

SAM HERITAGE



FOURTH-DIMENSION
HEART IMAGING

THE WAR THAT
STILL RESONATES

AGRICULTURE GETS
CONNECTED

A PRECIOUS
MANUSCRIPT IS FOUND



Picture a doctor with a difference



Top left:
The University
Colts rugby union
team playing
Randwick opponents
in 1985. (Archives
G77_1_0570)

Top right:
Students
enrolling in
MaLaurin Hall,
1984 (Archives
G77_1_2281)

Middle left:
Demonstrations
during a visit
by NSW Governor,
Sir Roden Cutler,
1969 (Archives
G3_224_1013_7)

Middle right:
Orientation Week
Quad run showing
'freshers'
finalists,
1984 (Archives
G77_2_0028)

Bottom left:
Rehearsing for
'Suspense' in
the Downstairs
Theatre at the
Seymour Centre,
1983. (Archives
G77_1_0179)

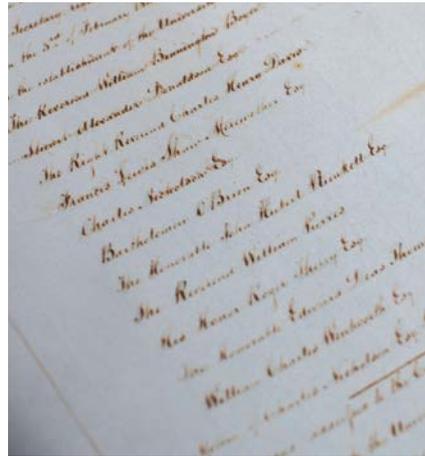
Bottom right:
Students walk past
Fisher Library,
1974 (Archives
G3_224_0933_1)

CONTENTS



Technology journeys into
the human heart

4



The words that built
your University

20



The making of an iconic
Writers' Festival

18

Chancellor's welcome	Introduction	2
Precious manuscript found	From the vault	3
Inside information	Research	6
Field of dreams	Achievement	8
On the land and online	Career	9
Under construction	Beginnings	10
What the doctor ordered	Community	12
Peace offering	Connections	14
Objects of desire	Legacy	21
What's on	Opportunity	22
Classnotes	Community	23

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK

SAM Heritage celebrates alumni speaking their minds. We would love to hear your feedback about this publication and your ideas for future editions via sam@sydney.edu.au

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CHANCELLOR'S WELCOME



There is an incredible sense of renewal at the University right now. This is perhaps most poetically symbolised by the planting of a new jacaranda to replace the iconic tree that we sadly lost last year.

The new jacaranda, a clone of the old tree, will not grow in the Quadrangle on its own: it has been planted with a native flame tree. Growing together, these trees express our commitment to the international tradition of high-quality university teaching and research, and serve as a reminder of the centuries of knowledge sharing by the land's traditional owners. The trees represent the importance of our shared past and the tremendous potential of the future.

Also rising around the campus is a group of new buildings dedicated to teaching and research and designed to take the University forward. We will have new, world-class facilities for Arts and Social Sciences, Life and Environmental Sciences and Medicine and Health.

Importantly, this program includes creation of a cultural precinct centred on the Chau Chak Wing Museum. When built, the museum will consolidate the collections of the Macleay and

Nicholson Museums and the University's art collection, much of which has been out of sight in storage for too long.

We're particularly excited about the cultural precinct because we see it as more than an asset for the University: it will also be an asset for Sydney's residents and Australian and international visitors, indeed for everybody interested in history, culture and heritage.

Certainly we hope it will be another reason for all our alumni to come back to the campus. We see our alumni, from across all the years, as an important part of the community and character of the University. We value your contribution as volunteers, mentors, donors, returning students, participants in events and keepers of our history.

The best way to build a strong future is to use the best of the past as your foundation.

Belinda Hutchinson AM,
Chancellor
BEc Sydney, FCA

The day an eagle-eyed Sydney Conservatorium of Music student made a discovery.

IT'S EVERY MUSIC LOVER'S DREAM – TO FIND A LOST MANUSCRIPT.

It happened for Conservatorium of Music student, Simon Polson (BMus(Musicol) '14, MMus(Research) '16), in 2011. A collection of rare and uncatalogued items had been assembled for students to examine, by the Conservatorium's Musicology Liaison Librarian, Ludwig Sugiri (BMusStud '04). Polson noticed a large, yellowed envelope containing a music manuscript.

Thinking it unusual, he took it to senior musicology lecturer, Dr Alan Maddox (BA(Hons) '84 PhD '07), who supervised the first stages of Polson's research on the manuscript.

"At first none of us realised the significance of the find," Dr Maddox says. "But Simon took the initiative and positively identified it as the only known manuscript of a piece by a major composer."



Simon had found an unknown orchestration of an English folk tune called *The Spanish Ladies*, by renowned English composer, Ralph Vaughan Williams. Written in his own hand, the pages were marked with scribbles and corrections, giving a real sense of the composer's creative process.

Vaughan Williams, who died in 1958 at the age of 85, was a socialist and agnostic who nevertheless composed several of the world's best loved Christian hymns. His work was known for defining a certain contemplative Englishness that can be heard in his most loved piece, *The Lark Ascending*.

He was also on a mission to preserve the English folk tunes such as *The Spanish Ladies* that were being lost as traditional methods of passing them on disappeared. Vaughan Williams experts were astounded this unknown orchestration had turned up in Australia.

So how did it find its way to the Conservatorium library? Perhaps a friend of Vaughan Williams, Henry Cope Colles,

◀ The original manuscript as written and corrected by Vaughan Williams.



▲ Associate Professor Neil McEwan conducted the world premiere of the orchestration.

left it when he visited Australia in 1939. Vaughan Williams might also have sent it to one of the Con's directors, who often had strong musical connections to London. Did Vaughan Williams post out the manuscript to ask an opinion? It's unlikely we'll ever know.

The orchestration had its world premiere at the Con in 2014, after the manuscript had been photographed, digitalised and copied into orchestral parts for the players. It was conducted by Associate Professor of Conducting, Music Education, Musicology and Choirs, Neil McEwan (PhD '03).

You can find it on YouTube by searching: SCM Vaughan Williams

The next four stories are part of our Then and Now feature, showing how our alumni have helped their disciplines evolve.

Then: Clarity of vision

Since graduating in the 1970s, Dr Rosemary Hackworthy has developed her skills alongside the great advances in imaging technology.

Written by Dr Kerry Little
Photography by Max Mason-Hubers

Not many 12 year olds would be able to predict their adult profession, but Dr Rosemary Hackworthy (MBBS '76) knew she wanted to work in medicine when she was a young girl. "I was always interested in the medical side of things and I liked science subjects at school, so I aimed in that direction," Dr Hackworthy says.

Now a widely respected cardiologist, she commenced her medical training in 1970 when it was still unusual for women to enter the medical profession. "When I completed my formal training the only female cardiologist in Sydney was retiring after some 30 years of practice, so no other females had trained or worked in cardiology in Sydney in all those years," she says.

Throughout her career, Dr Hackworthy has worked with many pioneers of cardiology. "The timing of my career was amazing – I started studying just after Harry Windsor performed the first heart transplant in Australia [in 1968], and I worked at St Vincent's Hospital in the early 1980s as an intern, resident medical officer and cardiology registrar during the time of Victor Chang [MBBS '63 BSc(Med) '61]," she says.

Over several years spent at Sydney's Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and the University of Utah in Salt Lake City in the United States, her research and clinical work looked at treating heart attacks with drugs that dissolve blood clots, known as thrombolytic therapy. Even today, these 'clot-buster' drugs are still the

▶ Dr Hackworthy has been part of the evolution of non-invasive imaging.



primary treatment for heart attack in country areas that lack a catheter laboratory.

A major turning point came with the development of cardiac imaging technology, which meant heart function could be seen without the need for an angiogram (which involves injecting an iodine contrast agent through a catheter inserted into an arm or leg artery into the heart).

“My research into thrombolysis compared heart function in people who had or hadn’t had their blocked coronary artery opened early,” Dr Hackworthy explains.

This was at a time when there was no cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), “When I started practising in the early 1980s we were using echocardiogram M-Mode machines, which to a layman looks like squiggly lines on paper,” Dr Hackworthy says. “It was rudimentary compared to current imaging. To be able to now see some of the structural anomalies and movement is pretty amazing.”

While Dr Hackworthy acknowledges the importance of her research in thrombolytic medicine, it is her work in non-invasive methods

of predicting the unblocking of arteries, called reperfusion, of which she is most proud. “Everyone is still using that criteria,” she notes.

Today, her focus is on clinical medicine, with consulting rooms in Newcastle NSW, which she shares with her husband, David Hardy (PhD ’97), a sonographer. “I have been in my practice for 26 years and I have patients who have stayed with me all that time,” Dr Hackworthy says. “It is very rewarding.”

Her advice to anyone considering a medical career is straightforward: “Go into medicine because you are genuinely interested. You should be honest with yourself and do what you are passionate about – only then will you have the discipline to achieve.”



▲ It's what's inside that counts. Professor Stuart Grieve comes face to face with an MRI image of himself.

Now: Inside information

Advances in imaging technology revolutionised Dr Hackworthy's approach. The technology is still evolving, and Dr Stuart Grieve is at the forefront.

Written by Dr Kerry Little
Photography by Sarah Rhodes (BA '96, M.Pub. '09)

Professor Stuart Grieve (BSc '96 MBBS '06) is travelling from Sydney to Grafton when he talks to *SAM Heritage*. He is about to compete in the Grafton to Inverell Cycle Classic, known as Australia's toughest one-day cycling race. It is clearly not for the faint hearted: you could call it a 228-kilometre stress test for the heart.

Dr Grieve knows a lot about the heart and what causes it stress. He is a highly skilled clinician and a scientist with a focus on non-invasive imaging in healthcare, including the recent technological advance of 4D Flow Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

His interest in MRI, which uses strong magnetic fields rather than x-rays to generate images of body organs, started when he was an undergraduate studying science and biochemistry at the University of Sydney. "The light-bulb moment was when I first saw an MRI image as part of that biochemistry course," Dr Grieve says.

This was the start of a 20-year training program that saw him complete a PhD in MRI at Oxford University in the UK, then postdoctoral studies on brains and hearts and 12 years of clinical training in medicine and radiology. The result is comprehensive technical and clinical knowledge.

On returning to the University of Sydney, Dr Grieve set up the lab at the Charles Perkins Centre where he now works. His team is researching 4D Flow MRI, which takes 3D MRI into the 4th dimension, time, by showing how the blood travels through the heart – it's like an MRI scan in motion. This means that even before an aortic valve replacement is carried out, doctors can see how the implant will interact with the heart after surgery. It improves outcomes substantially.

To support this work, Dr Grieve is running the biggest ever trial of 4D MRI, called 4DCARE, for which he has recruited 600 people across four sites in Sydney and Melbourne. The aim is to prove that 4D diagnostics are cheaper and three times faster than conventional MRI.

The team has scanned 15 former rugby players – ex-Wallabies – and is scanning a further 30. Associate Professor Sharon Kay, a colleague of Dr Grieve, noticed many elite rugby players had an unusual pattern of significant aorta enlargement, possibly due to the type of training they undertake and the impact of their sport.

"There is overwhelming recognition that high-level sportsmen experience problems from multiple concussions and they have relatively high rates of depression and suicide," Dr Grieve says. "We are looking for changes in the wiring of the brain and whether these relate to measurements that can make someone vulnerable to depression."

Dr Grieve splits his time between clinical work and research. "We are pushing the envelope in terms of maximising the potential of MRI, but we don't want to be only a technical lab," he says.

"The mandate for any work we do is that it must relate to clinical care. For this reason, we are aiming to roll out the technologies we have developed to be tested in large-scale trials as this level of evidence is the only meaningful pathway to clinical change."

HOW YOU CAN HELP

To talk about how you can support Professor Grieve's work, please contact Lachlan Cahill: ph (02) 8627 8818 or email development.fund@sydney.edu.au



▲ Clinical applications are a priority for all the work that comes out of Professor Grieve's lab.

Hugh King was a city boy who went country. By taking opportunities that came his way he found success. But he knew there was something more he had to do.

THEN: FIELD OF DREAMS

Written by Dr Kerry Little

Hugh King (BScAgr '58) wasn't a farmer when he purchased Nilgie Park, a sheep station at Mungindi, some 600 kilometres north-west of Sydney.

He was prompted to move to the country – far from where he lived in Sydney's Manly – by a city clerking job at one of Australia's most important pastoral firms, Australian Mercantile Land & Finance. It was 1949 and he was just 20 with three years as a jackaroo under his belt when Nilgie Park came on the market for £13,500.

King had just £300 but raised the finance to purchase.

Luck was on his side. The early 1950s saw the massive 'pound for a pound' Korean War wool boom. King's second wool cheque was double the amount he had paid for the property.

With the loan on Nilgie Park paid and two men employed to run the farm, King returned to Sydney to study in 1953. "I left school at 15 and felt it was too early," he says. "I wanted to know more about what made the world go around and why people did the things they did."

King worked on his farm during university holidays, putting his knowledge to work through new practices such as flock testing, whereby flocks are bred to emphasise genetic traits such as fleece



▲ Putting new ideas into practice helped Hugh King weather some hard times and make the most of his farm. (Photo Mark Quade)

weight. "Previously, flocks had been bred for a standard look," King explains. "Flock testing was unconventional at the time because it emphasised breeding for financial return."

Majoring in animal nutrition under Professor Franklin, a pioneer in drought-feeding research, helped King when the drought hit in 1965.

"Farmers used to spread their drought rations on the ground for the stock to eat, but that had real downsides," King says. "I decided to move my stock into feed yards and feed

them using troughs. This way they put on weight and I was able to sell them."

The drought foreshadowed the end of the good times: prices fell, costs rose and droughts became more frequent. King sold Nilgie Park in 1969 and moved to Sydney where he helped establish a successful futures broking firm.

With a small farm on the NSW Central Tablelands, King maintained a life on the land until 2013 when he sold – at the age 85, the physical demands of the job were too difficult. Still, he appreciates the contribution of new technologies such as drones and robotics. "The current use of technology in farming is utterly amazing," he says. "Perhaps the present era should be labelled 'the IT Farming Revolution'."

There's movement at the station. Guy Coleman is part of a wave of agriculture graduates finding opportunities to transform the industry with new perspectives and technologies.

NOW: ON THE LAND AND ONLINE

Written by Dr Kerry Little

It was in Poland in 2015 that Guy Coleman (BEnvSys(Hons) '17) had an epiphany of sorts. He had left Australia after completing a Bachelor of Science and was travelling in Europe before returning to Australia to study medicine. His travelling companion asked him why he chose medicine and he struggled to answer.

"My heart was in agriculture but I had thought the 'right' thing to do was medicine," Coleman says. "Yet in that moment I knew I was going to decline doing a medical degree."

While giving up a career in medicine for a career in agriculture puzzled many, Coleman's childhood spent between Perth and the family farm in Esperance offers insight into his decision: "I love the farm. Dad works 1000 hectares of grain and he would teach me about farming techniques."

Fast-forward two years from that conversation in Poland, and Guy Coleman has completed his honours year at the University of Sydney. His thesis explores the viability of using drones in agriculture, reflecting his interest in the nexus between technology and agriculture. But he also has another vision: to bridge



▲ Guy Coleman believes in technology. He also believes in bringing city and country people together. (Photo: Matthew Vasilescu)

the gap between urban and rural communities.

To do this, he created a website, AgriEducate, which provides information on agriculture, to foster understanding between urban Australians and farmers. "There are many farmers asking questions of other farmers on Twitter and I thought, why not do the same for people from the city who have questions."

The AgriEducate site (agrieducate.com.au) covers topics as diverse as food labelling, youth in agriculture and

the growing gap between food consumption and production. It has been viewed by 20,000 people.

Coleman's natural enthusiasm has earned him five academic industry awards and he was a finalist in both the 2017 WA Young Achiever Awards Agriculture Award and the WA Rhodes Scholarship, for which his application focused on agricultural policy. He is also a strong advocate for agriculture as a career choice.

"It isn't only about studying to be a farmer," he says. "It's also about studying to be an engineer, an economist or a professor. There are so many opportunities."

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

One of the biggest construction booms in the University's history is transforming the campus. This being the 21st century there's no shortage of progress photos. But in the 19th century, when many of our most precious buildings were built, photography was in its infancy.

Luckily, one of the University's first professors, John Smith, was fascinated by this new technology. Here are a few of his photographs, taken as the early buildings took shape.

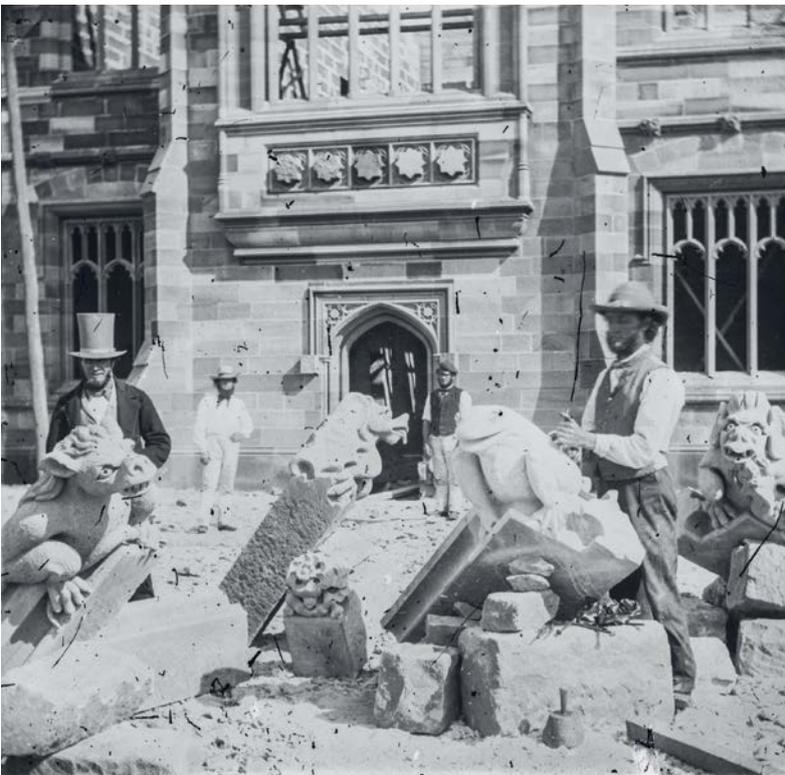
Smith can often be seen in his own photographs, looking at his watch as he times the long exposures required.



▲ John Smith, the University's first Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy, and one of Australia's first photographers. (Archives G3_224_1906_)



▲ They were hard to handle, but wet-plate negatives were the latest technology in the 1850s. John Smith had to paint the light-sensitive emulsion quickly onto the glass then take the photo before it dried. The University of Sydney Archives still holds many of Smith's original plates.



▲ Top left: Carving gargoyles in front of the main building. (From the wet-plate negative on page 10) (Archives 809_029).

▲ Bottom left: Outside the partially constructed Great Hall stand University architect Edmund Blakett and his daughter, Edith. (Archives 809_022)

▲ Top right: Students of about 1858, possibly gathered near the entrance to the northern vestibule of the main building (Archives G3_224_0343)

▲ Bottom right: Open doorway south side of the Great Hall, Smith (probably) in shot, apparently timing the exposure. (Archives 809_026)

All historic photographs supplied by the University of Sydney Archives.

From the bitter cold of Antarctica to the scorching sun of Jordan, Dr Gillian Deakin has always taken her medical skills where they'll do the most good.

Written by Cybele McNeil

What the doctor ordered

Not every job requires you to have your appendix removed, but that's exactly what happened when Dr Gillian Deakin (MBBS '81 MPH1th '90) applied for the position of doctor and medical researcher on the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition in 1984.

She didn't think it likely she'd be accepted, given very few women had wintered on the Antarctic continent before, but when she was called for an interview, she saw before her the opportunity of a lifetime. "I had always wanted to be a ship's doctor and I love the ocean," she says.

"Crossing the Southern Ocean to see the midnight sun then experiencing the extremes of a polar winter was just the sort of adventure I was looking for."

With her appendix removed – required because a previous doctor had been forced to remove his own in the depths of winter – Dr Deakin set out as the only woman among a team of 100 men, not only completing the research required for her medical degree, but also



▲ Dr Gillian Deakin has a human approach to medicine, and an intrepid approach to life. (Photo: Matthew Vasilescu)

assisting the expedition's vet with his research into the seal and penguin populations.

Medicine, for Dr Deakin, never conjured up an image of sitting behind a desk. Instead it was synonymous with adventure. She had plenty of inspiration from a long line of doctors in the family, and knew it to be a profession that could take her anywhere and everywhere.

Having completed a doctorate based on her cardiovascular research in Antarctica, she enrolled in a Master of Public Health at the University.

Her first child, Felix, was just four days old when he came to classes. "I became very good at typing with one hand while

breastfeeding," Dr Deakin says with her characteristic good humour. "There was a lot going on but I loved the University life from day one."

Aside from adventure, Dr Deakin thrives on the constant learning processes and challenges that medicine presents, a quality she recognises in her daughter, who is now also a doctor. But she also chose



▲ For a time, Dr Deakin (third from left) was personal physician to a Bhutanese princess. Seen here with a group of local nuns. (Photo supplied).

◀ Memories of Antarctica 1984. Dr Deakin was determined that her career wouldn't happen behind a desk. (Photo and slide supplied)

medicine in passionate pursuit of social justice: “I just thought that’s what an education was for,” she says. “To right the wrongs of the world.”

She credits her parents and the nuns who schooled her in the 1970s for instilling this idea. She vividly remembers the nuns inviting guest speakers to the school, such as Aboriginal activist Gary Foley who spoke about the Stolen Generations, and Mother Teresa detailing life in the slums of Calcutta.

After completing her master’s degree, Dr Deakin went to work in the Pacific island nation of Kiribati, which at that time had the world’s highest rate of an eye condition called xerophthalmia, which causes blindness.

This was due to a lack of vitamin A, partly caused by starchy foods that had replaced the traditional diet. Dr Deakin helped identify a local leafy green high in the vitamin, then worked with community leaders to incorporate it into everyday cooking. The growing rate of blindness was halted and the crop is still eaten to this day.

Returning to Sydney, Dr Deakin worked in general practice and was involved in undergraduate and postgraduate training. In 2003, she joined efforts to prevent Australia’s participation in the invasion of Iraq and became vice-president of the Medical Association for Prevention of War.

In 2014, with her children now grown, Dr Deakin was ready for another challenge, and began working

for Médecins Sans Frontières. First, she found herself in Russia working in a clinic for migrant workers from the war-torn areas of Chechnya and Kurdistan. She then moved on to Jordan and a 40-bed hospital in a refugee camp, where she treated people, including children and infants, who had sustained horrific injuries from bombing during the Syrian conflict.

For all her drive, Dr Deakin says she has never been ambitious in the usual sense. In fact, she turns the concept on its head. When confronted in her early career with competitive environments, she decided instead on paths that would take her “sideways” rather than up. For her, experiences were more important than status. While she was a successful student, she feels there is a limit to what books can teach. “You have to experience life if you want to be a doctor,” she says.

Dr Deakin would like to dedicate time to writing, which is one of her passions, and teaching. She also wants to work in the South Pacific region again. Conversation with her barely touches on her myriad past projects: her book, published in 2006; working in remote Aboriginal communities; and being the doctor on a film set in the Australian desert.

In email, almost as an afterthought, she writes: “I entirely forgot the time I was the personal physician to a Bhutanese princess [and] I did a bit of flying in my 20s ... later did some work with the Flying Doctors.”

One can only imagine the adventures in between, and those still to come.



▲ The University created the Carillon as its war memorial. The bells were cast in the UK and the memorial was dedicated on Anzac Day, 25 April 1928. (Photo supplied by the University of Sydney Archives G3_224_0065_5)

Peace offering

Written by George Dodd

Called the war to end all wars, it only ended empires. World War I changed the world forever, and Australia left the battlefields with a new national identity. The cost was high and the sacrifices are still remembered.

Sometimes you don't really see something until you're ready to see it. Dr Philip Creagh (BVSc '73) had walked past the war memorial in Narooma, on the New South Wales south coast, many times. But somehow, on a day in 2006, it was like he was seeing it for the first time: the memorial and the names of the eight Narooma men who had fallen in World War I.

“As a parent, and having experienced many things over my life, I finally saw the sacrifice that these men made and how they'd missed all the things that might have been ahead of them,” he says.

From his time as a junior student at Sydney Grammar School, Creagh remembers the school memorial, which honours the 1500 members of the Grammar community who had



▲ In May, Philip Creagh visited the Fouilloy Communal Cemetery in Corbie, France, to pay his respects at the graves of Australia's war fallen. (Photo supplied)

served and survived, and the 300 who fell. His moment of insight in Narooma crystallised something for him and made him want to visit as many graves as he could of the Grammar boys who never came home.

As Creagh started researching this history, he found another connection with his own life. Some of the fallen students from Sydney Grammar had also studied at the University of Sydney. Their names were in the University's *Book of Remembrance*: among the University of Sydney men who had lost their lives in the Great War were 46 Grammar boys.

Creagh and his wife, Julie, have now made five trips to areas of significance, taking in the UK, France, Belgium, Turkey and Egypt.



◀ A ceremony for the unveiling of the University's War Memorial Honour Rolls in 1931. (Photo supplied by the University of Sydney Archives G3_224_0075_2)

“The first time I walked into a cemetery in France and found the boys from Narooma, I was overwhelmed with emotion,” Creagh recalls. “It is virtually impossible to put into words the feelings of finding a boy who has looked out from Narooma to Montague Island, as I have, felt the waves on the same beaches ... and here he is, so far from Australia, in a most beautiful, respectful and sacred place.”

The cemeteries Creagh visits were established after the war by what was then the Imperial War Graves Commission. ‘Imperial’ is now ‘Commonwealth’ and part of the function of this intergovernmental organisation is to maintain the graves and places of commemoration of Commonwealth military service members who died in the two World Wars.

Roughly half of the WWI gravestones have inscriptions. Families were allowed to use just 66 letters, including spaces, but the brief wording is often loud with grief. The Adelaide Cemetery at Villers Bretonneux in France has 864 graves, 519 of them of Australians. Two brothers who went to Grammar were killed there five days apart and buried side by side.

Their gravestones read:

*Hugh born 23/4/99
Noble and loving
may God be thy portion beloved*

*Ronald born 5/7/92
Pure and Beautiful
God be thy portion beloved*

Creagh is deeply affected by what he has seen. “It has been said the family inscriptions are a silent and intimate whisper from the past,” he explains. “They truly bring home the obscenity of war, the ultimate failure of civilisation.”

Creagh and Elizabeth Evatt (LLB ’55 LLD ’85) have never met, but they share a similar sense of loss around World War I. Like Creagh, Evatt came to these feelings later in life. They started in the early 1990s when she became aware of two diaries written by her Uncle Frank. They had been filed away in a library for decades, but as she read them, she felt a growing

► Frank Evatt was a student at the University when he decided it was his duty to go to the Great War. (Photograph Sarah Rhodes (BA ’96, M.Pub. ’09))



connection with the uncle she never knew as he was lost to the war as a young man.

“Losing family members to war was a common experience in Australia,” she says matter-of-factly. “Every week the casualty lists were coming out and everyone was looking at them. Everybody knew somebody who was there.”

Piecing together her family’s war history and gathering the documents and photographs that tell the story has taken many hours across years. Evatt also educated herself about the war so she could have a more global view of what the soldiers went through.

Evatt is a distinguished reformist lawyer and jurist who, among many other achievements, was the first female judge of an Australian Federal Court. Her family includes a number of prominent Australians, including Herbert Evatt (BA 1915 MA ’17 LLB ’18 LLD ’24 DLitt ’44 DSc ’52 DSc(Honoris Causa) ’52), who co-authored the UN Declaration of Human Rights. But like it did to so many other families, the war took its toll. Two of her father’s five brothers were killed: Frank, but also Ray, who is remembered on the Menin Gate Memorial to the Missing in Ypres, Belgium, because he has no grave.

Today, Evatt sits in her apartment surrounded by just a fraction of what she has collected. One of her most precious items is an ageing photograph of Frank, young and handsome in his uniform. He had been at the University of Sydney for just a year, studying medicine, when he went to war. Evatt notes that he was no warrior but he had a strong sense of duty and wanted to share the experience with six of his University friends who had enlisted. And since his older brother, Ray, had gone, he felt he should too.



▲ Elizabeth Evatt dedicated herself to collecting the stories of how her family was affected by the war. (Photo: Sarah Rhodes (BA ’96 MPub ’09))

“I remember transcribing Frank’s diary and I came to the last entry,” Evatt says. “That really struck me. I’d been living with Frank, day by day, through the war, then there’s the last entry. I felt the loss terribly at that moment, because I’d come to know him.”

Frank’s last letter was dated 17 September 1918. He was killed at the end of that month, aged just 20. The War ended that November.

“He nearly made it,” Evatt says sadly.

Evatt has turned her years of research into a book, *The Evatt Family in World War I*, which she has given to all family members.

Like Creagh, she has also submitted material to the University of Sydney’s Beyond 1914 project.

The project, started in 2014, aims to extend and enhance the University’s *Book of Remembrance*, which was compiled from 1915 and finally published in 1939. It listed those who fell but also those who returned, a total of more than 2000 University men and women who served in World War I. Now the University is working to find any missing names and add to what is known of these people from before, during and after the war. Information collected is being put online so anyone seeking answers can learn more.

For Creagh and Evatt, what they do is much more than a historical project. “This is an intensely personal journey and will always be a part of me,” says Creagh.

GET INVOLVED IN BEYOND 1914

For more information or to contribute material to the Beyond 1914 project, please contact the team via the website at: beyond1914.sydney.edu.au

The odds were against Chris Hanley starting the Byron Bay Writers' Festival. Brought up in a non-reading household he still went on to graduate, succeed in business and open the books on one of Australia's favourite festivals.

Written by Kat Friel

By the book

When Christopher Hanley OAM (BA '76 Dip Ed '77) started a Bachelor of Arts at the University of Sydney in 1973, he hadn't previously set foot in a university.

"I'd never in my life met someone with a university education, except maybe some of the teachers in my high school," Hanley says. "I came from a single-parent family and it was unusual in those days. I just wanted to do it and my mother was too busy to tell me I couldn't do anything."

Hanley grew up in a household without books.

His first job, delivering newspapers, sparked an early interest in reading but he worried that he could not match his more highly educated peers. It took Hanley a few months to find his feet. "I realised that if I worked hard, I could get marks as good as or better than them. Education didn't mean you were put in a box – that was my first lesson," he explains.



▲ Chris Hanley has a talent for success and a determination to give back. (Photo: Kate Holmes)

Studying political science and history as part of his BA gave Hanley the travel bug – the day he finished university he boarded a plane and set off for Europe. He lived in Israel before returning to Sydney to try his hand at an assortment of careers. "I love variety, maybe because I'm a shockingly typical Sagittarius – I don't like routine," Hanley says. "I loved surfing, I loved music and sport and I travelled and lived in share houses in Sydney. But I was a bit lost during that period."

Then Hanley saw a newspaper advertisement for real estate work and it seemed like a good idea. "I moved to Byron Bay," he says. "I got serious after that – I met my partner, had a child, and I built a large real estate property business. Real estate can be all about being hard, competitive, tough. I liked real estate but I probably didn't love it – but I'm very proud of building a profitable business."

A busy career did not curb Hanley's enthusiasm for reading and writing, which was nurtured during his time studying Australian literature at the University. He wrote and published short stories while in his 30s and helped establish the Northern Rivers Writers' Centre.

Buoyed by its success, he came up with the idea for the Byron Writers' Festival just a couple of years later.

Hanley chaired the festival for 20 years and retired last year, although he's still involved and continues to interview authors. "We have these circus tents by the sea and thousands of visitors and hundreds of writers," he says.

"We've had some of the most famous writers in the world come to the festival. I just interviewed Colm Tóibín. I've interviewed Tom Keneally, Michael Rowbotham, who's a favourite of mine, Annabelle Crabb, DBC Pierre and MJ Hyland – so many interesting writers."

Hanley currently mentors and coaches chief executives from the property industry as well as leaders from several not-for-profit organisations, and he's involved with an array of local organisations and initiatives.

"There is a St Vincent de Paul quote, I saw it on a faded old sign while sitting in a taxi. The quote is just two words: 'Good works,'" Hanley says. "I saw it and I thought, 'yes'. If you are lucky and good things come to you, it is wonderful if you're able to give back."

Just this year, Hanley has been awarded both an Order of Australia Medal (OAM) and Byron Shire's Citizen of the Year Australia Day Award for his local community work. "I have loved all my community work. You have to find something that nourishes your soul and allows you to put back. You get back more than you give out whether it is toil or money," he says.

In recent years, Hanley has returned to the University of Sydney, this time presenting lectures to students on business-related subjects. His daughter's enrolment motivated him to "reach out and see if I could help", he explains.

"My daughter just finished three degrees at the University of Sydney. She is an extraordinary human being. I admire my daughter more than anyone – she graduated with a degree in law last year and nothing in my life has ever made me prouder than sitting in the Great Hall that day," Hanley says.

► Chris Hanley interviews award-winning author MJ Hyland. Her intellect and challenging background made it a terrific interview, he says. (Photo supplied.)



Even older than the University's oldest buildings, the first book of Senate Minutes is kept safe in our Archives. Every carefully written word represents nation-changing ambition.

THE FIRST CHAPTER



Behind a security door on the ninth floor of Fisher Library, you'll find the University of Sydney Archives. The office windows offer expansive district views, but the real interest is the document storage room where no natural light is allowed.

Here, where the temperature and humidity carefully monitored, you'll find some of the University's precious documents. One of the most important is the large volume in which the minutes of the very first Senate meeting in 1851, are carefully handwritten, together with the minutes of many meetings that followed.

The prose is lean and business-like, written in a meticulous, cursive script. Yet subsequent meetings were clearly written by a different hand. This is possibly because the minutes of the first Senate meeting were written by a clerk of the NSW Legislative

Council, where the first meeting was held. Records show that by the second meeting, the University had employed its own clerk who probably wrote the minutes.

Looking at the first page, it's hard to imagine that at the time, the site that would be proposed for the University in 1853 was a wide open landscape dotted with cows. It wasn't until 1854 that the influential architect, Edmund Blacket, presented his plans for the campus buildings that are now so familiar and precious.

That first Senate comprised 16 men aged 35 to 60, none of whom had experience managing a tertiary institution. Controversially, only three members of the Senate were clergymen as WC Wentworth, a driving force in creating the University, was determined that the institution would be secular and welcome people of all faiths.

Sydney's population in 1853

was fewer than 60,000 people, but Wentworth was part of a growing realisation that Australia needed to start educating its own leaders rather than sending them to England to be educated. The intentions of the first Senate, with its pastoralists, merchants, lawyers, clergy, judges, government officials and one doctor, can still be seen in the minutes as they plan for a University that will help make Australia its own nation.

Details of the lives of some of the first Senate fellows are sketchy yet dramatic: it seems at least two were involved in duels, one was stabbed to death by a hospital patient, and another headed home to Scotland but was lost at sea.

READ THE MINUTES

You can read copies of the actual Minutes at: sydney.edu.au/arms/archives/foundation

OBJECTS OF DESIRE

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the Challis Bequest Society which acknowledges the people who make provision for the University in their wills. Bequests are made for many reasons. Tom Brown wanted to advance his great passion.

During the 1960s, Tom Brown (LLB '46 BA'74) had an unfashionable interest: he collected Aboriginal artefacts. He was a lawyer but he had the heart of an archaeologist.

When he visited law clients on properties around Broken Hill, where he lived, Brown would drive over sand dunes and desert flats looking for the artefacts he loved. Without realising it, Brown was putting together one of the most significant – yet unofficial – collections of Aboriginal stone artefacts in Australia, and he kept it on metal shelving in his laundry.

He did wonder about what he had gathered, however, so he approached the NSW Government, which was starting to realise the importance of these artefacts. In 1969, Emeritus Professor Richard Wright, who was then an archaeology lecturer and specialist in Aboriginal stone technology at the University, was sent to meet Brown and assess his collection.

“Tom was hyperactive and hyper-enthusiastic and also very likeable,” Professor Wright remembers. “It was clear he was hungry for information. I said to him, ‘You know, Tom, you ought to do a course on

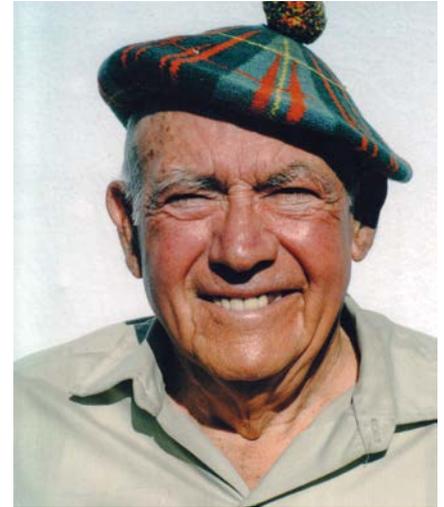
stone technology, like the one at University of Sydney’.”

The next time Professor Wright saw Brown it was 1970 and Brown’s was the oldest face in a room full of new archaeology students. Brown became a keen student and Professor Wright remembers a conversation they had on a Victorian field trip.

“We needed to check an area for artefacts before quarrying work started,” Professor Wright says. “I asked Tom if he could do some surface collecting. He paused and said, ‘No. I was addicted to surface collecting and if I bent over again and picked up an artefact, I think I might weaken’.”

Brown successfully completed his archaeology studies in 1973 then took a course in the United States, where students studied artefacts by making them. He then returned to Australia and began visiting important Aboriginal sites all over the country.

To this day, Brown’s passion for archaeology exerts a powerful influence. During his life, Brown gave \$1.6 million to the University and, on his passing in 2009, part of the residue of his estate, \$6.9 million, came to the Department of Archaeology. Through the



▲ Tom Brown was a man of tremendous enthusiasm who changed Australian archaeology.

University’s management, this gift is now worth \$13 million.

Brown’s bequest has already created the Tom Austen Brown Chair of Australian Archaeology, the first endowed chair of archaeology in the country to include Australia in its brief. There is also the Tom Austen Brown Grants Program for Prehistory, which could lead to scholarships for honours and postgraduate research, awards for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students, research grants, and funding for fieldwork, equipment and facilities.

Through his passion and generosity, Brown has helped create a future for Australia’s past.

YOUR BEQUEST CAN CHANGE THE FUTURE

To talk about what’s possible, call our bequest team on +61 2 8627 8492.

There's a great deal going on at the University – and some of it is free or discounted for alumni. Chances are you'll find something here you'll want to experience.

MUSIC

Sydney Conservatorium of Music

The Con holds free lunchtime concerts on Wednesdays and Thursday at 12.30pm, during semester. There are also free concerts in the Great Hall twice a semester.

music.sydney.edu.au/event-listings

Free Rising Stars concerts are held on Saturdays at the Con during semester at 11am and 2pm.

openacademy.sydney.edu.au/rsdates

The Conservatorium also offers a diverse and busy live-music program throughout the year. If something catches your eye, it's worth calling us as there may be special prices for alumni. Phone (02) 9351 1222 or email con.boxoffice@sydney.edu.au

The bells

Carillon recitals in the Quadrangle are given every Sunday from 2pm to 2.45pm, and every Tuesday from 1pm to 1.45pm. A free tour to see the instrument follows each recital.

sydney.edu.au/carillon

KNOWLEDGE

Sydney Ideas

Sydney Ideas hosts free talks by University and international academics on a dazzling range of subjects throughout the year.

sydney.edu.au/sydney_ideas

You can listen to past events here: soundcloud.com/sydney-ideas

Learning

The Centre for Continuing Education offers alumni a 10 percent discount (up to a maximum of \$500 per course) on enrolments. There are hundreds of courses to choose from.

cce.sydney.edu.au

Science

The Faculty of Science has a range of free events and talks throughout the year.

sydney.edu.au/science/outreach/whats-on

Art and history

The Nicholson Museum runs a free public lecture at 2pm on the first Saturday of each month on a variety of topics related to archaeology, art, history and travel. Find out more by clicking 'What's on' here:

sydney.edu.au/museums

Art

Exhibitions at the Tin Sheds Gallery, 148 City Rd, Darlington, are free and open to everyone:

sydney.edu.au/tin-sheds

EXPLORATION

Heritage tours

Why not organise a guided tour group for a senior's price of \$8.50 per person (unfortunately this price is not available to individuals).

sydney.edu.au/museums

Look under 'Plan your visit'.

FITNESS

Wellness

Sydney Uni Sport & Fitness offers a Seniors Wellness Program for members. Find out more by phoning 02 9351 4960. Or visit www.susf.com.au and look under 'Programs and courses'.

CLASSNOTES

Here are more stories of our alumni. We'd love to hear yours, and invite you to tell us when you update your details at alumni.sydney.edu.au/updatedetails



Anne Smith (BA '94) started work at 15 in a solicitor's office. Over the following years she was awarded medals in ballroom dancing, travelled extensively, and developed her skills in companies specialising in everything from mining to taxation and public relations. She also taught pottery to children. As her son began preschool, Anne signed up for a Continuing Education Course at the University of Sydney. She hadn't sat an exam since she was 14 but did well and eventually achieved a master's degree in local history. This led to writing local histories and recording oral histories. She also became assistant to the staff cardiologist at Manly Hospital. Now retired, Anne learned at aged 70 that she was adopted; she has subsequently traced her birth family, and is writing her memoir.

Gerard Carter (LLB '71 BEd '66) had parallel careers in law and music, publishing numerous books and articles on both subjects. For 40 years he handled litigation, estates, property and commercial matters, and legislation. He appeared successfully before the Supreme Court of NSW in the leading case of *Foss* (involving revocation of wills). His piano studies with Eunice Gardiner at the Sydney Conservatorium of Music in the 1960s led him to Paris in 1980 to study César Franck's organ works with organist and composer Jean Langlais at the Basilica of St Clotilde. Gerard has issued many CDs of his piano and organ performances as well as a 14-CD set of historic piano-roll recordings of pianists from the early 1900s.



Enrolling on the day Australia changed from imperial to decimal currency, **Jim Kable (BA '70 DipEd '71)** began his teaching career in NSW's Riverina district and Inverell before heading overseas to teach in Spain and Germany. Returning to Australia, he gained diplomas in both multicultural and Aboriginal education. He also studied teaching English as a second language, then learned Japanese. This took him to Japan where, for 16 years, he taught communicative English in schools and universities. Having great autonomy, he wrote university courses and designed programs. In 2004, to honour a 19th-century revolutionary, he established the Yoshida Shoin International Paedagogical Fellowship which grew to 750 members. Returning to Australia in 2009, Jim and his wife still travel widely.

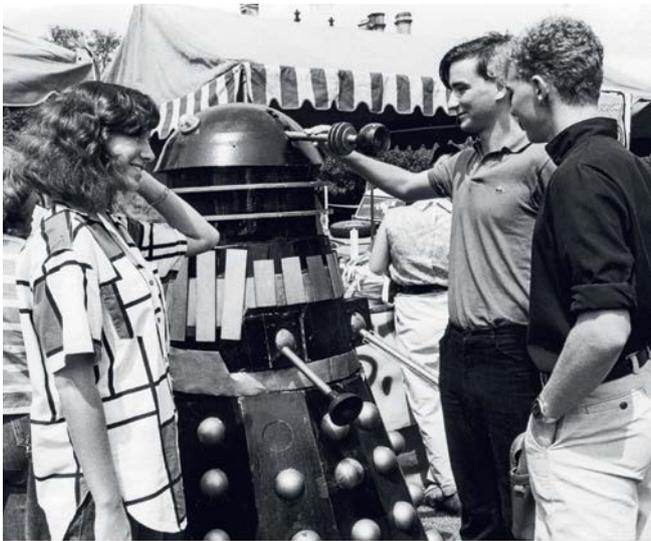
Peter Murray (MEd '86) was a high school teacher with three toddlers at home when he began his master's degree part time. In 1984, he took a position in the NSW Department of Education's curriculum division. He loved the teaching environment but looked for other challenges. He has shaped educational curriculums and policies for Worksafe Australia and the Roads and Traffic Authority, where he provided ministerial advice. He also worked on the Sydney Olympic Games, developing a vehicle permit scheme to cover more than 65,000 vehicles, before moving on to leading roles at the Professional Golfers Association (PGA), Transport NSW and his own sports industry consultancy. He is currently Head of Development at Spinal Cord Injuries Australia.



Elisabeth Kirkby (PhD '14) served in Britain's Auxiliary Territorial Service during World War II. Demobilised in 1945, she went into repertory theatre and television and, in 1951, moved to Singapore to work in radio. During the Malayan Emergency (1948-60) she was in Kuala Lumpur writing and presenting talks and features. In 1965 she moved to Sydney, becoming an ABC features writer and presenter. She returned to acting in 1971, playing Lucy in popular television soapie *No 96*. Joining the Democrats in 1977, she was NSW party leader until 1998. Dedicating herself to a number of causes, she was a founding member of the Women's Electoral Lobby and investigated juvenile justice. In 2014, at the age of 93, she became the oldest known PhD holder in Australia.



That **Trevor Lawton (DipEd '60 BEd '59)** was on the steps of old Parliament House during the Dismissal in 1975 speaks of his career as a government and parliamentary officer. Starting as a high school teacher, moving to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as a research officer soon brought him close to parliamentary life. He headed two branches of the Parliamentary Library and acted as Deputy Parliamentary Librarian. Helping to shape the library of the new Parliament House from 1974, he was at the handover of the old House and the sitting of the first Senate. For a brief period during the Hawke years, his home phone number was mistakenly listed as that of the Lodge, leading to some interesting calls. He now pursues his passion: researching the stories of Australian World War I soldiers.



Top left: Students risk extermination in Orientation Week, 1983 (Archives G77_1_2360)

Top right: English Department students rehearsing a dance from 'The Winter's Tale', 1984. (Archives G77_2_0387)

Middle left: Protesting changes to the Political Economy course, 1975 (Archives G3_224_2697)

Middle right: In the Great Hall with a fairly large O-Week t-shirt, 1992 (Archives G77_1_2306)

Bottom left: Union debating teams compete in the Quadrangle, 1980s. (Archives G77_1_2075)

Bottom right: Playing French horns at the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, the 1980s (Archives G77_1_1014)



Countless people are grateful to Eleanor Wood.

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helps students enhance
their studies.

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