from *graded papers* by advocating a single grade be assigned to *all* students. This was the type of thing to which Márkus reacted to with true horror, and his opposition prevented any such experiment. For George, such disregard for learning was more a sign of the 'commodification' of education – a betrayal of Enlightenment values rather than a form of enlightened teaching. With the seriousness of his commitment to philosophy and scholarship, George thus shared attitudes with many in the *rival* Sydney philosophy department, the 'Department of Traditional and Modern Philosophy', centred around the highly regarded but polarising figure of David Armstrong. In such ways, George had quickly gained the deep respect of colleagues across both departments. Along with this, soon after his arrival George quickly attracted a range of followers among the postgraduate students, often attracted by his courses and seminars in the history of philosophy in which his learning was encyclopaedic and understanding profound. Among these was John Grumley, who went on to help consolidate the approach of the Budapest School as a presence in Australian academic life.

Undoubtedly the greatest difficulty that the Márkus family had to endure during their life in Sydney resulted when Gyuri, then a postgraduate student in General Philosophy, suffered a catastrophic cerebral haemorrhage brought on by a soccer accident. While for many weeks in a coma, Gyuri eventually recovered to an extent, being left in the need of the constant care of Maria and George. Despite this enormous task to which they tirelessly

devoted their energies, both managed to continue academic careers. After 1989, the changes in Eastern Europe meant that these former dissident intellectuals could now be recognised and in 1990 George was elected to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. This was followed in 1999 by election to the Australian Academy of the Humanities. After retirement from the department as a full professor in 1998, George and Maria, accompanied by Gyuri, were able to undertake some limited travel. Between 2001 and 2003, George gave courses at the Central European University in Budapest, which, founded by George Soros after the collapse of the Iron Curtain, had been dedicated to developing the ‘open society’ in Hungary.

The first publication to bring György Márkus to an international audience had been his *Marxism and Anthropology* (1978), first published in Hungarian in 1965 and translated later into Spanish, Japanese, Italian, English and German. Another influential book from this period was published in its English version as *Language and Production: A Critique of the Paradigms* (1986). Here the extensive scope of Márkus’ grasp of developments in philosophy and the humanities allowed him to engage critically with the variety of ways in which ‘language paradigm’ had gained ascendancy in twentieth-century humanistic studies. Márkus argued against this linguistic model, advocating a view of culture as a type of *productive process* better understood along Marxist lines. *Dictatorship over Needs: An Analysis of*

Soviet Societies (1983), written together with Fehér and Heller, gave expression to the Budapest School’s earlier critique of the life in the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites.

More reflective of the concerns of his Sydney years is *Culture, Science, Society: The Constitution of Cultural Modernity* (2011). George had laboured for decades on a book on the contradictions of European high culture, a dialectic playing out from the late eighteenth century between *enlightenment* and *romantic* movements. This is not it, however, but a collection of exceptionally rich essays, twenty-one in all, which expressed the growing points of the unified account that was never finished.

György Márkus died from cancer in October 2016. His son Gyuri died from the effects of cancer two months after his father and his wife Maria died in September 2017. He is survived by his son András.

George was known as a man of honour, decency and kindness, and as a teacher and intellectual of wide learning and deep intelligence. In Australia in particular he will be remembered for having opened the eyes of many to a European cultural tradition to which he was so committed.

PAUL REDDING FAHA

I am grateful to John Grumley for his helpful assistance with this obituary.

JOHN MULVANEY AO CMG FBA FSA FRAI FAHA

1925–2016

FELLOW · ELECTED 1969



PHOTO: DESIGNED PHOTOGRAPHY

John Mulvaney was a foundation pillar in the study of Australian prehistory and a passionate defender of Australia's heritage and the rights of its indigenous peoples. He was an outstanding researcher, communicator, teacher and colleague.

Born 26 October 1925 in rural Victoria, John graduated in 1948 with a BA Honours degree in History from the University of Melbourne, after brief service as an RAAF Flying Officer at the end of World War II. During his war service, mercifully without direct engagement with the enemy, John was posted to Canada and England. The history of Britain, and the archaeological remains that he visited there, including Kenilworth Castle and the Rollright Stones, stimulated John towards a career devoted to the study of human prehistory and archaeology.

After the war, as a Tutor at the University of Melbourne (1949–51), John taught Ancient and British history, but eventually moved away from the Classics owing in part to his lack of a background in Ancient Greek and Latin. The archaeology of Iron Age and Roman Britain was initially more attractive, and in 1951 he submitted his MA thesis to Melbourne University on the Belgae,

a people of the British Iron Age just prior to the Roman conquest in AD 43. By this time, John had decided firmly on a career in archaeology, and left Melbourne in 1951 to undertake a two-year undergraduate degree (Part II of the Archaeology Tripos) at Cambridge University, with a travelling research scholarship from the Australian National University (ANU) and an Archbishop Mannix Travelling Scholarship. John's express purpose was to learn how to do archaeology in the field, as such training was not available in Australia at that time. In Cambridge, he resided in Clare College and studied under the capable mentorship of Grahame Clark, Charles McBurney and Glyn Daniel, working with McBurney in 1952 in the important Middle and Upper Palaeolithic cave of Haua Fteah in Cyrenaica. While in North Africa he fuelled his interest in Roman archaeology with visits to the remarkable ruins at El Djem, Sabratha and Leptis Magna. John also met his future wife Jean Campbell in the United Kingdom, and they married in Australia in 1954, after their return.

In 1953, John took up a Lectureship in History at the University of Melbourne, achieving promotion to a Senior Lectureship before his move to the Australian National University in 1965. As far as his archaeological teaching was concerned he focused mainly on the Pacific in the early days, given the relative lack of information at that time about Australian prehistory *per se*. Indeed, in those early days, John was the only archaeologist with a professional university qualification in that discipline undertaking excavations in Australia. In 1956, he commenced his excavation career with volunteer helpers (in the days before Australian Research Council grants) in the rock shelter of Fromm's Landing on the Murray River, in South Australia. His excavation activities continued at Kenniff Cave in southern Queensland during the 1960s, after an academic year (1961–62) spent on a Nuffield Foundation Fellowship at the Institute of Archaeology in London, where he learnt about the conservation of archaeological materials and how to take latex rubber 'peels' as records of trench sections. One such peel, taken in 1973 by John from a trench wall at Lake Mungo, is still kept in the School of Archaeology and Anthropology at ANU.

The 1960s were boom years for archaeology in Australia. New university departments with archaeological teaching and research were being founded, as was the

Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. Public interest in the Aboriginal past was, in my view at least, much higher then than now, possibly because of the sequence of newsworthy finds and the rapidly increasing post-war level of education of the Australian population at large. During that decade, as John notes, 'I felt isolated no longer.' Other professional archaeologists moved into Australian university departments, including Jack Golson at ANU, Richard Wright and Vincent Megaw at the University of Sydney, and Isabel McBryde at the University of New England. After joining Golson at ANU in 1965 as a Senior Fellow in Prehistory, John's archaeological forays included working with PhD students, commencing with Campbell Macknight on Macassan archaeology, Jim Allen on the British settlement at Port Essington, and Ian Glover in what was then Portuguese Timor (now Timor-Leste).

After Fromm's Landing and Kenniff Cave, John's twenty-year archaeological excavation career in Australia included another rock shelter at Ingaladdi in the Northern Territory, and later the major Pleistocene site complex on the sand lunette of now-dry Lake Mungo in western New South Wales, where he undertook research with Jim Bowler and Wilfred Shawcross in 1972–74. I travelled to Mungo with John and a group of students in 1973 to lay out a grid for surface collection, which I understand is still used today. Mungo, of course, was the jewel in the crown of Australian archaeology. In John's words, commenting on the 26,000 year old cremated Mungo Woman,

...this find is surely in the same league of significance as the evidence for earlier evolutionary human behaviour that was located by Louis Leakey at Olduvai Gorge. I feel honoured to have been present for its discovery.

In 1969, John also excavated beyond Australian shores, with R.P. Soejono and Campbell Macknight in the rock shelters of Leang Burung and Ulu Leang in the Maros District of South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Here, he uncovered important evidence related to the Toalian backed blade and microlith industry of Holocene Sulawesi, which many have compared with the late Holocene 'Bondi Point' (or small tool) industries of much of Australia.

After 1974, John ceased active archaeological excavation, but his legacy in this area was highly significant. Fromm's Landing, Kenniff Cave and Lake Mungo established dates for first human settlement in Australia at respectively 5000, 16000, and then over 30000 years ago. John was able to build on the achievements of predecessors such as Norman Tindale, Fred McCarthy and Edmund Gill, none trained archaeologists, to establish a sequence for Australian lithic industries that is still in use today. This commenced on first human settlement at least 50,000 years ago with a core tool and scraper tradition, followed

around 3500 years ago across much of the continent (except for some monsoonal northern regions, and Tasmania) by the florescence of a small tool tradition with backed flakes and geometric microliths. The latter was associated with the introduction of the Eurasian domestic dog (the Australian dingo), of which a skeleton dating to 3000 years ago was excavated at Fromm's Landing. John's findings provided a framework for his seminal work *The Prehistory of Australia*, which ran through 3 editions (1969, 1975 and 1999, the last co-written with Johan Kamminga and published by Allen and Unwin).

One reason for John's eventual move away from active fieldwork archaeology in his later career was his disillusionment with the rather self-righteous archaeological 'theory' that was being perpetuated during the late 1960s and 1970s, known at the time as 'New Archaeology'. John regarded the practitioners of New Archaeology as 'humourless', with an anti-humanist stance that 'is not the story of humanity'. In his 1986 Retrospect in the journal *Antiquity*, John also noted that the attitudes of some of his younger peers were a factor in his decision to retire in 1985 at the relatively young age of 60. He was concerned that 'modern students consulting my early reports may deplore their lack of sophistication.' Perhaps he need not have worried quite so much. In hindsight, modern science-based archaeology has long since moved on from the unproductive conundrums of logic that tortured the New Archaeologists thirty years ago, and John's techniques of excavation, interpretation, and presentation still leave very little to be desired. Facts, real facts demonstrated by scientific methodology, are back in fashion. John would have appreciated this.

John began to return increasingly after his Lake Mungo research to his previous interests in historical research. An early example was the widely-read book on the Aboriginal cricket tour to England in 1868, published through three editions of *Cricket Walkabout* (1967, 1988 and 2005). By 1969, John had started his biographical research on the famous Melbourne biologist and anthropologist Walter Baldwin Spencer, which led to a full biography of Spencer co-written with biologist John Calaby and published as *So Much That Is New* by Melbourne University Press in 1985. John later went on to edit three volumes of letters written between Spencer and his regional collaborators on Aboriginal matters.

By 1975, John was also actively involved in the protection of Australia's Aboriginal and European heritage, as a member of the Australian Government Committee of Enquiry on Museums and National Collections (1974–75), as Chairman of the Planning Committee for the Gallery of Aboriginal Australia (1975), as Deputy Chairman of the Canberra Division of the Museums Association (1975–76), and as an Australian Heritage Commissioner (1976–82). In 1977, he visited Paris to serve on a committee

to frame the criteria for admission to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

John's involvement in lobbying for protection of Australia's cultural and natural heritage developed most rapidly between 1981 and 1983, when he was involved with many others in the campaign against the Franklin dam in Tasmania and its threat to a number of cave sites, including Kutikina (Fraser Cave). The eventual success of this intervention saved from drowning several sites with last glacial (c. 20,000 years ago) human occupation, close to the southern edge of the inhabited world. Other archaeological locations that attracted John's attention were the building foundations of the first Government House in Sydney, and the remarkable rock engravings of the Burrup Peninsula, the latter today under the careful protection of John's archaeologist son Kenneth (Principal Cultural Heritage Officer with Rio Tinto Iron Ore in the Pilbara). Much later, John became deeply involved in the protection of Kakadu in the Northern Territory from mining operations, and successfully nominated the Willandra Lakes in western New South Wales for World Heritage status. In 1989 he published *Encounters in Place*, a book on significant meetings between Aboriginal Australians and outsiders from 1606 to 1985, a project which also involved him in visits across the continent over a period of two years to the places where such contacts had occurred.

In 1969, John was made a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities, and a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy in 1983. He also received his PhD from Cambridge in 1970, having submitted publications under a special regulation of that university. I did the same 10 years later, and we both remembered well our examinations (verbal, of course, lubricated by a cup of tea) by Grahame Clark in the Peterhouse Master's Lodge. John was made a Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (CMG) in 1982, and an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO) in 1991.

Between 1989 and 1996, John served as Secretary of the Australian Academy of the Humanities. This was a time before the establishment of a substantial Secretariat to support the work of the Academy. In many ways over these seven years John served the Academy full-time in the combined roles of Executive Director, Publications Officer, Project Officer and Fellows' Secretary. The Academy owes John a large debt of gratitude for his tireless and generous dedication of his time and energy over this long period. It is said that he never missed a meeting, and one of his successes was to obtain funds from the Australian Research Council to support the publication of the *Academy Editions of Australian Literature*, a publication series that commenced in 1992 and resulted in the publication by University of Queensland Press of several scholarly editions of Australian literary classics.

From my own perspective on John's life, I have left one of his most important achievements to last. In 1971, he was appointed Professor of Prehistory in what was then termed, rather dismissively, the 'School of General Studies' in ANU, later to become the more sensibly named Faculty of Arts. John served in this post until his retirement in 1985. In 1973, the new Department of Prehistory appointed its first three permanent staff under John's headship; Wilfred Shawcross, Andrée Rosenfeld, and me. John was an excellent head, although readers of his autobiography will realise that he did not always see eye to eye with some of his colleagues. Today, that department, now the School of Archaeology and Anthropology, has world status. Those of us who remember the early days have now all retired, and a new generation of staff in archaeology, social anthropology and biological anthropology carry the flag.

Unlike John, not many of us were ever given the opportunity to found a brand new university department, certainly not nowadays, and especially not in the humanities. John succeeded because he was a master in managing the demands of the bureaucracy, even if that bureaucracy was beginning to wear him down towards the end of his professorial tenure at ANU. He was always immensely supportive of his staff, and popular with all students. The year 1973, my own year of migration to Australia, was in the middle of a golden age for university archaeology departments, a time when the growing ANU still had so many open air car parks that, in John's words, 'you can pick your own tree' (for shade!). That observation was followed by his characteristic laugh.

John Mulvaney's contributions to Australian archaeology and heritage, both Aboriginal and European, and to the University of Melbourne and ANU, are well described in his autobiography *Digging up a Past* (2011) and in his 1986 'Retrospect' in *Antiquity* (vol. 60). In addition the journal *Archaeology in Oceania* (vol. 21) ran a series of articles in John's honour in 1986, and an ANU Emeritus Faculty interview with John by Peter Stewart in 2010 can be found on the internet (http://www.anu.edu.au/emergitus/ohp/interviews/john_mulvaney.html). The chapters of the book edited by Tim Bonyhady and Tom Griffiths, *Prehistory to Politics: John Mulvaney, the Humanities and the Public Intellectual* (1996) detail much about John's heritage and public activities, and in the words of the editors:

'Public intellectual' is still not part of his self-definition, most likely because of his modesty as much as the term's relatively recent origin. Instead, he thinks of himself as a 'stirrer' or campaigner. He relishes a good battle and is a great believer in the 'citizen pen'.

John's legacy lives on through public understanding and admiration of the deep Australian Aboriginal past,

through the School of Archaeology and Anthropology that he founded at ANU, with its biennial Mulvaney Lecture series, through his many historical books and essays, and through his timely activities in heritage conservation and museums. He is survived by his second wife, Elizabeth Morrison, whom he married in 2006 after Jean's death in 2004, and by his six children – Clare (born in 1955), married and living in Melbourne; Richard (1957), a museum and art gallery director in Launceston; Kenneth (1959), an archaeologist and rock art specialist in Western Australia, Michael (1960), a botanist and environmental biologist based in Canberra; Gregory (1963), a school teacher in Canberra; and Anne (1965), a landscape architect living near Armidale, New South Wales.

John Mulvaney was a great Australian.

PETER BELLWOOD FAHA FBA

With assistance from Elizabeth Morrison, Kenneth Mulvaney and Graeme Clarke.

J. V. NEUSTUPNÝ FAHA

1933–2015

FELLOW · ELECTED 1981



PHOTO: MONASH UNIVERSITY

Emeritus Professor Jiří Vaclav Neustupný, Foundation Professor of Japanese Studies at Monash University, who pioneered Japanese language education and Japanese Studies in Australia, Japan and beyond, passed away in Melbourne on 2 July 2015, leaving behind a rich and enduring intellectual legacy. He will long be remembered for his ground-breaking theoretical innovations in sociolinguistics and interdisciplinary Japanese programs, which integrated language learning with studies of society and culture.

When I landed in the Department of Sociology at La Trobe University as a lecturer in sociology in 1973, Professor Neustupný was already an eminent scholar of international repute and influence. Knowing little about his attainments, I enjoyed frank academic discussions with him, often impertinently, and as our friendship developed, came to fondly call him Neus-san, a practice that made me uncomfortable when addressing him with proper formality.

Born into an academic family in Czechoslovakia in 1933, Neus-san pursued a brilliant career from his young days. He studied Japanese and the history of the Far East in the Faculty of Philosophy at Charles University in Prague, before moving to the University of Tokyo as a research student, a period when he acquired an amazing

level of fluency and eloquence that surpassed many native speakers. In 1964, he obtained a CSc (PhD) from the Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, where he had worked for seven years.

In 1966 at the age of thirty-two, he was appointed to the position of Foundation Professor of Japanese at Monash University and worked tirelessly for nearly three decades to establish and expand an internationally renowned department of Japanese Studies. Under his leadership, it developed innovative, progressive and interdisciplinary programs that fostered researchers and students with ‘interactive competence’ – communication expertise supported by cultural literacy. For this purpose, he hired not only Japanese-language specialists, but also experts in Japanese history, sociology, labour studies and other disciplines of social inquiry and spearheaded genuinely sociolinguistic, cross-disciplinary and post-structural endeavours. His approach differed fundamentally from conventional language teaching methods that focussed solely on grammar, pronunciation and writing, and ignored thorough studies of society and culture. He trained students to acquire the profound understanding of socio-cultural context at play in situations encountered by users of different native languages. Many of the students he taught and conducted research with later occupied key positions in Japanese Studies departments worldwide and shaped them based on the Monash model.

Neus-san articulated his innovative perspective in his first book, *Post-Structural Approaches to Language: Language Theory in a Japanese Context* (1978) and elaborated it further in many other works published by Japanese publishers, including *Communicating with the Japanese* (1987). Among his many scholarly achievements, his model of ‘contact situations’ in particular has had a powerful, compelling and lasting impact on specialists in the field. The model highlighted situations involving users of more than one language system and entailing the cultural contact of different language norms. The model makes a distinction between external and internal contact situations. External contact situations concern cross-cultural encounters such as Japanese versus English, encompassing variations across national boundaries. Internal contact situations involve diversities in class, age, gender, occupation, education and other socio-economic dimensions. The model is sensitive to both inter-societal and intra-societal diversity. I recall many occasions of

intellectual interaction with him, since I was working on a multidimensional model of social stratification from a sociological perspective around the same time.

Neus-san was a prolific writer of books in Japanese, not only attracting admiration for his academic work but also influencing the broad Japanese readership. In particular, *Gaikokujin to no komyunikēshon* (Communicating with Foreigners) made him prominent among the Japanese reading public. It was published in 1982 by Iwanami Shoten, a highly reputable publishing house in Japan, as a title in the popular and respected Iwanami paperback series. The book was reprinted numerous times and sold hundreds of thousands of copies, capturing the imaginations of a wide range of Japanese readers – language experts as well as the general audience – interested in transnational communication. Neus-san also published *Atarashii Nihongo Kyōiku no tame ni* (Towards a New New Japanese Language Education) (Taishūkan, 1995) in Japanese, a book that further impacted on the field of Japanese teaching for foreigners. He was thus involved in the public debate over intercultural contact in the Japanese language at the time when Japanese intellectuals and practitioners began to encounter the waves of internationalisation and globalisation.

By good fortune, a set of circumstances brought me to work closely with Neus-san towards the final quarter of the last century to address some issues and controversies in Japanese Studies. He was visionary in promoting cross-institutional interactions in the field. Sometime at the end of the 1970s, we attended a meeting in Sydney together, and on the return flight to Melbourne, enjoyed a couple of glasses of fine whisky and engaged in lively conversation about ways to study Japanese society. Based on this dialogue, the idea of an inter-disciplinary and inter-university institute for Japanese Studies was born. We were both in high spirits in the belief that this would provide a unique setting for the cross-fertilisation of ideas and activities among researchers. After we had a series of meetings, he took the lead in establishing what is now called the Japanese Studies Centre. Thanks to his resolute and successful efforts to garner both administrative and financial support, its building was completed and opened in 1981 at Monash University's Clayton Campus. For the past thirty-six years, this Centre has been the most important site for Japanese Studies academics across tertiary institutions in Victoria. In 2006, marking the fortieth anniversary of the Japanese Studies program at Monash University, the Centre's auditorium was formally named the J. V. Neustupný Auditorium in his honour.

Neus-san was an active member of the Australian Academy of the Humanities. Elected as a Fellow in 1981, he served as a member of its Council from 1987–89 and as Vice-President from 1988–89. At another level, Neus-san was instrumental in introducing Japanese as a subject across primary and secondary schools in Victoria, while

nurturing many students at Monash who later became teachers in schools of the Japanese language.

Neus-san's scholarship bore the marks of a continental European intellectual tradition, an orientation that emphasised high levels of abstraction and generalisation. Building and expanding on his earlier models, he advanced the Language Management Framework together with Björn H. Jernudd at Monash University, an all-embracing and grand theory that involved speech corrections and repetitions, careful pronunciation, foreigner talk and many other forms of 'language behaviour'. His meta-theoretical approach exerted significant influence over the more empirically inclined analysts in Japanese Studies at the time. Closer to my home ground, I remember him as the first scholar to articulate the notion of paradigms of Japanese Studies and promote the importance of typologies. He played a major role in the symposium for alternative models for understanding Japanese society in 1980, which I organised with Ross Mouer, then at Griffith University, at the inaugural conference of the Japanese Studies Association of Australia. Articulating that our collective endeavour at the symposium was an attempt at a paradigm shift, he presented a three-stage model of Japanese literacy and passionately maintained that we were on the verge of developing a contemporary paradigm that featured variation, conflict, processes, interdependence and determinants as the key dimensions governing the study of Japan. This was a crucial contribution which contextualised our work. It was at about this time that I coined another nickname for him, calling him 'Mr Paradigm', both jokingly and respectfully, and I am sure that he liked this reference to his thesis. He also played an active role in the landmark conference in 1982 at Noosa Heads, Queensland, which literally facilitated the abovementioned 'paradigm shift'.

Neus-san was an intellectual with an uncompromising moral backbone, an attribute he revealed when we encountered the so-called Hidaka affair that proved to be a significant incident in the history of Japanese Studies. In 1981, Neus-san and I invited Professor Hidaka Rokurō, an eminent progressive sociologist who used to teach at the University of Tokyo, to Monash and La Trobe universities as visiting professor. To our great surprise, the Australian government rejected his visa application on the unfounded grounds that he had been associated with the Japanese Red Army. Realising the gravity of the allegation, Neus-san visited me at the beach house on the Mornington Peninsula, which our family rented for summer holidays. I recall the tone of his voice at the time, which indicated how serious he deemed this matter to be. He took the initiative to contest the Australian Department of Immigration's misunderstanding by phoning and writing to the politicians and bureaucrats involved in the case. As a Czech migrant, he was highly

sensitive to government intervention into civil liberties and academic autonomy and was defiant of state-manipulated misinformation and disinformation. The lengthy struggle involved a sustained Australian media campaign against the false allegation as well as the submission of a petition to the Australian government signed by dozens of eminent intellectuals in Japan, including Maruyama Masao and Katō Shūichi. In 1983, the government finally admitted its error and issued a visa to Professor Hidaka, who arrived soon thereafter and delivered a well-attended public lecture. Involved heavily in the saga myself, I cannot forget Neus-san's contented happy face on that occasion. This was a rare moment when cross-border civil protest won the day over international state control.

In 1993, Neus-san was invited to a full professorship at Osaka University (1993–97), becoming the first foreign scholar to be appointed at this level in a national university in postwar Japan. Until his return to Melbourne in 2004, he continued to hold professorial appointments at Chiba University (1997–99) and Ōbirin University (1994–2004), while being actively involved in Japanese professional associations throughout his stay in Japan, including the Society for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language where he assumed its Vice-Presidency (1999–2003). In 2001, he was awarded a Commendation by the Japanese Minister of Education and Science for his contribution to international exchange. In 2013, in

recognition of his long-term and wide-ranging academic achievements, the Order of the Rising Sun (Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon) medal was conferred on him by Emperor Akihito.

Whilst Neus-san was dignified, solemn and formal in appearance, he had a wit and sense of humour that showed a lighter approach to life. He was a master at delivering complicated jokes that were so sophisticated that I would sometimes be left wondering what they meant, only to experience an epiphany later that would leave me roaring with laughter.

Neus-san was a towering scholar in a number of fields, breaking new theoretical ground ahead of his time, building enduring networks and institutions and fostering numerous researchers and teachers based on his vision. Though our paths diverged in the 1990s, and we went on to pursue new and different projects, I observed his plethora of scholarly achievements from a distance and have no doubt that his multifaceted intellectual heritage will live on for many years to come.

YOSHIO SUGIMOTO FAHA

In this contribution, I have drawn on my earlier obituary entitled 'Neustupný: A Recollection' published in *Japanese Studies* Vol 35:2 pp. 149–150 (2015), copyright © Japanese Studies Association of Australia, reprinted by permission of Taylor & Francis Ltd, <http://www.tandfonline.com> on behalf of Japanese Studies Association of Australia.

ANTONIO SAGONA AM FSA FAHA

1956–2017

FELLOW · ELECTED 2005



PHOTO: MONASH UNIVERSITY

Antonio (Tony) Sagona came to Australia as a very young boy. Born in Libya on April 30, 1956, his parents emigrated in 1959, arriving in Melbourne on 19 January 1960. They settled in Williamstown.

From a very young age, Tony was intrigued with the ancient world. As with so many archaeologists, the passion for understanding the past became almost an obsession. And so for Tony. He thought of himself as a collector of information, one who wanted to know as much as possible about the ancient world and the Bronze Age in particular.

He graduated from the University of Melbourne with first class honours for his thesis, *The Development and Expansion of the Early Trans-Caucasian Culture During the Third Millennium BC: The Khirbet Kerak Problem*. He was fortunate to have as his teacher and supervisor at Melbourne the mercurial William Culican, who fostered his love for the ancient Near East.

His PhD thesis, also supervised by Culican, continued his study of the Caucasus: *The Caucasian Region in the Early Bronze Age*. It was examined and given high praise by two eminent scholars in the field: Machteld

Mellink (Bryn Mawr College) and James Mellaart (University of London). It appeared in the British Archaeological Reports series in 1984 and even though it is now over thirty years since its appearance, it is still a foundational text.

Both he and his wife Claudia (an archaeologist also, focusing on Malta), whom he met in the lift in the John Medley Building during their first undergraduate year at Melbourne, had teaching scholarships. This required five years of teaching after completion of the undergraduate degree. So during the time he completed his PhD, he also did a Diploma of Education.

He began his teaching at Braybrook College. But three weeks into his job, in 1984, William Culican died. Tony was appointed to fill the position (this satisfied the government's teaching requirements), first as a fixed-term, then in a continuing position, and promoted quite swiftly to senior lecturer in 1989. In 1995, he advanced to a readership and in 2006 was given a personal chair. He began his teaching in the Department of Middle Eastern Studies, but in 1988 this programme was taken into Classics and Archaeology.

He began archaeological field work here in Australia, at Lake Bolac (1975) and in 1985–86 worked on the important ochre mining site of Toolumbunner, in Tasmania. This work resulted in one of his first major publications, *Bruising the Red Earth: Ochre Mining and Ritual in Aboriginal Tasmania* (1994).

But his interest lay in the East, as his thesis indicates. He excavated in Syria, first with Peter Parr at Tel Nebi Mend in 1978 and then at El-Qitar in 1982 and 1984 with Tom McClellan. As his position at the University of Melbourne became more secure, he turned to his own work.

What fascinated Tony was the Early Bronze Age in the trans-Caucasus region. In 1980 at a conference in Manchester, he met Charles Burney who had worked in Eastern Turkey and Iran. This meeting helped inspire Tony to begin his survey and excavation work in Turkey.

He also met several Turkish archaeologists, in particular Altan Çilingiroğlu (Ege University) who attended that same Manchester conference. He helped to facilitate Tony's applications to the Turkish government for archaeological permits. For 15 years, Tony and his team

worked in the Bayburt and Erzurum provinces, first surveying the area and then excavating at two sites: first at a small hill site, Büyüktepe Höyük, from 1988–93, near Bayburt and then at Sos Höyük from 1994–2003, just outside of Erzurum. Behind these choices lay his ongoing investigation of the trans-Caucasian cultures of the Bronze and Iron Ages and the great need for a defined cultural sequence for the region underpinned by a suite of absolute dates.

Sos Höyük is a mound comprising remains that begin in the Late Chalcolithic, continue through the Bronze Age, into the Iron Age, and end with some late Hellenistic and Byzantine material. It is the earlier periods that are most important, showing that this site near Erzurum is part of the Trans-Caucasian culture. There had been a short excavation in Sos Höyük in 1987 by a Turkish archaeologist, but much more exploration was needed, as the earlier work had been limited to the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age. So Tony's excavation filled in a huge lacuna in our understanding of the history of this area.

From Turkey, Tony moved to Georgia. Given the political situation earlier in his career, it had been impossible to work there. After 2003, the situation changed. Tony met a number of Georgian archaeologists while researching for his PhD and later in his frequent research visits to Georgia. Notable among those who facilitated his applications, just as had happened in Turkey, were David Lordkipanidze (Director, Georgian National Museum), and Vakhtang Nikolaishvili, Gela Giunashvili, Giorgi Manjegaladze and Kakha Kakhiani (all in the Otar Lordkipanidze Centre of Archaeology).

Tony was a great attender of conferences on the Bronze Age, all around the world, and he was able through his genuine interest in other archaeologists and their work and by his genial personality to make friends easily. This helped him greatly.

He excavated in Georgia at three sites: Samtavro (2008–10), Tchkantiskedi (2011), Chobareti (2012–16). The latter site has helped to define the complexity of the 4th millennium Bronze Age through the various pottery fabrics found together in this settlement. Most importantly, the site challenges the prevalent view of a subsistence economy in the period. The reports in *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* are models of archaeological reporting, demonstrating Tony's collaboration with many experts; this is a great example of archaeological collegiality, rather than the rivalry that so often occurs.

His most recent work, in addition to the continuing excavations in Georgia, has been an investigation of the battlefield terrain of Gallipoli. This was funded by the Australian government in collaboration with New Zealand and Turkey. To safeguard the long-term preservation of the area, an intensive survey and plotting was necessary. The publication, *Anzac Battlefield*:

A Gallipoli Landscape of War and Memory, with contributions by several of those who worked there, was published in 2016.

His publications are numerous, both as single author, or with his wife Claudia, and many others. He recognised the limitations of his available time. When beginning a book on the ancient history of Turkey (*Ancient Turkey*, 2009), he realised that he did not have the time to research the post Bronze Age periods. So he collaborated with Paul Zimansky (Stony Brook University), an expert on Iron Age material, especially concerning the Hittites and Urartians. This book has received very positive reviews and is a very useful text for teaching.

It is fitting, though ironically so, that there will be one more book: *The Archaeology of the Caucasus*, in the Cambridge World Archaeology series, scheduled for publication later this year. It is an appropriate swan song, as this brings full circle his fascination with this area that began in 1984.

His fieldwork was not limited to the basics of an excavation, pottery and architecture. He tried to have all aspects of the site studied: botanical, geological, metallurgical, anthropological, and so forth. The many dissertations supervised by him show the breadth of the study of these sites. He nurtured so many students: 27 PhD theses as principal or co-supervisor, including 6 from overseas, and 28 MA theses.

Tony was an excellent field director. He insured that his team was well fed and well housed (as far as circumstances permitted). He loved to cook, and his ability was shown one day in Bayburt during the Büyüktepe Höyük excavations. While shopping for our lunch, he discovered nutmeg in the market. That for him was a critical ingredient in one dish – spaghetti bolognese. So that evening, he was able to take over part of the kitchen in the restaurant that provided most of our meals and made his fabulous spaghetti. We sat out by the banks of the Çoruh river, eating, surreptitiously drinking wine, telling tales of other excavations (primarily mishaps) and laughing. He was careful to build teams that worked together and he fostered collegiality. It is no wonder that so many students sought to continue working with him, even in the rather austere conditions of eastern Turkey and central Georgia.

He was in great demand as a reviewer of manuscripts submitted for various journals and publishers, including Routledge, Cambridge University Press, and Brill. He edited the journal *Ancient Near Eastern Studies*. He served on the editorial boards of a number of journals: *Ancient East and West*, *Journal of Archaeology of the Turkish Academy of Science* and many others. In addition, he was a regular assessor for grant applications for the ARC, National Science Foundation (USA), MacArthur Fellowships (USA), the Rustaveli Foundation (Republic

of Georgia) and others. All of this is a clear indication of his commitment to the field, to the work of other scholars, and to the high regard in which he was held by so many archaeologists.

He was a great colleague. Tony was not one of those scholars who engaged in self-aggrandisement. His ambition, rather, was geared to his excellence as a teacher and an archaeologist. He took on administrative work, albeit reluctantly, as it interfered with what he felt to be the necessary focus of an academic – his research, and the importance of inspiring and educating the next generations of archaeologists; in his words, ‘passing the baton.’ And this he did so very well.

He had a strong sense of humour. His ability to mimic could be devastating – never vicious, but incredibly clever. He loved books, not just archaeological tomes, but biographies of archaeologists and relevant travel books. In recent years, he had become very interested in photography honing his skills in site record shots and in capturing the archaeological finds at a high standard, suitable for any publication. Waiting for the best lighting and finding the most striking location when taking regional views (always with his camera perched on a tripod) ensured that his lectures were a visual treat for his students and general audiences, even if the bus-load of dig members were waiting patiently for him to return to the vehicle.

He and Claudia travelled extensively, often rather adventuresomely. In 1981, they went by train from Kars, Turkey, into Soviet Armenia. At the place for the changeover from the Turkish engine to the Soviet one, they sat in a compartment, all by themselves, as the

Soviet border police tore the cabin apart, looking for contraband, such as blue jeans, that might be sold on the black market. Then the same attention was paid to their luggage. Claudia recalled that as poor students, they had nothing to flog!

Tony became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 2004, and the following year was elected to the Australian Academy of the Humanities. The last honour came in 2013, when he became a Member of the Order of Australia (AM), for ‘significant service to tertiary education in the field of archaeology.’

He died on 29 June 2017 after a prolonged illness, a rare form of leukaemia. Many different therapies were tried, alas to no avail. He has gone far too soon. He leaves behind a great legacy of work from his excavations, his teaching and his many students; but there was still so much he wanted to do. The numbers of scholars from around the world who have written to express their sorrow is another indication of his standing in the archaeological world.

On the order of service for his funeral was the following excerpt from *The Epic of Gilgamesh* (tr. N.K. Sanders)

Though he was strong of arm, he will not rise again;
He had wisdom and a comely face, he will not rise again;
He is gone into the mountain, he will not come again;
On the bed of fate he lies, he will not rise again.
From the couch of many colours he will not rise again.

ELIZABETH PEMBERTON FAHA

With assistance from Claudia Sagona

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

The Abridged Annual Financial Statements for 2017 appear on the following pages. The Statement shows an overall surplus of \$143,477 for the year which includes a surplus from ordinary activities of \$85,762 (comprising an operating surplus and realised gains from investments), unrealised gains of \$43,090 from investments, and an asset revaluation adjustment of \$14,625. The financial position remains strong, with total assets of \$2,106,554 and total liabilities of \$828,769.

INCOME

The major income source for the Academy is the annual Grant-in-Aid payment received from the Commonwealth Department of Education and Training under the *Higher Education Support Act (2003)*. Fellows' subscriptions also provide a vital source of income to the Academy allowing us to build our community of scholars, strengthen our advocacy work and public outreach efforts, and support the next generation of humanities researchers through our grants and awards programs.

Income was also received from the Australian Research Council for the Linkage Learned Academies Special Project (2014) *The Humanities in the Asia Region: Capacity for Research Collaboration*; from the Australian Council for Learned Academies under the *Securing Australia's Future (SAF)* program for project management, promotion and engagement activities for the SAF projects managed by the Academy; and sponsorship to support the annual Symposium.

Total income is down from prior year results due to the completion of several *Securing Australia's Future* projects for ACOLA.

ACADEMY INVESTMENTS

The Academy's investment strategy was again carefully monitored by Council with the aim to generate both a reliable income stream for operational purposes from dividend, trust and interest payments, and to ensure capital growth through the reinvestment of realised and unrealised gains. Council approved a rebalancing of the

portfolio during the period, leading to a more diversified portfolio in consideration of the changing international and national financial situation. The investment returns reflect improved stock market performance, with an unrealised gain of \$43,090, a realised gain of \$33,453, as well as a steady stream of income through dividends and franking credits.

EXPENDITURE

The Council's approval of a new Communications Strategy for the Academy led to the development of a new website and Client Relationship Management (CRM) system which was launched in May. Although these systems were major expenditure items which impacted on overall cash position for the period, they are recorded on the balance sheet as intangible assets to be amortised rather than expenditure items on the profit and loss.

Project and grant expenses are down from the previous year in line with the decrease in income following the completion of several major projects. Other expense items directly relate to fulfilling the Academy's obligations under our grant-in-aid and Charter, including policy and advocacy program, communications and publications, events, awards and grants.

A pilot workshop program to enable the Academy's sections to support new networks of researchers working on new or emerging areas of the humanities was introduced during this period. Staffing changes to support the increase in Academy activities saw an increase in employment costs for the year, with a small reduction in leave liabilities. At 30 June 2017, the Academy was supported by a core staff of 6.3FTE, with additional staff employed on specific projects during the reporting period.

The full version of the audited financial accounts is provided to Academy Fellows in accordance with the By-laws.

EMERITUS PROFESSOR RICHARD WATERHOUSE FASSA FAHA
TREASURER

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following is an extract from the Academy's audited financial report for the 2017 year. The full version of the audited financial accounts is provided to Academy Fellows in accordance with the By-laws and can be made available upon request. The auditor issued an unqualified audit opinion for the 2017 financial report.

	2017 \$	2016 \$
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Income	1,369,240	1,818,601
Expenses	1,283,478	1,821,161
Surplus/(deficit) from ordinary activities	85,762	(2,560)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	57,715	(33,347)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	143,477	(35,906)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INCOME		
Current assets	2,073,395	2,142,048
Non-current assets	33,149	2,862
Total assets	2,106,544	2,144,910
Current liabilities	775,493	969,514
Non-current liabilities	53,276	41,097
Total liabilities	828,769	1,010,612
Net assets	1,277,775	1,134,298
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
Net movement in cash	(70,791)	14,456
Cash at end of financial year	801,153	871,945

AUSTRALIAN
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HUMANITIES

ANNUAL REPORT
2016-17