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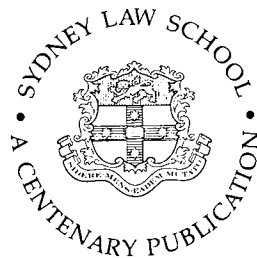
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**A  
CENTURY  
DOWN TOWN**

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**Sydney University Law School's  
First Hundred Years**



Edited by  
John and Judy Mackinolty  
Sydney University Law School

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## Preface

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1990 marks the Centenary of the Law School. Technically the Centenary of the Faculty of Law occurred in 1957, 100 years after the Faculty was formally established by the new University. In that sense, Sydney joins Melbourne as the two oldest law faculties in Australia. But, even less than the law itself, a law school is not just words on paper; it is people relating to each other, students and their teachers. Effectively the Faculty began its teaching existence in 1890. In that year the first full time Professor, Pitt Cobbett was appointed. Thus, and appropriately, the Law School celebrated its centenary in 1990, 33 years after the Faculty might have done.

In addition to a formal structure, a law school needs a substantial one, stone, bricks and mortar in better architectural days, but if pressed to it, pre-stressed concrete. In its first century, as these chapters recount, the School was rather peripatetic — as if on circuit around Phillip Street. It had no fewer than six moves to different buildings, only the last of them purpose-built, in its first 80 years. And now we are planning a further move. The purpose built building turns out to be small. The teaching of combined degree students, in the first three years of their five year combined law degrees, by remote control at three kilometres distance, turns out to be an unsatisfactory procedure.

But questions of location, of the style and size of buildings, of hopes for grandeur or at least comfort, of fears — which, given the last 30 years of university building in Australia are fully justified — of architectural squalor, all of these issues depend upon prior issues of the purpose and mission of a law school.

One element of a successful institution is that it has due regard for its own history and traditions. In the case of the Law School of the University of Sydney, five features of that tradition, as described in these chapters, stand out. The first is the quality of its students overall, both as students and as shown in their subsequent careers. The second is the quality of the academic staff, measured both by the respect in which many of them are held as teachers, and by the impact of their scholarly work. The third is the substantial input made to the teaching programme over the years by dedicated part time teachers, including many judges and senior legal practitioners. The fourth is the strength of the courses in a wide range of fields, for example, contract, equity, torts, real property, constitutional and administrative law, company law, legal theory and international law. The fifth feature is a more recent one but by now well-established. The Faculty is the largest provider of postgraduate legal education, by coursework and research, in Australia.

To these traditional strengths we have been seeking to add — for example, by interdisciplinary work in particular fields. The Faculty includes staff with expertise in the economics of regulation, in criminology and criminal statistics, in the sociology of law. There are strong interests in such fields as technology and the law, international trade law, alternative dispute resolution, environmental law.

What are the alternatives for the future? One possibility would be for the Faculty to narrow its focus, to specialise more, and to concentrate more on postgraduate teaching at the expense of undergraduate teaching. In 1990 five universities offered undergraduate law degrees within New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. That number will probably double by the end of the decade. Despite this, and the temptation that might be felt to specialise in postgraduate at the expense of undergraduate teaching, I believe that the Law School should maintain its position as a major undergraduate teaching institution. Postgraduate law teaching is important, and will become more important. But the makings of a lawyer, the beginnings of the many things that lawyers can be and do, are to be found in a broadly based undergraduate program, and that should remain our major concern. The Law School must be sufficiently large to maintain its capacity to teach and to research in all the basic areas of Australian law, and of international public and private law so far as they impact on Australia. It must be able to adapt to developing areas of the law. The combination of an understanding of basic areas of the law, and of the law in society, together with the intellectual flexibility to adapt to new roles and to new demands, must be the hallmark of our graduates. The Law School needs to be substantial enough, in the depth of its staff and resources, to educate its students accordingly.

One of the Law School's most distinguished graduates is Sir Anthony Mason, Chief Justice of the High Court. In opening the Law School Centenary, he argued that: . . . if one's vision of the lawyer is that he or she is something more than a legal technician, then the notion of a law faculty as an integral part of the University . . . seems irresistible . . . Although the Law School has always striven to produce graduates with a sense of professionalism, isolation from the campus has meant that many students have not profited from the wider horizons that life at the University has to offer. Closer integration with the University should enable us to build better bridgeheads between law and other disciplines. The absence of such bridgeheads is a disturbing feature of Australian public and intellectual life. It makes lawyers vulnerable to the criticism that they are too inward-looking, that they do not understand, and are unwilling to appreciate, the benefits to be derived from other disciplines. That criticism, along with the criticism that the high cost of justice puts it beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen, is very damaging to that respect for the law which is the very foundation on which the Rule of Law rests.

But he went on to warn that . . .

in looking to wider horizons, the Law School must focus its primary attention on its responsibility to educate professional lawyers and in that respect it is essential that the close association between the Law School and the profession should continue unimpaired.

There is thus a dual challenge facing the School, in planning and executing a move 'back' to the main campus of the University. That challenge is to maintain and reinforce our traditional strengths, while at the same time developing our teaching and research in areas such as access to law, the language of the law — in general, the adjustment of the law and its institutions to meet social needs. Facing that challenge, there is much to be learned — and some things to be amused by — in the account that follows of the Law School's first hundred years.

The Law School thanks all those who have contributed to the writing and production of this book.

JAMES CRAWFORD



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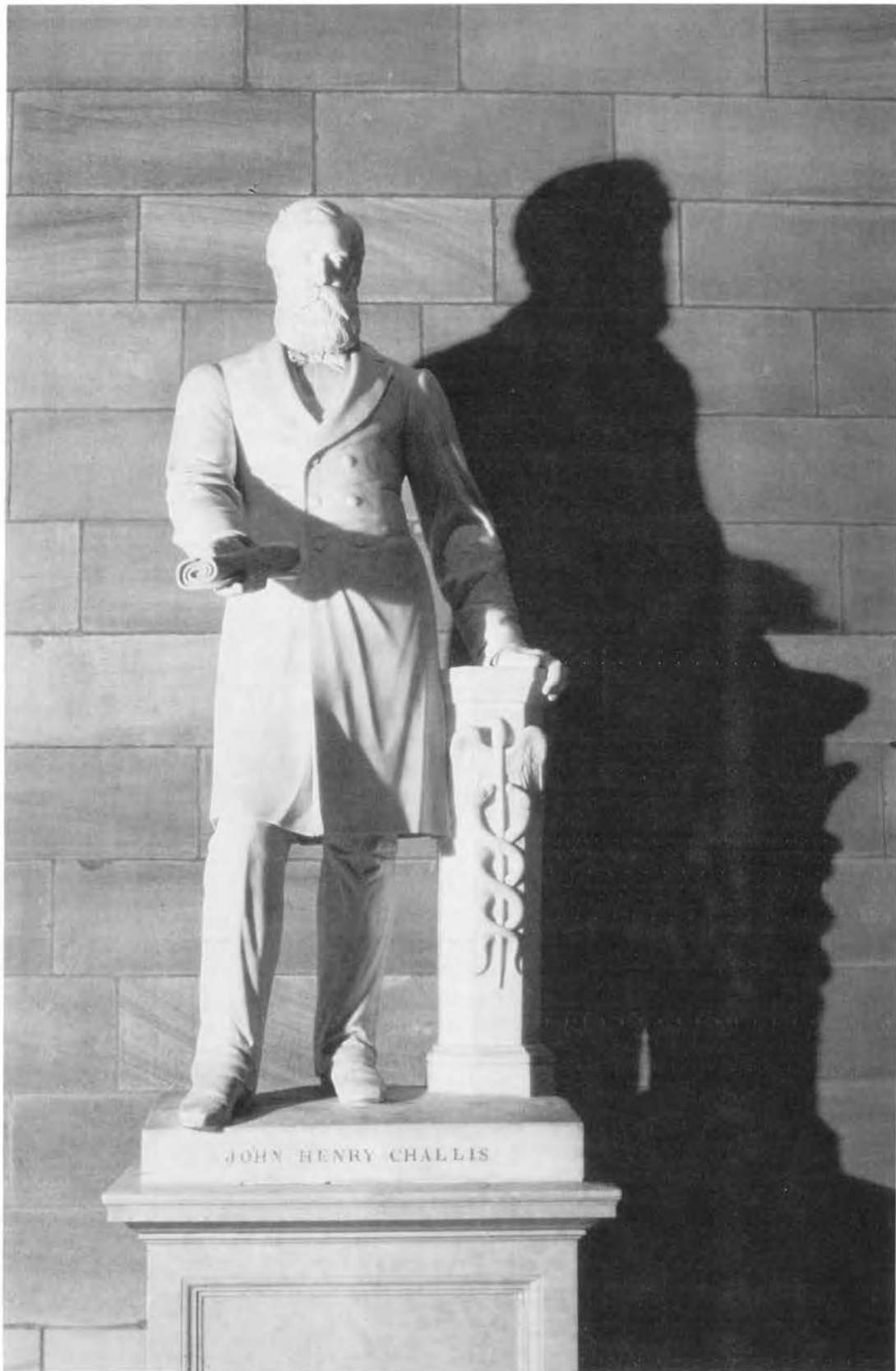
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John Henry Challis 1893, marble by Archille Simonetti.  
*University of Sydney Collection.*

*The Challis bequest of £250,000 to the University enabled the establishment of the first Chair in law and four law lectureships.*

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# Introduction

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*A Century Down Town* in some ways follows on from *The Jubilee Book of the Law School* published in 1940. We have followed our predecessor, Sir Thomas Bavin, by treating 1890 as the foundation date, although as Chapter 1 shows we could have picked on earlier dates if we had focused on the history of the Faculty, rather than the School. Likewise we have treated 1990 as our centenary rather than the apparently more correct 1989.

This book does not follow on from the *Jubilee Book* in a chronological sense as we have started our period back at the foundations of the University, rather than take up the story in 1941. Apart from a desire to present an account of the Law School in one volume, we felt that some of the *Jubilee Book* contributors were too close to the events they recorded (doubtless our successors will feel the same way about some of our contributors). In this context it should be noted that the reason for publishing the *Jubilee Book* was not only to give an account of the Law School's first fifty years; it was also, as Sir Thomas Bavin states, published as a tribute to Sir John Peden.

Revisiting the earlier period enabled speculation about the delay in founding the Law School and resulted in the discovery that Professor Pitt Cobbett was not the first Dean of the Law School. Dr J. M. Bennett's chapter on the Pitt Cobbett years discloses a far more interesting and complex character than the *Jubilee Book* suggests. By 1990 Peden's 30 year term as Dean does not dominate the story of the Law School as it did in 1940.

The *Jubilee Book* was a series of quite short pieces — messages of congratulation from various dignitaries (politicians, judges, deans etc) from far and near; short reminiscences about the Law School and those who peopled it; chapters on the three professors who had served the School; some essays on legal subjects; and lists of graduates.

Fifty years later we have tried to be more systematic. The book is basically divided into periods of Deanships. This has been a matter of convenience rather than to suggest that a Dean makes some indelible mark on the Law School, at least since Pitt Cobbett and Peden. These two men wielded great power and so were very influential over the small School they led. We have kept the number of reminiscences down. The legal essays are to be published as a separate volume under the editorship of Professor Colin Phegan.

There are two chapters which fall outside the pattern: one on the Law School Comforts Fund, which operated during World War II for the benefit of law people in the Services, and the other on the Institute of Criminology, which has had a linked but separate existence. We have included a number of tables and lists, which are an important ingredient in institutional histories. They can be gratifying to those listed and remind them of times past, of interest to relatives, of use to historians and invaluable for settling bets.

The list of graduates has, of course, greatly expanded since 1940; we have added a list of academic staff members, both full time and part time, since our beginnings. We also sought to give recognition to the support staff (without whom no institution could survive) by listing their names since 1970. It was not an easy task to extract this list from University records and we have had to rely on the School's corporate memory for much of this information. With all these lists we have tried to ensure that they are accurate, but give our apologies in advance for any accidental errors or omissions. Also provided are enrolment statistics which paint a picture of the growth of the School.

The publication of *A Century Down Town* has been marred by the tragic death of one of our proposed contributors. The chapter covering the 30 year deanship of Sir John Peden was to have been written by Professor John Manning Ward AO, a graduate of the School. Challis Professor of History and former Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Law School was delighted and honoured when Professor Ward agreed to write this chapter. He was killed in a train accident before he could begin his writing for us.

Producing an account of an institution gets more difficult as one approaches the present day. It is not just a question of defamation, there is also the wish not to offend or hurt relatives and survivors. John Young and Ann Sefton, editors of the *Centenary Book of the University of Sydney Faculty of Medicine*, largely avoided this problem by completing the narrative part of their history in the 1930s. Doubtless we could have made our task much easier if we had stopped the account in 1940 and thus avoided some of the subsequent controversial events. We have tried to ensure that the later period is covered fairly, but if we have failed, the writers of later generations may be able to cure our faults.

### Acknowledgements

The Dean, Professor James Crawford, has given the whole enterprise his full support and has read and commented upon drafts of all chapters; Professor Colin Phegan helped greatly in the early planning; quite apart from their roles as contributors Professor W. L. Morison, Gordon Hawkins and Dr J. M. Bennett helped us by reading sections of the manuscript; Professor David Harland read and advised us on one chapter. We thank each of them for their help.

Special mention should be made of Paul Ashton, a professional historian, who helped with our research and did much of the work on the lists and tables. We were most fortunate to have the support of Dr J. M. Bennett, one of Australia's leading legal historians. He freely shared with us his knowledge of the legal scene and sources. His enthusiasm and encouragement were very much appreciated.

From the Law School an important part was played each of Pat Lee, Jenny Littman and Pat Manley in collecting information for us; Margaret McAleese, the Law Librarian, and other members of her staff were most helpful. Orla McGrath was the keyboard operator who prepared most of the typescripts for us and the discs for the printer, while Kiki Athanassopoulos looked after the administrative side.

We also received full support on campus. Keith Jennings and Dr Pat Lahy smoothed the path for us in various valued ways; Ken Smith and his assistant Tim Robinson most patiently guided us through the University Archives; Dr Pat Miller, a former senior Administrative Officer at the Law School and now Assistant Registrar at the Staff Office, was a much appreciated mine of information.

Apart from the individuals who helped us so freely we were assisted by a number of sections of the University: Fisher Library, Rare Books Collection; Registrar's Publications; Student Records; Sydney University Law Society; and Sydney University Women's Sports Union. Our acknowledgements of help for illustrations appear elsewhere.

On the production side David Weston at the Law School and Paul Ashton were invaluable in the lay out and design. Our printers, Southwood Press, gave us good service and we especially note the help given by Chris Barnes, Sylvia Hale, Kerry McLeod and Veronica Faint.

JOHN MACKINOLTY  
JUDY MACKINOLTY

*Editors*

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*Early lectures were held in the Supreme Court which also housed, as evidenced in this 1873 view of the Elizabeth Street facade, various government offices. The photograph also illustrates one of the early problems of photography and live subjects. Or were the horses as restless as no doubt the students were?*

**JULY 6, 1887.**

**UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.  
FACULTY OF LAW.**

The following courses of Lectures, in addition to those already notified, will be delivered in the Supreme Court during Trinity Term:—

1. A second course on Personal Property and Contracts on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing on Wednesday, the 20th of July. Lecturer, Mr. W. H. Coffey, B.A., LL.B.
2. A course of lectures upon the Law of Evidence on FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing on Friday, the 22nd of July. Lecturer, Mr. Walter Edmunds, M.A., LL.B.

The fee for attendance upon each course is one guinea.

Cards of admission may be obtained from Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Hunter-street, or from Mr. C. F. Maxwell, Wentworth-court.

H. E. BARFF, Registrar.

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## Before the Beginning 1850–1890

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Mr Justice William Charles Windeyer, Dean, 1883–1891

*John Mackinolty*

By the *Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney* (assented to by the Governor on 1 October 1850) provision was made for a Faculty of Law and for the Senate to award degrees in law after examination.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Vice Provost of the University and Speaker of the Legislative Council, at the University's Inauguration Ceremony in October 1852 said:

. . .the time is probably not far distant when lectures in Jurisprudence . . . [will] secure a sufficient number of Attendants to justify the institution of chairs . . . [in law] . . .

Whatever Sir Charles' view of how distant was 'not far distant', in fact it proved to be getting close to forty years on before the first Challis Professor of Law entered into the Sydney Law School. The key to the establishment in 1890 of the Law School was not so much Sir Charles' mid century optimism but the imminent arrival and eagerly awaited receipt of the Challis Bequest in the late 1880s.

### **Delays in Commencement of the Law School**

The Sydney University Incorporation Act of 1850 contemplated the award of degrees in Arts, Law and Medicine and the Senate, in a by-law effective in January 1856, stated that there 'shall be' Faculties in those disciplines.

Chairs were filled in 1852 in the fields of Classics and Logic, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and in Chemistry and Experimental Physics. Other chairs filled before 1890 were in Geology and Mineralogy, Anatomy and Physiology, Engineering, Greek and in Modern Literature. (During this period there were some regroupings, divisions and renamings of the Chair areas.) Chairs were being established in areas which today are covered by the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Science and Engineering. The Faculty of Science had been established and a School of Engineering had been set up within the Science Faculty.

During all this activity Law made little progress in the way of the development of institutions or the appointment of professors or full time staff. Why was Law so slow to have its Faculty fully constituted and to have its first professor? The delay can not have come from any lack of lawyers on the Senate. Of the 16 foundation Fellows of Senate, six were drawn from the legal profession although not all were in practice. The profession continued to be well represented



*Mr Justice Faucett. Fellow of Senate 1859–1894; Judge of Supreme Court 1865–1888.*

during the period up to the opening of the Law School in 1890. Indeed, such were the numbers and such was the influence of the lawyers on the Senate during this period that one wonders if their hearts were really in the establishment of a Law School.

In truth there was a basic problem about what sort of law courses were appropriate for university study. Should they be more concerned with morals, philosophy and history, and thus suitable for a more general humanities based study, as part of an Arts Degree? Or should they be far more specific, detailed law courses and suitable training of students for the practice of law? (These questions still agitate the minds of lawyers interested in legal education.) This uncertainty of purpose may have helped delay the start of the Law School.

A reason given at the time related to the lack of money. It is seldom that universities are not crying poor, usually with considerable justification. Sydney is no exception and although benefactions were starting to trickle in, it was largely dependent upon student fees (which often went to, or were shared with, the professors or lecturers) and government grants.

On reading the minutes of the Senate it is often surprising to see the Government being pressed to supplement the University's grant for what seem to be quite small amounts. It is also clear from the minutes in the 1880s that times were not always good in the colony as mortgagors who had borrowed from the University and tenants of University properties sought reductions in and postponements of their obligations.

The lack of funds, which was blamed for the delay in founding the Law School, did not prevent the establishment of courses in medical, scientific and engineering areas. These subjects demand expensive equipment and the professors of the day were adept in extracting equipment allocations from the Senate (and overspending them). Law was, and still is, a relatively low cost discipline, and one can not help feeling that if there had been strong pressure, the Senate could have found the money to develop the Law School earlier. Medicine had proved that it could be done.

The primary reason was, it is suggested, because there was no incentive to take the LLB degree other than for intellectual satisfaction or prestige. To become a member of the legal profession there was no need to obtain a law degree or, indeed, any university degree. (This is still the case in New South Wales.) The Supreme Court judges determined who should be admitted to practice as a barrister or as a solicitor. Although some concessions were made where university subjects had been passed, the fact remained that the LLB degree was neither a prerequisite nor a passport to practice.

Early practitioners came from England or Ireland and used their admission from 'Home' to be admitted in New South Wales — subject to evidence of good character. If a local resident wished to be called to the Bar he could, at considerable expenditure of time and money, go to England, qualify there and then return to practice. It was not so difficult on the solicitors' side, as articles of clerkship could be served locally from early times.

The New South Wales Supreme Court followed the English pattern by relying on types of apprenticeship and what we would now call 'in house' training, rather than more formal types of teaching and examination. Writing in the *Law School Jubilee Book* (1940), the Honourable Sir David Ferguson of the New South Wales Supreme Court records:

It is said that when the Charter of Justice first empowered the court to admit fit and proper persons to act as barristers, the judges did not think it essential that a candidate should have any knowledge of law. It was sufficient if he had the education of a gentleman, measured by his ability to construe an ode of Horace.

This approach did not always produce well trained barristers and lowered the reputation of the profession. Although quite detailed rules were developed for articles and admission for an 'Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor' of the Court, it was not until 1848 that the Barristers' Admission Act set up the Barristers' Admission Board, and not until 1849 that rules were made filling out the details as to admission. Educational standards were made more definite, and candidates were examined upon specified subjects. Classics were still stressed — and some legal subjects were included, but these all were English-based without any reference to Colonial Statutes, save in Constitutional Law.

On the solicitors' side the arrangements had been much clearer and were covered by rules



*Sir William Montague Manning. Fellow of Senate 1861–1895; Chancellor 1878–1895; Judge of Supreme Court 1876–1887.*



which dated from 1838. Before a person could enter into articles of clerkship he had to be introduced to the judges by the proposed master solicitor and there produce certificates as to his regularity and propriety while a student. The certificates also had to attest to his 'academic acquirements' in classical Greek and in Latin and his 'competent knowledge' of the first six books of Euclid. The rules also provided for examination of the candidates immediately before admission. These examinations were not a formality.

By 1850 both branches of the profession had moved towards a more organised process for admission which included at least an element of legal training and examining of a more formal kind. It might have been thought that this would have provided an opportunity for the new University to enter into a partnership with the professions and the judges for the provision of legal education for admission, but this did not happen for many years. On the contrary it is very possible that since the judges and the profession now had a more defensible training and admission system, they saw no need to press for the early development of a Law School.

It might be noted that the medical profession of that time was recruited and trained through an apprenticeship system, which had to be rounded off with a period of study followed by an examination conducted in Britain. This led to a licence granted by one of the British medical colleges. Elimination of the need to leave Australia for final qualification provided one motive for the establishment of a local Medical School in the mid 1850s, but no such motive existed in the case of the legal profession. The 1848 Act had paved the way for the admission of barristers on the basis of Australian education and training alone, while solicitors had needed only local articles for some years.

Thus, in assessing why the Law School was established so long after the founding of the University, the lack of demand from the profession must have been seen as an important element. All the legally qualified members of the original Senate had reached eminence without the benefit of a law degree; it would seem that the first LLB graduate to become a Fellow was His Honour Judge Rogers in 1889, by which time the establishment of the Law School was a *fait accompli*. These legal Fellows of Senate had recently seen what they regarded as satisfactory reforms to the educational admission requirements — why make further changes so soon?

As late as May 1886 the Senate received a report from a committee it had set up '... to consider the best means of establishing a Law School upon a proper footing ...'. This move had been initiated by the Vice-Chancellor (Mr Justice W. C. Windeyer) and the committee consisted of the Chancellor (The Hon Sir William Manning, a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Martin (Chief Justice at the time of setting up the committee, but he was dead before it reported), Sir Alfred Stephen (a former Chief Justice), Mr Justice Faucett, The Hon Sir Frederick Darley (who became Chief Justice before the committee reported), the Hon Edmund Barton (later to be the first Prime Minister of Australia and a foundation Judge of the High Court) and Mr Alexander Oliver (a barrister, Parliamentary draftsman and public servant who later became President of the Land Appeal Court).

This galaxy of legal talent reported:

...they did not consider it practicable at present to establish an effective School of Law for the following reasons, first, that no such school should be attempted without a full and efficient staff of instructors, and for this the University has not at present the financial means, secondly, that to ensure the attendance of sufficient students some practical advantage must be held out in the direction of admission to Professional practice, and for this the University does not possess and cannot acquire the requisite powers without Parliamentary legislation.

Reading this report more than one hundred years later it is not easy to see what was in the minds of the committee members and the Senate, which accepted the report. At first sight the first proposition is merely the usual cry of poverty preventing progress. It is only surprising for ignoring the fact that the Challis bequest was due to be paid over in a few years. One would have thought that the report might have been laying the foundations for a strong push for a substantial claim against the bequest for a Law School. Perhaps this was what they were doing in their subtle way, for that is the way events turned out.



*Sir James Martin. Fellow of Senate 1858–1886; Premier 1863–65, 1866–1868 and 1870–72. Chief Justice Supreme Court 1873–1886.*



*Sir Alfred Stephen. Fellow of Senate 1878–1887; Chief Justice Supreme Court 1844–1873.*

The second aspect of the report raises the question of how a School of Law could get sufficient students to make it viable. (It should be noted that although the University had been offering LLB since 1865, only 13 students had qualified to graduate by the time the committee reported.) As the report notes, one way of doing this would be for the admission authority to give credit for University subjects towards admission. That, of course, was true, and it was what ultimately happened. But the committee went on to say that the University did not have the power to do this without parliamentary intervention. One can be excused for thinking that the committee was raising a red herring. To suggest that the University could determine the academic requirements for admission would have raised a great conflict between the University and the profession and judges of the day. Even in 1990 the Court still has its Barristers' and Solicitors' Admission Boards which provide an alternative non-university method of satisfying the academic requirements for admission.

The only acceptable and realistic way to achieve the desired result would have been through the Barristers' Admission Board. This would have been known by the Senate committee, which had sufficient judges and barristers on it to constitute a meeting of that Board. A few years later this course was followed by the Chancellor writing to the Board seeking exemption from its law examinations for holders of the University's LLB degree. In substance this was agreed to by 1891, and did not involve Parliamentary legislation as feared by the Committee.

The Committee had also recommended:

... that lecturers should be appointed to deliver distinct and separate courses of lectures in the evening in some central place, and that there should be an examination at the end of each course ... [and] that arrangements should be made for substituting the certificate of attendance and Examination described above for Board Examinations under the Rules for the Admission of Barristers and Solicitors.

The Senate accepted these proposals and asked the Committee to draw up details of a scheme to carry out the recommendations. These decisions were reported without comment in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. It was to be almost a year before the Committee reported again, and this time there was a strong reaction from the press. In brief, the proposal was that evening lectures should be given in the 'practical' subjects of Equity and Real Property, the Laws of Contracts, Personal Property and Torts, and in the Law of Evidence and Criminal Law. The lectures were to be given in the Supreme Court. There were to be three lecturers, each to be paid one hundred pounds per annum, plus fees from the students (one guinea per term). The Senate agreed to these proposals and in due course the positions were advertised and filled.

Some days later, 19 March 1887, the *Sydney Morning Herald* editorialised:

We suppose that this announcement may be considered a subject for congratulations all round; in the first place, to those members of the Bar to whom a salary of 100 pounds a year, with fees, is an object of ambition; in the second; to those young gentlemen who in Solicitors' offices and elsewhere, are thirsting for the streams of knowledge flowing idly from the fountain-head ...; and in the third place, to the authorities of the University itself, on the ground that the establishment of these lectureships affords an index to the value which they attach to the study of law. It must be confessed, however, that, considering the relative importance of law in the practical business of life, to say nothing of its merits as a means of mental training, the position which it still occupies in the course of University studies serves little more than to provoke ridicule.

As to the University's plea of lack of funds the *Herald* continued:

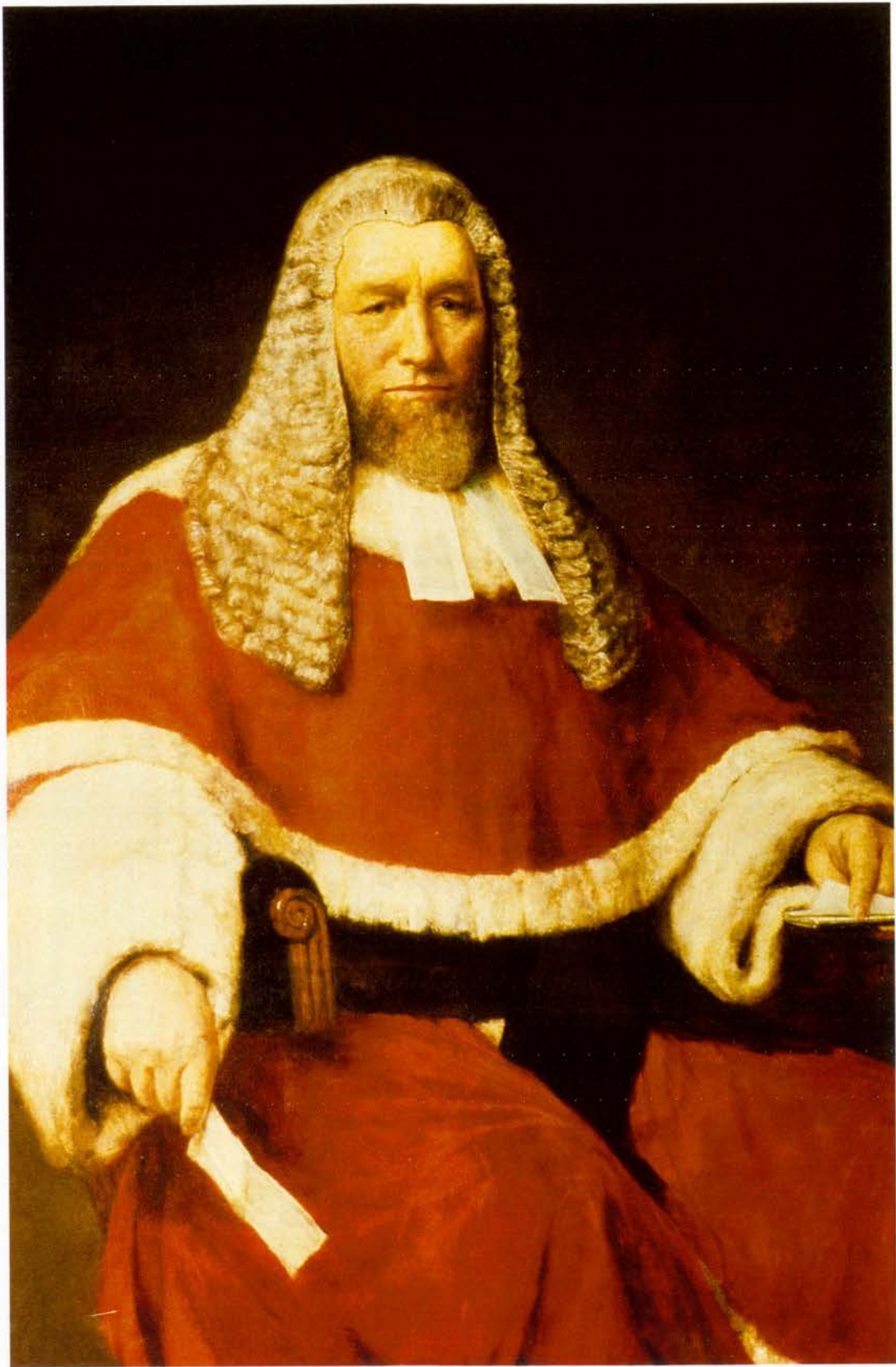
... available funds have been exhausted in the effort to found a School of Medicine — a plea which naturally suggests the reply that a parent is not justified in starving one child in order to fatten another.

... men who are charged with the working ... [of the] ... legal machinery should be men who have been scientifically trained in the study of their profession, instead of being left to pick up their knowledge of it like sparrows ...

At the University Commemoration Day in May 1887 the Chancellor, Sir William Manning, defending the University from the *Herald's* attack, said that the Government and Parliament had made extra (but inadequate) funds available to the University for a Medical School after a



*The Hon Judge Alfred Backhouse. Fellow of Senate 1887–1938; Vice Chancellor 1892–1895, 1896–1900 and 1911–1914; Judge of the District Court 1884–1921.*



William Charles Windeyer, c.1887, oil on canvas by Arthur J. Foster.  
*Presented by Lady Windeyer.  
University of Sydney Collection.*





*Stained glass portraits to represent 18th century Investigation and Law included Sir William Blackstone, 1723–1780, Judge of the King's Bench and Common Pleas and author of Commentaries on the Laws of England.*



*The Law crest on the western wall of the quadrangle.*



*The Arts and Law crests adorn the western tower of the quadrangle to mark the two first disciplines of the University though the Law School lagged behind the Arts Faculty.*

submission from the University. Sir William went on, '... if a medical school exists at all it must be complete, under penalty of becoming a source of widespread danger to life and health'. This was not the case with law. He did, however, foresee the use of some of the Challis fund for law.

The contest was not an even one. Money granted for medicine could not be used for law. Clearly the Senate must have had a choice before it — which should come first, Law or Medicine. Those who wanted to do law could do so without leaving Australia and without a degree, while those wishing to enter the medical profession had to go overseas to get final registration. In the competition for money from the Government and, less directly, potential benefactors, Medicine has always been the more attractive. Birth, accidents, ill health and death are experienced by us all; the medicos can promise recovery, less pain and even the delaying of death in exchange for benefactions. Law has never been a popular profession with the public. It has always been seen as too expensive; in litigation the loser has had a good case ruined by the lawyers, while the winner only got what was his obvious entitlement, and most probably he would have got it without the help of what turned out to be expensive lawyers. Financial support has never flowed to legal education easily or freely.

Until the Challis money came into the University's hands it had not done much to promote law, even as an academic discipline. Whatever the motives may have been for the years of delay, the tide was soon to turn in favour of establishing the Law School.

### The Faculty of Law

During the period 1850-1890, the Faculty of Law had a somewhat shadowy existence. It was said to exist from 1856 (when the Governor approved the Senate by-law), but it had no membership or meetings. The University could award law degrees after examination, but there was no Faculty to make recommendations on curriculum, examinations, appointments or policy. Sir John Peden, writing in the *Law School Jubilee Book* (1940), said 'The Faculty of Law came into existence, technically, in 1855, but not into active operation until 1859, and from then until 1890 the main work was examining, not teaching'. Peden's claim that the Faculty was in active operation by 1859 was itself an overstatement. One supposes that was chosen because that was the year the first part time member of staff, Hargrave, had been appointed, but one swallow does not make a summer . . . It was July 1890 before the Senate passed by-laws which constituted the Faculty of Law.

The first definite (but hardly earth shattering) move the Senate made in respect of law is found in a by-law of 1853 which prescribed the 'Academical Costume' for holders of the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Laws and Doctor of Civil Laws. These degrees have never been awarded at Sydney and within a very short time the modern usage of LLB and LLD was adopted in the by-laws.

Having stated in 1856 that there 'shall be' a Faculty of Law (By Law 16), the Senate took little action to implement that assertion. It made provision for a Board of Examiners in Law:

The Professors and Examiners in the Faculty of Law, shall form a Board; of which the Senior Professor shall be President, with title of Dean of the Faculty of Laws. (By Law 18)

This was hard to implement since there were no professors of law. Accordingly, the Senate empowered itself to appoint the Board of Examiners (By Law 66) and, presumably, the Dean of Law. This provision was not used until 1865. During the period 1865-1884 the Dean held office as the appointee of Senate, and under a holding by-law awaiting the arrival of a Professor of Law.

By Law 65 represented similar difficulties since it stated that lectures in English Jurisprudence 'shall be' given by a professor appointed by Senate.

Notwithstanding the lack of a professor to lecture, the Senate under By Law 70 required candidates for the Degree of LLB to be examined in:

Civil and International Law. (Roman Law was to be added to this group later).  
Constitutional History, and Constitutional Law of England.  
General Law of England.



A Candidate could not take out the '... LLB until after the expiration of one Academical Year from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B.A.' (By Law 67).

The by-laws were amended to cover the appointment of a non-professor to give lectures. In 1858 the Senate appointed Mr John Fletcher Hargrave as Reader in General Jurisprudence. He was an English barrister who had published a *Treatise on the Thelluson Act* before he migrated to Sydney in 1857; he was soon admitted to the local Bar. He is said to have been 'appalled' at the small part that the study of law played in qualifying for admission to practice. He not only lectured for the University but gave public lectures on a wide range of legal topics both in Sydney and the country. He ceased lecturing at the University when he went to the Supreme Court. As is so often the case, the contemporary comments on his lectures and lecturing style vary considerably. He published his lecture notes which were available to his students. Although these were undoubtedly useful for the students, it has been observed that this may be '... an early precedent for that unhappy academic method called "reading the notes" '.

Hargrave had a full, if controversial, public life. He was at various times New South Wales Attorney-General and its Solicitor-General; for a short time he was a foundation District Court judge. In 1865 he was sworn in as a Supreme Court judge — in the absence of the Bar which strongly disapproved of the appointment. Hargrave's mental health had never been strong. He had a period in an asylum in England before he came to Sydney where his health improved. His retirement from the Court in 1885 followed a return of his medical problems.

Whatever his other failings may have been, it seemed that Hargrave was a prudent investor in land and his sons were well provided for. His second son, Lawrence (1850–1915), by his early 30s, derived from the leasing of a coal-mine at Coalcliff and other sources an annual income of about one thousand pounds. This enabled him to give up paid employment and become 'a gentleman-inventor'. His work as an aeronautical pioneer and inventor is remembered on today's Australian twenty dollar note.

Exactly who were lecturing up to 1890 is not always clear from the records examined, nor is it clear if the lectures were maintained continuously. Alfred McFarland (to become a District Court Judge) was appointed as Reader in General Jurisprudence, probably when Hargrave went to the Supreme Court in 1865, although it is possible he was lecturing before then. During the period 1870 to 1882 the University *Calendar* does not list any teaching staff in law, but the implications of this are not clear. The Board of Examiners in Law was listed during those years.

In March 1883 the Senate's minutes record the appointment of Mr George Knox MA as a lecturer in law (after quite a protracted period of negotiations). On 15 February 1886 the Senate received a letter of resignation from Mr Knox '... in consequence of the lack of encouragement given to his department'. At the same meeting notice was given of a motion to set up a committee to look into the establishment of a Law School.

The *Calendars* for 1886, 1888 and 1889 show a heading for law lecturers, but there are no names. The Senate minutes throw no light on this. The 1887 *Calendar* records the venture into evening lectures in the more 'practical' subjects in law. Listed as lecturers are Mr A. C. Wylie (Equity and Real Property), Mr W. H. Coffey (Contracts, Personal Property and Torts) and Mr W. Edmunds (Evidence and Criminal Law). These seem to have been taught for one year only.

During the period up to 1890 the University had been awarding the LL.D, sometimes by thesis sometimes by examination. It is hard to judge the standard of these degrees as no examples of the work submitted have been discovered. Twenty LL.Ds were awarded up to 1887 (more than the number of LLBs), then there is a gap until 1908, which suggests that Pitt Cobbett might have had some success in his efforts to raise standards. This is not to say that many of the recipients were not lawyers of great ability and did not distinguish themselves in the law.

The power to appoint the Board of Examiners in law does not appear to have been used until 1865, when the Senate appointed Professor M. B. Pell (from the Arts Faculty), The Hon Sir James Martin (a Fellow of Senate later to be Chief Justice), The Hon Sir William Manning (a barrister and Fellow of Senate who later became Chancellor of the University and a Judge of the Supreme Court) and the Reader in Jurisprudence. Thereafter Boards were regularly



*Judge McFarland.*

maintained. They generally consisted of some of the legally qualified Fellows of Senate, the Reader in Jurisprudence and a professor from the Arts Faculty. As time went by and there were more lecturers appointed, some of them were added to the Board. Upon Professor Pell's retirement he was replaced by Professor Badham (Classics).

### The Position of Dean of Law

It would seem that Professor M. B. Pell (Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy) was on the Board of Examiners at least from the mid 1860s until he retired in 1877. The *Calendar* in its list of members of the Board of Examiners of 1865 describes him as being '(Dean)', presumably of Law under By Law 18 cited above. By the 1874–76 *Calendar* the Rev. Charles Badham (Professor of Classics and Logic) is shown as being a member of the Board of Examiners in Law and also as Dean, which positions he held until he died in 1884.

Both Pell and Badham had been Deans of the Arts Faculty and it might have been expected that this practice of combining the deanship of Law with Arts would be followed again. However, in 1883 the Hon Mr Justice W. C. Windeyer had been elected by Senate to the position of Vice-Chancellor. When Professor Badham ceased to be Dean of Arts and of Law, the Senate resolved at its March 1884 meeting that '... The Vice-Chancellor, Mr Justice Windeyer be appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law'. (He had been a member of the Board of Examiners in Law since 1881). When the Hon H. N. MacLaurin was elected as Vice-Chancellor in 1887 he did not take over the deanship of Law nor was it given to the Dean of Arts. It was retained by Mr Justice Windeyer and he was re-elected for a three year term in May 1888. He remained Dean until April 1891 when Professor Pitt Cobbett was made Dean by the Senate.



William Charles Windeyer LL.D. MA, *Dean of Law* 1883–1891; *Supreme Court Judge* 1881–1896; *Chancellor of the University of Sydney* 1895; *Vice Chancellor* 1883–1887; *Fellow of Senate* 1866–1897.

It has been customary to regard Professor Pitt Cobbett as the first Dean of Law at the University of Sydney. There is no doubt that he was the first full time teacher and first professor. However, it is also clear that he was preceded by other people carrying the title of Dean of Law. Two of those were not law graduates or teachers and their duties seem to have been nominal; each of them had served as Dean of Arts as well as professing their own disciplines. It is clear from the Senate minutes that from time to time the 'legal Fellows of Senate' were being constituted into a committee and being asked to give advice to Senate on policy matters relating to legal education. This is clear reinforcement of the contention that there was no Faculty of Law in a more modern sense and also that there was no Dean in a like sense. The Faculty and Dean, if they had existed in a real way, would have been the normal sources of such advice.

However, the position of Sir William Windeyer is seen to be very different. In the first place he was a barrister who later became a Judge of the Supreme Court and he had far more interest in and knowledge of law than did his predecessors who were Arts professors. One can speculate about whether, in taking up the posts of Vice-Chancellor (1883) and Dean of Law (1884), he was positioning himself in influential places from which he could press for the Law School. The retention of the deanship at the end of his period as Vice-Chancellor may be even more significant.

By 1887 it was known that the Challis bequest would come to the University in 1889–90 and Windeyer would have known the importance of having a lawyer as Dean during these years, rather than a Dean of Arts who might have conflicts of interest when the Challis income was being carved up. Windeyer was very active on Law's behalf and also in the establishment of the Challis Chair and Lectureships.

He retained the deanship well after the appointment and arrival in Sydney in 1890 of Pitt Cobbett as foundation professor. It was not until Windeyer's term as Dean expired in April 1891 that Pitt Cobbett was appointed by Senate as Dean.

Thus Windeyer was Dean for about the first fifteen months of the Law School's life. Furthermore he was Dean when the Senate on his motion adopted the new by-laws which were to formally constitute the Faculty of Law (21 July 1890). The work he did for the establishment of the Law School and of the Faculty, and for the foundation appointments of staff would certainly entitle him to be called the 'father of the Law School'. It is contended we can also regard him as the first Dean of the Law School. Though Professors Pell and Badham had the title of Dean of Law this was a mere convenience of administration and did not amount to deanships in the usual way.

Mr Justice Windeyer (1834–1897) was no stranger to the University. He was one of its first Matriculants and in 1856 was the senior of the first BA graduates. He took out his MA in the following year. He was a Fellow of Senate from 1866 until his death. He was Vice-Chancellor for the period 1883 to 1886 and Chancellor from 1895 to 1896. He was the foundation chairman of Women's College within the University. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly from 1859 to 1879, serving his last three years in Parliament as member for the University of Sydney. He was known for his liberal and reformist views. He sponsored the *Married Women's Property Act* in 1897. He was admitted to the Bar in 1857 and in 1879 he commenced his term of 17 years as a judge of the Supreme Court. His wife, Mary, was a pioneer of women's rights, having been president of the Womanhood Suffrage League of New South Wales.

### **The Challis Bequest**

Critical for the foundation of the Law School was the Challis bequest which, when it came into the hands of the University in 1890, was a very substantial amount. Some of the assets had not been realised by the trustees and the estimates of their value when transferred to the University vary. There were still some assets in England which were not to be transferred until some annuities fell in. It does seem that the total amount of the bequest was over a quarter of a million pounds.

Mr John Henry Challis had migrated to Australia in 1829 and became a merchant dealing in wool and other merchandise. His firm did well out of the gold rushes. He invested in land in





*Her Majesty's judges were always well represented on the University Senate, as were other members of the Profession. Of this group photographed on the eve of the establishment of the Law School, a number had been, were or were to be Fellows.*

Sydney and in pastoral licences in southern New South Wales. In 1856 and 1859 he made substantial donations to the University for stained glass windows in the Great Hall. In 1855 he returned to England where he remained (apart from one visit to Sydney in 1859) until his death in 1880. By his will he established some annuities for friends and relations, gave a life interest to his widow, and then the estate was to go to the University of Sydney, subject to a five year period of accumulation of the income. Since his widow died in September 1884 the University was to be entitled to receive the augmented bequest in late 1889.

The making of the bequest seemed to have come as a great surprise to the University. Mr Challis had died at Mentone, France on 18 February 1880. The first the University knew about the bequest was when the Chancellor was reading his morning paper. The *Sydney Morning Herald* noted the death and reported that the late Mr Challis had left the University one hundred thousand pounds. The Chancellor reported to the Senate that he had '... immediately addressed a note to Mr J. R. Fairfax a proprietor of the *Sydney Morning Herald* requesting further information and assurance on the subject of this most munificent bequest ...' Mr Fairfax responded promptly with the original telegram from London, pointing out that the amount was transmitted in words, not figures, and that there was little likelihood of a mistake. The Chancellor was assured that the *Herald's* correspondent in London was 'a most trustworthy man'. In the event, when the value of the colonial assets was included, the bequest was worth a lot more than the original report stated.

The Senate and the Government behaved with considerable caution in dealing with the bequest. The Senate, for the most part, forbore from spending the money in advance, while the Government said it would not reduce the annual Parliamentary grant to take advantage of the University's windfall. The Senate decided that it would hold the corpus of the estate and only use the income.

There were protracted negotiations with the British government authorities about death duties, Mr Challis having been domiciled in England at the time of his death. Sir William Manning, the Chancellor of the University and a Judge of the Supreme Court, strongly and successfully pressed the Inland Revenue Commissioners to abandon their claim. The New South Wales government made no claim in respect of the local assets.

In the late 1880s the Senate was repeatedly reminded that the bequest was falling due to the University. For example, the trustees of the Challis Estate were consulting with the Senate about investments and the sale of land in the estate.

### **Law's Turn**

As 1890 approached, the stage was set for the establishment of the Faculty and the School. The Challis money was at hand. At the Senate meeting of 16 July the Dean of Law, Mr Justice Windeyer, gave notice that he would move for the establishment of a committee 'to consider and report what chairs should be founded when the Challis bequest is at the disposal of the Senate'.

The committee of ten Fellows was established by November 1888 and had a strong legal membership — Manning, Windeyer, Barton, Oliver (all of whom had been members of the 1886 committee) and Mr C. B. Stephen QC.

According to the rather brief minutes of this committee almost its first act was to resolve, on the motion of Manning and Windeyer:

That a School of Law be established with a Professor and such Lecturers and course of instruction as shall be sufficient for full preparation when required for admission to the Legal Professions, and the sum of two thousand pounds per annum be appropriated out of the Challis Fund for that object. Also that the name of Mr Challis be associated with the School of Law so established.

It was also resolved that the legal members of the committee be requested:

... to bring in a scheme for the establishment of a full curriculum in the Faculty of Law, which would entitle the Graduates in Law of this University to admission to the Bar and to such advantages as could be given towards admission to the roll of Solicitors.



*The Down Town Law School is not denied its place on campus as shown by this unusual cherub holding aloft the scales of justice on the Nicholson gateway.*

The Chancellor asked the University community for suggestions on what Chairs and other academic staff should be established under the Challis bequest. Of the seven responses listed in the committee's and Senate's minutes it is interesting to note that five, along with pressing their own claims, mention favourably the case for law. Their voluntary acceptance of law's needs may have contributed to the favoured position law achieved. The Chancellor had told the committee that he estimated there would be an immediate income of a little over seven thousand pounds per annum; this would increase when certain land was sold and the annuities in England fell in.

When the committee reported to Senate on 25 March 1889 heading the list of foundations to be made from the Challis Fund is 'A Challis School of Law, with one Professor and Lecturers. 2000 pounds [per annum].' This was the largest allocation recommended. The report was accepted and the legal Fellows of Senate were asked to report on the distribution of the two thousand pound allocation to law. (It is interesting to note that we have now had two recommendations, both apparently accepted by the Senate, that the Law School should be called the 'Challis Law School'. This was not done and no record has been found to explain the change.)

Once the Senate accepted the proposal about law, things moved quickly, as is recorded in the next chapter. An English committee was set up to consider applications and make recommendations to Senate on who should hold the foundation Chair. The continuing committee of legal Fellows of Senate went somewhat wider than its brief (which seemed only to cover curriculum changes) and recommended a whole new chapter of the by-laws to cover law. The Faculty was to be constituted and would consist of the professor or professors, the lecturers in law and the Fellows of Senate who were members of the legal profession.

The report also prescribed the curriculum to be followed for the LLB, and which parts were to be taught by the professor and which by the lecturers. As Dr Bennett comments in the next chapter, it seems strange that some of these matters were not held over until the foundation professor arrived. The committee recommended that there should be four Challis Lecturers. These were appointed before Professor Pitt Cobbett arrived and are dealt with in the next chapter.

The committee also raised the question of recognition of the new LLB by the court for admission purposes:

We suggest that the Judges of the Supreme Court be invited to make rules for giving effect to the University's Degrees in Law, by attaching to the LLB Degree the right of admission to practice at the Bar as in Victoria (and to the Roll of Solicitors if they shall think fit), subject only to enquiries as to personal fitness . . .

The Chancellor wrote to the court asking for recognition of the LLB, but this was not immediately agreed to — did the judges want to size up Pitt Cobbett first?

Thus, forty years after the Incorporation Act 1850, the Sydney University Law Faculty was constituted and the Sydney University School of Law established. This had taken longer than expected: Melbourne and Adelaide Universities had already established themselves in law with full time staff. At least the new Law School was comparatively well funded, thanks to the Challis bequest. The control of the Law Faculty was in the hands of the legal profession which, nonetheless, was not prepared to make the LLB an exclusive passport to admission as far as academic qualifications were concerned. As might be expected, some tensions between academics and practitioners have persisted as they so often do in professional Faculties. However, many would argue that Sydney Law School has, in general, gained rather than lost through the existence of these tensions.

## SOURCES

The Sydney University Archives was the main source of materials for this chapter. It holds the Minutes of the Senate and of some of its committees along with the Minutes of the Faculty of Law. While its run of University *Calendars* is not complete, the University's Rare Book Collection filled in the gaps. As to contemporary newspaper reports, the Archives holds a most helpful clipping collection which commences in 1880.

*The Australian Dictionary of Biography* was constantly referred to and, to a much lesser extent, the *Australian Encyclopaedia* (1958 Edition). Of the greatest help were the works of Dr John Bennett: *A History of the Supreme Court of New South Wales* (1974), *A History of New South Wales Bar* (1969–Editor), *A History of Solicitors in New South Wales* (1984) and his article of J. F. Hargrave, 'Patronage and the Law', in the *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, Vol 66 (1980) pp 97–118. A starting point for the chapter was the *Jubilee Book of the Law School* of the University of Sydney (1940), edited by Sir Thomas Bavin. A different approach to the topic may be found in Linda Martin's article, 'From Apprenticeship to Law School: A Social History of Legal Education in Nineteenth Century New South Wales', in Vol 9 (1986) *UNSW Law Journal*, pp 111–143.

## The Law School

Air — 'The Wearin' of the Green'

*Ye students all, both great and small,  
Cast off that look forlorn;  
Your prayers — 'tis true — no longer do  
The Conscript Fathers scorn  
Now Medicine may starve and pine,  
But we don't care a straw;  
Hip! hip! hurrah! We shortly are  
To have a school of law.*

*With crime and tort of every sort  
We'll soon familiar be;  
And learn by hear the secret art  
Of wilful burglary;  
We'll be acquent with fraudulent  
Device of every sort;  
And reach in time the height sublime  
Of gross contempt of court.*

*We don't know much of things that touch  
Forensical transactions,  
Though practised well, as you may tell,  
Concerning civil actions;  
Refreshers, too, we swear to you,  
As taken at the Bar —  
Although the word we've often heard,  
We don't know what they are.*

*On legal feast, this year at least,  
The students ought to thrive;  
One professor and lecturers four,  
Amount to teachers five.  
Perhaps they'll teach two students each —  
Perhaps a fraction over;  
And you'll agree, I think with me,  
They'll find themselves in clover.*



*The young Pitt Cobbett,  
founding Professor of Law,  
whose appointment marked  
the beginning of the Law  
School.*

**AUGUST 24, 1889.**

**UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.**

APPLICATIONS for the following CHAIRS about to be established in the University will be received up to the first day of NOVEMBER, 1889:—

1. Challis Chair of Law, salary £900
2. Challis Chair of History, salary £800
3. Challis Chair of Logic and Mental Philosophy, salary £800
4. Challis Chair of Anatomy, salary 900.

Full particulars of the duties and tenure of office, and all other matters connected with the several Chairs, may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

H. E. BARFF,  
Registrar.

August 24, 1889.

*Advertisements for the first  
Chair of Law were placed in  
Australia and England. It is  
interesting to note the  
higher salary offered to  
Professors in professional  
Faculties.*

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## Out of Nothing . . .

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Professor Pitt Cobbett 1890–1909

*J. M. Bennett*

In March 1889 the inaugural volume of the *Articled Clerks' Journal* reported that:

It is proposed to establish a School of Law at the Sydney University during next year. It is to be hoped that the proposal will be carried out. In this respect we are unreasonably backward.

Impecunious Sydney had long since been left behind by others. The University of Melbourne had offered a formal course in law continuously from 1857, with a Law Faculty following in 1873; the University of Adelaide had established a School of Law in 1882; and even the University of Tasmania, founded in 1889, contemplated an operating Law Faculty.

The delay in launching a Sydney Law School had other explanations as well. In part it reflected the priorities favoured by the legal profession which, in 1890 and for many decades afterwards, had a proprietorial role in managing legal education of whatever kind in New South Wales. A proficient enough system of legal education had operated in the Colony, as mentioned in the previous chapter, through the Admission Boards under the ultimate supervision of the Supreme Court. A degree course in law was already offered in the University of Sydney for those who felt the need for it: while more ambitious (or, perhaps, more affluent) intellects might be catered to by attending the universities 'at home' in England. But many of the then practising profession in New South Wales set little store on degrees. In their estimation, the law was to be learnt in the school of hard knocks, by practical experience in court or under the tutelage of a solicitor.

In the late 1880s the common view was personified in the Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Darley. A graduate in Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, he conquered the law by experience, moved to Sydney to escape from the overcrowded English and Irish Bars, and was an immediate success as a colonial barrister, rising to fame and fortune he could never have contemplated in the old countries. His was the pragmatic species of law that won results through mastery of practice, procedure and a few leading cases. He was thus in harmony with the then technique of the Supreme Court which, generally, disposed of issues in terse *ex cathedra* pronouncements with little regard to nice expositions of legal principle. Darley was a diligent and greatly respected judge, but his introduction here is of one symbolising an old order not much in sympathy with Schools of Law at universities.

Even his judicial colleague, Sir William Windeyer, who became first Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Sydney, while being obviously a supporter of the Law School, served



*Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice 1886–1910. Fellow of Senate 1879–1887.*



two masters. Although nowhere openly expressed, his role included preserving the profession's vested interest in the nature of the Law School — an interest revived dramatically on the appointment of R. C. Teece, KC, as 'caretaker' Dean in 1946, as noticed in a later chapter.

Thus Windeyer's influence provided some guarantee that the School would keep its 'feet on the ground'. Sydney had observed some melancholy experiences at Melbourne Law School, where the first Dean, Professor Hearn, had caused trouble because of his penchant for governmental politics, while his successor, Professor Jenks, had suffered from an abrasive personality and an unhappy divergence of views from those of Vice-Chancellor Dr. John Madden — soon to be Chief Justice of Victoria. Sydney had had enough, too, of the dilettantish approach to legal education espoused by the eccentric Mr. Justice Hargrave in his days as Reader in General Jurisprudence.

It was, then, an unwritten term of the contract of employment of the first Challis Professor of Law at the University of Sydney that he measure up to diverse expectations of the profession. They included his ensuring that law be taught not merely as an intellectual exercise but as a qualification to practise; that he be a man of such stature that those who sat at his feet might become better lawyers through the stimulation of his precept and example; that he, like the cobbler, should not go beyond his last, but confine himself to his academic duties; and that the seat of learning over which he would preside should be removed from the University grounds and housed next to the very precinct of the Supreme Court.

Many of these requirements contained seeds that would germinate into disagreements.

### **The Launching**

As the figure of speech puts it, 1890 was at once the best of times and the worst of times for launching a Law School in Sydney.

Best, because the munificence of the Challis bequest enabled it; because students at law and articulated clerks wanted more stimulus in their years of learning; because the ripples of the great movement to reform the laws of England between 1820 and 1870 were still lapping colonial shores; because the dream of federating the Australian colonies seemed ready to awaken into a reality; and, within the profession itself, because long-running arguments about rights of audience and fusion of the branches of barrister and solicitor were about to be resolved for good or ill.

Worst, because a financial depression of a scale not experienced for 50 years was imminent; because its effects would drive many lawyers out of practice and some of them into bankruptcy and ruin; because the launching of the Law School before Australian federation and the constitution of the High Court meant that old colonial attitudes to the study of law were pre-disposed to become entrenched in the curriculum; and because the law was still a gentleman's profession permitting no entry to women, even to those who managed to qualify themselves for admission.

The legal status of women was, at the time, a pre-eminent example of social standards that had long survived but were at last under public scrutiny. Another example was the exaggerated gulf between capital and labour, that was challenged and changed in the 1890s through industrial turmoil of a degree unprecedented in Australia.

The shift in the balance between the law's earlier preoccupation with protecting rights of property and its growing concern for personal rights and liberties was another feature of the age. But social and technological reforms tended to outrun legal reforms. In New South Wales there had been a decade of law reform beginning chiefly with Darley's *Equity Act* of 1880 (which effected procedural relief while ensuring that New South Wales would long be denied the English Judicature System), embracing Sir Alfred Stephen's *Criminal Law Amendment Act 1883*, and ending with the appointment of a Commission to consolidate the statute law — a task completed by Judge C. G. Heydon at the very turn of the century. Otherwise, the hard financial times were not conducive to law reform and the subject became eclipsed by the emergent Commonwealth.

The inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia should have evoked a new era in legal education. Not only were there new constitutional relationships and new systems of law to



expound, but the High Court when it came into being in 1903 fulfilled the fears of the old legal pragmatists like Sir Frederick Darley. The new concentration on legal principle, adopted vigorously by the High Court from its inception, was due entirely to the remarkable legal genius of the first Chief Justice, Sir Samuel Griffith. His standards at once impressed the practising profession who realized that, in most cases, reliance on traditional court usage would not win appeals. More gradually the same standards influenced all Australian Law Schools. But, in Sydney, where the struggle to survive the 1890s was still being experienced, there were not yet resources enough to bring legal education fully into the twentieth century. Of that more remains to be said.

### The Return of the Native

William Pitt Cobbett was Australian by birth. As if to compensate for the somewhat radical associations of the name Cobbett in England, his parents declared their political allegiances by naming their sons William Pitt and Wilberforce, respectively. In Australia, William signed his name, and was generally known as, Pitt Cobbett.

Being taken to England at an early age, all his mature education was English. At the University of Oxford he attained, as well as the related Bachelor's degrees, the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Civil Law, the latter being awarded in 1887 two years after publication of the first edition of his *Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law*. He had been called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1875 but eschewed practice, preferring to work as a tutor in law at Oxford and as a private coach in London. His reputation as a teacher was very high. Among his Oxford pupils were at least two Australians, Bernhard Ringrose Wise and Neil Elliott Lewis, who were to become notable lawyers and public figures in New South Wales and Tasmania respectively — though Cobbett, in Australia, seems not to have maintained any association with them. At Oxford, Cobbett won other fame as an amateur boxer and as 'an adept of the oar'.

The allocation of £2000 by the Senate of the University of Sydney in 1889 to establish its Law School represented something of a triumph for the lawyer members. With Sir William Manning as Chancellor and Sir William Windeyer as Dean, the time had come to emphasise that Medicine had received a handsome enough share of the Challis bequest and a redressing of the balance was needed. R. R. Garran (later, as Sir Robert, first Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth) admitted to turning this poetic justice into 'poetry' which students rendered as song on the University's Commemoration Day in April 1890, including the lines:

Now Medicine may starve and pine,  
But we don't care a straw;  
Hip! Hip! Hurrah! We shortly are  
To have a School of Law.

Further, the lawyers had been given a free hand in prescribing the nature of the law course and the mandatory qualifications of the first professor. For an annual salary of £900 the Challis Professor of Law was to teach Roman Law, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law and International Law — a prescription written almost as if Cobbett were destined to fill the Chair. But its narrowness is puzzling. One can only ponder why the University would have wished to pass over the services of a scholar with an established reputation in fields such as equity, property or torts, and possibly unwilling to profess constitutional or international law.

The arrangement of the remainder of the course was also as prescriptive as it was rudimentary. There would be four Challis Lecturers. Their several fields would be, as if continuing the style of legal education in the days of Blackstone: the law of property; the law of obligations; the 'law of wrongs civil and criminal'; and the law of procedure. The lectureships were to be advertised on the assumption, realised in fact, that they would be taken by members of the New South Wales Bar.

While *sidere mens eadem mutato* may be the University motto, the Senate seemed disposed in 1890 to underwrite *mens eadem* by handicapping candidates from beneath southern constellations. The latter would be reviewed by the Senate itself. But applicants in England would be

required to present themselves to and be assessed by a committee of compelling eminence, whose report the Senate would entertain. That committee consisted of Lord Justice Bowen, Professors Pollock and Holland of Oxford, Professor Westlake of Cambridge, and, as colonial representatives, Sir Saul Samuel (Agent-General) and Dr. Normand MacLaurin (later, as Sir Normand, Chancellor of the University). The conclusion is inescapable that applicants interviewed by the English committee were better placed to succeed than were any others.

Whatever records may have been kept by the committee do not survive in the University Archives and, to the time of writing, no trace of them has been found. So no information can be advanced as to the applicants, their identities or qualifications; but there seem to have been 15 of them. On 3 February 1890 the Senate 'carefully compared' the testimonials of the committee's nominated candidate with those of the local applicants (whoever they may have been). The result was that: 'For the Challis Chair of Law, the choice of the Senate fell upon Mr. Pitt Cobbett, DCL (Oxford), Barrister-at-Law'. Sixteen applications for the Challis Lectureships were also entertained and four appointments were made.

Thus, at the age of 37, Cobbett severed his English connexions to return to Australia, but to a part of it with which he was unfamiliar. Further, he returned under an academic fetter. He had had no hand in designing the course over which he was to preside, just as he was taken into no-one's confidence as to the four lecturers who were to be his coadjutors. He was unmarried. He had no established friends in Sydney. He must have had moments of doubt, during the voyage out, whether he had decided for the best.

On 19 May 1890, soon after his arrival, Pitt Cobbett was admitted reciprocally to the Bar of New South Wales on the motion of the Attorney-General, G. B. Simpson, QC. It was a mere ceremony. He did not take chambers and his name did not appear on the published annual roll. He deferred delivering his lectures until mid-year, taking time to settle in and organise the tasks ahead. Windeyer did not yet vacate the office of Dean in Cobbett's favour, but remained on to the end of his three-year term, keeping, one supposes, a watchful eye over the performance of the new recruit.

### **Challis Professor of Law**

No special occasion marked the translation of the first Challis Professor of Law. But he was not long delayed in making his presence felt publicly. On 27 June 1890 he read a paper 'Democracy in America' to a well-attended gathering of the University Literary and Debating Club. On 16 July he addressed a larger forum through a lengthy article 'The Establishment of the Law School' in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. He immediately challenged one of the criticisms of those of the old order, that creating the School 'was not the outcome of any public need, but was due merely to a prevailing desire to add new departments to university life'. He believed that the Senate had been wiser than had its critics. Sydney Law School would follow, he was sure, not simply the precedents of Melbourne and Adelaide but would embrace the pattern of development in America — where over 50 Law Schools then existed — with beneficial results to the public at large.

Being Australian born he did not need to affect a stranger's diffidence in pointing to the reality that Sydney would have been left behind had the Law School been much longer delayed. He wrote:

Sydney has become a great centre of commercial activity, . . . it is seemingly destined by its situation to become the commercial capital of Australia, and . . . it must necessarily, therefore, become more and more the centre of legal life and litigation.

Had the University of Sydney not acted when it did, Cobbett's view was that it would have lost prospective law students to other Australian universities. His aim would be to provide a Law School worthy of Sydney's place, in which students would become acquainted with the 'science' of law and not be turned loose upon the community to follow law 'as a mere part of the trade of money-getting'.

As a lecturer, Cobbett had a commanding personality that verged on the magnetic. He was a master of an almost theatrical style that demanded attention. Physically described, in one

instance, as a man of 'strong bony framework [with] broad stooping shoulders', and, in another, as a 'short, frail man, . . . driving in some abstruse point . . . like a practised blacksmith pounding with a great sledgehammer on a piece of toughened steel', he was, at least at the beginning of lectures, regularly distinguished by 'a radiant smile' and 'the cheeriest manner'. Things did not always remain cheery because of his habitual heaping of humiliation upon those not measuring up to his standards. As against the view that 'with the students no one could have been more popular than Professor Cobbett', it would be more accurate to say that students respected him, they did not necessarily like him. But he was never one merely to court popularity.

In the recollection of Sir George Rich:

At lectures [Cobbett] frequently adopted a crouching attitude, with his left foot on a chair, and his head thrust forward. He would wave his spectacles to emphasize a point and would peer sideways through one glass, like a bird looking down a bottle. His delivery was rapid, his speech staccato, with abbreviations and explanations interpolated in a lower tone, but, in spite of his sudden burst of extraordinary speed, he never slurred a syllable.



*Sir George Rich, law lecturer who became Justice of the High Court, serving from 1913 until 1950.*

Contemporary students remarked, though, that these contrivances were offset by the Professor's business-like manner, by his awesome command of the detail of his subjects (he always took notes and books to his lectures, but rarely had to refer to them), by his insistence that case references be turned up and verified by the students themselves, and by his well-meaning but measured criticism administered to his interlocutors in the Socratic exchanges he encouraged.

He adhered to a syllogistic style of presentation, inviting the students to take down headings and sub-headings as virtual premisses that would lead to necessary conclusions. 'Aristarchus', in a witty parody, 'Letters to Living Professors — To Professor Pitt Cobbett', in *Hermes* of May 1892, emulated the style while making a point:

Let us take this for our heading.

A. You lecture too fast. Your lectures are delightfully clear, and you make everything plain to the meanest comprehension; but (keeping this quite distinct) (a) is your servant a short-hand writer? and (b) is your servant a dog?

No writer who does not come under either of these heads can possibly keep pace with an ordinary speaker, and certainly not with one who speaks as fast as you do when, a times, you get carried away by the poetic beauty of your own airy fancies. Now, I hope I have made this quite clear to you. I am willing to repeat it if you wish it.

Now, an entirely new heading please . . .

Elected Dean in 1891 and continuing so until his resignation, Cobbett soon became, as Mr. Justice Hutley put it, 'the dominant figure in legal education in New South Wales'. He also, incidentally, commenced something of a tradition in that, to the time of writing, he and four other Deans of the Sydney Faculty have held degrees of the University of Oxford. Beyond the University of Sydney he was President of the Solicitors' Admission Board from 1894 and an examiner for the Barristers' Admission Board from 1891. Within the University he was the only full-time lecturer in law for many years, an *ex officio* member of the Senate from 1890, and Chairman of the Professorial Board in 1900.

Cobbett took a part, as Dean, that is difficult fully to appreciate in 1990 when the State has many Law Schools and the duties of the office of Dean are chiefly concerned with administration and ceremony. The great likelihood, in 1990, is that a student may pass through all stages of a university law course without hearing a single lecture from the Dean or Head of School.

In 1890 things were different. The Dean was at once figurehead, pilot and captain of his small ship. Those who came under his influence would learn from him such that he might 'almost make or mar the legal standards of the State'. Not only did Cobbett fully acquit himself of that trust, he also used his influence to blend theory with practice — the science of law with the realities of its dispensation — so that it can still fairly be said that 'in many essential features the Law School retains the imprint of Pitt Cobbett'.

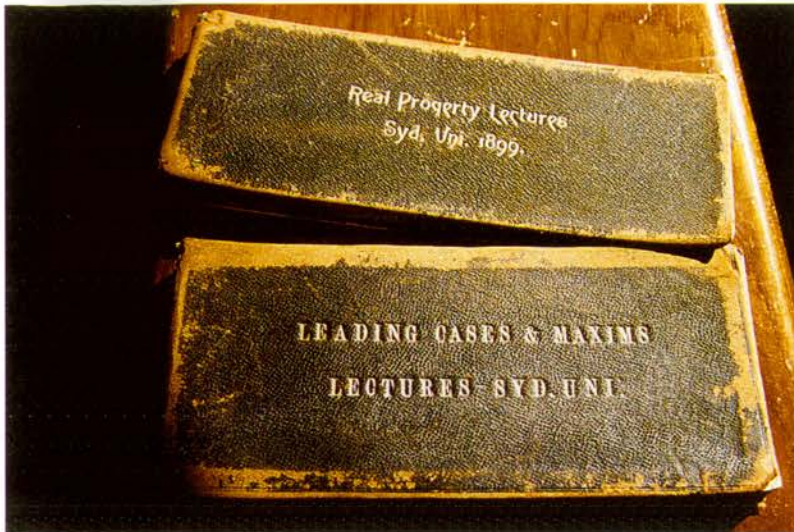
### Setting Course

Immediately after his arrival, Cobbett applied himself to a review of the University by-laws for the Faculty of Law. Although himself a product and capable exponent of the English system of legal education, his knowledge of comparable courses elsewhere acquired through his command of international law encouraged him to esteem less the English, and admire more the American, approach to Law Schools. The former lived too much in the past, directing excessive attention to history and classical literature and leaving the realities of the law to be learned by experience. The latter elevated practice subjects to intellectual disciplines in their own right, producing, in Cobbett's estimation, lawyers of greater ability. He set out to shift the Sydney Law School's centre of gravity away from Blackstone and Stephen, and towards a study of the law as it was then practised in Australia from day to day.

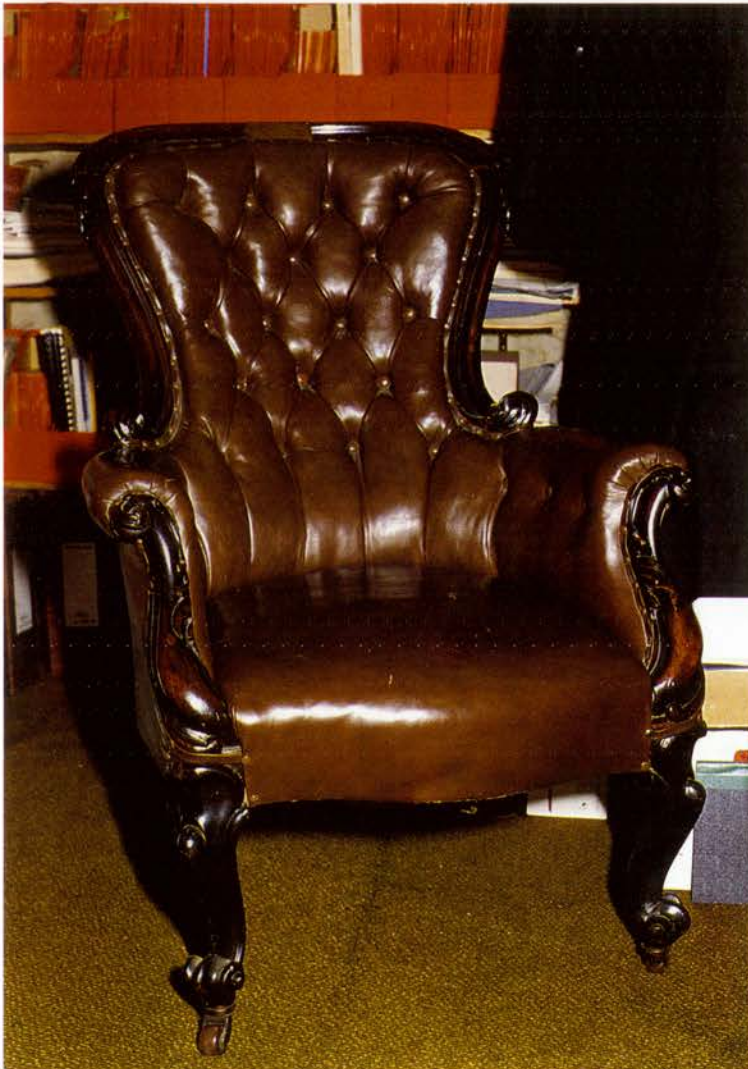
The architects of the course that had been presented to Cobbett as a *fait accompli* required considerable persuasion to agree to any change. But Cobbett won the support of Windeyer and, through him, that of the Faculty and of the Senate, to a rearrangement of the prescribed subjects and a modernisation of reference books.

The system Cobbett supplanted had made the degree of Bachelor of Laws virtually a post-graduate degree. In a five-year curriculum, Arts subjects would be taken for three years, whereupon the candidate would graduate BA. Then two years of law subjects would lead to the LLB. Cobbett, while wholly in sympathy with a balanced university education, did not like the prominence that course gave to humanities at the expense of practice subjects. Similar views would be put forward by Professor William Jethro Brown (of whom more shortly) when, at



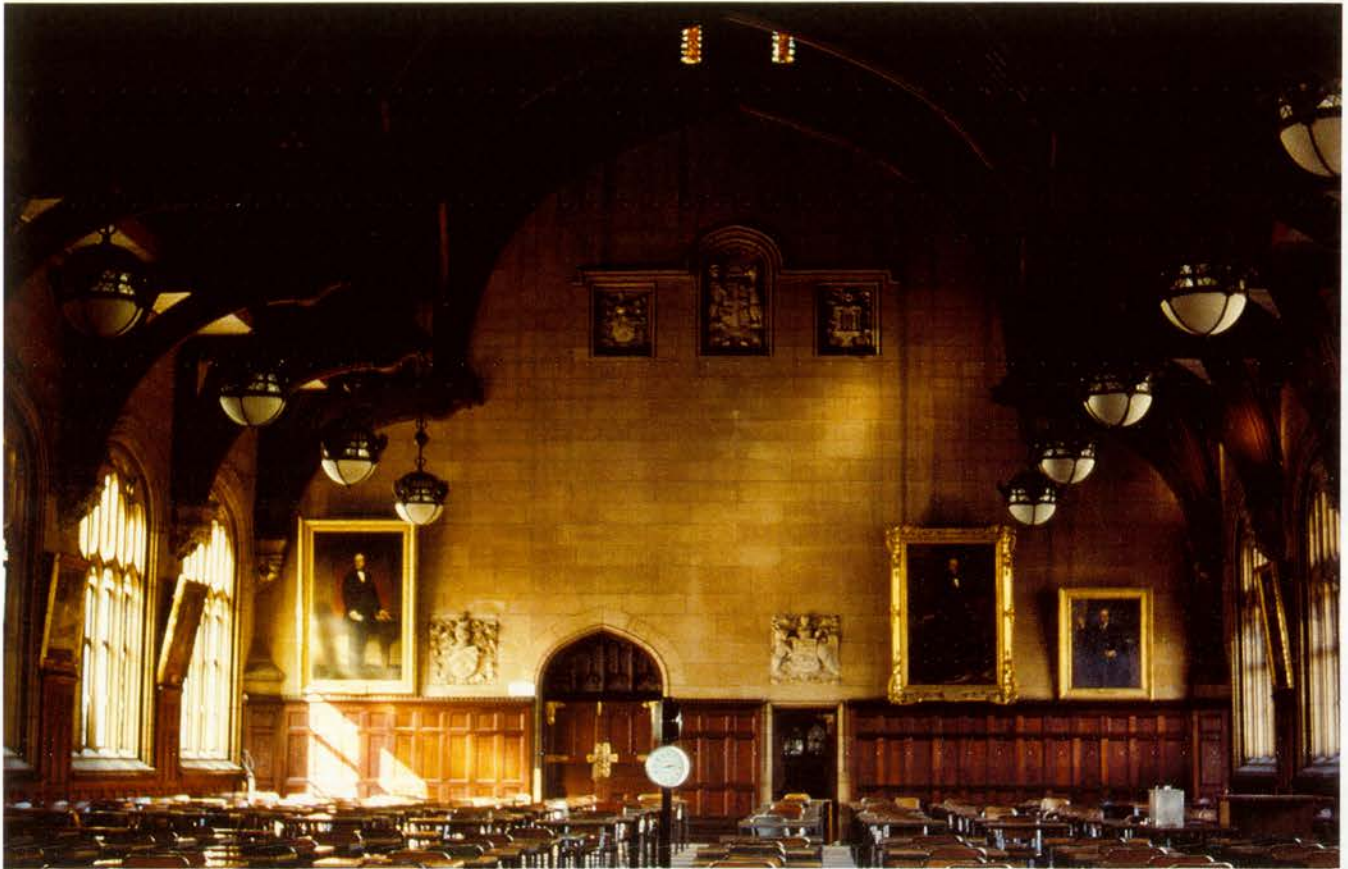


*Law School notes last century — Leading Cases and Maxims; Real Property Lectures 1899. The bound books of notes are an unusual shape, but just right to hold in one hand while flipping the pages over.*



*The handsome period chair donated to the Law School in memory of Sgt Ian M. Sly who was killed in World War II is also a reminder of generations of the Sly family who graduated in law from Sydney University, and of Joseph Sly, Sydney cabinetmaker of the 1850s.*





*MacLaurin Hall. Well known to earlier law students as the former Fisher Library and later as an examination room.*



*The house Professor Pitt Cobbett built in Willoughby now houses a Tresillian Family Care Centre.*

Cobbett's request, he wrote a paper 'Law Schools and the Legal Profession' for the *Commonwealth Law Review*, including this assessment:

Until very recent years, at any rate in England, the law school and the profession seemed predestined to drift apart. The work of the teacher of law was assigned to specialists who, though often men of wide culture, learned in the law, and animated by the noblest enthusiasm for their work, were not practising lawyers. On the other hand, those who were engaged in the practice of the profession seemed well content as a body to regard the law school from that impartial and detached point of view which is the privilege of the indifferent spectator.

Brown drew upon his knowledge of American Law Schools — 'probably the best to be found in the modern world' — and lamented that Australia had not followed their example. Instead there had been inherited English traditions from days when 'law schools were not schools of English law'. He instanced the English three-year curriculum that devoted the first two years to Roman Law, Public International Law, Jurisprudence, and Constitutional Law and history, while cramming into the final year Property, Equity, Contracts, Torts and Crimes. That, Brown thought, was so hopelessly unbalanced as 'scarcely [to] pretend to embrace a study of English law'. For just those reasons, Cobbett in 1890 had the foresight to press for a better equilibrium between the theoretical and the practical.

The effect of Cobbett's changes was that a BA was no longer a condition precedent to the LLB. But entry remained through the Faculty of Arts where two, rather than three, years had to be spent. In the third year there was an intermediate examination in Jurisprudence, Roman Law and International Law, on passing which the candidate was eligible to undertake two further years of practical subjects, leading if successful to the award of the LLB. Students having graduated in Arts could go straight into the final years of law and take as well the LLB degree.

For articled clerks, who represented an attractive force for recruitment to the Law School, even the two years of Arts under Cobbett's revision were a deterrent. Clerking left no time to travel out of the city to the University's expansive grounds. Many clerks voiced their disappointment and sense of frustration that they could not undertake a course in law alone at the Law School. One of them wrote in the *Articled Clerks' Journal* for July 1890:

I am perfectly aware that any Articled Clerk can at present attend the lectures in connection with the degree of Bachelor of Laws . . . , but he is not eligible, minus a degree, to present himself for examination . . . No Articled Clerk possessing the least sense of manliness and dignity would attend the lectures unless he could do so on precisely the same footing as the rest of the students.

It may be mentioned that Cobbett's revised scheme with its intermediate examination had been designed not only to effect the balancing already referred to, but also to bring the course and the examination 'into almost complete harmony' with the first branch of the Bar examination (of the Admission Board). Exposure of novices to 'the theoretical subjects' was, Cobbett believed, doubly advantageous in counteracting 'the ill effect which might else ensue to the average student from plunging at once into the technical study of English law, with its uncouth phraseology and unsystematic arrangement'.

Pitt Cobbett's first exam papers showed that he was not content, for example, to adopt traditional ideas about studying Roman Law as a literary exercise. Fifty years after he began, Sydney students had reverted to offering memorised translations of unexplained passages of Justinian's *Institutes*. But Cobbett stimulated his students to a higher sense of comparative law as witnessed in the question:

Give a sketch of the arrangement followed by Justinian in his treatment of '*Jus quod ad personas pertinet*'. What different views have been put forward as to the meaning of this division of law?

His questions in constitutional and international law were similarly searching and, certainly without notice (possibly even with notice), would leave most modern students and practitioners floundering. Nevertheless, all five of the pioneer students passed.

During the second and third years, when the 'professional subjects' were undertaken, the opportunity was afforded that 'a special subject in English law . . . be taken up by candidates desiring a place in the first or second class'. The unduly generalised subjects originally approved by the Senate were marshalled by Professor Cobbett into three themes: real and personal property; common law (including contracts, torts, criminal law, procedure and evidence); and equity. They were divided, with some overlapping, among the four lecturers. These changes again tied in with the Bar examination and, while admittedly still superficial in content, were to be 'more in harmony with the distinctions which prevail in practice than that which was previously adopted'. There would then be a 'final examination' for the LLB degree, to be administered partly in writing and partly *viva voce*.

By December 1890 the Barristers' Admission Board graciously approved the LLB degree as equivalent to a certificate by the Board's examiners and, in the following year, a rule was made granting some exemptions to graduates from the Board's course of study. Somewhat similar concessions were granted by the Solicitors' Admission Board in 1894. The further relationship between the University's degrees and the Admission Boards is beyond the scope of this work, but may be pursued in *Legal Education in N.S.W.: Report of Committee of Inquiry* (the 'Bowen Committee') (December 1979) and in other publications.

In 1896 the clamour of articled clerks for access to university education better suited to their circumstances could no longer be denied. They, after all, represented the Law School's future hope, the numbers otherwise attracted to the course being disappointingly small. Pitt Cobbett revised his ideas, probably against his private judgement, and suggested that articled clerks be admitted, as students for the LLB only, on passing a preliminary examination equivalent in standard to the then Senior Public Examination.

This time, the full range of Cobbett's proposed changes fell foul of the Professorial Board. It rejected his submission that third-year Arts students be allowed to graduate BA on taking the course prescribed for the fourth year in law without including any extra Arts subjects. A contributor to *Hermes* complained that no-one seemed properly to understand the rationale behind the Arts segment of the course and that the whole curriculum gave rise to confusion. Nevertheless, he felt that Professor Cobbett's proposals were for the best and that the Board had acted hastily:

The course at present is an excellent one in every way, and it might, if necessary, be supplemented by additional lectures. Many persons, even some of the Law students themselves, are inclined to think that the Fourth Year course is easier than it really is simply because of the excellence of the lectures. But it is scarcely fair to penalise the Law School because it happens to possess an exceptionally good lecturer.

Cobbett's ideas about opening up the course to articled clerks were to have a happier conclusion. His initial notion attracted enormous interest and over 100 articled clerks attended a meeting in the Banco Court in December 1896, the Prothonotary taking the chair. It was announced that Professor Cobbett's proposals had been examined by a committee of the Senate of the University and approved by the Senate on the understanding that the standard for the preliminary examination would be equivalent to that of the entrance examinations required in the Faculties of Medicine and Science.

At first, the articled clerks' meeting seemed to be of one mind, that the proposals be adopted. But, in the nature of public meetings, it needed only one speaker in opposition to encourage others to join him. D'Arcy Irvine was that one, speaking at length against the whole concept of learning the law at a university:

He deprecated it altogether as conducive to the raising up of too theoretical, too bookish, a class of Solicitors, instead of men with sound practical knowledge. Articled clerks had quite enough to do, as it was, to obtain sufficient practical knowledge to enable them to do battle with the world.

Then his supporters — ranging from the general (the matter had been 'rushed too much') to the more convincingly particular (the university scheme did not provide for country students) — chimed in. The opposition so gained the ascendancy that its motion to postpone



any resolution seemed inevitably passed. The Prothonotary, to 'save the day', intervened from the chair in a fashion somewhat transcending the usual duties of chairmanship but to such effect that the mood of the meeting at once turned about. The postponement was lost and the proposed new course was won.

In 1897 the Senate approved new Faculty by-laws to that general effect, the unadorned LLB course being extended over five years, the then currency of articles of clerkship. The Senate rejected a request by articulated clerks that, because of their discharge of duties for their masters, they be excused from attending any lectures: but the routine of lectures in law before and after normal business hours became thoroughly entrenched by the change.

While Pitt Cobbett had been obliged in these transactions to jettison some of his most cherished ideas of allocating 'theoretical' and humanities studies to a distinct segment of the course or as part of an Arts course, the result was a successful compromise in all the circumstances. Economic conditions remained hard: the future of the Law School depended on its capacity to attract students. And, in all, there had been a very positive response from articulated clerks as a body, especially when compared with their rebuffing of his attempt to interest them in lectures on law in 1895. By 1897, Cobbett openly admitted that 'the two classes the Law School was anxious to get hold of were the Civil Servants and the Articled Clerks'.

### **'Down Town'**

Professor Cobbett was also not enthusiastic about law's severance from the University grounds, for the obvious reason that students would be denied the interdisciplinary association so essential to university life. As *Hermes* noted in 1895:

The Law School by its isolation in Phillip Street is practically cut off from participation in the benefits of University life . . . This isolation puts rather an unfair strain upon [law students'] loyalty, and makes it easy for them to forget that they are still members of the University, and not merely students of Law.

Similar sentiments were expressed in other issues of *Hermes* over several years.

The Professor's aim was to deliver lectures on the 'theoretical subjects' at the University itself 'inasmuch as most of the students attending them will be in the third year of their Course'. The venue for the professional subject lectures in 1890 was Wentworth Court, which ran between Phillip and Elizabeth streets, a little to the south of, and parallel with, what is now Martin Place. Whether in *Hermes* or the *Articled Clerks' Journal*, students managed either the heights of sarcasm in describing the accommodation, or the depths of dismay as they contemplated 'the early hours, the interminable stairs, the dust-carpeted room [and] the ironbark seats'.

After Pitt Cobbett's arrival, the Senate was prevailed upon to enter into a long association with the Parish of St. James' Church of England, King Street, and rent parochial premises in Phillip Street, near King Street — 'a respectable modest-looking building, with an elegant bull's-eye window fronting Phillip Street'. H. R. Curlew, one of the foundation students (in due course a District Court Judge) wrote in *Hermes* at the time:

In place of two scanty rooms in Wentworth Court, where the dust of ages had accumulated, and where three-quarters of the lecture was inaudible for the thunder of the passing tram, the strain of the barrel-organ, and the cry of the street hawker, we now have a comfortable stone building . . . furnished with a degree of luxury . . . The building comprises a reading room, with a highly fashionable carpet, comfortable table and chairs . . . a lecture room that would make the other schools green with envy, a smoking room, and a first-rate law library.

The Senate reported that it had been prompted to change the venue by its recognition of the reality that articulated clerks and students-at-law had to be provided for in the city. And, of course, the lecturers were there. The law library had been made possible by the allocation of £500 from interest on the fund from Thomas Fisher's bequest.

In 1896 the School was transferred across the street to old Selborne Chambers, 174 Phillip Street, where it remained until 1913. There were no trams in competition, but students of a nearby school of singing had a disquieting habit of articulating scales at law lecture times. The

Law School accommodation, being on the third floor — the top of the building — revived old complaints about climbing stairs, and generated new ones because the premises were very hot in the warmer months when ‘all day the sun shines full on the library wall and windows’.

The Law School’s administrative staff consisted of an attendant and, from 1891, an assistant librarian (assistant, that is, to the University Librarian). In that year, A. J. Kelynack, one of the inaugural students, became assistant librarian for the annual fee of £25. The office was not passed on when he graduated, for, in 1893, with the financial depression biting hard, the Senate reduced Law School funding and abolished the assistant librarianship. The attendant was also affected, being required henceforth to live on, and be caretaker of, the premises, his salary being reduced by £10 per year in consideration of the provision for him of such a handsome residence.

The Faculty had no hope of survival without a working library, so a full time librarian was soon appointed and, by the time of Cobbett’s resignation in 1909, the office of Law School Librarian carried an annual stipend of £130. Some students then thought it a source of grievance that no facility existed to use the library after the librarian finished his daily ration of hours and locked up. But, generally speaking, the library itself was well funded and well patronised.

### **Years of Tribulation**

It is necessary to digress a little to say something of Professor Cobbett’s personal circumstances from the turn of the century. They greatly influenced him, as they influenced the future direction of the Law School.

In October 1900, *Hermes* reported that the Dean ‘seems to be recovering from the unfortunate state of ill-health in which he has been during the whole of last term’. For one who had been a fit and enthusiastic sportsman, Cobbett was doomed henceforth to a life blighted by chronic illness. He bore it with great courage, made light of it on the surface, and rarely allowed the fulfilment of his duties to be disrupted by it.

He described his affliction of 1900 as ‘an attack of myelitis, accompanied by partial paralysis’ which caused his ‘bodily and mental vigour [to be] greatly undermined’. He was thereafter assailed by a severe digestive disorder that caused acute and prolonged pain and which, with other ailments, remained with him for the rest of his life.

It is understandable, then, that Cobbett, never one to seek an outgoing or, aside from academic duties, a public life, became even more retiring than he had been. He never allowed his standards as teacher, researcher or writer to be diminished: indeed, on one occasion, when trying to write a series of learned papers during a particularly oppressive illness, he was so dissatisfied with the resulting manuscripts that he peremptorily burnt them all. The one area of professional life in which he did seek to compromise for the sake of his health was administration which, like many other scholars, he loathed heartily. Faculty meetings tended not to be held, and minutes not to be kept, or to be kept imperfectly. He continued to discharge his duties as a Fellow of the Senate, but did not take too active a part. He was unable to entertain any extension of the Chairmanship of the Professorial Board he had entered upon in 1900. He did, however, make himself available as one of many witnesses before the Interstate Royal Commission on the River Murray in 1902, giving lengthy evidence on a subject pre-eminently within his field.

Ill health made Cobbett very conscious of the climate: the summers he found very trying. He once wrote that ‘Sydney never suits me climatically . . . bright and sunny tho’ it is, it is, at the same time, the most enervating climate (outside the tropics) which I have experienced’. In about 1904 he removed from Milson’s Point where he had lived to a huge residence he caused to be built on some acres of land at Willoughby — then an outlying area of bucolic charm said to be elevated enough to benefit health. He called it ‘Greenacre’, demonstrating the fulfilment of a dream to become a landed gentleman. He had hoped to be original in the building’s design, but did not succeed. He wrote:

When I built at Willoughby I wished to strike out a line [of architecture] for myself; but the architect [introduced] . . . so many pains and penalties in the matter of cost . . . that I ultimately resigned myself to follow the conventional lines — altho' I insisted on a serviceable and easily worked arrangement of rooms.

The resulting ugly building turned out to be a folly which did not relieve Cobbett's failing health and had ultimately to be sold at a considerable loss.

During this period Cobbett continued his exertions to provide, from Sydney, something in the nature of a law journal. He had already given much time to that task as editor of the *Weekly Notes Covers*. In 1903 he became, nominally, Consulting Editor to, though in reality the mainspring of, the *Commonwealth Law Review*. Although the solicitor (sometime barrister) Everard Digby was designated editor, the range of illustrious contributors leaves no doubt that Cobbett had attracted their participation. Significantly, the *Review*, which was an admirable publication, expired on Cobbett's eventual resignation from the University.

His taking leave in 1905 was as much due to the need to obtain medical advice in England as it was to conduct research. The prognosis for his health would not be encouraging.

### An Acting Dean and Others Pro Tempore

While Dean, Professor Cobbett twice took sabbatical leave and travelled overseas. During those absences acting Professors of Law were appointed. On each occasion the acting Dean was William Portus Cullen. His life is reviewed in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, but a sketch of it is warranted here.

Cullen was born at Jamberoo in 1855, one of many children of a farmer and his wife. His career was meant to be limited to running the family farm. Instead, at school, to and from which he walked several miles each day, he found another stimulus. He had a natural gift for mathematics and a voracious appetite for reading. He 'smuggled' books home from school to be read at intervals when his parents were not watching. They disapproved of books and of academic learning. When old enough he ran away from home, worked his passage to Sydney on a steam ship from Kiama, and took whatever menial jobs were necessary to pay his rent.

Winning a scholarship to the University, he had a career of dazzling academic brilliance, winning several more scholarships and prizes, graduating BA with first class honours in classics and second class honours in mathematics (1880) and going on to take his MA (1882), LLB (1885) and LLD (1887). Like Pitt Cobbett, his early income after graduation was largely from tutoring and coaching, though he was also successful as a freelance journalist. He was admitted to the New South Wales Bar on 30 April 1883 and entered upon a slender private practice. He was soon torn in his allegiances.

The University of Adelaide advertised for its foundation Professor of Law in 1887. With references from Sir William Manning (Chancellor of the University of Sydney), B. R. Wise (Attorney-General), Edmund Barton, Walter Scott (Professor of Classics) and some Sydney judges, Cullen must have been a strong, if relatively young, contender. He did not succeed and he had, to Sydney University's loss, abandoned all thoughts of a full time academic career when the Challis Chair of Law was advertised in 1889.

He did, however, apply for and was appointed to one of the Challis Lectureships, being responsible for Equity and Real Property. He also delivered separate lectures to articled clerks. Although a man of some shyness and reserve, his lectures were well received. He pushed himself forward in public life by his strong support for Australian Federation which he ventilated while a Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Camden (1891-1894) and as a nominee Member of the Legislative Council (1895-1910). Because of his growing legal practice and political commitments, he decided to assist the University by resigning as Challis Lecturer at the end of 1894, his duties being taken up by Cobbett on an honorary basis, 'on the understanding', the Professor cautiously added, '[that] the fact of his doing additional work should not vitiate his contract with the University'.

Cullen was not long allowed to fade out of university life. He was elected a Fellow of the Senate in 1896 and, in 1897, he was appointed acting Dean of Law during the absence of Pitt Cobbett in Lent and Trinity Terms 1898.



Sir William Cullen C.J.

That decision, incidentally, provided an entree to the Law School of the first woman student, Ada Emily Evans. Her career, recounted in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* and elsewhere, cannot be pursued here. But the *Dictionary* correctly states that Cobbett 'would not have accepted a woman law student' and he did not on any occasion while he was Dean. Cullen, with his humble origins and his disposition to look forward rather than backwards, was readily convinced that women should be encouraged to take their place in the learned professions.

In Lent and Trinity Terms of 1905 Cobbett was again granted leave and Cullen was re-appointed acting Dean. In that year Cullen took silk, having been well received in the High Court where his 'modern' approach to the law was in keeping with that demanded by Chief Justice Griffith. Cullen's elevation as Chief Justice of New South Wales in 1910, in succession to Darley, represented the beginning of a new juridical order in the State. Knighted in 1912, Cullen went on to be Chancellor of the University of Sydney for 20 years from 1914.

Cullen was a great Australian, the State's first Australian-born Chief Justice, and a lawyer of rare eminence. His career and the achievements it represented, attained often in the face of enormous obstacles, deserve remembrance.

The acting Professors of Law during Cobbett's two sabbaticals may be mentioned here briefly. Their lives are noticed in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*: neither had any past or future association with the University of Sydney.

William Jethro Brown was appointed to the acting Chair in 1898. He was then Professor of Law in the University of Tasmania. Cobbett and Brown became friends, but it seems most likely that this temporary appointment was the start of their friendship. Cobbett gave a written reference to Brown in 1900 that suggests no knowledge of him before 1898. It also confirms Cobbett's role in organising his *locum tenens*. 'I was fortunate enough', he wrote, 'in 1898, to secure the services of Mr. Jethro Brown as Acting Professor of Law'. He testified to Brown's discharging the duties 'with unqualified success; — an achievement not altogether of the easiest, for any one unfamiliar with the peculiarities of our local law'. The results demonstrated Brown's having 'in a marked degree' the essential qualities of a successful teacher. Brown impressed Cobbett as exhibiting a capacity 'for arousing in his students an interest in historical and philosophical aspects of their subject'.

Brown went on to be Professor of various branches of law at University College, London, The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and the University of Adelaide. In 1916 he was appointed President of the Industrial Court of South Australia continuing until his retirement in 1927. The Sydney law students of 1898 found Brown 'universally popular', and *Hermes* reported that:

During his short stay amongst us he has shown a keen interest in all departments of University life, a never failing courtesy, and a deep sympathy with the interests of those under his charge. His lectures have been scholarly and interesting.

On Cobbett's taking leave in 1905 the Tasmanian precedent was followed, with Professor Dugald Gordon McDougall acting in his stead. How he could be spared, being then 'the only full-time law academic' in the University of Tasmania where he professed 'an astonishing ten subjects', can only be surmised. Cobbett was probably less than delighted, given his own inability to pursue substantial scholarly writing because of his heavy teaching duties and diminished health, to find on his return that McDougall used the Sydney interlude to see through the press his book *Self-governing Colonies*. McDougall remained as Professor of Law in the University of Tasmania until retiring in 1933.

### **Challis Lecturers in Law**

Enough has been written here of Cullen's appointment. The other foundation lecturers were Rich, Leverrier and Coghlan. They were as accomplished a group of teacher-practitioners as any professor could have wished. George Edward Rich, like Cullen, was born in the country, but in a religious household where education was encouraged. After a sound career at the University (BA (1885) MA (1887)), during which he was a founder of *Hermes*, he was admitted



*Law School, University government and high public office marked the career of the Hon Sir William Portus Cullen KCMG, law lecturer, acting Dean, University Chancellor, Chief Justice of New South Wales, and Lieutenant Governor of the State.*



*Miss Ada Emily Evans, the first woman to graduate from Sydney University Law School (1902), though denied the right to enter the profession until 1918.*

to the Bar in 1887. He was a lecturer at the Law School from 1890 until taking silk in 1911. His field, at first, was to lecture on the law of obligations, personal property and contracts. Later he became responsible for Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy and Company Law. His appointment as acting Judge of the Supreme Court in 1911 led to a full commission in 1912, which he resigned in 1913 on being elevated as a Justice of the High Court. He retired in 1950 after 37 years on the High Court bench.

Francis (Frank) Hewitt Leverrier was the lecturer on Contracts, Torts and Crimes — later the law of status, civil obligations and crimes. Born and partly educated in France, Leverrier was brought to Sydney where he attended the University as an undergraduate *extraordinaire*. Virtually expelled from St. John's College 'because of his inability to submit to college discipline', he was at once a student of prodigious ability, graduating BA and BSc, each with first class honours, with three gold medals, including two for natural science and agricultural chemistry respectively. Turning from these improbable antecedents to the law, he became a student-at-law and was admitted to the Bar in 1888. Mr. Justice Piddington assessed Leverrier 'in all-round intellectual strength and quality [as] easily the finest man at the New South Wales Bar or, in my opinion, at the Bar of the Commonwealth'.

Piddington also remarked, drily, that it was a great loss that such a man had had to make do with practising a liberal profession when lack of opportunity in those days denied him a





*Dr C. Coghlan, MA LLD,  
lecturer on Pleading,  
Evidence and Procedure  
1890-1901.*



*Frank Leverrier. Lecturer  
1890-1907; Fellow of Senate  
1907-1939; Vice Chancellor  
1914-1917; 1919-1921.*

*Lectures were held in the  
mornings and afternoons so  
that students could attend  
legal offices as articled  
clerks during the day. Fees  
for lectures were sometimes  
paid to the lecturer.*

scientific career. Leverrier remained a lecturer until 1907, taking silk in 1911. Surprisingly he was not elevated to the bench, but Sir John Peden considered that he would have had that preferment had he wished it.

Charles Augustus Coghlan was a lawyer of a somewhat different class from the other foundation Challis Lecturers, though no less learned, having taken the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws in the University. Following his admission to the Bar in 1880 he built up a sound chambers practice and specialized as a pleader. He eventually took silk. It was fitting that he should lecture on pleading, evidence and procedure, even though, to rely on the memory of Mr. Justice F. S. Boyce, 'no one could rightly describe [him] as an interesting lecturer'. Coghlan shared with Cullen the capacity to push himself forward by his own intellectual vigour, being the son of working class parents of humble means. Misjudging Coghlan's retiring demeanour, H. R. Curlewis, a foundation student of the Law School, sought to lampoon him in *Hermes* in a piece the effect of which was that the Medical School had turned loose a lunatic from Callan Park asylum who was passing himself off as lecturer in procedure. The wrath of Coghlan descended so mightily that a craven retraction ('that which I wrote proceeded neither from malice . . . nor from personal ill-feeling') was published in the next issue, and a practical lesson in the law of defamation had been learnt.

Cullen, as already noticed, stood aside in 1894: Coghlan resigned at the end of 1900. Coghlan's place was taken by David Gilbert Ferguson who had attained his BA in the University in 1886 and worked for some years as a journalist and as a shorthand writer to a firm of solicitors. In 1890 he was admitted to the Bar and was soon recruited as a draftsman into C. G. Heydon's Statute Law Consolidation Commission. He lectured from 1900 to 1911 when he resigned to take an acting seat on the Supreme Court of New South Wales, being given a permanent appointment in 1912. He was knighted in 1934, having retired from the Bench in 1931. In contrast with Coghlan's extremely heavy lectures, it was said, perhaps tongue in cheek given the nature of the subject, that Ferguson 'could make pleading and procedure as interesting as a novel'.

Another change seems to have occurred in 1900, though there is some conflict in the sources as to the date. Cobbett, whose health was at the point of breaking down, had without complaint carried not only his own teaching load but that of one of the Challis Lecturers for several

## FACULTY OF LAW.

### FIRST YEAR.

ROMAN LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.—At times to be arranged.

\*LAW OF REAL PROPERTY AND EQUITY.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8.45 a.m. Fee, £2 2s. Mr. W. r. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.

\*LAW OF OBLIGATIONS, PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND CONTRACTS.—Tuesday, Thursday, 8.45 a.m. Fee, £2 2s. Mr. G. E. Rich, M.A.

### SECOND YEAR.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—At times to be arranged.

\*LAW OF WRONGS (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 4.30 p.m. Fee, £2 2s. Mr. F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.

\*LAW OF PROCEDURE, INCLUDING EVIDENCE.—Tuesday, Thursday, 4.30 p.m. Fee, £2 2s. Mr. C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.

\* Note.—These lectures will be delivered at Wentworth-court, in Elizabeth-street.

years. The University at last relented and decided to appoint, not a replacement lecturer, but a Reader in Law. The appointee was Thomas Rainsford Bavin (later Premier of the State and, as Sir Thomas, a Judge of the Supreme Court from 1935) who became Reader in Property. He had graduated in the University in Arts (1894) and in Law (1897) with first class honours in each case and the University medal in law.

When, in 1900, Jethro Brown sought the return of a favour by inviting Cobbett to Hobart to preside over the Law School of the University of Tasmania while Brown took leave, Cobbett, with typical regard for a protégé, put forward Bavin as the man for the job. Bavin went south as acting Professor in Law and in History, while Cobbett was left to struggle on without a Reader, until the Senate made an interim appointment in 1901 of John Beverley Peden.

In 1902 there were some significant changes. Cobbett managed to have the curriculum revised again. But it was the last change during his term as Dean. With the exception of one final struggle mentioned later, and the intervention of a minor unsuccessful proposal in 1908 concerning deferred examinations, he had neither the strength nor the inclination to continue battles with mightier powers. The 1902 amendments brought fresh students into more immediate contact with legal subjects. The first year course retained only Roman Law and Constitutional Law (so far as the latter could fairly be called a theoretical subject) from the earlier group of humanities. With them Contracts, Mercantile Law, Torts, Crimes and Domestic Relations were to be attempted — obviously in a superficial fashion but so as to create a greater awareness in the student of the general ‘shape’ of the legal system.

In second year, as well as Property, Conveyancing, Public International Law and Jurisprudence, a group of new subjects had to be undertaken. They were Legal History, Political Science, Legal Interpretation and Private International Law.

The course was beginning to assume a ‘modern’ and balanced appearance. But delivering it to a growing body of students had become extremely burdensome, especially since Cobbett’s health had collapsed. In 1902 it was announced that Peden’s appointment as Reader in Property was to be continued. Thus commenced a long association on the permanent staff of the man who would in due time succeed Cobbett as Dean, and whose career is appropriately left for consideration in the next chapter.

Finally to be noticed here is the appointment in 1907 of Ernest Meyer Mitchell to the lectureship vacated by Leverrier. Mitchell was another outstanding scholar, having taken in the University his BA (1896) with first class honours in classics and his LLB (1900) with University Medal. He was admitted to the Bar in 1900 and built up a huge practice, taking silk in 1925, but declining offers of appointment to the Bench. He was described as ‘an unorthodox lecturer (who) walked around the room as he spoke’. Mitchell had been one of five candidates for the vacancy, an unsuccessful applicant being T. R. Bavin.

### Of Smoke Concerts and Other Things

It is not practicable, in this chapter, to write much of the students at the Law School between 1890 and 1910. That is not to say that the writer subscribes to the view that histories of educational establishments may properly be written, as some now are, almost without notice of those passing through as students. But, in this case, there is another consideration. The generation of those constituting the foundation students at the Law School has passed away. What their representatives remembered of those years was set out in the *Jubilee Book of the Law School* in 1940. This chapter would have necessarily to rely so much on that source as to adopt and repeat many passages *verbatim*. It has seemed better to let the *Jubilee Book* speak for itself.

No records have been discovered of the enrolment of the original students. Similarly, no diaries or personal papers of those students have come to light to testify to their years of learning. There is also, after the passage of time, the inevitable temptation to assess students, not by standards contemporaneous with their studies, but with hindsight — attributing notice only to those who later became rich or famous. Every graduate will at once recognise the distortion inevitable in that approach, with its tendency to ignore the bright scholar who failed to succeed in professional life, while making much of the academic plodder who went on to command a spectacular practice in the law.



*D. G. Ferguson, BA, lecturer 1900–1911, and Supreme Court Judge 1912–1931. Fellow of Senate 1913–1934; Vice Chancellor 1919–1921.*



*E. M. Mitchell, BA LLB KC, appointed as a law lecturer in 1907, had a huge practice at the Bar and was a Fellow of Senate 1925–1934.*

What can be recorded with certainty is who were *not* among the original Law School students of 1890. Sir Robert Garran recalled that:

When the Law School started . . . , I and others of my year had finished with Arts, and were two years gone in study of the law. We asked to be allowed to submit ourselves, without attendance at lectures, for the LLB examination, after the manner of our fathers; but this was denied us by the hard-hearted Faculty.

Those who did start in 1890 appear to have included H. R. Curlewis, A. J. Kelynack, Sidney Mack and J. M. A. Meillon. The first three became barristers. Meillon was admitted as a solicitor, practising in partnership in a firm styled Meillon and McElhone.

In their isolation from the University grounds, these pioneers, and their slowly augmented numbers as the years went by, must have seemed more like a family than students at a Law School. Likewise the teaching responsibilities called for almost personal tutelage rather than for a detached exposition of the subjects of study.

Five students submitted themselves at the intermediate examination in 1891. By 1902 there were in all 40 students at the Law School, eight of whom sat the intermediate examination and ten the final — only one being unsuccessful. By 1908, a year before Professor Cobbett's resignation, 155 undergraduates had been admitted to the LLB degree through the School.

The students soon organised for themselves a fair range of social and sporting activities. They formed a committee in 1891, with Thompson, Coyle, Lopez, Kelynack and Curlewis as members, serving a total complement of about two dozen students. They arranged, on the one hand, regular debates and moots, and, on the other hand, cricket matches — even in the autumn. Cobbett, still in robust health, gave his support to the cricket. Being for a time a Vice-President of the University's Sports Union, he did not even cavil at the use of a matting wicket in a passage-way of the Law School. Football, rowing and athletics were pursued outdoors.

An event of great social moment was an annual reunion, usually called a 'smoke concert'. One of the most memorable was held at Aaron's Exchange Hotel in May 1896. Cobbett, in an expansive mood, not only took the chair, but also delivered a good humoured speech adorned with old chestnuts about well-drawn bills of costs being the most beautiful things in the universe. The Premier (G. H. Reid) and Edmund Barton, QC, were among several guests of eminence. The latter, in proposing the toast to the Law School, remarked that:

The University had suffered from misdescription. The press had not understood its aims and objects. It had been from day to day and year to year described as for the sons of the rich, but that was a misdescription. In the days when he was an undergraduate there were not among the students who went through with him half a dozen who were the sons of rich men. They were nearly all the sons of poor men, and work which our University was doing was not really to educate the sons of the rich, but the sons of the poor in overwhelming proportion.

By 1898, the possibility of forming a law students' society was being canvassed among the student body. The idea was pondered over for a few years, with the opinion gaining most support that a society of graduates and undergraduates would be best. In 1902 the Law School Society was founded. The moving spirit behind its foundation was probably that of Kelynack, one of the inaugural students, who had graduated in 1892 (after serving as assistant librarian), and gone on to the Bar, becoming a draftsman with the Statute Law Consolidation Commission for some years. Kelynack, the son of the Revd William Kelynack, sometime President of Newington College School, himself embarked on a course in theology, but gave it up for teaching, before taking his BA in 1889 and going on to law. He was elected as the Society's first President. The early success of the Society was further ensured by having Cobbett as Patron, with Ferguson, Leverrier, Rich, Peden and Bavin as Vice-Presidents, and undergraduates among the lesser office-bearers and committee.

Cobbett prevailed on the Senate to release, for the Society's own use, two of the rooms it occupied in Selborne Chambers, and at his own cost he had them fitted out as smoking and reading rooms, the latter being intended to supplement the Law School Library. *Hermes* reported that:



The Society has been founded in a very quiet and business-like fashion and has secured the solid support of both Undergraduates and Graduates in law. There can be no doubt that it will be a very successful institution, and that it will more than compensate the man who goes into law for the social life of the University which he loses by leaving the Main Building and coming down to Phillip Street.

The Society continued to receive Professor Cobbett's support until his resignation in 1909. He was careful, though, to ensure that his encouragement did not create any sense of competition with comparable activities at the University itself. In particular, he urged upon his students that they attend the Union debates. His counsel was said to be; 'You may cut the lectures if you like, but never neglect the Union. A lawyer must learn to express himself on his feet'. He ensured continuity of interest in the Law School Society's activities by his own energetic participation. He chaired many of its meetings, notwithstanding his troublesome health. It was a sign of the importance he attached to fostering a spirit of *camaraderie* among lawyers associated with the School. The Society, in his time, enjoyed a sound financial operation and became the organising body for many moots, dinners and other functions. It was a source of common regret that, at the sixth annual dinner of the Society, in the winter of 1909, Cobbett had recently announced his resignation as Challis Professor and Dean and was too ill to attend.

Of the students whom he taught in those formative years — a relatively small number when measured against enrolments in later years — Cobbett reserved a special place for those of outstanding scholarly promise. As Mr. Justice F. S. Boyce recalled of Cobbett: 'He was devoted to his Law School and did not confine his interest to our studies but had regard also to our futures'. That is where the professor's perceptions and those of some of his students tended to diverge: for Cobbett, much as he deserved credit for his efforts to produce practitioners of well-rounded ability, did not disguise his preference for those who shared his delight in academic pursuits. As Boyce put it:

His idea was, I think, that the man likely to be successful as a lawyer was the one who passed his class examinations and the like with credit. He did not realize that there were other gifts and qualities which were probably equally essential. I know of four whom he greatly discouraged with his advice but each one of those four most certainly succeeded. He meant well even if he was not always right.

Many of the students had sobering recollections of the Dean's powers of discouragement. As a contributor to the *Australian Magazine* remarked in 1910: 'Professor Cobbett could say discomfiting things which were none the less discomfiting because he said them in the nicest of ways'. Those in the first year had cause to fear him most. He conducted what he called a 'winter pruning' when, having assessed half a year's work and general demeanour, decanal judgement was delivered. *Hermes* published 'An Appreciation' of Cobbett in May 1910 which observed of the annual prunings:

It was then that the first year men who showed little promise received a polite intimation that their presence was required in the Professor's chambers. Exactly what took place there only those who have been through the ordeal really know. But this much has leaked out, that in the most paternal way it was explained to them that the legal profession was overcrowded; that there was no room in it except for men of extraordinary talent, dogged perseverance, and unlimited resource. 'It is no use your continuing the course, sir', it is said the Professor would tell them.

The same publication noted the fate of a particular student who, in Cobbett's wonted fashion, had been called upon at the start of one lecture to give an oral summary of the previous day's lecture. It was already apparent that the student's mind was blank when, *deus ex machina*, the Professor retired to obtain the spectacles he had left in his room. Hurried attempts by supporters to refresh the victim's 'memory' left him more confused than ever and he stood mute on the great man's return. The story concluded with the Cobbett apostrophe:

'And do you ever expect to be a lawyer, sir, when you are too slow to take such an advantage of your adversary; never, sir'. He was right. Shortly afterwards the student bade the Law School a long farewell.

Cobbett's special attentions, then, were devoted to stimulating capable students to the attainment of university careers. They tended to be among a select inner circle whom he would occasionally entertain to dinner at 'Greenacre'. He attempted to promote Bavin; and, no doubt, in 1902 he promoted Peden. He did the same for Teece ('a very fine fellow; one of the most brilliant of our young Australians, and a good lawyer withal'), for Rowland ('not so brilliant — but has excellent gifts of mind and character'), and for Dettman ('a good scholar — a very good fellow'; who won a scholarship to Baliol College). But the finest flowering of his example in the students he befriended was surely Frederick Richard Jordan (later, as Sir Frederick, the ninth Chief Justice of New South Wales), of whom more in the next chapter. Jordan had many attributes not unlike, and perhaps modelled on, those of Cobbett. He possessed a refined intellect, and his judgements, still admired for their incisive command of legal principle, reflect a mind indubitably moulded by the influence of Cobbett.

### **'Prospects Not Very Bright'**

In May 1907 Cobbett wrote to Macmillan Brown commenting that, although Dr. George Rennie, his medical adviser, thought he had made 'a wonderful recovery on the whole', he felt so weak that he was minded to give up his work. His various afflictions had been aggravated by a gradual impairment of his hearing. Should he resign, he had resolved to settle near Launceston, Tasmania, where there was 'some high ground close by, which looks healthy and is open and unsettled'. The previous summer he had, however, experienced a heatwave at Launceston, where he often took the long vacation, and been 'rather seedy ever since'. He had then written of a possible move to Tasmania, but had declared his preference for Hobart. Diverted from thoughts of retirement by an invitation in 1908 to make written submissions to the Commonwealth Joint Select Committee on Privilege, he applied himself with enthusiasm to that task. But, by September, having prevaricated greatly about his future, he wrote to Jethro Brown:

I saw the Chancellor [Sir Normand MacLaurin] recently with respect to my resignation: — but at his friendly instance I postponed my formal decision for a while. I am still desirous of going: — but if there were any prospect of securing a new building for the Department of 'Law and Economics' I think I should be tempted to stay on until this was arranged for. But the prospects are not, so far, very bright: — and I may still carry out my original intention. I will let you know directly the matter is settled.

Those observations were made just before the publication in the *Commonwealth Law Review* of Brown's 'Law Schools and the Legal Profession' that mirrored Cobbett's own dissatisfaction with Australian universities' lack of interest in so providing for legal education that it might emulate the American example. Cobbett's remarks must also have reflected his concern that, after his 18 years at its helm, the Sydney Law School remained largely directed by the corporate influence of the practising profession which retained many reactionary views about the province of the School.

Cobbett, being the old pugilist that he was, did not yet throw in the towel, though illness must have tempted him to do so. He had been under threat of a major operation throughout 1908, but he occupied his mind by resuming his writing, advancing well with a new edition of *Leading Cases*. In December of that year the Law Faculty minutes recorded the receipt from R. H. Irvine, one of Cobbett's select circle of friends and the University's lecturer in economics and commerce, of a proposal that his subjects become the future responsibility of the Law Department. Cobbett, who had obviously engineered the submission but who, unfortunately, was not a skilful tactician — then tabled a memorandum of his own proposing the annexation of the Department of Commerce to the Faculty of Law. The weakness in his tactics lay in not preparing the ground by 'selling' his ideas in advance to individual members of the Senate. But Cobbett would have found such salesmanship unpalatable and beneath academic dignity.

The matter lingered into 1909 when the Senate rejected Cobbett's proposal. In July it received and accepted with 'great regret' his resignation, effective from 31 December 1909 'in consequence, partly, of ill health'. It minuted:

an expression of regret, not only for his resignation, but still more for the circumstances which render it necessary; and also an expression of appreciation of the great services which he had rendered to the University.

Soon after the resignation took effect the Senate appointed him Professor Emeritus.

Reaction from his decision left Cobbett 'in the wars' with attacks of mumps, abscesses, further loss of hearing, 'a particularly vicious attack of pneumonia, and bronchitis', all of which rendered him 'rather decrepit'. To compensate for the absences his illness had compelled, he extended his lectures into December beyond the official close of the term. Yet, as the *Sydney Morning Herald* pointed out at the time, his gesture was almost unremarkable:

With him extra lectures were the rule, not the exception, and the ordinary lectures were almost invariably prolonged beyond the stipulated time . . . His work was everything. For it no sacrifice was too great.

There were abundant acknowledgements of his contribution to legal education. At the highest level they were epitomised in Mr. Justice O'Connor's view that it would be 'difficult to estimate what the Law and the Bench of the State owe[d]' to Cobbett. At another level, but no less eloquently, the *Magistrate*, in acclaiming his 20 years of 'untiring and unostentatious service', concluded that: 'Zeal, untiring industry, a kindly heart, a most scrupulous sense of honor are no bad things to be remembered by'. Cobbett felt overwhelmed. He wrote:

Everybody (the public, the press, my students and colleagues) showed me much kindness in the matter of my leaving that it almost forced me into the conviction that I was a more decent kind of body than I had been previously inclined to believe. But this faculty of generous appreciation is, I think, a faculty especially rife amongst Australians; and not unusual amongst lawyers — who altho' possessed of considerable critical power, yet judge their colleagues more broadly and liberally and with less niggardliness than other professions — such as doctors.



*Professor Pitt Cobbett.*

Before relinquishing harness, Cobbett had participated in the selection of his successor. That position, it had been resolved by the Faculty in July 1909, should be advertised in Australasia and the United Kingdom. Sir Thomas Bavin, writing in the *Jubilee Book of the Law School* — 30 years after the event — put it forward as ‘a bit of secret history’ that Peden ‘could have been appointed on the recommendation of Professor Pitt Cobbett’ but declined, insisting that he take his chance with other applicants after the vacancy was advertised.

That ‘secret history’ is suspect. Cobbett himself wrote contemporaneously that ‘during the first week of December [1909] I . . . settled the matter of my successor — which gave rise to much difficulty’. It is not at all clear that Cobbett’s standing with the Senate was such that any word from him would have ensured the successor of his choice. Indeed, the very element of antipathy between the Dean and the Senate had been the catalyst of his resignation. Nor is it clear that it was within Cobbett’s gift to ‘settle the matter’ at all. It is significant that his friend Jethro Brown was an applicant for the vacant Chair. The facts that Cobbett had recently promoted Brown in the *Commonwealth Law Review*, had made his plans known to Brown, and had undertaken to let Brown know should he decide to resign, suggest that Cobbett’s preference may well have been with Brown. But Cobbett was well satisfied with the selection of his former student and colleague Peden and spent some time helping the new Dean to settle in and cope with the transition.

There is not room here to deal more than cursorily with Cobbett’s remaining few years. Immediately after leaving the Law School he had to submit to surgery which weakened him further and left him feeling worse than before. He declined invitations that he be nominated for election as a Fellow of the University Senate. Travelling overseas in 1911 — much as he hated sea voyages and hotels — he sought specialist advice in England and on the Continent. He was subjected to some evidently experimental, and very painful, treatment with electrodes and was advised that the ‘colonial’ operation had been performed unskilfully and was beyond repair. He had to be reconciled to a life of constant suffering, aggravated by vertigo, ‘disturbance of vision’ and a heart condition that could not be relieved by taking digitalis and like drugs because his digestive system could not tolerate them.

In moments of remission he regretted having had to give up his work so soon. But he used such energy as he could muster to work on various books, some of which were published. He decided to settle in Tasmania, living at the Tasmanian Club, Hobart, before buying ‘Holebrook’ in Holebrook Place, where he lived a monastic life with a butler for company. He made few friends there, disliked the climate immensely, found it ‘a very dull place . . . in the sense that the people generally have few intellectual interests’, wished that he had gone to live in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales, and fretted over his loss on the sale of ‘Greenacre’ in 1910 by which time it was in grievous disrepair.

Apart from his writing, he derived some pleasure from speculating in share investments, in which he was coached by Professor Macmillan Brown of New Zealand who was a master of the art. By his death in 1919, Cobbett had in this way amassed a considerable estate, even after making most generous provision for his sister and her insolvent husband who travelled from England to Australia to impose upon his sense of family duty.

He took little part in public matters except for writing a few letters to the Hobart *Mercury* on constitutional and political issues. For a short period — virtually the only time in his life — he was offered and accepted professional briefs to advise. He did not much like the work, was ‘far from eager to get it’, and considered many times the possibility of involving himself instead in outdoor activities by buying an orchard or small farm.

Hundreds of pages of his distinctive handwriting, forming the manuscript of ‘The Government of Australia’, survive in the library of Sydney Law School as a memento of his bitter declining years. He had all but finished the proposed book at his death on 17 October 1919 from a combination of cancer of the pylorus and valvular heart disease. His death was noticed around Australia, but usually so perfunctorily as to confirm that he had been all but forgotten.

By will, made in May 1919, he constituted Jethro Brown virtually his literary executor to see ‘The Government of Australia’ through the press. Brown, then President of the Industrial Court of South Australia, had little spare time. There was such delay in appraising the



*Jethro Brown MA LL.D, acting Professor of Law while Cobbett was on leave, and friend of Pitt Cobbett.*

manuscript that the *Engineers' Case* of 1920 intervened in the High Court, overturning the previously determined legal relationships between the Commonwealth and the States. On the strength of that, two of Cobbett's three trustees decided not to publish but to present the original and typescript copies (in six volumes) to the University of Sydney.

Cobbett's brother, Wilberforce, was justifiably indignant. In fact, much of the manuscript covered the constitutional history of the old Australian colonies that had not been the subject of any earlier comprehensive scholarly work. A. C. V. Melbourne's *Early Constitutional Development in Australia* did not emerge until 1934. The constitutional writings of Quick and Garran and of Harrison Moore differed in direction and emphasis from Cobbett's work. There would still have been much worth publishing even if the portions vitiated by the *Engineers' Case* were severed. Wilberforce Cobbett wrote to the *Sydney Morning Herald* deprecating the decision of the others of his co-trustees and complaining of their failure to consult him. He expressed the hope that 'some of my late brother's pupils and graduates in Australia' might be willing to help see the work to publication. The hope was not realised.

The most personal obituary of Pitt Cobbett came from Macmillan Brown who, in a 1922 preface to the typescript copies of 'The Government of Australia', wrote:

I never left him without having my admiration for his manly character and broad tolerant mind, and my friendship for him deepened. And I never failed to notice that he always drew to him men of the same stamp, men of manly candour and kindly tolerance . . . At his table, discussion reached a high level in outlook and philosophic breadth; nothing mean or narrow or merely personal entered into it; it was a privilege and an education to share in it.



### A Man of 'Radical Views'

Looking back on Pitt Cobbett's 20 years at the Sydney Law School, a writer of 1910 summed up his contribution thus:

Out of nothing he created a Law School, and ever since has nursed his own offspring with an affection that has known no bounds. Professor Pitt Cobbett was . . . a great lawyer — jurist is perhaps a better word to use, for the other term seems to imply a practitioner. He was a maker of lawyers.

It is hard to improve on that assessment, except to say that the creation came not entirely 'out of nothing' but was achieved in spite of the backward and inadequate system of legal education he found on arriving in New South Wales in 1890. Almost single-handedly, though with a growing body of supporters trained by him, he transformed the teaching of law in Sydney over two decades.

As a person, Professor Cobbett was complex and enigmatic: at one and the same time bold yet cautious, shy yet demonstrative, conservative in values yet radical in thought. He would, on the one hand, be welcome as a figure of professional eminence in the Australian Club (of which he was a member), just as he would, on the other hand, take a tilt at professional custom by often wearing such unconventional attire as baggy 'Oxford' trousers and (scarcely decent though it may have seemed) coloured shirts.

He honoured his contract not to go outside his academic duties but he managed, within their confines, to show the diversity of his views. He wanted to teach, not just law, but law in extensive practical applications. His hopes, never accomplished by him, to stimulate the teaching of the interrelationship of law and economics, have already been mentioned. His lectures on politics were much admired. They 'more definitely, perhaps, than any of his other lectures, displayed great range of observation as well as reading, and unusual powers of analysis, combined with a tolerance which was particularly charming . . . He formulated a liberal creed which the politicians of both sides might have pondered with profit'.

His private political opinions were to some extent ambivalent. He reckoned up almost equal debits and credits on either side of party politics and deplored the 'hypocrisy' of politicians. He wrote in 1910:

I still hold to my Radical views. I believe even in graduated taxation, so long as it is intended as taxation and not for 'spoliation'; — in a living wage; — and generally in equality of opportunity. But I distrust monopoly of any kind — and fear the tyranny of monopolistic capital (which has hitherto been absent in Australia) almost less than the tyranny of monopolistic labour (which already exists in Australia, and bids fair to become even more conspicuous). Nor does socialism seem even to accord with my ideas of a true democracy; for whilst the latter makes for individual freedom — and seeks to make of every man his utmost measure, socialism seeks to extinguish the former and to make of every man a unit and a cypher.

'Radical views' were among the qualities that ensured his success as foundation Challis Professor of Law. The point need not be laboured, but his pressing for an American style of Law School, although falling short of his goal, went far towards changing the content of the law course, the approach adopted to teaching it, and the outlook of the graduates his system produced. They were better balanced lawyers, not merely in comparison with those of the old 'colonial' system of legal education, but also in comparison with many English practitioners. Even in small ways his all pervading influence necessarily shaped the attitudes of 'his' lawyers. At the colonial Bar, in Darley's time and before, 'the gift of the gab' was an almost essential prerequisite. Cobbett objected to grandiloquence as subverting the expression of reasoned ideas. One of the products of this 'radical' process asserted that:

The present generation of lawyers are not orators, largely because Professor Cobbett has discouraged them from being so. He had no time for the flowery and ornate in diction . . . Whenever at a 'moot' any of his students had allowed his imagination to go beyond his law, the Professor would pull him up with a sharp turn. He loved not two words where one would do.

Above all, Cobbett was the quintessential scholar, fully absorbed in the work of teaching, research and writing. He was never quite in harmony with the legal profession, the company of whose practising members, unless of wholehearted academic persuasion, he tended to shun. It is hard to imagine him in the role of counsel in court, for the very reason that he was pre-eminently a teacher of the principles of law, not a practitioner of the law.

His calibre as a writer should not be underestimated. His *Leading Cases* came into its own during World War I. Unlike modern case books, that serve to protect library copies of law reports from destruction at the hands of student hordes, his case book was designed to demonstrate that the perception of many English lawyers, that international law was 'fanciful and unreal', was misplaced. It was also directed to showing that there was a body of legal rules, rather than of 'amiable opinions', existing and operating within the international community. In putting together pertinent judicial and official pronouncements, that would otherwise have been difficult of access in a world then lacking prompt overseas communications, he not only provided for students but helped to establish the proper place of the subject he professed. All of his writings were supported by research of the most meticulous kind. As Sir John Peden said:

[Cobbett's] passion for thoroughness and precision made him devote, whenever he thought it necessary, a whole week to research in order that he might be able to write a single paragraph as it should in his judgement be written if it was to convey clear and accurate knowledge.

Once describing himself as 'a son of the Manse' — a simile of which his father, ordained in the Church of England, could scarcely have approved — Cobbett seemed to take little interest in religion apart from adopting a Pauline approach to marriage. He made light of his bachelor status, saying that he was too poor to marry when young, too busy when middle-aged, and, when favoured with money and leisure, 'too old for the game'. Others thought him convinced that the marriage bond operated as a strict contract to vest in 'the lady of his choice . . . the legal duty of spending his money for him'.

In truth, Cobbett, always a 'home-stayer', was a lonely man and, in his later years, alone and desperately conscious of the fact that he had no lineal inheritor of all the goods his successful speculations had accumulated. His will, made only a few months before his death, in which, among other complicated bequests, he purported to devise his real estate to his brother and his cousin in successive estates tail, tells much of his despair. Construction of the will ended up in the High Court. It is all too easy to conclude that: 'In his death he joined the large band of distinguished lawyers whose testamentary dispositions benefited his profession'. The Cobbett testament, executed as he suffered in body and mind, and pondered the consequences of heaping up riches not knowing who should gather them, was testimony to a mental anguish that no son or daughter was there to inherit.

Yet, in another way, he left more than worldly goods. The Law School he created out of nothing has gone on to take a leading place nationally and internationally. All the things he worked for so earnestly have gradually been realised — the elevation of practice subjects to independent intellectual disciplines, the maintenance of high academic standards, the attachment to the School of a functional library, publication of a *Law Review* within the School, the freedom of the School from external influences, and even (prospectively in 1990) the relocation of the School within the University grounds.

William Pitt Cobbett need not have feared. His greatest bequest — the character of the Law School of the University of Sydney — lives still. In that sense, every passing year adds to the number of his beneficiaries.

#### A NOTE ON THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Very few primary sources exist concerning the period of the Law School examined in this chapter. Because of Professor Cobbett's reduced health from 1900 onwards, Faculty minutes were often kept in a desultory way and are of little historical assistance. Some help in filling gaps is derived from the minutes of the University Senate and from the annual *Calendars* of the University. A little fragmentary matter survives in the minutes of the Barristers' Admission Board.

Otherwise one is driven to sources in contemporary newspapers and journals — especially the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Illustrated Sydney News*, the *Articled Clerks' Journal* (later the *Law Chronicle*), and *Hermes*. The *Jubilee Book of the Law School* obviously provides an invaluable record, much of it recounted from the memory of participants in the founding years. There is, however, the caveat that the book was largely of a celebratory and eulogistic kind and some of its assessments are, as evidence, open to the reservation that goes with ceremonious publications (the present, it may be hoped, not being so open).

William Pitt Cobbett himself presents a biographer's nightmare. He never married. He directed the trustees of his will, as they did, to 'go through my papers and documents and destroy all such as are of a personal nature and do not refer to property'. Mr Justice E. C. Hutley, when writing of Cobbett for the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, sought surviving papers from collateral Cobbett descendants in England and in Canada, but none could be found.

The limited circle of Pitt Cobbett's friends presents another obstacle. Of known friends of his (O'Connor, Rich, Jordan, Liversidge, Collier, Irvine and Teece) no collections of in-letters of substance are known to exist in public or private hands. There is, however, a valuable group of letters written by Cobbett between 1907 and 1914 to James Macmillan Brown, foundation Professor of Classics (and later of other subjects) at the then Canterbury College, Christchurch, New Zealand (G. H. Scholefield, ed., *A Dictionary of New Zealand Biography* Vol. 1, Wellington, 1940, 102). The writer is much indebted to Mr. Robert Erwin, Reference Librarian, University of Canterbury, for locating and supplying copies of those letters from the Brown Papers held in that library. There are two important Pitt Cobbett letters in papers of William Jerthro Brown in the Mortlock Library of South Australiana, Adelaide, and two minor letters in papers of Sir William Cullen privately held in England.

No Cobbett papers have been found in any collections in the Mitchell Library of the State Library of New South Wales, the Archives Office of New South Wales, the Archives of the University of Sydney, the Archives Office of Tasmania, or the Archives of the University of Tasmania. Papers of men with whom Cobbett might have been likely to correspond have been examined in various repositories (among them papers of Bavin, Clark, Garran, Elliott Lewis, MacLaurin, Harrison Moore, Peden and Wise) but nothing has been found.

Particular thanks are due to Dr. John Ritchie, General Editor of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, for his kind permission to refer to the Dictionary file concerning Cobbett.



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[Note — A fully documented copy of this chapter has been lodged in the library of the Law School of the University of Sydney.]



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## Learned Practitioners

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### Professor John Peden 1910–1941

*Judy Mackinolty*

The Law School, firmly established in academic terms by the twenty year administration of Professor Pitt Cobbett, grew in size and status in the next thirty two years under its new Dean, and adopted a more public stance, Peden being much more involved with matters outside the Law School than his predecessor. Links between academe and Sydney society and centres of power were strengthened and, at least at an administrative level, even closer ties were formed between the down-town Law School and the University campus. While the student body still felt a sense of isolation, the Law School made its presence felt in University circles at Senate, of which Professor Peden was a Fellow and active on committees from 1910 to 1941, and Professorial Board, of which he was Chairman from 1925 to 1933. Naturally it also maintained its links to the legal profession through the employment of a series of part time lecturers, the further development of a Law Society, various social functions, and educational activities, for example, moot courts which members of Bench and Bar sometimes judged.

In 1910, following the retirement of Professor Pitt Cobbett, John Beverley Peden was appointed Challis Professor and Dean of the Law School. Peden had graduated BA from Sydney University with first class honours in Latin, Greek and Philosophy in 1892. He had followed this by gaining first class honours and the University medal in Law in 1898 and had been admitted to the Bar where he had a considerable practice, specialising in Equity and Probate.

As many barristers have done over the hundred years of the Law School's existence, Peden became a part time lecturer at the Law School in 1902. He had had close contact with students as Vice Warden of St Paul's College from 1892 to 1898, as secretary in 1891 and president in 1895 of the Undergraduates' Association, and as President of the Sydney University Union in 1893–4 and 1910–11. He had also been editor of *Hermes* in 1895 and assistant lecturer in Latin in 1896. His part time appointment to the Law School was as Challis Lecturer in Property. Though he may not have been his predecessor's first choice, as an applicant for the Chair in Law Peden had outstanding academic qualifications along with practical experience in teaching, the legal profession and administration. He also had strong connections with members of the Bar whom he would later be able to persuade to teach at the Law School on a part time basis.

*The former Wigram Chambers in Phillip Street, occupied by the Law School in 1914 but now demolished. Honi Soit reported on 27 April 1939: Law School Washed Startling Discovery The 'Old' University Chambers, containing the Phillip Street half of the Law School, have been thoroughly renovated . . . and the stone facade steam-cleaned. The cleaning has revealed a row of four learned gentlemen's heads in stone set in the facade, hitherto obscured by dirt. Amid speculation, no one has yet discovered the identity of the Four Just Men so dramatically revealed . . . The theory that these are the fossilised heads of the first four law students to fail (back in the pre-pedenian pittcobbetozoic era) has been definitely discarded.*



*Geoffrey Wellesley Hyman, a 23 year old law student, died 29 January 1930 while trying to save from drowning a girl unknown to him. Funds were raised by University students and the Jewish Community to establish the Law School lectureship in Industrial Law which still perpetuates his name and recalls his bravery.*

In its new Dean, Professor John Peden, the Law School had gained an indefatigable worker not only in the field of teaching but also in the wider life of the University and in public life. In the period of his leadership of the Law School the population of Sydney more than doubled while that of the Law School trebled and the Faculty outgrew its accommodation. The tasks of administration and teaching, however, were not so onerous as to prevent Peden's active participation in government and in law and education related activities.

As a member of the New South Wales Legislative Council from 1917, and President of that body from 1929 to 1946, Peden became a noted public figure and the reputation of the Law School was correspondingly enhanced. His work on Royal Commissions and in drafting legislation won him considerable acclaim, though he had also to suffer the opprobrium of some Labor members of parliament critical of his alleged earnings from law, parliament and University during the depression of the 1930s. His work as sole law reform commissioner in New South Wales set a precedent which would be followed by a number of his professorial successors in later years, though they would be seconded full time for this work and would serve as members of a team rather than as sole commissioners.

In 1910, when he was appointed to the Chair and deanship, Peden was the only full time teacher at the Law School, as Cobbett had been before him. He remained sole professor until the appointment of A. H. Charteris as Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence in 1921. Over the thirty two years of his administration, fifty staff members would teach law for shorter or longer periods, mostly on a part time basis, but in that first year he was assisted by just six. The part time teachers in 1910 were J. A. Browne (Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy and Common Law); D. Ferguson (Procedure, Evidence and Pleading); F. R. Jordan (Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy and Common Law); E. M. Mitchell (Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes); G. E. Rich (Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy and Common Law) and G. Waddell (Roman Law). Except for Ferguson and Rich, these lecturers were honours graduates from the Law School and Waddell had gained the LL.D degree. Jordan was later to become Chief Justice of New South Wales, Ferguson a Supreme Court Judge, Rich a member of the High Court of Australia and Browne President of the Industrial Commission. In that first year of Peden's administration there were 72 students enrolled in law courses.

### **Studying Law**

It was Professor Peden's habit to announce to his classes that he was not there 'to create pedants, but learned practitioners'. Some would argue that 'competent legal technicians' would be closer to the mark, and Miss Hay, clerk to the Faculty 1919-1953, conceded that his preference for students to have taken two years Arts before entering law studies left Peden free to concentrate on turning out practitioners who were equipped 'to earn their bread and butter'.

Throughout the period of his administration there was little change in the curriculum he had inherited from Pitt Cobbett, apart from an added emphasis on practice. In 1910 the subjects included in the law course were Jurisprudence, Legal History, Political Science, Roman Law, Constitutional Law, Public International Law, Private International Law, Contracts, Mercantile Law, Torts, Crimes and Domestic Relations, Property and Principles of Conveyancing, Procedure in Civil and Criminal cases, Law of Evidence and Pleading, Legal Interpretation, Equity and Company Law, Bankruptcy, Probate and Divorce.

From time to time, as evidenced in annual University *Calendars*, there were changes to the grouping of these subjects, divisions of a grouped course into separate elements, or extensions to subjects, but the changes appear to be cosmetic rather than basic reforms. For example, in 1913, practical instruction in Conveyancing extended the previously academic approach to this subject, common law subjects would henceforth include practice and pleading, and practice was added to Equity, Company Law, Bankruptcy, Probate and Divorce.

In 1925 lectures in Legal Ethics were introduced into final year. Attendance was compulsory but the subject was non-examinable. In 1933 income from the Geoffrey Hyman Memorial fund was applied to pay lecture fees for five lectures to be given in Industrial Law, again as a non-examinable subject with compulsory attendance. In 1936 the Faculty recommended and Senate approved a change to the by-law whereby fourth year students would attend the non-

examinable lectures in Legal Ethics and third year students would attend the non-examinable Industrial, Admiralty and Lunacy Law lectures.

Lectures were time-tabled for mornings and evenings as most students were attending solicitors' offices as articled clerks. Lecture notes were available after the lectures had been delivered in all but a few subjects. Term exams were held in all examinable subjects and the final exams were held in February, so that there was little free time for law students. High standards were maintained and one graduate in the nineteen thirties recalled that of the original year enrolment of 106 students plus repeating students, only 36 graduated at the end of fourth year.

### Enrolments

In the thirty two years during which Peden headed the School, student numbers were to grow steadily apart from a decline during World War I as some students or potential students responded to the call for volunteers and others deferred enrolment. The total number of students enrolled in law, which had increased to 108 in 1914, dropped to a low of 73 in 1917. By 1920, however, enrolments had more than trebled those of the final year of the war and further development of the Law School seemed assured. The post war peak of 356 students in 1923 was to level out during the rest of the decade and through the thirties but would not drop below 255 (the number of students in 1928) until 1941 when 226 students were enrolled.

The Great Depression of the 1930s appears to have had less impact than war on student enrolments, though students themselves might have found it hard to make ends meet, and some were reported to be selling their text books. Apart from those on scholarships or bursaries, most law students were from the wealthier groups in society, often less affected by economic Depression. The effects of the Depression on the profession varied considerably, some going to the wall while others were busier than ever. Student comments do suggest a cut-back in social activity and a general sense of bleakness and austerity, but one could still stroll through town with a set of documents, chat with friends while waiting at the Titles Office or have a coffee at Repins in King Street or in one of the Mockbell chain of coffee houses.

In 1942, when Peden was succeeded as Dean by Professor James Williams, enrolments were down to 77, almost the same as at the beginning of Peden's administration. These figures give a vivid reflection of the impact of World War II on most aspects of life in Australia, particularly after the entry of Japan into that conflict. Law was not a 'reserved' Faculty, which classification would have exempted its students from war service, and participation in the armed services and in other activities regarded as vital to the war effort took precedence over study. For this reason enrolments remained low throughout the war.

### Women Students

It has been claimed that the first woman student at Sydney Law School, Ada Emily Evans, was allowed to begin law courses only because the Dean, Pitt Cobbett, was on leave at the time. It has also been claimed that John Peden welcomed women students. It may be that because both of Peden's children were girls he was more sympathetic to women students' ambitions. In spite of this, women students were rare in his time, with only 24 graduating in the 32 years of his deanship.

Until 1918, with the passing of the *Women's Legal Status Act* in New South Wales, it was not possible for women to practise law in the State and this must surely have acted as a very powerful deterrent to their entry to the Faculty. The battle to remove the sex bar from the legal profession, through deputations to the State government from a variety of women's organisations, became an annual event. In 1916 the annual conference of the Labor Party gave it strong support. By 1918, with New South Wales lagging behind the other States and soon to be left behind by England as well, the Bill was presented to Parliament.

It had previously won the support of the Sydney University Senate which in August 1918 had adopted a motion proposed by Mrs Catherine Dwyer: 'That the Government be asked to pass legislation that will enable women to enter the legal profession'. Not only was Professor Peden a Fellow of Senate at this stage, but the Chancellor was none other than Sir William Portus



*Dr G. Waddell. Lecturer  
1910-19.*





*Sir John Peden — a familiar figure to many law students.*

Cullen who, as acting Dean while Pitt Cobbett was overseas, had allowed Ada Evans to enrol in law. The presence on the Senate of Sir Edmund Barton, Judge Backhouse, Sir Samuel Griffith, Sir David Ferguson, Sir Philip Street, Frank Leverrier KC, Albert Piddington KC and John Garland KC implies that the profession also approved of the reform. The proposed legislation had widespread acceptance in the community and had been amended to remove some of the more 'dangerous' or 'impractical' elements such as admission of women to jury service. After the 16 years' battle that had ensued since 1902, the Bill finally passed through Parliament with little debate.

But the legislation could not be said to have 'opened the floodgates' for the entry of women to the legal profession, or indeed to the Law School. Peden may have welcomed women students but he evidently did not actively promote and encourage them to enrol in the Law Faculty, and numbers remained low. Two women graduated in 1924. Marie Byles was admitted as a solicitor, while Sybil Morrison went to the Bar. In a conservative legal profession many women were to face difficulty in obtaining articles and, later, in finding employment with legal firms. Marie Byles, for example, could not find employment for six months after graduation, until she was assisted by Professor Peden. She was later to establish her own law firm. Many women in this period did not seek admission to the profession but worked in other jobs, where their training and skills could be applied. Jean Malor, for example, became an editor with the Law Book Company, Olga Sangwell became librarian at the Parliamentary Library in Canberra, others entered the public service, the teaching profession or the business world.

The few women law students during Peden's deanship do not seem to have been active in student affairs — social activities, debating, mootng, or as contributors to *Blackacre*, which was published for the first time in 1924. Numbers of women law students were too small for there to be any team participation in inter-faculty sport but Olga Sangwell won a Blue for swimming in 1930 in her BA years on her way to LLB in 1934 and Jean Malor was awarded a Blue for swimming in 1933. She was also the first woman to graduate in law with first class honours. Women did seek better conditions for women students at the Law School and were grateful for Peden's donation of £10 for fitting out the women's Common Room. They showed their appreciation in practical fashion by arranging a party in the Law School Common Room early in 1939 to welcome Professor Peden back from a trip to England. It was the first social function to be held at the new Law School premises, and was well attended by staff, students and graduates.

Women law students were to make their mark in somewhat different circumstances two years later, and not, it would appear, of their own volition. *Honi Soit* of 18 April 1941 reported on the Sydney University Law Society's Annual General Meeting during which there was 'long argument over the addition of a non-voting women's representative to the committee'. It reported that the motion, put by Hugh Gilchrist, 'raised a storm from the conservatives'. The motion was carried by a small majority. There is no indication in the report that women played any active role in this debate or in the proposal which sparked it. The Society executive in 1941-42 included Miss Alison Christie, elected by the Committee as women's advisory representative. Gina Christie was one of four Vice Presidents in 1945 and 1946.

### **Student Life**

As noted earlier, Professor Peden had played an active part in student affairs while studying for his arts and law degrees. It is also of note that he later drew up the constitution for the Students Representative Council. It is not surprising then that he was concerned with the welfare and the development of the students under his control. He thought that added maturity was desirable in a student of law, and therefore favoured the traditional notion that all students should complete an Arts degree, preferably including history, classics or philosophy, before embarking on legal studies. Although he was not successful in establishing this policy, he had some impact on the issue of maturity.

At the Law Faculty meeting on 22 October 1934 Peden drew attention to the fact that four of the first year students were under 17 years of age. The meeting decided to inform the Senate that it considered that 17 should be the minimum age for students entering professional



*Marie Byles, first woman graduate of the Law School to become a solicitor, later set up her own practice.*



*Jean Malor, first woman to graduate with first class honours from the Law School, went on to become an editor with the Law Book Company. She admits to having read every High Court judgement since 1937.*

Faculties. In April 1936 Faculty minutes reported that the University Senate had adopted this minimum entry age for law. It is possible that Peden's attitude to student maturity could be related to his own experience. He was 21 years old when he completed his Arts degree and 27 when he graduated in law. His BA studies had given him the opportunity of a broad education as a base for law, the time to take part in campus activities, and mental and social maturity.

It is certain that Peden was well aware of the social benefits and sense of community engendered by life on campus. Peden's undergraduate years on the main campus had been busy and varied. Furthermore, the full life of his daughter Margaret, who completed a BA and DipEd at Sydney University between 1923 and 1927, could be seen in marked contrast to his law students, since she had played such an important part in women's sport and in the women undergraduates' association. His other daughter, Barbara, also attended Sydney University, participating in sport and becoming an architect.

That these opportunities were lacking for the law student was made quite plain on a number of occasions. Writing in *Hermes* in August 1914 'Papirius' was to draw the contrast quite vividly:

The fresher to law . . . before he has faced his first term exam . . . realises that the happy days of the arts' school are gone; that the verb 'to swat' is the beginning and end of the curriculum in law.

While this might be seen as a comment on the demands of the discipline and on the methods of teaching and examination, it also suggests a certain narrowness of student life in law as opposed to that of the campus.



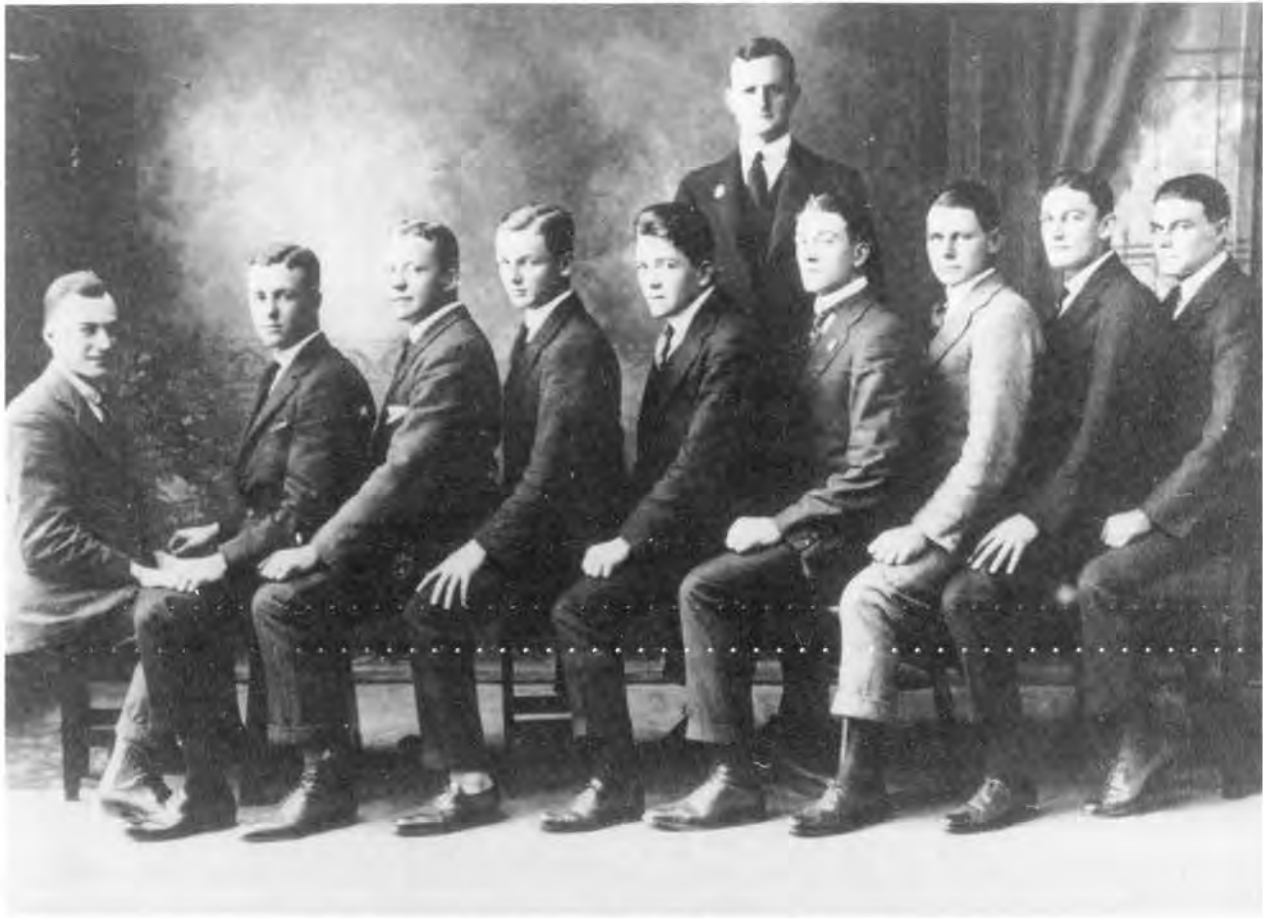
*Commem Day Mock Trial 1921. Bernard Burns reads the charges to the 'arrested' Archy Charteris.*

A year later another writer in *Hermes* presented the campus view point:

What has happened to the law students these days? Tis seldom we see any of them at the varsity, and it seems as if 'a recruiting campaign' must be initiated to keep alive the interests of law students in the university.

This comment underlines the sense of loss felt by the University community when part of its student body does not, or is unable to, contribute to general campus society. Each learning discipline has its own particular skills to impart and these can be of tremendous value in offering a broad and balanced approach to student affairs in general. For example, the student of Constitutional Law has something different to offer student organisations than does the student of Constitutional History — in the careful construction or close analysis, and practical interpretation of clauses in constitutions, and in rules of debate and the framing of resolutions.

Not only was it difficult for students to participate in campus activities and feel part of the larger university society, but friendships at the Law School were not easily developed. Although students in a particular year of their law studies attended the same lectures, these were held before or after office hours and there was little time for socialising. Many found that



The Law School VIII — Inter-faculty Rowing Champions 1921.  
*J. F. Mant, A. Curlewis, H. T. C. Holt, A. Mansfield, R. Burns, F. W. Berne(?), R. K. Hunter(?), L. J. Herron,  
 David Hunter.*

friendships developed not through attendance at the Law School but among those who trod the same paths on their way to and from the solicitors' offices in which they worked. There were, of course, times when the students' sense of fun would emerge. They delighted, according to Miss Hay, in exploiting Peden's 'Chaplin-like gesture, gripping and lifting his hat from the back of his head' and would sometimes line the approach to the Elizabeth Street entrance 'to see the familiar response which greeted each one's salutation'.

In 1919 A. H. Ferguson, Honorary Secretary of the Law Society, reported in *Hermes* that the law students had recently enjoyed participating in Commem Day and commented:

The Law School being removed from the University proper, these occasions afford opportunities for inter-faculty handshakes of the more congenial kind and are accordingly welcomed by the isolated brotherhood of University Chambers.

Efforts were made over the years to provide and furnish student common rooms for men and women so that some semblance of community could develop at the Law School. Law balls and dinners were organised, moots and mock trials were held, and some students participated in debating or sporting activities at Faculty or University level 'in spite of having to subpoena the members of its teams from offices'. Law students were ready contributors to *Hermes*, began their own magazine, *Blackacre*, and participated in University revues.



The sense of isolation, however, remained. A writer in *Blackacre* in August 1926 recalled with nostalgia his years in Arts with 'mornings spent on the cloisters in the sunshine in joyous conversation, sometimes frivolous, sometimes deep and serious'. In contrast, 'Law School life, apart from its lectures, seems rather flat and empty. The Arts man has a far greater knowledge of the joys of the community life than the man who has only attended his four years at the Law School.'

The students were not alone in recognising their disability. A Faculty meeting on 30 November 1927 discussed the situation whereby students...

who take the LLB course without any preliminary work in Arts, miss many of the advantages a University education has to offer. The Law School is quite isolated, and most of its students do not go near the University, know little about it and have no share in its life. . . . It is not even as if there was a full community life at the Law School itself, for this is made impossible by the times at which the lectures must necessarily be held, and by the occupation of the students with other affairs.

Though Faculty members present at the meeting realised that part of the problem was unavoidable, they proposed reforms which might alleviate the situation. These covered various changes to the admission of students to law. It was suggested that only those students who had completed two years in Arts or who had completed a full Arts degree should be allowed to enrol in law. Another suggestion was that there should be a special one year's course in Arts for all prospective law students. Another suggested option was the provision of some non-professional law lectures at the University.

Professor Peden had not been in attendance at the November 27 Faculty meeting as he was in Western Australia at the time on work connected with the Commonwealth Constitution Commission, of which he was chairman. Further discussion on the report on 'bringing the Law School into closer relationship with the University' took place at a Faculty meeting on 31 July 1928. Though it was agreed that the ideas for changed admission were good, they were rejected by this meeting, Peden taking a dominant role in the debate. It seems that recognition of the problem was one thing, but the difficulties of implementing change were too great, at least at this stage. It is interesting to note that 60 years were to elapse before all law students would either be undertaking combined courses (Arts/Law, Economics/Law, Science/Law) or enter law at Sydney University as graduates. It would be 46 years after this meeting before law subjects would be offered on campus.



*Sir Thomas Bavin.  
President Sydney University  
Law Society 1907, 1922–  
1941; Judge of the Supreme  
Court 1955–1941; Premier of  
NSW 1927–1930.*

### Getting Together

Universities have always fostered a proliferation of clubs and societies organised around various sports, political interests, religious affiliations, cultural activities, and disciplines of learning, or broadly based on Faculties. It is thus not surprising that a Sydney University Law Society should be formed. Indeed, the Law School's location away from mainstream campus life would seem to provide both special needs for such an organisation and a favourable climate for success, with a small closely-knit Faculty, progression through the course by fixed years of study rather than a multiplicity of options, and no competing university organisations close at hand.

According to the *Jubilee Book*, the Sydney University Law Society was founded in 1902 under patronage of the then Dean, Professor Pitt Cobbett. Its first president was A. J. Kelynack who had gained his LLB in 1892. One of its vice-presidents was T. R. (later Sir Thomas) Bavin who had graduated in law in 1897 and who was to be president from 1922 to 1941. The prominence of graduates and staff members amongst the office bearers suggests that formation of what was then known as the Law School Society was not a student initiative, and this would be understandable in light of the small student numbers. *The Jubilee Book* provided an unbroken list of presidents of the Society, drawn from Bar or Bench, from 1902 to 1939 and mentioned that there had been only two patrons, Pitt Cobbett and Peden. Other evidence of the Society and its activities between Professor Cobbett's resignation and 1922 is, however, fragmentary.



Occasional references in *Hermes* suggest that the Society had a somewhat uncertain existence in its early years, though the authors of the chapter in the *Jubilee Book* preferred to attribute the 'dearth of authority concerning the social side of its activities . . . [as] the best evidence of unqualified success in this sphere'. A critical note in *Hermes* in August 1914 quoted the aims of the Society:

To unite law students and members of both branches of the legal profession in a society which will bring them together for social intercourse and discussion of subjects of professional interest.

But the writer clearly felt cheated by the lack of activity at the Law School or any obvious effort to achieve these goals.

In the following year, however, another contributor to *Hermes* wrote of the rejuvenation of the Society and commented favourably on the financial support that had been received from the University Senate, the University Union and Sydney University Law Society to refurbish and equip the Society's room at the Law School. He optimistically remarked that 'it really looks as if at last the society is to justify its existence', while offering the cautionary observation that few of the current students were members of the 'organisation to which [they] should of professional necessity belong'. He concluded by calling on 'critics and complainers' to 'develop into workers and enthusiasts'. No records have been found of the office bearers who achieved these improvements or the methods they used to win financial contributions from the University, but given the allegedly small student membership and their usual impecunious state, it might be assumed that the Law Society's contribution came largely from the profession.

Election results for the Society, published in *Hermes* in 1918, revealed a Society composition which could clearly have differing if not conflicting priorities. The president and two of the vice presidents were judges, and the other four vice presidents were law graduates; there were separate graduate and undergraduate secretaries, and the committee appeared to comprise eleven undergraduates. The main aim of the newly elected committee was to revive the Moot Court 'which had flourished back in 1910'. The report was decidedly low key.

A very different picture emerged in the 1919 Law Society report in *Hermes* which described the atmosphere at the Law School as presenting 'a semblance of pre-war buoyancy'. Participation in Commem Day activities, a successful series of addresses, the first annual dinner since 1915 and discussions regarding an Honour Board to record the names of those who served in the war suggest a lively and well-supported organisation which would carry through enthusiastically and confidently into 1920.

What happened in the next two years remains a mystery. A. H. Curlewis, secretary of the Law Society, wrote in *Hermes* in August 1922 that there had been considerable activity at the Law School since the beginning of term 'with a view to reviving the activities of the dormant Law Society [which] two years ago . . . although in a flourishing condition, suddenly ceased to exist'. There seem to be no internal or external factors to explain this sudden demise and, indeed, a jump in student enrolments from 280 in 1920 to 328 in 1921 might have been thought of as conducive to heightened student activity. Curlewis' only explanation was that there was a general University-wide apathy at the time, though there is a hint that difficulties in arranging meetings to suit both students and members of the profession may have been significant.

Whatever the reason for this collapse of the Society, by 1922 a new mood was abroad and after a general meeting in June a fresh constitution was drawn up and adopted at a further meeting in July. The major change was that, although undergraduates and graduates would still be welcomed as members, all nine office bearers would be undergraduates. The proposed programme of activities — an annual dance, annual dinner, moots and participation where possible in inter-faculty sport — were to be features of Law Society planning over the next two decades, with varying measures of success.

The first annual report of the Society 'under the new formation' revealed its range of activities and the mixed reception it had received. Most disappointing for a committee launched with such enthusiasm was the poor response to membership, only 43 of the 300 odd students

paying the one shilling subscription. This meant that the committee members had to outlay the cost of functions and hope for support sufficient to reimburse them. Financial difficulties in holding a dance, a smoke concert and an address by Mr Gannon KC were fortunately overcome by finding some funds from the Society's defunct predecessor. Apart from concerning itself with social and educational activities, the improvement of student accommodation and appropriate recognition of achievement — the Dean on taking silk and Mr Hanks on completing his thirtieth year as Law School librarian — the committee looked to wider issues, by an appeal to the Senate to place the Law School on a similar basis to other Faculties as regards deferred examinations.

The see-sawing fortunes of the Law Society thereafter may be gleaned from annual reports, *Blackacre*, and *Honi Soit*. Social activities figure largely along with the ups and downs of moots, debating, and participation in inter-faculty sporting contests. Of the latter, the annual report of 1941–42, echoing earlier comments, remarked that 'the difficulty is not to produce a team to win, but to produce one at all'. While this situation was understandable in war time, the same comment might have been made on a number of earlier years, the cause being put down variously to apathy, unsuitable times of contests, and other demands on law students' time.

The question of improving facilities, for students generally and in the Society's rooms in particular, emerged from time to time with some successes but some acrimonious exchanges between the Law School and campus. In 1930, for example, the Society expressed regret that it had abolished its membership fee on the clear understanding that a reasonable proportion of the five shilling levy on all students would be passed on to affiliated societies such as itself. The report added that the committee felt 'that for all its ermine robes and empty pomp the S[tudents] R[epresentative] Committee has so far proved to be not a benefit but a distraction to Faculty bodies'. In the following year the Society engaged in correspondence with the SRC 'with the object of pointing out to that body what seemed to us to be its salient weaknesses'.

Later in the thirties, however, the Society was to report with pleasure that the Union had spent £230 on furnishing and equipment for the new common room. The vexed issue of heating for the common room, the provision of lockers and the installation of a pay telephone for student use remained for some years, postponed by the coming of war.

Of special note in the twenties and thirties was the production of the first (1924) and subsequent issues of the law student publication, *Blackacre*. The student editor and his assistant aimed at producing three issues each year and for most of the period this was achieved, though not without difficulty, especially during the toughest years of the Depression. At one stage the Society made payments to the printer 'without prejudice to the Society's rights under the contract' which had provided an issue of the magazine at minimal costs to the Society in return for handing over control of and income from advertising to the printer. This sort of contract, which saved the Society considerable outlay of funds and a great deal of time and trouble, was negotiated during the thirties with only occasional recognition on the part of the Society's executive that closer attention should be given to this important element of student community life.

In 1938–39 *Blackacre* had a very 'stormy passage' with considerable loss on the first issue produced by the SRC and a major hiccup when the printer of the second issue 'went into liquidation within a few hours of the time of issue'. *Blackacre* bounced back in the following year under its editor Frank Hutley and associate editor Gough Whitlam with three issues but war, not surprisingly, reduced that publication to a single issue for two years and then to suspension.

The Law Society, over time, came to represent wider student concerns, organising interviews with the Dean to discuss assistance to students, and achieving lunch time and evening opening of the library, abolition of one and a half hour examination papers, the earlier announcement of exam results, changes in the examination timetables to spread exams over a fortnight to allow a short interval between subjects, and playing an active part in fixing the annual exam timetable in consultation with students of each year. As discussed elsewhere, the Society's executive was at odds with the student body in 1941 over the rescission motion of the

BLACKACRE

“WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG.”

(Apologetically adapted).

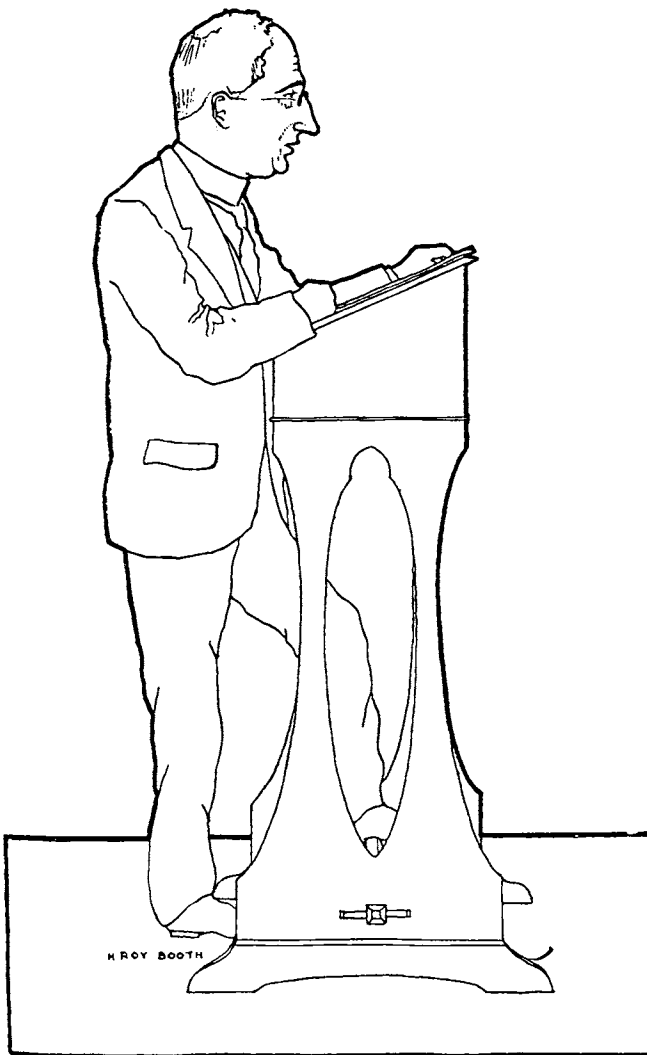
Disobedience.

Prof. John  
Beverley Peden,  
K.C.; M.L.C.  
Was Dean of a legal faculty  
And lectured in property.  
Prof. John  
Beverley Peden  
Said to his class, said he,  
“The whole of this crowd is bound to get ploughed,  
unless it attends to me.”

Prof. John  
Beverley Peden  
Lectured on Mortgage and Lease;  
Prof. John  
Beverley Peden  
Expounded *Morrice and Morrice*.  
Prof. John  
Beverley Peden  
Said to himself, said he,  
“If I were to pass more than half of this class, they’d  
butcher their clients—and me.”

Prof. J.  
B.v..ly Peden,  
K.C., M.L.C.  
Was Dean of a Legal Faculty  
And lectured in ppty.  
Prof. Jno. Beverley’s students  
Were busy as they could be  
With the S.M.H. and the Daily Telg.  
And solutions of cross-word P.

And that probably accounts for the débâcle in the recent  
property term exam.



THE DEAN DISPENSES “BREAD AND BUTTER.”

H. Roy Booth sketched Professor Peden for Blackacre in 1925.

Penned by an unknown ‘poet’ in Blackacre in 1925.

University Senate, but for the most part it represented student opinion and concerns well.

The Society also involved itself in wider University activities, for example, in what was called the Carillon Movement. A gathering of students and members of the profession met in 1924 to consider the raising of funds to provide a Law School bell. The target of £390 was quickly raised, much of the success of the appeal being attributed to the efforts of W. J. Bradley and N. L. R. Cowper who approached barristers and solicitors respectively. The Society also collected subscriptions towards the University Appeal and, as mentioned elsewhere, was active in promoting the purchase of War Savings Certificates during World War II. It also participated in a faculty survey organised by the National Union of Australian University Students (NUAUS). In 1934 the Law Society’s vice president was elected president of the Students Representative Council (SRC) and early in the forties the Society appointed a Faculty correspondent to the student newspaper *Honi Soit*.

Various changes were made to the constitution of the Sydney University Law Society after its re-formation in 1922. Some of the changes reflect the awkward nature of a society which hoped to involve undergraduates, graduates and members of the profession, yet had re-constituted itself as an undergraduate organisation. It is clear from a number of reports that the student committee needed the support of graduates. The annual dinner, for example, seemed to survive largely through the attendance of members of the Bar, comments being made on a number of occasions on the apathy of 'the bulk of men in the Faculty'. Perhaps the dinner was too expensive for student attendance, perhaps it more closely served the interests of the barristers.

The 1926–27 report of the Society's activities notes the appointment of Mr L. Herron as Graduate Secretary 'to bring the Society's activities into closer touch with the members of the Bar'. In the early thirties the constitution was altered so that five vice presidents would be elected, two of whom were to be graduates. The first of these were J. H. McClemens and A. A. Nicol. The constitution of 1941, over which a stormy meeting was held, stated that all law students and all law graduates of Sydney University were eligible to be ordinary members of the Society and all Law School teachers honorary members. Office bearers included the patron, president, four vice presidents of whom at least one should be a woman and at least one a graduate, an honorary secretary and treasurer and a committee comprising one representative from each year, one member who was male law representative to the SRC and one member to represent women members of the Society. A later development, outside the scope of this chapter, was the separate formation of the Law Graduates Association.

Although the Society was not an unqualified success, it showed the gradual development of a sense of Law School community and broadened the scope of activity for students, not merely in the availability of a number of functions but in the organisation of them. It did, of course, rely heavily on the willingness of a small number of students to take on the additional work of running the Society and its activities each year. There was also the problem of re-inventing the wheel, as new committees decided to introduce activities that earlier committees had shown to have little support and success. Through its period of constitutional change the dichotomy of the Society remained a problem — whether it was to be a professional or a student organisation, or a mix of both.

### Housing the Law School

Growing student numbers forced the Law School to undertake a series of physical moves during Peden's term as Dean. When he replaced Professor Pitt Cobbett in 1910, the School was housed in 174 Phillip Street in the three-storeyed predecessor of the present Selborne Chambers. In 1913 it occupied the upper part of a building at 28 Moore Street Sydney (part of present day Martin Place), referred to by a writer in *Hermes* in August 1915 as the 'top floor, Stott & Hoare' and also described as 'cramped and noisy'.

For the hundred or so students and eight members of the teaching staff this move was fortunately only temporary, while new accommodation was being prepared. The University had purchased Wigram Chambers at 167 Phillip Street, opposite Selborne Chambers, and Barristers Court at the rear of Wigram and fronting Elizabeth Street. These buildings were converted into premises for the Law School and for a number of tenants and renamed University Chambers. The first Faculty meeting in the new premises was held in May 1914. According to a writer in *Hermes* in August 1915 the Law School was 'installed with full legal dignity in the University's own building'.

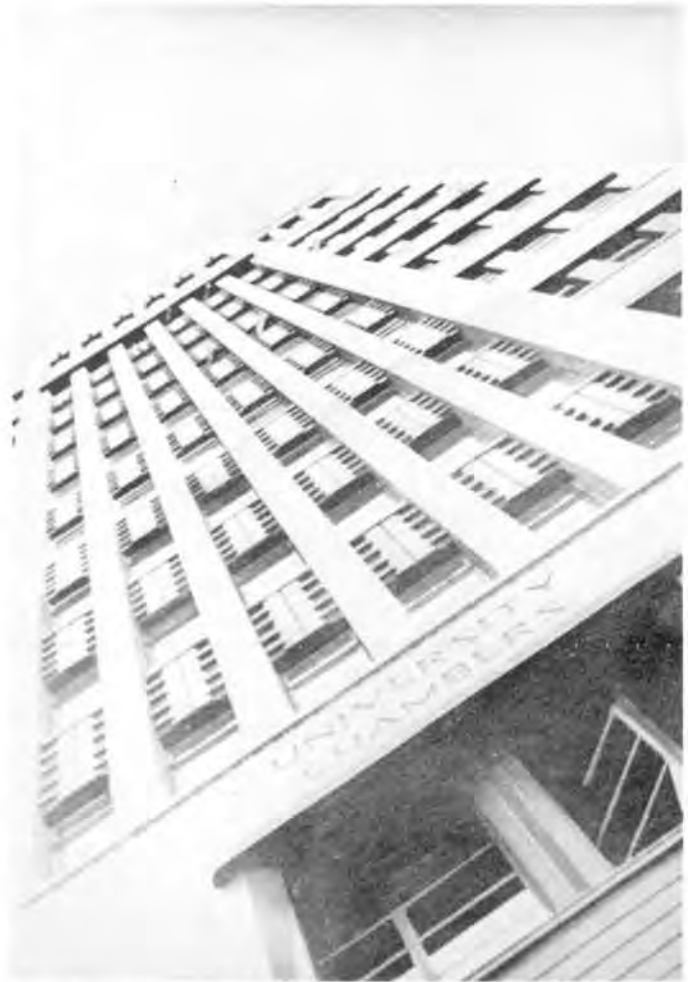
The seven storey building considerably exceeded Law School needs at the time of its opening. Its size was perhaps more a sign of confidence in the future development of the School than a strategy to solve current problems of overcrowding. The acquisition of the buildings might also be seen as an example of sound economic planning for the future by the University, while bringing in a rental income in the short term. The establishment of University Chambers emphasised the fact that law was firmly seen as a down-town faculty. In part this was to appease the profession's desire to maintain its influence over legal education in New South Wales. It may also be seen as understandable in the light of the perceived needs of the articulated



Sir Frank Kitto. Lecturer 1929–1933; Justice of the High Court 1950–1970.



*The former 'new' library in University Chambers was available to students and members of the profession though the School was to outgrow this spacious facility in the late 1940s.*



*In 1938 the new Elizabeth Street offices of the Law School, University Chambers, linked to the Phillip Street part, were opened.*

clerk system. This always prompted the argument that the Law School should be situated in close proximity to solicitors' offices, such public offices as the Titles Office and various government departments, and the law courts. At a very practical level the building was also close to a number of barristers' chambers, from whence came the bulk of the teaching staff — the part time lecturers.

Even in the early 1930s, University Chambers was more than adequate for its less than 300 students and its thirteen staff members — two professors and eleven part time lecturers. According to the *Sands Directory for New South Wales 1932–33*, the first four floors provided chambers for barristers including two of the part time lecturers, Kitto and McMin, while Professor Charteris also had his office on one of these floors. The fifth floor housed the Law Library over which Margaret Dalrymple Hay presided as librarian while also carrying out the duties of clerk to the Faculty. On the next floor were the lecture rooms and the students' common room while on the top floor the Dean had his office alongside the Senate Room and the Lecture Room of the University of Sydney. The live-in caretaker was Mr A. J. Murphy. The Law School's neighbours were the NSW Leagues Club at 165 Phillip Street and, at 169, the Australasian Pioneers' Club and then St James' Hall.



Specific inadequacies of the building as an educational establishment emerged over time, and in 1936 construction began on a new thirteen storey building to replace Barristers Court and some adjacent premises in Elizabeth Street, at that time comprising a garage and a car park. The University's financial acumen might also be seen in the decision to build at this time. With the Depression past its worst years but certainly not over, labour was readily available and building costs still reduced. At this time, too, there was a recovery in student enrolment figures which suggested there might soon be pressure on existing facilities.

The new building, facing Elizabeth Street, was linked to the old Phillip Street structure and was used for the Law School, for accommodation of members of the legal profession, and for other tenants. A feature of the new building, which was officially opened in July 1938, was the 'lofty modern' library which was to be available for use by both students and the profession and the common rooms which were also to be used by the Law Society. Since this organisation encouraged professional membership along with that of students, strong links between School and profession were clearly to be maintained. The library, too, was to be a valuable adjunct to the existing court library for the use of the profession. Worthy of comment in the new building was the Browsing Room which was designed to house a collection of non-technical legal literature such as biography, history, politics, accounts of famous trials and so on. Sound proof doors and double glazing were installed to minimise street noise. An amusing footnote to the official opening ceremony was that it was broadcast over radio station 2BL.

When plans for the construction were announced in *Honi Soit* in September 1936, special mention was made of the 'new fast lifts' to be installed. As student numbers grew and the Law School came to occupy more and more of University Chambers, students and staff could well be excused rueful smiles at such a description. Floors on the old, Phillip Street side and the new Elizabeth Street side did not coincide and care had to be taken in selecting a floor button depending on the lift chosen. It seems lifts have never been a strong point in Law School architecture.

Writing in 1940 for the *Jubilee Book of the Law School* the Vice-Chancellor, Dr R. S. Wallace, referred to the palatial new building and prophesied that in the future,

shall we say 25 years hence, the portion of the Law School on the Phillip Street frontage will be brought into conformity with the new portion . . . [to create] a wholly beautiful and capacious block . . . worthy of the School and its achievements.

The cobbled-together buildings, gleaming brass and rich cedar on the one hand, glass, metal and tiles on the other were to house the Law School until the next move in 1969. At that stage the whimsical combination of high-ceilinged sandstone colonial and 1930s Depression modernism gave way to a Law School which some would see as architecturally acceptable but others as a building which failed to be a place for people.

### War

The impact of World War I on the infant Law School can be seen in student numbers, particularly in 1917 when total enrolment was down to that of 1910. Staff numbers remained static, Professor Peden being assisted by seven part time lecturers with only one change in personnel over the period, H. R. Curlewis being replaced by J. H. Hammond in 1918. The Hon Vernon Treatt, writing in the *Jubilee Book* recorded that forty of the students at the Law School at the outbreak of the war eventually saw active service. The Law School Honour Roll printed in that publication listed 180 Law School graduates and undergraduates who served overseas, 25 of whom were killed in the conflict.

In 1915-16 Professor Peden was a member of the executive of the Universal Service League which supported conscription for overseas military service and backed Prime Minister Hughes' conscription campaigns. It is said that he was appalled when Hughes resumed the Prime Ministership in 1917 in spite of having declared that he would not govern unless the second conscription referendum was successful. Peden showed his personal support for those serving in the armed forces by maintaining an extensive correspondence with graduates fighting overseas.



*V. H. Treatt, Challis  
Lecturer.*

The Law School response to a Senate request in April 1917 to review and or revise activities 'in the light of the demands which the problems created by the war make upon the University' made no attempt to offer cut-backs or economies. Instead, it listed the needs of the School, including new courses, division of courses, and reduction in the number of courses for which a lecturer was responsible. It is difficult to see how the Law School could have made staffing reductions, since it still had only one full time member of the teaching staff, Professor Peden. The Faculty's response seems reasonable in light of the teaching load of the staff. Although numbers of students were low, lecture preparation and lecture hours remained heavy. At this stage Curlewis taught Procedure, Evidence and Pleading; Davidson offered Equity, Company Law, Probate and Divorce; Edwards covered Common Law Practice and Pleading; Jordan gave Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy and Common Law lectures; Mitchell was involved in Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes, Waddell in Roman Law and Legal Interpretation and Watts in Conveyancing. Peden himself lectured in Real and Personal Property, Constitutional Law, Public International Law, Jurisprudence, Political Science and Private International Law.

The Faculty's response gave further details of its needs and, rather than offer solutions to the University's wartime problems, stated that an increase in staff would be required with a second professor and additional lecturers. The estimated cost of these additions was £1500. While no immediate response was forthcoming, staff numbers grew to nine in 1919, and in 1921 A. H. Charteris was appointed as Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence.

Two changes to student life occurred during World War I. The first, which had no connection with war, was the reintroduction of typed notes of lectures, which freed lecturers from the grind of dictating and enabled students to concentrate on explanation and illustration without slavish note-taking. The second was made to assist those students who volunteered for active service. A change to the by-laws in 1916 gave these students credit for single subjects passed either in the final examinations or in earlier years, rather than requiring the student to repeat the whole year's examination in the following year.

Growing turmoil in Europe in the late 1930s impinged to some extent on the Law School. In December 1938 the Faculty responded on behalf of the University Senate to support a motion from the Faculty of Law at the University of Amsterdam. The motion noted

with sorrow and dismay that in some countries innumerable people are being persecuted and tormented on account of their faith, race or political convictions and that particularly in the so-called concentration camps innocent people are without legal procedure subjected to inhuman treatment.

It went on to deplore the violation of 'basic principles of justice'. In the following year the Dean was present in the House of Commons when the British Prime Minister announced Hitler's invitation to Berchtesgaden, and he had first-hand experience of the September crisis in England.

In October 1939 the Faculty meeting discussed a new by-law, recommended by the Professorial Board and approved by the Senate, relating to students called up for military service. The Dean was thereby given power to grant exemptions from lectures for not more than three weeks, and the Professorial Board for not more than a year. At the same meeting thirteen students were granted leave to attend camp and another, called up for National Service for the duration of the war, was given credit for the first two terms of 1939.

In July 1940 the Faculty considered a request from the Vice-Chancellor to reduce expenditure as far as possible to assist the war effort. Some of the Vice-Chancellor's suggestions included reliance on full time teaching staff in an attempt to reduce part time lecturers' salaries, to curtail or cease teaching courses not absolutely essential and to reduce the number of essays required of students. The meeting decided against discontinuing lectures in the non-examinable courses of Industrial Law, Admiralty Law and Lunacy. It was clearly impossible to extend the lecturing responsibilities of the full time teaching staff since this still only comprised the two professors. It decided, however, that costs could be lowered by reducing fees to outside examiners. The Dean also announced that he would serve in an honorary capacity for most of 1941 so that there would be a saving of about £900 and that, in all, the School could save about £1000 in that year.



*Judge H. R. Curlewis.  
Lecturer 1912-1918.*

In 1940 the Law School Comforts Fund was established to look after its graduates, undergraduates and members of the profession in the services. It aimed to supplement other funds and sought donations of five shillings a month or occasional silver coin donations, through a notice published in *Honi Soit* in June. Mention is made later in this book of the work of this Law School organisation in packing and posting parcels to its overseas servicemen. A more remarkable example of its activities was a newsletter sent out as regularly as possible to law men serving overseas or in camp, with local news and news about those law people who were in the services. It thereby aimed to keep a sense of community. Law students did their bit for the war effort by setting up a War Savings Group, based on the Law Society, with the aim of encouraging the purchase of War Savings Certificates through weekly contributions. It was their boast that in this activity they could not be matched by any other Faculty.

### The Teachers

That 60 per cent of the Law School lecturers during Professor Peden's term as Dean were later to become members of the judiciary sounds, at first, an extraordinary statistic. But as New South Wales at the time had only one Law School, because most of the part time lecturers were barristers, and since the population of the State was increasing rapidly, it is less surprising. It is, however, a mark of the degree of acceptance of the Law School in the legal profession, any initial doubts as to the value of a University education in law having, it would seem, disappeared.

What attributes, apart from academic excellence, these men and those who remained barristers or solicitors or became members of parliament, brought to their teaching is difficult to assess. Students learn in different ways, some liking to be spoon-fed, others to be challenged; some preferring to move from the principle of law to individual problems and others to reach the principle via individual application of it. Thus, who are seen as the 'best' teachers depend on students' varying perceptions and needs. The later successes of the part time lecturers did not necessarily bear any relationship to their teaching ability, so that to single out the highest achievers for special mention may be invidious. Nonetheless it will provide some indication of the men who moulded a generation of New South Wales lawyers.

Recollections cannot always be trusted, obituaries are generally eulogistic, and contemporary assessments open to criticism as being fawning if too appreciative, spiteful if overly critical, or otherwise hampered by fears of laws of defamation. Student memories of a teacher in law could also be tinged by later contact in the profession as colleague, opponent or supplicant. Student comment at the time was often neutral, perhaps diplomatically.

Few general criticisms of law teaching or curriculum emerge until late in the period, apart from some wistful comparisons with experiences in Arts and complaints of the 'swatting' required of a law student. In *Honi Soit* in August 1939 early reports of the NUAUS-initiated Law Faculty survey undertaken by the Sydney University Law Society indicated some dissatisfaction with the lecturing system. Student responses indicated a preference for more variety in teaching, with attendance at courts, better practical experience, 'greater use of the tutorial system, discussion group, oral examinations, moots, and an evening course in law' being featured. The possibility of the course becoming a full time one also came under serious consideration.

In the same edition of *Honi Soit*, Labor Attorney-General for New South Wales, the Hon C. E. Martin, a 1936 graduate of the Law School, claimed that it was 'Mid-Victorian' in its methods and more concerned with training technicians than 'broad minded lawyers' capable of understanding concepts of justice. Not all would have agreed with Martin. Many, if not most, would have approved Peden's approach to law as an eminently practical discipline designed to train lawyers, and would have agreed with his caution in considering curriculum change. The perceived conservatism of the Law School arose not only from the conservatism of its Dean but through the high proportion of its teachers being drawn from what was itself a conservative profession.

Of the 50 lecturers who taught at the Law School during Peden's administration, six became High Court Judges — Sir George Rich, Herbert Vere Evatt, Sir Edward McTiernan, Sir Frank



*Justice H. V. Evatt.*



*Sir Victor Windeyer. Lecturer 1929–47, 1950;  
Fellow of Senate 1949–1959; Justice of the High  
Court 1958–1972.*

Kitto, Sir Alan Taylor and Sir William John Victor Windeyer. The other Commonwealth appointee was T. O'Mara to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Of these men, perhaps H. V. Evatt had the most remarkable career. Professor Peden acknowledged him as the brightest student of the Law School and his academic record certainly bears this out. He had an outstanding academic, sporting and leadership career at Maitland High School and then at Fort Street. At Sydney University he gained first class honours in his BA degree (English, Mathematics and Philosophy) and in his MA, and first class honours and the University medal in his LLB degree. His LLD thesis earned him another University medal in 1924, while his extensive list of published works in law and history was deemed worthy of the very rare DLitt in 1944.

His career swung between law and politics. Admitted to the Bar in 1918 he took silk in 1929. From 1923 to 1927 he taught Legal Interpretation and Roman Law at the Law School and in 1925 he entered the New South Wales Parliament as the member for Balmain. He abandoned this episode in his political career in 1930 when he was appointed to the High Court. On his resignation from the Court in 1940 he entered federal politics as a member of the House of Representatives. During his time in the federal parliament he was Attorney-General, Minister for External Affairs, Deputy Prime Minister, Privy Councillor and, in 1948–49, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation.

While his contribution to law, literature, government and international affairs was outstanding, there is a suggestion that he was not the most talented of teachers. Miss Hay's account, in her reminiscences, of . . .

horried passers by in Phillip Street, who would stand rooted to the pavement with eyes glued heavenward where on the 6th floor, a crocodile of students climbed out of one window of the lecture room . . . and clinging like flies to the wall climbed back to their lecture through the second window . . . while Dr Evatt lectured on unperturbed . . .

suggests something of his failings as a teacher. His service to the University of Sydney, however, continued from 1944 until 1965 as a Fellow of Senate.



His fellow judge, Sir William John Victor Windeyer, was a Fellow of Senate from 1949 to 1959 and Deputy Chancellor of the University of Sydney in 1954.

Apart from H. V. Evatt, fourteen of the Law School teachers in the period under review were to be appointed judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Again apart from Evatt, two would become Chief Justice — Sir Frederick Jordan and Sir Kenneth Street.

From 1910 to 1921 the future Chief Justice of New South Wales, Frederick Richard Jordan, was part time Challis lecturer in Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy and Company Law, also lecturing for a time in Admiralty Law. He and his family migrated to Australia when he was five years old. He attended public school in Balmain and then went on to Sydney Boy's High School. University being beyond the family's modest resources, he became a clerk, shorthand writer and typist. He saved money to complete evening studies in Arts at Sydney University and then, with a scholarship, to gain second class honours in law in 1907. In his professional life he was recognised as a brilliant lawyer but as somewhat cold and aloof. As Miss Hay recounts, the 'passionless influence' of Equity was with him in and out of court and 'on the death of a well-loved judge, one barrister returned from Court where tributes were being paid, saying "Sir Frederick said a few well-frozen words"'. It is this side of his character, rather than that of the private bon viveur who delighted in good food and wine, literature and live theatre, that he revealed to his students. No doubt, however, his facility with language and his succinct and commanding pronouncements on the law served the students well.

Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, appointed to the Supreme Court in 1931, created history by being the first to sit as a 'brother judge' with his father, Sir Philip Street. Sir Kenneth was educated at Homebush Grammar School, Sydney Grammar and the University of Sydney. He completed his arts degree in 1911 and his law degree in 1914. Admitted to the Bar in 1915, he taught at the Law School in the twenties, lecturing in Legal Interpretation, Contracts, Mercantile Law, Torts and Legal Ethics. He reached the Supreme Court via the Industrial Commission to which he was appointed in 1927. He became Chief Justice in 1950 and continued in office until his seventieth birthday in 1960.

The other Supreme Court appointees included D. G. Ferguson, who taught Procedure, Evidence and Pleading and who was also a Fellow of Senate from 1913 to 1934 and Vice-Chancellor in 1919. C. G. Davidson, who served on the University Senate from 1939 to 1941 and who resigned in protest at the filling of two Chairs in the Law Faculty, was one of the Law School's early graduates (LLB 1901) and co-author of *Law of Landlord and Tenant in New South Wales* (1906). For over a decade he lectured in Divorce, his view of teaching being that a law school 'is not a mere factory'. Sir Percival Halse Rogers also was a Fellow of Senate from 1921 to 1941 and Chancellor of the University from 1936 until he, too, resigned in protest in 1941.

B. P. MacFarlan (Probate), R. Chambers (Legal Interpretation), C. D. Monahan and J. R. Nield (Roman Law) were also appointed to the Supreme Court as were B. Sugerman, F. C. Hutley, C. McLelland and J. D. Holmes, who became Judges of the Court of Appeal, and E. D. Roper, of the Land and Valuation Court, who was also Deputy Chancellor of the University in 1946.

Part time lecturers J. A. Browne, J. A. Ferguson and W. S. Sheldon were appointed to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. Fellow lecturers H. R. Curlewis, D. S. Edwards, B. V. Stacy, E. A. Barton and F. C. Stephen became District Court judges.

A number of the lecturers began their Law School teaching towards the end of the thirties and so made less impact during the Peden years. These included F. E. Barraclough who ran the non-examination course in Lunacy, G. R. Wright, lecturer in Admiralty Law, C. H. Currey, historian and educationalist who covered Political Science and Legal History, J. G. Starke, and R. Clive Teece KC who would be 'caretaker Dean' prior to Professor Shatwell's appointment. Others with lengthy part time teaching records are mentioned more fully in chapter 5. These include Wilfred McMinn (Procedure, Evidence and Pleading), Colonel W. K. S. Mackenzie (Divorce), P. R. Watts (Conveyancing), T. P. Flattery (Roman Law) and V. H. Treatt (Criminal Law).



Law lecturer B. Sugerman, sketched by H. Roy Booth for Blackacre 1926.



Earlier lecturers of the period include E. M. Mitchell KC, a Fellow of the Senate from 1925 to 1934 who taught common law subjects before enlisting in the AIF in World War I and again briefly after the war. J. H. Hammond KC, co-author with C. G. Davidson of a book on landlord and tenant law, taught Contracts, Mercantile Law and Torts for five years after the war. J. R. Hooton (Equity and Company Law) and E. F. McDonald (Bankruptcy and Probate) both taught from 1921 to 1930. N de H. Rowland taught Procedure, Evidence and Pleading from 1924 to 1930, and Dr. G. Waddell taught Roman Law from 1910 to 1918.

### The Professors

Lengthy appreciations of Professors Peden and Charteris appeared in the *Jubilee Book*, and both are the subjects of entries in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Rather than repeating these, a few general comments are offered.



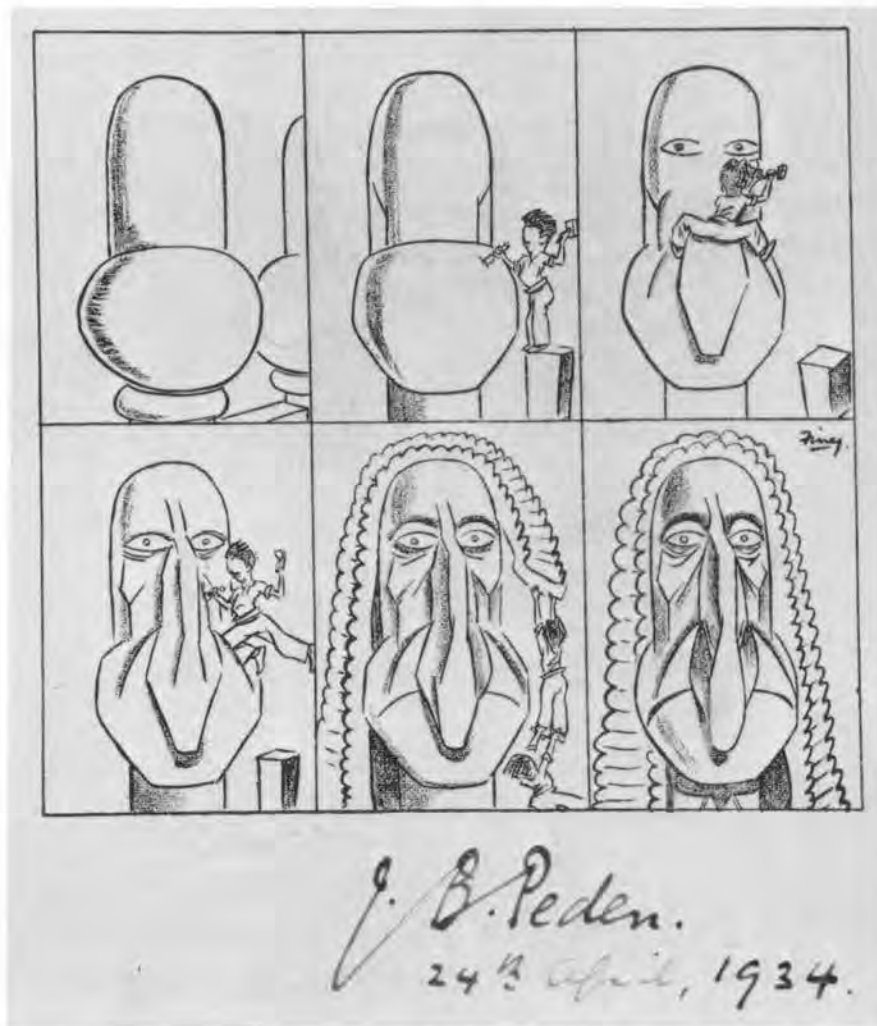
*Sir John Peden.*



*Professor Charteris in unaccustomed sartorial splendour, possibly shortly after his arrival in Sydney.*

While few Sydney University Law School Deans could compete with Peden in breadth of activity, he could also be said to be the most parochial of them all. Born in Randwick and educated at Bega Public School and Sydney Grammar School, he was also a product of the Law School he came to lead. He practised at the New South Wales Bar (taking silk in 1922), was awarded a knighthood (KCMG) in 1930, and was a member of the New South Wales legislature, sitting in the Legislative Council. It is said that he could have had an appointment to the Bench, and it is true that in 1926 he was offered Vice-Chancellorship of the University, but neither seemed to appeal. Perhaps he preferred his own form of dominance over the legal profession and his freedom to participate in the making, analysis and reform of legislation and to contribute to University government as a member (sometimes Chairman) of the Professorial Board and as a Fellow of Senate rather than as a member of the administration. No doubt he also preferred the freedom to serve as a company director — of MLC Assurance Co. Ltd. and of the New South Wales Land and Agency Co. and associated companies — and the time to chair the trustees of Sydney Grammar School, the Sydney Round Table group, the Japan Australia Society and the Boys Brigade and to be Chancellor of the Anglican Diocese of Bathurst and later of Newcastle.

He was called 'Jacko' by his students, and that and the A. A. Milne parody included in this chapter suggest a warmth on his part and an affection on theirs. It is said, however, that he rarely laughed and could at times be very severe. Miss Hay noted that he was a 'strict disciplinarian' and 'ruled his students with an iron rod', was 'inclined to treat youthful peccadillos



'Jacko', as seen by cartoonist George Finney — a stone monolith of severe mien.

as crimes' and was 'somewhat puritanical in his outlook', apart from lacking small talk. She commented that Professor Peden practised 'the long approach'. His desk was at the far end of his office. 'Offenders summoned to the presence . . . had to walk the full length of the room with morale oozing away at every step'. She remarked that students, though they might come to like and admire Peden, 'never lost their deep awe of him'.

According to David Marr's biography, 'Barwick . . . found Peden a martinet, prone to treating his students as kindergarten children'. Against this one must place his kindness. For example, he helped both Garfield Barwick and John Kerr to find articles, as neither could afford the premiums, ranging from £100 to £600, that solicitors required to take on young students as articulated clerks. He is said to have interviewed every student each year and was always available for advice. His deep conservatism, shown in his dress — wing collar and monocle — and the seriousness captured in his portrait, are said to have marked his attitude to law and its teaching — fiercely practical and devoted to black letter law.

If Sir John Peden could be categorised as parochial, the Law School had, in Professor Charteris, a complete foil. Charteris was born in Glasgow and came from an academic family. He was educated at Edinburgh, Coblenz and Glasgow. Like Peden he first graduated in Arts (MA 1894) and then in Law (LLB 1898). Indeed both men completed their studies in law in the same year. While Peden went to the Bar, Charteris worked in law offices before being appointed in 1904 as lecturer in Public International Law and International Private Law at Glasgow University. While Peden had studied Latin and Greek, Charteris spoke fluent French and German. While Peden revelled in the minutiae of law and its close analysis, Charteris was more at home in the broad sweep of comparative studies. As a council member of the International Law Association and member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Charteris was in touch with the leading international lawyers of the day, while Peden's legal contacts were those of the New South Wales Bench and Bar. Charteris also brought to the Sydney University Law School first-hand experience from his work for the Admiralty and for the War Trade Intelligence Department during World War I, and post war experience as legal assistant to the Berlin agent of the clearing house for enemy debts.

At this distance in time it is not easy to assess the teaching or the manner of either Peden and Charteris, or 'Jacko' and 'Archy' as they were called by students. The faces of those who recall them now invariably light up with affection and admiration at Charteris' name — that 'wonderful man'. His lectures on International Law and Political Science, including special optional Saturday morning classes, opened new worlds for his young listeners. His experience and his wide reading gave an immediacy to his teaching and, as some have remarked, he was decades ahead of his time. Humour and wit permeated his delivery and his manner was relaxed and informal.

Peden is seen as a very austere person, sometimes as a 'brooding presence' in the Law School, whose rare humour could have a sadistic turn, for example, in keeping the students on tenterhooks regarding their examination results by a series of delaying tactics. The eventual public reading of these results in class in descending order of merit could be an agony for students, especially those at the end of the list, about whom his comments could be caustic. The dreaded word 'and' preceded the last of the names of students who had passed, so the tension remained high during the whole procedure.

Writer of many authoritative articles and inveterate user, so it is said, of green ink, Charteris was also a contributor to the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Glasgow Herald* and *The Times* and, after his appointment to the Law School, to the *Sydney Morning Herald*. He also made highly regarded broadcasts in Australia to inform and entertain. In lighter vein was his book on Scottish humour, *When the Scot Smiles*. Wise, cultured and learned, Charteris offered shrewd comment peppered with humorous anecdote, wit and charm, and above all, with enthusiasm.

Peden, on the other hand, was according to Miss Hay, 'far more at home drafting a Bill or a clause than other types of composition'. Irish barrister J. J. Kingsley Newell, secretary to Peden while he was a Law Reform Commissioner, 'used sometimes to come from a session . . . in which little had been achieved, with impatience at boiling point'. Peden appears not to have published any scholarly work nor to have engaged in research apart from seeking helpful

answers to immediate problems, for example, the clause in the *Colonial Laws Validity Act* which provided the key by which 'a flexible constitution . . . could in effect be turned into a rigid one', through Section 7A of the *New South Wales Constitution Act*.

Just before sailing for Australia to take up his appointment at the Law School, Charteris married Margaret Rossiter. There was one son of the marriage. The family home at Turramurra was named Roseacre, maintaining the traditional legal name for property but with what might be described as an example of Charteris' quirkish humour. Few clues as to his private life emerge, but he belonged to the Avondale Golf Club at Pymble and to an informal dining group, 'The Happy Release Club'. He seems to have liked a glass of port, smoked Capstan or Abdullah cigarettes and the occasional cheroot. It is said that he liked to visit new restaurants when they opened, to test their fare. Above all, he liked good food, good wine, and good company.

From the date of his appointment to the Law School in 1921 until his death in 1940, Charteris appears to have made little contribution to the rather infrequent Faculty meetings, though for some of them at least he was overseas as Australian representative at international conferences where, again, the combination of intellect and informality seems to have been widely appreciated.

Man of the world if not man about town, he was a big man who dressed casually and who seems to have fitted into Australian life with ease. Dressed in slacks and short sleeved, open necked shirt he must have been a noticeable figure amongst the suited, wigged and gowned in Phillip Street. English journalist Neville Cardus, who met him towards the end of his life commented on his warmth and friendliness, his acceptance by people from all walks of life, and his gift as a raconteur which could enliven any gathering. He seems very much a twentieth century man in contrast to Peden's nineteenth century image.

Vice-Chancellor Dr R. S. Wallace, speaking at a memorial service for Charteris on 17 October 1940, described him as one might see him at his room at the Law School —

the bulky frame; the massive head; the unconventional dress; the inevitable cigarette; the pile of books around him (his own and other people's — for like all great bookmen, he was both a generous lender and a generous borrower); books on the desk, on the chairs, on the floor, everywhere but where they ought to be; the cheerful welcome; and the ensuing 'crack' about men and books, so rich and varied and delightful.

Wallace commented that 'no one . . . could have been less pedantic' and claimed that it was because he 'laid no stress on his professorial side that he was a great teacher whose teaching will be long cherished by those who had the privilege of sitting at his feet'.

W. S. Sheldon's comment in the *Jubilee Book* seems a fitting conclusion on the Professors:

Most good partnerships depend on contrast; and in the Law School the most potent grave and reverend seignior who rules its destinies is perfectly complemented by the incorrigible selfishness of his associate.

### The End of an Era

Professor Peden was due to retire on 26 April 1941, on reaching his 70th birthday. In mid 1940 the University Senate discussed the advisability of taking steps to fill his Chair by March 1941, in view of the war situation. Peden offered, as his contribution to the war effort and to assist the University, to carry on until the end of 1941 in an honorary capacity after his retirement date, and his offer was accepted. In the event, Peden's declining health forced him to cease lecturing in Trinity Term 1941, although offering to continue administrative duties as Dean. Professor Charteris had died in harness on 9 October 1940 and had not yet been replaced.

But for the war, Peden might have looked to a peaceful transition to retirement and a quiet handover to the replacement Professor and Dean. The Law School's Jubilee celebrations in 1940 had been to a considerable degree a celebration of Peden's own contribution to law, to its teaching and to the profession and, at the time, an only slightly premature farewell to a Dean of over 30 years' standing. The effect of war, however, even before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941, with its heightened danger to Australia, was to lead to a period of



*Snapped in relaxed and happy mood, Professor Charteris in Phillip Street on a hot day in early March 1938.*

disharmony in the Dean's last months in office and to his abrupt departure from University government after the Senate meeting of 3 November 1941.

The disharmony arose over the question of the filling of the two Chairs in the Law School to replace Charteris and Peden. A major area of disagreement was whether, indeed, Chairs should be filled in wartime, partly on the basis of economising but also on the possible discrimination against applicants unable to be interviewed because they were serving overseas, and the ongoing disadvantage to their future careers. This became an issue, in spite of the fact that some positions at the University had been filled since the outbreak of war. Proposals to delay both appointments, or to make only one, holding over the other until after the war, were finally abandoned and the Senate meeting of 13 October accepted the Professorial Board's recommendation of Professor James Williams for the Chair of Law and Professor Julius Stone for the Chair of Jurisprudence and International Law.

A special meeting of Senate was called on 23 October to consider Mr Richard Windeyer's notice of motion to rescind the decision to fill the Law School Chairs. The issue of opportunity to be interviewed, denied the two unsuccessful candidates on the short list, was raised again and a suggestion made that the legal profession might be prejudiced against two appointees selected in preference to men on active service. Professor Peden himself raised a more divisive issue to which he had referred in the previous meeting — the necessity to consult with the Judges in making Law School appointments. The meeting did not debate this question but passed Windeyer's motion with a narrow majority after considerable discussion.

The Senate's action became a matter of public concern and debate. In the Legislative Assembly, Mr Shand, member for Ryde, asked whether 'one of the two men selected for appointment has changed his name for racial reasons'; Mr A. Landa, member for Bondi, claimed the Senate was 'trying to prevent the appointment of a Jew to a professorship of law'. He continued:

Perhaps his crime is that he has been associated with a Labor Government, and it may be that he belongs to the Jewish faith . . . I will want to know the names of the members of the Senate adopting Nazi and Fascist tactics for the simple reason that this man is a Jew.

Others saw the Senate's action as political rather than racial. Alfred Conlon, student representative on the Senate who had voted against the rescission motion, wrote to Stone the same day. He claimed that opposition to Stone's appointment 'represented a last desperate bid on the part of the conservatives to retain U.A.P. control of the Law School', since both Brown and Latham had 'very intimate relations with the U.A.P. . . . and Peden himself has been a very valuable supporter of the U.A.P.'

The rejection of the Professorial Board's recommendation raised important principles which were aired in the press and stirred the SRC into production of a special issue of *Honi Soit*. It also raised other issues. The Sydney press had a field day with accusations of fascist tactics by the Senate, allegation and counter allegation, breaches of confidentiality in revealing the names of the two unsuccessful short-listed candidates, Mr A. B. Brown and Mr R. T. Latham, and generally sensationalist comment. The *Daily Telegraph* appeared incapable of mentioning Professor Stone without the gratuitous rider, 'a Jew', while Sydney *Truth* seized the opportunity to beat the racist drum claiming that nowhere in the world were Jews held in the high esteem Landa claimed they were entitled to; and that . . .

In fact many people believe the refugees from foreign lands have been given too many privileges and too much latitude here. And there have been instances of gross ingratitude.

The Senate meeting of 3 November received resolutions from the SRC and a petition from 141 students in the Law Faculty expressing dismay and outrage. A resolution from the RSL supported the non-appointment to Chairs during wartime and Sydney University Law Society took a conservative line, distancing itself from the law students' petition. Through the press, the Teachers' Federation had criticised the Senate's action. The University was clearly under siege.

The SRC's protest 'against the Senate's refusal to accept the unanimous recommendation of the Professorial Board, the pressure brought to bear on the Senate by outside sources, and the



criticisms of one appointee on racial grounds in Parliament and sections of the Press' summed up the general areas of dispute. President of the Bar Council, R. Clive Teece, strongly denied any pressure having been brought to bear on the Senate. 'The students know nothing about it. There is not a word of truth in the allegation, which is pure imagination'. But the SRC President's claim that a professor had said, 'Should this rescission stand, we will not have a decent application to this University for a decade', was not answered, and may have had significant influence in the next round of the fight.

The SRC also raised another matter, that of the widespread employment in Australian Law Schools of part time lecturers 'as a money-making sideline' by members of legal firms, which had been raised by a law sub-committee of NUAUS council in 1938. In a campaign to promote the employment of full time lecturers in law and to deplore the rescission motion, the SRC quoted NUAUS proceedings which claimed that some of the part time practitioners were 'too busy even to give, let alone prepare, lectures and whose office duties prevent any informal discussions and contact with students'.

Bringing the argument closer to home, *Honi Soit's* lead story pointed out that since Professor Charteris' death one Chair in law had been vacant. It claimed further that:

Sir John Peden has not been able to lecture or to fulfil his office as Dean for the last 12 months . . . [and that] administrative work of the school has been left almost entirely to Sir John Peden's secretary, who, although she has been closely associated with Sir John for a number of years, is entirely without academic or professional qualifications . . . and the students are faced with an indefinite future of part-time lecturing and inadequate administration.

While it might be thought that the SRC was making exaggerated claims in pursuit of one of its hobby horses, it is true that no Law Faculty meeting was called between 2 July 1940 and 27 November 1941 even though this period included the death of Professor Charteris. It is true also that Miss Dalrymple Hay was awarded an honorarium of £100 by the Senate for her increased workload and responsibility over eight months as librarian, clerk to the faculty and, during Peden's illness, carrying out almost the whole of the Dean's administrative work.

*Honi Soit* featured photographs of A. A. Conlon, Professor Mills and the Hon C. E. Martin, three Fellows of Senate who had opposed Windeyer's rescission motion. An article by Professor John Anderson in support of the Professorial Board's position claimed that opposition to the Board's recommendations 'has been largely governed by non-academic considerations and by support for candidates judged by the Board to be inferior to the merit selected'. He further stated that 'there were selectors at work outside the Board's selection committee [who] have introduced all sorts of irrelevant considerations, and have succeeded for the moment in preventing justice being done'.

The storm over the rescission led Anderson to claim that the Senate should be reformed. He admitted that as long as the Senate accepted academic advice on academic matters it was 'comparatively harmless, even though not very useful' but 'when they do take the bit in their teeth, they invariably bolt in a reactionary direction'. Anderson proposed the abolition of graduate representation on Senate since its effect 'is to subject University policy to the influence of narrow-minded professionalism'. He added that 'such bodies as the Bar Council should be directly informed that they have no right to any say whatever in University affairs'. A different sort of reform was mooted in the Sydney press, some members of the New South Wales Parliament suggesting that the government should increase its representation in this 'citadel of conservatism', no doubt with the aim of greater influence on University policy making and selection of staff.

Letters from law students regarding the Senate's somersault commented on the speed of the reversal, notice of which had been given 'hard on the heels of the original appointment', the treatment of the Law School 'as a poor relation of the University . . . [whose] students have been exiled well out of sight (and, apparently, out of mind) of the rest of the University', the nationalistic point of view of some members of the Senate 'that the professorship should be given to Australians where possible', and the situation at the Law School with lack of co-ordination, the general inefficiency and the lackadaisical atmosphere, that have all reigned

throughout the year due to the absence of competent professorial supervision'.

One supposes that at the meeting of the Senate on 3 November 1941 the atmosphere must have been electric. Much of the meeting was taken up by a refutation of criticism of the Professorial Board's recommendations and its methods by its Chairman, Professor Mills. He stated that the recommendations were reached on the basis of merit alone and without consideration of availability, the committee having proceeded as they would have done in peace-time, and having reached their decision before personal interviews were held. At the Chancellor's request the selection committee had conferred with legal members of Senate who had made a series of statements, some of which tended to be vague and unsubstantiated. The selection committee rejected the Chancellor's criticisms as to its competence on the matter because it included no member trained in law. Not only had it received the recommendations and advice of legal men of high standing, but the committee itself included professors from cognate fields and three of its members held law degrees. This included the Chairman himself who held the LL.M. degree from Melbourne University.

Mills proceeded to address the matter of principle; that the Senate charges the Board with the duty of investigating the claims of various candidates for appointments and it is established precedent that the Senate accepts the Board's recommendations. While informal consultation with outside individuals and bodies is sound and is normal practice, such outsiders should not have a determining voice in law or any other appointments, since the University must remain the sole custodian of its academic standards.

Both Richard Windeyer KC and Peden fought a rearguard action by suggesting that the Senate had the right to determine policy in respect of the filling of Chairs, Windeyer adding that active service should constitute a claim to special consideration.

Debate on the motions to overturn the rescission motion and to appoint Stone and Williams covered much the same ground as had earlier discussions but in the end the two appointments were separately ratified. The duties and responsibilities of the Professorial Board had thus been confirmed, the students' complaints had been met and their fears allayed, and the Senate had held off any concerted move to reform. Professor Peden, however, along with the Chancellor, Sir Percival Halse Rogers, and the Hon Mr Justice Davidson felt constrained to tender their resignations as Fellows of Senate.

So the Peden era ended with something of a bang, with the profession he had served for so long under criticism. Some who either sought to reform the teaching of law at Sydney University Law School or who had other personal or ideological axes to grind had been able to seize

*Left: Sir Percival Halse Rogers. Lecturer 1919–1921; Fellow of Senate 1929–1941; Chancellor 1936–41; Judge of Supreme Court 1928–1945.*

*Right: Sir Colin Davidson. Lecturer 1913–1922; Fellow of Senate 1939–1941; Judge of Supreme Court 1927–1949.*



on the actions of the Senate to voice their opinions in a very public forum. Even the law students had been alienated towards the end of Peden's long administration. It is ironic that, as mentioned elsewhere, student numbers in the year after Peden's departure from the Law School were as small as they had been when he took office in 1910.

It was the end of an era in other ways too, though not the end of controversy, as will be seen in the following chapter. Although the postwar deanship of Professor Shatwell would last for 27 years, part time teaching by members of the profession would continue through to the present, and the Law School, though rehoused again, would still be physically isolated the University campus, there would be marked differences from the first half century. The huge increase in student numbers and the abandonment of the articles system, freeing the timetable from its morning and evening lecture times, would bring about an increase in full time teaching staff and a shift from the 'one man band' impression of the first fifty years' administration.

As long as the 'one man band' Law School was operating it was inevitable that the nature of the School would derive to a large extent from the individual who constituted that band. A large proportion of the Bar and the Bench supported Peden and his policies. Many, of course, were products of the Law School themselves and had a concern to ensure the continuity and growth of the institution for the benefit of their profession. There can be no doubt that Peden saw his life's work in terms of creating legal practitioners, but some, such as C. E. Martin, claim that the product of his endeavours was not learned or imaginative but a narrow legal technician. Writing in the 1960s, Miss Hay noted that the School had become more academic than it was in Peden's time when, 'equipped with the fundamentals of law, students were not encouraged to wander unduly in the cloud-cuckoo land of research'.

#### SOURCES

Much of the material for this chapter has been drawn from records held at the archives of the University of Sydney, the Rare Books Collection at Fisher Library and the Law School library. This chapter was to have been written by former Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. M. Ward, whose high reputation as an historian and a degree in law fitted him ideally for the task. His tragic death earlier this year in a rail disaster occurred before he had commenced work. Professor Ward's research papers contained material more closely related to his biographical study of Sir John Peden for the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* than to developments in the Law School's history. Thus the editors are particularly indebted to a number of people without whose assistance this chapter would have been impossible. These include Mr Ken Smith and Mr Tim Robinson of the University archives and Margaret McAleese of the Sydney University Law School Library. Thanks are also due to Dr Patricia Lahy, Dr J. M. Bennett, Professor W. L. Morison, Paul Ashton and various students of the Peden era who shared their memories with us.

#### Archives of The University of Sydney:

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Minutes of the Senate of the University of Sydney  
*Calendars* of the University of Sydney  
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The Charteris papers  
The Registrar's newspaper clippings files  
Sydney University Law Society archives  
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#### Rare Books Collection – Fisher Library:

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# The Articled Clerk 1927–1932

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*Myer Rosenblum*

The year is at Autumn  
The day is at afternoon  
The hour is at 4.30

It was a particularly hot afternoon. The long narrow lecture room facing Phillip Street was furnished with connected desks and benches occupied by law students, most of whom were male articled clerks, who had spent previous hours carrying letters to solicitors or filing documents in Court offices.

The tired ones sought to occupy the benches at the back of the room, the 'bright boys' sought the front desks.

The lecturer read from his notes on the lectern in front of him and could hardly be heard by those on the back benches who were soon lulled to sleep by his droning delivery. He did not mind the sleepers and seldom raised his eyes from the notes.

We knew, however, that he took exception to being interrupted by unseemly behaviour. Thus those at the back considered it essential to wake up snorers. At one lecture the student next to me began to snore and I gave him the prescribed dig in the ribs to wake him. Still dreaming, his reaction was to give me a thump which sent me off the seat to the floor. This was the end for both of us. We were ordered out of the room with a request to see the lecturer in his study later, when we apologised and were forgiven.

In the winter when darkness came early, the top of King Street was frequented by well dressed 'Ladies of the Night'. They made propositions to the students on their way down King Street. They were wasting their time, for little did they know that these passers by were impecunious students who only had enough money to pay their fares home.

I had on one occasion to go to see the Dean of the Law Faculty Professor Sir John Peden. He was a man of intense upright character, but always could be counted on to listen to applications by the students.

I wanted to get his permission to be away from law lectures for a period of five weeks to tour with a representative Rugby team to New Zealand.

I came into his study with trepidation and put my case. I stood up all the time till he said, 'Sit down my boy', then 'Rosenblum', he continued, 'I have looked at your record and note that you have been away on numerous occasions for State and University tours. Nevertheless I notice that you have always passed your subsequent exams. I now propose to exempt you from attendance at lectures and wish you a successful tour'. He was always an upright reasonable man.

Obtaining articles was very difficult, especially if you had not the connections such as the right school, or recommendations from powerfully connected businessmen. One of my applications was successful in that I was asked to come for an interview.

After my particulars were found to be satisfactory, I was then informed that the firm was prepared to give me articles on payment of a premium of £400. I was told that the clerk in the early years would be of little use, and the premium would be required to make up the wage paid to him and the time taken for giving him instruction and allowing him time off for attendance at the University. I declined the position, explaining that I was a Scholarship University Law Student and that sort of money was not available.

However, our next door neighbour was a master plumber and he knew a solicitor who would employ me as an articled clerk without a premium at the 'colossal' salary of £1 per week. The solicitor's office was at the northern end of Pitt Street. He was a pleasant man and handsome. He always treated me well. He was famous in my young eyes because he had a client who owned the current winner of the Melbourne Cup. I very seldom saw him as his office was run for many years by his managing clerk. His personal letters and other work was supplied by his private secretary, who boasted in the name of Mrs. Kiss.

My first job was to open all incoming letters and place these in a pile on the managing clerk's table. The second assignment was to proceed round town delivering letters. In the early afternoons I made copies of typed letters by running a wet brush over the beautifully typed letter and then placing it into a press which made the copy. I then placed the original letter back into its envelope and sent it off. The process was difficult to master and most of the original letters were smudged, some impossible to read. But I was well treated and glad to be a member of the office, especially as it had one client whose name was famous round Sydney as funeral directors.

However, I realised that I had to change offices, reluctant as I was, because I was given absolutely no legal training.

The office which accepted an assignment of my articles was a larger commercial office and all the staff were pleasant and helpful. But legal training or assistance I did not get. My master solicitor, one of the partners, worked assiduously for long hours but I seldom saw him and any instruction I received came from his private secretary.

The third office I was assigned to was one of the then larger offices in town. The room I occupied was at the end of a very long passage and its only occupant was a solicitor, fully qualified, under whom I was supposed to work.

Every morning at 10.30 he would place his folded Morning Herald into an instruction cover and tell me he was going off to settle a matter and would be back at 12 noon, but I understood that he could always be found at Mockbell's Coffee Shop between those hours.

The master solicitor could be found within a deep sanctum with his private secretary who also did all his legal typing. One day I drew his attention to the fact that all her carbon copies were smudged. He then said, 'Rosenblum, you have been working for me for 6 months, she has been working for me for 12 years. Who do you think I should sack?'

I shut up and fled.

Summing up I can say that at all those three offices I received courtesy and help and was surrounded with good natured people but I was taught very very little.

The root of this trouble was that the master solicitors were very, very, busy, working for long hours, and no time to teach. If they could have had the time to teach, I doubt if they knew how to teach articled clerks.

It seems to me there should be a choice given to young men either to take articles with solicitors who are willing to accept them as such, or to attend the Law College after they have finished their law course.



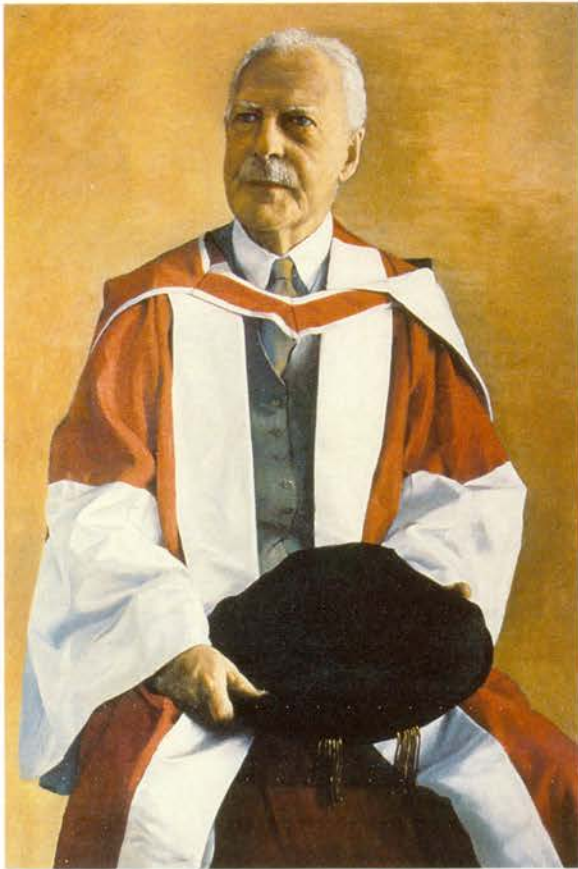


*The Law School is building up a collection of portraits of people connected with the School; examples of these appear on pp 17, 85-86 and 155-156. The University itself also has portraits of law graduates who have achieved eminence at the University — for example Professor John Ward.*

*Sir John Peden 1935 Oil on canvas by Henry Hanke.  
Presented by the University of Sydney Law Society 1935.  
University of Sydney Collection.*



*Sir Thomas Bavin KCMG,  
1942, oil on canvas by  
Jerrold Nathan.  
Presented by his friends,  
1942.  
University of Sydney  
Collection.*



Dr George Washington Waddell, 1982, oil on canvas by Brian Dunlop. Presented anonymously in memory of Dr Waddell. University of Sydney Collection.



Sir Leslie Herron, c.1974, oil on canvas by Henry Hanke. Presented by Mrs Sue Crawford, 1981. University of Sydney Collection.



A figure depicting law appears on the string course on the north-west section of the quadrangle.

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## Interregnum

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Professor James Williams 1942–1946  
R. Clive Teece KC 1946–1947

*Judy Mackinolty*

The first half century of Sydney University Law School was shared by only two Deans, Professor Pitt Cobbett and Professor John Peden. The next six years, the period of the war in the Pacific and the immediate postwar years, covered no less than three deanships. Professor James Williams served for four years, R. Clive Teece for a little over a year and Professor Kenneth Shatwell for six months, the beginning of a lengthy administration.

Professor James Williams, appointed to the Law School in 1942 as its Professor of Law and Dean, was then 34 years of age, in marked contrast to the 71 year old Dean he replaced. He had been born in Wellington, New Zealand and educated at Auckland Grammar School. At Auckland University College he had gained his LLM and then, at Clare College Cambridge, his PhD. At the time of his appointment to the Chair at Sydney University he was in his seventh year as Professor of English and New Zealand Law at the Victoria University College, Wellington. In 1932 he had published *The Statute of Frauds* and he was co-author, with Sir John Salmond, of *Principles of the Law of Contract*. He was married with three children and his hobby was mountaineering. According to the reminiscences of Miss Dalrymple Hay, law librarian and clerk to the Faculty, Williams was ‘a scholarly rather gentle man who was anxious to keep the tie between the School and the profession as close as possible’.

It is hard to imagine a more difficult period in which to take over administration of the Faculty, especially for someone from outside the Law School. One of the strong supporting arguments in favour of the appointment of Williams as Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty was that he had performed these tasks already in New Zealand, as had his co-appointee Julius Stone, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law. The prolonged illness of Williams’ predecessor during 1941 had left the burden of administration to Miss Dalrymple Hay. While Faculty meetings had tended to be infrequent and often brief during most of Peden’s term of office, there had been no meeting between 2 July 1940 and 27 November 1941 at which Williams, in his absence, was elected as Dean.

Dwindling student numbers reduced some of the pressure on the new Professors, but against this was the fact that all the subjects had to be continued, regardless of the numbers. There was a need to plan for a postwar future and to do everything possible in the meantime for men



joining up or already in the armed services. Some initiatives had already been set in train to assist men in the services and these, such as the Law School Comforts Fund, had a firm organisational basis under Miss Hay's direction and could be carried on with a minimum of trouble.

### **Assistance to Servicemen**

Just as some flexibility had been introduced by the University in World War I to assist servicemen or those planning to enlist, World War II occasioned similar changes though on a larger scale. An early recommendation by the Professorial Board to assist men in camp to continue their legal studies brought a co-operative response from the Law School. The Faculty meeting of 23 May 1942 approved the principle whereby men in camp could be exempted from lectures, noting that this would require action by the judges, since admission to practise stipulated attendance at lectures. The meeting also agreed that law students in camp would be allowed to sit for examinations in a course or a division of a course rather than to sit the whole year's subjects at the same time. Examinations, it was decided, could be in oral or written form and could be held at times to suit the students' military duties.

In discussion, various ideas were put forward including the possibility of extending study facilities to men serving overseas, provision of tutoring in camps under the supervision of law graduates or senior undergraduates, help for students from graduates in the same unit, and the possibility of some concessions being made in the number of subjects required for completion of the LLB degree.

At a very practical level the meeting decided to assist student expenses by providing sets of lecture notes, digests of cases, some text books, visiting tutors and advisers, and the setting and marking of exercises. A survey had already revealed that 38 men wished to accept assistance and a further 94 were still considering the proposal. To assist those who had already started studying, Professor Stone, who was acting Dean pending the arrival of Professor Williams, had donated £10 — his fees for broadcasting — to the Law School Comforts Fund for the purchase of text books.

An assessment of this assistance programme at the end of 1943 indicated that it was still very active and that, for those who had had a period of study at the Law School prior to joining the services, results were good and there was no falling off in academic standards. Though the scheme had also been offered to men who were, in effect, new enrolments, it was too early to tell how they would handle such technical subjects as Contracts which bore little relationship to studies undertaken at school. It was noted that the scheme was more easily implemented in artillery, anti-aircraft defence, communications, air force and navy than in the infantry. It was noted, too, that the stage had been reached where more subjects would need to be offered since some men had already completed all the subjects for a particular year and wished to continue. At this stage there were 185 students registered under the scheme, of whom 46 were beginners, 95 had previously attended the Sydney University Law School and 44 were taking either Barristers' or Solicitors' Admission Board courses or attending other universities.

As the war progressed requests were made each year to the National Service Committee for exemption from military service of students in second, third and fourth years. This appears to have been an attempt by the Faculty to retain the best students, from an extremely depleted enrolment, for a further years' study in view of the fact that the war might soon be over.

There was recognition that more needed to be done for men in the services than merely the provision of the means to continue their legal education. The Law School Comforts Fund filled this gap, admirably headed by Miss Hay and assisted by other women on the staff and women graduates. Recipients of its hard work and the generosity of donors from the student body and the profession were said to be envied by other servicemen in their units. One of the largest tasks was to compile and maintain a list of Law School graduates and undergraduates and other law men both in camp in Australia or serving overseas. Servicemen were encouraged to send news of themselves and others, censorship permitting, to the Law School for inclusion in the Legal Digest which covered current Law School and legal news. It was posted out every few months with the aim of keeping servicemen in touch with the profession and with each other. In addition to the Digest, the Comforts Fund sent two Penguin books to every man every month and special food parcels and cakes at Christmas time.

The Comforts Fund reported in July 1942 that since it had begun its operation, in June 1940, it had 'sent away 2799 books, hundreds of copies of *The Recorder* and *Honi Soit* and the Faculty magazine *Blackacre*. The cost including postage, to send a man two books a month [was] about 17/6 per annum'. At the time of this report there were 370 men on the Comforts Fund roll – 211 graduates, 116 undergraduates and 43 legal men not from the Law School. Most of the men (258) were in the army, and there were 21 in the navy, and 91 in the air force. Eight men had been recorded as killed, 11 as missing, and 43 were prisoners of war. In the 1945–46 issue of *Blackacre* some 600 men were listed on the Roll of Service, of which 65 were recorded as killed.

### Student Activities

The Sydney University Law Society though drawing on a diminished number of students, did its best to provide activities for its members as well as supporting the war effort in general and the School's Comforts Fund in particular. In 1942, for example, it arranged moots, participated in inter-faculty debating, organised lunch hour addresses, and set up study groups to consider postwar reconstruction. It was difficult to arrange social functions under wartime conditions but some functions were held to raise money for the Comforts Fund.

The Society took a more public stance on a number of issues, in particular supporting the application of the Clerks' Union at the Arbitration Court for an award for articled clerks. It wrote to the Department of War Organisation of Industry on the question of quotas for unreserved Faculties, ie Faculties whose students were not generally exempted from war or war related service. It was then asked by the Department to report on the wartime national service which could be rendered by a law graduate, the needs of government departments and semi-government organisations for graduates with legal training during wartime, and the postwar needs of private enterprise and government. The Society thus had an opportunity to assess the role of the law graduate outside traditional legal practice.

On a number of occasions the Society unsuccessfully requested the inclusion of a student representative on the Faculty. Its last request for representation in the period under review was late in 1946, by which stage student numbers were large and many students were returned servicemen and therefore less willing to accept decision-making without their inclusion. The request this time was very moderate, seeking representation via a graduate of not more than three years' standing. After a refusal by the Faculty, a recommittal motion agreed that the students' request should be sent to the Senate. The request was rejected by the Senate.

Student 'dismay' over the results in Contracts in 1942 led to discussions with the Dean, Professor Williams, who was reported as taking a liberal attitude to posts. The Society also argued a strong case against the introduction of charges for some of the lecture notes, sending a copy of its complaint to the Vice-Chancellor and to the Students' Representative Council and urging students not to pay the fee while negotiations were under way with the authorities. This piece of student action was successful and the fees were dropped.

But they had no success in 1946 when they wrote to the Faculty suggesting that 'since Latin is no longer a matriculation pre-requisite for the Faculty of Law, it would be desirable to replace the compulsory question in Latin in the Roman Law paper by a question on the translated text'.

### Faculty Matters

In August of his first year as Dean, Professor Williams brought to the Faculty a memorandum in support of full time study for the first two years of the law course. Much of his statement was an analysis of the then current practices in qualifying for admission as a barrister or solicitor, including spelling out the requirements for articles. From this he went on to consider teaching methods and the inadequacy of lecturing, whereby 'the person who learns most is the lecturer'. In his view, as long as part time instruction was the norm, and as long as students' time was limited by their forced attendance at legal offices, it was impossible to introduce such desirable teaching methods as practical exercises and small group instruction. The dilemma



Sir Alan Taylor. Lecturer 1936–1942; Judge of the Supreme Court 1952; Justice of the High Court 1952–1969.



was that both law classes and office experience benefited students, but that the increase in one element automatically reduced the other.

He concluded that office experience was of greatest use in the later years of study when a firm theoretical base had been established, but that articles in the early years of study hindered this legal education. His motion, that the judges be approached to alter admission rules so that students who completed two years full time law should be required to complete only three years articles (as was the case for graduate entrants to law) full time, was also carried unanimously. By November 1943 Senate approval had been granted and the proposal had been forwarded for consideration by the judges. They agreed to the reform in November 1944 for implementation as from October 1945.

Recognition that student numbers were likely to be very high after the war led to the setting up in 1942 of a committee to consider what steps might be taken to help servicemen continue or begin law studies after discharge during or after the war, and what facilities would be required to cope with the anticipated numbers. A major problem was that of accommodation, not so much for those returned servicemen who had already completed part of the law degree, as for the predicted high enrolments in first year. The Dean announced in November 1945 that it was possible to arrange accommodation nearby if one lecture room was inadequate, that additional law reports had been bought and provisions were being made to extend the library accommodation. He suggested that some acceleration of courses could be allowed, provided there was no lowering of standards, and that arrangements could be made for returned servicemen to do up to one and a half years' study in one academic year with some study being undertaken in vacation and with the provision of tutorials if necessary.

A committee comprising two ex-service part time lecturers, B. P. MacFarlan and V. H. Treatt, along with J. D. Holmes, Stone and Williams reported back to Faculty the following month. It agreed with the acceleration proposals and recommended empowering the Dean to vary the number of courses required of an individual student, to allow not more than two courses to be taken over the vacation and to exempt students, where necessary, from attending lectures, since there were bound to be timetable clashes. Acceleration, they agreed, should not result in any lowering of standards, nor should it permit greater saving than the time lost by war service. It also recommended the appointment of two full time tutors to assist ex-service students.



*Professor Julius Stone.*

### **Conflict**

The issues of two years full time tuition in law, and the provision of facilities and general assistance for ex-servicemen, were to be central to the angry clashes of 1945. This was not because they were inherently divisive issues in themselves but as part of the criticism of Professor Williams' handling of Faculty matters. From September 1945 the Law School was to be divided, torn by allegation and innuendo, and distressed by public airing of disputes. Professor Williams would resign and a part time Dean be appointed to replace him until Professor Shatwell took up the Chair of Law and the deanship in 1947.

Amidst the furor surrounding the appointment of Professors Williams and Stone to replace Peden and Charteris at the Law School, the Professorial Board had defended its recommendations to Senate on a number of grounds. These included the assessment that 'together they form an admirable team because their personalities and special interests are not conflicting but complementary'. Nothing could have been wider of the mark. From later events and statements one can sense that conflict between Stone and Williams had been simmering for some time before the unprecedented events of September 1945 and thereafter.

Professor Stone brought the division between the two men into the open at a Professorial Board meeting where he announced he considered it 'incumbent on me to inform the Board concerning the affairs of the Faculty . . .'. He went on to complain about Professor Williams' failure to consult with the Faculty and to make regular reports to the Professorial Board. His written statement to that body, 'Affairs of the Faculty of Law 1943-45', was reproduced in full at a Law Faculty meeting on 28 September 1945. The statement covered a number of grounds of complaint. Since December 1943, it stated, the Dean had failed not only to call any Faculty

meetings but also to convene two important committees, and he had made no report to the Professorial Board for almost two years. Further, he had made policy decisions without consultation, in spite of attempts to remedy the situation. Stone claimed that continuation of such behaviour would further estrange law from the University, would reduce the Faculty to a 'virtually fictitious existence' and would establish 'by tolerated precedent' a way of conducting academic business 'unparalleled elsewhere'.

At the Board meeting Williams had read a brief statement to the effect that the Board was not a proper tribunal to judge a complaint by one professor against another and that he had no intention of entering into a controversy in that arena. He had then left the meeting.

The Board had resolved that Stone's statement be brought to the attention of the University Senate and that Senate be informed that the Board considered that regular reports from Faculties were 'desirable' and that it sought a report from the Faculty on the matter of two full time years in the law course and provisions for postwar accommodation.

At the Faculty meeting on 28 September 1945 Stone failed to have consideration of his memorandum postponed and lost a point of order which questioned the competence of the Faculty to deal with the matter. In reply to R. Clive Teece's enquiry as to why he had not used provisions in the by-laws to have a Faculty meeting convened by the Registrar, he said that 'a fair answer . . . would oblige him reluctantly to refer to matters which, for Professor Williams' sake he had not mentioned in his memorandum and to the Board'. He then referred to his memorandum, mentioning other complaints against the Dean including his 'lack of tact'. He denied that his action was 'a vicious attack' on the Dean, admitted that he had not informed the Dean of his intention to put his statement on the Professorial Board agenda, and claimed he had tried informal ways to persuade the Dean to consult with the Faculty and call meetings.

In reply Professor Williams listed the infrequent Faculty meetings over the last decade. He claimed there had been no important business to discuss in 1944 since the Faculty had given him 'a clear statement of policy and procedure until the end of the war', that the matters to be dealt with by the two committees had been resolved, that neither committee had requested the convening of a meeting, but that he would have called a meeting had he been asked to do so. Stone admitted he had made no formal request for a meeting, but said that it should have been obvious to Professor Williams that he sought a meeting.

Williams was supported by lecturers McMinn, Monahan, Holmes, Stephen and Teece and the motion of the latter, that Stone's actions had been 'unwarranted', was carried by 16 votes to 1. Stone left the meeting because, in his words, the Faculty was, in effect, 'endorsing the lack of meetings'. The Faculty then passed a motion of confidence in the Dean and agreed to disband the two committees, leaving the Dean to 'take any necessary action'.

At the meeting of 29 November 1945 it was reported that the Senate had appointed a committee 'to report on the status and duties of the Professors of Law and the organisation of the Faculty of Law'. Williams made his statement, mentioned earlier, of proposed provisions to assist ex-service students, and this was referred to a committee for consideration. Part of the business of the meeting was to elect a Dean for the next two years. Nominated by A. Landa, government nominee on the University Senate, Stone declined nomination and on the motion of Sir Henry Manning, seconded by R. Clive Teece, Williams was re-elected.

The Faculty met again on 19 December to consider the Senate report on the status and duties of the Law Professors. This came down on the side of the Dean, stating that the Law School's primary activity was law, not jurisprudence, and that the Professor of Law was therefore Head of the Law School, in charge of administration and general supervision, in addition to teaching arrangements and examinations. There was some comfort for Stone, however, since the report stated that various matters, eg curriculum changes, should come before Faculty and should then be reported to the appropriate authority. The Senate committee had also recommended and the Senate had adopted that 'the by-laws provide that each Faculty should meet at least once a term'.

The bombshell at the meeting was the Dean's announcement of his forthcoming resignation, having accepted an invitation from Victoria University College in New Zealand to return to his former Chair. He then ruled out of order a motion put by Mr Justice Roper and seconded by



*Mr Justice Bruce MacFarlan. Lecturer 1936–1951; Judge of the Supreme Court 1959–1974.*

Stone expressing 'deep regret at the intended resignation of the Dean'. This was hardly a gracious or a diplomatic action and is indicative of the antagonism between the two Professors.

In the brevity adopted of necessity in minutes, much of the argument seems petty but, since the affair created such a furore, there must have been more deep-seated bitterness beneath the bickering. It is hard to tell from the minutes whether Stone was moved by principle, by frustration or by desire for power. It is also hard to assess whether Williams was merely continuing the somewhat dictatorial practices of his predecessor, supported by the majority of part time lecturers. It seems they had no real desire to attend frequent meetings and felt, in McMinn's word, that 'it was satisfactory to leave the whole administration of the Law School to the Dean except for formal business requiring Faculty approval'. Busy practitioners preferred to raise any problems they might have had in informal discussions with Williams rather than attending Faculty meetings.

It is hard to explain why Stone did not use by-law provisions to correct a situation he regarded so seriously, instead of airing his complaints so publicly at Professorial Board level. He certainly does not appear to have been a numbers man, for at no time did he attract majority support for his views or his actions, some considering his memorandum to be 'a vicious attack on the Dean'. If Stone had hoped to achieve the removal of the Dean, he succeeded, but to what end it is difficult to tell. He did achieve the tightening of by-laws regarding the frequency of Faculty meetings. These had previously been loosely worded to the effect that the Professorial Board 'may consider and take actions on reports from Faculties' and that one of the functions of a Faculty was 'to report to the Professorial Board upon all matters relating to studies, lectures, examinations and degrees of the Faculty'.

Perhaps Stone's target was not only the Dean but the whole structure of the Law School, with its heavy dependence on part time lecturers drawn from the profession, and its emphasis on the practical aspects of the law. It may be that he was at odds with most of the Faculty and felt that he had been frozen out of the decision-making process.

Press reports on Williams' resignation claimed that he and Stone had previously clashed in New Zealand, where they had both held Chairs. In his article, 'The Julius Stone Affair 1940-41', M. L. Blakeney referred to correspondence between the two men at the height of the rescission controversy. In a letter to Williams, Stone had suggested that both he and Williams should withdraw their applications for the Sydney Chairs. In rejecting the proposal, Williams had implied that the rescission motion had been directed at Stone's appointment and not his. In February 1946 the *Sydney Morning Herald* indicated that disagreements over the general administration of the Law School had emerged shortly after their appointments. The *Daily Telegraph* quoted Professor Williams as saying that, 'Professor Stone had made mutual respect, confidence, and loyalty in the Law School impossible'. He felt that his 'embittered personal relationship' with Professor Stone should be terminated.

Whatever the motives of Williams and Stone might have been, the matter was unfortunately not allowed to rest. At a special meeting on 22 February 1946, called by the Registrar in response to a request by ten members of the Faculty, Teece sought an enquiry by Royal Commission or Senate into the truth of allegations made by Williams and Stone against each other, and in the meantime to try to persuade Williams to stay on. Attempts to have the motion ruled out of order were made by Mr Landa and the Hon C. E. Martin, law Fellows of Senate. They took a series of points of order which were rejected by Mr B. C. Fuller (who chaired the meeting after Williams vacated the chair and left the meeting). Thus, any attempt to put the recent dispute behind it and to make constructive moves towards co-operation at the Law School had been abandoned.

A new issue, that of the eligibility of some persons present to attend the Faculty meeting, was raised by Martin, who claimed that Senate had not approved re-appointments for 1946 for some of the teaching staff, including Teece. This was denied but both Landa and Martin left the meeting. A letter from three students seeking 'some compromise, arrangement or agreement . . . which will leave both Professor Williams and Professor Stone at the Law School', and expressing their respect and admiration for both men, was tabled and one student allowed

to address the meeting. Teece's motion was then carried, along with a further motion that the Chancellor call a special meeting of Senate to consider the request of the Faculty.

A brief meeting on 27 February 1946 deferred election of a replacement Dean till the following month, and arranged for the confirmation of re-appointments of staff so that there could be no doubt as to their eligibility to attend meetings.

### The 'Caretaker' Dean

On 5 March 1946 an election was held for a Dean to succeed Williams for the balance of his term, ie until 31 December 1947. Both Teece and Stone were nominated and, after a secret ballot, Teece was declared elected. A standing committee was also elected to advise and assist the Dean. It comprised Dr Currey, P. Watts, J. D. Holmes and F. C. Stephen.

Teece's election has been seen by some as an act of revenge on the part of barristers in the Law Faculty who were still angry at the filling of the two Law School Chairs at the beginning of the war. It might also, perhaps, be seen as a blocking move to Stone who had created such dissension within the Faculty and brought the Law School unwanted publicity. Teece certainly had the qualifications for a Chair — triple first class honours and University medal in Arts in 1899 followed by MA in 1901 and LLB in 1903, with first class honours and University medal in both. For a short period he had been acting Professor at the University of Tasmania, he was a very successful barrister with strong links to the Anglican church and banking interests, he had taken silk in 1922 and had begun teaching Legal Ethics at the Law School in 1940 to ease the wartime teacher shortage. He was eminent in his profession, having been foundation president of the New South Wales Bar Association and president of the Law Council of Australia for two terms.



*Professor James Williams.*



*R. Clive Teece — 'caretaker' Dean.*



The election of a part time 'caretaker' Dean was a matter of some controversy, though in a strictly legal sense it could be argued that it was in keeping with the spirit of the Senate's previous ruling that the Head of the Law School was the Professor of Law, not Jurisprudence.

In spite of this unprecedented action by the Faculty, the Law School entered a calmer period. It gained increased payments for marking because of the heavier work load, appointed David Benjafield as a tutor to assist ex-service students, and agreed that in the large classes in first and second years it was too time-consuming to call rolls. Federation Hall was hired for first year classes, duplicate lectures were provided in Property and Torts in second year, two rooms in the Law School were made available to extend library accommodation, and two library attendants were appointed. It deferred the question of methods of adapting the two year, full time law study to part time students pending the appointment of a new Professor of Law. It gained additional payment for repeat lectures given by part time lecturers and planned alterations to class rooms to provide a large lecture room for the expected increase in 1947 enrolments.

The question of eligibility to attend Faculty meetings, raised in February 1946 by Martin and Landa, came to a head in a different form in October 1946, via a document referred to Faculty by the Senate, titled Constitution of the Law Faculty. It expressed concern at the high proportion of part time lecturers in the Faculty and proposed that only those who gave an equivalent number of lectures to those in other Faculties should be Faculty members in law. It detailed three proposals: that only those who gave three lectures a week should be members of the Faculty, that one representative from each of Arts and Economics should join the Faculty, but that none of the above changes should affect the position of the present Dean as long as he held office. The first proposal was rejected, Stone and Landa dissenting, and Mr Justice Roper (Deputy Chancellor) and Morison abstaining; the second and third were approved, with Stone, Morison and Roper abstaining on the second proposal, and Roper on the third.

The November meeting saw Professor Stone submitting the draft of a new by-law dealing with membership of the Faculty. Under this scheme membership would be open to the professors and full time lecturers, persons who lectured in the major law subjects (Constitutional Law, Roman Law, Contracts, Property, Torts, Political Science, Equity Principles and Practice, Public International Law, Procedure, Pleading and Evidence, and Jurisprudence), Fellows of Senate in the legal profession, the Professors of History, Public Administration, Economics, Philosophy, Anthropology and Psychology, two additional lecturers co-opted by the Faculty for one year terms, a member nominated by the Bar Association and one by the Law Institute of New South Wales. In all of the above, there should be six part time lecturers on Faculty. A motion to adopt the scheme was lost.

In January the Professorial Board entered the fray. It reported to Senate that it favoured the position where the majority of Faculty members should be full time teachers, suggested that Professors of History, Public Administration, Economics, Philosophy and Anthropology should be added to the Law Faculty and proposed that nomination for members of the Faculty should be from within the University. This report was referred to a committee of the Faculty which reported back in March.

The committee reviewed the current situation of 15 part time and six full time members of the Faculty. If it was forced to follow the Professorial Board's recommendations (ie six full time teachers and five cognate professors) the Faculty would be deprived of the counsel of many of its part time teachers. The committee saw no need to change a system which had operated satisfactorily since 1890 and was common practice in all states except Queensland. It denied any connection between the number of hours taught and the capacity to develop the traditions of the Law School through teaching and advice. It pointed to the record of its part time lecturers, 21 of whom had been appointed to the Bench, and commended the role of the part time teachers in all aspects of the Law School.

In reference to the proposal that all nominations should come from within the University, the committee stated that:

It would be difficult to propose an amendment better calculated . . . to antagonise the two professional bodies with which the Law School has, to its advantage, been happily associated for so long.



*Mr Justice Roper. Lecturer 1928-1936; Fellow of Senate 1942-1958; Judge of the Supreme Court 1937-1958.*



Regarding the inclusions of cognate professors, the committee pointed out that this occurred in other universities only where 'the subjects so professed are prescribed as subjects forming part of the [Law] course' and that this was not the case in Sydney, where the current Law School staff were already well qualified in other humanities subjects. It added that Sydney Law School already included some outsiders, representing the legislature. The report was adopted with Stone, Hutley and Morison dissenting.

At the Faculty meeting of 27 May 1947 it was reported that the Senate had resolved that membership of the Law Faculty should remain unchanged.

In June 1947 R. Clive Teece resigned as Dean and Professor Kenneth Shatwell was elected for the remainder of the term of office, ie until the end of the year.

### Issues and Outcomes

The period here called the Interregnum is a very curious few years in the history of the Law School. In some of the issues that emerged there are echoes of the past, foreshadowings of the future. Perhaps the heightened wartime atmosphere of tension and antagonism brought ever-present issues into sharper focus, or removed the veneer of politeness which makes outward calm possible even where conflict exists.

Looking back at the period it seems that the only victor in the whole sorry affair was the profession. Stone's taking of the quarrel between Williams and himself outside the Faculty to the Professorial Board, where he would find wider support, might have seemed justified to him, but to the Faculty it seemed to be an undermining of its independence. His unsubtle and unsuccessful attempt to weight the Faculty with humanities-based educators was another way of focusing on the issue of the appropriate method of educating future members of the legal profession. It also raised the constant question of the part time practitioner teacher as opposed to, or in addition to, the full time academic. Stone had done little to endear himself to members of the profession on the Faculty, and now it appeared that he might be about to remove its influence, and this could not be allowed.

James Williams' foray across the Tasman was brief and, it appears, unhappy. Where Peden and Charteris could agree to disagree and go their separate ways, Williams and Stone could reach no such understanding. The split that developed between them was carried over into a division between the Department of Law and that of Jurisprudence which still exists, though in modified form.

As Sir William Windeyer had maintained the dominance of the profession and its control over developments towards a School of Law in the nineteenth century, so Teece held the fort in 1946. Teece, however, saw his role clearly as 'caretaker' and stepped aside as soon as a new Professor of Law was appointed, whereas Windeyer had given the incumbent a breathing space to acclimatise to the country and the job.

Under the disguise of personal animosity, much bigger questions were being fought during this time. What should be taught, who should teach it, how it should be taught and, above all, who should determine all these matters, were the real issues at stake.

It is fortunate that student numbers were small for much of the period though students, too, were touched by the general disaffection. As their numbers grew, pragmatism was more important than philosophy or principle. Those who had lost time in the war years simply wanted to get their studies over and done with and get on with their lives.

### SOURCES

- Minutes of the Faculty of Law
- Minutes of the Senate of the University of Sydney
- Calendars* of the University of Sydney
- Sydney University Law Society archives
- Honi Soit*
- Australian Dictionary of Biography*
- M. J. Blakeney, 'The Julius Stone Affair 1940-41', *Quadrant*, XXIX, 5.



H. ROY BOOTH

*University Chambers  
Phillip Street*

*With best wishes  
from  
The Law School Comforts Fund*

*Greetings card from the Law School Comforts Fund drawn by H. Roy Booth.*

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# The Law School in World War II

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*John M. Ward*

I entered Law in 1940, the year in which Germany conquered France; I completed Law IV in 1945, the year in which the allies were victorious. The Law School was carrying on under great difficulties which were increased when the master figure of the Faculty, Sir John Beverley Peden, retired in ill-health in 1942.

I was in the last class that Peden himself conducted in Constitutional Law, probably his favourite subject. Along with Property, Contracts and Torts, he thought it the best test of aptitude for law. Peden's Constitutional Law course was a traditional account of outlines of the British Constitution followed by a more detailed, original and authoritative study of the federal and state constitutions. The course was much more besides, because Peden treated it as an introduction to the study of all law and to legal practice.

In Contracts that year the lecturer was B. Sugerman, later Judge of the Court of Appeal, of whom it has justly been said that every lecture was an exercise in scholarship. I had the good fortune to be in a strong class in Law I that contained two future Professors of Law, W. L. Morison and R. W. Parsons, and a future Supreme Court Judge, J. A. Lee, as well as Maurice Byers, who was to become Solicitor-General. Classes were small in 1940 and became even smaller as the war continued. Most students were in employment as articled clerks or public servants. Full time students were rare.

The Peden Law School, as it may justly be called, had many virtues that earned it a great reputation in the profession throughout the country. Peden wanted every law graduate to be competent professionally, for no lawyer should 'slaughter his client'. Every graduate was also to have a broad understanding of law as a sound institution and a part of our culture. The strict professionalism of the law courses was matched by Peden's insistence that Roman Law, Legal History, Political Science, Public International Law and Jurisprudence were all compulsory subjects. The Law School then had no options.

Because most law was taught as a practice discipline, and because financially there was no alternative, the School relied heavily on part time teachers. Drawn principally from the Bar, they varied in their enthusiasm for the task and in their ability as teachers, but generally their standing was good and many of them were appointed to the Bench.

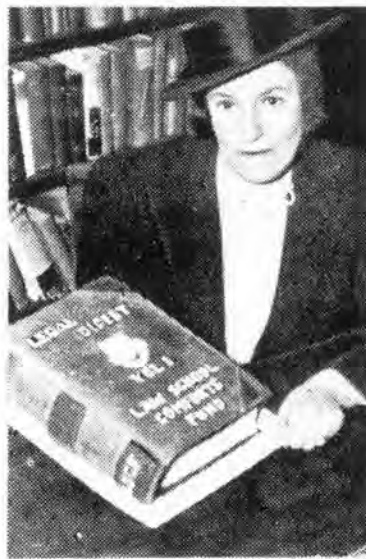
Teaching was entirely through lectures, in which the asking of questions by either teachers or taught, was not common, and through typed notes of the lectures. In the library at night the tutor, F. C. Hutley, if he were on duty, was always ready to answer questions and to guide genuine seekers after knowledge. The library was adequate for the courses taught.

One's results in law subjects were determined by performance in a single paper final examination, a procedure that Peden, with his emphasis on practice in court, did not think too exacting. The award of honours was determined by results from every part of the course on the stern principle laid down by Peden, 'You have to do well from the jump'. Students in law varied from young people who had just left school to men and women, who had graduated in other Faculties with high honours. The system emphasised rote learning and concentration on examinations, in ways more appropriate to young inexperienced students than to graduates.

Because of the war and a number of personal factors I was at the Law School for a longer time than usual, and did not finish my course until I was already a Teaching Fellow in History. In 1944 I was not at the Law School at all and in at least one other year had to withdraw unexpectedly. In that difficult time I had much sympathetic assistance first from Peden and then from Professor James Williams, who was Dean from 1942 to 1946. I knew little then of the internal troubles of the School in those years and was grateful for help I had from both Deans.

When I went back to the Law School in 1945, the return of a large number of men and women from the war had begun. They dominated student attitudes with their determination to get on with their work and to graduate quickly. I was teaching the same sorts of people in History and have never felt closer to my students or to my teachers, among whom Julius Stone, the Challis Professor of International law and Jurisprudence, was outstanding. Stone's course in Jurisprudence brought together all that I had learned in law and much of what I had learned in history.

The war years at the Law School were exceptional years, but they witnessed the survival of much of what was best in the Peden tradition and produced some distinguished practitioners and legal scholars.



**MISS SIBYL GREENWELL**, president of the Law School Comforts Fund, with the magnificent birthday cake which she has made for the first anniversary of the group. The cake will be cut at a meeting of the fund's women supporters at the Law School on June 3 at 3 p.m., when guests are asked to bring groceries for an American tea. It is in the form of a law book, marked "volume 1." Other comforts fund activities include a meeting of the women's committee on June 5, in the Law School, to make plans for the annual Law Ball, to take place at Grace Brothers' on July 26, and proceeds will go to the fund.

*The first anniversary of the Law School Comforts Fund in 1941 was followed by increasing activities as the war continued.*

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## The Law School Comforts Fund

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*Keith Jones*

The Australian Comforts Fund (ACF) was a national voluntary organisation with divisions in each state. Its purpose was to provide Australian servicemen and women with goods such as sporting equipment and stationery, together with food and clothing items additional to the service issue. Examples are fruit cakes and other food 'goodies' (particularly at Christmas time), tobacco, toothpaste, and handknitted garments such as warm jumpers and socks. Such items were most acceptable to service personnel stationed overseas and in remote areas of Australia. In addition there were unofficial Comfort Funds formed by bodies such as Municipal Councils and various societies and social clubs.

The Law School Fund would be described as an unofficial Comforts Fund. It was founded at a meeting held at the Law School on 10 July 1940. The first President was Mrs Sybil Greenwell, LLB. Its aim was to keep legal men and law students in the services in touch with the Law School and the profession, and with each other, and to send them articles not obtained from other sources. Benefits were not to be confined to students and graduates of the School, but were to go to all legal men and articulated clerks whose names were sent in to the Fund.

The prime object of the Fund was to keep those on the roll regularly supplied with reading matter. Particulars of each man's taste were obtained, the reading matter available being divided into six categories — fiction, biography, travel, adventure, poetry (plus plays) and digests. As long as men were outside Australia or in some remote corner of it, a monthly parcel containing two Penguin or Pelican books was sent, throughout the war. In addition the quarterly *Legal Digest* and, to men in Canada and Europe, a copy of a weekly newsletter produced by the *Sydney Sun*, were sent. Copies of the *Union Recorder* and the Law School students' magazine *Blackacre* were also included. One recipient of these benefits, in a letter to the Fund Secretary, stated '... You seem to have gone to great lengths to provide not only physical but also mental comforts for us'.

The Fund was financed by seeking donations from the public, but in particular from members of the profession, plus the running of fundraising functions. The Fund also sought donations of Penguin, Pelican, Guild and Evergreen books, either new or secondhand, and donations of used foolscap envelopes with undamaged flaps.

During the period in which the Law School Comforts Fund operated, i.e. 1940–46, those who were office bearers for all or part of the time were:

Patrons: Sir Frederick Jordan, KCMG, Chief Justice of New South Wales; Sir John Peden, KCMG.



Vice-Presidents: Sir Thomas Bavin, KCMG; Hon. Mr Justice Edwards; His Honour Judge Storkey; C. E. Martin, MLA, Attorney-General; Hon. R. R. Downing, Minister of Justice; Vernon Treatt KC, MLA; David Maughan KC; R. Clive Teece KC; R. Windeyer KC; Professor J. Stone; Professor J. Williams; W. J. Baldock; J. C. Crowther.

Executive: Mesdames Blamey, Dillon, Grace, Hope, Janes, McLellan, Hilary Ford LLB, and various representatives of the SU Law Society.

Presidents: 1940–1942, Sybil Greenwell, LLB. 1942–1946, Mrs Colin Davidson.

Hon. Secretary: M. D. Hay, Assistant Hon. Secretary: Sheila Clarke LLB, Hon. Treasurer: Jean Malor LLB, Assistant Hon. Treasurer: Hilda Maddocks LLB, Packer of Penguin Books: Mesdames Blamey, Janes and McLellan, Book Recorder, Poster and Packer: R. St Clair, Despatcher of 'Sun' Newsletter: Mrs Morrison, Hon. Auditor: David Benjafield LLB.

### **The Wartime Experience Stories**

The Legal Digest of September 1942 contained the following paragraph:

#### **LEGAL ARCHIVES**

Legal men have served and are serving in every theatre of war, and in practically every unit of all services. Their records and experiences should constitute a fairly comprehensive if miniature history of this war. It is hoped, bit by bit, to collect such experiences and records and when peace comes have them bound up, together with a complete list of those who served, with one or more letters from each man; a record of honours and distinctions and all matters relating to the profession in this war. These will constitute not only Law School archives, but as they will include the names of all on the L.S.C.F. Roll, they will be too, the archives of the profession. It is hoped that every legal man will help the Hon. Sec. of the Fund make these archives as complete and as interesting as possible, by starting now to jot down dates and facts which will enable him — when censors cease from troubling, and the M.I. is at rest — to write his experiences and details of campaigns and operations in which he has taken part. PLEASE DO BEAR THIS REQUEST IN MIND AND WRITE IF AND WHEN OPPORTUNITY MAKES IT POSSIBLE.

The University Archives has a collection of nine clothbound volumes containing a total of twenty-eight typed manuscripts of wartime experience stories written by members and students of the Sydney legal profession. I have made a short summary of the contents and propose to forward a copy of these summaries, together with the service details of each writer, to the Archivist at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, for information.

Amongst the writers were two who were later to become Deputy Chancellors of the University, Captain R. Le Gay Brereton, later The Hon. Mr Justice Russel Le Gay Brereton, and Lieutenant D. M. Selby, later The Hon. Mr Justice David Mayer Selby.

Captain Le Gay Brereton titled his article of some fifty pages 'Attack' and compiled it from wartime experiences written in letters and diaries of forty-six legal ex-servicemen. These men came from all three services. The work is divided into sections: (1) The Middle East — the 9th Division garrison of Syria; (2) Kokoda and Milne Bay; (3) Navy; (4) Russia; (5) North Africa and Italy; (6) Air Force; (7) North Africa — El Alamein battle; (8) Salamaua, Lae, Finschhafen and the Ramu Valley.

Lieutenant Selby titled his narrative of 170 pages 'Prison Without Bars' and described it as 'The Account of the wanderings of some Australian Servicemen down the coast of New Britain after the fall of Rabaul'. It is an epic story of courage and determination of a party of some three hundred men which included David Selby's party. This group, led by Major Owen, was ultimately rescued from Palmalmal in April 1942. One hundred and thirty-seven of the troops that had set off from Rabaul at the end of January embarked on the rescue vessel along with twenty civilians. On the trip back to Port Moresby one died on board this ship, which was the Government yacht for the Administrator of Papua.

Of some interest in David Selby's narrative are the many references to Father E. C. Harris, a member of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart stationed at the Mission of Malimali, Jacquinot Bay. Father Harris befriended the Australian soldiers and gave them what help he could whilst they were making their escape. In December 1942 it is reported that he was taken

prisoner by the Japanese and killed for his part in aiding our troops. It was interesting to note that Father Edward Charles Patrick Harris was a graduate of the University of Sydney Law School having obtained his LLB degree in 1932.

Another story of University interest is a short article written by Lieutenant F. L. Washington concerning a 'de facto' Law School set up in 1944 by some prisoners of the Japanese, who were members of the legal profession, held in the Australian Officers' POW. Camp at Kuching, Borneo. Certificates were issued to students detailing the subject in which they attended lectures, the text used, the time occupied and the name of the tutor with his comments. The Certificate, after a report of some length on the student, finished with a statement along these lines: '... in many subjects little further study is needed to enable him to reach a standard sufficient to pass any reasonable examination in those subjects.'

### Correspondence Files

The material includes, in alphabetical sequence, some hundreds of personal files of inward correspondence from servicemen on the roll of the Law School Comforts Fund. These files range from those containing one or two letters to those that contain a considerable amount of correspondence. Amongst the files are those of servicemen who later held the following distinguished positions: one Prime Minister, three Deputy Chancellors of the University, a number of judges and Ministers of the Crown, together with many others who subsequently became leaders in their professions.

The University Archives is fortunate in having a collection of seven handwritten letters, ranging in length from one to three pages, to the Hon. Secretary of the Fund by former Prime Minister and one-time University Senator, the Hon. E. G. Whitlam. The letters were written during his period of service with the Royal Australian Air Force over the years 1942 to 1944. Another perhaps minor point in respect of the collection of files is that a great number contain Christmas and Seasons Greetings cards, some with very humorous amateur art work, produced by various units of the three services for the servicemen to send home.

### The Records of Service

The Records of Service were assembled in 1950 and are contained in two large bound volumes. They are not a complete record of the war service of every New South Wales lawyer or law student during the Second World War. They are, however, a fairly complete record of all those whose names were on the Law School Comforts Fund Roll.

All those on the Roll were requested to complete and return a questionnaire in order to supply details of their war service. The great majority complied with this request as can be seen by comparing these records with the 'Roll of Service' which precedes them and contains 577 names. Along with the Roll of Service is the Roll of Honour containing 67 names of those who lost their lives whilst on active service.

The two volumes of 'Records of Service' contain in alphabetical order the following information about each man (providing the information was supplied). Name: Status (i.e. graduate, undergraduate or member of the profession only): Date of Going into Service: Rank and Unit: Date of Leaving Service: Rank and Unit: Details of Service: Promotions and Schools.

### The Legal Digest

The idea of the *Legal Digest* arose from a request from Lieutenant Jack Nagle (later Major J. F. Nagle) while in the Middle East, to Jean Malor, Hon. Treasurer of the Law School Comforts Fund, for a circular letter of legal gossip. It appears that she had written to Lieutenant Nagle and the letter had been much appreciated by legal men with whom he had shared it.

The *Legal Digest* commenced in March 1941 and the last issue was No. 19 of September/October 1945. It was a quarterly publication sent to all on the Law School Comforts Fund Roll. It contained some ten to twelve duplicated foolscap pages of news and gossip about the Law School and the profession. I note that sometimes it included details of new legislature



*Mr Justice David Selby.  
Lecturer 1954-1962; Fellow  
of Senate 1964-; Judge of  
the Supreme Court  
1962-1976.*

before the Parliament of interest to the legal profession. Some of the headings which appeared in the issues were 'Home Chat', 'Back Chat', 'Gossip Abroad — the Army', 'Army in Australia', 'Navy', 'Air', 'Prisoners of War', and 'Casualties'.

A special supplement of the *Legal Digest* was issued on 21 September 1945 for the benefit of the members of the 8th Division who were returning home following their release from Japanese P.O.W. Camps. The supplement was titled 'Special Liberated Eighth Division Supplement of News'.

After the war, in response to requests from previous servicemen on the Law School Comforts Fund Roll, a reissue containing all the past *Legal Digests* was made and sent to those on the Roll as a memento of the war years. There are two cloth bound copies of this combined publication.

### **Final Comment**

There is a small quantity of miscellaneous material consisting of two photograph albums containing snapshots and press cuttings, a small collection of portraits of servicemen by professional photographers and one file of general Fund correspondence.

From correspondence in Administration files held in the Archives (G3/13 File No. 3801), it appears that some time prior to 26 November 1946, The Law School Comforts Fund gave the University of Sydney a cheque for £105 (one hundred guineas) to establish a Law School Comforts Fund Memorial Prize of fifteen pounds a year for the next seven years.

The Professorial Board approved the conditions for the prize and following the next Senate meeting this announcement was sent to the press early in December 1946:

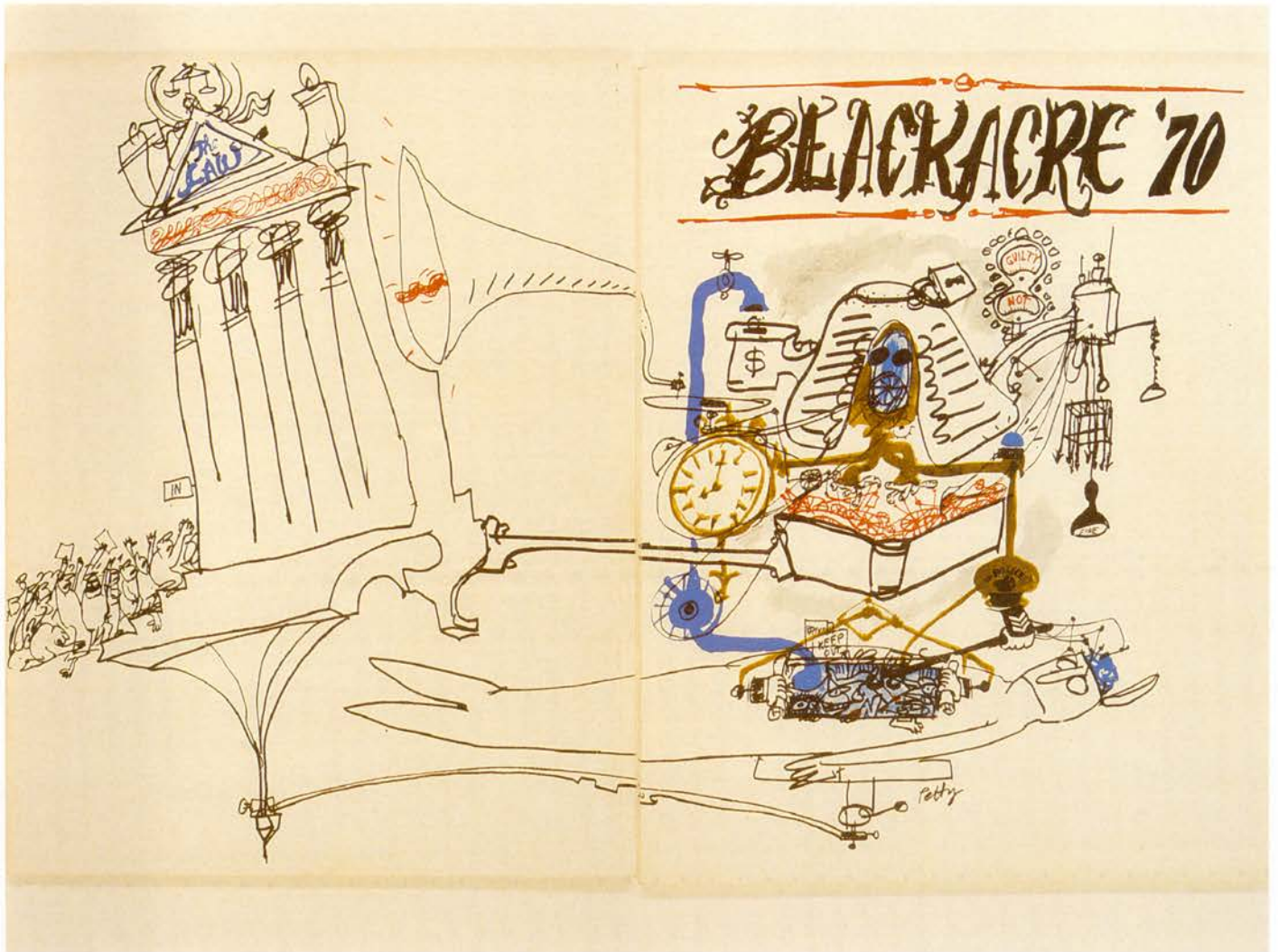
The University of Sydney — The Law School Comforts Fund Memorial Prize

A sum of money has recently been donated to the University of Sydney for the establishment of an annual prize of £15 to the most distinguished student (other than the winner of the John George Dalley Prize) graduating in the Faculty of Law, who is a Returned Serviceman. This Prize is to be known as the 'Law School Comforts Fund Memorial Prize' and the first award is to be made in March 1947.

It will be seen from the above that action had been taken to dispose of the residue of the Fund. It is regrettable that the Comforts Fund material delivered to the University Archives did not contain the minutes of meetings held by the Fund nor any financial records. However, despite the lack of these records the collection held in the Archives of the University gives an excellent account of the part played by members of, and those associated with, the New South Wales legal profession during World War II, both the men in the armed services and those at home who, through their efforts and financial contributions, gave them great support.

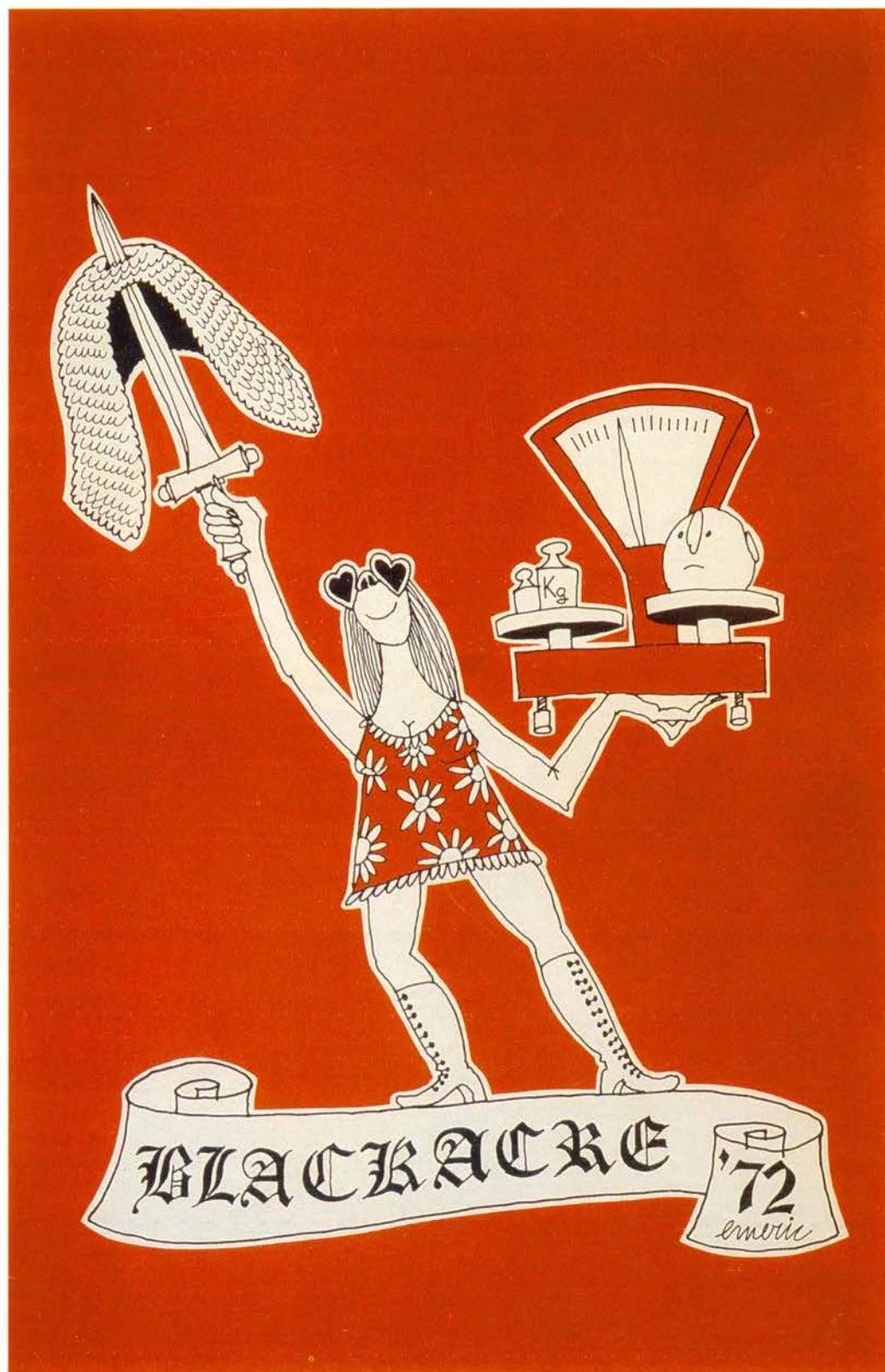
Finally, a piece of statistical information: during the years in which the Law School Comforts Fund operated there had been on its roll of servicemen 665 names.

Note: This is a shortened version of an article dealing with the Comforts Fund material held in Sydney University Archives. It was first published in *Record*, the newsletter of the Archives, in September 1990.



*The complexities of the law and the legal system made clear by cartoonist Petty for the cover of Blackacre in 1970.*







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## Law School People 1941–1973

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### Professor K. O. Shatwell 1947–1973

*W. L. Morison*

The years between the outbreak of World War II and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour were the last two years of near normalcy at the Law School in its previously settled style. There would be no Calvin Coolidge to preside over a 'back to normalcy' movement after the war. Enlistments for war service initially came more substantially from former rather than current students, and classes remained at somewhere near their customary size. The Law School administrative staff was involved in work for the Law School Comforts Fund for the service-men, presided over by Margaret Dalrymple Hay the chief administrative officer, then known as the clerk to the Faculty. One recalls her coming into the library in 1940 to announce the latest success in the Battle of Britain, interrupting the librarian on duty, Miss St. Clair, in her task of wrapping the comforts parcels. The trappings of war were evident from time to time. In one student debate Raymond Watson, destined to be a senior judge of the Family Court of Australia, participated resplendent in naval officer's uniform with an admiring and personable retinue of Wrens.

But by 1941 there were gathering storms, both the major gathering storm which Sir Winston Churchill made the title of one of his volumes of war history and the Law School's own lesser storm. The Sydney University Regiment normally operated with volunteer recruits but now there was preparation for students to be drafted into its ranks for what was initially intended to be a training period beginning on 5 December 1941. The preparations involved law students being interviewed by Alfred Conlon who was then the manpower officer determining their eligibility for the draft. He was later to be in charge of the Army Research Directorate in which Julius Stone, appointed to the Chair of International Law and Jurisprudence on 1 March 1942, came to serve as a part time colonel. How heavy Conlon's hands were upon the reins of the directorate may be open to question. It was during their association with it that Douglas Stewart and James McAuley composed the supposed lifetime output of the fictitious poet Ern Malley and hoaxed Max Harris into producing an issue of *Angry Penguins* devoted to it. But Stone was so impressed with Conlon that he dedicated one of his major works *The Province and Function of Law* to him jointly with Stone's own wife. It was a lifetime association for Stone was at Conlon's bedside during his last illness.

The students who had not volunteered for war service earlier were duly inducted into the regiment and after the Japanese attack on December 7 the draft became permanent for the bulk of them. Since the Sydney University Regiment was a training regiment they were

transferred in the course of a few months to other units. One of them was the 110th Lt. A.A. Regt. which was initially stationed on Kensington racecourse, part of the site of the future University of New South Wales. It is doubtful if that institution has ever given proper recognition to the fact that students from the University of Sydney spent some of their youth securing its future.

The Law School's lesser storm arose out of the vacancies in both the Challis Chair of International Law and Jurisprudence and the Challis Chair of Law after the death of A. H. Charteris and the retirement of Sir John Peden. There was a school of thought, represented as it turned out by the Chancellor Justice Halse Rogers and other law Fellows on the Senate, that replacements should not be made until after the war so that eligible candidates who were on war service should be in a position to apply. On the other hand the students were readily induced by their representatives to demand that new professors be appointed and there were allegations that the appointment of Stone, whose appointment as Challis Professor of Law eventually took effect on 1 March 1942, was being opposed on anti-semitic grounds. The Professorial Board which in those days performed the functions of the present Academic Board recommended James Williams and Julius Stone for appointment to the two Chairs. The Senate accepted the recommendations then rescinded its decision and finally confirmed the appointments in November 1941. This led to the resignation from the Senate of the Chancellor, other judges, and Sir John Peden.

Thus in 1942 the Law School was at its full customary professorial strength but with very much shrunken classes.

#### Teaching During the War

Nevertheless the full range of professional subjects had to be taught by part time lecturers with the exception of Contracts and Torts which were taken over by James Williams. Contracts had been taught until then by Bernard Sugerman, later Sir Bernard Sugerman, who was destined to be President of the Court of Appeal. As well as following his practice at the Bar, Sugerman wrote extensively in professional areas and was the editor of the first edition of the *Australian Digest*. After Peden's retirement Sugerman took over Real Property and then added Mercantile Law to his teaching responsibilities.

Sugerman's lectures were the product of extensive knowledge disclosed in a mild mannered reporting manner. The mildness of manner extended to various departments of his activities. One recalls him ringing from his chambers on one occasion to say that he would not be home until late. It was apparent that this evoked extensive comment from the other end of the telephone at the conclusion of which Sugerman mildly said that he would be home early. On another occasion during the war he was involved in one of the press of matters which occupied Friday morning in the equity jurisdiction. A woman had died intestate leaving some fifty first cousins and one husband, and the rights to succession had been determined at an inquiry before the Master. The costs of the inquiry were considerable and the Master had recommended that the husband take his share of the whole costs. Before Justice Nicholas, K. W. Asprey, later a Justice of the Court of Appeal and at that time lecturing in Private International Law at the Law School, forcefully defended the Master's recommendation with citation of authorities. Sugerman for the husband rose to his feet and mildly said in a few words that this would be unfair. The judge overruled the Master's recommendation in even less time than Sugerman's address had occupied.

Sugerman's mildness of manner at times seemed to have a defusing effect on controversy. Once a member of the Law School was moved to vulgarity by anger with the Dean of the time and said that he should shit or get off the pot. Sugerman mildly suggested that this should be rephrased to run that the Dean should defecate or abdicate. At other times Sugerman appeared to enjoy controversy among others. He once said that what he liked to do at the Law School was to listen to McMinn on Hutley and then listen to Hutley on McMinn.

Occasionally Sugerman was the centre of controversy himself. In a passage in the Federal Parliament in 1944, R. G. Menzies as leader of the opposition attacked the government for sending Mr Sugerman into court to argue a proposition which was contrary to what the government claimed was its policy. The Attorney General, Dr Evatt, interjected that Sugerman



*Sir Bernard Sugerman.  
Lecturer 1926-1944; Judge  
of the Court of Appeal  
1966-1972 and President  
thereof 1970-72.*

had been instructed to argue what he did. Menzies ignored him, whereupon Evatt jumped out of his seat and shouted, 'He had *no* instructions'. Menzies paused momentarily and spread his hands. 'No instructions', he said, 'How did he get there?' But Sir Bernard went far and fared well instructed or not instructed.

### The Old Hands

Wilfred McMinn, whose character sketches of Hutley Sugerman enjoyed, was a barrister who undertook an increased burden of lecturing at the Law School in the war years and to a lesser extent continued as a lecturer for a number of years afterwards. He was one of a small knot of staff members who occupied a position in the Law School corresponding to the position in naval circles of those who had gone round Cape Horn under sail. They could appeal in discussion to their recollections of Pitt Cobbett, the first Professor. Even Margaret Hay, whose influence and labours for successive Deans as well as for the profession made her an institution in the Law School for many years, extending well beyond the war into Shatwell's time, was not in that position. At her retirement Sir Norman Cowper of Allen Allen & Hemsley delivered a graceful tribute to her upon the theme of her service beyond the call of duty. In her equally gracious reply Miss Hay took occasion to remark that Pitt Cobbett was her favourite Dean because he was the only one of whom she could say, 'He was before my time'.

Those who recalled Pitt Cobbett therefore had a special claim to venerability and familiarity with ancient authority. They also presented special individual characteristics. McMinn, while in general following closely the official Law School notes and summarising the cases referred to in them, adorned his lectures with what were often Bar stories in more senses than one. But being a stickler for propriety as he understood it, he would not recount these stories when there were women in the class. This attitude rather restricted him as it did Colonel Mackenzie who was his wartime opposite number in Divorce. Mackenzie, however, got over the problem by recounting the seamier side of life revealed in divorce cases and then apologising to the women.

The next member of the group, P. R. Watts the Reader in Conveyancing, a solicitor by profession, had less occasion to resort to accounts of sex and violence in his subject either in his lectures or in his frequent pieces on vendor and purchaser in the ALJ, but he was far from avoiding either in areas into which his academic erudition led him. He once wrote an article in the *Law Quarterly Review* concerning the proper interpretation of a mediaeval document in which the party of the second part, the eminent literary figure Geoffrey Chaucer, made an accommodation with the party of the first part 'de meo raptu'. A school of literary thought had sought to save Chaucer's reputation — in part — by interpreting raptus as abduction. But Watts would have none of this. Chaucer had raped the woman and that was that.

Watts did not bear the special title of Reader for nothing. At that time the Knocker collection of ancient documents was the centrepiece of the Law School library and the top document which could be studied in detail was changed periodically by the library staff. Watts was expert in their context and implications. His sense of the vitality of the history of conveyancing occasionally found curious expression. There was one student whose graduation was prevented for some years by difficulties with the subject. Then in 1946 he suddenly sailed through it. Watts attributed this to the fact that, knowing that the student had achieved some standing in his Arts years in the classics, he lent him a copy of *Fearne on Contingent Remainders* in the original Latin, the inspirational effect of which carried the student to a triumphant if belated success.

Others gave a different explanation. By the wartime years, Watts had fallen into devising a range of questions which, in his view, covered the subject, so that with the ever circling years the same questions could be expected to recur though in random order. Private enterprise among the students rendered model answers to the whole range available. In 1946 K. W. Pawley, then completing a distinguished final LLB year, and later to be the most senior judge of the Family Court of Australia appointed immediately after the first chief judge, Elizabeth Evatt, undertook a sort of gaol delivery operation by instructing the student having difficulties in conveyancing in the methods which students generally used. But Watts continued to think that the explanation of the dramatic reversal of form and of 1946 was the Latin version of



C. D. Monahan. Lecturer  
1942-1959.

*Farne on Contingent Reminders*, and the truth of the matter remains a historical, if not exactly historic, mystery.

Another of the group of Law School staff who had, so to speak, gone round Cape Horn under sail, was R. Clive Teece. His teaching assignment at the School was confined to the non-examination subject of Legal Ethics, yet his name was sufficiently synonymous with the Equity Bar to give rise to a saying attributed to Justice Bonney which attained wide currency. Asked about his attitude to becoming judge in divorce after serving in the equity jurisdiction, Bonney replied that it was only the difference between Tweedleteece and Tweedletoose. (Teece was the leading Equity barrister while Toose was a leader of the Divorce Bar). Nevertheless, as perhaps this saying implies, Teece was occasionally subject to judicial jibes, perhaps because of some prolixity. In one case which came before the Full Court during the war, a prospective student sought enrolment at the University relying on its by-laws, while the University resisted in pursuance of its obligations under the manpower provisions of the national security legislation. It immediately became obvious that the court must lose its jurisdiction as the Judiciary Act was framed at that time, because an *inter se* constitutional question was raised. However Teece, for the University, continued to expand on the court's lack of jurisdiction, and the Chief Justice asked him what interest the University had in having the matter determined by the High Court rather than the one before whom Teece was appearing. Teece said he was trying to help the court, to which Frederick Jordan replied that the court was always glad to receive help but particularly from those who had some interest in the matter.

This was not an altogether isolated instance of rough handling of counsel by the Bench at that time. W. D. T. Ward graduated LLB at the Law School during the war and went to the Bar. He was later to be elevated to the District Court Bench. In one of his earliest cases before Justice Clyde, he happened to say that consideration was required for a simple contract. Apparently because he considered that this much should have been taken for granted, the judge demanded that counsel produce authority for that proposition.

T. P. Flattery who lectured Roman Law was another who remembered ancient traditions and continued in them. Since the ancient tradition in Roman Law included translating passages of Latin from the *Institutes* of Justinian in the annual examination and commenting on them, this became increasingly impracticable as student knowledge of Latin diminished. Flattery solved the problem by tipping the passages which the students could expect which in effect preserved a ritualistic shadow of the good old days without the substance.

At one of the first meetings of the Faculty I attended as a member of staff a submission from the students came before it which included a sharp attack on the conduct of Roman Law. Though I recognised the passage as one which I had composed as a member of a student committee some years earlier I did not think it appropriate to acknowledge the authorship. The applicable principle seemed to me analogous to the common law tale under which a dog got one free bite to begin with.

F. E. Barraclough, who conducted the non-examination course in Lunacy, was of a different order though he must have been the most ancient of the ancients. He once allowed himself to reminisce about how exciting it was at the age of fourteen to see the New South Wales troops depart from Sydney Harbour for the Sudan. The implication of this was that his own origins must have been virtually contemporaneous with the Franco-Prussian war. He had been the Master in the lunacy jurisdiction and he constantly kept his subject up to date year in and year out, giving lectures marked by courtesy and knowledgeability, standing out from controversy and never appearing to age. It was only when he slipped this mortal coil that we realised that he was virtually if not literally the Law School centenarian. He could have appropriately figured in *The Forsyte Saga*.

#### Younger Staff

Among the somewhat younger members of staff V. H. Treatt was also numbered among the men of stature and principle. He gave up part of his Saturday mornings to lecture in Criminal Law with understanding, wit and verve. He became leader of the opposition in the State



Mr F. E. Barraclough.  
Lecturer 1937-1965.



*T. P. Flattery, Challis Lecturer.*



*Mr Justice McLelland. Lecturer 1941-1952; Judge of the Supreme Court 1952-1973 and Judge of Appeal 1966-1973.*

Parliament. When asked his view on how politicians should market themselves to the electorate he would reply that this was not the primary consideration, since the notion of political responsibility meant that one could only advocate what one believed in. Perhaps this was why he was always leader of the opposition.

C. D. Monahan undertook the formidable task of lecturing in Equity and Administration of Assets as well as Legal Interpretation with a flowing easy going style and with some tolerance of those whose attention would occasionally flag. He graced what student social occasions there were in those days with his attendance and co-operation. He was subsequently to become Chairman of the District Court Bench.

Education in the most advanced commercial subjects was undertaken with mastery by C. McLelland, later Chief Judge in Equity. He lectured in both Company Law and Bankruptcy during the war years, taking over the commercial strands in the curriculum where Sugerman left off so that students had the benefit of a distinguished team. McLelland had a quirkish wit which occasionally seemed to its recipients to go a little too far. Somewhat later than the period under immediate consideration, a student asked if he might take the judge's daughter home. McLelland replied: 'If it were anybody but you I would say — yes.' This seemed no way to talk to a future justice of the High Court of Australia, and W. P. Deane evidently thought so at the time.

F. C. Hutley was full time tutor at the Law School in Peden's last year. At the beginning of 1941 he went to Allen, Allen and Hemsley as a solicitor clerk, later enlisted and went to Japan as major in the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. He lectured in Jurisprudence after Charteris relinquished it until Julius Stone's appointment in 1942. He was briefly a full time lecturer in the Law School in 1946, went to the Bar, took silk, and was elevated to the Court of Appeals at a time when Sugerman was President. Meanwhile he continued to lecture at the Law School in Succession. When my mother thanked him for his efforts as best man at my wedding, he said it came naturally to him to be rude to people. While if that was as far as it



went, people found him entertaining, they ceased to do so when the activity seemed to them to go to lengths for which the description rudeness was much too mild a word. Justice Gaudron, a medallist of the Law School whose career at the Bar was succeeded by various distinguished appointments leading to her elevation to the High Court of Australia, said that Hutley appeared to have no idea that there was a law of defamation. T. W. Waddell's distinguished years at the Law School were followed by advancement through customary career channels to the Supreme Court Bench. He described Hutley's conduct in judicial circles as abandoned.

Hutley's strictures on me were mild in comparison. I especially liked his statement that I would never amount to anything but the Methodist baker's son. We had in common that we had both been awarded the medal in philosophy by John Anderson, though Hutley had been awarded the medal in law as well, which I had not. The philosophy/law pattern was quite common at the time because Sir John Peden recommended that students should study Arts, including philosophy, before proceeding to law. Perhaps the most distinguished of those who followed this pattern was C. A. Walsh, who had been awarded the medal by Anderson in preference to at least one person who became a distinguished Professor of Philosophy, and who pursued his brilliant law career successively to the Supreme Court Bench and then to the High Court of Australia. Other distinguished judicial examples of the genre were H. H. Glass and D. L. Mahoney, ultimately of the New South Wales Court of Appeal, and A. F. Rath, who went to the Supreme Court Bench.

Peden had also strongly recommended history as an Arts subject to prospective law students and the most distinguished example of the effects of the history-law combination was J. M. Ward. He was awarded the University Medal in history in 1939 when the professor was S. H. Roberts, and graduated in law in 1945. He followed Roberts into the post of Challis Professor of History and later into that of Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The curriculum of the Law School, as Peden left it, contained not only subjects which were considered vital for professional training but also what were conceived as academic subjects designed to carry out the idea that law was a learned profession and not merely a craft. Hence International Law, Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Legal History, and Political Science were included. The last two, immediately before and for some time after Peden's departure, were the responsibility of C. H. Currey. Currey provided one of the few links between the Law School and the University campus because he sometimes lectured in the History department at Roberts' invitation. Currey was a co-author with Roberts of a school history text and wrote works on his own particularly in aspects of Australian legal history. One of them was to be published by the Sydney University Press after Roberts established it. Currey was also an educationist of note as well as holding the then very rare degree of LL.D. of the University of Sydney, a distinction he shared with H. V. Evatt.

Since Currey had been an inspector of schools, some of us had our first introduction to law from him in our school days. In 1934 *The Merchant of Venice* was prescribed for the Intermediate Certificate and Currey inspected the North Sydney Boys High School English class, demolishing our support of Portia against Shylock in a way that was completely novel to us. The fact was, according to Currey, that Antonio's bond with Shylock was simply null and void because it was contrary to public policy. The courts should simply have refused to take any notice of it for this reason, and Portia's arguments were completely beside the point. After Currey's departure the English master, A. D. Madew, was annoyed that we had not made the point against Currey that his argument depended on amalgamating the law of Venice centuries ago with the English common law, and there was nothing to show that the Venetian law as expounded by Portia was unsuitable to the conditions of Venice at the time. But I felt in retrospect that it was rather hard for him to expect us to graduate from our first introduction to the law of contract to propositions of sociological jurisprudence in 45 minutes.

Currey fitted easily into the traditional Law School system. In Political Science the major text was Dicey's *Law and Opinion in England* which was a well devised companion work to Peden's bible, Dicey's *Law of the Constitution*. For the rest, Currey devoted himself in the course to an enthusiastic presentation of the traditional economic arguments for free trade against protection. This seemed to students a trifle dated at the time, but we might have



Dr C. H. Currey.



*Mary Gaudron, first woman to be appointed to the High Court Bench, graduated with first class honours and the University medal in Law. In a career studded with 'firsts' she was also Solicitor General for New South Wales and Deputy President of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.*



*Mr Justice F. C. Hutley. Teacher at the Law School at various levels from 1940 to 1972 until he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1973 he became a Judge of Appeal, an office he retained until his retirement in 1984.*

reflected that with the ever circling years there is much more that comes round again beside conveyancing questions.

In *Legal History* Currey relied, with some background expansion, on W. J. V. Windeyer's published text for Sydney students, *Legal History*. As Windeyer explained in the preface, this book was intended as an efficient compendium, which it certainly was. It probably reflected Windeyer's expressed opinion that the initial instruction of law students was manageable only if it was confined to things every law student ought to know, and that it was undesirable for subjects to be 'rough about the edges' – his opinion of criminology. In the result however, the book did little justice to Windeyer's extraordinary penetration into the fundamental underlying trends of ideas in the field and the ability to bring them to bear upon current legal problems with a powerful logic. Both these qualities were to characterise his judgments in the High Court of Australia. During the war years Windeyer was on active service achieving renown as a Brigadier especially in relation to the siege of Tobruk. He was later to be Major General Sir Victor Windeyer and though he was only to lecture again at the Law School in 1949 and 1950, when he readily stepped into a breach, he continued to be active in the affairs of the University generally. Whenever the question is raised concerning who was the greatest man and lawyer the Law School ever produced, his name must come into consideration.

## Mooting

The academic year 1942 was marked by Julius Stone's arrival some months in advance of the other new professor, James Williams. Stone immediately made his impact on the students generally, beyond those immediately involved in his subjects, by making moots part of the LLB course for credit, along the lines of the Harvard system. This turned out to be only a brief interlude, for Stone had made the arrangements subject to Williams' approval and Williams declined to support the scheme. But the interlude carried its share of interest, instruction and excitement.

The second year moot was the most dramatic. Immediately, Raymond Watson rose to his feet and took a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the court. He then proceeded to characterise the rules devised by Julius Stone as inept to constitute it. Thereupon Stone jumped to his feet in the audience, purporting to act as *amicus curiae*, and launched into defence of his rules. It is not clear whether the idea for precipitating this situation came from the future family court judge or the future Professor of Law and law reform commissioner D. G. Benjafield, who was sitting beside Watson as his junior counsel, wearing something approaching a smirk. But Judge McKillop of the real District Court Bench as well as the moot bench neatly nipped the developing furore in the bud by saying that it did not matter about the rules because the Act gave jurisdiction anyhow. Of course there was no Act, but if it was a real court there would have had to be. McKillop had less success with cutting short Cedric Symonds, counsel on the other side, by trying to suggest to him what he meant. Cedric who subsequently figured occasionally in the public press in what came to be the fascinating context of Eastern Suburbs waterfront properties, preferred his own more extensive formulation of his argument.

M. H. Byers a distinguished student of this time who became a leading silk and for a time Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth and, as Sir Maurice Byers, presided for a time over the Board established at the head of the New South Wales police force, was noticed to have developed one-handed adroitness in manipulating the telephone in his early years at the Bar. This may have owed something to his proceeding with his work while being briefed by Cedric at the other end of the line.

The final year moot also had its moments. The opening ones occurred when David Wells rose to his feet to address the court and Sugerman, presiding, said that the court was having difficulty in seeing him. Wells divined that this was calling his attention to his unrobed condition and made excuses after which Julius Stone, also on the moot bench, assured him that the court would do its best to see him. At a later stage Wells' junior counsel, feeling faint, slipped into the corridor of the Supreme Court for a moment. A student member of the audience followed her and kindly offered her a glass of sherry from a bottle he happened to have in his brief case. Thereupon the Sheriff of New South Wales suddenly appeared and raised the roof about orgies being conducted in a court which was his responsibility.

The third year moot, in which the participants were J. A. Lee, M. Z. Forbes, R. W. Parsons and I, was tame by comparison though C. D. Monahan, presiding, generously encouraged us by saying that the performance of all four participants was what was to be expected from experienced counsel rather than students. J. A. Lee was remarkable in his student days for the fact that long before Lionel Murphy as Attorney-General in the Whitlam government established the Trade Practices Commission to combat the evils of unrestricted competition in the commercial sphere, Lee set up a student practices commission in an endeavour to introduce some civilised behaviour into the race for the university medal in law. In the result the future Justice of the Supreme Court finished a close second to the future Challis Professor of Law. Lee had to be content with the accolade of being the fastest woodchopper that the responsible officer in the Sydney University Regiment had ever seen.

Following Williams' refusal to support Stone in the matter of moots, further difficulties developed between the two and Williams evidently enjoyed discussions with Stone so little that he preferred to dispose of matters without consultation when he felt he legitimately could. But what was legitimate and what was not became itself a matter of dispute and Stone complained



*For some fifty years mooting has been an important student activity. It takes place not only within the Law School, but in competition with other Law Schools, interstate and overseas.*

to the Professorial Board about Williams' alleged failure to call Faculty meetings with appropriate frequency. While the Board supported Stone on the matter, there were further disputes about the professors' spheres of authority. Though the Senate supported in part Williams' efforts to assume the mantle of Sir John Peden as head of the School, Williams was not satisfied and returned to New Zealand at the beginning of 1946.

#### **Into the Postwar Era**

D. G. Benjafield graduated with the university medal in law at the beginning of 1945. The student body was by that time very small and even before his graduation, Benjafield was involved in what had become a major activity of the School, making provision for students on active service to study law subjects and sit for Law School examinations wherever they were. This process was facilitated by the existence of the Law School notes, the system which Peden had reinstituted during the 1914-1918 war to avoid the necessity of students having to take an outline note of a lecture, and to relieve the lecturer of any necessity to dictate material to the students in the course of delivery of a lecture. H. V. Evatt was among those to praise this scheme. But its effectiveness depended upon the notes being current, and this depended upon both the lecturer and the Law School staff. Fortunately Mrs Noni Gaunson, who was to undertake the responsibilities of copying for many years, had joined the staff by this time.

The increasing replacement of part time professional teachers after the war by full time academics led to the gradual diminution of the use of the Law School notes, which caused embarrassment as long as they continued to be prescribed for the barristers' and solicitors' admission examinations. The notes varied in quality from printed books, those authored by Chief Justice Sir Frederick Jordan being the most eminent and longest respected of these, to duplicated notes which were sometimes kept current and sometimes fell short. The longest lasting of these were perhaps the Real Property Notes which Professor Benjafield amended





Professor David  
Benjafield.

and continued to use throughout his tenure of the subject. In a number of areas the Law School notes as supplied to the external students in the war were supplemented by notes by D. G. Benjafield himself, principally what he had prepared for his own purposes as an undergraduate. He also tutored such service students as were able to visit the Law School at times.

A further special activity required by the circumstances of the time was provision of refresher courses for returning ex-servicemen. This task was carried out by a committee established under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. Most of the lecturers were either lecturers at the Law School or its former students who were shortly to become lecturers. In the former category were James Williams, C. McLelland, P. R. Watts, and in the latter category A. B. Bridge, F. C. Stephen, R. M. Hope and J. D. Holmes. All those in the latter category were in the future to attain judicial office. The lectures were published in 1946 under the title of *Refresher Courses in Law* for the assistance of returning servicemen in the profession generally.

The Law School was also represented from 1946 on a committee of the Department of Post War Reconstruction to further the interests of ex-servicemen returning to law. But it soon became obvious that the main object of this exercise in the department's eyes was to press the representatives of the then Incorporated Law Institute, representing solicitors, to pay articulated clerks a living wage rather than the nominal sums which had hitherto been the rule. The department had an axe to grind because it made up the difference between an ex-service clerk's stipend and a living wage. The solicitors' representatives agreed to make representations along these lines to their members and this may have been a factor in the ultimate destruction of the articles system. There had been previous efforts by the clerks' union to obtain a living wage for articulated law clerks, but although proceedings were launched and heard they had somehow petered out.

Meanwhile, for a quarter of a century longer, the Law School adjusted its lecture time tables and to an extent the concept of its education to a student body consisting in a large measure of articulated clerks. During 1946 the press of students during the early morning and late afternoon lecture hours and the lunch hour strained the seams of the Law School building, especially the older part of it, which threatened to become a fire hazard. For the rest of the day the corridors were largely deserted. In this funereal atmosphere some gatherings of ancients appeared from time to time giving an impression of the ghost's high noon but this was because meetings of the University Senate were held in the Law School during this period.

The evening Faculty meetings, on the other hand, were lively enough thanks to the aftermath of the differences of opinion between the departed James Williams and Julius Stone. The Faculty elected R. Clive Teece as Dean in preference to Stone over the opposition of the newly appointed full time lecturers, Hutley and me. But this did not divide the Faculty into sides because Hutley managed to annoy Stone as much as he did Teece. Stone protected me at times from decanal arrangements which affected me adversely. The first meeting of the Australian Universities Law Schools Association later the Australasian Universities Law Schools Association and now the Australasian Law Teachers Association was held in Sydney at the end of that year by arrangement between Deans. Teece arranged with the other Deans that the academic membership should be confined to senior lecturers and above, which neatly excluded me. After Stone's protest, Teece compromised by admitting me as secretary.

The use of teaching materials was also a source of Faculty dissension. Teece moved to prevent Stone prescribing his newly published *Province and Function of Law* on the ground that it was too difficult a book for students. But those who normally supported Teece were taken aback by this kind of interference, and Currey successfully moved that the Faculty move to the next business. Hutley sought to prevent the Real Property notes being printed on the ground that they were academically unsuitable, but Hope carried on using them and the students crowded Hope's Real Property lectures in which they were used while substantially fewer numbers attended Hutley's.

A student representative approached Stone and complained about the state of course materials and Stone was about to refer him to the Faculty when it turned out that his major complaint was the lack of International Law note material. At that time Stone was critically



following Lauterpacht's substantial text. It was plain that academic departures from the notes system were depriving some students of their customary security blankets and the process was painful. I was having similar problems in Private International Law. Stone, who was seeking to assert his jurisdiction on the subject, had impressed on me the academic importance of broad theoretical topics like characterisation, but most students forebore to follow me into that field of speculation.

A further problem was how to handle, in relation to honours, the fact that ex-servicemen had had broken courses. While Miss Hay was devotedly patriotic she was equally devoted to sticking to the Peden system which made Honours depend rigidly on the marks awarded. Others thought differently and examiners' meetings were lengthy and contentious. Come to think of it, it's hard to remember any time during the period covered by this chronicle when they were not so in greater or less degree.

### Students

Despite the jarrings in the cogs of the examining machinery the School managed to give appropriate recognition, when they were students, to the qualities of a remarkable number of future luminaries in various fields. There were three future High Court justices in the student body in 1946. The future Sir Kenneth Jacobs shared the University medal in law at the beginning of 1947 with L. J. Downer future Reader in Mediaeval Studies in the Australian National University. L. K. Murphy had begun in 1945 studying, *inter alia*, Contracts under James Williams and generously or diplomatically told me when he fell into my hands in Torts that he remembered more of what I said. The future Sir Anthony Mason, the present Chief Justice, began in 1946 and the future Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Sir Laurence Street, in 1947. Sir Laurence would be unsparing in his help to the School by way of teaching and later participating in its occasions at whatever inconvenience to himself.

The future Prime Minister E. G. Whitlam had graduated in 1946 leaving some legacy of literary output in the pages of the student journal *Blackacre*. Neville Wran would graduate in 1948, John Howard in 1961, and the supply of future Commonwealth and State Attorneys-General always appeared to be adequately maintained.

Future big business was represented by F. W. Millar, currently Chairman of TNT, who graduated in 1948. Miss Hay thought him very remarkable and I gained an unaccustomed accolade from her by doing the right thing by him in examining one of his external papers. Other evidences of the direction of his future were accumulating at this time. N. L. Cowper, later Sir Norman Cowper, of Allen, Allen & Hemsley had read the work of Elbert Hubbard expounding the qualities which launch people on their journey to the top under the great free enterprise system. One standard of measurement which impressed Cowper was how a beginner measured up under the 'Message to Garcia' principle. Hubbard explains this by recalling the story of a messenger being required to deliver a message to Garcia, a U.S. ally, in the Spanish-American war. Hubbard then recounts masses of questions which the messenger might have asked about his assignment but demonstrated his quality by not asking. Cowper usually had occasion to complain about the undue curiosity of Allens' clerks when asked to do anything — even about G. G. Masterman, outstanding graduate of 1956 who took silk and did so much to build the Ombudsman's office in the State. But Millar stood out. Allens' partner G. V. Davy said Millar would cut the instructions short and be off and running.

### A New Style of Dean

At the time of Shatwell's appointment as the new Challis Professor of Law in 1947 the Faculty had been strengthened by appointments of a number of part time lecturers, J. D. Evans in Contracts and Mercantile Law following Sugerman's appointment to the Bench, J. D. Holmes in Constitutional Law, R. M. Hope in Real Property and Divorce, later to be replaced in that subject by D. M. Selby, B. P. MacFarlan in Bankruptcy, and F. C. Stephen in Equity. Some of these carried on until their own appointments to the Bench as C. McLelland and C. D. Monahan continued to do also.



*Professor W. L. Morison. Joined Law School Staff 1946; Professor of Law 1959-1985; Challis Professor; Professor Emeritus.*

Shatwell's appointment as Challis Professor of Law was not the subject of any more unanimity on the Faculty than most matters at that time were. But upon his appointment he was unanimously elected Dean, and he remained Dean until a year before his retirement at the end of 1974. Then Benjafield became Dean, as he had been for one short period previously during Shatwell's occupation of his Chair. There were times when some might have preferred a different arrangement. Stone would have accepted the deanship at times if it had been unanimously offered to him, but he had no wish to contend for the post. Hutley, who became a part time lecturer, claimed at one stage that the University Senate should have gone out and attempted to persuade Sir Victor Windeyer to be an appointed Dean, because the only way to make the place achieve proper efficiency would have been to run it like a military unit. Although Shatwell had himself commanded small naval ships during the war, the Faculty during his period did not create the impression of a military unit and this did not always suit the former Major Hutley.

Nevertheless Shatwell did succeed in producing a distribution of authority calculated to produce greater harmony.

He abandoned any claim to be head of the School as Peden had been, and secured Stone's independence by making an approach to the Vice-Chancellor, by this time Sir Stephen Roberts, to divide Law on the one hand and International Law and Jurisprudence on the other, into two departments. The latter was very much the smaller department since the claims that Stone had made for jurisdiction over other subjects which had been classed as academic rather than professional in Peden's time were not carried into effect. It is doubtful if this disturbed Stone unduly for he fell into the habit of describing his later year courses as the light at the end of the tunnel. He once said that if the Law Department had not filled the students' heads with ideas which required remedial work he would have had less material for his lectures. From this it can be inferred that there was a *modus vivendi* reached rather than a true team spirit. There was evidence elsewhere in the University during the Shatwell era that while departmentalisation might assist independence and avoid disputes about authority, a departmental division by reference to the theoretical and practical aspects of a field is not the happiest way of doing it. There was at that time a Chair of pure mathematics and one of applied mathematics. This led to regular heated jurisdictional disputes before the Professorial Board.

The effect of the departmental division on the Department of Law was to make it a pioneer in unintelligible developments which subsequently spread over the tertiary educational system of the State generally. George Bernard Shaw predicted at the beginning of this century that a feature of it would be the prominence of polytechnics specialising in the development of technical arts and crafts. But it has not worked out like that. The principle has become that no tertiary institution is to be academically or practically inferior to any other, and despite the insistence on the primacy of the duty of tertiary institutions to further practical objects, practical courses have been more and more given over to academic instructors and instruction.

Shatwell himself was not appointed as Challis Professor of Law because of his familiarity with the practical workings of the law but because of his academic strength. He had taken a first both in the BA in Law and the BCL at Oxford. Subsequently he had taught for a time at Hull in England and then practically every legal subject when he was the sole professor in Tasmania before being appointed to Sydney. He had returned to Tasmania for a short time after completing his war service. One of his earlier actions after his arrival in Sydney was to pack off his two full time lecturers in turn to Oxford to take their doctorates. I returned to Sydney after this exercise in 1951 and Benjafield, who had been appointed to the School after a period at the Bar, in 1952. We then joined D. C. Thomson in the category of senior lecturer. Thomson was a first class honours graduate of the Law School of the University of Western Australia and had carried out tertiary studies in London in the field of Industrial Law.

The extent to which subjects which had been taken over by lecturers who had been encouraged to develop their academic activities in preference to developing their experience did not pass without comment. Norman Cowper, my master solicitor, wanted to know 'what all these academics are doing in *our* Law School'. The profession was coming to identify less with the School. I found during a visit to Melbourne that the then Chief Justice of the High



*Professor K. O. Shatwell.*



*Mr Justice Rae Else-Mitchell. Lecturer 1952-1958; Judge of the Supreme Court 1958-1974; Judge of the Land and Valuation Court 1962-1974.*

Court of Australia, Sir John Latham, was not in favour of the taking over of professional subjects by academic lecturers though the same process was proceeding in the Law School of the University of Melbourne.

Nevertheless the process of academisation of professional subjects proceeded unevenly and some important professional co-operation was retained throughout the period under consideration. The division of Constitutional Law into Constitutional Law I and Constitutional Law II in 1949 meant that the academic strength of C. H. Currey and the professional strength of J. D. Holmes, a future Justice of Appeal, were both retained and for a time the latter subject was taught by the future Justice Else-Mitchell. Hutley, now at the Bar, was lecturing in Probate which by 1952 had been expanded to Succession, Admiralty, and Administrative Law, the last a new addition to the curriculum. During 1950 Windeyer was conducting Private International Law. A new subject of Introductory Jurisprudence was being taught by academic members of the staff. Teaching fellowships had been instituted by 1952 and the tutorial functions these carried out attracted a crop of future judges including R. F. Cross, G. P. Donovan, D. L. Mahoney, G. D. Needham, K. W. Pawley, H. H. Glass and J. H. Wooten. Donovan soon proceeded to a lectureship in Mercantile Law. Future judges at this time were taking up lectureships in a number of other subjects — K. S. Jacobs in Equity, A. B. K. I. Bridge in Procedure, and A. F. Rath in Pleading. With MacFarlan's appointment to the Supreme Court Bench, J. K. Manning came to lecture in Bankruptcy.

Sir Kenneth Manning was a chastening reminder to academic legal institutions that their courses have no monopoly in producing breadth of understanding of law and liberality of outlook. He had come up through the admission boards' examinations when there were no courses of instruction. When he was in a position to do so, he saw that this was changed, and the Law Extension Committee of the University of Sydney came into existence, always under distinguished judicial chairmanship. At the time when he began to lecture at the Law School he was a solicitor but in that capacity he had as exceptional a reputation in the field of bankruptcy as MacFarlan had. Later he went to the Bar and was noted for his liberal views about reform — even when they might hurt the legal profession — before he became a judge and the first chairman of the first permanent law reform body in Australia. Then he drew on professional and academic assistance with an absence of the slightest prejudice about either. He left the Law Reform Commission to go to the Court of Appeal. Withal, Manning was a stickler for correctness and the only sadness one ever had about this was the part it played in the departure of a brilliant graduate of the Law School in 1949 from the Bar.

P. L. Clyne, apart from his academic distinction which was later to be capped by an LL.M with first class honours, was a remarkable orator from his student days with a gift of humour which was compounded of iconoclasm and exuberance. One of his faults was no doubt an inability to comprehend the errors that others saw in his ways, which was stressed by courts when he unsuccessfully applied for readmission to the Bar. Once he was confined on a cruise ship with Justice Else-Mitchell and was bewildered by the fact that the judge was apparently trying to avoid him. But a less doctrinaire attitude was not without its rewards. I once had occasion to pay tribute to Clyne in the course of lectures and, a grape vine having operated, received a complimentary copy of his book *How to Avoid Paying your Debts*. One gathers that it might have been impractical to live with Peter, but Densley Clyne's moving tribute in the *Sydney Morning Herald* after his death is readily comprehensible. His classmates of the 1949 graduating class included those who pursued very different paths, including the now Chief Justice of Australia, future Deputy Chairman of the Law Reform Commission R. D. Conacher, and I. F. Sheppard. Sheppard's exceptional capacity and industry, both apparent in his student days, no doubt stood him in good stead in the diverse functions which a justice of the Federal Court of Australia is called upon to discharge.

The variety in the class of 1949 should occasion no surprise. The University song of the period, while pursuing the theme of the underlying unity of the institution, at the same time conceded that some are hung and some are married, some for years in gaol have tarried. As far as I am aware the last never happened to Peter, though one newspaper report in particular indicated that its avoidance once called for a display of physical agility remarkable in one of his avoirdupois.

### Harvard Influences

Since Julius Stone was at this stage continuing his Harvard period, the beginning of the 1950s saw plans being launched for the publication of a Faculty journal along the lines of the *Harvard Law Review*. The *Harvard Law Review* is an exclusively student publication with the student editors chosen for their academic distinction, and their editorship constituting a leading part of the qualifications for their degree. However, the *Sydney Law Review* began in modified form with Stone as general editor, a Faculty committee including the student editor-in-chief, a board including professional and academic dignitaries, and finally the board of student editors. It was not until the close of the period covered here that it became a student publication, and even then it did not formally count towards the grading for the degree though it might be given weight informally where other things were equal.

Stone regarded the *Law Review* training as important both in its technical production and academic aspects. For example, he had his assistants, including the students, performing the function of pasting up the number, a function now replaced in these days of computers and photography. He was also particularly keen on developing 'rules of the house' like the major publishing firms, to establish a uniform format.

On the more substantive journalistic side, Stone proposed to launch the infant journal with a major journalistic scoop. He had had discussions with Lord Wright, who had delivered the advice of the Judicial Committee in *James v Commonwealth* in 1936 — the case which held that s.92 of the Australian Constitution bound the Commonwealth and gave the freedoms which the section guaranteed broad scope. Having become convinced that this was a major obstacle to economic planning in Australia, the retired and ageing Lord Wright wished to repent before he passed on. So he agreed to publish his repentance in the *Sydney Law Review*. But the aim of including this in the initial number of the journal which appeared at the beginning of 1953 was defeated by an act of God.

His Majesty George VI was gathered to his fathers in 1952. Thereupon Lord Wright stipulated that his article should not be published until after Queen Elizabeth's coronation — evidently feeling that the celebratory atmosphere could be marred, at least for him, by his defection from the official view of his peers. So the article did not appear until the second number of the journal in 1954. Even then its impact on the judiciary was disappointing, but it



*Professor Julius Stone.  
Challis Professor of  
International Law and  
Jurisprudence 1942-1972;  
Professor Emeritus.*



eventually exploded gratifyingly when L. K. Murphy was elevated to the High Court Bench.

The first student editor-in-chief was A. J. Mitchell appointed, as in Harvard, on the basis of special distinction in his courses up to the final year. Alan Mitchell was one to whom fame came early. In the days before television, when radio was more a focus of public attention than now, Mitchell was for a time the youngest member of John Dease's famous panel of quiz kids. At one time leading Melbourne law academic Geoffrey Sawer, later Professor of Law in the ANU Research School of Social Sciences, exerted himself to defeat the panel by testing their knowledge about a neighbour of the British Prime Minister. The panel turned out to be unaware that No 9 Downing Street was occupied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Law School was not to repeat its reflected glory from John Dease's programme until the arrival of John Goldring, future professor at Macquarie.

Mitchell's subsequent career was one of a number of demonstrations that academic excellence is far from being a prerogative only of those destined for the Bar or academic life. He was to become prominent in the counsels of the solicitors' Law Society. The same point was made in the same way two years later by future solicitor David de Carvalho, student editor-in-chief of the 1955 issue, after being a student editor and contributor to the journal in the previous year. The occupation of the post in the year between the two was W. P. Deane, future High Court Justice and, in the year following these, Theo Simos, who became a leading silk.

A significant appointment during this period was that of T. R. Morling, a distinguished graduate of the 1951 class, and later well known to the general public for doing as much as was humanly possible to clear up the Lindy Chamberlain case, as part time research assistant to Professor Stone. The object was to further Stone's plan to produce a major work on Evidence which, however, did not come to fruition during the period covered here. But Morling's appointment released me from bondage. I had been teaching Evidence in addition to my other subjects because Stone thought he might need me for the project. This was an uncomfortable experience on a very short term basis and I was relieved when Morling stepped into the breach and the subject was returned to its professional handling by the appointment of L. C. Badham QC. Later Gordon Samuels, who was to become a Justice of the Court of Appeal and Chancellor of the University of New South Wales, would take it over.

Stone in any case departed for a period at Harvard in 1956 and this appeared to mark the end of his Harvard period. It did not seem that the institution measured up to what he expected of it. But in the meantime Stone and others had interested Dean Erwin N. Griswold of Harvard in Australia. Stone used to send him a copy of each issue of the *Sydney Law Review* post haste — and Griswold became interested in particular in proselytising in Australia for the famous Harvard case method of teaching. In this Griswold had been somewhat anticipated by a visit of Charles O. Gregory of Chicago, and my *Cases on Torts* appeared in its first edition in 1955.

Griswold's own nominee for the missionary function was Willard H. Pedrick, then of North Western University. Pedrick's initial visit to the University of Western Australia was a trifle unhappy because he was nearly run down on a zebra crossing. The excursion into print in the *Australian Law Journal* which immediately followed, written in the heat of the moment, made the point that the function of zebra crossings in this country seemed to be to point out to motorists where there was the best hunting for pedestrians. Pedrick went on to sympathise with Australian courts about the problems they must have with lunacy in relation to tort. It appeared to be impossible to devise any test of lunacy which would not apply to the ordinary Australian driver.

For all this Pedrick continued to visit Australia and the chief importance to Sydney in later years of his initial visit was his encounter with R. W. Parsons, then teaching in Western Australia. Pedrick was as much a tax expert as he was a common lawyer and he influenced Parsons to shift his emphasis in the former direction. Parsons was appointed to an Associate Chair in Sydney in 1957 and to a full Chair in 1961. The results in the development of commercial law fields in conjunction with taxation at Sydney were determinative of an important direction in the future of the School.



Professor R. Parsons.





*Women get a helping hand from the scales of justice.*

### **Women Students**

In 1955 the University medallist was Elizabeth Evatt who, as already mentioned, was to be the first Chief Judge of the Family Court of Australia, and the first class honours list included Jean Austin, who was to distinguish herself in the Commonwealth Public Service. From this time the medal and the highest honours would go to women with increasing frequency. Their numbers had been growing for some time. Eventually the special prize for women which had existed since the 1920s, the Rose Scott Prize for Women Students, would be extended to men so as to avoid any discrimination. But, like the male chauvinist I no doubt am, I look back to the day when it was awarded to women with affection. The fact that it was awarded in law at all was in itself a distinction for the Faculty and no doubt this distinction remains. Rose Scott is credited with the fact that votes for women came to New South Wales very early, and with other reforms of importance protecting the rights of young girls. It was when she had to relinquish her post in international women's councils through increasing illness that her friends gave her some money which she in turn gave to the University of Sydney. In the days when the prize was awarded to women for their performance over the whole course, one cannot but think that she would have felt that whenever the Rose Scott Prize went to the same person as the University medal, a point worth making was receiving emphasis.

### **Teaching Changes**

In the mid fifties the balance of the Faculty towards full time teaching tipped further with the appointment of J. A. Iliffe as a senior lecturer. Benjafield and I became Associate Professors in that year and Thomson was appointed to that grade somewhat later so there were in the mid-fifties two professors, two associate professors, and two senior lecturers. Iliffe had been a fellow student of Benjafield's and mine in Oxford but we did not become acquainted with his unusual method of conducting his household until his arrival in Sydney from his teaching post in Tasmania, or with his unfavourable impressions of Australia. He believed in subsistence living on a small farm, and the first notice we had of his arrival was a call from the airport to



*Elizabeth Evatt graduated with the University medal in Law in 1955. She was the first Chief Judge of the Family Court of Australia.*



*Olive Wood BA DipEd LLB was later to be the first Pro Dean of the Law School.*

say that the goat was distressed. He was able to acquire a small farm at Cheltenham for a modest sum because it was zoned rural, but happily it was rezoned within a few years and he was able to subdivide it. This enabled him to escape from what he termed the 'crude Australian character' to Italy where, despite the appearance of carrying coals to Newcastle, he was able to lecture in Roman Law to students who had more concern with it than his noisy Sydney class. Nevertheless, there were those students in Sydney who admired Iliffe's lectures in the subject, including Olive Wood who was to move from being a graduate assistant to become Pro Dean of the Faculty and senior lecturer in Succession, and to publish extensively in that area.

With Iliffe's appointment T. P. Flattery, the long time lecturer in Roman Law, became a teaching fellow in it. But since he continued to canvass the text of the *Institutes* of Justinian in the manner he had always done — as schoolteachers in those days used to work through Latin authors — the tutorials became only remotely related to the examinations as Iliffe conceived them, and Flattery's classes dwindled. On one occasion he was observed busily translating Justinian with no students in attendance at all — a man in a class by himself.

Some problematic teaching episodes of the fifties involved both departments at the Law School. J. L. Montrose, the law Dean in Belfast, was a friend of both Stone and Shatwell and his visit to the school to lecture for a time was expected to be cosy. But immediately on his arrival he launched complaints about his reception and when I apologised for the shortcomings of our arrangements he replied in his customary Johnsonian fashion: 'Sir, to call them arrangements is to dignify them'. When invited to Stone's home, he marched into the supper room, surveyed the substantial spread in his honour, and said only, 'Where are the cucumber sandwiches?', sending the catering staff back to the drawing boards. A common method of lecturing with him — I was to see it employed when he was addressing the Yale Faculty as well as Sydney students — was to begin with a series of desultory fits and starts. Then he would say: 'Of course I haven't prepared this lecture'. Then he would demonstrate that this did not matter

by suddenly lifting the tempo and coherence and be up and away. He saw no reason to curb the flow of eloquence at the end of the customary academic period and students felt themselves trapped indefinitely. Once I saw a great press of students outside St James Hall in Elizabeth Street where some Law School lectures were given at that time. They were students waiting to see whether Montrose would appear to give the lecture from a position whence their escape route would not be cut off if he appeared. Montrose had mellowed when we next saw him in Sydney en route to New Zealand at the beginning of 1966, but by that time, distressingly, he was in the final stage of a terminal illness. He died very soon after his arrival in New Zealand, leaving a New Zealand professor with a sense of grievance at the task of disposing of the mortal remains imposed upon him. But one feels that Montrose for his part would have said that to call the funeral arrangements by that name was to dignify them.

During the period of Stone's absence in Harvard in 1956–1957, arrangements had to be made for his lectures in Jurisprudence to be delivered in his absence. On the international law side his department was now very strong, particularly through the presence part time of J. G. Starke QC former Vinerian Scholar of Oxford, later editor of the *Australian Law Journal*, holder of a number of important academic posts including at least one Chair in Australia and abroad, and author of standard works in International Law. The jurisprudence side was also very strong in retrospect. The teaching fellow was Gordon Samuels about whom something has already been said, while a research assistant was Dr Ilmar Tammelo, later to be reader in the department, a writer of major work especially in the field of logic in relation to law, who was ultimately to hold a Chair in Salzburg.

For all this Stone, though evidently after hesitation, called on me to undertake the same sort of pinch-hitting lecturing task in Jurisprudence as I had at his instance in Evidence. My initial lectures were momentarily successful with the students — mainly because of an unfortunate tendency on my part to approach sacred subjects in a light vein. But the gilt soon wore off the gingerbread though S. G. Hume, the *Law Review* student editor-in-chief, retained an amiable attitude and the eventual outcome decided Stone that it was highly undesirable to raid the tunnel of law and allow the mole-like creature which emerged to blink bewildered in the light of jurisprudence — at least in my case.

What immediately precipitated this conclusion was the fact that Stone wrote to me in 1958. I was then teaching Torts and Jurisprudence at Yale and he asked me to support him in a disagreement with H. L. A. Hart, who was then the relatively newly appointed Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford. I replied that I had the misfortune to agree with Hart, but I would publish a piece in the Yale Law Journal and let him have the manuscript beforehand so as to give him an opening to define his grounds of opposition to Hart by way of reply. When I gave him the manuscript on my return to Sydney, he decided it was not worthy of a reply. Hart, on the other hand, whom I had never met, wrote me a congratulatory letter when the article appeared in December 1958. The article was immediately prescribed in Professor Graham Hughes' course at Yale.

### The Lighter Side Of Law

With a still largely part time student body who were generally in articles, the Law School was only part of the students' day to day social life. Meetings between people might take place as much in solicitors' offices or in the public offices like the Probate Office, where the practice of placing one's documents in the queue rather than standing in it oneself gave opportunity for social interchanges with clerks from other solicitors' offices. So did the coffee shops like Mockbells, or the public houses which occupied many more corners in those days than now. The new Law School itself was built at the expense of two popular public houses and the Pioneers' Club.

But there were Law School functions, especially those organised by the students' Law Society, of which the events of the year were the Revue and the Law Ball. The latter had a special flavour then because it was generally held in Sydney's huge public ballroom, the Trocadero, which has since disappeared. For the Law Ball the Trocadero was specially decorated with one huge sign over the ladies' room bearing the legend 'Court of Pretty Sessions' and



*Dr Ilmar Tammelo.*

another over the gentlemen's toilet bearing the sign 'Retiring Privy Council'. The president of the University Law Society was still in those days generally a judge, and one recalls Justice Manning resplendent in tails escorting the guests of honour along the great red carpet rolled out for the occasion. The ballroom dancing in those days was still of the gracious Victor Sylvester kind in which the gentleman sought to sweep the lady off her feet rather than to encourage her by example to shake herself inside out. And there were entertainments designed to concentrate the mind, either of the student revue kind or professional acts such as that of the Persian sex kitten. The latter act was completed with difficulty owing to the problem of keeping a space free from clutching hands, from which it can be seen that there was jollity to match the grace. David de Carvalho recently recalled my own extravagant behaviour when I won a case of champagne.

#### **Further Expansion**

The closing years of the fifties saw staff expansion at the Law School with increasing absorption of the lecturing by academic staff, the participation of the profession being preserved for the most part through the system of teaching fellows. R. W. Parsons was appointed as an Associate Professor in Commercial Law in 1957 though for the time being the Faculty was exceptionally fortunate in also having N. H. Bowen QC as its lecturer in Company Law and Taxation. He was a future Commonwealth Attorney-General and the first Chief Judge of the Federal Court of Australia. The 1957 medallist was P. H. Lane, a future Challis Professor of Law. He was joined in the first class Honours category by W. Howard, continuing to prove the share of future solicitors in the history of academic excellence. At the same time P. E. Nygh, future Professor of Law in Sydney, foundation Professor of Law at Macquarie and Judge of the Family Court of Australia, was contributing as a student editor to the *Law Review*.

The same year K. R. Handley, at the time of writing proceeding to the Supreme Court as a Justice of Appeal hard on the heels of being awarded the Order of Australia for services to law and religion, was demonstrating his qualities in the capacity of legislation editor of the *Review*.

# **1958 LAW BALL**

## **TROCADERO**

**Thursday, 24 July**

**9 p.m. to 2 a.m.**

**Tickets £1/2/6 available at  
the Law School office, Phillip St.**

Handley declined to submit his commentary on the *Trade Marks Act* 1955 in the year in which he began writing it because his work did not meet his standards of perfection. I suppose it was published in the following year as a comment rather than an article because it was a comprehensive treatment of the Act rather than the following of a theme. But it was in fact the first full length article to be contributed to the *Review* by a student, and a worthy initiator of the genre. The 1958 issue of the *Review* also saw an array of contributions by students who would become part or full time teachers in Sydney or elsewhere: J. M. Bennett who would achieve high stature in the study of the legal history of this State leading to an LL.D degree in 1990, Andrew Lang — to be a professional and academic expert on land law, A. E. Vrisakis in the same category with a future divided between work as a solicitor and a corporation executive or director, A. Hiller, medallist in 1960, with a future of teaching law in the University of Queensland, R. P. Meagher the student editor-in-chief and medallist in 1958 with a future of lecturing and text writing in Equity and, when the subject was finally made optional in Sydney, Roman Law. Another contributor to the *Law Review* was G. G. Masterman, of whom something has already been said. The following year saw G. D. McCormack among the student editors. He was about to impress in Oxford and later to attain a Chair in Aberdeen. Among the future members of the judiciary among the top students who contributed to the *Review* at that time were W. A. Gee and B. A. Beaumont.

The teaching fellows at the close of the decade included B. S. J. O'Keefe who came to be known as the mild one to distinguish him from his famous brother, the rock star Johnny O'Keefe, the wild one. O'Keefe shows the capacity of the Law School to produce a combination of leading silk and major figure in local government. For many years he was to be and still is the Mayor of Mosman, with some intermissions, and to dwell on the heights of that salubrious



*The Chancellor congratulates the Law School's most recent LL.D, J. M. Bennett, author of chapter 2 in this publication and of numerous works of history related to the legal profession.*



area in proximity to Sir Maurice Byers. As a student he is remembered for his lively contribution to seminars in tandem with his close friend F. P. Donohoe, another highly productive student editor who subsequently went into the business world.

At the close of the decade the Department of Law was forging links with Yale following a visit to that Law School by the Dean, who was to return there a few years later. So there was a series of lecturing periods there by what were now the three professors in the Law Department, D. G. Benjafield and I having been raised to full Chairs in 1959. At the same time I was being bereaved of my subject Private International Law, which I had taught since 1946. This caused some heartburning because it meant that I never had the opportunity to tell the students about Reno, Nevada, which I had visited in an effort to enliven my lectures. Getting there had involved travelling from New Haven, Connecticut in a car I had bought for \$395, negotiating the Great Lakes, climbing the Rockies and crossing the Great Salt Lake, the Sierra Nevada and the Nevada desert. The future Sir Zelman Cowen, also into Private International Law at the time, was then a legend in Salt Lake City because the entire engine of his car had fallen out on the road and he abandoned it to the locals. A frightening experience for me was when a bear succeeded in getting the door of my car open, with me inside, in the Yellowstone area. It is all very well for Willard Pedrick to complain in the *ALJ* of the lunacy of Australian drivers, but what is to be said of the lunacy of his compatriots who encouraged these dangerous animals to explore motor vehicles by feeding them biscuits from cars?

For all this it has to be conceded that there was marked progress in Private International Law, later to be renamed Conflict of Laws, from this time, thanks to its being in the hands of academics who would make it a central part of their field. The first in this category was D. J. Macdougall, a product of Melbourne who had joined the Sydney faculty on completion of studies in the United States. He moved to a Chair in Canada. Then the subject was taken over by P. E. Nygh who was to publish the Australian standard text in the field.

### **It's Moments Like These . . .**

The year 1959 stands out as a year of successive painful embarrassments. In the professorial ranks of the eminent Law School of Dean W. Prosser in California there were two particular luminaries Ehrenzweig and Riesenfeld, not to be confused with Shakespeare's Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. In 1959 Stefan A. Riesenfeld came to Sydney and taught Legal History which, under our Dean's influence and teaching, had become a major subject in the first year. Riesenfeld had a particular affection for the subject of estates tail in legal history, which he could not suppress even when it was explained to him that an attempt to entail here resulted in a miraculous conversion of the estate into a fee simple. Riesenfeld's particular affections extended to humankind, and he early announced that he had fallen in love with the students in his class whose names began with H. No doubt the view that D. J. Harland, currently Challis Professor of Law in the University of Sydney, is lovable would have its adherents. But D. E. Harding! It was he who, after entering academic life in the Sydney Law School, graduated to a Chair and served as Dean in the Law School of the University of New South Wales. He was thereafter involved in the making of certain remarks about Sydney, not to mention Macquarie, in a government report. The only ready explanation of Riesenfeld's attitude, namely that he was confusing Harding with his wife, has to be rejected because Nancy would not have been around at the time.

There were some fears for Riesenfeld at the staff-student cricket match when the visitor was having his introduction to the game. The student bowler insisted on delivering high lobbs which descended towards the top of the wicket, passing in close proximity to Riesenfeld's glasses. Gamesmanship was prominent in the students' intimidatory attitude to these matches. Once when I observed a student umpire examining my bowling action, I asked him what he was watching for. He replied, 'A heart attack'.

Introductory Jurisprudence had by this time also become a compulsory subject in the first year, and various of the full time staff shared responsibility for it. It could have its embarrassments too. On one occasion I was approached at the Law Ball by the class representative with

the request that I cancel the 9 am lecture the following morning out of humanity to the revellers. I agreed to this, but the class turned up for a lecture while the lecturer did not. When I asked the representative why he had not acted on my consent, he said he thought I was drunk when I gave it.

There were more embarrassments in 1959 through it being Sydney's turn to host the annual meeting of the Australasian Universities Law Schools Association. One of those who attended was A. L. Goodhart who had recently relinquished the Chair of Jurisprudence in Oxford to H. L. A. Hart. On his arrival he read me a letter he had from Hart which said, 'Say a word of encouragement to W. L. Morison. I think Stone bullies him'. One scarcely knew how to react to this since, if that was the word for it, I was scarcely the only pebble on the beach. Even W. P. Deane as student editor-in-chief of the *Law Review* had undergone some *ardua* in this respect on the way to his *astra*. Nor was he the only future High Court Justice to be impressed with Stone's sense of the duties to him of those around him. On one occasion some demolishers made a noise in proximity to the professor's room. The University proceeded for an injunction and the matter was settled at the door of the court. A. F. Mason, for the University, seemed a trifle disappointed at being deprived of the opportunity of reading to the court Stone's affidavit dealing with the effect of the operations on the advance of scholarship.

Goodhart, at any rate, thoroughly enjoyed the conference. He was greatly excited by the progress of a case in Sydney at that time, sometimes called the *Wagon Mound No 1*, which neatly raised a point in which he was at issue with Lord Sumner. Ultimately the Judicial Committee was to blast Lord Sumner's view in terms so like those Goodhart was accustomed to use that a number of people thought he must somehow have got to write it. Goodhart also had some success at a gathering of judges and professors held in association with the conference and addressed by Justice Harlan of the U.S. Supreme Court. In introducing Harlan, Goodhart said that Harlan had asked him what he should say. So he told Harlan that he should praise the professors because this would please the professors and give the judges a good laugh. This was well received by half the audience.

Our Dean had the responsibility of introducing Harlan's speech to the conference and thanking him afterwards. So he said all the right things in all the right places until the very last moment of his thanks. Harlan had concluded by apologising for any incoherence in the composition of his address. The Dean, wishing to deprecate any suggestion of incoherence, had the misfortune to express himself in the terms that to call the speech incoherent was the understatement of the year. Among connoisseurs of the Dean's occasional faux pas this one was ranked second to his introduction of Dean Griswold of Harvard when he visited the School. The Dean described that eminent Bostonian as 'the Dean of perhaps the most famous Law School in the British Commonwealth'.

### Into the Sixties

During the fifties Stone's major productions had been in the field of International Law: *Legal Controls of International Conflict* (1954), *Aggression and World Order* (1958), and the book on which he was working at the end of the decade, *Quest for Survival* (1961). In the sixties the emphasis was for some years on the production of successor books to the *Province and Function of Law* (1946) covering the different areas of jurisprudence which had formed the three parts of the earlier book: *Legal System and Lawyers' Reasonings* (1964), *Human Law and Human Justice* (1965), and *Social Dimensions of Law and Justice* (1966). The *Review* was meanwhile being carried on by various members of the full time staff from time to time in pairs of joint general editors until it would become an exclusively student publication in the early seventies on the American model.

The full time staff of both departments was increasing. By 1961 Stone's department had received the powerful addition of C. H. Alexandrowicz, an established scholar in the field of international law, in addition to Dr Tammelo in jurisprudence. In the Department of Law R. W. Parsons was appointed to a full Chair, Shatwell's fresh interest in criminology had been reflected in the appointment of G. J. Hawkins on his way to an Associate Chair. Dr Enid

## The Law Song

(Tune: *The British Grenadiers*)

We plough our way through Halsbury,  
And all the CLR's,  
We master Jurisprudence,  
And Equity of Mars,  
And when we are well-lectured men,  
They're going to set us free  
From Law, Law, Law, Law  
That Blessed \* Faculty.

With academic knowledge  
And useful Latin tags  
We aid our Counsel gladly  
By carrying his bags.  
And clerks we are and clerks we stay  
Until they set us free  
From Law, Law, Law, Law  
That Blessed \* Faculty.

We'll never bribe the jury,  
Or take a case on spec.,  
We'll follow ethics truly,  
And keep our Trusts correct.  
Or else we'll have to start again  
From where they set us free  
In Law, Law, Law, Law,  
That Blessed \* Faculty.

There'll always be a Shatwell  
And Roper Room TV,  
A Conrick and a Gaunson,  
While there's a Faculty.  
But one day Ronald's lift will jamb  
And NEVER set them free  
From Law, Law, Law, Law  
That Blessed \* Faculty.

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\* or any appropriate Australian adjective

Blackacre 1968.

Campbell had migrated from Tasmania to lecture in Sydney for a period on her way to a Chair at Monash. R. P. Roulston was also a migrant from Tasmania on his way to an Associate Chair in Sydney. Sydney seemed to be doing well out of disturbances in Tasmania associated with Professor Orr. Our own product, H. Whitmore, had been appointed to Sydney on his way to ANU and then to a Chair at New South Wales.

The student editor-in-chief of the *Review* in 1961 was A. M. Gleeson, first class honours graduate of the following year (when the medallist was D. G. Hill), and future Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The future Chief Justice was already demonstrating his independence of mind. The then Chief Justice, Dr Evatt, was pressing the *Review* to publish something about nervous shock. This was embarrassing because the matters he wished to see raised lacked topicality. But I never had to worry about it as one of the general editors. Evatt never got past Gleeson.

In 1962 the full time staff of the Law Department received a colourful addition in G. C. Garbesi, an American who resembled a coiled spring in and out of class, or perhaps as he became acclimatised, a boomerang. When he was appointed to a Chair at New South Wales he boomeranged between his appointment there and appointments in the United States more

than once before his final departure. He was also incapable of being confined within the traditional boundaries of common law subjects, in respect of which, having regard to what has happened to those boundaries since, he was perhaps ahead of his time.

By this time the future Sir Anthony Mason was lecturing part time in the Department of Law, and other representatives of the part time teaching strength were R. P. Meagher, B. S. J. O'Keefe, and solicitor, conveyancing expert, and *ALJ* editor in his field, H. W. Tebbutt. R. D. Conacher, another of the distinguished 1949 graduates, was now Challis Lecturer in Equity Procedure. He would be later a tower of strength as Deputy Chairman of the Law Reform Commission, beginning in the years of its first chairman, Justice Manning. The future Supreme Court judiciary was further represented on the staff of this time by A. J. Rogers and G. D. Needham. The student editor-in-chief of the year and medallist of 1963 was D. J. Harland, already mentioned, and others to figure both as student editors and in the Honours list were R. Baxt, future professor at Monash and Chairman of the Trade Practices Commission, and Olive Wood, also previously mentioned.

A first class Honours LLM of that year was R. A. Woodman, who was to become a Professor in the Faculty. P. E. Nygh, already mentioned, graduated LLM in the same year as Woodman. At this time there was only a handful of LLM graduates, beginning with A. P. Renouf, future Ambassador to the United States in 1953, followed by L. F. E. Goldie on his way to posts in the field of international law in the USA in 1956, and P. H. Lane in 1960. By 1963 Lane was a member of the full time staff in Sydney on his way to a Chair there, and to publication of volumes in the field of Constitutional Law. J. M. Bennett, the historian, and Ilmar Tammelo graduated LLM in 1964. The student editor-in-chief in 1963 and first class honours graduate in 1964 when J. R. T. Wood, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, was medallist, was D. M. J. Bennett. He called on me at Yale when he was pursuing post-graduate studies in Harvard and remarked that he had begun his studies with me by being thrown out of the first lecture for conducting a conversation. I could only say it seemed like a good idea at the time.

The LLB curriculum had by that time undergone gradual revision to the point where some impression had been made upon the traditional division of subjects into those which were compulsory examination subjects and those which were not examined though attendances at lectures in them was compulsory. Two 'optional slots' had been created and Roman Law, which ceased to be a compulsory subject, became an option. This enabled students to follow the direction of their interests to some degree and also, in some degree, enabled the deployment of the growing number of staff to the best advantage in fields of their special competence. Recent additions to the full time staff by 1964 included A. R. Blackshield in the Department of Jurisprudence and International Law, currently holding a Chair in Macquarie Law School, R. G. Nettheim currently holding a Chair at New South Wales and active in the area of Aboriginal affairs, P. E. Nygh and Dr K. C. T. Sutton, future standard textwriter in Commercial Law who was to move to a Chair in the University of Queensland. Paul Ward, statistician, increased the strength in Criminology. The medallist at the beginning of the following year was M. R. Chesterman, future holder of a Chair at New South Wales.

The student editor-in-chief of the *Review* of that year was W. M. C. Gummow, whom I also encountered in the small class in the optional subject of Industrial and Commercial Property which I launched at that time. It also contained Jane Swanton, future member of the Faculty and writer, especially in the field of Contracts. My association with the subject was very temporary since Gummow showed such a command of it that it was shortly afterwards turned over to him — one of a number of capacities in which he was to serve the Law School. When he was appointed a Justice of the Federal Court of Australia he paid tribute to his former teachers — but the balance sheet between the Law School and himself was much in credit on his side.

The year 1965 was one in which the School was in process of losing a principal source of strength to the nascent Law Reform Commission in the State for some little time to come. D. G. Benjafield spent some time in that year travelling in the United States in preparation for his work on that body. Justice Manning had been responsible for two innovations which were starting to affect the School. One was the Law Reform Commission to which the practice came to be to second an academic for a period of two years. Benjafield was the first to be so



*Miss Jane Swanton, first woman graduate of the Law School to be appointed to the lecturing staff.*



seconded and in fact was the only one in my recollection to serve two terms. The first centred around matters of procedure — he was described to Parliament as the architect of the *Supreme Court Act 1970* — and the second around administrative law. I was seconded in 1968-69 and others who were or had been Sydney academics included K. C. T. Sutton, Dyson Heydon, and C. S. Phegan. Manning also was responsible for the establishment of the Law Extension Committee of the University to conduct the newly introduced training courses for the Joint Examinations Board of the Supreme Court. It was always presided over by a judge but members of the Faculty served on the committee and one of the specially appointed lecturers in charge of the courses, Ross Anderson, later came to teach degree courses in the Faculty for a number of years. Dr Gordon Elkington, in the reverse process, was seconded from the Faculty to be senior lecturer and Director of the Law Extension Committee. For a number of years after its inception the Committee had the advantage of Justice Colin Begg acting as chairman.

The medallist at the beginning of 1966 was M. G. Gaudron, the fifth of those who graduated in law from the University of Sydney during the period of this chronicle to be elevated to the High Court of Australia. There is a story to the effect that on her initial appointment as a Deputy President of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in 1974 the Minister had occasion to refer to the modest circumstances of her early life. The Prime Minister, according to the story, considered that the picture was being painted unnecessarily graphically and complained that the next thing the Executive Council would be told was that she was born in a manger. She afterwards resigned from the Commission before being resurrected to the High Court. The student editor-in-chief of the *Review* for the 1966 issue was R. D. Giles.

At this time the Faculty was being strengthened particularly in the criminal area. New arrivals were the psychiatrist, Dr O. V. Briscoe, and Dr Duncan Chappell. The Institute of Criminology was shaping up. Outside this area there was a stream of arrivals who would advance in status as academics in Sydney or elsewhere: J. P. Ball, P. J. Hanks, D. E. Harding, D. J. Harland, G. Kenneally, and for a time G. D. MacCormack, J. R. Peden, K. C. T. Sutton and G. De Q. Walker. By 1967 the part time teachers included the future Chief Justice Gleeson and Justice Lee of the Supreme Court, and two future justices of the Federal Court of Australia, W. M. C. Gummow and I. F. Sheppard. The student editor-in-chief of the *Review* of that year was A. G. Fergus and in the following year W. J. Coleman. In that year M. D. Kirby, future President of the Court of Appeal, was graduating LL.M. with first class honours.



### Research Assistants

By this time the University was increasingly recognising the need of the Faculty for research assistance and this became a stepping stone for some to a legal academic career. J. G. Mackinolty at first — and for some time thereafter — appears as a shadowy figure emerging from the mists of Melbourne as research assistant especially to Professor Benjafield. Thereafter he was to become lecturer, senior lecturer, Sub-Dean, Dean, and Chairman of the Academic Board. In cognate activities he was known, like that husband of the virtuous woman in the book of Proverbs, in various Councils of the elders such as the Staff Association and the University Senate. In the latter body he came to be known — somehow — as the voice of sweet reason. It was, however, in his capacity as Sub-Dean that the mysterious shadowiness which surrounded him was most acutely felt. The theory seemed to be that Mackinolty would attend to day-to-day affairs while the Deans, at first Shatwell, Benjafield for a short interregnum in 1968, and then Benjafield again after Shatwell's relinquishment of the task, would attend to high matters of State. But the Deans did not appear to be quite certain what the day-to-day affairs involved. As in the case of the inconspicuous elephant in the *Wallet of Kai Lung*, there was a strong feeling that Mackinolty's influence in the administration was massive if unobtrusive. Once Mackinolty disappeared altogether, only for us to receive a burst of intelligence somewhat later from Lord Scarman in England that Mackinolty had been quietly straightening out the administration of the Law Commission in that country.

Another for whom the post of senior research assistant was a springboard during this period was C. S. Phegan, future Professor of Law in the School and Dean of the Faculty. Phegan had first come sharply to the attention of Parsons and me some years earlier when, as an undergraduate, he tried out for the School's mooting team with a number of others and impressed with his skill in oral exposition. He continued a member of the team in the following year. This was the strongest the School was to produce for many years, sweeping the opposition aside on its way to winning the Australian trophy for that year. Other team members were R. D. Giles, now of the Supreme Court, R. O. Blanch, now Director of Public Prosecutions for New South Wales, and J. R. Goldring, recently appointed Foundation Dean of the new Law School at the University of Wollongong. As a research assistant one of Phegan's tasks was to help in the preparation of the third edition of *Cases on Torts* with me and authors in other Law Schools, and he thereupon became a co-author of later editions. In this respect the pattern was followed by Carolyn Moloney (now Sappideen) who came as senior research assistant in 1970, helped with the fourth edition of *Cases on Torts* and thereupon became a co-author of subsequent editions. She later taught and wrote in a variety of fields as well as undertaking administrative work, especially in postgraduate matters. At the time of writing it is sad to learn that Sydney has been bereaved by her departure to Monash.

### Down Town or Campus?

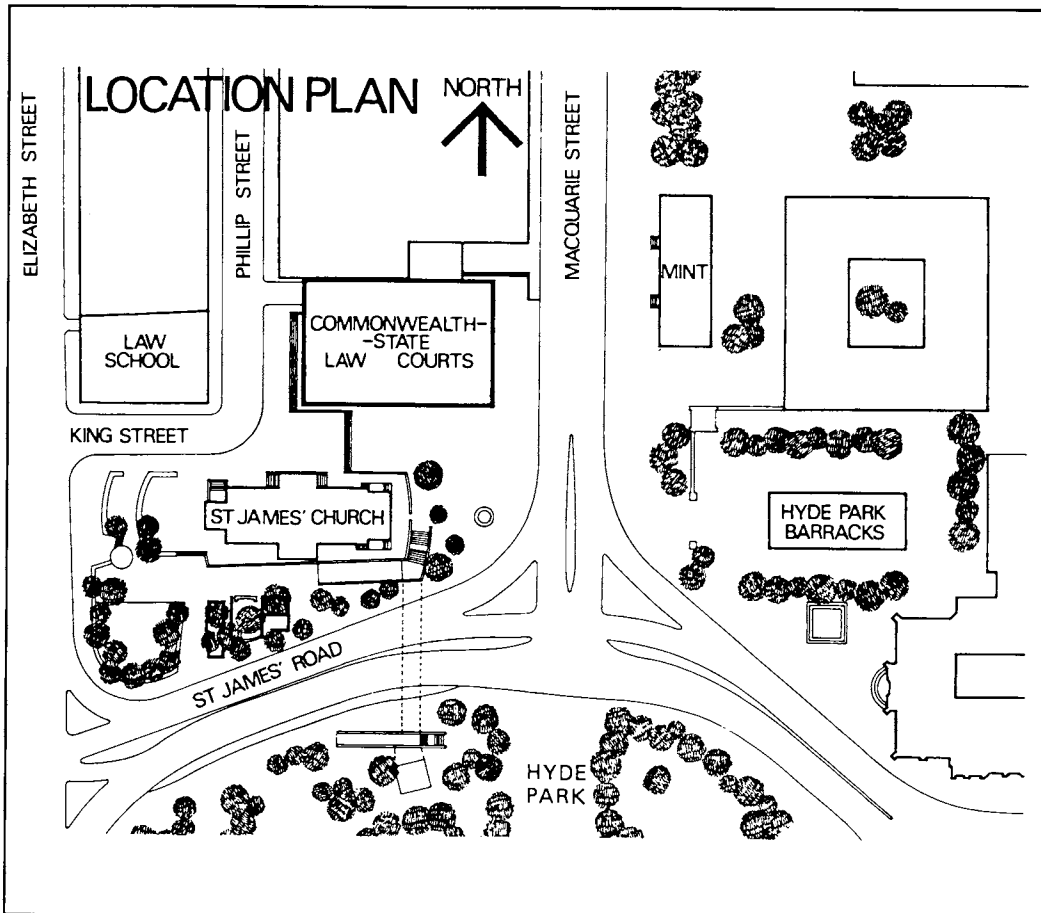
In the closing years of the sixties the School was to become involved in a number of activities which were relevant to the shape of the School in the seventies. The first concerned the future location of the School. The Phillip Street side of it — the 'old building' part of the existing location — became increasingly ramshackle and the provision of a new building became requisite. The students interested themselves in the matter on behalf of those who would follow them and would sing, 'We want a law school' in roaring fashion on public occasions when University and professional dignitaries were present.

At first the Faculty decided that the best course would be to move the school to the University campus, and plans were developed to place the Law School on the site of the tennis courts between the Great Hall of the University and the lodge at the entrance from Parramatta Road. However, it would not be overstating it to say that Professor Parsons was dismayed by this decision. At that time, and for long afterwards, he was specially concerned with the LLM by course work, which had become important in replacing for most students the previously existing LLM by thesis. He could not conceive that, on the part time evening basis on which it had to be conducted, it would be satisfactory either for the LLM courses to be moved to the University

or for them to be conducted in the city in circumstances in which the vast majority of the facilities would have disappeared to the University campus. He would paint graphic pictures in the common room of future facilities in the city resembling Neville Shute's Melbourne of *On the Beach*.

For my part, I was concerned at the difficulties for articulated clerks of relocation of the school while the articles system remained in force. In fact, the solicitor's Law Society would move to abolish the articles system within a few years so that what most worried me would cease to have any force. But by the time the Law Society's attitude to articles changed, the final decision about the location of the School had had to be made. I could see one advantage in the move to the campus, in that it would facilitate the inclusion of third year Arts courses in the Arts-Law combination which up to that time enabled law students to obtain a BA degree without ever having pursued any Arts subject beyond a sequence of two. In fact Parsons and I, during the period in which the move was contemplated, made representations which were favourably received by the Arts Faculty for a change to the system to enable sequences of three courses in Arts in the BA-LLB combination.

The crunch came when Parsons was absent on leave and I was left to take the unacademic attitude of moving rescission of the decision to move to campus. At the conclusion of my address in support of this, the future Sir Kenneth Jacobs summed it up by saying that he had no doubt the same points had been made centuries before in opposition to attempts to get the surgeons out of the barbers' shops. To me this statement came to rank with his later proposition — relating to the efforts which Professor Benjafield was making at this time in the Law Reform Commission — that the *Supreme Court Act 1970* was a great leap forward in this State to 1870. However, some others were less enlightened than Jacobs. The rescission motion was carried, whereupon the Dean summed up the whole meeting by saying that it was probably the most disastrous decision ever taken in the history of the Law School.



*Location for a Law School.*

*A model of the proposed new Law School and the new courts facing the old Supreme Court and St James church in King Street.*



*The Four Just Men returned to grace the Phillip Street entrance to the Law School as a reminder of the old Phillip Street Law School. See also pp 56, 57.*



What pushed me over the edge of the debate into possibly immortal ignominy was the collapse of the existing plans to remove the Law School to the campus. Commonwealth financial authorities on which the University was dependent had refused the tennis court site on the ground that it would spoil the sweeping grandeur of the view from the front of the Great Hall and of the front of the Great Hall. I had thought nostalgically of the move as one to the proximity of the quadrangle, that quadrangle in the centre of which classmate E. C. C. Lewis, later of the Family Law Bar, had performed his college initiation obeisances to an Allah supposedly reposing in the clock tower. The same clock tower in which, somewhat later, raiding New South Wales students armed with fireworks had accidentally set off their entire supply at once and been reduced to a desirable state of near suffocation after the doors jammed. In any case this quadrangle was now the old quadrangle, like the old market in George Orwell's *Coming Up For Air*, and there was to be no coming up for air for the Law School any more than for Orwell's corpulent hero.

The University Principal made it clear that the University was now a city, and what the Law School would have to expect was a site somewhere on the other side of City Road. Parsons, in his inspired rhetoric on this subject, had always described a move to campus as either a move to Newtown or a move to Darlington, and this now appeared as prescience. Some of the prospect of participating in a tight University community had evaporated.

### The New Law School

Once the decision was made that the Law School should be built in the city, the Dean applied himself to bringing the project to fruition whatever his reservations about it. W. H. Maze, the University Deputy Principal, was fully experienced in building projects thanks to the city being built around the campus itself. The Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, R. N. Johnson, designed and supervised the building. Especially valuable in obtaining the necessary support was the assistance of Minister of Justice R. Downing and that of Sir Frederick Deer, long the chairman of the University Senate's Finance Committee. Professor Parsons was naturally prominent in advice about the academic requirements, the shape the building should serve. Professor Benjafield, in his circumstances, was alert to the need to make the building practical for the disabled which put it ahead of its time in this respect.

So a new building of fourteen storeys rose to confront St James Church and the old Supreme Court building across King Street between Elizabeth and Phillip Streets. Its towering domination of the scene was to be somewhat short lived for the new law courts building was shortly to tower above it across Phillip Street. The lecture rooms which were of modest size in the expectation that this would facilitate communication between teacher and class, occupied

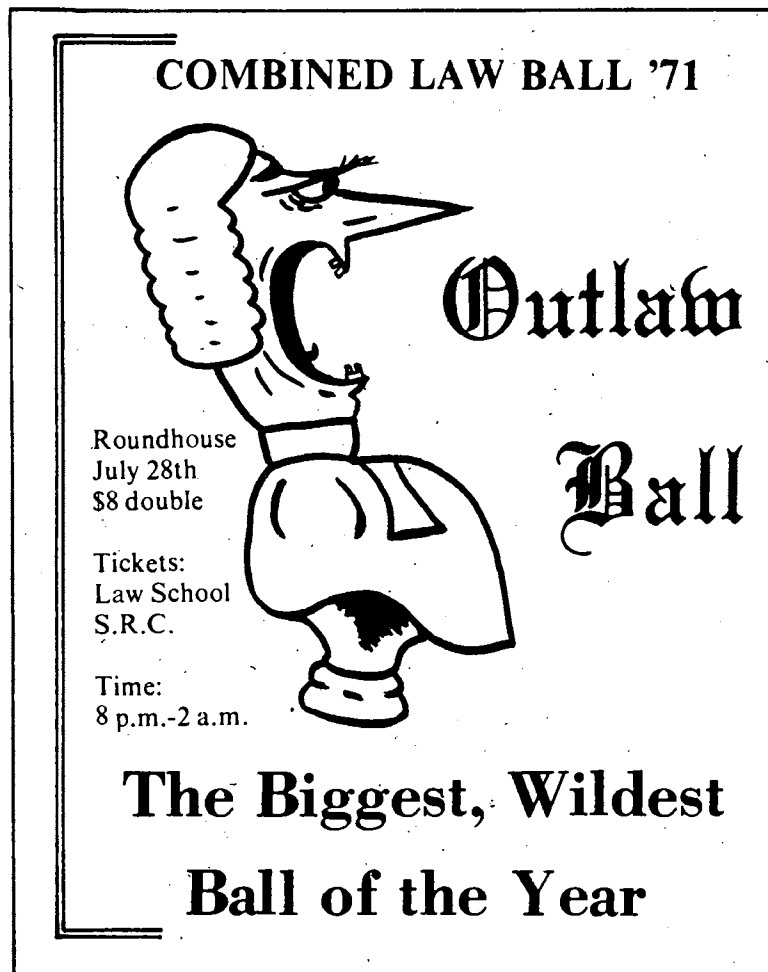


much of the three storeys below the main ground floor along with tutorial rooms. The large assembly hall occupied the main ground floor along with crowd space in front of the lifts and space for a branch of the University Co-op book shop. The lifts themselves were the invention of Leo Port who had been Lord Mayor of Sydney and had sat to assess the inventions of others on a television programme. But he did not live to hear many of the heated if not altogether glowing assessments of this invention of his own.

Above ground were student common rooms and associated union facilities, above them administrative quarters for the Law Extension Committee and an additional lecture room, above these again the library floors, then the floors for the teachers' studies, Law School administrative offices and the staff common room, squash courts and caretaker's quarters. The architecture generally was described by one reviewer as exhibiting quiet good manners.

### **Divisive Issues**

But some incidents which occurred as the building was completed might be thought to have fallen short of the ideal in this last respect. It had been considered important that the lecture rooms should facilitate the Harvard case method of teaching and for this purpose it was proposed to affix numbers to the seats. But when this was done some of the numbers were torn off, and student representatives complained to the Dean in strong terms at this attempt at regimentation. This set off some lack of good manners in the staff room itself, arising out of the fact that the Dean had conceded to the students that it was unfortunate that the numbers had been affixed during the vacation. I felt called upon to express the opinion, rightly or wrongly, that this concession savoured of the abject, and the Dean later felt called upon to refer to my abrasive personality. Professor Stone sought to reason with the students and was





told by one that he had never made the acquaintance of any professor at the Law School and he intended to keep it that way. The Dean circulated a memorandum saying that he considered the student representatives were not interested in having meetings with him for liaison purposes on a friendly basis.

In his book *The Campus War*, published as a Pelican in 1972, the American philosopher John Searle regards it as characteristic of student activities of the time that they developed contentiousness which produced adversary relationships, and that older university people could not understand this because it was generally something outside their own experiences. It was certainly outside the experience of older people at the Law School, though it was characteristic also of what was occurring in other Faculties such as the conflict between adherents of philosophy factions in Arts and the conflict in the Economics Faculty about Political Economy. In some respects, however, the campus disturbances in Sydney departed from the pattern described by Searle. His account sees the student activists first searching out a sacred issue, with the conflict about it subsequently dividing the staff. The initial issue of student anonymity at the Law School was no doubt raised by the students themselves. But in Sydney students generally took up issues which were already coming to divide the staff.

A further matter which arose as the new building was being completed was curriculum revision, for which purpose a faculty committee was appointed in 1969. This led to a rift within Stone's department, for Blackshield opted for a variety of subjects in the field of jurisprudence which would be optional, while Tammelo opted for a single compulsory subject to continue.



*Scotch Finger Law Revue  
1971.*

While curriculum review was still proceeding at length in 1971, a protracted series of discussions took place at various levels about the arrangements to be made at the end of 1972 when Professor Stone was due to retire. One issue was whether departmentalisation should continue, and on this matter I supported the view of some future Deans in favour of amalgamation.

Oddly enough the ultimate result was a judgement of Solomon which nobody, as far as I am aware, then envisaged. The Department of International Law and Jurisprudence was cut in half. D. H. N. Johnson, the new Professor of International Law, preferred to be in the Law Department to emphasise the professional importance of his subject, while A. E. S. Tay, the new Professor of Jurisprudence, sustained her claim to continue a separate Department of Jurisprudence. The initial execution of the judgement of Solomon took place with such smoothness that the first I knew about it was when I objected to Professor Johnson's presence at a Law Department meeting — only to find that was where he was supposed to be.

But meanwhile the future of Stone's department was taking up the time of senior University administrators, and the Vice-Chancellor preferred not to settle the matter before advertising in general terms for three new professors, including the replacement for Professor Stone. Before the advertisements were placed, Shatwell departed for England for some months. It was agreed on all hands that Stone should be asked to accept the post of acting Dean, and Stone at first agreed. But then he declined because, he said, he would be too busy getting his papers into order to undertake the post. So I collected the task instead.

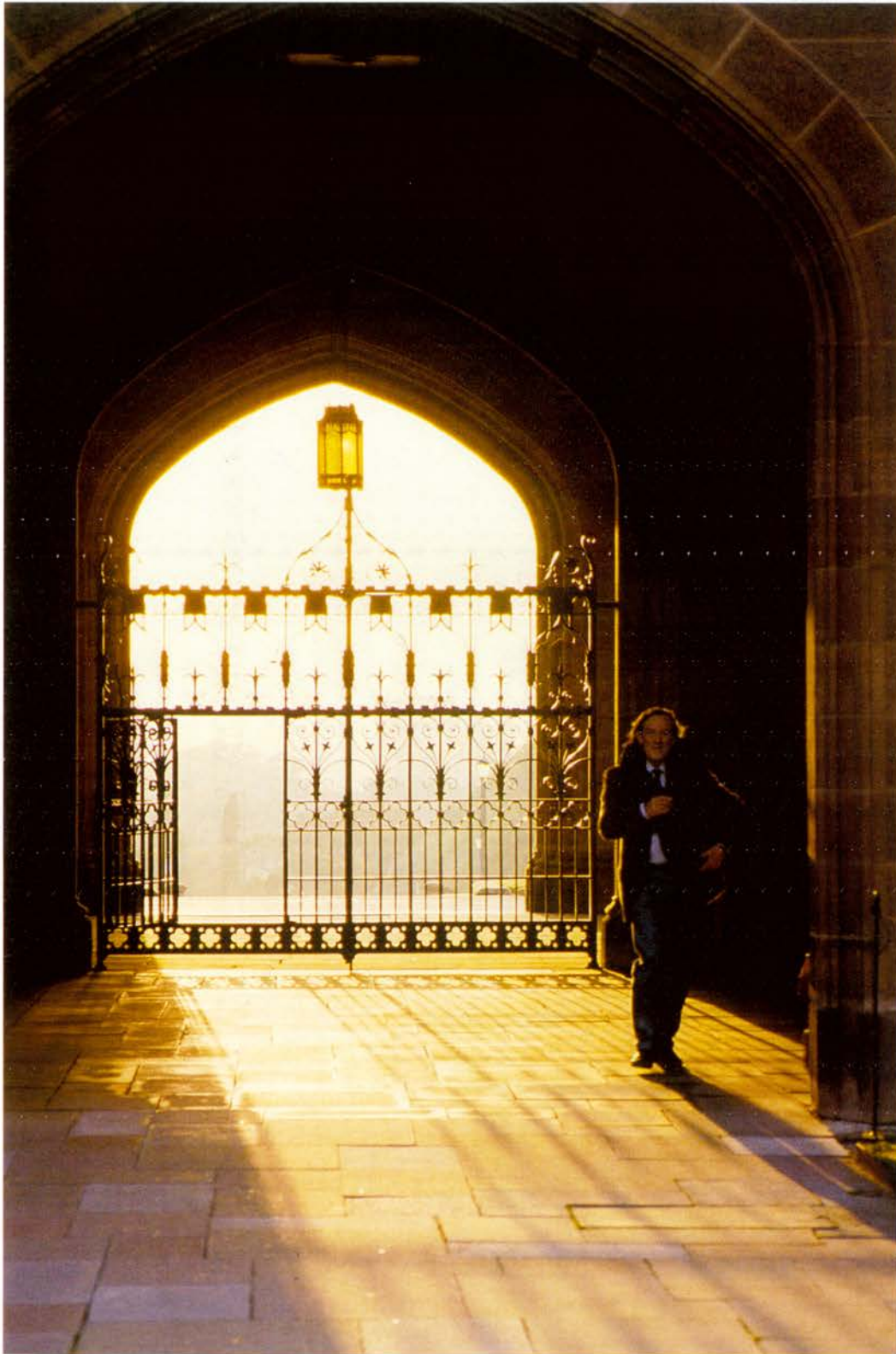
At the Faculty meeting at which I was elected there was a dispute concerning the use to which a student survey of staff was to be put. By then students were represented on Faculty and the President of the students' Law Society, Michael Joseph, sought authorisation for the general publication of the survey which had appeared in March. This was rejected on the motion of Miss Wood on the ground that it would mean unlimited publication of defamatory matter to which the persons defamed had no opportunity to reply. This was significant in that it served to give some indication to the students of where they might find alliance with members of the Faculty and where not. Olive Wood was one of three persons whose treatment by the University — in the matter of absence of promotion — was described as disgraceful in an introduction to the survey. The others said to be disgracefully treated were U. V. Baxi and G. D. Woods. Baxi expressed sympathy with the student view at the meeting. G. D. Woods had been promoted since the survey was written so that that independent and able member of Faculty, promoter of important social causes, had the momentary unusual experience of being a non-event.

The selection committee for the new chairs met at the beginning of September immediately after Shatwell's return from England. It recommended three appointments, that of Professor Clive Parry of Cambridge to a Chair of International Law, P. H. Lane of our staff, an expert on Constitutional Law and J. D. Heydon, fellow in Law at Keble College, Oxford.

Stone argued that his own choice for the Chair in Jurisprudence and International Law, Edward McWhinney, a professor at Simon Fraser University in Canada, should have been preferred to Parry. According to Stone, McWhinney had written expressing interest in the Chair, but no such letter had been received by the University. The Vice-Chancellor subsequently reported to the Academic Board that after making enquiries he had decided not to put Stone's alternative candidate to the committee. The Board resolved to adopt the committee's recommendations.

There followed a public campaign through, *inter alia*, the *Sydney Morning Herald* and an anonymous student magazine *Outlaw*, vilifying those who supported the new appointments and making exaggerated and misleading claims including the suggestion that the teaching of Jurisprudence was itself under threat. It was pointed out by more than one defender of the University that it was Stone's conduct which was open to question in his attempts to influence the choice of his successor, contrary to well established convention, and contrary to Stone's own protest at the time of his appointment.

A special meeting of Faculty was called and Stone moved that the Senate establish a Chair of Jurisprudence immediately. The motion was carried on a secret ballot by a large majority, but



*The University Quad — under the clocktower. The teaching of law subjects on campus reminded some law teachers of their days as Arts students. Increased participation in campus affairs made this scene familiar to all staff.*





*Somerset Dark, 1972, acrylic on canvas, by John Peart. Presented by the H. G. Slater Foundation.  
University of Sydney Collection – in the Sir John Peden Assembly Hall.*



*Somerset Scantle, 1972, acrylic on canvas. Presented by the H. G. Slater Foundation.  
University of Sydney Collection – in the Sir John Peden Assembly Hall.*

the *Herald* report following conveyed the imputation that the Faculty had condemned the Senate. This unnecessary conclusion did not reflect the view of many who supported the motion on the understanding that it did not reflect adversely on the appointments recommended to Senate and which Senate had refused to reconsider. Stone also stated in the Professorial Board meeting following, that the Faculty had condemned the Senate for leaving Jurisprudence derelict. But the Board declined to endorse the Faculty view and simply forwarded the Faculty resolution to the Senate. The *Herald* did not report this either. Its next report was that Parry had stated in Cambridge that he declined the Chair because of literary commitments he had undertaken. The final Faculty meeting for the year took place on 20 December and Shatwell's tribute to the departing Stone sadly had to be given in Stone's absence.

There were hangovers of the dispute in 1973. Temporary arrangements had to be made for Jurisprudence pending the appointment of a professor necessitated by Parry's withdrawal. The expedient adopted was to approach distinguished visitors, but Dr. Enid Campbell became indisposed soon after she had begun her segment and I had to finish it. It was a miserable experience and one over which I drew a veil.

Joseph wrote a letter published in the *ALLJ*, again claiming that the issue at the Law School was whether Jurisprudence and other subjects within the Department of International Law and Jurisprudence would be taught at all. I felt bound to put in a plea in denial to the journal. So at this point this chronicle reaches its conclusion in what, as has been seen, was a shower of sparks.

### Aftermath

Of a different order was a large gathering of judges, profession and staff to honour Shatwell on his relinquishment of his deanship. He was the last of the very long term Challis Professors of Law and long term Deans, whose tenures combined make up the largest proportion of the hundred years of the Law School's history since lectures were begun on a comprehensive basis. He devoted himself to the major tasks of the Law School's administration and preserved a reasonable degree of harmony until the last year or two. Despite the disharmony of those last years, the general processes of teaching went on, and the graduates continued to include persons of particular distinction in their subsequent careers. In 1969 the medallist was J. R. F. Lehane and A. R. Blackshield, P. L. Clyne, W. M. C. Gummow, and R. D. Klinger were first class honours masters graduates. In 1970 the medallist was K. Wee with R. G. Forster prox. acc. P. J. Kincaid was the first class honours LLM. J. J. Spigelman was the medallist in 1971 and in the following year R. A. Gelski. The next year the joint medallists were C. B. Penman and B. J. Ward.

John Searle points out that after the dust has settled from a crisis produced by campus warfare the formerly embattled administration is still there among the surviving filing cabinets. In the Law School's version all the participants, in whatever interests, appeared to survive with an unimpaired future to which they could look forward. A future for Julius Stone included distinguished appointments in Australia and elsewhere and a continuing stream of accolades beginning with the decoration AO in 1973 and some years later an honorary LLD of the University of Sydney itself. As to the other members of his department at that time, a future for Ilmar Tammelo, succeeding to the Chair of Rene Marcie in Salzburg, Austria. Marcie had a happy visit with us all before the warfare developed but was tragically killed not long afterwards. A future for Upendra Baxi who was to become Dean at Delhi. A future for Tony Blackshield who had left for New South Wales in 1971, was subsequently the holder of two Chairs in succession, and was to achieve public prominence especially through championing the cause of Justice Murphy in the controversies which developed.

Among the student participants in the dispute, a future in particular for Deirdre O'Connor who was one of Joseph's Vice Presidents of the students' Law Society when he was President, and whom he married. She became prominent in the Law Reform Commission in New South Wales, then Head of the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal and is now a Federal Court judge.



A future for the 'establishment' figures. A future for the Vice-Chancellor, subsequently Sir Bruce Williams, and, when he relinquished his post in Sydney, occupying important governmental posts in the United Kingdom and Australia. A future for Kenneth Shatwell continuing as Challis Professor of Law for a year after his relinquishing of the office of Dean and retaining connections with the Institute of Criminology and government activity in the field after his retirement as Challis Professor. A future for David Benjafield as Dean and subsequently carrying on his professorial teaching and writing under increasing difficulties until his death in harness. A future for Ross Parsons, including the writing of a comprehensive standard text in the field of taxation, and continued activity in the post-graduate work for which he had fought to retain the best possible conditions. A future, already described, for Peter Nygh who had not generally been included in the strictures levelled at other professors. A future for Pat Lane, one of the professorial appointments in the middle of the rumpus, extending the number and scope of his standard texts in Constitutional Law. A future for Dyson Heydon, the other professorial appointment at that time, as Dean of the Faculty and then in a successful career at the Bar. Some future even for me.

Some events occurred at the close of Shatwell's period as Dean which were more or less independent of the dispute about Jurisprudence. The new system of practical training through the College of Law run by the solicitors' Law Society was launched and I failed before the judges, arguing that the articles system should be continued as an alternative to the new system. However, some judges thought that my King Canute act trying to stem the surge of progress was well done, and I found myself on the board of governors of the College of Law along with John Peden, of the Sydney Law School staff, who had been called in at the outset. He moved to be professor at Macquarie during his period on the board until his untimely death.

In 1973 the arrangements for a radically changed Sydney law curriculum were completed to come into operation in 1974. There were far fewer compulsory subjects, with expanded opportunities for specialisation through optionals. An Arts Law, Economics Law and later a Science Law course could be completed in five years and the first three years could be completed on the University campus. This enabled at least one sequence of three Arts or Economics subjects to be completed for the non-law degree while the law subjects to be taken on campus during that period counted for the non-law degree as well.

Thanks to the teaching of law subjects on campus I found myself back in the old quadrangle for some periods each week. Once when I was waiting for the car to return to the Law School a mature aged woman student approached. 'Fancy seeing a man in this day and age', she said, 'standing straight in hat and suit and lighting a pipe.' Whereupon she squeezed my arm. A reward for retrogression.



*Deirdre O'Connor, former head of The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal and now a Federal Court Judge.*

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## Part Time and Partisan

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*Justice Mary Gaudron (1966)*

The old Law School in Phillip Street was a good, but not outstanding example of down-at-heel dickensian. It had a stubbornly reluctant lift (maximum load 6 persons) and mean, narrow stairways; timber hand rails and bannisters were, like its students, slightly mobile upwards. It backed onto a more modern, but characterless construction fronting Elizabeth Street. At certain levels there was access between the two buildings, and the Law School spilled over to these accessible floors. The characterless construction had two lifts. They were under the command of Ron. It also had stairs, but they did not give ready access to the two main lecture halls, LS1 and LS2, located on the fifth and sixth floors of the Phillip Street building.

We, the sixties generation, arrived in our hundreds. Entry was guaranteed by 4 Bs (one of them in English) in the old Leaving Certificate. A gentleman's pass was 2 As and 4 Bs; anything in excess was in poor taste. We were all gentlemen, or at least we were addressed as such in lectures. And being gentlemen, we affected indifference to our rate of progress through examinations. After all, it was our right to stay at the Law School until graduation, no matter how long it took. There were stories (mostly true, we later discovered) of people who had failed Succession three and four times.

As if in concession to our numbers, expected to increase because of the postwar baby boom, there was an increase in full time academic staff. Harry Whitmore, Gordon Hawkins, Don McDougall, Enid Campbell (the only female member of academic staff) and Curt Garbesi arrived more or less at the same time as we did.

Our first task was to attend on Mrs Gaunson (and her dog, Sally) to collect the printed notes. We gave her our names, patted the dog and identified our subjects: in return she gave us the notes. Given a moderate measure of good fortune, we would soon strike up a friendship with a 'repeat' student whose assurances as to what would and would not be examined would facilitate a selective ignorance of their contents.

The students were classified either as full time (candidates for the four year degree course) or part time (a five year course). The difference suggested by the terminology was neither apt as a class distinction nor descriptively accurate. We were all employed or would become so well before we completed our studies. In the main we were articled to city solicitors. Our master solicitors tended to regard lectures as an unnecessary suspension of our legal education. *Mutatis mutandis* for the lecturers. The system survived because lectures were from 9 to 10 am, (Succession was 8.30 am to 9.30 am.), 4 to 5 pm and 5 to 6 pm.

Regularly, at 9.05 am and 4.05 pm, a chaos of students attempted to gain possession of the

lifts, despite the mandatory injunctions of Ron to take the stairs. Between 4.55 and 5.05 pm, the rule of law was suspended as hundreds of students descended via the stairs from LS1 to LS2 and an equal number ascended from LS2 to LS1. We maintained a lively interest in *Indermaur v. Dames*.

Outside lectures the sexes were neatly segregated. The men's common room was in the Elizabeth Street building. Rumour had it that it contained a billiard table. The women's common room (4 chairs, 1 day'n'night lounge and 6 keyless lockers) adjoined the women's wash room where a two stand urinal stood as testimony to their equality before the law. Social contact between the sexes was had in the Catalina Coffee Lounge (housed on the ground floor of the Elizabeth Street building) under the proprietorship of a gentleman known only as Caveat Emptor. More daring mixed company was to be found in the ladies' lounges of the Phillip and the Balfour. The Phillip had an upright piano. It provided accompaniment for the Law School Song, The Ball at Shatwell's Hall. It had a rare — perhaps unique — distinction in that its chorus ('who'll sue me this time, who'll sue me now' etc.) was cleaner than that of the original.

Like the students, the lecturers were either full time or part time. In their case there was a relevant distinction. Apart from the new members of staff, the full time law lecturers were the Dean (Professor Shatwell), Professors David Benjafield, Ross Parsons and Bill Morison, and Pat Lane, Bob Roulston and Deryck Thomson. Jurisprudence maintained or was kept in its separate place adjacent to the women's common room — in deference (one supposes) to the controversy surrounding initial appointment to the Chair. It comprised Professor Stone, Professor Alexandrovitch and Ilmar Tammelö, the latter two arriving in 1961.

Most part time lecturers were from the Bar. A. F. Mason taught Equity, L. W. Street — Bankruptcy, F. C. Hutley — Succession, J. A. Lee — Procedure, G. J. Samuels — Pleading, T. J. Martin — Evidence. Aleco Vrisakis, a solicitor, taught Conveyancing.

The first thing to go was the lift in the Phillip Street Building. Stubbornness gave way to cunning: the lift developed an increasing tendency to lodge semi-permanently between floors. Our knowledge of the law extended to *Balmain New Ferry Co. Ltd. v. Robertson*. The slightly mobile upwards stairs became noticeably more mobile, including sideways and downwards.

The stairs and lifts were but a minor inconvenience to be replaced in short time by a grievance. Student photographs must be produced to the Dean's office. The printed notes would only be given to students who gave their student identity numbers and whose appearance bore some resemblance to the produced photographs. There was talk (in the Phillip and Balfour) of student protest. We produced our photos, memorised our student identity numbers and settled back to leisurely progress through the Law School; attending lectures when and if the lifts and stairs permitted.

It started as a rumour. Students who failed twice would be asked to show cause why they should not be excluded from Faculty. It became a University by-law. Some of us went to other Faculties. Most of us remained, but patronage of the Phillip and the Balfour declined.

It is not clear who started it, or why, but it became a free-for-all debate on legal education. Should there be part time students? Were articles of clerkship of any educational value? Did the Law School provide a sound legal education? We worked a little harder, hoping to graduate before the authorities found it necessary to provide answers. Patronage of the Phillip and the Balfour suffered a further decline.

Later, it was asserted that there would be a new Law School. There were those who favoured it being sited on campus, those who favoured a city location, the cynics and the sceptics. The cynics (of whom there were a few) suggested that it be an annexe to the Stock Exchange. The sceptics (female) had no reason to suppose that those responsible for their mysteriously irrelevant urinal would make good this extravagant threat.

We finished more or less at the same time as the Phillip and the Balfour. They were demolished to make way for the new Law School with preprogrammed lifts, soundly constructed stairways and a new generation of students competing for entry on a quota intake which, as if by magic, caused the part time course to disappear.

## 'The Ball at Shatwell's Hall'

Air — 'The Ball at Kerriemuir'

*Have you heard about the Law boys  
And their Ball at Shatwell's Hall?  
There were four-and-twenty institutes  
All dealing on the Law*

*Singing, who'll sue me this time,  
Who'll sue me now.  
The one that sued me last time  
Has lost his action now*

*The Professor, he was there,  
Sitting in the front,  
Discussin' on the theory  
In Regina v. Hunt.*

*The Professor's daughter, she was there;  
She had us all in fits,  
A-sliding off the mantelpiece  
And serving out the writs.*

*The Judge is in the courtroom,  
The Lawyer's in the chair;  
You couldn't see the plaintiff  
For the wigs of curly hair.*



*The new Law School — King Street.*



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## Present at the Creation

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### The Institute of Criminology

*Gordon Hawkins*

The account which follows is based principally on personal recollection. It has been verified where possible by reference to such fragmentary records as are available. It is in part responsive to another account which, it will be argued, is seriously defective and misleading. But memory is always selective and frequently faulty so no claim is made to have provided a definitive, objective chronicle of what actually happened. The annals of crime are replete with examples of the unreliability of eye-witness evidence. And contemporary history writing is probably more likely to be contaminated by the author's prejudices and values than writing about periods long past.

The Institute of Criminology at the University of Sydney was the brain child of Professor Kenneth Shatwell, Dean of the Law School from 1947 to 1973. It was conceived in the early 1950s although parturition did not occur until around the end of that decade. According to one account the Institute was formally created in 1959. But it would be more accurate to say that it was informally created at that time.

When I was appointed Senior Lecturer in Criminology in 1961 no criminological teaching, research or activity of any kind was in progress although some library purchases in the field of criminology had been made. It was not until December 1966 that the Senate *formally* recognised the organisation and program of the Institute and granted authority to use the University crest.

The first annual report on the activities of the Institute was submitted to the Senate in 1967. By this time Mrs B. Shatwell had been appointed Honorary Secretary in addition to the appointment of three other lecturers. Mr Paul Ward was appointed to the position of lecturer in Statistics in October 1964; Dr Oliver Briscoe was appointed senior lecturer in Forensic Psychiatry in May 1965; and Dr Duncan Chappell was appointed lecturer in Criminal Law and Criminology in December 1965. In the same year, four postgraduate courses in Criminology leading to the degree of LLM and four diploma courses in Criminology were established.

In May 1965, an Advisory Committee was established under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Herron, Chief Justice of New South Wales. Membership of the Committee was by invitation and Professor Shatwell had recruited a body of members which has been described by O'Malley and Carson, as incorporating what amounted almost to a Who's Who of the New South Wales judicial system. The Committee included three other judges in addition to the Chief Justice; the Chairman of the Metropolitan Bench of Stipendiary Magistrates and

another magistrate; the Minister of Justice, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General for New South Wales; the New South Wales Commissioner of Police; the Comptroller-General of Prisons, the Principal Probation Officer, and the Principal Parole Officer.

Formal recognition and approval by Senate came long after the Institute was fully operational. The fact that so much had taken place *before* the Institute attained formal recognition was not fortuitous. It was Professor Shatwell's view that it was always a mistake, if anything innovative or unprecedented was contemplated, to seek official approval in advance. To go through normal bureaucratic channels was to court endless prevarication and delay. On the other hand, presented with a *fait accompli*, the authorities would be unlikely to raise objections or make difficulties. Nor, in the event, did they.

O'Malley and Carson observed that the early advocates of criminology in Australia 'made great efforts to ally its cause with influential officials within the criminal justice and correctional systems and with the relevant state ministerial figures'. This was true both in the case of Dr Norval Morris and the establishment of the University of Melbourne's Department of Criminology in 1952, and in that of Professor Shatwell and the University of Sydney's Institute of Criminology later in the decade. In Sydney, the cultivation of this kind of extra-mural support was both politically astute and essential as there was no great interest in, nor sense of a need for criminological studies, either in the Faculty of Law or elsewhere.

It has been suggested by O'Malley and Carson that the enlistment of this kind of support and the establishment of the Institute of Criminology in the Law School had unfortunate consequences in that criminology became 'crucially tied . . . to the legal profession and to the administration of the criminal justice system'. Alliance 'with academic lawyers and state criminal justice and correctional officials' is said to have meant that the Institute's operations were 'in practice policed by state officials and members of the legal profession'. An article entitled 'The Need for Criminology in Australia' by 'two senior members of the Sydney University Institute', which appeared in *The Australian Law Journal* in 1967, is described as reflecting the 'subordination of criminology to the criminal justice system'.

To one who was 'present at the creation', this account seems to bear an almost inverse relation to the facts. To describe the desultory and intermittent involvement of state criminal justice and correctional officials in the affairs of the Institute as an exercise in 'Hegemonic Control' is, to say the least, whimsical. Their membership of the Advisory Committee was, in most cases, due to urgent proselytism by Professor Shatwell. Moreover, they were commonly outnumbered by others quite unconnected with the administration of criminal justice. These included: the Professor of Psychology and the Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Sydney and the Director of State Psychiatric Services; the Head of the Department of Social Work at the University of Sydney and the Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of New South Wales; and two doctors who were special advisers on alcohol and drug addiction. It may be worth mentioning also that the article which O'Malley and Carson see as subservient to the criminal justice system, was regarded by the New South Wales Commissioner of Police as highly critical.

The suggestions that the Institute of Criminology was 'squarely under the control of the law school'; that 'law [was] firmly in the driving seat'; and that the way in which the Institute was established and organised 'bonded and subordinated the discipline to the legal profession'; bear little relation to reality. By most members of the Faculty of Law the creation of the Institute was regarded as something of an aberration on the part of Professor Shatwell. If there was any interest on their part in establishing 'the hegemony of the law in the criminological field', it was very well concealed.

The statement that in Sydney 'law and lawyers clearly played a leading role in shaping early criminological development', represents an extraordinary misapprehension. The first three appointments to the staff of the Institute (Hawkins, Ward and Briscoe) were not lawyers. Indeed they had no legal qualifications whatever. Apart from Professor Shatwell (about whose role more will be said later), the only lawyers who played any part in early criminological development were the late Robert Roulston and Duncan Chappell. Roulston, as senior lecturer in Criminal Law, was certainly involved from the beginning. But so far from playing a leading role in early criminological development, his attitude in those early years, while not unfriendly,

could best be described as one of quizzical scepticism. It is hard to imagine a less likely agent of 'domination by lawyers'. Moreover, Duncan Chappell, who had just completed his PhD at the Cambridge University Institute of Criminology, although a lawyer, was less 'bonded and subordinated . . . to the legal profession' than any of his colleagues. Nor were practising, as opposed to academic, lawyers any more enthusiastic. Professor Shatwell would have been happy to achieve a 'strong alliance with the legal profession'. But for most members of the legal profession, criminology was, and continues by many, to be regarded as a dilettantish and useless pursuit, rather than a serious subject of study.

It would not be inaccurate to say that Professor Shatwell's own approach to criminology was somewhat dilettantish. As for the first three recruits to the teaching of criminology at Sydney, their approaches to the subject were as diverse as their backgrounds. It has been rightly said by Morris that 'contemporary criminologists have tended to emphasise approaches derived from

## There'll Always Be a Shatwell

(Tune: *There'll Always be an England*)

**There'll always be a Shatwell  
While there's an SAB  
And Darcy Dugan's tutoring  
In Criminology.**

**There'll always be a Shatwell  
While there's an ALJ,  
And Gordon Hawkins still objects  
To joining the A.A.**

**There'll always be a Shatwell  
And long may he be Dean,  
At least until we start to think  
New Law School is a dream.**

**There'll always be a Shatwell  
To box on manfully,  
Until he takes that last K.O.  
He'll rule our faculty.**

**And should we lose our Shatwell  
Wherever should we be,  
If Shatwell means as much to you  
As Shatwell means to me.**

## Third Term Song

their own disciplines'. In this instance, the relevant disciplines were philosophy (Hawkins), psychology (Ward), and psychiatry (Briscoe). Until 1965, the teaching of criminology was confined to undergraduates. The principal textbooks assigned to students were not written by lawyers but by sociologists: Sutherland and Cressey's *Principles of Criminology* and G. B. Vold's *Theoretical Criminology*. The only person who might have tried to ensure that law and lawyers played a leading role in shaping early criminological development was Professor Shatwell. As Professor W. L. Morison put it in the *Sydney Law Review* 1989, 'the activities of the Institute were beyond the scope of most of the Department [of Law]'. But Shatwell showed no inclination to exercise any commanding influence; indeed his abstention from interference with either the form or substance of criminology courses was almost total.

His approach to criminology was both highly idiosyncratic and eclectic. It was also somewhat amorphous so that even if he had wanted to impose his views on others it would not have been easy for him to do so. It was impossible to discern any guiding principle behind the varied array of topics which he would from time to time recommend as suitable for investigation or research. His interest in any particular matter was often evanescent. He was not committed to any substantive view about the explanation of either criminal behaviour or the incidence of crime, and never espoused or commended any particular theoretical orientation. But that is not to say that his interest in the subject was desultory and aimless.

His initial interest in criminology seems to have derived in part from what the French call *nostalgie de la boue* and, in particular, a fascination with the careers of those for whom crime is a way of life. It was also partly derived from a conviction, based on observation, that the criminal justice system in New South Wales was ineffective, corrupt and inequitable in its operation. When we first met in England in 1960, the two objects of criminological study with which he was principally concerned were those defined by Nigel Walker as 'the "natural history" of criminal behaviour' and 'ways of dealing with criminal behaviour . . . sometimes called "penology"'.

His conception of the subject was strongly influenced by personal contact with Professor Leon Radzinowicz, Director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cambridge, and Professor Norval Morris who was the first head of the Department of Criminology at the University of Melbourne. In particular, on the issue of the relationship between the theoretical and practical aspects of criminology, he agreed with Radzinowicz that 'to rob it of practical function is to divorce criminology from reality and render it sterile'. He also shared Norval Morris's hope that the development of knowledge in the field of crime and criminal justice should not only have practical application but lead to reform.

Shatwell also accepted Radzinowicz's contention that 'one of the best ways for criminologists to maintain an empirical and realistic attitude, is to remain in close contact with those engaged in the administration of criminal justice and the treatment of offenders'. His agreement with this was reflected in the composition of the Institute's Advisory Committee. It was also reflected in the establishment in 1965 of postgraduate courses in criminology leading to the degree of LLM and to diploma courses in criminology. The latter were, as Duncan Chappell put it, 'intended mainly for persons lacking degrees or other tertiary qualifications who were members of the police force, or other sections of the public service involved in criminal justice including officers from the departments of justice, corrective services, and child welfare'.

The first diplomas in criminology were awarded in 1967. Since then, more than 500 candidates have completed the course. Writing in 1983, Chappell noted that the largest group of candidates 'comprised officers from the New South Wales Police Force, most of them possessing no previous tertiary education qualifications and admitted under the special by-law provisions of the Faculty of Law'. He went on to say:

. . . of the remainder, most persons had law qualifications, many of them magistrates from throughout NSW. By 1980, following some fifteen years of teaching within the diploma program, a significant proportion of those in senior management positions within the criminal justice system in NSW had attended the diploma course and, in most instances, successfully completed it.

The diploma course covered the areas of crime causation, statistics and research methods, psychiatry and the criminal law, and the administration of justice. The completion rate for the course averaged 80 per cent. Chappell remarks that although 'exposure to the literature and research methodologies of criminology is believed to have been beneficial . . . it is unfortunate that no external agency has conducted an evaluation of these benefits'. It may be mentioned that although some diploma graduates have subsequently been appointed to such positions as Commissioner of Police, Chief Magistrate and Law Reform Commissioner, there have been others who have since served terms of imprisonment.

A 1980 Faculty memorandum regarding the diploma claims that a major educational benefit of the course lay in the mixed nature of the groups which the classes brought together.

The course brings into one class people from both sides in the adversary system of criminal justice. Policemen especially tend to talk only to other policemen and one of the most frequent unsolicited comments received by teachers in that diploma from successful students is how much benefit they have obtained from being in a class where they can discuss their views and hear the often opposing views of other students and/or the lecturers.

Most of those with experience of the course would agree with Professor Shatwell's claim that the course had 'greatly benefited by the admission of suitable diploma students actively involved in various aspects of criminal law enforcement, whether as police, magistrates (present or future), prison officers or child welfare officers'.

Shatwell believed that, in addition to the teaching of criminal law at undergraduate and post-graduate levels, the Institute should fulfil a community education function and foster public interest in, and discussion of, topics of importance and concern in the criminal justice field. Accordingly in the late 1960s, he initiated a series of public seminars dealing with issues related to crime and criminal justice. Public seminars continue to be held by the Institute and are open to anyone wishing to participate. Audiences are typically made up of judges, members of the legal profession, employees of government departments and agencies, academics and researchers, students, representatives of community action groups, the media, and members of the corporate sector.

The seminar format involves the circulation of papers to participants which are then spoken to on the day by their authors and form the basis of discussion at the seminar. Seminar topics remain extremely varied, ranging from highly specific matters such as male sex offences in public places and incest, to more general subjects like white collar crime and sentencing. The object of the seminars is not to instruct nor to indoctrinate, but to provide a forum for discussion and the free expression of opinion.

The introduction of the public seminar program provided, for the first time in Australia, an active forum for meetings by academics, criminal justice practitioners and others knowledgeable in the field from all over the country. Today, the Australian Institute of Criminology in Canberra also performs this function. Until the Australian Institute got under way in the mid 1970s, Sydney alone provided what Sir John Barry called 'a common market . . . for the formulation and presentation of ideas and hypotheses and, where it is available, verified knowledge upon criminological topics'.

The papers and discussion were recorded from each seminar and later published in the *Proceedings of the Institute of Criminology*. The *Proceedings* has now been superseded by the Institute's journal, *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*. This journal continues to enjoy an even wider readership than its predecessor, both in Australia and overseas.

In addition to the Institute's journal, members of the staff of the Institute and those associated with it, either as senior scholars or students, published a wide range of articles in criminological or legal journals and books. In the decade of the 1970s alone some of the books published include: Morris and Hawkins *The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control* (1970); Ward and Woods, *Law and Order in Australia* (1972); Woods and Stein, *Harsh and Unconscionable Contracts of Work* (1972); Chappell and Wilson, *The Australian Criminal Justice System* (1972); Hawkins and Misner *The Criminal Justice System in the Northern Territory* (1973); Campbell and Whitmore, *Freedom in Australia* (Rev. ed. 1973); Zimring and Hawkins, *Deterrence* (1973); Roulston, *Introduction to Criminal Law in New South Wales*



Gordon Hawkins.



(1975); Ward, *Computerization of Criminal Data* (1975); Grabosky, *Sydney in Ferment* (1976); Hawkins, *The Prison* (1976) and *Beyond Reasonable Doubt* (1978); Elliott, *Ground for Concern* (1977); and Purvis, *Corporate Crime* (1979). In the past decade, some notable publications by former Institute students include: Homel, *Penalties and the Drink-Driver* (1980); Avery, *Police Force or Service* (1981); Francis, *Migrant Crime in Australia* (1981); Findlay, *The State of the Prison* (1982); Scutt, *Even in the Best of Homes: Violence in the Family* (1983); Kirby, *The Judges* (1984); and Kauffman, *Prison Officers and Their World* (1988).

In his review of the growth of criminology in Australia, Duncan Chappell remarks that 'an indigenous brand of criminology [has not] developed in the Antipodes'. Certainly nothing comparable with what has been called 'the Chicago school of criminology' has developed in Sydney. In this connection it is notable that O'Malley and Carson are critical of the Sydney Institute for not having engaged in 'the business of theorising the Australian legal order and criminal justice system', but having adopted an approach which is 'empiricist and policy related [and] heavily invested with pragmatism'.

This is not altogether inaccurate but at the same time not entirely deplorable. The results of 'theoretically propelled research' too often tend to reflect the *parti pris* of the investigator and to confirm the theory that provides the propulsion. As social historian J. H. Hexter has remarked, those who 'would rather arrive at conclusions than start with them may see some virtue in a work plan that places the conclusion at the end rather than at the beginning of an investigation'. Moreover, to describe the criminology which was taught at Sydney as empiricist or pragmatist or positivist is misleading in that it implies that there was some kind of consensus among those who taught the subject which would justify the application of those, or some other, fashionable party-labels. In fact there was no uniformity of substantive interest or ideological commitment. Nor did Shatwell or any of his successors as Director of the Institute attempt to impose or encourage some specific theoretical orientation.

Thus in publications by those associated with the Institute, there is a considerable diversity in style, subject and method of treatment. The history of criminology is sometimes taught as though it were a series of conflicts between opposing 'schools' or election campaigns between rival factions. This is a perfectly legitimate teaching device. But when the history of criminology in Australia is written, it will be very hard to fit Sydney into this kind of conceptual framework unless perhaps eclecticism is regarded as a satisfactory classification for that purpose.

In an essay of this nature it is difficult to avoid a note of what has been called 'self-congratulation and institutional boosterism'. But it is surely not egregious to claim that the Institute has made a respectable contribution to the enlargement of knowledge of crime and delinquency, and of the operation of criminal justice systems in Australia. The resulting critical examination of the interrelated problems of crime, its control and the administration of criminal justice has, in some areas, led to reform. In this connection it is not irrelevant to mention that John Avery, the present New South Wales Commissioner of Police and member of the Advisory Committee of the Institute, is a graduate of the criminology diploma course.

It would be foolish to pretend that the Institute has by its efforts produced any substantial diminution in the squalor, inefficiency and inequity which continue to characterise the administration of justice in New South Wales. The most that can be said is that it has drawn attention to some of those ills, made specific suggestions for amelioration, and contributed to knowledge of the facts, which is an essential precondition of effective reformative action. That is no small claim to make on behalf of a venture which was seen by many members of the Faculty at its inception, as an ill-judged and eccentric enterprise. The Institute of Criminology, in the fourth decade of its existence and the last decade of the century, under the directorship of Mark Findlay, one of its former postgraduate students, may well develop along new and quite different lines. As Antonio says in *The Tempest*, 'what's past is prologue'. What's to come is in the hands of a new generation.



Research into the effects of a strike by prison officers in 1984 was undertaken by Jenny David, lecturer in Criminal Law and Criminology and Paul Ward, acting head of the Institute of Criminology. Two final year law students, Margaret Jones and Randal Odgers, seen here with Ms David, were research assistants for the project.

#### ENDNOTE

To a large extent, this account has been written in response to an article by Pat O'Malley and Kit Carson 'The Institutional Foundations of Contemporary Criminology' in *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology* (1989), 25 (3): 333-355. A fully footnoted version has appeared in the Institute of Criminology's journal *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* (1990), 2 (1): 9-17. A list of seminar Proceedings produced by the Institute is available at the Sydney University Law School Library. Other works referred to are:

T. Morris, 'Criminology' in Bullock, A and Stallybrass, O. eds. *The Fontana Dictionary of Modern Thought* (1977) p 144

N. Walker, *Crime and Criminology: A Critical Introduction* (1987)

L. Radzinowicz, *In Search of Criminology* (1961)

D. Chappell, 'Australia' in Johnson, E. H., ed., *International Yearbook of Contemporary Developments in Criminology* (1983)

J. H. Hexter, *Reappraisals in History* (1979)



*Queens Square, Sydney. The new Supreme Court building, opened in 1977, and the MLC Building dwarfed the Law School and the Francis Greenway designed St James' Church. Queen Victoria has now been moved to a more central position in the Square.*

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## A Break with the Past

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Professor David Benjafield 1974–1977

*Bohdan Bilinsky*

The retirement of Professor K. O. Shatwell as Dean of Sydney University Law School in December 1973 brought to an end an era in the Law School's history. Although Professor Shatwell was to continue as Challis Professor of Law until his retirement on 31 December 1974, he effectively ceased to hold any administrative position in the Law School upon relinquishing the office of Dean. During his period as Dean some major changes had occurred in the direction the Law School was taking. The numbers of students increased dramatically from the immediate postwar period, when many ex-Servicemen entered the Faculty, culminating in the introduction of quotas restricting admission to the Law School. The period also marked the transformation of the Faculty from an essentially undergraduate school staffed primarily by part time teachers to one with a considerable enrolment of post-graduate students, staffed predominantly by full time academics.

Other major changes transformed the Law School from what it had been when Professor Shatwell first came to Sydney. Articles of Clerkship virtually disappeared, being replaced by a full time skills course in the College of Law to be undertaken at the conclusion of university studies. Most students now attended the Law School full time rather than as part time students who spent a great deal of their day working in legal offices as articled clerks. This change was reflected in the Law School by the fact that no longer was it a place where young men (there were very few women) attended the Law School in their three-piece suits, with hats and furled umbrellas. The Law School became much more casual, and this was quite evident in the dress of the students. By the end of Professor Shatwell's period as Dean the number of women students had grown considerably and continues to grow to this day.

The abolition of university fees in 1974 brought about a general increase in people seeking admission to universities and it was inevitable that the demand for places in courses of legal studies would increase. In 1971 a Faculty of Law was set up at the University of New South Wales so that the Sydney University Law School ceased to be the only university Faculty in the State providing a degree in law.

The introduction of a Master of Laws degree by course work, capable of being undertaken by part time study, led to the return of many graduates of Sydney University and the enrolment of graduates of other universities in large numbers. At the same time, the undergraduate curriculum was revised, with a departure from the previous system whereby students were required to undertake a number of compulsory subjects for the degree. Optional subjects were

introduced in the fourth year of the Bachelor of Laws degree. The phasing out of part time students led to the combined Arts/Law and Economics/Law degrees being reduced in length from six years to five years.

It was against this background that Professor Shatwell retired. The office of Dean was, at that time, held for a period of two years, and as it was known that Professor Shatwell was due to retire at the end of 1974 when he would reach the compulsory retirement age of 65, the question of his successor as Dean became one of considerable interest. Although a Dean was elected every two years, there was never any question that there would be a contested election while Shatwell was *Chairman* Professor. By mid-1973, Professor Julius Stone having retired, no immediate successor to Professor Shatwell was evident.

The most senior professor in the Law School was Professor D. G. Benjafield who had been Dean of the Faculty in 1968 during Professor Shatwell's absence overseas. In the period immediately prior to Professor Shatwell's impending retirement, Professor Benjafield was on secondment to the New South Wales Law Reform Commission although he regularly attended Faculty meetings during this period of special leave.

It had been a tradition within the University that the office of Dean was invariably filled by a Professor. In the early 1970s, however, there was a departure from this tradition in the Faculty of Agriculture where a non-professor had been elected as Dean. When speculation began concerning Professor Shatwell's successor in the office of Dean, John Mackinolty, a Senior Lecturer and Sub Dean of the Faculty, announced that he would stand. It was also understood that Professor Peter Nygh would be a candidate. At that time there existed no definite procedures for the nomination of persons seeking the office of Dean. The practice which was followed was simply to nominate someone from the floor of the meeting on the day of the election.

In July 1973 the Faculty had discussed a number of options relating to the selection and appointment of Dean of the Faculty. A University discussion paper had been circulated which, *inter alia*, raised the possibility of a full time administrative Dean and the appointment of a permanent Dean. The latter option proposed the appointment of a Dean for a fixed period of five years, subject to further re-appointment, to act as executive officer of the Faculty and to represent the Faculty in the University's central administration. The office was essentially an administrative one. These proposals met with some opposition on the ground that the loss of the Faculty's right to elect a Dean would result in some loss of independence. In the end, the Faculty resolved to continue the existing practice of electing a Dean every two years, although there was considerable support for the proposition that a person should not hold the office of Dean for more than two consecutive terms. A motion to this effect, moved by a student member of the Faculty, Mr J. J. Allen, was narrowly passed.

In October 1973 it was announced that Professor Benjafield had been appointed Head of both the Departments of Law and of International Law and Jurisprudence for a period of three years as from 1 January 1974. If, in the meantime, a Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence were to be appointed, that person would assume the position of Head of the latter department. The same Faculty meeting had on its agenda the election of Dean for the two years commencing 1 January 1974. At that stage it was known that there would be two candidates only, namely Professor Peter Nygh and Mr John Mackinolty. Rumour had it that Mackinolty had sufficient support to be elected. The election was preceded by some discussion as to the form of election, it being necessary for the first time to conduct a ballot. The Faculty resolved that the election should be by secret ballot and that if there were three or more candidates, a preferential voting system should be adopted.

Nominations were then called for the office of Dean. Professor Peter Nygh, Mr John Mackinolty and, to the surprise of many, Professor David Benjafield, were nominated. In the ensuing election Professor Benjafield was elected. His popularity with all of his colleagues ensured the result. He was to serve a second term as Dean, a term punctuated by long periods of illness which eventually culminated in his untimely death in 1980. His decision to offer himself for the office of Dean was made no more than 24 hours prior to the meeting. Of his colleagues, certainly Professor Shatwell had an influence on this decision.





*Sir Laurence Street,  
Lecturer 1963–65. Judge of  
the Supreme Court from  
1965 and Chief Justice from  
1974. Since his retirement  
from the Bench in 1988 he  
has continued to support  
the Law School and its  
Foundation.*

*Sir Laurence Whistler Street, 1984, oil on canvas on board by Reg Campbell.  
Presented by the University of Sydney Law Graduates Association, 1984.  
University of Sydney Collection.*

*Professor David Benjafield.  
The late Dr Robert Stein  
arranged for the collection of  
funds for and the  
commissioning of this portrait  
by Noel Thurgate. It now  
hangs in the Law School  
Library.*



*Professor David Benjafield, 1989, oil on canvas by Noel Thurgate.  
Presented by his colleagues and friends, 1989.  
University of Sydney Collection.*



In standing for Dean, Professor Benjafield was motivated by the desire to maintain unity within the Faculty, and in this regard he was certainly successful. There is no doubt that either of the other two candidates would have been able to fill the office of Dean quite capably. Mr Mackinolty became Dean of the Faculty after the retirement of Professor Dyson Heydon and Professor Peter Nygh became the foundation Dean of the Macquarie University Law School. But Professor Benjafield was able to heal the divisions within the Faculty which had surfaced in the latter part of the Shatwell years.

David Gilbert Benjafield was educated at Sydney Grammar School where he had been a scholarship student. Like his father, David Benjafield wished to become a medical practitioner. At school he was quite capable at sport and was an extremely good marksman in the Cadet Unit. At the age of fifteen, however, he was stricken by poliomyelitis which left him confined to a wheelchair for the rest of his life. He was paralysed from the waist down and had to study for the Leaving Certificate by correspondence. His permanent incapacity also led to a change in his plans. It was not possible for him to study medicine, lack of facilities then making it impossible to attend lectures and practical classes. Accordingly, he decided to follow his elder brother into the law. But again, his incapacity limited the avenues open to him. It was impossible for him to become an Articled Clerk and consequently a solicitor as had his brother. He chose instead to become a barrister.

He entered Sydney University Law School as an undergraduate in 1941. His father, who practised as a Pathologist in Macquarie Street, would drop David off at the Law School before proceeding to his rooms. His academic record was outstanding and he regularly topped his year and won many prizes. He graduated in 1945 with First Class Honours and the University medal. He was called to the Bar in 1945 and for some two years maintained chambers of the ground floor of University Chambers in Phillip Street, the upper floors of which accommodated the Sydney University Law School. His lack of mobility limited his court appearances. However, he was, even at this early stage of his career, well-known for the high quality of his opinion writing. He was one of a number of junior counsel who appeared for the Commonwealth in the Bank Nationalisation case, in which he was led by Dr H. V. Evatt. Other counsel who had rooms in University Chambers were Mr Justice Paul Toose and Sir Maurice Byers.

Shortly after graduation, Benjafield began his long association with the Sydney University Law School. At first, he acted as a tutor for external students, especially for ex-Servicemen who had returned from World War II. Professor Shatwell, the then Dean, on many occasions urged Benjafield to become a full time teacher and eventually, in 1948, he did so. He was promoted to senior lecturer in 1952, the year in which he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Oxford University. The opportunity to pursue doctoral studies at Oxford had been made possible by a scholarship. In late 1950, David and his wife, Shirley, had taken up residence in Lincoln College, Oxford, a college at which his life-long colleague, Professor Bill Morison, had commenced his doctoral studies in the previous year.

Upon his return to the Sydney University Law School, Benjafield began extensive research and writing in the area of administrative law. His book, *Principles of Australian Administrative Law*, was for many years the only authoritative Australian text on the subject. The first edition was written in collaboration with Professor Wolfgang Friedmann, while later editions were co-authored by his former student, Professor Harry Whitmore. In 1955, Benjafield was promoted to Associate Professor and in December 1959 to a Chair in Law, bringing the number of professors in the Faculty to three.

Benjafield twice served as a member of the New South Wales Law Reform Commission and was on secondment to the Commission at the time of his election as Dean. He had been one of the original members of the Commission in the 1960s, working primarily on the Supreme Court Act of 1970. In his second term with the Commission in 1972 and 1973, he was mainly involved with work in the field of administrative law. One of the consequences of his work in this second period was the enactment of legislation setting up the office of Ombudsman in New South Wales.

Professor Benjafield taught a number of subjects in the Law School including Constitutional Law, Real Property and Administrative Law. He was an excellent teacher and was

extremely popular with students and staff alike. This popularity, which amounted to universal admiration, served him well in his two terms as Dean. His Deanship was a period of consolidation without any major changes or upheavals. To Faculty members he was an excellent colleague, a kind and considerate man whose door was always open to anyone who needed advice or assistance.

Benjafield had an endearing sense of humour. On one occasion, in the late 50s, he was lecturing in Real Property when a prominent student politician, immaculately dressed in dinner suit, came into the lecture room about thirty minutes late. This was at a time when University by-laws permitted lecturers to fine students who arrived late at lectures. On this occasion, Benjafield stopped, looked up and said, 'So glad you could come'. He then proceeded with his lecture. In later years, a colleague recalls that he approached Professor Benjafield to enquire whether his Scotch, which he liked to imbibe occasionally, was diminishing without apparent cause, the colleague having experienced a similar occurrence. Benjafield replied, 'I did until I put up a sign in Greek saying "This is poison".'

David was always ready to tell a story against himself and, though certainly not enjoying such necessities as being hoisted aloft into aircraft by means of a fork lift, to make light of his difficulties. He would recall that his good friend Professor Rupert Cross of Oxford, who was blind, used to joke with David that there was no sense in their going out on the town lest he, Cross, became paralytic and David blind drunk. Friends also recall his special enjoyment in attending a Swann and Flanders performance in Sydney.

Benjafield would never seek aid and it became a challenge and a matter of pride for all at the Law School to anticipate his needs. One of his research assistants recalls a serious (if not morbid) discussion with David about what would be best to do if there was a fire in the old Law School. This was neither idle nor paranoid in a building whose lifts and stairs have been so graphically described by Mary Gaudron. Benjafield's office was on the first floor facing onto Phillip Street. They concluded that in the event of fire the only sensible action was for his research assistant to throw him out the window and hope for the best. Accompanying the Benjafields to a concert in the old Sydney Stadium re-inforced this concern about fire in public places and wheelchairs.

In his four years as Dean, Professor Benjafield was supported in his administrative duties by a number of Sub-Deans including John Mackinolty, Olive Wood, Colin Phegan, Stan Hotop, Robert Austin, Bohdan Bilinsky and Greg McCarry. In 1977, while he was absent due to ill health, Professor David Johnson, Professor of International Law, acted as Dean. Also, following the retirement of Professor Shatwell, Associate Professor Bob Roulston held the office of Director of the Institute of Criminology.

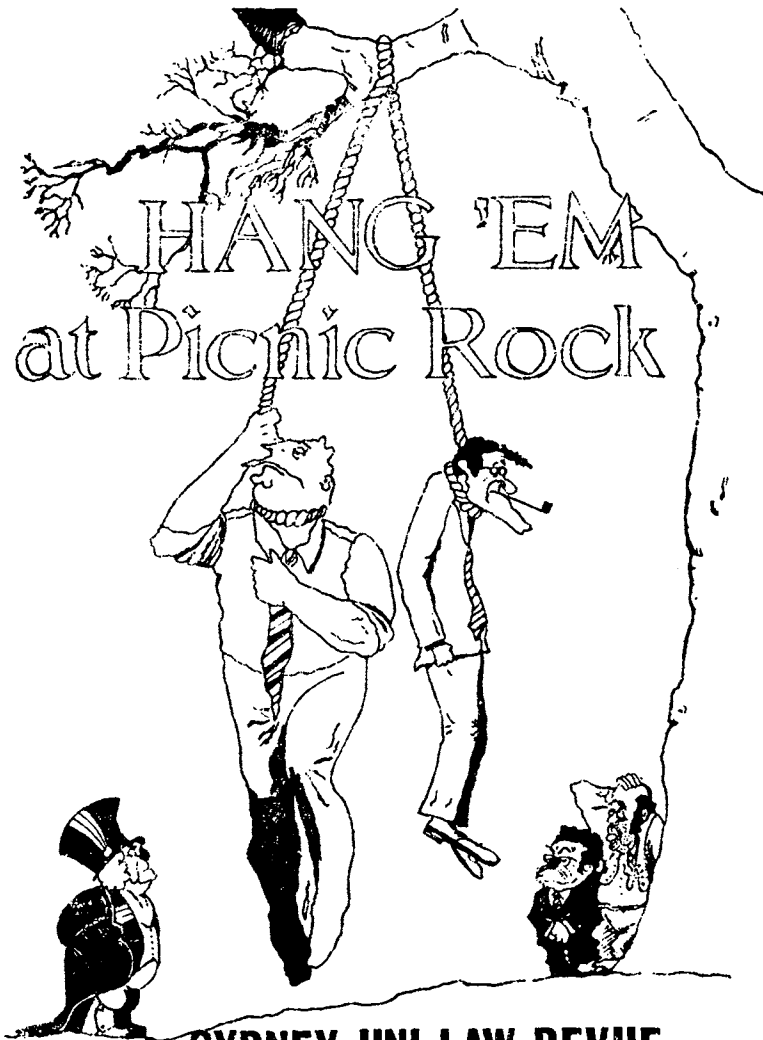
### **The Faculty**

No major changes occurred within the Faculty during the period 1974-1977. A considerable time was spent discussing procedures for election of Dean but without any changes being introduced. The period did, however, see more active participation in the Faculty by student members, and an increase in representation of students on the Faculty including the addition of a representative for post-graduate students.

One of the major problems facing the Faculty during this period, and one which was to continue for many years thereafter, was the question of quotas imposing limits upon entry into the Faculty. Of particular note was the large number of graduates in other Faculties seeking entry into the Faculty of Law. These applications greatly exceeded the number of similar applications to other Faculties and, even at this early stage, the Faculty was able to take no more than about 30 per cent of all those who had applied for entry. This gave rise to the question of how applications by graduates from different disciplines were to be assessed, and especially, whether emphasis should be placed upon results at the matriculation examination or on the quality of the first degree. Another concern was the fact that by permitting entry to too many graduates, students entering the Faculty straight from school would be disadvantaged.

Consideration was given to treating the LLB as a post-graduate degree, but that proposal was not adopted. Another issue was whether assumed knowledge in some subjects should be required as a pre-requisite to entry. Here, apart from a satisfactory knowledge of English, no conditions were imposed. The matriculation policy, however, was under constant scrutiny and suggestions were made that a 'Law School Aptitude Test' in line with the US precedent, be introduced. Again, the matter did not progress beyond the discussion stage.

In the latter part of Professor Benjafield's Deanship, the Faculty began a further review of its curriculum, and especially of the large number of compulsory subjects. This review was to develop into an on-going activity leading to changes in the curriculum from time to time.



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*An advertisement for the Law Revue.*



### Membership of Faculty

Between 1974 and 1977 a number of changes occurred in the membership of the Faculty, with a number of new appointments as well as some resignations and retirements.

Professor K. O. Shatwell, Challis Professor and Dean of Law from 1947, retired at the end of 1974. Mary Gaudron resigned as part time lecturer in Succession to take up an appointment as a Deputy President of the Commonwealth Conciliation & Arbitration Commission. She was later to become Solicitor-General for New South Wales and subsequently a Justice of the High Court of Australia. She was to become the first woman to be appointed to the High Court of Australia. Other resignations included Dr Peter Kutner, Dr Robert Misner, and Dr Wayne Westling, all of whom returned to the USA to take up academic appointments, Dr W. E. Lucas, Mr S. N. Verdun-Jones and Mr Peter McGonigal. In early 1974, Professor Peter Nygh resigned to take up the Foundation Chair of Law at Macquarie University. At the same time David Harland and John Peden were promoted to Associate Professor with the latter, in May 1974, taking up the second Chair of Law at Macquarie University.

In the four years from 1974 to 1977 a number of new members of staff joined the Law School. Professor Alice Tay, who had been appointed to the vacant Chair of Jurisprudence in 1974, attended her first Faculty meeting in March 1975. She served as a Fellow of Senate from October to December 1977. Other appointments included Christopher Arnold, Peter Butt, Leroy Certoma, Richard Feetham, Dr Geoffrey Flick, Andrew Koroknay, Greg McCarry, Caroline Needham, Peter Paterson, Robert Stein, Richard Vann and John Wade.

The Law School continued to be served by many eminent part time lecturers including Murray Gleeson (later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales), Bill Gummow (later of the Federal Court), Graham Hill (later of the Federal Court), Ted Lusher QC (later of the Supreme Court of New South Wales), Roderick Meagher QC (later of the NSW Court of Appeal), Bill Priestley (also of the NSW Court of Appeal), Paul Stein (later of the Land & Environment Court), Tom Waddell QC (later Chief Judge in Equity), Keith Mason (later Solicitor-General for New South Wales), Mr R. Giles (later of the Supreme Court of New South Wales), Mr E. Solomon, Mr N. J. Moses, Mr M. H. Tobias QC, Mr J. M. Bennett, Theo Simos QC, Bryan Beaumont (later of the Federal Court) and many others.

There were also some changes in outside representation on the Faculty of Law. Mr N. R. McDowell represented the Law Society of New South Wales and Mr Philip Powell QC, the Bar Association of New South Wales. The latter was replaced in June 1975 following his appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, by Mr Peter Newman, later to become a judge of that same Court. In 1977 Mr Brian Herron QC (later Judge Herron) represented the Bar Association.

There were a number of further changes in the membership of the Faculty. The Hon Mr Justice Hope resigned to take up the appointment as Chancellor of the University of Wollongong. In 1975 Mrs Daphne Kok, later to become Deputy Chancellor of the University of Sydney, attended her first meeting of the Faculty as did Professor Harry Whitmore in his capacity as Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of New South Wales. In 1976, Miss Mahla Pearlman became the Law Society representative. She was later to become President of both the Law Society and the Law Council of Australia.

In June 1975 Professor Clive Parry, Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, joined the Faculty as a visiting professor. His close association with the Law School, including a number of further visits to Sydney, lasted until his death in 1983.

One of the innovations contemplated was the appointment of a permanent Moots Director. Following his retirement from the Bench, Mr Justice McClemens, Chief Judge of the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, considered accepting this appointment. He had earlier donated his personal library to the University of Sydney for use by the Institute of Criminology. Regrettably, his death in late 1975 led to the abandonment of the plan for a permanent Moots Director, although Sir Gordon Wallace, a former President of the Court of Appeal, assisted students to some extent.



*Professor Alice Tay, Challis Professor of Jurisprudence, 1975-. First woman to hold a Chair in the Sydney Law Faculty.*

### **Student Participation**

During the 1970s, student participation in the affairs of the Faculty increased substantially. The President of the Sydney University Law Society and two other student members, one representing post-graduate students, served on the Faculty and on many committees. In 1974, Mr John Allen was President of the Society. He was followed in that position by Ken Brimaud, Colin Cook, Jim Thomson and Greg Pearce. Other active members of the Sydney University Law Society, including some who served as student members of the Faculty and of the Academic Board of the University, were Deirdre Sachs, David Brigden, Bernard Coles, Tony Cordato, Giles Tabuteau, Kim Garling, Michael Pembroke, Malcolm Turnbull, Paul Brereton, Christopher Barry and Geoffrey Standen.

On the academic side during this period medallists were Susan Charney (graduated 1975), Richard White (1976) and Margaret Allars (1977).

### **Sydney University Law Graduates' Association**

The Faculty maintained close links with the Sydney University Law Graduates' Association which continued to provide support for the Faculty in many different ways. Members of the Faculty who served on the Council of the Association include Ross Parsons, Olive Wood (for many years its secretary), Bohdan Bilinsky (for many years its treasurer) and Jennifer Wily. The Law Graduates' Association performed valuable work in maintaining a number of permanent standing committees dealing with specialised legal topics. These included the Taxation Committee under the chairmanship of Graham Hill; the Family Law Committee under Ray Watson QC (later of the Family Court); the Mining Law Committee under the chairmanship of Henric Nicholas QC, and the Criminal Law Committee.



*The staff common room in the present Law School.*

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## Entr'acte

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### Professor Dyson Heydon 1978–1979

*R. P. Austin*

John Dyson Heydon was Dean of the Faculty of Law for only two years. Born in 1943, Heydon gained honours in his Sydney BA degree before proceeding, as a Rhodes scholar, to Oxford. There he completed the MA and BCL and became a tutor in law at Keble College. His appointment to a Chair at Sydney Law School in 1973 was soon followed by a four year term (1975–78) with the New South Wales Law Reform Commission. During his time as Commissioner he maintained his writing and much of his teaching load. When he ceased to be Dean he went to the Bar, but continued to do some teaching and was a part time Professor of Law until he resigned in 1981.

It is misleading in some ways to describe the years 1978–79 as ‘the Heydon years’. The years of his deanship did not see any change in the direction or outlook of the School. The same eight professors remained (Roy Woodman, the most recent, having been appointed in 1977) and unless they were divided, their collective opinion held sway.

Nonetheless, the years 1978 and 1979 were significant for the Law School, because they foreshadowed the beginning of a period of transition and were the years when its objectives were determined.

The transition was the passing of central management and control of the Department of Law from an older group of teachers which included six of the seven Law Professors and John Mackinolty (whose extensive administrative contribution was increasingly important to the Law School during the 1970s) to a younger group which included Harland, Phegan and me. In terms of age, Heydon belonged to the latter group, but his abilities and force of circumstance took him into the deanship at a very young age and his views on most issues seemed to coincide with the professors of the older group. In this sense, therefore, his deanship straddled the transition, which became complete only when Morison, Parsons and Mackinolty retired in the mid-1980s.

During the brief term of the Heydon deanship, there were three broad currents of concern which gradually came to direct policies in later years. They might be identified loosely as: the demand for Faculty development; the constraints of the student-staff ratio; and the dead hand of departmental division.

This chapter is a brief attempt to identify the major issues in each of these areas during the Heydon deanship.

### **The Demand for Faculty Development**

During 1978-79 real efforts were made within the University and within the Law School to develop a general policy on assessment of student performance in courses. The University's Academic Board produced a report on examinations and assessment late in 1977, and referred it to Faculties for comment. One of the recommendations was:

that a student's result in an undergraduate course should not be determined wholly according to any one form of assessment or examination unless in the opinion of the Faculty . . . there are special, clear and cogent reasons for doing so.

In effect the Board was proposing that 100 per cent unseen examinations were not satisfactory methods of assessment, and that unseen examinations should be combined with such other forms of assessment as essays, seminar papers, 'take-home' examinations and practical work. At least two forms of assessment should be adopted in every subject.

It was widely recognised at that time that law as a discipline lends itself well to a variety of non-examination forms of assessment, including research projects, various problem-solving exercises and activities designed to test the marshalling of arguments, such as moot court presentations. Unfortunately, most non-exam forms of assessment of legal knowledge are time-consuming and labour-intensive. In the 1978-79 period, classes in most compulsory subjects (and nearly all subjects were compulsory) numbered around 300 students. A compulsory subject taught by four or more full time academic staff, each of whom would be working at another subject as well, would have been considered very well staffed. In Administrative Law and Equity, among other subjects, there would sometimes be only one, two or three full time teachers. The Law School was barely able to staff a minimal program of straight lectures to large groups, with no tutorials in most subjects, and assessment by 100 per cent unseen examination.

In commenting on the Board's report and recommendations, the Faculty noted that there was considerable support for the view that it is beneficial to have more than one form of assessment. However, it was thought undesirable to impose more than one form of assessment if that was contrary to the judgment of the teachers concerned. Inevitably, the Faculty also noted that while different forms of assessment might be desirable in theory, they were not practicable in the Faculty of Law in view of its adverse student-staff ratio.

My recollection of the debate is still fairly vivid. A minority of Faculty members objected to any change in the pattern of total assessment by unseen examination, and would probably have objected whatever the staffing position might have been. Another minority was prepared to introduce non-examination forms of assessment at whatever personal cost for themselves and their colleagues. The middle ground was occupied by Faculty members who felt genuine anguish at their inability to respond to legitimate demands for a varied pattern of assessment. The debate made it very clear that the development of a system of assessment which the majority regarded as more effective, fair and reliable was being inhibited by lack of teachers.

The same message emerged in a discussion in 1978 on the subject of Faculty support of mooting. Debates about how to relate student participation in mooting to the formal curriculum and assessment programs are perennials of Law Faculty affairs. Each student generation raises the issue for renewed debate, not always properly researching its history. In 1978, student requests on Faculty for alterations to the system were given a sympathetic hearing. Once again, however, lack of teaching staff was a constraint upon policy formation. The member of Faculty who had assisted in organising the mooting program in 1978 expressed the opinion that mooting was sufficiently worthwhile to justify its being made compulsory. Nonetheless, and notwithstanding generous assistance from the judiciary and the legal profession, it was simply not practical to contemplate organising the number of moots which would be involved if the program were made compulsory, even for students in a single year.

The Faculty of Science's first tentative approaches for the introduction of a Science-Law combined degree program, or some other combination of Science and Legal Studies, were also greeted with some reserve because of the resources problem. Part of the Faculty's worries about practical legal training also reflected the constraints of limited staffing resources. This can be



seen in the response to the Law Society of New South Wales' Practical Legal Training Review and Mr R. J. Ellicott QC's proposal for a community legal aid service in the Darlinghurst area, to be staffed partly by law students.

Apart from limitations in staff, the Faculty had a very low maintenance vote, which restricted the supply of even such basics as stationery, and provided inadequate funds for conferences and travel. Perhaps most seriously of all, funds available for the library were inadequate, and the major injection of funds which should have been allocated when law subjects began to be taught on campus in the 1970s was never forthcoming. The result was that the Law library in Phillip Street was barely adequate for daily use and unable to keep up with the explosion of published legal material, while Law library facilities for Arts-Law, Economics-Law and other students of law on the main campus were so bad as to be scandalous.

When, therefore, Professor Bruce Williams, then the Vice-Chancellor, wrote to the acting Dean in November 1978 asking Faculty to review the advantages and disadvantages of locating First Year studies in law on the main campus, the outcome of the review was almost a foregone conclusion. The disadvantages of total re-location of Law I to the campus were obvious — very poor library facilities, and the subdivision of the Faculty into a group of campus-orientated teachers and a group based in Phillip Street. Had the issue arisen in later days, the Faculty might well have produced a more adventurous response than the one that it delivered in March 1979, which recommended no change to the existing arrangements. A Faculty in more strident voice might have demanded mirror facilities in Phillip Street and on campus, and might well have had a chance of obtaining them. In 1979, however, the Faculty was the campus' 'poor relation' in Phillip Street and had no reason to suspect that any request whatever for additional funding would be productive.



*A staff office in the present Law School.*

### **The Constraints of the Student-Staff Ratio**

It is not easy to compare figures on student-staff ratio in the Faculty of Law over the years, because the method of calculating the figure varied from time to time, and the circumstances of the Faculty underwent material changes. Nonetheless, it seems generally accepted that the University of Sydney's Faculty of Law had the worst student-staff ratio in Australia during the late 1970s and early 1980s, and a figure of 34:1 is often mentioned. Improvements in the 1980s were achieved partly by changing the basis of calculation. A different formula was adopted for counting LLM students. Additionally, changes to the LLM Degree requirements had the effect of removing a large number of LLM candidates from the University's records. Those who had completed all their course work but had not submitted their by-law papers, were allowed to graduate without the submission of the paper. Numbers in the early law subjects were dramatically reduced by an alteration to the standard for entry. This had the effect of preventing students in such Faculties as Arts and Economics from enrolling in law subjects unless they satisfied the admission standards for the combined Arts and Economics Law Degree Programs. Nonetheless the reduction of the student-staff ratio to about 22:1 by 1989 represented a real improvement in working conditions at the Law School and in the consequent effectiveness of teaching and research, even if the degree of improvement was not as great as the bare figures might imply.

The first step in any organised program to improve the student-staff ratio should obviously be to decide whether the improvement should be made by increasing academic staff numbers or by reducing student numbers. The choice is, very approximately, between a large law school servicing all areas of expertise and catering for a very large student population (roughly, the Harvard model), and a smaller and more specialised law school in which there is closer contact between students and staff but not every sub-discipline can be fully developed (equally roughly, the Stanford model). To the best of my recollection, this issue has never been debated at the Sydney Law School. Rather, it has been assumed, probably correctly, that the University would not be prepared to forego the loss of nett revenue which would be involved in substantially reducing the number of law students. They can after all, be educated very cheaply, even with an adequate student-staff ratio, compared with the cost of educating students in the sciences and some of the arts. It follows that at the University of Sydney, the objective by default is for the Law School to be a large establishment both in terms of academic staff and students (undergraduate and postgraduate), and consequently an establishment which offers expertise in all major legal subject areas.

To implement that objective, given the student-staff ratio of the 1970s, a massive recruitment drive was necessary. Obviously, additional academic positions could not be obtained while existing positions remained unfilled. During the Heydon years a concerted attempt was made to fill existing establishment positions, but staff turnover had the effect that there was virtually no nett gain in academic staff numbers. The lesson drawn by Heydon's successors was that his efforts in staff recruitment had to be duplicated, and if possible augmented, so that it would become feasible to ask the University to increase the number of academic positions on establishment.

Recruitment in 1978 began on a hopeful note. Four new members of staff arrived early in that year. Richard Feetham came to the Law School after a distinguished career at the South African Bar. He was to occupy the role of senior lecturer for two years, moving into private practice in Sydney early in 1980. Stephen Robb took up a lectureship early in 1978, and resigned to return to private practice at the end of 1979. Martin Krygier came as a lecturer in Jurisprudence at the beginning of 1978. He resigned some years later to accept the challenge of building Jurisprudence courses as a senior lecturer at the University of New South Wales. Joanne Terry remained with the Law School rather longer, teaching principally in the fields of Legal Institutions and Torts. She was one of the group who bore the brunt of enormous student numbers and particularly inadequate academic staffing in Legal Institutions during the late 1970s and early 1980s, when the Faculty had a policy of allowing any Arts or Economics student to enrol in that subject.



*The Sir John Peden Assembly Hall, set up for a lecture. Two paintings by John Peart lift the grey cement of the hall which is also used for social functions and enrolments.*

Ross Anderson took up his position as lecturer seconded to the Law Extension Committee in July 1978. As a committee of the University's Senate, the Law Extension Committee is formally separate from the Faculty of Law. It provides limited and supplementary instruction for the examinations administered by the Barristers' and Solicitors' Admission Boards which constitute an alternative to university law studies for admission into the legal profession. Although the Committee's role was originally intended to be temporary, it has functioned for nearly 30 years. Ross Anderson indirectly replaced Tom Cain, who had resigned to take up the position of head of the Law School at the Queensland Institute of Technology. Ross worked as principal lecturer for the Committee until 1981, when he was replaced by Dr Gordon Elkington, who had been appointed lecturer in 1979 and remains as Director of the Committee's program.

Terry Burke and Caroline Needham took up lectureships in August 1978, and remained with the Law School for the rest of Heydon's deanship. Both later resigned to enter private practice.

In addition to those of Feetham and Robb, there were four other resignations in 1979. Associate Professor Gerald Kenneally's departure in 1979 was especially sad for the Law School. Gerald had worked for many years with Ross Parsons in Company Law and Taxation. Apart from his substantial contributions to teaching and learning in those areas, Gerald was the life of the Faculty common room. His decision to retire on grounds of ill-health left a noticeable gap in the intellectual and social life of the School.

Greg Woods resigned his senior lectureship in 1979 to take up a position in the New South Wales public service. His principal academic field was criminal law, and he had worked with Professor Ken Shatwell and Associate Professor Bob Roulston for nearly a decade to build up the Institute of Criminology. Alex Koroknay, who was a lecturer teaching Commercial Law,

resigned to return to private practice. Christopher Arnold, who had arrived from England in 1975, resigned in 1979 to take up an academic position in Canada, and has subsequently settled in Nottingham. A generation of students at St Andrew's college will remember Chris as senior tutor there.

The Faculty's Report to the Australasian Law Schools Association in August 1979 showed a total undergraduate enrolment in law subjects of 1,633, with a further 446 postgraduates. At no time during the Heydon years did the full time academic staff at the level of lecturer or above (and there was only a handful of tutors) exceed 47. The gains made by appointments in 1977-78 were thwarted by resignations in 1979.

Resignations are both inevitable and, to a degree, healthy for a large institution like Sydney Law School. They rejuvenate the Faculty, introduce ideas and provide avenues for advancement. But this is only true provided that the level of recruitment equals or exceeds the level of resignations. In 1978-79, what was needed was a large excess of recruitment over resignation so that the Law School could persuade the University to create more establishment positions. To my knowledge, the Law School has never succeeded in filling all establishment positions before others resign. Fleeting in the mid-1980s, all establishment positions which were not occupied were the subject of accepted offers, and at that time it was possible to obtain several new lectureship positions. But no sooner had offers been accepted than resignations were received. In the 1970s, there were always unfilled positions in respect of which offers had not been made.

Apart from the obvious need to ensure unanimity within the law contingent on appointments committees, it became clear that extra efforts would be needed to develop an interest in academic law. Methods included personal contact with promising students, enlisting the assistance of foreign academics, contacts made and developed through Faculty visitor programs and personal visits abroad, and publicising academic vacancies in recruiting visits overseas. Heydon made a significant advance for the Law School in many of these ways, and the quality of applications received during his deanship was high. The history of the Law School's expansion during the 1980s was largely the history of development of the foundations laid by international academic contacts opened up during Heydon's deanship.



*Professor Dyson Heydon.*

### **The Dead Hand of Departmental Division**

It sometimes appears to outsiders that the intensity of academic disputation varies in inverse proportion to the importance of the issue in dispute. Ever since the appointment of Julius Stone to the Challis Chair of International Law and Jurisprudence there has been a debate as to whether Jurisprudence and International Law, or Jurisprudence alone, should be the subject of a separate department within the Faculty of Law. Some aspects of the debate seem to prove the general maxim about academic disputes. The antagonists argue hotly about whether the existence of a separate department promotes scholarship in jurisprudence, whether it protects the academic independence of scholars in that area, and whether it provides a symbol of the University's commitment to the importance of that subject. It seems unlikely that the bureaucratic structure adopted for the distribution of relatively small amounts of money from the University centre would have any significant effect on these matters, and intuition seems to be reinforced by the fact that Jurisprudence thrives in some other places where it is not protected by a separate departmental structure.

However, the 'separate department' issue does have some practical consequences which even those sceptical of academic disputation would have to concede. In particular, as implemented in Sydney Law School, it has had the effect of allocating better staffing and other resources to one small group of Faculty members (those in the Department of Jurisprudence) than are available to their colleagues. Thus, the student-staff ratio in the Department of Jurisprudence has historically been substantially better than in the Department of Law. The separation has also given rise to problems in recruiting, for academic positions, applicants who are interested in jurisprudence as well as law subjects. Not surprisingly, therefore, there is a substantial body of opinion in the Department of Law that the departmental division is no longer appropriate and should be removed. Equally unsurprisingly, there is a strong body of opinion in the Department of Jurisprudence which favours the retention of the separate department. The development of this controversy over a period of more than 40 years is an unhappy feature of the Law School's history.

In November 1978 the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Bruce Williams, wrote to the acting Dean of Law, Professor David Johnson, in the following terms:

After the retirement of Professors Shatwell and Stone there were discussions as to whether there should be any Departments within the Faculty of Law or more than the two established Departments of Law and International Law and Jurisprudence. These discussions were inconclusive and it did not prove possible to get full agreement between the Professors and other senior members of staff.

The established position of the two Departments was undermined when Professor Johnson was appointed to be Professor of International Law by using a vacant Chair listed as in the Department of Law. I understand also that Professor Johnson regards International Law as a professional subject in the same sense as other subjects covered in the Department of Law. It was therefore necessary to re-consider the status of the Department of International Law and Jurisprudence and I asked the Deputy Vice-Chancellor to conduct a review.

Following the review Professor O'Neil recommended to me that the Department of International Law and Jurisprudence be changed to a Department of Jurisprudence. I have accepted that advice.

The letter went on to record that Professor Morison would be given special responsibility for the teaching of campus law subjects, and that the Faculty should conduct a review of the advantages and disadvantages of locating First Year studies in law on the main campus.

Apparently some members of the Faculty had hoped that the future of the two Departments was still under review, and there was some consequent disappointment when the terms of the letter were made available to members of Faculty. Professor Lane moved a motion on Faculty which would have noted the Vice-Chancellor's omission to seek the Faculty's formal view on the separation of the Departments. It would also have asked the Vice-Chancellor to delay the implementation of the recommendation until Faculty had the opportunity to discuss the separation fully. The motion would also have informed the Vice-Chancellor that there was considerable opposition to the separation.



Professor Lane's motion produced tense debate on Faculty. The acting Dean ruled Professor Lane's motion out of order, on the grounds that the matters in question were solely within the competence of the Vice-Chancellor, and that the Vice-Chancellor's decision was merely to change the name of the smaller department rather than to preserve the separation of departments in a broader sense. Professor Morison moved dissent from that ruling and the Chairman's ruling was defeated. Mr Bowra of the Department of Accounting took the chair and Professor Lane's motion was debated in segments. Such was the tension of the occasion that a motion merely to note that the Vice-Chancellor's decision arose out of a review of the status of the Department of International Law and Jurisprudence was carried by only 16 votes to 15. The motion that the Faculty should note the omission of the Vice-Chancellor to seek its formal view was defeated, with the vote tied 16 all. A motion asking the Vice-Chancellor to delay the implementation of his decision was carried 15 votes to 13 at an adjourned meeting, again after strenuous debate. The rest of the motion was withdrawn. The Vice-Chancellor's decision was implemented without any further debate on Faculty.

In the end, the separation of the Faculty into one very large and one tiny department was retained and continues to the present time. On a day-to-day basis the separation caused few problems during the 1980s and personal relationships between members of the Faculty in both departments were generally good. Difficulties occasionally surfaced, however, particularly in the area of recruitment. Given the discrepancy of student-staff ratios, it was difficult for the Department of Law to prefer applicants whose teaching interests included jurisprudence to applicants who would toil in the vineyards of basic common law and commercial subjects. And yet an interest in legal theory is obviously highly desirable and almost inevitable in recruits for positions in academic law.

The 'separate departments' controversy was revisited in 1989, apparently inconclusively. There is some prospect that the troublesome practical disadvantages of the separation will be reduced and may even evaporate as a by-product of financial devolution to Faculties and the increase in administrative significance of Faculties as compared to departments.

### **Conclusion**

In 1990, the issues which were debated in the Heydon years will still seem fresh to those currently involved in Law School administration. This is not to say, however, that no progress has been made during the intervening time. Academic staff resignations remain at a high level, but real advances have been made in the process of recruitment, and in the increase of staffing establishment over the ensuing decade. Fortunately, the Law School has continued to be favoured by a high calibre student population and its academic staff continue a high level of output of published work. Heydon himself set standards for academic productiveness which very few can match, but his example of scholarship and hard work was strongly influential on the academics with whom he was associated in 1978-79.

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## Sharing Responsibility

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### John Mackinolty 1980–1985

*Olive Wood*

A new decade began for the Law School with the election of John George Mackinolty as the ninth Dean of the Faculty. He took office from 1 January 1980, initially for two years, though he was to be elected for two further terms. This was only the third time that a non-professor had held this office. Sir William Windeyer of the Supreme Court was appointed Dean in 1884 and continued on in that position after the foundation of the School and the appointment of Professor Pitt Cobbett in 1890. In the period 1946–7, between the deanships of Williams and Shatwell, Mr Clive Teece KC, a part time lecturer and a leading member of the Bar, was Dean. Though Mackinolty's term was less critical than these, his time as Dean and Chairman of the Academic Board saw a changing of the guard, as six professors retired, resigned or died and six new professors were appointed.

The new Dean grew up in Melbourne, being educated at Melbourne Grammar and Melbourne University where he completed his LLM degree. After some years in private practice, he was first appointed to the Law School in 1962 as a research assistant, working with Professor Benjafield. Promoted to senior research assistant in 1963, he became a lecturer in 1965 and senior lecturer in 1970. He was Sub-Dean of the Faculty from 1968 to 1979. During his time at the Law School Mackinolty devoted his energies to teaching and making the School run efficiently in the interests of its students and staff. This was done to the neglect of academic writing and publishing, and accordingly he never sought further academic advancement.

During his long term as Sub-Dean, Mackinolty had gained a wide knowledge of how the Law School was run, as well as having a good deal of influence in the decision-making. As Professor Morison observes in an earlier chapter, much of the detailed administration had been done by Mackinolty for many years. The election of Mackinolty as Dean — and me as Pro Dean — thus made for continuity in administration. After his election he was heard to say that the main difference was that he could sign letters himself, rather than waiting for a Dean to sign them! Another aspect of continuity was the transfer of the longstanding secretary to the Sub-Deans, Mrs Ramah McDonough, to being secretary in the Dean's office. The Dean's familiarity with the operation of the Law School provided a sound base upon which he could make significant changes.

At the outset there was a significant change which was not of his doing. The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir Bruce Williams, decided to separate the offices of Dean and Head of

the Department of Law. In the Law Faculty and Department this had not happened before on anything but a very short term basis, and the Vice-Chancellor gave no public reasons for the change. There was a feeling amongst members of the Department that the Vice-Chancellor did not accept the decision of the Faculty to elect a non-professor as its leader and so put a professor of his choice in the position of Head of the Law Department.

Accordingly Professor David Johnson was Head until May 1982 when Professor David Harland took over. This broke with a long tradition and there was some slight difficulty in deciding who was responsible for what, but any possible demarcation disputes were easily resolved by tolerance and good humour on both sides. It became clear, especially in view of the next Vice-Chancellor's policy to devolve more powers and duties on the Deans, that the size of both the Department and the Faculty had become too big for one person to handle both. The change would have occurred sooner or later, no matter who was Dean.

One of the Dean's early tasks was to purchase a suit. It was generally agreed that no Dean had ever been seen presenting graduands to the Chancellor at degree conferring ceremonies in sports clothes, the Dean's habitual attire. So the suit was bought and come income tax return time the School's tax experts were consulted on the possibility of the cost of the suit being claimed as a business expense. Though it was conceded that the Dean should look the part on such important occasions, and it was appreciated that he was not a suit wearer or owner, the notion of a claim was laughed away. Stubbornly, the claim was made in great detail and with an offer to obtain supporting statutory declarations from the Chancellor down. The Tax Department allowed half the cost of the suit, remaining silent on the question of which half.

### **The Campus Connection**

In the wider sphere of the campus, the new Dean had gained considerable experience through his membership of the Academic Board, which replaced the old Professorial Board in 1975. The new Board included members of the non-professorial staff elected by the academic staff on a Faculty basis. From the outset he represented the Law School and was elected as a member of the Board's standing committee. In this capacity he made many contacts on campus which were to be very useful to the Faculty during his deanship. Professor John Ward was Chairman of the Academic Board and John Mackinolty built up a connection with him which was to stand the Faculty in good stead when Ward became Vice-Chancellor.

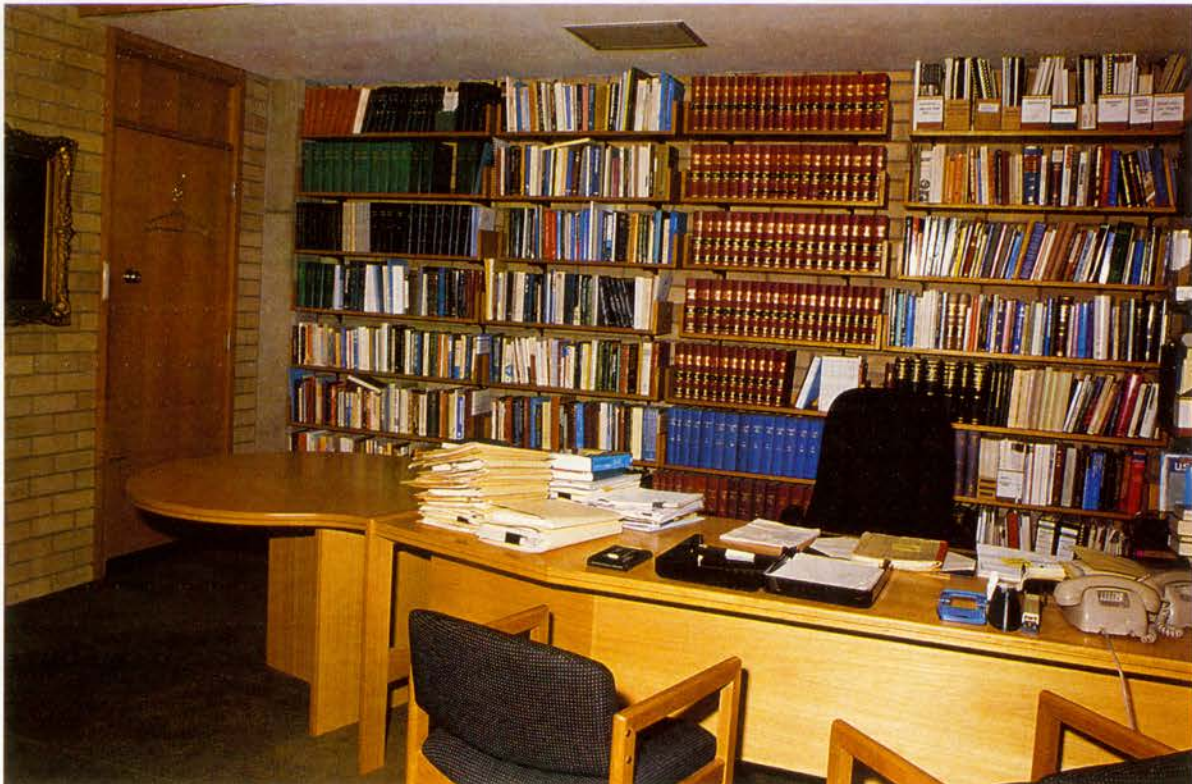
Firstly, and most importantly, the Dean decided that the Faculty should play a more prominent and observable part in the life of the University as a whole. The physical isolation of the School from the campus coupled with the attitude of some members of staff had led to a serious lack of contact with the University as a whole. There were, of course, exceptions to this on both institutional and individual levels. Professor Morison was an active member of the Sydney University Press Board (to be followed by David Harland) and Professor Parsons was a longstanding member of the Senate's Patents Committee.

The process of ending, or at least minimising the effect of the Law School's isolation, had begun with the introduction of the combined Arts/Law and Economics/Law courses and with lectures given on campus for these students. This was continued and extended in 1980 by the introduction of the combined Science/Law course. Law Faculty representatives now attended regularly at the Arts, Economics and Science Faculty meetings and at their examiners' meetings. The Faculty was also represented by me on the Boards of Studies in Education and Music. On an individual level Professor Heydon had been Secretary to the Professors' Association while the new Dean had had a long association with the Sydney Association of University Teachers.

Mackinolty vigorously encouraged wider participation in University affairs by nominating Faculty representatives to every University body Law was entitled to be on. To guarantee that such meetings were attended, he chose Faculty representatives widely from among all the academic ranks, thus ensuring that the burden did not fall too heavily on the same small group of professors. This had the advantage of giving many staff members valuable experience in University administration and politics, and the opportunity of getting to know academics



*One of the underground lecture theatres of the present Law School.*

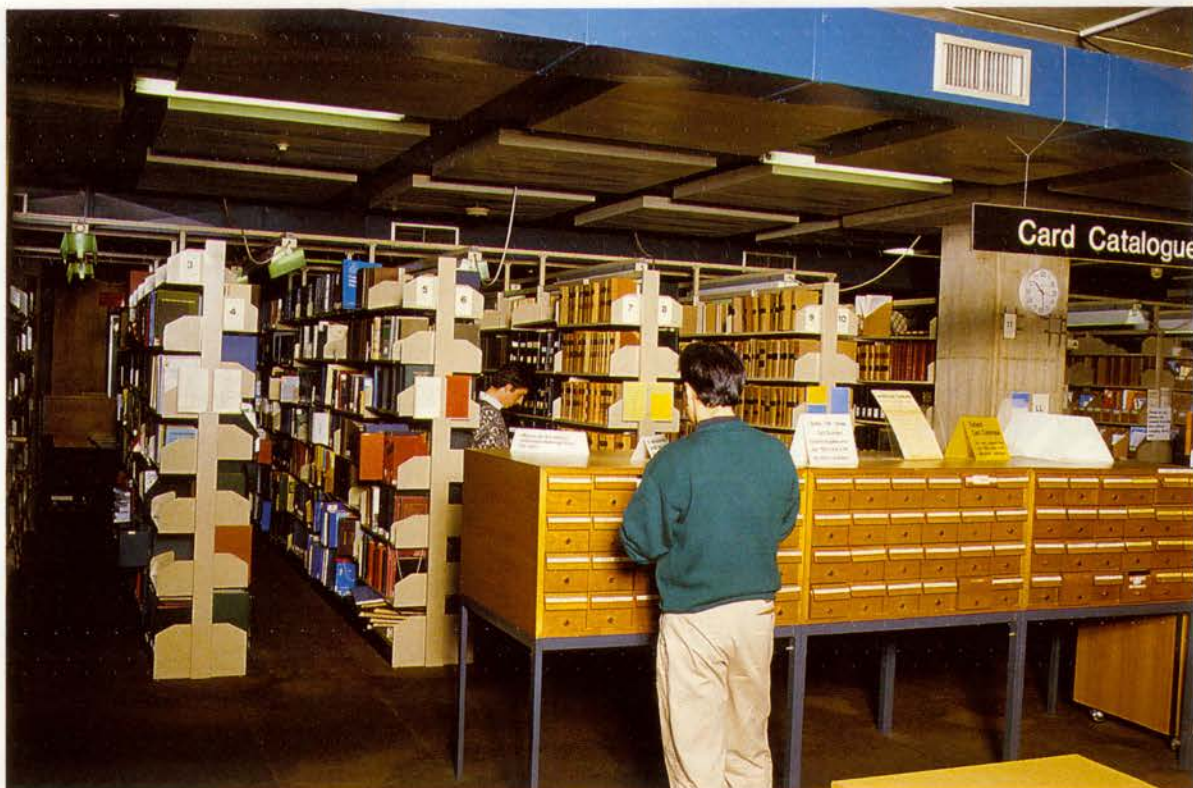


*The Dean's office 1990 — unrecognisable to those who ventured here in times of less tidy incumbents.*





*The student Common Room dining section during vacation 1990. The Common Room extends from Phillip to Elizabeth Street along King Street on level 5. The area also caters for relaxation and games.*

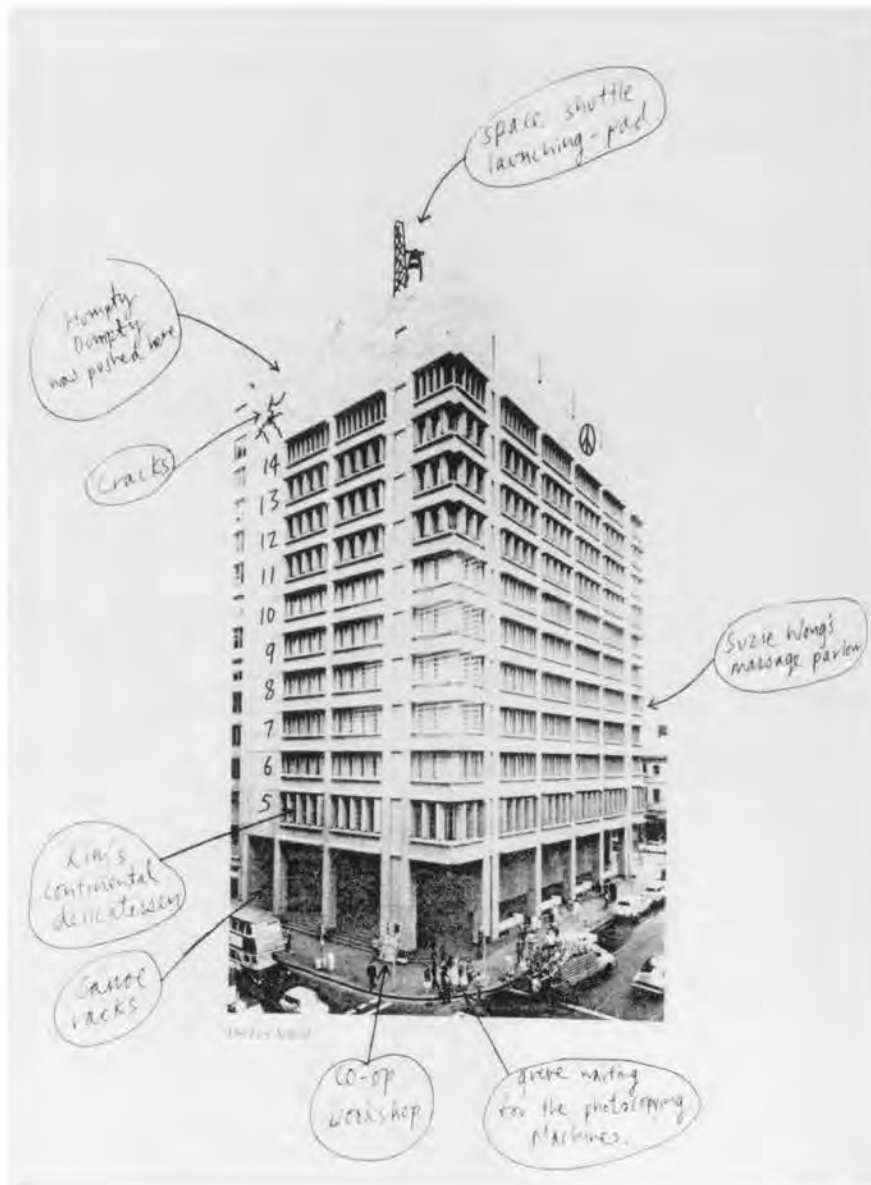


*The Law School library 1990.*



from other disciplines. Similarly, a broader range of staff was nominated for selection and promotion committees; the Dean took full advantage of the change in University policy which encouraged the appointment of more female staff members to committees.

In 1980, Associate Professor Stan Hotop was appointed as adviser in relation to Senate resolutions regarding student societies; Professor Alice Tay to the core committee dealing with promotions to the rank of associate professor; Mr Bohdan Bilinsky to the committee to report on the Social Work honours course; Mr Colin Phegan to the library committee and Mr Paul Ward to the Matriculation committee. I was appointed to the examinations committee, Professor Parsons was re-appointed to the Senate's Patents committee, and Professor Bill Morison to the Sydney University Press Board. In the next few years Professor David Johnson and Mr Bilinsky were appointed to the Proctorial Board; Professor David Harland to the University research committee; Mr Richard Vann to the Appointments Board; Mr Bilinsky to the advisory committee on the Centre for Continuing Education; Messrs Vann and Ward to the combined Matriculation and Admissions Committee and Mr Bron McKillop and I to a committee of the Academic Board to set up a new Faculty of Education.



*A student view of the Law School in Blackacre 1985.*

The Dean, of course, attended University meetings constantly. He was elected a non-professorial Fellow of the Senate, President of the Sydney Association of University Teachers, and Vice-President of the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations. To ensure that the Faculty was represented during any unavoidable absence of the Dean on University business which could not be delegated, for the first time use was made of the position of Pro Dean. I held this position throughout John Mackinolty's term of office but was seldom called upon to stand in for him. The use of the position was symptomatic of his policy of devolution of power and his determination that the Law School would play a vital, visible and reliable role in University affairs.

There is no doubt that as a result of all these activities the University became aware that one of their 'outposts of Empire' was still alive, well and functioning in Phillip Street. Participation in campus activities was dependent to a large extent on the availability of the Law School vehicle to ferry teachers to lectures and meetings and get them back in time for Law School commitments. It was, of course, more time-consuming for Law School people to take part in University life than for those staff on campus and there was less time available to socialise with colleagues from other Faculties after meetings, but all in all it helped to break down barriers.

Previous chapters have revealed how the decision to place the Law School down town was made, and shown that the question of its isolation was often raised, particularly when the site of the present building was being debated. The controversy did not abate during the sixties and seventies, and in the eighties the Dean again mooted the possibility of a move to campus for the Faculty. By now it was not only the question of isolation, but also that the Law School building was too small to cope with the large student numbers. Another factor was the desire of the Faculty of Medicine to have a new building more suited to their needs than the nineteenth century building known as the Old Med School. This beautiful building, so convenient to the centre of campus and the Fisher Library, with careful restoration could have become a fine Law School. Time and money were spent on inspecting the site and preparing plans for restoration but, unfortunately, the scheme came to nothing. The possibility of a move, resurrected, remained to occupy the attention of the next two Deans (at least).

### **Law School Staff**

The problem with the Law School staff was that there was not enough of them. Not that this had not been a problem for some time, but the position by 1982 was actually worsening. Because of financial pressure, University policy on staffing at this time was that no new posts could be created and casual vacancies could not be filled without a rigorous investigation and approval by a specially constituted committee. By now the Challis Professor of History, Professor John Ward was Vice-Chancellor. He was a graduate of our Law School and the father of a current student and thus had an appreciation of the difficulties facing the Law School with its bad student/staff ratio.

The Law School avoided the cuts in academic staff being inflicted elsewhere in the University and had no difficulty in convincing the committee that any appointment to its staff was an absolute necessity. By the end of 1985, the academic staff included 9 professors, 1 reader, 2 associate professors, 19 senior lecturers, 15 lecturers, 3 tutors, together with 27 part time lecturers and 6 part time tutors. An establishment of this size stretched the limited accommodation, and a grant of \$80,000 was made to convert areas on level 6 into staff offices.

Although in the 1970s there had been an increase in non-professorial staff and students, this had not been matched by much change in the professoriate. The number was six in 1970, had just reached seven by 1975, and was eight by 1980. The bare figures hide an approaching crisis: four of the eight were nearing retirement (Benjafield, Morison, Parsons and Johnson), one was already a part time professor and appeared to be well on the way to full time practice at the Bar (Heydon) and one was to retire early (Woodman). The Faculty and the University were not unaware of the approaching problems, but there seemed to be a reluctance to fill advertised Chairs. The first break-through came with the appointment of Professor David Harland in 1981. In 1984 two more of our Associate Professors were appointed to Chairs — Colin Phegan and Robert Austin. Although the three appointments in the 1970s (Tay, Johnson and Heydon)

were not Sydney law graduates there was some comment that we were appointing too many of our own graduates (as these three appointees were). The selection committees were satisfied that the appointments were correct. It was not generally known that an offer had gone to a non-Sydney graduate (who seems to have thought twice about his refusal: he subsequently applied anew and accepted this time). As it happened the next acceptances came from Brent Fisse and James Crawford (both of Adelaide University Law School) neither of whom were Sydney graduates; this pattern has continued with more recent professorial appointments. All these new appointments have invigorated the School and its teaching.

In 1983, what became known as the Parsons' Scheme was introduced. Under this, visitors of high academic standing were invited to make short visits to the Department of Law, the scheme being financed by the Committee for Post-Graduate Studies in the Department of Law. This scheme is successfully being continued and has given the staff an opportunity to meet a large number of overseas visitors, some of whom have also given lectures of interest to the students.

In the first year of its operation, the Parsons' Scheme visitors were Professors D.J. MacDougall (University of British Columbia), R.M. Goode (Queen Mary College, London), W. Pedrick (Arizona State University), W. Westling (University of Oregon, and once a short term lecturer at the Law School), and Dr P. Reuter (Rand Corporation).

Coupled with this, the School in 1984 was fortunate to receive a generous benefaction from the solicitors' firm of Allen, Allen & Hemsley for an Annual Visiting Fellowship in the Department of Law for a period of three to six months. The length of the Fellowship has enabled these visitors to take a regular role in teaching and all the visitors, so far, have been welcomed by both staff and students. The first Fellow appointed in 1985 was Professor David Williams of Cambridge.



*Mr Claude Schoffel of the law firm Allen, Allen and Hemsley with the Chancellor, Sir Hermann Black, after they had signed an agreement whereby the firm sponsored a program of Visiting Fellowships in Law at Sydney University. Looking on are Mr Ian Tonking of Allens and Professor David Harland.*

The period from 1980 to 1985 was a comparatively peaceful one for the staff of the Law School. There was no serious student unrest and no special problem among members of the staff. All worked very hard, teaching over-large classes in Phillip Street and especially on the campus. This became harder as the move away from 100 per cent examinations and towards more continuous assessment throughout the year gathered strength, and the marking loads increased. Combined with our participation in University government, our own Faculty meetings, now held regularly at least four and sometimes five or six times a year, Departmental meetings each term, and duties on internal staff committees, it became increasingly difficult to make time for academic research other than that needed to prepare for classes. But somehow most managed to do most of what was required of us, and fairly cheerfully because of the Dean's policy of keeping the staff informed of all relevant matters, and consulting widely among staff members before making any decision that would affect them.

In our work we were ably assisted by the administrative staff. The chief administrative officer at the start of this period was Michael le Couteur but he resigned in January 1980. For a time he was replaced by Arthur Mason and Michael Bannigan until the permanent appointment of Peter Dodd in June 1980. After Peter moved back to the University Janet Dobbin was appointed, and she stayed with us until her retirement in 1984. We were lucky to have her replaced by Dr Pat Miller. Despite the shortness of some of these appointments, there was no doubt that the administration was always in capable hands, as was the running of the post-graduate studies department by Mrs Mary Taylor until her tragic death in 1985.

This period also saw the retirement of two long-standing Law School personalities, Neville Bird, who looked after staff welfare (particularly financial welfare) and always seemed to know every member of the University administrative staff personally, and Mr Matt Neal who had, from its inception, run the Law Extension Committee in a style all his own.

Last, but by no means least, we lost, through retirement, our caretaker Sid Thompson and his wife Grace. Sid was appointed when the new Law School opened, and he and his wife looked after us all with care and kindness. Their flat became a centre of hospitality, especially on Melbourne Cup Day, and Law School parties were never better organised. The vexatious question of the Law School car park was easily solved by Sid's good humour and tolerance.

The general office staff, though too many to name, also deserve praise for working under difficulties. Though the policy of staff cuts did not apply to Law School academics, it did to secretarial and support staff, who were often over-worked. The position was eased eventually by the introduction of the computer. A committee convened by Dr Lyndel Prott was set up in 1983 to consider the subject generally, and reported to Faculty at a special meeting on 7 October of that year. The Faculty endorsed the report which recommended that instruction be given to undergraduates in data retrieval, and that computers be introduced for research and word processing. Early in 1984 Dr Alan Tyree was appointed as a senior lecturer. He was a specialist in computer studies and oversaw the installation of the present Law School system.

Finally, this period saw the death, departure, or retirement of some members of the teaching staff who had served the Law School for many years. Among those who retired were Professor R.A. Woodman, Professor David Johnson, Professor Bill Morison, and Associate Professors R.P. Roulston and D. Thomson, the last two because of ill health. Professor Heydon resigned to practise at the Bar, although he continued some part time teaching. In the library Dr Budavari retired and was replaced by Margaret McAleese. Professor David Benjafield died on 24 April 1980 while still in office, and his death saddened us all. Former Law School members who died in this period included Professor Julius Stone, Professor John Peden, the Hon F.C. Hutley, and V.M. (Bill) Conrick, for many years clerk to the Faculty.

### **The Students**

The trouble with the Law School students was that there were too many of them — 1952 were enrolled in law subjects in 1980. These numbers put a strain on both human and material resources, but the students coped well and were, on the whole, contented. One cause of complaint was the limited choice of subjects available to Arts/Law undergraduates, who could only choose two out of 16 subjects, the rest being compulsory. This problem was solved



*Dr Lyndel Prott, Reader in the Department of Jurisprudence; Head of the International Standards section of the Cultural Heritage Division of UNESCO 1990-.*

temporarily in 1981 by shortening the subjects of Conflicts and Succession and introducing two slots for optional subjects in the course. Two new subjects, both options, were introduced to the curriculum in this period – Environmental Law in 1984 and Anti-Discrimination Law in 1985, and both proved popular with students.

In recent times there have been major curriculum reviews every decade and by the early 1980s it seemed that another was due. There was considerable pressure for change from the students and younger members of staff. This was delayed by the Dean pending the appointment of new professors and staff, as it was felt that they should have an input into the courses they would have to teach. Accordingly in 1984 a curriculum review committee was established under the chairmanship of Mr (later Professor) Richard Vann, whose task was to consider the whole curriculum and propose one more suitable to the needs of the times. The Dean, acting on the principle 'that you should not try to rule from the grave', left the whole question to the continuing staff. This committee worked long and hard and the fruit of its labours was seen in 1988 when the current curriculum was introduced.

Another recurring problem was the College of Law. It was too small to take everyone who applied for admission immediately following the final undergraduate year, and our students were at a disadvantage since Law School results were often too late for them to be considered for acceptance in the first intake. Professor Morison, who was a foundation governor of the College, and then Professor Austin, who took his place in 1984, both used their best endeavours to alleviate the students' problems, even though an adequate solution has yet to be found.

There was also the worry that jobs were not readily available at this time, partly because of the economic climate, and partly because of competition from graduates of the newer Law Schools. To try to ease this situation, an extra Sub-Dean was appointed whose task, in conjunction with the careers and appointment service, was to help law graduates find jobs. This post was taken by Professor Austin. In 1984 he published a pamphlet called 'Some Notes for Employers of Law Graduates' to give information to solicitors of the contents of courses which over the years had changed their names or contents, leaving older graduates bewildered about what the modern student actually did. He was also instrumental in obtaining for the Law School a new position of Placements Officer, which went some way towards solving employment problems. The first appointment to this post was Mrs Jane Lennon in 1985.

As to individual student triumphs, the University medal was won in 1980 by James Alsop, and Mary Molyneux, who graduated with first class honours, received the Caltex Woman Graduate Scholarship for New South Wales in 1979. Next year, the same honour went to Margaret Cole, who also was awarded the University medal in 1981. Other medal winners in the period were Julie Ward, 1982, Mark Speakman, 1983, Justin Gleeson, 1984, and Elizabeth Grinston in 1985.





*Australian Mooting Cup returns to Sydney Law School – 1980. Moot Director, Joanne Terry (second on right) with the team (left to right) Joseph Jacobs, Tanya Coleman, Michael Fabian.*

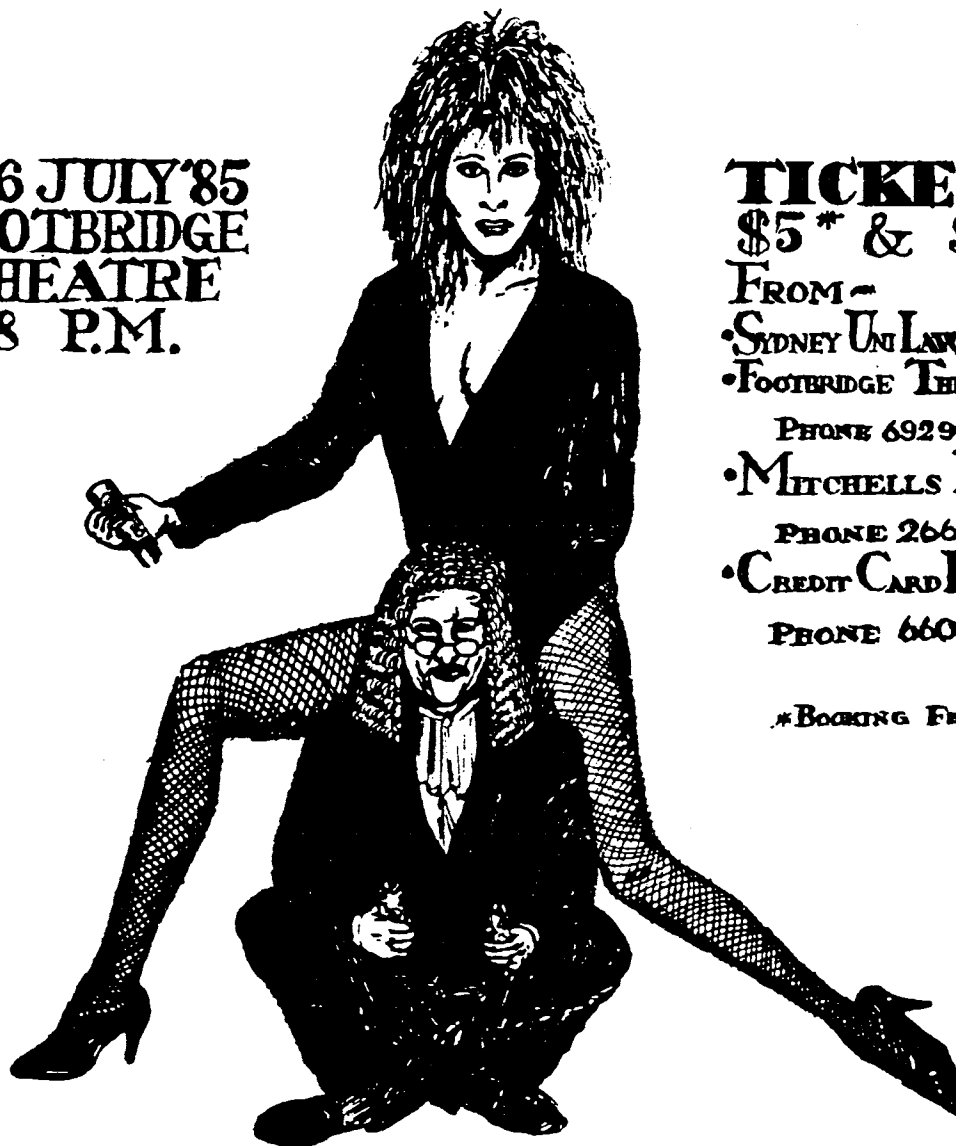
In 1980 the Australian mooting cup was won for the first time in fifteen years by our team of Michael Fabian, Joseph Jacobs and Tanya Coleman. Moots had fallen into a bit of a slump for some years, but had been revitalised by Joanne Terry and Dr G.L. Certoma and the better planning and organisation of the internal mooting program produced results. Sydney teams won the North American Debating Championships in 1982; in 1984 the World University title; and in 1985 Ashley Black was named the best speaker in the World University Debating Championships, our team coming fourth.

As usual the students were very active in University affairs. They were well represented on the Students' Representative Council, the University Union Board, the Academic Board and, during the period 1980 to 1987, there was always at least one law student on the Senate. These were Anne Britton and Tanya Coleman (1980), Alex Naple and Paul Le Gay Brereton (1981), Susan Bastick (1982), John Martin (1983) and Stephen Yen (1984–1987). It was always useful to have student support for the Faculty on Senate. In wider terms law was well represented on Senate. Apart from the Dean the following law graduates were Fellows during the period: Elizabeth Archdale, Daphne Kok, David Landa, James McClelland, David Selby, Bryan Vaughan, John Ward and Gough Whitlam.

This period saw, under Mackinolty's leadership, greater student participation in the affairs of the Faculty. This was not surprising as he had been active in student affairs in his time as a law student in Melbourne and while on the staff at Sydney he had always supported student involvement in Faculty and University activities. By this time, five students sat on the Faculty and students were represented on almost all Faculty committees. Regular meetings were held by the heads of departments with the students and matters of student concern were discussed and, if possible, solved. The students were more aware than ever of the difficulties the Faculty was facing, and accepted that it was not always possible to implement even reasonable reforms immediately.

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*Daphne Kok, first woman  
Sydney University Law  
graduate to become Deputy  
Chancellor of The  
University.*



During his involvement with the Faculty's administration Mackinolty was attentive to detailed and often tedious matters such as lecture and examination time tables. He saw that careful construction of these could make life and study much easier for students and also provide wider subject choices. It was also possible to arrange a lecture-free day for uninterrupted study; and to make adjustments to help those with domestic problems. These reductions in the rigidity of the system benefited the staff as well as the students. The introduction of the combined degree courses caused special difficulties with the examination time tables. The days for many Arts, Economics and Science examinations seemed to have been fixed in stone in the nineteenth century. Slotting in the law subjects tended to result in such impossibly heavy loads as Legal Institutions and English or Economics or Chemistry examinations on the one day and with another examination on the next day. Likewise the law subjects were inclined to be bunched in quite unreasonable groups. It was found that with advance planning and early pressure on the campus administration many of these problems could be avoided — especially after Mr Richard Prentice of the Registrar's staff was placed in charge of examinations.

Another area in which there seemed to be a need for administrative change was in the course arrangements for students who failed a subject. When he first became a Sub-Dean, Mackinolty discovered that the rule was that the student must return in the following year and study and pass the failed subject and no other before going on with the degree. Seeing this as a most inefficient use of time and disheartening for the students, rules were developed to rearrange course programs, not to shorten courses but to spread the work load more rationally. Alleged time table difficulties were dealt with by firm application of Mackinolty's maxim that time tables (like most administrative arrangements) were made to help staff and students, not rule them.

#### **Links with the Community**

As the Dean had tried to strengthen our ties with the campus, so did he try with the legal profession generally. He was a member of the New South Wales Law Society's Education Committee, the Chief Justice's Consultative Committee on Legal Education, the State

Supreme Court's Legal Education Syllabus Committee, and, with Bron McKillop, the advisory committee of the NSW Board of Senior School Studies, which was looking into the introduction of Legal Studies into the Higher School Certificate. He was Deputy President of the Supreme Court's Joint Examination Board. He was also a council member of the Institute of Technology, of the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration and of the Royal Australian Institute of Public Administration.

Colin Phegan during this time was serving as a full time New South Wales Law Reform Commissioner, and Associate Professor Gordon Hawkins as a part time member of the Australian Law Reform Commission until 1982, when Professor Tay was appointed until 1987. She was also appointed to the Technological Change Committee of the Australian Science and Technological Council in 1985. Professor Morison, in 1984, was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia.

Throughout the period the Committee for Post-graduate Studies in the Department of Law continued to give regular lectures and seminars on topics of interest to lawyers, and the Institute of Criminology also gave regular seminars covering a wide range of interests.

The Dean also formed the practice of giving lunch to solicitors who came to the Law School annually to address final year students about the type of work done by their firms, and to recruit new staff. This innovation led to a closer and more personal relationship with the larger city firms, and a better understanding of the problems faced both by them and us. It may, in some way, have helped promote the several generous prizes donated by firms at this time, the Fellowships funded by Allen, Allen & Hemsley, previously mentioned, and the generous benefactions of Mr John Landerer.

The students also played their part in showing the face of the Law School to the outside world, nowhere more particularly than in their voluntary work at the Marrickville Legal Centre. This had been set up by the students in 1979 with help and advice from Jenny Wily, then a lecturer, and the Dean, who was one of the three trustees of the centre. Participating students worked hard to give free legal advice to the centre's clients, of which about 82 per cent were migrants, and make an important contribution to the life of the community. On a lighter note, the Law Revue flourished during this time, and attracted a number of outsiders as well as the basic legal audiences.

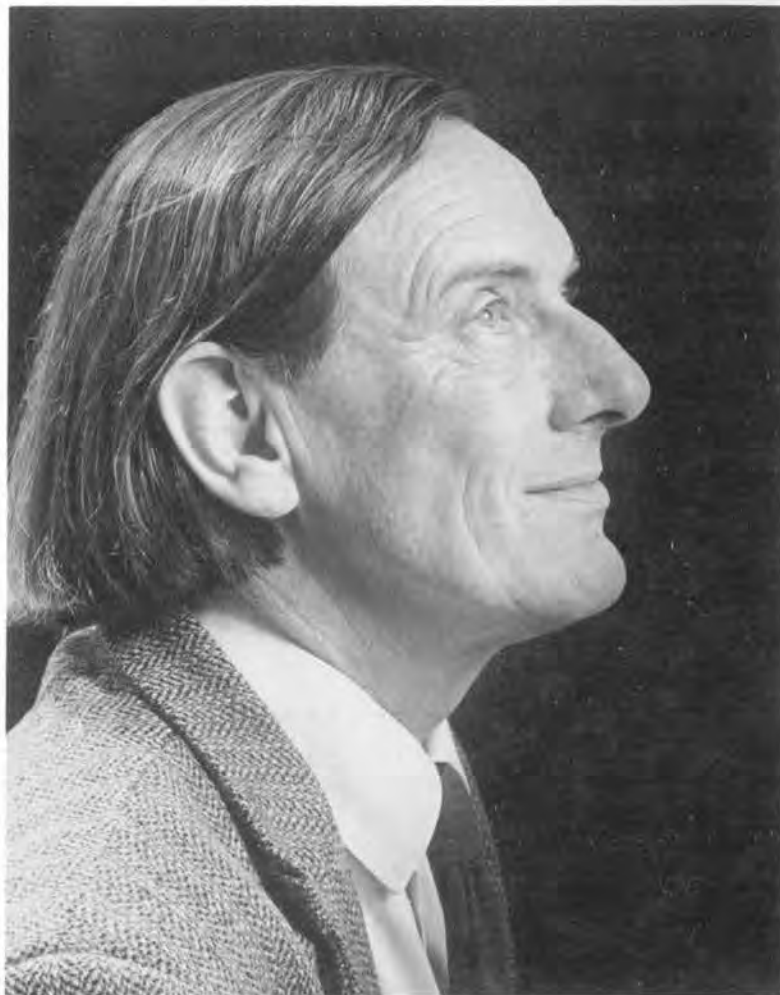


*Marrickville Legal Centre. Volunteer workers, Law School students Andrew McSpedden and Athena Touriki counsel a client – April 1980.*

### Conclusion

In the preceding chapter, Professor Austin has said that 1978 and 1979 marked the beginning of a period of transition which was complete only when Morison, Parsons and Mackinolty retired, but I think that any 'period of transition' was complete when John became Dean in 1980. It was he who was really responsible for taking the management and control of the Faculty of Law out of the hands of any one person or small group of professors, and involving everyone — staff and students — in policy making decisions and responsible administrative tasks. His chief gift as Dean was his capacity to delegate, and not to interfere when once he had done so, even if the result was not entirely what he might have wished.

The foundations for the Law School of the late eighties and the nineties had been firmly laid by the time John's term of office came to an end. It was a fitting conclusion to his long career of service to the University generally and the Law School in particular, that in 1985 John was elected Chairman of the Academic Board, the first non-professorial Chairman of the Board. He was also the first member of the Faculty to be elected to this position since 1925 when Sir John Peden became Chairman of the Professorial Board, as it then was.



*John Mackinolty.*



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## Coping With Change

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### Professor Colin Phegan 1986–1989

*Richard J. Vann*

Colin Stanley Phegan was born in the midst of World War II and went to Sydney Church of England Grammar School (Shore). He has been more or less continuously connected with the Law School since he commenced his law studies in 1962, taking the degrees of BA, LLB and LLM at the University. His only absences have been sabbaticals, and as a full time New South Wales Law Reform Commissioner (1984–1985). He was appointed a research assistant in 1967 and rose through the ranks to Professor of Law in 1984. His teaching and research over the years have concentrated on Torts, Conflict of Laws and International Trade Law.

Phegan had clear ideas of the changes he would like to make in many areas of the Law School's activity when he was elected Dean in October 1985. He was re-elected in 1987 and effectively ceased to be Dean on 31 December 1989, no doubt with a sigh of relief. For the degree of change that occurred during his tenure probably exceeded his expectations. In the mid 1980s there was a large turnover in senior positions at the Law School and, like every generation, the new professors had many projects for improvement. Indeed at a dinner in 1987, the previous Dean, Mr John Mackinolty, commented that he had been involved in one way or another with the appointment of every professor in attendance, which he regarded as his major legacy to the Law School. He had also set in train one of the important initiatives of the 1986–1989 period with the appointment of the Curriculum Review Committee in 1984, and revived the debate about locating the Law School on campus.

So change was inevitable. The surprise was that events outside the Law School were responsible for precipitating developments as well as internal initiatives. In 1987 Senator John Dawkins was appointed Minister for Employment, Education and Training with the task of shaking up the education establishment, which he undertook with relish. In 1988, the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission (CTEC) Review of the Discipline of Law was published. It contained many critical comments on the Law School which CTEC required to be addressed. Partly of his own initiative and partly in response to these events, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, Professor John Ward, engaged in his own quiet revolution in university governance including the devolution of budget and management, previously the prerogative of the central administration, to individual faculties and groups of departments.

Because of these outside pressures, neither the Dean nor the Faculty was completely in

control of events during the 1986–1989 period, and no one probably felt more frustrated by this than the Dean. The pressures did not, however, stand in the way of important achievements amidst a very lively Faculty debate that only rarely and briefly became acrimonious. It was the hallmark of the Phegan style to build debate into consensus.

### **Curriculum**

After three years work the Curriculum Review Committee, convened by the author, produced a new undergraduate curriculum in 1987 that went into effect in 1988. The time devoted to law studies for the LLB in the usual case had been reduced from four to three years in the early 1970s mainly by cutting the optional content of the curriculum to almost nil. One of the main objectives of the 1988 changes was to make room for subject choices. The Committee considered adopting the model used overseas and in some Australian law schools of a minimal number of compulsory subjects (Contracts, Torts, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Criminal Law and Property) amounting to about one year in total, but preferred a more comprehensive compulsory curriculum to emphasise the traditional strengths of the Law School, and to give students a perspective on important issues not addressed in a minimal core curriculum.

Thus the compulsory subjects also reflect the history of development of the law (Equity), law across state and national boundaries (Public and Private International Law), law in the context of private groups (Company Law), the law in operation (Evidence) and the perspective of theory and other disciplines on law (Jurisprudence). These subjects are not found together in the compulsory core of other law schools, and give a distinctive character to the Sydney Law School curriculum. By reducing the hours for lectures or seminars in most compulsory subjects from 75 to 50 (whilst retaining and reinforcing tutorial programs), it was possible to limit the compulsory core to two thirds of the degree and to give students a wide range of optional subjects. On average each student will now take eight optional subjects spread over the last two years of law study.

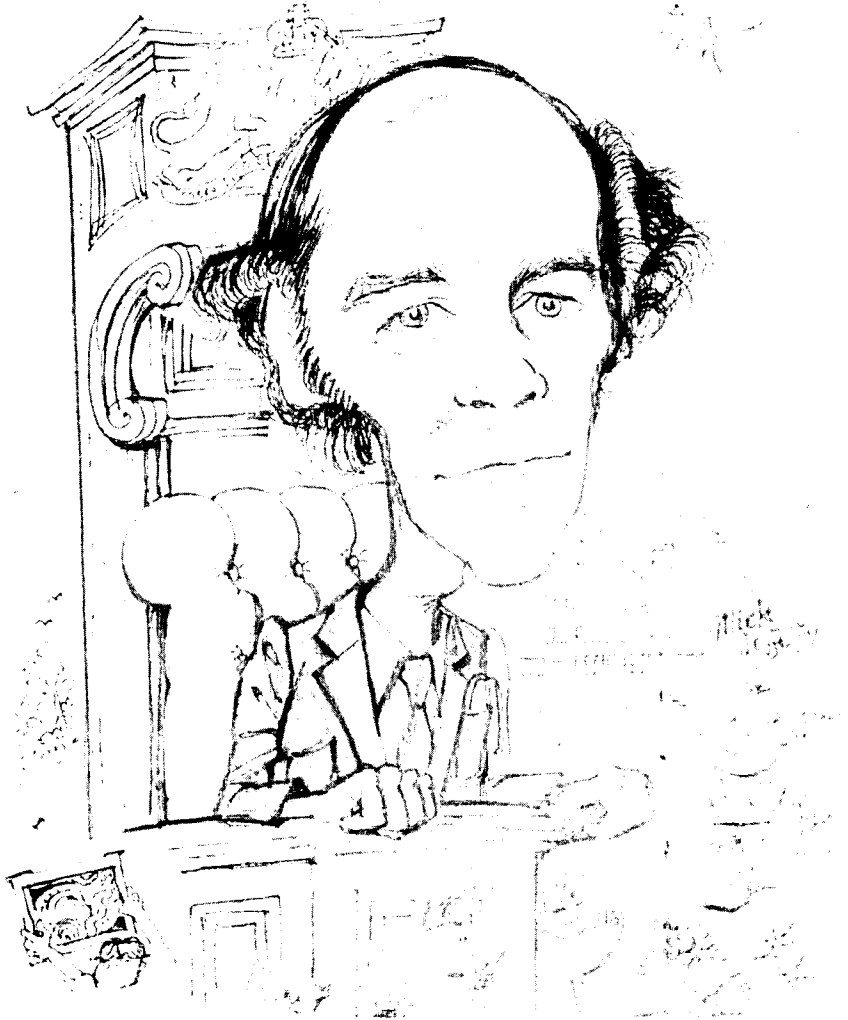
The outcome involved compromises and problem areas. Many members of the Committee favoured a combined Property course incorporating elements of real and personal property and succession. Led by Associate Professor Peter Butt (who has been known to play the organ in the Concert Theatre of the Opera House in his rare time off from producing the publications that have made him the authority on conveyancing in Australia), the property lawyers resisted any combination of real property with other subjects. As a result two subjects were created, Real Property and a 25 hour course on Succession and Personal Property. Debate continues about this particular outcome. In 1990 the Faculty resolved in principle on a new compulsory 1 unit course in Personal Property. Succession would become an optional subject. Many new options were created reflecting the much enlarged choice open to students. These included offerings in new subject areas such as Alternative Dispute Resolution (the first such law course in Australia), Technology Law and Economic Regulation. The Committee nevertheless sought to avoid the smorgasbord approach often found in the area of optional subjects where very long lists are produced involving overlapping subjects, many of which are in fact not offered.

The new curriculum retains in the main the existing methods for undertaking law studies. Most students enter degree programs of five years combining law with arts, economics or science. The first three years consist of both law subjects and other subjects (amounting to about one year law and two years in the other discipline), and the last two years are entirely law but students now study six instead of four law subjects in the first three years. The alternative of a 'straight' four year all law degree was effectively dropped. The only remnant of this course under the 1988 curriculum is, in appropriate cases such as economic hardship, the possibility of dropping the other discipline after the first year of a combined degree and proceeding in a further three years to a law degree. The three year post-graduate law degree continues; indeed consideration was given to becoming a graduate only law school, as in North America, but this was not thought feasible in the dominant Australian tradition of combined degrees. In order to reinforce the full time nature of all the law degrees, minimum progress rules were introduced, in addition to the existing rule for exclusion after twice failing a subject.

# ENVIRONMENTAL LAW NEWSLETTER

November 1989  
No. 25

*Mr Justice Stein. Lecturer  
1969-1972; 1974-1977;  
Judge of the Land and  
Environment Court 1985-.*



Beyond these structural changes, the major change in the new curriculum was its emphasis on broader aspects of law. It was felt that students should know more than the rules that happen to constitute the law at the time they pass through Law School. They should be acquainted with the economic, political and social forces that shape the law, and the policies that may (or may not) underlie bodies of law. This will not only help students to cope with inevitable changes in the law, but allow them to participate in bringing about improvements in the law and fulfil their roles as practitioners in a socially responsible manner. While influencing particular aspects of the changes, this approach was the overarching goal of the 1988 curriculum. Such a generally expressed goal cannot be directly enforced, but the change in emphasis had very immediate effects.

During its deliberations the Committee became convinced that a shift from a 3 term to a 2 semester year was desirable so that students could concentrate at any given time on a smaller rather than larger number of subjects, and so that subjects could be sequenced in a sensible manner. Associate Professor John Wade took up the matter as a crusade with the University. After an initial setback the Law School, through the efforts of the Dean and of the former

Dean, now Chairman of the Academic Board, was successful in having the University change over to a semester system. The change had some redoubtable opponents, particularly Dr Robert Stein, whose combined conservative and high-camp manner had delighted (and sometimes frustrated) Faculty members for 15 years. He died of cancer in 1990 and is much missed. Once the University decision was made, most compulsory and all optional law subjects were taught on a one semester basis.

The Committee also tackled postgraduate education offered by the Faculty. Because of the continuing success of the LLM by coursework program, the pressure for change was not as great. The goal of postgraduate study was identified as specialisation through structured courses or research, or both combined. A compulsory research element was re-introduced into the LLM (having been dropped in the mid 1980s) but instead of being a separate paper after the completion of courses it is directly incorporated into courses in the form of a research paper in lieu of an examination. An experimental optional program of this kind had been tried in the mid 1980s and was considered to be an outstanding success. From 1991 a paper has to be produced in at least one course and may, at the option of the student, be done in more.

Three specialist coursework postgraduate degrees were approved in 1989, the Master of Criminology, the Master of Labor Law and Relations and the Master of Taxation, to commence in 1991. In addition, to cater for students who wished to combine substantial coursework and research, the degree of Doctor of Juridical Studies (SJD) was created requiring coursework equivalent to the LLM at honours level and a thesis midway between LLM and PhD.

### **Teaching and Assessment**

Professor Phegan founded a Committee on Teaching and Assessment with Professor Fisse as Convener. Two activists on the Committee made sure that it tackled difficult issues. One was John Wade who had taken an interest in teaching and the broader aspects of Faculty life for many years producing, for instance, a paper on 'Sabbatical blues' explaining why academics are so restless after they return from sabbatical leave. He was one of the inaugural recipients of the University Teaching Awards in 1989. The other activist was Mr Graeme Cooper who arrived at the Faculty in 1987 and made an immediate impact.

The Faculty had adopted a policy in favour of progressive assessment in the late 1970s, but a number of subjects had persisted with 100 per cent examinations, despite a requirement of annual Faculty approval of assessment regimes in all subjects. The Committee gave greater teeth to this policy by not only requiring explanations but actually recommending strong Faculty action when guide-lines were not met. As a result the spread in time and variety of assessment increased during 1986-1989, with the Dean's strong support. The Committee produced assessment guide-lines for distribution of grades, double marking of borderline cases and anonymity of students' papers and results. Anonymity of examination papers ran into problems with the University administration and is still being pursued, while the Faculty resolved to continue to publish the names of students on honours, prizes and order of merit lists on the basis that not to do so was contrary to having such awards in the first place.

The measure with the most direct impact on students was the abolition of supplementary examinations, combined with very limited rights to immediate re-examination in exceptional circumstances. The Faculty had previously maintained very generous rights to supplementary examinations, which required the setting and marking of extra examinations each January for some hundreds of students. With the introduction of the semester system featuring shorter but more frequent examining periods and the growth of progressive assessment, the Faculty felt that supplementaries had become unnecessary (there were also suspicions that students had become adept at playing the supplementary game!). The first statistics available in 1989 after semesters were in place seemed to confirm that supplementaries were no longer needed.

In 1987 at the instigation of Professor Austin, the Faculty approved compulsory assessment of teaching by students, administered by the Committee through the Faculty Office with anonymous questionnaires. The results were to be made available only to the Dean, the Head of Department, the Convener of the Committee and the staff member in question, though it

was envisaged that publication might be adopted at a later stage after some experience was gained with the system. Although the Faculty was complimented by the Academic Board of the University for this initiative, for a combination of reasons the Faculty withdrew the compulsory element from 1989, on Professor Fisse's motion. One reason related to the continued deterioration of academic employment conditions, particularly the failure of the system to reward good teaching. Another related to the failure of the students, perhaps understandably, to distinguish course content, teaching performance and physical conditions beyond the teacher's control such as class size and nature of the classroom. The results of the compulsory 1988 surveys apparently were uniformly good, which may explain why so many staff continued with them voluntarily in 1989.

Although Faculty did not adopt any particular policies on the issue, there was also debate about teaching methods. The majority favours a pluralist approach and experimentation, such as the Keller Plan of self paced instruction approved for Technology Law in 1990. So far as it is possible to generalise, it is probably the case that compulsory subjects mainly proceed by way of lecture (some Socratic, some expository) and tutorials, while the seminar style is adopted in optional subjects (for which there are no tutorials). A number of subjects have a component of class participation in their assessment plans. Whether it wanted to or not, the Faculty simply does not have sufficient resources to impose small class size limits as occurs at better resourced law schools.





The Curriculum Review Committee felt that enhanced efforts were required in teaching legal writing and research. The main burden of this teaching was assigned to the introductory subject Legal Institutions but the Committee emphasised that writing and research skills need to be reinforced throughout the LLB. The Dean convinced Faculty to introduce a system of assigning Legal Institutions students to all members of staff in very small tutorials (about six students per staff member taught in two groups of three each) to assist in the teaching of legal research and writing and also to give new students some early personal contact with the Faculty. While the program had some teething problems it was generally supported, as was the special two week legal research and writing program in the graduate law program, completed before teaching in their substantive law subjects commences. In 1989 Faculty resolved to make Legal Research and Writing a separate pass/fail subject from Legal Institutions, in part to give greater flexibility in teaching arrangements.

### **CTEC Review of the Discipline of Law**

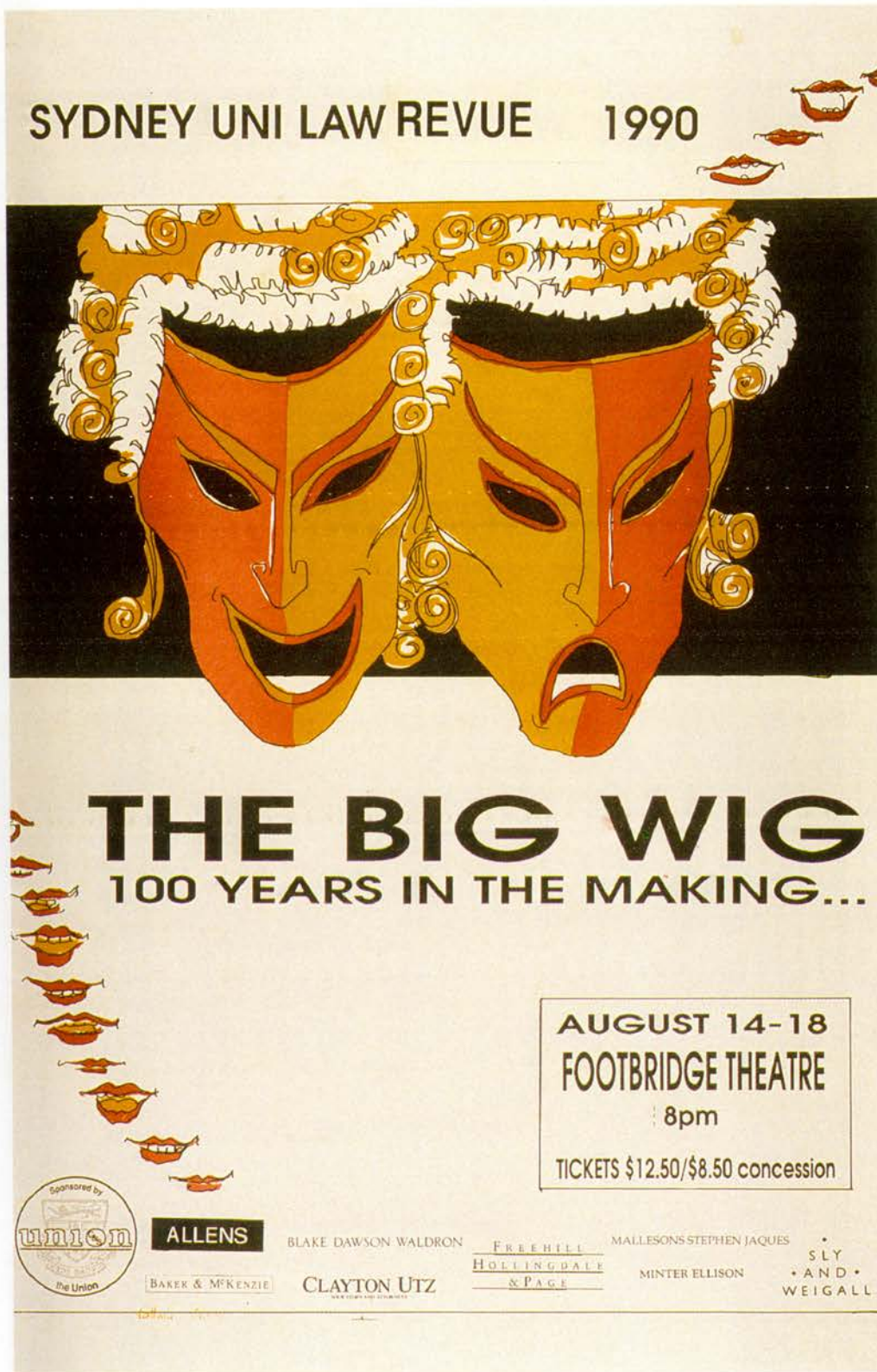
In the midst of all these developments the CTEC Review, containing some caustic criticisms of the Law School, was published in 1988. Most of the information on which the Report was based related to 1985 and 1986. The Report castigated the Law School for emphasising rote learning and said it was in danger of becoming 'second rate' (a phrase that captured the headlines). Although the Review Committee was not aware of the contents of the new curriculum, it was not impressed by such details as were at its disposal. Staffing was found to be inadequate in terms of numbers. The organisation of the Faculty with its lop-sided two department structure attracted comment and it was suggested the Departments should be merged. The failure to offer any part time study opportunities in the LLB was criticised. The graduate program was found to be going backwards with the abolition of the research by law paper in the LLM by coursework. And on and on.

The comment that the Review attracted from members of Faculty varied. Professor James Crawford, in his usual no-nonsense way, said that while some of the criticisms might have been valid in relation to the past, they did not apply to the present in view of all the developments outlined above. The Dean publicly defended the Faculty in various ways and also produced a lengthy official response as required by CTEC.

The author, perhaps biased because of his 15 year association with the Faculty, finds the Review a very disappointing document, an opportunity missed. It does not contain any clear vision of what legal education should be and how it should respond to the challenges of the present and the future. It emphasises diversity in legal education as a general principle but continually applies the average principle in specifics. For instance, there is no reason given why the Faculty should offer part time undergraduate education. The Review Committee itself regarded full time education as most desirable in principle, and in the Sydney region there is an ample supply of part time legal education. The only reason for suggesting that Sydney Law School should follow suit apparently was that everybody else is doing it.

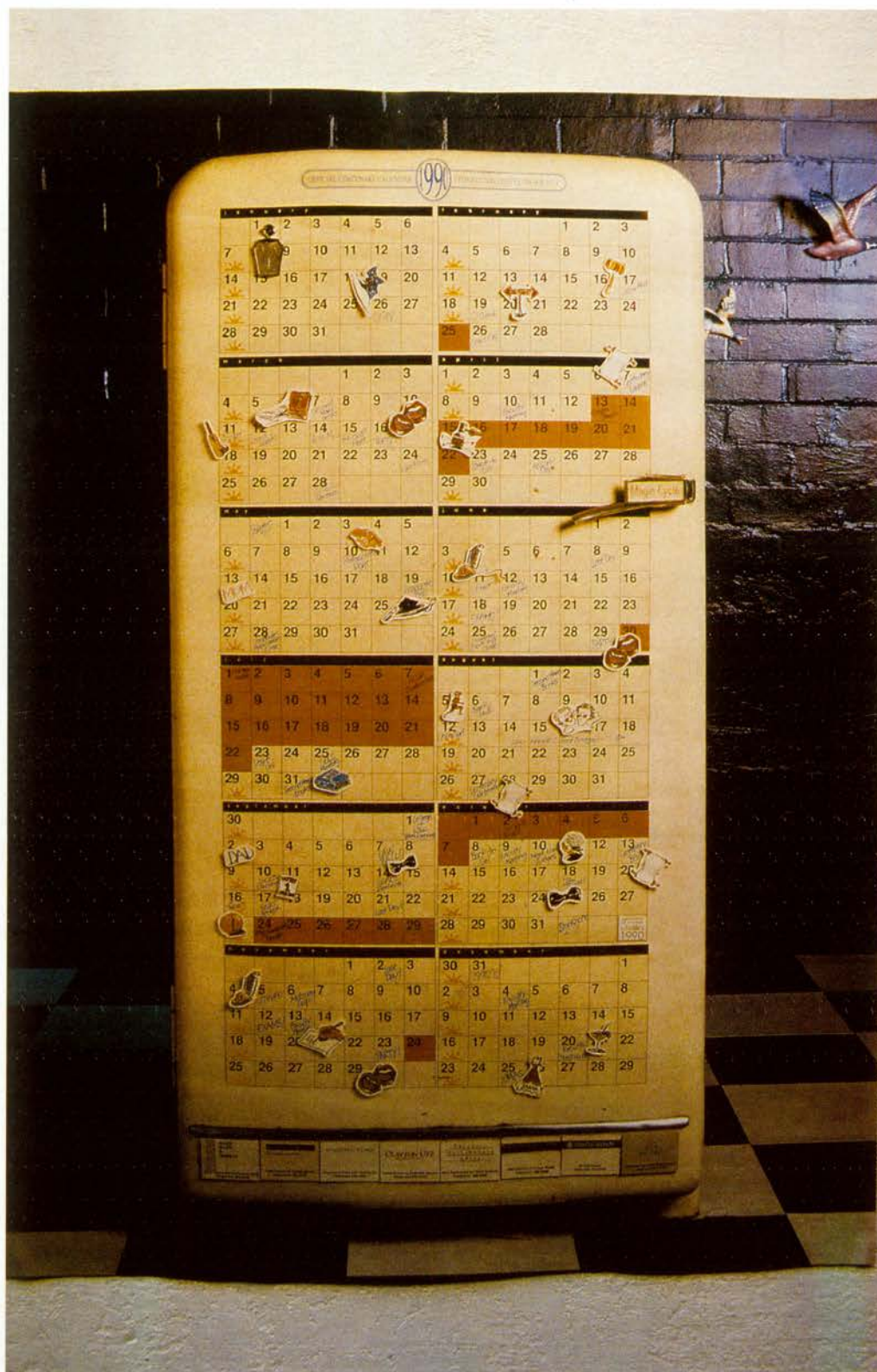
The whole process of argumentation in the report seemed designed to lead to a predetermined conclusion rather than to convince. Nowhere was this clearer than in the treatment of the three university law schools in the Sydney region at the time. The criticism of Sydney Law School relating to rote learning was based on a questionnaire that the Review Committee administered to various groups. The same questionnaire produced the most favourable response for Macquarie Law School in relation to teaching, yet the Committee ignored the questionnaire in this instance and recommended that Macquarie be phased out or re-constituted.

On staffing, the Committee recommended that Sydney University provide more resources to the Law School, but that the Commonwealth Government should provide more money to the University of New South Wales to enable its law school to set up a graduate coursework program, even though UNSW Law School was already the best resourced school in the Sydney region. In the graduate area the Committee failed to acknowledge that the Sydney LLM by coursework has been the model for all such programs around the country.



Law Revue 1990 poster designed by Jayne McClune.





*To celebrate the centenary the Sydney University Law Society printed a calendar of major events of the year with the assistance of a number of sponsors.*

Despite these and other reservations, there was a silver lining in this cloud over the Law School. The staffing situation which was already changing when the report was produced has improved even further, partly as a result of its influence. The Law School has also become more self aware and prepared to undertake self examination. Faculty has adopted a resolution calling for a further external examination of its performance, but by a committee more independent of the current law school environment in Australia.

### Trends

A listing of developments during the Phegan years does not give the full flavour of the change in the nature of the Law School and the central part played in that change by the Dean. The conference of the Australasian Universities Law Schools Association (AULSA) for the 1988 Bicentenary was held at the Law School. The Dean wished the Sydney conference to focus on legal theory and its impact on legal education, and an impressive array of North American scholars participated in a very successful event (including Judge Frank Easterbrook, previously of University of Chicago Law School from the Law and Economics movement, Professors Gerald Frug of Harvard and Robert Gordon of Stanford representing Critical Legal Studies and Professor Katherine Mackinnon, a feminist legal scholar from Osgoode Hall). The effort to refocus attention on legal education has been successful, as witness the name change from AULSA to the Australasian Law Teachers Association (ALTA).

The 1988 conference also provided the papers for the inaugural issue of the *Legal Education Review*, for which the Dean had been instrumental in obtaining a grant from the Law Foundation of New South Wales. The *Review* is edited by Associate Professor John Wade and Mr Graeme Cooper and has already established a wide circulation. At the same time Mr Cooper was a leading figure in setting up a Legal Education Workshop which has become an annual event sponsored by ALTA.



Professor Colin Phegan.

The Faculty staff also became more representative of a broader range of views of law during these years. While there has been some public criticism of an apparent move of the Law School to the Left, Professor Phegan would probably regard this as implicit praise for the Law School becoming a more pluralist institution. This does not imply that the Faculty was previously a collection of rigid 'black letter' lawyers. For many years the Faculty has included a number of non-lawyers, to offer perspective and interdisciplinary approaches to law, and it currently includes a criminologist, an economist, a sociologist and a statistician), not to mention a computer programmer and two lawyers who began their academic careers as professional mathematicians.

The rapidly growing number of women on the academic staff has led to an interest in feminist theories of law. The Faculty has adopted a number of resolutions disapproving of sexist language and teaching practices, and women have been responsible for development of the Alternative Dispute Resolution course which is one of the most popular options included in the 1988 curriculum. Leaders have included Dr Christine Chinkin, an international lawyer who won a prestigious American prize for her work on international 'soft' law, and Dr Hilary Astor, an authority on anti-discrimination law (and on detective novels).

While women make a very large contribution to the academic and administrative functions of the Faculty, it is still noticeable, however, that in the Department of Law, until very recently, none of the dozen or so Professors or Associate Professors were women. On the other hand the senior administrative position in the Faculty was held by women during the Phegan period, first by Dr Patricia Miller and then by Ms Catherine Cahill, both of whom were strong minded and brought innovations in the daily operations of the Faculty, from admission procedures to timetables.

### **Organisation and Administration**

The advent of Senator Dawkins as Minister for Employment, Education and Training has had marked effects on the tertiary education sector. It is probably in the management area that the greatest impact has been felt by the Faculty.

As mentioned earlier, under Vice-Chancellor Professor John Ward, changes in university governance had already commenced, and these were given impetus by policy changes at the government level. He introduced a five year rolling University wide plan into which each Faculty and Department had an input. As the planning process developed he began to devolve major budget and management responsibilities to Faculties.

At the same time there was a shift of power relations within the University. Previously Deans were generally elected, and were responsible for dealing with student affairs and representing Faculties on University committees, while budget and staff matters were handled by Heads of Departments appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and under fairly strong central guidance as regards budget. Under devolution Deans started to assume the budget functions and they also began to meet informally as a Committee of Deans to present a united front on various issues when dealing with the central administration. In turn the Vice-Chancellor established the Vice-Chancellor's Management Advisory Committee consisting of the Deans and University officials. This met weekly and dealt with major policy issues.

To respond to these University trends the Dean established a Faculty Planning Committee, initially to help develop the five year Faculty plan and then increasingly to advise on the many issues that were raised by the University. The plan focused primarily on measures to produce an acceptable staff student ratio and to implement the changes described above. As it turned out the plan was overtaken by events in a more rapid shift to devolution than expected and on-going changes in government policy, but the goals in the staffing and student area were still for the most part rapidly achieved.

To deal primarily with devolution but also to consider changes in power structures that were being mooted in the Faculty, the question of organisation of the Faculty was referred to the Planning Committee. The majority, led by the Dean, favoured a management style of organisation with a small number of people deciding and implementing Faculty policy rather than the collegiate and departmental model that had prevailed. Under the latter approach, broad issues





*At the Centenary graduation Christine Chinkin, left, was awarded a PhD, and Ms Diane Skapinker was awarded the LLM. They are seen here with the Dean, Professor James Crawford.*

were debated in committee and on Faculty, while staffing and teaching were dealt with by the Heads of Departments and were not subject to Faculty control. The proposal was to amalgamate these functions in a small number of committees or officials and to retain ultimate Faculty control by keeping committee positions and the Deanship elective.

The two Department structure was seen as a barrier to this proposal and the Committee favoured merging the two existing Departments. All members of the Department of Jurisprudence were opposed to this solution. Dr Alex Ziegert, the Head of the Department, whose sociological background brings a different and enlightening perspective to many issues, argued that the management approach was antithetical to academic ideals, and that the rigid nature of the departmental structure served to protect minority interests in a Faculty against the will of the majority.

As the Committee's proposals could not go forward without dealing with the departmental issue, the Dean decided to bring the matter to a head by suggesting to Faculty that it advise the Vice-Chancellor to merge the two Departments. The Faculty meeting that followed was one of the few occasions when tempers became heated during the Phegan years. The Dean as seconder of the motion vacated the chair. The motion was ultimately passed by a five to three ratio, but this was not sufficient to convince the former Vice-Chancellor to act on the Faculty's advice. No change had occurred by the end of 1990.

Although the Faculty shared in some respects the shift to managerialism that characterised University and government thinking, there was one important area where the Faculty took a different view. The University, in line with government policy, moved to make Deanships appointed rather than elected positions. If the private sector company law form of managerialism can incorporate elections, the Faculty failed to see why the same should not apply to it. In the light of the Law School's strong opposition, the University Senate allowed elective positions to continue where the Faculty so determined.

While the Faculty was successful in maintaining its principle, it did not look at the fine print of the changed rules until the time for the election of the new Dean in September 1989. To the Faculty's dismay it discovered that a slight change in wording had disenfranchised untenured lecturers, part time lecturers, students, and outside members of the Faculty. Faculty resolved to approach the University to change the electorate rules to include untenured lecturers, part time lecturers and students. James Crawford, who was elected Dean, undertook to hold a fresh election when the rules were changed.

### **Facilities and the Planned Move to Campus**

A critical issue in the Phegan years was whether the Faculty should relocate from down town to the main campus of the University. Such an issue cannot be resolved overnight and so there was also a need for development of the facilities in the current building. The major change was the effective takeover by the Faculty of level 6 of the Law School, absorbing the Browsing Room of the Library and student recreational facilities (relocated to level 3) to provide more staff studies and a computer laboratory as well as converting a lecture room into a Moot Court.

Development of computer use in the Faculty has been extensive. The computer laboratory is an impressive facility containing about 30 personal computers connected to two mini-computers, the whole network being controlled by a full time computer programmer. The need for the laboratory arose from the increasing importance of modern technology for the law from word processing to sophisticated searches of legal databases and computer teaching aids. Development of the laboratory ran parallel to a number of important staff initiatives. The Landerer Chair in Information Technology and the Law was the first outside-funded Chair for the Faculty since the Challis bequest and the first of its kind in the world. It was filled by Professor Alan Tyree who was already on the Faculty and who has taught in tertiary institutions in both mathematics and law. He is a leading authority on applying computer logic to legal reasoning, as well as on banking law.

The Faculty also appointed a lecturer to integrate computers into the teaching of legal research and writing. This process has been assisted by the participation of the Faculty in the Datalex project jointly with the University of New South Wales and the University of Technology, Sydney. The project allows students to spend as much time as they wish developing their legal database skills without the large cost of commercial services. The driving force behind these innovations was Professor Robert Austin.

While students can be forced if necessary to confront modern technology, it is more difficult to convince academic staff to adapt to new fangled devices. Yet in a short time most of the staff have become converts and now produce most of their research on personal computers. The main person behind this conversion was Professor Brent Fisse. He has been in the forefront of developing computer uses in the Faculty, including publication by means of CD-ROMs which may well replace traditional libraries in the future (he is also an expert on white collar crime —



*Dr Alan Tyree (now Landerer Professor of Information Technology and the Law) with Mr Velios Kodomichacos (a student and research assistant) — 1987. Since then the computer has become a common sight in the Law School.*

not how to commit it, but how to prevent it). He organised large scale purchases of personal computers so that one could be placed in each staff study. The presence of the 'machine' touched the curiosity of most staff members, and the computers were soon in constant use.

Funds for such large scale purchases do not materialise out of thin air. After much debate Faculty agreed to use the substantial balances held by the Committee for Postgraduate Studies in the Department of Law for the purpose. The Committee was set up many years before and had been a main provider of continuing legal education in Sydney until the field became very competitive in the 1980s. As a result, funds had been accumulated which were used to provide scholarships for students to undertake postgraduate studies in Sydney or overseas and to finance visits by overseas academics. The balances available were more than sufficient for these purposes and the principle at issue was whether it was proper to use the funds to provide benefits for staff members. The debate originally arose in relation to refurbishing the staff common-room and providing journals and morning tea.

Professor Ross Parsons, who had been mainly responsible for establishing the Committee in the first place, argued that it was a breach of faith to use the funds to improve staff conditions, but he was eventually persuaded that it would be appropriate to provide professional aids to staff members, such as journals and personal computers, out of the Committee's funds. This was one of the last Faculty debates in which he participated prior to his retirement at the end of 1986. As always he conducted the debate with good grace and quiet determination. The mark he has left on the Law School will be a lasting one from the LLM by coursework to the reputation of the Law School in the tax area.

One sidelight on this period was the development of the University no smoking policy, obviously designed with two storey campus buildings in mind, and not a city office block like the Law School. First, smoking was prohibited in lectures and meetings. This occurred during the tenure of the previous Dean, Mr John Mackinolty, and led to the hourly adjournment of Faculty meetings to allow the Dean and others to relieve the tension with a smoke. He could not hand the meetings over to the Pro-Dean, Miss Olive Wood, as she was also a confirmed smoker. Impressive of figure and personality, with a ready wit, a piercing laugh and a bent for writing children's television programs, Olive retired in 1988 and escaped the next phase, the complete prohibition of smoking in the building in 1989. Now there is often a collection of Law School luminaries on the steps of the Law School and they are not waiting for a bus. Among them are Professor David Harland and Ms Nicola Franklin, who are leading lights in the fields of consumer protection and environmental law.

The Dean raised the issue of a move to campus early in his tenure, following tentative steps taken by the previous Dean, and after lengthy Faculty discussion, it was overwhelmingly supported. This was a momentous decision, as the Law School has been located in the city since its inception a century ago. One argument for the move was that it would allow members of the Law School to interact more readily in research and teaching with other disciplines and



*A section of the library.*

to be integrated with the wider University community. Another was that the majority of students were on campus (in the first three years of the combined degrees) and that it was important to form closer links with this group to ensure that they do not downgrade their law studies. Yet another was the desire to escape the limitations of the current building, including its notorious lift system. Opponents of the move pointed to the advantages of close contact with judges, government and the profession, as well as the need to provide a city location for the highly successful graduate program.

Once the logistics of the move were investigated in more detail, it was apparent that a great deal of work was involved. First, it is necessary to sell the current building to finance a new building (or renovation of an existing building) on campus. Just as lawyers are the last people to have wills, the University Law School did not have a clean title to its building as the land was resumed by the State Government and then granted back to the University only for so long as it is used for University purposes (not to mention some boundary encroachments). Hence it is necessary to obtain the consent of the State Government to the sale. Secondly, an investigation of existing University buildings indicated that there was none available that could be suitably adapted for a Law School, although there was a romantic inclination towards the ivy covered sandstone of the Anderson Stuart Building. This means finding a suitable site for a new building, which is difficult except on the outskirts of the campus, whereas the Faculty wishes to be centrally located (and to retain its separate library which dictates a fairly large site). Thirdly, there is the problem of the period after sale of the existing building and before the completion of a new building; the Faculty was not enamoured of temporary accommodation, for fear both of moving twice in a short period and of the temporary becoming permanent.

The complexity of these issues was such that Professor Phegan was not able to bring to a conclusion all of the matters arising from the move and when he handed over to his successor the fate of the initiative was still not finally resolved.



*The general office makes an attempt to bring the outdoors inside and create a pleasant environment.*



### Staff and Students

Staffing of the Law School was a pre-occupation of the Phegan period. The student staff ratio touched 30 to 1 in the mid 1980s, two to four times that in other Faculties. Largely through the efforts of Professor Austin in his capacity of Head of the Department of Law and the receptiveness of the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ward, (an historian who also happened to be a graduate of the Law School), significant increases in staffing were obtained so that the Faculty now numbers about 60 full time academic staff and the student staff ratio is under 20 to 1.

In the prosperity of the middle and late 1980s in the legal profession, the Faculty feared that it would not be possible to recruit staff of sufficient calibre to fill new positions and vacancies from resignations. The basis of the fear was the continuing decline in relative salary levels of academics in general, and legal academics in particular. In the distant past, professorial and judicial salaries had been tied, but by the late 1980s a law professor received about half the salary of a judge (and about a fifth to a tenth of a partner's income in a large legal firm). At the entry level of lecturer the position was even worse. A first year law graduate in a large legal firm in Sydney gets considerably more than a lecturer, with many years postgraduate study, who is not even paid enough to have a hope of entering the Sydney housing market. Benefits such as sabbatical leave and relative freedom to pursue individual interests pale in these circumstances.

The signals in the late 1980s from the important staffing factors of the resignation rate and the application rate were contradictory, with the resignation rate apparently increasing but the number and quality of applications also increasing. There has been a fairly high turnover in staff at the Law School for many years because of the ease of movement to professional practice, especially in the case of a downtown location. In 1989, however, about 15 per cent of the staff resigned or took leave without pay (often a precursor to resignation) — a very high figure. It is too early to judge whether this was an exceptional case or the reflection of an underlying trend. As long as it remains possible to replace staff with high quality applicants, there is reason to be optimistic for it is healthy to have regular infusions of fresh ideas and personalities. Still it was of concern to Faculty during these years to seek to improve salary and conditions of staff.

One method strongly supported by the Dean was a proposal to break the tie between titles and salary. In Australia, faculties have predetermined numbers of professors and non-professorial staff, and salaries are tied to rank (with some minor increments for seniority in the case of non-professorial staff). This means that once the professorial positions are all filled there is generally no opportunity for another person to achieve the rank of professor, and if, as has happened at the Law School, the professors come in generations, this position may persist for many years. Conversely non-professorial promotions tend to involve seniority, to give some recognition to faithful service. By breaking the tie between titles and salaries the proposal would do away with the fixed number of professorships — any person with the requisite qualities would achieve the rank of professor. It also would not be necessary to promote on the basis of seniority as salary increments could be used as the appropriate reward in this case. It would be possible to have a relatively young talented person with the title of professor receiving less salary than a more senior less talented person without the title. So long as some value is placed on the title, this system could provide recognition to academic merit without busting the budget.

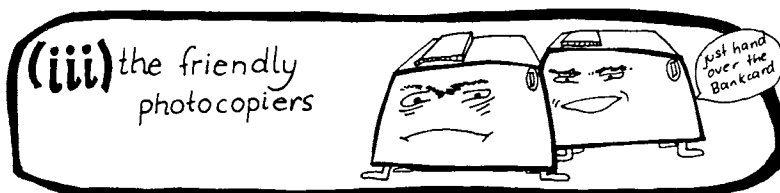
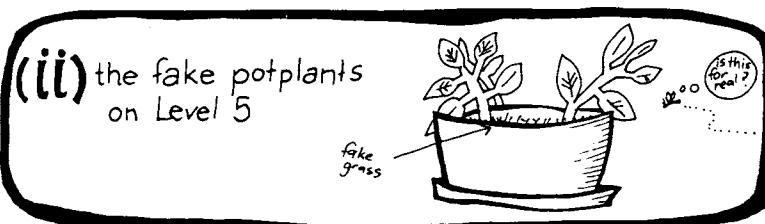
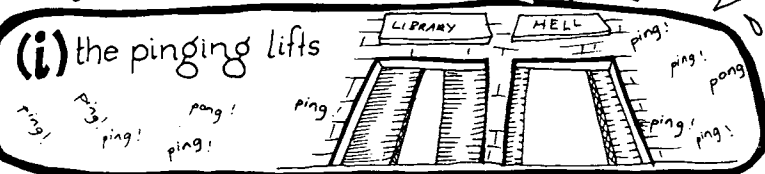
A manifestation of the concern over salary and conditions is a degree of Faculty cynicism about the appointment and promotion process and the general handling of personnel issues by the University. Appointment and promotion are the responsibility of University committees which cannot be controlled by Faculty representatives. There is a feeling that the committees do not act in accordance with the published criteria. For example, many believe that teaching and administrative commitments are undervalued and research overvalued (especially the quantity of research). Moreover, the number of promotions seems to follow the University budget position without this always being acknowledged.

To address these concerns the Faculty appointed a Committee on Staffing convened by Dr Lyndel Prott, Reader in Jurisprudence. Together with her spouse, Associate Professor Patrick O'Keefe, she has become the international authority on the law of cultural heritage, and left in

FOR THOSE of YOU in your ...  
... FINAL YEAR,

BLACKACRE presents ➡➡➡ a little reminder  
of the things that will **LINGER**, the things that  
made Law School worthwhile ...

The 3 most likely sources of  
SENTIMENTALITY



*A student view of the  
memories that will linger on  
— Blackacre 1986.*

1990 for a two year stint with the United Nations in Paris working in the area. With a twinkle in his eye, stout figure, beard and Irish background, Professor O'Keefe always brings leprechauns to my thoughts.

The Committee considered that the Faculty should have greater control over the promotion process, that more certain criteria should be adopted and applied, and that there should be more accountability for decisions, if necessary through some method of review. These issues involve the wider University and are being pursued on a University committee. It was also recommended that Faculty appoint a Staff Adviser who could provide information and advice about the processes to staff. The Faculty adopted the recommendation and Professor David Harland was appointed. In just a decade he went from being the junior professor in the Department of Law to the senior, and is looked to as a repository of Faculty experience and wisdom.

Even if all the Committee's recommendations are implemented, they do nothing to the basic financial position of academics. Short of dramatic salary increases funded by the government, the University and Faculty can only pick at the edges of the problem. The University has recently removed the monetary limit that previously applied to outside earnings of academic staff and now only a time limit applies (effectively one day per week). Members of the Faculty have considered various schemes but the main Faculty action to date has been to seek outside funding of Chairs. A few individuals are able to earn outside income consulting in the private and public sectors, but most of the Faculty have to seek modest supplements to income from book royalties and outside teaching and examining.

Despite Faculty actions to deal with staffing problems, what was viewed by some as a crisis occurred in 1989. The high rate of resignations has already been mentioned. There was also a body of thought that the emphasis of the 1988 curriculum on broader economic, political and social issues undercut the traditional Faculty strength of teaching legal doctrine in a rigorous manner. This view was intertwined with the debate concerning the merger of the two departments, the idea seeming to be that the existence of the Department of Jurisprudence and a compulsory Jurisprudence course relieved other courses of the need to address issues other than legal doctrine. Paradoxically to my mind, the Department of Jurisprudence was thus viewed by some as the defender of academic rigour and doctrinal teaching in the Faculty. Whatever the causes, there was clearly an unsettled mood among the Faculty.

The mood was particularly prevalent among younger staff and was in part directed at the perceived Faculty hierarchy, despite the Dean's earnest efforts to make it less hierarchical. For newer members of the Faculty, the mood was a first time experience and thus heightened the feeling of crisis, especially when a number of them were disenfranchised in the election of the new Dean. In my experience, however, outbreaks of staff discontent occur about once every five years (1978-79, 1984-85 and 1989 — also apparently in 1973-74). This is not to underrate the seriousness of the problem but to try to put it in perspective.

Amidst this sombre mood, some things do not change. Mr Bill Chappenden continues to solve the Times crosswords in less than half an hour, ride the ferry to his unit in Manly wearing his white hat, and entertain students of Real Property. Dr John Ball manages to link all manner of disparate arguments together in the discussion at morning tea (and proves to be an able Sub-Dean with remarkable attention to detail).

Activity in the staffing area was not matched in the student area. Students did begin to emerge from the conservatism of the mid 1970s to mid 1980s. When the CTEC review was published student leaders came out in agreement with many of the criticisms. There was also a rebellion by the first year graduate law class over the new curriculum in 1988 relating to the heavy workload that it imposed (the problem was also raised by second year students in 1988 but seems to have been solved by the semester system introduced in 1989). Apart from isolated instances of this kind and regular participation by students in Faculty decision making, there was no great surge in student activism. Indeed, formal participation by students in Faculty affairs has probably addressed many of the concerns of student activists of the past. Many of the changes discussed above were conceived with students very much in mind and strongly influenced by them.

The quiet on the student front may also partly be explained by the highly competitive nature of law schools nowadays. Entry standards have risen to the point where many graduates of the past would not now even be admitted, and the competition to get in then turns to competition to get out with the best results as a means of getting the prize jobs (generally perceived by students to be positions in the large law firms). Whether this is healthy for legal education is an issue that the Law School will soon need to address.

The high entry standards arise from the operation of quotas. One means of decreasing the student staff ratio has been to reduce student numbers. This has not, however, been achieved in a way that artificially boosts entry standards. Rather it has been a combination of measures. First, there was a hump in student numbers arising from the arbitrary increase in 1979 of the number of students in the quota by the Vice-Chancellor of the day, who apparently viewed the Law School as a money making machine for the University. It took the previous Dean five

years to get the entry numbers back to the 1979 level, and then another five years for the larger numbers to work their way through the system. Secondly, with the effective abolition of the straight law degree in the 1988, the Faculty was allowed by the Vice-Chancellor to keep the combined degree student numbers more or less at their current level, so that there was an overall reduction in intake equivalent to the straight law quota. Thirdly, the Faculty tightened up on various back door admission methods that were increasingly being used. Finally, the introduction of minimum progress rules with the new curriculum should ensure more rapid progress of students through the system and enable better prediction of future student numbers.

### Visitors

There was a marked increase in the number of visitors to the Faculty, especially overseas academics during the northern summer. Most came under the auspices of the scheme, devised by Professor Parsons in the early 1980s, which pays a reasonable living allowance to a visitor for a period of one to eight weeks. Finance for the scheme is provided by the Committee for Postgraduate Studies. In addition, Allen, Allen & Hemsley funded a Fellowship to pay a professorial salary and travel allowance to a visitor for up to six months each year. The first Fellow in 1986 was Professor David Williams, Master of Wolfson College, Cambridge, an administrative lawyer and witty raconteur who is currently Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University. He was followed by Professor Richard Buxbaum of Boalt Hall, Berkeley, University of California, a corporations, securities and comparative lawyer who has become a good friend of many Faculty members, Professor Denis Galligan, an administrative and criminal lawyer and legal theorist from the University of Southampton, who has since joined the Faculty, and Professor Misao Tatsuta, a contracts and securities lawyer from Kyoto University, Japan.

In August 1988 there was a very large influx of visitors. The AULSA conference has already been referred to. In addition the Faculty hosted, in conjunction with Monash Law School, the XIIth International Congress of Comparative Law which brought many European scholars to the Law School. The invitation to host the Congress came through Professor Alice Tay who remained throughout the flurry of organisation as serene and elegant as always. In 1989 she journeyed to Edinburgh where she received an Honorary Doctorate for her contributions to Jurisprudence and Comparative Law. The whole Department of Jurisprudence was on hand for this event and the author, who was Acting Head of the Department, promised not to try to merge it into the Department of Law during their absence (despite his support for the merger). Professor Tay was in the forefront of opposition to the merger and played a prominent part in the debate over many years.

### The Legal Profession

Relationships with the profession were another concern of Professor Austin. He worked very hard on employment issues and was responsible for the appointment of an administrator of the various recruitment programs run by the Law School in conjunction with the profession. He sought to lift the profile of the Law School among its graduates and the profession generally by commencing publication of the Sydney Law School Law Reports, an information newsletter about the Law School.

The continuing legal education program of the Committee for Postgraduate Studies was also reorganised under Professor Austin. The program had run into very stiff competition from other tertiary institutions and privately run seminars, and revenues began to decline. Under the new structure a member of staff was allocated responsibility for the program and a full time administrator appointed. The Committee has continued to offer high quality one-off seminars rather than programs that are recycled every year. Professor Austin was tireless in fund raising efforts and primarily responsible for a number of successes on this front. In addition to the Allen, Allen & Hemsley Fellow and the Landerer Chair, the Blake Dawson Waldron Chair of Banking Law was created (but, due to the paucity of appointable candidates was not able to be filled despite two attempts). Mr John Landerer proved a very good friend of



*Mahla Pearlman, first woman president of the Law Society of NSW and the Law Council of Australia.*

the Law School, providing funds in addition to create a Moot Court and run exchange programs for students with American Law Schools.

Amidst the strain of his efforts Professor Austin retained his boyish looks, unlike the Dean whose beard was noticeably greyer at the end of his term (both of them acquired glasses). The partnership between them as Dean and Head of the Department of Law was a highly successful one for the Law School. Professor Austin's resignation from the end of 1989 to go into practice was a surprise to many but he remains a Visiting Professor in Companies and Securities Law.



*Law School benefactor Mr John Landerer was honoured this year by being made a Fellow of the University. His generosity has made possible the Landerer Chair of Information Technology and the Law.*



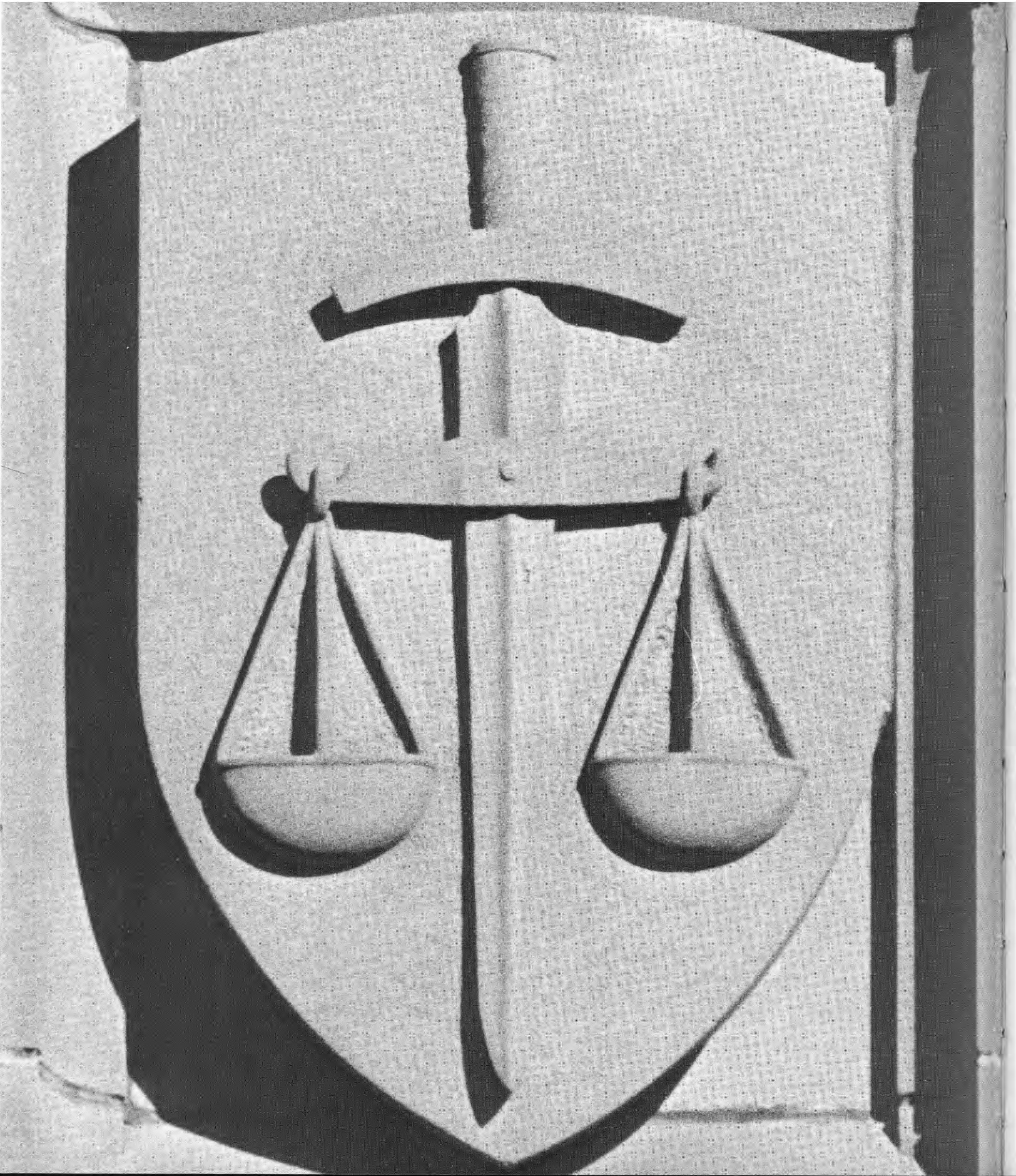
### **The Centenary**

The Law School enters its second century under closer outside scrutiny than has been the custom in the past. To the surprise of many, events in law schools are now regarded as newsworthy beyond the legal profession. There is a large legacy from the Phegan years including a new curriculum, new initiatives in teaching, new less hierarchical organisational structures, increased staffing and a likely new location, all achieved with wide Faculty consensus. Sydney Law School is now well placed to be proud of its achievements, confident of its future and welcoming of outside attention.

In the rush of events during these years especially in 1989, the fact that the Centenary was approaching faded into the background. This order of priorities, substance over form, is certainly the right one, but there is a place for the rituals and remembrance associated with centennial celebrations. The new Dean, Professor James Crawford, has started the second century auspiciously by vigorously promoting the Centenary and reaching out to the world with the good news about Sydney Law School.



*Professor James Crawford.*



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# Law School Enrolments 1890–1990

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Compiled by Paul Ashton

Enrolments during the first hundred years of the Law School's existence have grown from the all male handful of law students in 1890 to some 1200 today, about 40 per cent of whom are women. Numbers peaked in 1973 with a total enrolment of 1478 law students.

Growth was steady but unspectacular to 1914. The period of the Great War saw a decline in student numbers followed by a substantial post war boost reaching its highest point in 1923–24.

The Great Depression of the 1930s appears to have had no very marked effect on enrolments though since the statistics cover total enrolments over the whole course rather than new entries into first year, this may have a flattening effect on the figures.

The impact of World War II on enrolments was spectacular. In 1943 only 61 students were enrolled in law compared with 330 in 1937. Of the 61 students, 23 per cent were women. This does not indicate an increase in women students but a decline in male enrolments. War service and manpower controls which directed young people into essential services were responsible for an almost 70 per cent reduction in Law School enrolments from 1941 to 1942. This reduction was more marked than for the University as a whole due to the high concentration of men enrolled in law.

It should be noted that law was not a 'reserved' faculty so that its students were not exempt from call-up for military service.

Postwar recovery was even more spectacular than had been the wartime decline. The 165 students in 1945 had grown to 599 the following year and to 856 in 1948, a massive percentage increase. Part of the increase was made up of students who had suspended their courses for war service, part was the backlog of first year students not accepted during the war, and part was caused by the introduction of special assistance to returned service people in the form of Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme grants and accelerated course structures.

Periodic fluctuation in enrolment numbers may be linked to the introduction of first year quotas in 1963 and to the establishment of law courses at the University of New South Wales, Macquarie University and the New South Wales Institute of Technology (now the University of Technology, Sydney) in the 1970s. The introduction and development of the course work LLM, welcomed by the profession, played a significant part in enrolment growth.

Increased student numbers which put pressure first of all on the 'old' law school, proceeded to have a similar effect on the new building which, all too soon after its occupation, proved inadequate. The growing enrolment also resulted in a very high student/staff ratio, unequalled by any other Faculty.

An important feature to note is the increased enrolment of women students. Ada Evans, lone female student at the turn of the century and her followers who ventured into law during World War I would no doubt be startled to find women making up over 40 per cent of the current law enrolment. While this participation rate is lower than for the University as a whole,

### Student Enrolments 1890–1990

Year	Total Faculty of Law	No (%) Women	Total Uni of Sydney	No of Women
1890	10	—	409	na
1891	23	—	532	82
1892	34	—	598	99
1893	41	—	586	108
1894	37	—	592	110
1895	42	—	506	91
1896	45	—	454	75
1897	41	—	455	85
1898	34	1 (2.9)	465	64
1899	39	1 (2.5)	519	70
1900	34	1 (2.9)	583	81
1901	32	—	657	84
1902	40	—	730	98
1903	42	—	777	112
1904	49	—	820	122
1905	52	—	948	135
1906	55	—	1054	142
1907	58	—	1165	136
1908	66	—	1324	172
1909	72	—	1294	149
1910	73	—	1342	158
1911	88	—	1387	192
1912	90	—	1472	222
1913	103	—	1631	254
1914	108	—	1674	297
1915	95	1 (1.1)	1798	370
1916	91	1 (1.1)	1648	499
1917	73	1 (1.4)	1736	559
1918	90	3 (3.3)	1995	641
1919	189	4 (2.1)	2764	748
1920	280	4 (1.4)	3356	777
1921	328	8 (2.4)	3275	769
1922	313	11 (3.5)	2965	706
1923	356	12 (3.4)	2755	622
1924	352	11 (3.5)	2688	661
1925	322	9 (2.8)	2611	667
1926	288	6 (2.1)	2422	656
1927	290	7 (2.4)	2410	655
1928	255	4 (1.6)	2382	651
1929	260	6 (2.3)	2520	705
1930	279	8 (2.8)	2824	776
1931	300	7 (2.3)	3119	850
1932	279	7 (2.5)	3091	815
1933	279	10 (3.6)	3062	757
1934	270	5 (1.9)	3043	686
1935	278	4 (1.4)	3029	654
1936	310	5 (1.6)	3206	682
1937	330	14 (4.2)	3378	761
1939	287	12 (4.2)	3672	888
1939	293	15 (5.1)	3839	974

it certainly indicates a marked change in the legal profession. In time this change, already evident in the award of Honours and the University medal, might be expected to be reflected at partnership level in legal firms, at the Bar, on the Bench and in academe.

Note: Due to various discrepancies, enrolment numbers have been used as opposed to student numbers. The difference between the two figures is not significant.

Year	Total Faculty of Law	No (%) Women	Total Uni of Sydney	No of Women
1940	277	17 (6.1)	4079	1062
1941	226	12 (5.3)	4165	1177
1942	77	16 (20.8)	3232	1084
1943	61	14 (23.0)	3341	1284
1944	95	21 (22.1)	3859	1496
1945	165	19 (11.5)	4985	1713
1946	599	29 (4.8)	8716	2157
1947	743	25 (3.4)	10 222	2136
1948	856	27 (3.2)	10 779	2146
1949	834	34 (4.1)	10 451	2145
1950	752	28 (3.7)	7497	2037
1951	602	27 (4.5)	8834	1886
1952	520	37 (7.1)	7497	1817
1953	509	44 (8.6)	7206	1784
1954	554	48 (8.7)	7034	1804
1955	606	48 (7.9)	7405	1917
1956	630	51 (8.1)	7885	2074
1957	626	46 (7.3)	8346	2227
1958	695	52 (7.5)	9046	2411
1959	732	48 (6.6)	10 316	2764
1960	822	64 (7.8)	11 950	3341
1961	793	60 (7.6)	12 602	3624
1962	816	62 (7.6)	14 109	4166
1963	855	65 (7.6)	14 719	4435
1964	885	68 (7.7)	15 605	4917
1965	1063	86 (8.1)	16 305	5213
1966	1171	93 (7.9)	16 669	5461
1967	1323	109 (8.2)	16 602	5160
1968	1284	103 (8.0)	16 253	5340
1969	1365	117 (8.6)	16 356	5408
1970	1302	124 (9.5)	16 727	5627
1971	1332	167 (12.5)	17 202	6184
1972	1400	192 (13.7)	17 255	6420
1973	1478	231 (15.6)	17 169	6432
1974	1389	235 (16.9)	17 441	6723
1975	1441	243 (16.9)	17 872	7031
1976	1311	248 (18.9)	17 512	6933
1977	1257	271 (21.6)	17 870	7282
1978	1291	304 (23.5)	17 742	7273
1979	1274	325 (25.5)	17 485	2711
1980	1318	372 (28.2)	18 094	7535
1981	1347	370 (27.5)	17 917	7548
1982	1324	431 (32.6)	18 206	7909
1983	1338	462 (34.6)	18 569	8046
1984	1379	518 (37.6)	18 420	8155
1985	1402	559 (39.9)	18 398	8372
1986	1343	518 (38.5)	18 180	8450
1987	1204	485 (40.3)	18 089	8717
1988	1246	504 (40.4)	18 338	8944
1989	1239	527 (42.5)	19 153	9474
1990	1207	507 (42.0)	na	na

## SOURCES

University of Sydney, *Calendars*, 1890-1971; University of Sydney *Annual Reports*, 1972-1988; University of Sydney, *Reports of the Senate* . . . , 1942-1949.

na not available  
— nil





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# Law Graduates

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## Bachelor's and Master's Degrees 1867–1990

Graduates in law from the University of Sydney have been listed below in alphabetical order by year of graduation. Every attempt has been made to ensure that the list is correct and complete, apart from those people who requested that their names be deleted. The editors apologise for any errors and omissions.

It will be noted that some law degrees were awarded before the foundation of the Law School and the appointment of the first Professor and Dean. Chapter 1 attempts to deal with this seeming anomaly.

In the following list the award of the LL.M degree is indicated after the name. Otherwise the names are of those students taking out the Bachelor's degree. The letters AEG (ad eundum gradum) indicate degrees awarded on the recommendation of the faculty without examination but in recognition of degrees obtained from other universities. Names of women graduates are sometimes maiden names, sometimes married names. There may be some duplication in this regard.

It should be noted that the LL.M by course work was introduced in 1964. Prior to that date, the degree was always awarded on the satisfactory submission of a thesis.

<b>1867</b> ROGERS, Francis Edward	<b>1885</b> CULLEN, William Portus GREEN, Arthur Vincent	<b>1893</b> LLOYD, Frederick TAYLOR, John Michael UTHER, Allan Hammill VEECH, Louis Stanislaus WADDY, Percival Richard	<b>O'CONOR</b> , Broughton B WALDRON, Thomas Walker King
<b>1869</b> PURVES, William A THOMPSON, Joseph TOLE, Joseph	<b>1887</b> MANNING, James Napoleon YARRINGTON, William Henry Hazel	<b>1894</b> FLANNERY, George Ernest GERBER, Edward William Theodore HALLORAN, Aubrey MEARES, Hercules O'REILLY, Hubert De Burgh PICKBURN, James Prosper THOMSON, Alec TIGHE, William WATT, Andrew Robert James	<b>1896</b> BOYCE, Francis Stewart BUTLER, Spencer Joseph St. Clair COFFEY, Francis Louis Verhulst DAVIES, Arthur Bernard KERSHAW, Joseph Cuthbert SCARVELL, Edric Sydney WALKER, James Ernest WOOD, Harrie Dalrymple
<b>1871</b> SLY, Joseph David	<b>1889</b> JONES, Albert E (AEG)		
<b>1873</b> SLY, George SLY, Richard Meares	<b>1890</b> ARMSTRONG, Laurens Frederick Matthew LEGGE, James Gordon MARDEN, John		
<b>1876</b> FARRELL, Charles			<b>1897</b> BAVIN, Thomas Rainsford BRIERLEY, Frank Nunan CREAGH, William John CULLINANE, John Aloysius MILLS, Percy Harcourt O'BRIEN, Patrick Daniel
<b>1881</b> EDMUNDS, Walter QUICK, John (AEG)	<b>1891</b> NATHAN, Edward Alleyne	<b>1895</b> DAVIES, Wyndham John Edward GILL, Alfred Chalmers HIGGINS, Percy Reginald HOLME, John Barton KNOX, Adrian (AEG) LEVY, Daniel MARTIN, Lewis Ormsby	<b>1898</b> CLINES, Peter Joseph ELPHINSTONE, James Cooke HAMMOND, John Harold MEREWETHER, Hugh Hamilton M
<b>1882</b> COGHLAN, Charles Augustine	<b>1892</b> CURLEWIS, Herbert Raine KELYNACK, Arthur James MACK, Sidney MEILLON, John		
<b>1884</b> MORRIS, Robert Newton			

MEREWETHER, William David Mitchell  
PARKER, William Arthur  
PEDEN, John Beverley  
RAVES, George Alfred

**1899**

ABIGAIL, Ernest Robert  
BARRACLOUGH, Francis Egerton  
BLOOMFIELD, William John  
EDWARDS, David Sutherland  
SCOULER, David  
WADDELL, George Washington  
WALLACE, Frank Ernest

**1900**

CRAIG, Charles  
FORSYTH, Walter George  
MITCHELL, Ernest Meyer  
MONAHAN, William Willis  
RICHARDSON, Charles Noel  
SULLIVAN, Reginald  
WARREN, Ernest William

**1901**

CLEGG, William Carnegie  
DAVIDSON, Colin George  
PILCHER, Norman George Staffor  
STACY, Fitzroy Somerset  
TOZER, Seamour Darvall

**1902**

BRODERICK, Cecil Thomas Hawkes  
CLARK, Francis George  
EVANS, Ada Emily  
MANNING, Henry Edward  
O'DONOGHUE, John Patrick Markham  
RUTHERFORD, George Washington  
SAYWELL, Thomas Stanley  
WALTON, George Henry Montague  
YOUNG, James

**1903**

ARNOLD, Austen Guerry De Lauret  
CHAPMAN, Alfred Ernest  
HARRIS, George  
HOLLIDAY, Andrew  
LEHANE, Thomas Joseph  
McLAREN, Alexander Duncan  
ROBSON, Reginald Norman  
ROGERS, William Arnott Halse  
STEPHEN, Harry Montague  
TEECE, Richard Clive

**1904**

BROWNE, Joseph Alexander  
CURTIS, William John  
d'APICE, Antoine William  
EVANS JONES, Avid Pentland  
FAHEY, Bartley Francis

HINTON, William Samuel  
KILGOUR, Alexander James  
PITT, Arthur Gladstone Matcham  
VICKERY, Ebenezer Frank  
WILSON, George Harry

**1905**

COHEN, Alroy Haitland  
FERGUSON, John Alexander  
GREEN, Henry Mackenzie  
HODGE, Sydney Trevillian  
KING KEMP, Richard Cyril  
LINDSAY, William Carlow  
SINCLAIR, Colin Archibald  
SWANWICK, Kenneth Ffoulkes  
WATSON, Herbert Frazer

**1906**

BATHGATE, Donald Gordon  
BRECKENRIDGE, Charles Campbell Poole  
BROWN, George Edward  
DENHAM, Howard Kynaston  
JAQUES, Harold Vivian  
LARKINS, Frank Joseph Moore  
McWILLIAM, Neville Gilbert  
MURRAY, Charles O'Connor  
ROWLAND, Norman De Horne  
TEECE, Roy Nock  
WILSON, David

**1907**

BONNEY, Reginald Schofield  
FISHER, Arthur Donnelly Wentworth  
HENRY, Hugh  
JORDAN, Frederick Richard  
MANNING, Hugh Eldred  
REAL, Edward Thynne  
WATTS, Percy Richard

**1908**

BECKENHAM, John George  
COEN, Francis  
EBSWORTH, Samuel Wilfred  
HARRIS, Lewis Alexander  
HERTZBERG, Marcus  
HOLLINGDALE, Bernard Austin  
QUINN, John Joseph  
WATT, Thomas Evans  
WHEELER, Arthur Russell

**1909**

BAXTER BRUCE, Arthur Chambers  
HAIGH, Victor  
HUGHES, John  
MERRICK, John  
MOORE, Henry Eddington LLM  
RALSTON, Alexander Windeyer  
SPENCE, John  
THOMPSON, Edmund Harvie  
TOWNSHEND, Samuel Edward

WARING, Herbert Raymond  
WILLIAMS, Keith

**1910**

CLAYTON, Hector Joseph Richard  
COLLINS, Clifford Malva  
DIBBS, Leonard Burton  
FRENCH, Bernard Russell  
LOWE, Matthew Henry  
MINTER, Clifford

**1911**

CHRISTIE, George  
EDWARDS, Henry George  
HOOKE, Richard Watkins  
LAIRD, Henry Herman Hawkins  
LAMOND, Harold Lewis  
LAURENCE, Raymond Lister  
MARKELL, Horace Francis  
McKEAN, Leslie John  
RICKARD, Jonathan Charles  
RISHWORTH, Henry Shiers  
SLADE, Oswald Carey

**1912**

BENDER, Edwin Cormack  
BLAND, Francis Armand  
DARCY IRVINE, Malcolm Mervyn  
GELLATLY, Francis Mephan  
LITTLE, Edy  
MACKEN, James Victor  
MOYLAN, William Patrick  
TOOSE, Stanley Vere  
UTZ, Harold Stewart  
WESTON, Claude Alfred

**1913**

BIDDULPH, Lindon Helton  
FULLER, Bryan Cecil  
GRAHAME, George Frier  
MASON, Harold Harvey  
MAXWELL, Allan Victor  
McDONALD, Eugene Francis  
McELHONE, Frank Eric  
McMINN, Wilfred  
POLLARD, John William Faben LLM  
SPOULE, Robert  
STEWART, William Kelvey  
SWAN, William John  
WRAY, Charles Douglas Waller

**1914**

CHEDGEY, Hubert Victor  
COLLIER, Clarence Timbrell  
LLOYD, Alan Stredwick  
MAUGHAN, David (AEG)  
McLELLAND, Henry Wellsteed  
RANSON, Joseph Robert  
ROFE, Wyndham John Fulton  
SIMPSON, Edward Telford Delauret  
STACY, Bertie Vandeleur  
STREET, Kenneth Whistler

**1915**

BALDICK, George Leslie  
HARDWICK, Charles Aubrey  
LUCAS, Cecil Rodwell  
MAKIN, William  
McTIERNAN, Edward Aloysius Francis  
PATRICK, Robert Alexander  
SHEPPARD, Wilfred Joseph  
SLADE, Clive Stuart  
STEPHEN, Adrian Consett  
STEPHENSON, James Hunter  
TAIT, Ernest Waldegrane  
WILLIAMS, Dudley

**1916**

BRADDON, Harry Russell  
KIDSTON, Roderick Robert  
McCULLOCK, Colin Vernon  
PETRIE, Horace William  
SUMMERS, Philip Lee  
TELFER, Buchan Fraser Francis  
VIVIAN, Pinto Jose Augustus

**1917**

EDWARDS, George Munro  
HENDERSON, Stewart Hamilton  
MACDOUGALL, Gould John Campbell  
MANN, Edward Roff  
McTAGUE, Neil Patrick  
SMALL, Hubert Arthur  
YOULL, John Joseph

**1918**

BOURKE, Cecil Austin Regis  
EVATT, Herbert Vere  
HARPER, Archibald Maclean  
KAY, Robert Innes  
SHEILD, Richard Victor  
SIMPSON, Claud Herbert Goldie  
TREMLETT, Frank Cecil  
TURNER, George Vero Maunsell

**1919**

CAHALAN, Edward Bernard  
DAVY, Geoffrey Vandeleur  
JERDAN, Ernest Arlington Stuart  
LEONARD, James St Clare  
PERDRIAU, Ralph Joseph  
REDSHAW, Samuel

**1920**

CASSIDY, Jack  
CHRISTIE, Charles Grant Campbell  
CORDELL, John Charles Stanley  
DE BAUN, Albert John  
FLANNERY, Francis Leonard  
FLATTERY, Thomas Patrick  
SWAN, Lyle Brisbane  
WILSON, Henry Cecil

**1921**

ARNOTT, Henry Dixon  
BERNE, Aubrey Percy  
DARE, Lionel  
GEE, Walter Samuel  
GILDER, Telford Graham  
HOLLINDALE, Eustace Thomas  
HOOKE, Edwin James  
HOWARD, Desmond Francis  
LANGKER, Albert Victor  
LEAVER, John  
McGUREN, Frederick  
NIELD, John Roscoe  
PURCELL, Basil Phillip  
REIMER, Herbert Ernest Edward  
SHAND, John Wentworth  
SMITH, Norman Clarence  
STAFFORD, George Montgomery  
STORKEY, Percy Valentine  
SYMONDS, Saul  
TWEEDDALE, Sydney Close  
YORK, Walter Robert

**1922**

ANDERSON, John William  
ARNOTT, John Frisby  
BAUM, Francis Richard  
BENECKE, John Stenhouse  
BLUMER, Paul Wilfrid  
BOWDEN, Eric Keith Sautelle  
BOYCE, Raymond Charles  
Manning  
BUTTERWORTH, Ronald Stanley  
CARDINAL, George Vicary  
CURREY, Charles Herbert  
DAVIS, Alick Sidney  
DINAN, Ewart John  
FERGUSON, Keith Aubrey  
FINCHAM, William Rollo  
HUGHESDON, Victor Charles  
HUNT, Hector Robert  
KENCH, Albert George Thomas  
LAMARO, Joseph  
LANE, Frank Edwin  
LUKIN, Lionel George  
MANION, Harold Joseph  
McRAE, Finlay Patrick  
O'BRIEN, John Joseph  
RALSTON, John Malbon  
ROFE, Alfred Bernard Fulton  
SPENDER, Percy Claude  
STURT, Rex Milford  
TONKING, Kenneth John  
WALKER, Geoffrey William Elford  
WILLIAMS, Lewis George

**1923**

BALES, Joseph  
BERNE, Frederick Witton  
BEST, Harold Percival  
BROOKS, Francis Edward Emmet  
CHAPMAN, Stanley Vincent  
CLANCY, Brian Patrick  
COWPER, Norman Lethbridge

DENISON, Reginald Ernest  
FRANCIS, Wilfred Edwin Robert  
GALLAGHER, Peter  
HILL, Arthur Gordon  
HUGHES, Geoffrey Forrest  
HUNTER, David Blair  
KENNEDY, Donald Edmond  
KING, Philip Walter  
KING, William Lyttle  
LOXTON, Merlin Forster  
MACLEAN, William John  
MOFFITT, Herbert William  
MOLLOY, Joseph Francis  
MOORE, Harold Hamilton  
NEWTON, William Shackfield  
PRESCOTT, Clarence Gordon  
RODDY, Michael  
ROSEBY, Keith Bond  
SAMUELSON, Alexander Bernard  
SCOTT, Kenneth Ernest  
SHELDON, Alfred Bowring  
STREET, James Lee  
WILLIAMS, Thomas Francis  
WILSON, William Hawdon

**1924**

ATKINS, Roger John  
AUBREY, Russell Willis  
BAKER, Harry John  
BEASLEY, Frank Reginald  
BEVAN, Harry George  
BOLAND, William John  
BOYD, Victor Albert  
BOYLE, Archibald Courtney  
BYLES, Marie Beuzeville  
COHEN, Colyn Adrian Keith  
CONROY, Neville Randolph  
COOK, Richard Cecil  
DASH, Kenneth Macdonald  
FRASER, Douglas Ballantyne  
GREENWELL, Sybil Enid Vera  
Munro  
HALL, Arthur John Peverley  
HART, Jack Shelton  
HEAD, Roy Leverton  
HERRON, Leslie James  
HOLT, Henry Thomas Eulert  
HOUSTON, Ralph Mervyn  
Mitchell  
HOWARD, George Charles  
HUGHES, Joseph Alfred Frederick  
Foor  
JONES, David Mander  
MACLEAN, William Ian  
MACMAHON, Thomas Patrick  
MANSFIELD, Alan James  
MANT, John Francis  
MARTIN, Edgar Maitland  
McINTYRE, Malcolm William  
Donald  
MILLER, Keith Edward  
MILNE, John Wrangham  
MITCHELL, George

MONAHAN, Christopher  
Desmond  
MYERS, Frederick George  
NEAVES, Henry Herbert  
NIELD, Alan Edgar  
O'MARA, Thomas  
PIKE, John Dinham  
PRENDERGAST, Geoffrey Anselm  
REX, Geoffrey Richmond  
ROFE, Edgar Percival Fulton  
ROSENTHAL, Aubrey Lewis  
SHIRESS, Ralph Austin  
STAYNER, Alan Brentwood  
STUCKEY, Geoffrey Philip  
STUDDERT, Hilary James  
TAYLOR, Laurence William  
TESTER, Walter George  
VALLENTINE, Ian Monteith  
WELLS, Thomas Alexander  
WURTH, Wallace Charles

**1925**

ANDREW, Yerbury Ray  
BEALE, Oliver Howard  
BIGGS, William John  
BRIERLEY, Bruce Gardiner  
CARROLL, Stanislaus John  
CHAMBERS, Rex  
CLANCY, John Sydney James  
COURTNEY, Ernest Edward  
CRAIN, Walter Andrew Thomas  
DICKINSON, Arnold Wallace  
McKenzie  
DUNLOP, Colin Hector  
EDWARDS, Adrian Tollemache  
FORSYTH, John Walter  
GARRATT, Arthur Henry  
HARDING, Alfred Norman  
HARRIS, Harold Lark  
HERON, Norman Grant  
KINKEAD, James John Benedict  
LADDS, Thomas Rivers  
LAWS, Eleanor B B McK.  
LESLIE, Angus Neil Cameron  
Grant  
LLOYD, Charles Edward Maurice  
LOUAT, Frank  
MARTIN, Eric Walwyn Ormsby  
McINTOSH, Noel Desmond  
McLOSKEY, Henry Louis  
MITCHELL, John Anthony  
PHILLIPS, Percy Frederick  
PICKERING, Norman Samuel  
PILKINGTON, Leomine James  
PRATT, Eric Stanley  
REED, Francis Edward  
ROPER, Ernest David  
ROSENBERG, Alan  
ROSENBERG, Eric Everard  
ROSS, John Moore  
SCOTT, Hector McDonald  
SEATON, George Edward Charles  
SMYTH, John William

SOMERVILLE, Andrew James  
Law  
SUGERMAN, Bernard  
TRACEY, Edward Roy  
WATLING, John Jarvie  
WEBB, Alan Mayo  
WEBB, Sydney George  
WHITFIELD, Lawrence Adrian  
WINDEYER, William John Victor

**1926**

ALLEN, Herbert Daniel  
AMSBURG, George Frederick  
BALDWIN, Harington  
BARWICK, Garfield Edward John  
BELL, Norman James  
BOOTH, Henry Roy  
BROWN, Adrian  
BROWN, Thomas John  
BRYANT, Frederick Charles  
CRAWFORD, John Wilson  
DAVIDSON, John Young  
DENSLEY, William Pryor  
DIGNAM, William John Joseph  
EVATT, Clive Raleigh  
EWART, Frank Wilson  
FERNES, Oliver Carl  
GOULD, Jack Vincent  
HENERY, Thomas Taylor  
IRVINE, Philip Francis  
JAGELMAN, Joseph Malcolm  
LAIDLAW, John Alexander Reid  
LAMPORT, Alfred Maughan  
LEAROYD, Harry  
LETTERS, Francis Joseph Henry  
MACKAY, Ronald William Gordon  
McHUGH, Hugh Basil  
MILLER, Eric Stanislaus  
MOVERLEY, Arthur John  
RUSSELL, Edward Allan Selwyn  
SENDALL, Horace Richard  
SHARPE, Douglas Richmond  
SHEED, Francis Joseph  
SHORTER, Elaine Hamilton  
SNELLING, Harold Alfred Rush  
STEPHEN, Frank Carter  
TAYLOR, Alan Russell  
TEBBUTT, Roy Elliott  
WEIR, George  
YELDHAM, John Henry

**1927**

AKHURST, Philip Oscar  
BENNETT, Charles Newbon  
BRIDGES, Cecil Murray Edwin  
BUCHAN, William  
CONYBEARE, Alfred Theodore  
CORBETT, George Harold  
Seymour  
CUNNINGHAM, Martin Aloysius  
CURRIE, William Oswald  
DICKINSON, Henry Black  
DONOGHUE, Margaret Kathleen  
DOWE, William Arthur Edward

DWYER, Francis Aloysius  
 ELLISON, Alfred Owen  
 FERGUSON, Alexander Hume  
 FLYNN, Vincent John  
 GOLDBERG, Norman  
 GRIFFIN, Charles Ethersey  
 HAKE, Alfred Charles  
 HANCOCK, William George  
 HARVEY, William Frederick  
   Arthur  
 HESSLEIN, Max Bernhard  
 HIGGINS, Allan William  
 HODGSON, Frederick Arthur  
 ISAACS, Simon  
 JOHNSON, Robert Allan  
 KINSELLA, Edward Parnell  
 KIRBY, Richard Clarence  
 KITTO, Frank Walters  
 LANDA, Abram  
 LANDERS, Norman Leslie  
 LAW, Archibald Clive  
 LIEBERMAN, William  
 LITTLE, Frederick George Bennett  
 MACGREGOR, Kenneth  
   Alexander  
 MAGNUS, Arthur Cyril  
 McCULLOCH, John Edward  
 McDUGALL, Joseph Henry  
 McHUTHINSON, Malcolm  
   Wolseley  
 McTAGUE, Francis Dominic  
 O'SULLIVAN, Gerald John Joseph  
 PHILLIPS, Reginald Sinclair  
 PRATT, Arthur Forbes Mudie  
 SMITH, Basil Ernest Oliver  
 STARLING, Percival William  
   Graham  
 STOREY, Geoffrey Parnell  
 SYMINGTON, Robert Bell  
 SYMONDS, Harold Mervyn  
 WALLACE, Gordon  
 WHITE, Brian Kemmis

**1928**

ADDISON, Irving Lee  
 ALEXANDER, Charles Allaster  
 BESTWICK, George Henry Joseph  
 BLOOD, Francis Bindon  
 BRADY, Martin John  
 BREWSTER, Morton William  
 BUCKLE, Frederick Nelson  
 BURGESS, Muriel Hamilton  
 BUTTON, Stanley Adams  
 CALDWELL, Eric Reginald Wallis  
 CODD, Kenneth Charles  
 CONNARE, John Patrick  
 CREER, John Edward Neill  
 CULEY, Edward John  
 CUMMINS, Daniel Keating  
 DAWSON, Burford Percival  
 DEVEREUX, Aidan John  
 DONOVAN, Francis Michael  
 DOYLE, Frank Hamilton  
 DRYHURST, Claude Russell

ELRINGTON, Arthur Gordon  
 FETHERSTON, Victor Edwin  
 FISHER, Jack Harder  
 FLYNN, William Stilwell  
 GAIN, Alfred Cecil  
 GODSALL, Harold George  
 GROVE, Rupert Howard  
 HALL, John Thomas Aloysius  
 HANCOCK, Edward Albert James  
 HASTINGS, Roland  
 HENCHMAN QC, Hereward John  
 HOLDEN, Thomas Sinclair  
 HOLT, Lindsay William  
 HUNTER, Kenneth  
 JENNINGS, Francis Edmund  
 JERMYN, Hugh William Selwyn  
 JONES, Owen Allen  
 LAPHORNE, Reginald John  
 LEVY, Alfred Alleyne  
 LOCHRIN, Leonard Alex  
 MACDERMOTT, Vesian Bernard  
 MACDONALD, Hector Melville  
 MACPHERSON, Angus Graeme  
 MADIGAN, Francis Thomas  
 MASON, Richard Willoughby  
 MAYNE, Alwyn Wentworth  
 McCLEMENS, John Henry  
 McLELLAND, Alec Robert  
 McNEVIN, Thomas Arthur  
 NELSON, Norman Charles  
 NEWNHAM, Frederick Aloysius  
 NICHOLL, Robert Warren  
 O'DEA, John Cecil  
 PHIPPARD, Stanley Raymond  
 RENSHAW, Alan Richard  
 ROBERTSON, Ian Alexander  
 ROWE, Dudley Seymour  
 TANNER, Leon George  
 THIRLWELL, John  
 THOMSON, William Rutherford  
 THROSBY, George Frederick  
   Osborne  
 UTHUR, Edmund Allan  
 WALKER, Ronald Earle  
 WILSON, Keith Harry  
 WILSON, William John Southey  
 WINDEYER, Allan Camfield  
 WOODWARD, Henry Raymond  
 WRIGHT, Raymond Alfred

**1929**

ASPREY, Kenneth William  
 BAGGOTT, James Patrick  
 BAKER, Bernard  
 BARR, Gregory David  
 BEGG, John Walter  
 BOLAND, Matthew Joseph  
 BOWRING, James Paull  
 BURNS, Noel Robert  
 BYRNES, Bernard Michael  
 CASSIDY, William George Ballard  
 CHILTON, Frederick Oliver  
 CLARK, Sheila Annie Rogerson  
 COHEN, Arthur Peel

COX, Berkeley Clarendon  
 DASH, Edward Arthur  
 DICKSON, William Hay Baker  
 DONOHUE, Francis Patrick  
 DUNLOP, Leslie Ranken  
 EMERTON, John Keith  
 FLYNN, Jack Stilwell  
 GARVIN, James Herbert  
 GIBSON, Alexander Roy Morris  
 GILES, Keith Millar  
 GODFREY, Walter Stuart  
 HAMILTON, Edward Herbert  
 HOUE, Edgar Harold  
 ICK HEWINS, Stanley Scott  
 JENKYN, Norman Alexander  
 JONES, David Gordon  
 KNIGHT, Arthur James  
 LAYTON, William Deane  
 LEASK, Edwin Albert  
 LEWIS, Cedric Ivor  
 LOVE, Jack Milton Wallace  
 MANSFIELD, Humphrey  
 MARSHALL, Thomas Gavan  
   Douglas  
 MAY, Henry Wilkinson  
 McGEE, Henry Xavier  
 McLELLAND, Charles  
 MORGAN, Alfred Thomas  
 NICHOLAS, John Geoffrey  
 O'CONOR, Broughton Jack  
 OSBORNE, Leslie Frederick  
 ROSE, Sydney Brozel  
 SENDALL, Neville Chisholm  
 STEWART, Alan Turner  
 SYKES, William Desmond Joseph  
 THOMAS, Gregory Bede  
 THOMPSON, Mary Fraser  
 VINCENT, George Radcliffe  
 WELLS, Theodore Lemore  
 WILLCOX, Charles Ryan  
 WRIGHT, George Lytton

**1930**

AMBROSE, Theodore Rosslyn  
 ATTWOOD, Eric Haigh  
 BAIRD, John Lawrence  
 BALDOCK, William James  
 BALDWIN, Arthur Rushmere  
 BENSON, Victor Harold  
 BERRY, John Stanley  
 BUTTFIELD, Eric Alex  
 CADOGAN, Maxwell Cullum  
 CUSTER, David Collins  
 DUKE, Anthony William Michael  
 EDMUNDS, John  
 EDWARDS, Roy Victor  
 GALVIN, Patrick Francis  
 HARDIE, Martin Francis  
 HIGGINS, Allan Gordon  
 HOOKE, Murray McKay  
 HUDSON, Ernest Roy  
 HYDE, Vernon Dudley  
 JONES, Leslie William  
 KEANE, Francis John

KIRKPATRICK, Michael  
   Alexander  
 LUMSDEN, Andrew Douglas  
 MADDOCKS, Sydney Aubrey  
 MAGUIRE, Hugh  
 McGECHAN, Robert Orr  
 McGLYNN, Leonard Wallace  
 MITCHELL, Gerald Wilkinson  
 NICOL, Alan Alexander  
 O'HALLORAN, Virgil Patrick  
   Sarsfield  
 O'MEALLY, John Denis  
 PARKS, Jack Henderson  
 PILCHER, James Elie Hamilton  
 QUINN, Gerald Edward  
 RISHWORTH, John Channon  
 ROBERTSON, Colin  
 ROBSON, Ewan Murray  
 ROPER, Philip Hampden  
 ROSENBLUM, Myer  
 SEXTON, James Leo  
 SHAW, Eric Custance  
 SHEAHAN, William Francis  
   Patrick  
 SHELDON, William Stratford  
 SMITH, Guy Scholes  
 SOLOMONS, Claude Lewis  
 SPAIN, Ian Alfred Hamilton  
 THORNTON, George William  
 WAILES, John Ekins  
 WARD, Charles Kingsley  
 WILMSHURST, Frederick James

**1931**

ARMSTRONG, Ian William  
 BAILLIE, Reginald Gavin Lindsay  
 BLACK, William Ernest  
 BOULTON, John Bede  
 BRADFIELD, Alan John  
 BRANDT, Ernest Paul  
 BURGE, Robert  
 CASSIDY, Frederick William  
 COOK, Samuel  
 COSS, Fraser Wesley  
 CURRIE, Gordon Beresford  
 DAVIS, Arthur Edwin  
 DEZARNALDS, Camille Auguste  
   Henry  
 DOYLE, Bernard Strickland  
 ELLIS, Kevin William Colin  
 EVANS, Harry Bruce Carvel  
 HALLIDAY, Leigh Howell  
 HILL, Basil Hugh Vincent  
 MACK, Charles Sidney  
 McNAMARA, John Joseph  
 MITCHELL, Christopher  
 MORISON, Reginald Robert  
 O'NEAL, Leslie James  
 O'TOOLE, James Edwin  
 PARKER, George Ross  
 RICHARDS, Jack  
 RISHWORTH, Norman Stanley  
 SELBY, David Mayer  
 SMITH, Alan Gregory



STACK, Edward Raymond  
 STOREY, Henry Mackintosh  
 THOM, Jack  
 TOWNSHEND, Noel Somerville  
 VINCENT, Thomas Guy  
 WEAVER, Colin Brotherton  
 WILLIAMS, John Francis  
 WOODHILL, Philip James

**1932**

ABBOTT, Alan Campbell  
 ALEXANDER, Lionel  
 ALLEN, Philip Harrison  
 BERGMAN, Norman Theodor  
     Hertz  
 BISHOP, Jesse Stewart  
 BLAND, Henry Armand  
 BRUCE, Robert Ritchie  
 BURKE, Aubrey William Charles  
 CALDWELL, Norman Wallis  
 COLLINS, Wilfred Herbert  
     Augustine  
 CONNERY, Maxwell Francis  
 COOP, Wilfred Howard  
 COTTER, Norman Sandford  
 DALTON, Charles Gregory  
 DIBBS, Richard Gordon  
 FITZPATRICK, Jack Phineas  
 GILL, Alfred Wyatt McKenzie  
 HARRIS, Edward Charles  
 HEMINGWAY, Wilfred Herbert  
 HEPBURN, Jack  
 HIDDEN, Francis Charles  
 HOLMES, John Dashwood  
 JOHNSON, Lance Murray  
 JONES, Roger Maxwell  
 KALESKI, John Hinwood Falder  
 KEEGAN, Richard Wonson  
 KENNEDY, Arthur Charles  
 KEVIN, John Charles George  
 LEVINE, Aaron  
 MAXWELL, Aubrey Frank  
 McINERNEY, Thomas Bernard  
 McINTYRE, Neil Halley  
 MEARES, Charles Leycester  
     Devenish  
 MUNRO, Fergus Foster  
 MURPHY, John Francis  
 MURPHY, William Edward  
 POWER, William Longford  
 SEDGWICK, Leslie Charles  
     Thomas  
 STEVENS, Alexander Kelman  
 STUPART, Revill Sydney George  
 SWEENEY, John Bernard  
 TURNER, Robert William Newton  
 VIZZARD, Frederick William  
 WALSH, Frank Joseph  
 WHITELEY, Leonard Roy  
 WILLIAMS, Herbert Percival  
 WISHART, John Royston

**1933**

BRAUN, Joseph

BREWER, William James  
 BUTLER, James Robert  
 CARSON, Bryan Mouatt  
 CARTER, Arnold Leslie  
 CASSIDY, Ralph Beverly  
 CLARK, William Herbert  
 COMANS, John Grant  
 CONLON, Arthur Henry Stephen  
 CORCORAN, John  
 DALE, Harold Eric  
 EWING, Robert Maxwell  
 FORSYTH, Walter John Charles  
 GALLAGHER, Frank  
 GILES, Morton Barnett  
 HAMMOND, John Mark  
 HARRISON, Philip Neale  
 HICKS, David Stuart  
 HOOK, Edwin John  
 HOWELL, Charles Willoughby  
 HUDSON, Ian Hamilton  
 HUGHES, Cedric Ogorman  
 JONES, Dudley Fearnside  
 KAHN, Alexander Hartwig  
 LOVE, James Graham  
 MANN, William Heath  
 McDERMOTT, Bryan St. Clair  
 McDONALD, Ewan Lloyd  
 McMAHON, William Daniel  
 McPHEE, Hector Joseph  
 MELVILLE, William Sydney  
 MOLLOY, William Brian  
 MONAGHAN, John Thomas  
 MURRAY, Douglas Robert Arthur  
 O'CONNOR, Desmond Patrick  
 ORMSABY, Anthony Irwin  
 RATNER, Samuel David  
 REYNOLDS, Rex Samuel Lees  
 RIDDLE, John Goddard  
 ROULSTON, Harvey Somerville  
 SAYWELL, Tom Alan Ramsay  
 SOFER SCHREIB, Mendel  
 STOKES, William Henry  
 STOREY, Henry Charles  
 TAYLOR, Robert Lindsay  
 THOMAS, Florence Mary Thurles  
 WOODWARD, Philip Morgan  
 YOUNG, James Wolstenholme

**1934**

ADDISON, Campbell George  
     Broughton  
 ALLEN, Richard Ivan  
 BAINES, William George Alan  
 BLAMEY, Henwood Keith  
 BOHANE, Timothy James  
 BOOTH, Robert Dugald  
 BOWEN, Nigel Hubert  
 BRENNAN, Leonard Thomas  
 BROWN, Aubrey Arthur  
 CAMPBELL, Keith Bevan  
 COEN, Joseph Verney  
 DEER, Arthur Frederick  
 DENNISTON, James Alexander  
     Yates

DEY, John Fletcher  
 DONOVAN, Gerald Patrick  
 DOYLE, Mervyn Alphonso  
 DWYER, Daniel Horwood  
 FERGUSON, Neil Given  
 HALL, Edward Leicester Septimus  
 HAY, Neil Henderson  
 HEAD, Phillip Lyburn  
 JACK, Margaret Dunoon  
 JOHNSON, Olga Joan  
 KEARNEY, Timothy Joseph  
 LAURENCE, Alexander  
 LEWIS, David Francis  
 LITHERLAND, John Charles  
 LOBB, John Vernon  
 LYNCH, James Patrick  
 MACLEOD, Roderick Maxwell  
 McKAY, Thomas Sidney  
 McKEON, John Joseph  
 McLELLAN, Archibald Anderson  
 MILVERTON, Edward Farnham  
 MOORE, Geoffrey George  
     Hamilton  
 MORCK, William Thomas  
 NAGLE, Valentine Flood  
 NOLAN, Brian Russell  
 OAKES, Basil Robert  
 O'BRIEN, Paul Francis  
 OLD, Cedric Creswell  
 OLD, Trenham  
 OSBORNE, Frederick Mears  
 OWEN, Ninian Thomas  
 PARSONAGE, Thomas Griffith  
 PEACOCK, Arthur Samuel  
 PYE, Elmo  
 REYNOLDS, Raymond George  
 ROFE, Percy  
 SHANNON, Carl Reginald  
 SHIRLEY, Lancelot William Law  
 SHORT, William Ian  
 SINGLE, Herbert Vallack  
 TAPERELL, Stephen Chantrey  
 THORBURN, Archibald John  
     Kennedy  
 WADDELL, Stanley Ewing  
 WALSH, Cyril Ambrose  
 WATSON, John Patrick Carr  
 WHITE, Geoffrey Duckett

**1935**

ALLEN, Louis Sidney  
 BALDOCK, James Orme  
 BEATTIE, Alexander Craig  
 BEERWORTH, William Clarence  
 BISHOP, Edwin Sidney  
 BLAMEY, Jack Murray  
 BROWN, Samuel William Millar  
 BRUXNER, John Michael  
 CARRUTHERS, James Edward  
 CHARKER, George William Leo  
 CHURCH, Frederick James  
 CRAWFORD, Alan Grant  
 DANIEL, Howard  
 DARCY, William George

DAVIS, John Dalziel  
 DE MIKLOUHO MACLAY,  
     Kenneth Allan  
 DILLON, Clive Barker  
 DIVE, James Clouston  
 EASTMAN, Allan James  
 EDGLEY, John Louis  
 EVERITT, Vernon Harold  
 GASH, Ivor Prosper  
 GOODMAN, Nerida Josephine  
 HAINS, Ivan  
 HOWITT, Edward William  
 JENKINS, Herman John  
 JORDAN, Leslie Charles  
 KELLEHER, John Albert  
 KENNEDY, Alan Kelvin  
 MACFARLAN, Bruce Panton  
 MACKEY, Albert Emanuel  
 MALLAM, Charles Guy  
 MALOR, Ronald Lewis  
 MATHIESON, Alexander Stuart  
 MATTHEWS, William John  
 McCARTHY, Thomas Vyner  
 McGARRY, Kathleen Patricia  
 McMAHON, Keith Charles  
 NEWMAN, Geoffrey Maxwell  
 NOLAN, John Robert Walter  
 OLD, Greensill Selby  
 O'REILLY, Bede Hannan  
 PHILLIPS, John Mortimer  
     Kingsmill  
 REDAPPLE, Walter Perry  
 RICHARD, Leslie  
 RICHARDSON, Donald Mercer  
 ROWLES, Normand Clive  
     Lawrence  
 SIMBLIST, Samuel Hyman  
 SMAIL, John Moore  
 SPENCER, Thomas Gordon  
     Dowling  
 TISDALE, Richard Coonan  
 Warburton, Max Egerton  
 WHITE, Stephen Cecil

**1936**

BOND, Harold Arthur  
 BRAUND, Fenton Norman  
     Blakiston  
 BURNS, Bernadine  
 CONWAY, William Andrew  
 COYLE, John Gerald  
 ELSE MITCHELL, Rae  
 EVANS, John Dudley  
 FALKINGHAM, Thomas  
 FERRARI, John Stanislaus  
 FOSTER, Jack Cameron  
 GEE, Kenneth Grenville  
 GOLDIE, George Frederick  
 HARRIS, Keith Charles Fleming  
 HERLIHY, Francis Thomas  
 HEYDON, Peter Richard  
 HOLMWOOD, Lindsay Charles  
 HUNGERFORD, Wilfred Le Warne  
 INGLIS, John Joseph

KERR, John Robert  
 LANGSWORTH, Christian  
     Carruthers  
 LAURENCE, Paul Raymond Lister  
 MARTIN, Clarence Edward  
 MARTIN, Roger Norris  
 McDONALD, Barry John  
 McMASTER, Patrick Eyolf  
 MORTON, Mark Fairles  
 MOTE, Russell Livingstone  
 NAGLE, John Hailes Flood  
 NORTON, Donald Alexander  
 OSBORN, Ernest Maxwell  
 PEOPLES, John Henrick  
 PILE, Marcel Emile De Marsay  
 POOLE, James  
 ROBINSON, John Burls  
 SCOTT, Leslie Gordon  
 SPENCER, Ian Gordon  
 TOBIAS, Raymond Henry  
 VINE HALL, Austin Pickard  
 WALKER, Frank Harvey  
 WILLIAMS, Alan James Napier  
 WILLIAMS, Keith Edward

**1937**

AUSTIN, John James  
 BENJAFIELD, Robert Vivian  
 BLACK, Ivan Carlisle  
 BOWLER, Frank Kirkpatrick  
 BRERETON, Russell Le Gay  
 BRIDGE, Alan Bruce Keith Ian  
 BROADBENT, John Raymond  
 COWLISHAW, Thomas Abbott  
 DAVIS, Owen Lennox  
 GLASSON, Donald Edward  
 GOLDMAN, Philip  
 GREEN, Robert Noble Rex  
 HACKETT JONES, Frank Harold  
 HENDERSON, Robert Greenway  
 HENNESSY, Francis Peter  
 JACKSON, Lawrence Walter  
 JOHNSTONE, Jack Taylor  
 KENNY, Philip John  
 MACLEAN, Roland Montrose  
 MARTIN, Trevor James  
 MASSIE, James Ian  
 McDOWELL, David Alexander  
 MULLIN, Jean Lewis  
 NAUGHTON, Laurence Vincent  
 OFFICER, Forbes John David  
 O'NEILL, Peter William  
 PAGE, Brian John Downey  
 PATIENCE, John Delmont  
 SMITH, George William Francis  
 SWAIN, Kenneth Vernon  
 SWINSON, Ryder Walter Griffiths  
 THOMSON, Frederick William  
 TRIBE, Kenneth Wilberforce  
 WALKER, Theobald Carleton Le  
     Maistre  
 WATSON, Jack Hayward  
 WESTGARTH, Brian Dudley

**1938**

ARNOLD, John Clarence  
 ATKIN, Philip  
 BARTON, George  
 BEIT, Donald Chisholm  
 BENSON, Alan Philip  
 BRATHWAITE, Robert George  
     Ashley  
 CAMERON SMITH, Alistair  
 COLEMAN, Alan Rees  
 CRUTTENDEN, David Perry  
 DALEY, Colin William Joseph  
 DAVIS, Alfred Israel  
 DAWES, Edward Naasson  
 DETTMANN, Hugo Ken Conway  
 DIND, David Saville  
 DUNNE, Morgan James Paul  
 FERGUSON, John Bruce  
 GILBERT, Charles William  
     Norman A  
 GORDON, Maria Ogilve  
 GREEN, Frederick John  
 HORSFIELD, Robert Scott  
 HUTCHISON, Robert Burns  
 IRVING, Gordon Maxwell  
 JANES, Arthur Fitzgerald  
 JOHNSTONE, John Roderick  
     Lindsay  
 KERSHAW, Henry Burton  
 LANE, Ernest Olaf  
 LANGHAM-DALE, Norman  
     Charles  
 LANNEN, John Bede  
 LEE, William Jangsing  
 LESTRANGE, Walter Richard  
 MAXWELL, Ian James  
 McDOWELL, Norman Robert  
 McKNIGHT, Allan Douglas  
 MOFFITT, Athol Randolph  
 O'NEILL, Matthew John  
 PAISLEY, Robert Ernest  
 PARKHILL, Robert John Bruce  
 PAYNTER, John Charles  
 PENNINGTON, Warwick Harper  
 PRENTICE, Claud Kevin  
 RANKIN, Donald Neil Peter  
 ROBERTSON, Charles Anthony  
     Milne  
 ROBSON, Hugh Walker  
 SHATIN, Stella Rothschild  
 SNELSON, Thomas Morgan Lloyd  
 SPONG, Keith Brookes  
 STEED, John David  
 STEVENSON, William Robin Dill  
 THOMAS, Ernest Ormond Butler  
 TUCK, William Harry  
 WarBURTON, William Kingston  
 WESTON, Clive Frederick  
 WHITE, Clifford Henry  
 WILLIAMS, Kenneth Napier  
 WINDEYER, Henry Francis

**1939**

BEGG, Colin Elly

BOWEN, John King  
 BRENNAN, Brian Larmer  
 BRITTEN, Christopher Barton  
 CATALANO, Hilda Maude  
 CORFE, Dudley Anstruther  
 DICKINSON, George Arthur  
 DONALD, David Keith  
 FALLAW, Charlton  
 GOLD, George Richard  
 GRIFFIN, Charles David  
 GRIFFITHS, Frank Paul  
 HARRIS, John Cavell  
 HUDSON, Harold Rodney  
 HUTCHINSON, Wallace Baldwin  
 HUTLEY, Francis Charles  
 JEFFREY, Royce Henry  
 JOHNSTON, Reginald Sydney  
 LUSHER, Edwin Augustine  
 MAGNEY, Thomas Kearin  
 MASTERS, Ronald George  
 MEAGHER, Bryan Craven  
 MEILLON, John Alwyn  
 MELVILLE, John Alan  
 METCALFE, John Patrick  
 MOORE, Ian Scholes  
 O'BRIEN, John  
 OPIE, Clifford William  
 PENMAN, Eric Bruce  
 RITCHIE, Alan Vickery  
 RUNDLE, Leslie  
 RUSSELL, Arthur McKenzie  
 RYRIE, Edward John  
 SHAW, Harold Moffatt  
 SLATTERY, Kerry Michael  
 WEBB, Geoffrey Langley Mayo  
 WILD, Kenneth Edwin  
 WILLIAMS, John Myles  
 WOLFE, Samuel Eastman  
 WYBROW, Kenneth George

**1940**

ALDERDICE, Colin Boyd  
 ALLEN, Milton Herbert  
 ALLEN, Raymond Asher Milton  
 ASH, William Percy  
 BENJAMIN, David James  
 BONAMY, Geoffrey Dyson  
 BRADLEY, Houghton Burton  
 BROWN, Robert Mackay  
 CALLAS, Manoel  
 CARY, Ronald Arthur  
 COHEN, Kenneth Arthur  
 CONNAH, Griffith Ross  
 DOOLAN, Athol Sydney Daniel  
 DYCE, Alexander  
 FISHER, Peter Wallace  
 FLOOD, Harry Joseph  
 FORD, Hilary Clifton  
 GIBLIN, Hugh Falkiner  
 HAGER, John Leslie  
 HARDWICK, George Allan  
 HARKINS, Joseph Patrick  
 HENDERSON, Bruce Edmund  
 HEWITT, Joseph Martin

HUMPHREY, John Carlisle  
     Colwyn  
 JOHNSON, Tom Dickinson  
 KNOX, Arthur Gustave  
 LONG, Clyde Philip John  
 MAHONY, Francis Joseph  
 McDONALD, William Graham  
 McGRATH, John Bowen  
 McGREGOR, Douglas Gordon  
 McPHERSON, Cecil Campbell  
 MENZ, Gordon Kenneth  
 MONRO, Joseph  
 MOORE, Jack Cochrane  
 O'HALLORAN, Edmund Alfred  
 PCKRINSON, John Richard  
 PERRIGNON, William Brendon  
 PORTER, Ormond William  
 REILLY, Francis William  
 RICHARDS, Douglas John  
 ROBILLIARD, Kenneth George  
     Bray  
 ROSS, Samuel  
 ROTHERY, John Montague  
 SALMON, Arthur Julian  
 SEXTON, Noel Thomas  
 SHARAH, Joseph Patrick  
 SHEPHARD, Henry Wilson  
 SIEVEY, Richard Thomas  
 SOLOMON, Nicholas George  
 ST JOHN, Edward Henry  
 TAUBMAN, Harold Middleton  
 TUTHILL, Arthur Dugdale  
     Campbell  
 WEDGE, Hector Mervyn  
 WITHNALL, Ronald John

**1941**

ADCOCK, Albert Van Coillie  
 ALLARS, Kenneth Graham  
 ASHLEY, Arthur Ernest  
 BLEECHMORE, Mary Helene  
     Laurent  
 BRANDT, Patricia Kathleen  
 BUSHELLE, John Arthur  
 CARMICHAEL, Gordon  
 CLIPSHAM, Bruce Pickering  
 COATES, Anthony Joseph  
 d'APICE, John William Charles  
 DAVIES, John Rowland  
 GILCHRIST, Hugh  
 GLASS, Harold Hyam  
 GOLDSTON, John Robert  
 GREY, Ian  
 HENRY, Betty Mavis  
 HILLS, Lancelot Stanley  
 HOUGH, Reginald William  
 HOWIE, Archibald  
 LANG, Adam Gordon  
 LUBRANO, John Garry  
 MACLAREN, Douglas Cameron  
 MALOUF, Phillip Anthony  
 MANNING, Arthur Peter  
     Campbell  
 MOBBS, William Athol Walter

MOYLAN, William Anthony  
 OLLIFFE, Charles Joseph  
 ORAM, Richard Thompson  
 PERRIGNON, Edmund Theodore  
 PRICE, John Leslie  
 QUILKEY, George Thomas  
 REIDY, John Henry  
 RENOUE, Alan Philip  
 RIMES, James Daniel  
 RYAN, John  
 SHEARER, William George  
 SIMON, Bruce Gordon  
 SOUTER, John  
 STAMELL, John Hector  
 TOOSE, Paul Burcher  
 TOUT, William George Campbell  
 TUOHY, Vincent Charles  
 WELLS, Gerald  
 WHITFIELD, John Edward  
 WINNING, Walter Sydney

**1942**

ALLEN, Maurice  
 ASPREY, Stanford Joseph Boyce  
 BATEMAN, Beatrice Mary  
 BOURKE, James Louis  
 BROWN, Keith Belfield  
 BURKE, James Louis  
 CUMMING, William Richard  
 d'APICE, Hugh Desmond Odillo  
 DAVIES, Cobden Frederick  
 DAWES, Stanley Jack  
 DENTON, William Harding  
 GIBSON, Herbert Hammond  
 GRIMES, Peter James  
 HARDWICK, John Allan  
 HILL, James William  
 HOOKE, Richard Waldron  
 KENNEDY, Colin Stewart  
 LIDDY, Francis Joseph  
 LOOMES, Allan Henry  
 McCARTHY, Olivia Beatrice Maria  
 McKEON, Malachi Stanislaus  
 MORRISON, Charles Ross  
 NIKOLAIDIS, Mitrofanis  
   Demetrius  
 O'HANLON, Vincent Thomas  
 O'NEILL, John Patrick  
 PETHERBRIDGE, John Douglas  
 RATH, Arthur Francis  
 RICHARDS, Harry Kenneth  
 ROULSTON, William James  
 RYAN, Desmond Victor  
 SCHMIDT, Arthur Thomas  
 SETON, Brian Vernon Cariston  
 SIMPSON, George Vickers  
 SLATTERY, John Patrick  
 SMALL, David Kennedy  
 SMITH, Ewart  
 SMITH, Leonard Raymond  
 SOUTH, Walter Alexander  
 STEPHENS, Ronald Frederick  
 SUMMERHAYS, Vance Dominic  
 TORRINGTON, Kenneth Frederick

TUCKER, Mary Patricia  
 TULLY, Laurence John  
 WALLACE, Vincent Reinehr  
 WARD, William Desmond Thomas  
 WEBB, Richard James

**1943**

BOYCE, John Raymond  
 CUNNINGHAM, Leslie Sydney  
 DOWNING, Robert Reginald  
 GOODE, Edgar George  
 GRACE, Colin Henry  
 HILL, Jean Beverley  
 HUTLEY, Lelia Frances  
 McKAY, Raymond James  
 MILLAR, Horrace Armitage  
 O'REILLY, Walter Meredith  
 POWER, John Michael  
 QUINN, Edward Thomas  
 REGAN, Charles Lawrence  
 SMITH, Frederick Henry  
 TUBOUTO A, Siasoi Taufa Ahau  
 WALTON, Jack Westlake  
 WELLS, David  
 WIRRELL, Alison Marion

**1944**

BEARD, Gordon Leonard  
 BLACKMORE, John Hugh  
 BOWEN THOMAS, Evan George  
 BOWIE, Colin Lionel James  
 BYERS, Maurice Hearne  
 FORBES, Morris Zion  
 HOPE, Robert Marsden  
 LEE, Jack Austell  
 LEWIS, Evan Clamp Cardiff  
 MANN, Joseph  
 McGINTY, Lawrence Frederick  
 MERCER, Percival George  
 MORISON, William Loutit  
 PARSONS, Ross Waite  
 TILBURY, Lloyd David  
 WRONKER, Gerd Siegfried

**1945**

BANNERMAN, Ronald Moore  
 BENJAFIELD, David Gilbert  
 FRANKI, Robert James Anning  
 KIRBY, Ernest Joseph  
 LOWE, Vincent Burke  
 McGRATH, Edmund Hudson  
 REUSCH, Jeannette Stuart De San  
   Fen  
 SHEEHY, Christopher Patrick  
 SPICE, Marie Keating  
 SUMMERVILLE, Frank Helmich  
 SYMONS, Cedric Reuben

**1946**

ASTRIDGE, William Owen  
   Anderson  
 BEACH, John Richard  
 BELLHOUSE, Herbert Wesley  
 BOWEN, Lionel Frost

BROOK, Raymond John  
 BROWN, Tom Austen  
 BUTTER, Alfred William John  
 CAHILL, Valma Florence Gilles  
 CAHILL, William Kevin  
 COLREAVY, Maurice Francis  
 DAVIDSON, Harold Archdale  
 DAVIS, Sydney Samuel Wilton  
 DE GREENLAW, Gartine Charles  
 DEXTER, Georgina McIntyre  
 DOUGLASS, Elwin Clifford  
 ELLIOT, Dudley Charles Howard  
 ESLER, James Michael  
 GOODMAN, Peter Monk  
 KEMP, Leslie Vernon  
 KINGSTON, Kelvin Frank  
 KITCHING, Dorothy Jean  
 LESLIE, Peter Ayton  
 MUIR, Alastair Gibson  
 O'DONNELL, Melia Helen  
 PARK, Keith Lesmond  
 ROFE, Alexander John Fulton  
 STEELE CRAIKE, Alexander  
   Charles  
 STEPHENS, Robert Aylmer  
 TUCKERMAN, Edward Bruce  
 WARD, John Manning  
 WHITLAM, Edward Gough  
 WOOTTEN, John Halden

**1947**

ARNOLD, Montagu Guerry De  
   Lauret  
 AUSTIN, Ronald Richard Austral  
 BADGER, Edward Joseph  
 BANNON, Charles Joseph  
 BANNON, Zdenka Visnja  
 BIDDULPH, Edward Tregenna  
 BROCK, Ronald  
 CHALLONER, Neville Eldred  
 CLARKE, Malcolm Jeffery  
 DAVIES, Owen Mair Leaper  
 DAVIS, Jack Mervyn  
 DOWNER, Leslie John  
 DRAPER, Keith William  
 EDWARDS, Owen Lloyd  
 FENBOW, Nora  
 FLANNERY, Richard Gerard  
 GEORGE, Eric Edward  
 GETTENS, George Henry  
 HARDIMAN, Keith  
 HILL, Desmond George Emmett  
 HOLCOMBE, Bruce Andrew  
 JACOBS, Kenneth Sydney  
 KEARNEY, John Basil  
 KENNEDY, Peter Sutherland  
 KOBURGER REIS, Karl  
 LAKEMAN, Allen Roger  
 LAKEMAN, Peggy Jean  
 LAMERTON, Noel Edmund Alfred  
 LINTON, James Morton  
 LOVEDAY, Ray Francis  
 LUCHETTI, William Henry  
 McALARY, Frank Stratton

MITCHELMORE, Alan James  
 MOORE, Donald Charles  
 MORRISON, Donald Barry  
 O'BRIEN, Francis William  
 OLDENBURG, Margaret Eve  
 OLLIFFE, Archibald Anthony  
 OUSLEY, William John Ignatius  
 PAWLEY, Kenneth William  
 PENNINGTON, Clive Allenby  
 PETRIE, James Charles  
 PORTER, Chester Alexander  
 PRENTICE, William Thomas  
 RADCLIFFE, Alwyn Eric  
 RENOUE, Edward William  
 ROULSTON, Robert Parke  
 SAINT, John Lionel Francis  
 SAMUEL, Alwyn Ruta  
 THURLOW, David Keith  
 YARWOOD, William Charles

**1948**

ABRAHAM, Paul Gibson  
 AUSTIN, Richard Wigram Locke  
 BELL, Leonard Stuart  
 CANTOR, Henry Laurence  
 CODD, Frederic Harden  
 CREAGHE, David Barry  
 DARGAN, Austin Bernard  
 DAVIS, Victor Thomas  
 DETTMANN, John David  
   Hardince  
 DUGGAN, Joseph Michael  
 DYMOCK, John Murray  
 ELVIDGE, Francis Robert  
   Alexander  
 FORD, Harvey Clifton  
 FRAMPTON, Phineas Edward  
 GIBSON, John Robert  
 GOLDIE, Louis Frederick Edward  
 GOLDSWORTHY, Arthur Clive  
 GREENWELL, Lloyd Pritchard  
 HUME, John Dudley  
 JELBART, Bek  
 KOENIG, Karel Joseph  
 LEWIS, Franklyn Netley  
 LOCKE, Barry John Anthony  
 MACKEY, Stanley  
 MADDISON, John Clarkson  
 MAHONEY, Denis Leslie  
 McALARY, Kenneth Stratton  
 McAULEY, Leonard John  
 McCREIDIE, Hugh George  
 McELHONE, Colin John  
 MILFORD, John David  
 MILLAR, Frederick William  
 MINTER, Robert Hugh  
 NORRIS, John Richard Bertram  
 O'CONNOR, Terence Joseph  
 O'LEARY, Kevin Frederick  
 O'LOUGHLIN, Edward Leonard  
 ORREILL, Edward John  
 PACKHAM, Robert  
 PEARSON, Ross Aubrey  
 PODGER, Margaret Lucy

RICHARDS, Ronald Herbert  
 RODEN, Adrian Isaac  
 ROSS JONES, Gregory Howard  
 ROSS JONES, Roscoe Mitchell  
 ROWELL, Royce Wilbur  
 SALMON, John Walter  
 SCOTT, Moya Bawden  
 SHIELDS, Eric John  
 SHIRVINGTON, Roy William John  
 SLATER, Harold George  
 SULLIVAN, Patrick Joseph  
 THOMPSON, Peter Gordon  
 THOMSON, Mary Elizabeth  
 TURNER, James Russell  
 UDAVIS, Victor Thomas  
 VANDERFIELD, Donald Hume  
 WALSH, Ivan Matthew  
 WARD, Bruce William  
 WATERHOUSE, William Stanley  
 WATSON, Raymond Sanders  
 WESTCOTT, Noel  
 WESTPHAL, William Henry  
 WILTSHIRE, Owen Vernon  
     Spencer  
 WRAN, Neville Kenneth  
 YOULL, John Thomas

**1949**

BALE, Calvin Ross  
 BARR, David Gordon  
 BILLINGTON, Douglas James  
 BOYD, Leonard Wallace  
 BRUDENELL WOODS, Kenneth  
 BUCKWORTH, George Grainger  
 BYRON, Ernest Frank  
 CHANCE, Rupert De Peyster  
 CLYNE, Peter Leopold  
 COHEN, Victor Albert  
 CORTEN, Colin Edwyn  
 CRISTOFANI, Desmond Robert  
 CULLEN, Gregory Thomas  
 CUMMINGS, Dominic Francis  
 CUNNINGHAM, Derek Reginald  
 DAVIES, Bruce Richard  
 DE MONTFORT, Albert James  
 DEXTER, John Osborne  
 DICKER, John Wilfred  
 DONOVAN, Jack  
 DOOLAN, Moya Ann  
 EGAN, Barrie Edmund  
 ELLIOT, Charles Atherton  
 FERNON, Niel Thomas Francis  
 FIELDHOUSE, Carnegie  
     Richmond  
 FINLAY, Mervyn David  
 FISCHER, Frederick Eugene  
 FITZGERALD, Kevin Michael  
 FORBES SMITH, Ronald  
 FOX, Russell Walter  
 GAMOTY, Jean Georges  
 GARSIDE, Rex Loseby  
 GILL, Ernest Frazer Macdonald  
 GLASS, Kenneth Maurice  
 GOLLAN, Alan Bruce

GRUZMAN, Desmond Brian  
 GRUZMAN, Laurence Charles  
 HALLMANN, Frank Malcolm  
 HICKEY, John Denis  
 HIGGINS, Terence  
 HILBERY, Malcolm Moncaster  
 HODGE, Owen Desmond  
 HOOTON, John Kenneth Lloyd  
 HOWELL, Robert Andrew  
 HUGHES, Thomas Eyre Forrest  
 HURLEY, Lawrence Ronan  
 JAQUES, Gordon Alfred Fosbery  
 KEARNEY, Peter George  
 KENCH, Graham Albert  
 KENNEDY, James Gerald  
 LARKIN, Lewis McBride  
 LOXTON, Alan Hamilton  
 LYNCH, Cyril Joseph  
 MASON, Anthony Frank  
 MAXWELL, Alan Victor  
 McCLINTOCK, Roland George  
 McDARRA, James Joseph  
 McNAUGHTAN, Alastair Haig  
 McWHINNEY, Edward  
 MERKEL, Desmond  
 MESSNER, Ian Pitt  
 MINTER, John Alexander  
 MOORE, David Charles  
 MOORE, June Mary  
 MORGAN, Kevin Barry  
 MURPHY, Lionel Keith  
 NEAVES, Alan Reginald  
 NEEDHAM, George Denys  
 NEUSS, William George  
 O'HAIR, John Stephen  
 PARK, Frederick Sidney  
 PELLY, Noel Michael  
 REDDY, William Edward  
 REES, Reginald Albert  
 ROPER, Robert Hugh  
 ROWE, Trevor Godolphin Laing  
 SAUNDERS, Allan Chapman  
 SCHOFIELD, Arthur Joseph  
 SCHOFIELD, Richard Downie  
 SEDWICK, Michael Clare  
 SERISIER, John Franklin  
 SEXTON, Marie Patricia  
 SHEEHAN, Norman Oswald  
     George  
 SHEPPARD, Ian Fitzhardinge  
 SHORTLAND, John Ramsay  
 SISLEY, Clive Joseph  
 SMITH, George Hillary  
 SMYTH KING, Philip Stevenson  
 SNELL, Jeffrey William  
 SOLOMONS, Louis Adrian  
 SOMERFIELD, Frederick Teague  
 STERLING, John Adrian Lawrence  
 SYMONDS, John Rhodes  
 THOMAS, Marie May  
 THOMPSON, Arthur James  
 THOMSON, David Graham  
 TIERNEY, Brian Kevin

TRENCH, Frederick Augustus Le  
     Poer  
 UTZ, Peter Stewart  
 WALCOTT, Lyons Emmott  
 WALSH, Frederick William Gissing  
 WALSH, Keith Edward  
 WHITE, Nevin Earl  
 WOODMAN, Roy Allan

**1950**

BECKTON, Kevin Roy  
 BERRY, Bruce Houston  
 BERRY, Cecil James  
 BEST, Ronald Charles  
 BISLEY, Henry Maxwell  
 BLACKMORE, John Allan Philip  
 BOLSTER, Patrick Augustus  
 BOWRA, Ronald Leslie  
 BOYLSON, Jack Wrixon  
 BRADY, Kevin Eckert  
 BRITTS, Malcolm Marshall  
     Gordon  
 BRYEN, Charles Robert  
 BUCKWORTH, Patricia Olive  
 BURTON, Bruce Langton  
 BUTTON, John Desmond  
 CAHILL, John Joseph  
 CAMPBELL, Douglas Charles  
 CARVER, Alan Havelock  
 CHAMPION, Donald Gordon  
     Buckingham  
 CHAPMAN, John Lord  
 CHARD, Gordon Charles  
 CHEADLE, John Baines  
 CHIPLIN, Edwin John  
 CHURTON, John Alec Heaphy  
 CLAYTON, Andrew Midwood  
 COCKS, Barry Lloyd  
 COHEN, Judith Jacqueline  
 COLE, Sydney Trevor  
 COLQUHOUN, Peter Leslie  
 CONACHER, Robert Davy  
 CONRICK, Vincent McLennan  
 CONROY, Stanley Ernest  
 COUSTON, Benjamin Hilton  
 CRAWLEY, Margaret Florence  
 CROKER, Douglas Roy  
 CROSS, Ronald Francis  
 CROSSIN, David Joseph  
 CRUMPTON, John Alfred  
 CURTIS, Ernest Charles  
 CURTIS, William Jack Ruane  
 DAVIS, Russell Earls  
 DEAKIN, Regina Patricia  
 DEARN, Edmund Laurence  
 DENLEY, Colin  
 DIBBS, Richard James Strathdon  
 DICKINSON, Harold Herbert  
 EDWARDS, Maxwell Sutherland  
 ELLICOTT, Robert James  
 ENDERBY, Keppel Earl  
 FAHEY, John Joseph  
 FERGUS, Joseph  
 FERNON, John Leslie  
 FOLEY, Leslie Bernard  
 GALLAGHER, John Philip  
 GATES, Reginald Bernard  
 GENGOS, George  
 GIBSON, Geoffrey Reginald  
 GILDER, William Telford  
 GILLIS, John Maxwell  
 GODFREY SMITH, David Laurie  
 GORMLY, Francis Jacob  
 GOULD, Leslie William  
 GRAHAM, Colin Hector  
 GRANT, Robert Ian  
 GREEN, Marie Annette  
 GREEN, Neville George  
 GREENING, Eric Sutherland  
 GREENWOOD, James Merewyn  
 HAMILTON, Edward Bruce  
 HARMEY, Ronald James  
 HARRINGTON, John Anthony  
 HARTCHER, Cyril Wellesley  
 HAWKE, William Charles  
 HAWKINS, John Ernest  
 HERPS, William Efford Bruce  
 HILL, Robert Augustus  
 HINCHCLIFFE, Keith  
 HOAD, Gerald Molesworth  
 HOLLINGDALE, Peter Eustace  
 HUDSON, Brian Desmond  
 HUNT, Ian Sinclair  
 JAMES, Mervyn Wallace Angell  
 JARMAN, Louis Michael  
 JENNINGS, Norman Edgar  
 JONES, Bryce Ernest Ross  
 JOYCE, Roger Bilbrough  
 JUPP, Kathleen Margaret  
 KENNEDY, John  
 KING, Robert Zouch  
 KINGSMILL, Neil William  
 KLOSTER, William Gordon  
 KOUVARAS, George  
 LUDEKE, John Terrence  
 LUMSDAINE, James Robert  
 MACKAY, James Alexander  
 MARKS, Colin Barrington  
 MARTIN, Kevin Joseph  
 MATTHEWS, Anthony William  
 MAUNDER, Eric John  
 McCLELLAND, James Robert  
 McDARRA, Thomas Francis  
 McDONALD, Robert Jamieson  
 McELHONE, Kenneth Francis  
 McGILL, Leonard Samuel  
 McGRATH, Frank Roland  
 McKAY, Colin Henry  
 McKIMM, Kenneth James  
 McLEOD, Roderick  
 McMINN, John Bruce  
 McRAE, John Finlay  
 MILLS, Roy Harland  
 MITCHELL, Bevan Charles  
 MOORE, Alan Underwood  
 MOORS, James Denton  
 NEWTON, France Stuckey  
 NEWTON, Maxwell Robert

O'RYAN, Edmund Ernest Jerome  
 PENMAN, John Guille  
 PHILIPS, Peter Sydney Maitland  
 QUINN, Kathleen Marie  
 RAINE, Edmund Peter Tom  
 ROBEY, William Alfred  
 ROBINSON, Keith Francis  
 ROPER, John Darby  
 ROSS JONES, Bryce Ernest  
 SACHS, Edward Lewis  
 SACHS, Zena  
 SCOTT, Russell James  
 SERISIER, Leroy Dudley  
 SIMPSON, Edward Philip Telford  
 SIMPSON, William Ballantyne  
 SMITH, Leslie Alfred  
 SNEDDEN, Norman Harold  
 SOMERVILLE, Robert Duncan  
 SPENCER, Athol John  
 STAFF, Douglas Alger  
 STEWART, Francis Walter  
 STEWART, Leslie Maxwell  
 SULLIVAN, James Patrick  
 TATLOW, William Scrymgeour  
 THORLEY, Barrie Ronald  
 UPTON, Helen  
 WADDELL, Thomas William  
 WANNAN, Charles Wilson  
 WARBY, Brian Gerald  
 WATSON, Frederick Vernon  
 WEIGHTMAN, Neville  
 WEST, Roy Elliott  
 WESTALL, Harold Charles  
 WHITE, John Patrick  
 WILKINSON, Peter Marshall  
 WILLIAMS, Eric Arthur  
 WINTER, Paul Jeffery  
 YOUNG, David Henry  
 YUILL, Colin Keith

# 1951

ADAMS, Edward George  
 ALLEN, Colin Ramsay  
 ARKINS, Geoffrey O'Connor  
 ARNOLD, Neville Coburn  
 AUSTIN, Lionel Maurice  
 BADHAM, Barrett Lennard  
 Kenneth  
 BARBOUR, Richard Thornton  
 Harvey  
 BARCLAY, William John  
 BELL, Hubert Henry  
 BEVINS, Edward Ivason  
 BLACKSHAW, William Dunleath  
 BLUM, Alan  
 BOWRING, John Harold  
 BRABY, Alan Humphrey  
 BRADY, John Desmond  
 BRIGGS, Terence James  
 BROWN, Samuel Raymond  
 BROWNE, Philip Charles Elliot  
 BROWNETTE, Reginald Francis  
 BRUCE, Malcolm Wilkie

BRYANT, John Beresford  
 BRYANT, Peter Joseph  
 BUFFETT, Charles Ivens  
 BULLOCK, George Howard  
 BURGESS, Kevin James  
 CALDWELL, William Oliver  
 CAMERON, Douglas Alan  
 CARRUTHERS, Selkel McCallum  
 CLAY, Peter Jeaffreson  
 COHEN, Brian John Keith  
 COLEMAN, Maurice Charles  
 Edwin  
 COLEMAN, Robert Fitzroy  
 COLLINS, Anthony David  
 COLLIS, Terence William  
 COOKE, Walter James  
 COX, Rosslyn William  
 CROPPER, Douglas Clement  
 CULLINAN, Clive Vincent  
 CUMMING THOM, Alan Ritchie  
 DARTON, Ronald James  
 DAVIS, Bruce Austin  
 DAVIS, David Graham  
 DAWSON, William Ford  
 DONNELLY, John Wilkinson  
 DUNN, Cornelius Joseph  
 DUNN, Edwin Charles  
 EDWARDS, Margaret Norman  
 EVATT, Phillip George  
 FEENEY, Lawrence Bernard  
 FERRIS, John Chapman  
 FLETCHER, Robert Kennedy  
 FLORANCE, James Louis  
 FORD, Joseph Kevin  
 FOX, Kevin Vincent  
 GALLEN, Brian Robert  
 GARDINER, Norbert Patrick  
 GOLDBERG, Leon  
 GRACE, Neville Holmes  
 GRANNALL, Brian Francis  
 GRESSIER, Denis  
 HALL, Robert Godfrey  
 HARGRAVES, Raymond Patrick  
 HARRIS, Justin Anthony  
 HARVEY, Charles Michael  
 HAWKSFORD, Reginald Geoffrey  
 HAYDON, Patrick Alphonsus  
 HAZELL, Norman James  
 HEALY, Patrick Michael  
 HELSHAM, Michael Manifold  
 HIBBARD, Ronald John  
 HICKEY, Brian John  
 HIGGINS, Robert Charles  
 HOAD, Kenneth David  
 HOARE, Henry Randal  
 HOBSON, Robert William  
 HOLLAND, Kevin James  
 HOLT, Robert Francis  
 HOUEN, Anthony Martin  
 HUGHES, John  
 HULLEY, Charles Edward  
 HUNGERFORD, Maxwell Sydney  
 Windeyer  
 IVES, Norman Ellis

JOHNSON, Athol Lester  
 JOHNSON, Boyd Stanley  
 JOURDAIN, Henry David  
 KAVANAGH, Francis Joseph  
 KIRKE, Craig Peter Wharton  
 KNOX, Arthur Edward Rex  
 LATIMER, John  
 LAURENCE, John Hopeton  
 LAWS, Arthur Graeme  
 LECKY, Edmund Crawford  
 LENIHAN, Cornelius John  
 LESLIE, Edmond Colin  
 LEWER, Walter John  
 LIDDEN, Mary Helen Elizabeth  
 LINCOLN SMITH, Paul Aurious  
 LIVINGSTON, Maxwell Keith  
 MACFARLANE, Thomas Donald  
 Stuart  
 MACINNIS, Douglas Evan  
 MAGUIRE, Desmond Anthony  
 MALLON, Charles Patrick  
 MALONE, John Michael  
 MANNIX, Edward Francis  
 MARKHAM, Anthony Cedric  
 MARTIN, Antony Tunmer  
 MASON, Noel John  
 MATTES, Jack Royston  
 MCCARTHY, Robert John  
 MCCLELLAN, William Rex  
 MCKENZIE, Donal Bruce  
 MCKEOWN, John Vincent  
 McLACHLAN, Donald Ernest  
 McLAREN, Kenneth Donald  
 MELHUISH, Arthur John  
 MILLETT, John Antill  
 MILLS, Charles Patrick  
 MILLS, Richard John Crawford  
 MILNE, Douglas Bertram  
 MOONEY, Peter Francis  
 MORROW, David Jackson  
 MORTON, Geoffrey Stuart  
 MULRAY, Geoffrey Roland  
 MULRAY, Kevin Douglas  
 MURRAY, George Francis  
 MYLCHREEST, Alan Henry  
 NASH, Edward Alton Mawdsley  
 NOLAN, Barry John  
 NUTMAN, George Joseph  
 O'SHEA, John Wayne  
 PACKER, Francis Geoffrey  
 PATERSON, Yvonne Helene  
 PATTERSON, Oscar Bruce  
 PENKETH, Milton Richard Percy  
 PHILPOTT, Leslie  
 PRATT, Harry Lindsay  
 PRAY, Ronald Ernest  
 PRESGRAVE, Ronald Herbert  
 Opie  
 QUINN, William Stewart  
 RILEY, Vincent John  
 RINGROSE, Roy Patrick  
 ROBERTS, Leslie Charles  
 ROGERS, Peter Barclay Campbell  
 ROSSITER, Henry Edwin

SANDERS, Richard Edmund  
 SELMAN, Ross Lincoln  
 SHANKS, Colin Winton  
 SHARPE, Leonard John  
 SHELDON, Geoffrey Clifford  
 SMALLWOOD, John William  
 SMITH, Colin McClelland  
 SMITH, Ian Edward  
 SPICER, John Henry  
 ST JOHN, Robert James Baldwin  
 STAUNTON, James Henry  
 STENMARK, Antony Desmond  
 STEPHENS, Bryan Joseph  
 STOYLES, Henry Charles  
 STREET, Laurence Whistler  
 THOMAS, Keith James  
 TUCKFIELD, John Henton  
 TYSON, Ivan George  
 WALKER, David Rowland  
 WALKER, Thomas Hellewell  
 WARD, John Francis  
 WEBSTER, John Pitman  
 WEBSTER, William John  
 WEIGHTMAN, Gordon Webster  
 WESTLAKE, William Wallace  
 WHITE, Colin Thomas Robert  
 WHITE, Rodney  
 WILLIAMS, Richard Evan  
 WILLIS, Peter Gordon Grant  
 WOODGATE, Richard Sydney  
 YOUILL, Brian Joseph

# 1952

ABIGAIL, Ernest Robert  
 ADAMS, William Monk  
 ANDERSON, James Outram  
 ASTRIDGE, Kenneth Frank  
 BADHAM JACKSON, Anthony  
 Charles  
 BELLEMORE, Adrian Leonard  
 BERRIMAN, Robert Matthew  
 BLUMER, Garry Munro  
 BLUNDEN, Alan Leslie Frazer  
 BORE, Richard Neil  
 BOWEN, Peter Michael  
 BRADSTREET, John Edward  
 BRODSKY, George  
 BRUNSDEN, William Pelvin  
 BURCHETT, James Charles  
 BURGESS, Malcolm Eric  
 CAHILL, Keith Bernard  
 CAMERON, Peter John  
 CAMPBELL, Eric Charles  
 CANNON, Harold Oscar Frederick  
 CARMODY, Patrick John  
 CATER, Rupert Vance  
 CLARK, Frederick James  
 CLARKE, Geoffrey Spencer  
 CLAYTON, Lyall Brunskill  
 CONSTANTINE, Con  
 CONYNGHAM, Gregory Francis  
 Bede  
 COWIE, Brian Keith Walton  
 CRISP, William Robert



DASEY, Maxwell John  
 DE BASTO, Gerald Arthur  
 DOOLAN, Marcel Kingsley  
 DOVEY, William Griffith  
 DUFTY, Kevin Harold  
 DUNN, Harold Warwick  
 DYCE, Douglas Walter  
 EASTON, William Thomas  
 EDWARDS, Philip David  
     Sutherland  
 ENGLERT, Peter Bawden  
 FELLOWS, James Oldbury  
     Campbell  
 FERGUSON, Clement Bruce  
 FETHERSTON, Kevin Roy  
 FIRTH, Gordon Wentworth  
 FITZGERALD, Arthur Cameron  
 FLEMING, Michael Derek  
 FREAME, Clive Andrew  
 FREESTONE, Patrick John  
 GALLOP, John Foster  
 GIRDLER, Thomas William  
 GRATTAN SMITH, Padraic  
 GRIFFITHS, Raymond Henry  
 GRUNDY, Hudson Parker  
 GUILFOYLE, Patrick James  
 HALL, William John  
 HAMLEY, Stanley Albert  
 HARRINGTON, Brian Edward  
 HARRINGTON, John Bede  
 HARVEY, Ian James  
 HILL, John Hamilton  
 HOCHBERGER, Russell Leroy  
 HODGEKISS, William George  
 HOLT, Richard Warren  
 HORT, Leon David  
 HOUSTONE, John Michael  
 HOWARD, Stanley Joseph  
 HOWITT, Adam John  
 HUNT, John Richard Aloysius  
 HUTCHINSON, Stewart Horace  
     John  
 JACKSON, John Norman Stevens  
 JACKSON, Marquis Anthony  
 JOB, Richard William  
 JOHNSTON, John Stuart  
 JORGENSEN, James Murray  
 KERSHAW, Howard Kenneth  
 KNIBBS, Maxwell Charles  
 KNOBLANCHE, Ernest Paul  
 LAWRIE, Maureen Margaret  
 LEAVER, Stanley Lancelot  
 LEFEVRE, Phillip George  
 LYNCH, Brendon Patrick  
 MACKENZIE, Bob Stuart  
 MACRIS, John William  
 MAHONY, John Denis  
 MANION, Bruce Keith  
 MANNIX, John Joseph  
 MARSH, Cecil John Henry  
 MATTERS, Clarence Leslie  
 McCLENAHAN, Alan Lloyd  
 McCOMAS, William Robert  
 McDONALD, Donald Henry

McDONALD, William Noel  
 McFARLANE, Eric Norman  
 MCGREGOR, John Kevin  
 MCGUREN, Michael Lovell  
 McLEAN, Clifford George  
 MEAGHER, David Paul  
 MORRISSEY, David Michael  
 MUDIE, Harry  
 NAYLOR, Alan Ray  
 NEEDS, Gerald Joseph  
 NEILSON, Bryan Robert  
 NIBLETT, Kenneth Edward  
 O'BRIEN, Alfred Harold  
 O'CONNOR, Adrienne Marie  
 O'CONNOR, Beatrice  
 O'CONNOR, Desmond Patrick  
 O'SULLIVAN, Lawrence Gregory  
 O'SULLIVAN, Leslie Bruce  
 PAIN, Edward Oscar Guthrie  
 PARK, David Ian  
 PARKS, Mitchell Hal  
 PERRY, Anthony Wentworth  
 PETTIFORD, Roydon Joseph  
 PRITCHARD, John Adrian  
     McNair  
 PURCELL, Cyril Joseph  
 SHARAH, Gregory Joseph  
 SHARPE, George Samuel  
 SHEPHERD, Maurice Maxwell  
 SILVA, Russell O'Hara  
 SINCLAIR, Ian McCahon  
 SMITH, Adrian Hildebrand  
 SMITH, Cyril Eric  
 SMITH, Frederick Chares  
 SMYTH, John Graham  
 SPEIGHT, Ann Elizabeth  
 SPICE, Charles Henry  
 STACK, Roy Solomon  
 TAYLOR, Brian Guy Finlayson  
 TAYLOR, Walter Asbrey  
 The Honorable Mr Justice G S  
     Sharpe  
 THOMPSON, Barrie Arnold  
     Alfred  
 THORNTON, Peter Barrett  
 TOCCHINI, Sydney Alberto  
 TODHUNTER, Dorothy Jean  
 TURNER, Roy Frederick  
 VALKENBURG, Peter John  
 VIRTUE, Basil  
 WADE, Francis Joseph  
 WELCH, Peter James  
 WHITE, John Francis  
 WILSON, Rosemary  
 WISHART, Peter Henry  
 WOMACK, Wellesley Hugh Arthur  
 WORTHY, John  
 YUMAN, Keith  
 ZINES, Leslie Ronald  
  
**1953**  
 ASHTON, Richard David Malcolm  
 BAIN, Robert Keith  
 BAKER, Eric Rainsford

BARTON, Gordon Page  
 BIGGERS, Geoffrey Colin  
 BOSCI, Stephen Alexander Peter  
 BRUCE, Marian Alicia  
 CATO, Kenneth  
 COLEMAN, Kevin  
 COOK, Adrian George Hingston  
 COOK, Samuel John  
 COOKE, Graham George  
 COOPER, Frederick Mervyn  
 COOPER, Hampton Gordon  
 CROUCH, Graham John  
 DARVALL, Cholmondeley  
 DONOVAN, Alexander Matthew  
     John  
 DRISCOLL, John Vincent  
 DUNBAR, William Daniel  
 EDWARDS, Richard Horace  
 FISHER, William Kenneth  
 FOSTER, Michael Leader  
 FOX, Edward Patrick  
 GIDDY, Ian Stanley  
 GOLDWYN, Patricia  
 GORDON, Vincent Francis  
 GOULD, Anthony Carr  
 HARMER, Keith Raymond  
 HEAD, Neville Roy  
 HOCKING, Bruce Percy  
 HOLMAN, James Charles  
 HOLT, Walter John  
 HOULIHAN, Joseph Doran  
 JAMIESON, Hugh Hunter  
 JAY, Peter Frederic William  
 JEFFREY, Philip John  
 KANDY, Robert Bartholomew  
 KIRBY, Geoffrey Craig  
 KOLTS, Geoffrey  
 LANGLEY, Frank Desmond  
 LIMBERS, Constantine George  
 LOVE, Vincent De Paul Anthony  
 MACK, Alexander  
 MACPHAIL, Morna Christine  
 MACPHILLAMY, Neil Mowbray  
 MACREE, Basil John  
 MCKERN, Richard Antony  
 MIDDLETON, Robert Graeme  
 MILNE, James Bruce  
 MITCHELL, Alan John  
 MITCHELMORE, Clement Arthur  
 MOFFATT, Victor Raymond  
 MUNDAY, Claude Ernest  
 MURRAY, David Rowland  
 NASH, Ronald Roy  
 NEAL, Barry Thomas  
 NEWTON, Richard Stuart  
 NICHOLL, Warren Keith  
 PANCKHURST, David Terence  
 PARNELL, John  
 POWELL, Owen Knapton  
 POWELL, Philip Ernest  
 PURNELL, Howard Frank  
 RENOUEF, Alan Philip LLM  
 SHAND, Alexander Barclay  
 SHEFFIELD, Keith Hubert

SIMPSON, Daryle Telford  
 STAPLES, James Frederick  
 SWAYNE, David Vincent  
 TEBBUTT, Harold Wheen  
 TRAVERS, Joseph  
 WARD, Ian Beven  
 WEAVER, Arthur George  
 WRIGHT, Raymond George  
  
**1954**  
 ADAMS, Frank  
 BAINTON, Russell John  
 BEST, Michael John Harold  
 BOND, Lynton Thomas  
 BROWN, Bruce Hartley  
 CAMPBELL, Michael William  
 CASS, Mary Josephine  
 CHIPPENDALL, John Kenneth  
 COLEMAN, Cecil Sidney  
 COOPER, Harvey Leslie  
 CRIBB, Ivan Edwin  
 DAVIDSON, Ronald Barnett  
 DEANE, William Patrick  
 DICK, John  
 DOWEY, Robert John  
 DOYLE, Barry Lindsay  
 FOORD, John Murray  
 GEMMELL, William Thomas  
 GENT, William Hedley  
 GOADBY, Joan  
 GROGAN, John Patrick  
 HALL, Allan Neville  
 HEALEY, Oliver Michael  
 HODGSON, Eibhlín Blatna  
 HOGAN, Alan Eugene  
 HOGAN, Athol  
 JONES, Kenneth Raymond  
 JONES, Owen Michael  
 JONES, Paul Joseph  
 JONES, Warwick Alan  
 KIMMINS, William  
 KOBIN, Jack David  
 MACCALLUM, Ian Robert  
 MACKIE, Mungo Maccallum  
 MAGNEY, Thomas Waymouth  
 McDARRA, John Francis  
 McDONALD, Anthony Francis  
 McKENNA, Barry Nicholas  
 McMAHON, Brian John  
 MONAGHAN, James Edward  
 MURPHY, Peter Robert  
 NASH, Russell Bruce  
 NEEDHAM, Anne  
 NELSON, John Anthony Park  
 NETTHEIM, Robert Garth  
 NORMAN, Peter James  
 O'CONNOR, John Charles  
 PHELPS, John Rivers  
 PRENTICE, Reginald Colin  
 RATCLIFFE, Peter John  
 RINGWOOD, Pamela Elsie  
 ROBIN, Jack David  
 ROSENBERG, John Ralph  
 SHAW, Bryan George

SHILLINGTON, David Sydney  
SINCLAIR, John Bowditch  
STUCLEY, Ian Roy  
TAYLOR, John Keith  
THOMAS, Ronald William  
VOELCKER, Michael Wallace  
WALKER, George Geoffrey  
Campbell  
WALKER, Ian Bruce  
WALSH, John Louis  
WHITE, Kevin James  
YELDHAM, David Albert

# 1955

ALLSOPP, Claire Ellen  
AUSTIN, Jean Phyllis Mary  
BARNETT, Ian Hunter  
BENSON, Judith Anne  
BERRIMAN, James Henry  
BODOR, Tibor Ferenc  
CAHILL, Thomas Geoffrey  
CAMPBELL, Neil Caird  
CAPLAN, Leslie  
CASSIDY, Derek Ian  
CONDELL, Phillip David  
Macartney  
COOMBS, Henry Charles  
CORISH, Ian Richard  
COTTER, Adrian Robert  
DAVIS, Edward Tasman  
DE CARVALHO, David Anthony  
DENT, Peter  
DERKENNE, Warren Gerard  
EDGINGTON, Frederick McLure  
FLANNERY, Paul Francis  
GALVIN, Harry Francis  
GOLDRICK, John Brian  
GOOLD, John Hilton  
HARPER, Ian Rainy Lance  
HARVEY SUTTON, Hamilton  
Arthur  
HAZARD, Alistair Norman  
HERRON, Brian John  
HILL, David Hamilton  
HILTON, Alan Walter  
HUNTER, Robert Leslie  
IND, Ralph Suttor  
KEAST, John Campbell  
KELLY, Bernard John  
KING, Judith Ann  
LACEY, Albert William  
LESLIE, Arthur James  
LUKASS, Stepan  
MACKAY, Donald Gordon  
McCARTEN, Maurice Alfred  
McCARTHY, Gerald Christopher  
McINERNEY, Peter Aloysius  
McPHEE, Brian Alan  
MEAGHER, Edward Thomas Paul  
MILLER, Kenneth  
MOORE, James Emery  
MORGAN JONES, David  
NORMAN, Leonard Frederick  
John

O'REILLY, John Kevin  
O'SULLIVAN, John Stephen  
PALMER, Alan Joseph  
PALMER, Kenneth John  
RAMRAKHA, Karam Chawd  
REEDE, Kevin Barrington  
ROFE, David Fulton  
RUSSELL, Neil William  
SCOTT, Clifford Harold  
SOLARI, Denis  
SOUTHAN, Elizabeth Andreas  
TUBMAN, Henry Quentin  
WATERS, Malcolm Anthony Leys  
WEAVER, George Alfred  
WINSOR, Keith  
WINTER, Leslie Leo

# 1956

ASTON, John Lawrence  
BACK, Herbert  
BACKHOUSE, Cecily Elizabeth  
BAIRSTOW, Damaris Judith  
Hayman  
BARNES, John Howard  
BAXTER, Juliet Elizabeth  
BLANSHARD, William McMillan  
BOROSH, Eugen John  
BOWDEN, Ian Sautelle  
BRODIE, Peter Harold  
BROWN, Maxwell Otto  
BURKE, Ramon Francis  
CALDIS, Nicholas George  
CALOPEDIS, Nicholas George  
CARNEY, John Arthur  
CASE, Peter  
CHAMBERS, Thomas Richard  
CHASE, Peter  
CLARK, Maxwell Crothers  
COHEN, Teofila  
CONNER, John Mansfield  
COOPER, David Kelvin  
CRIPPS, Jerrold Sydney  
CULHANE, Anthony Thomas  
DONOHOE, Francis Patrick  
DREW, Rex Grahame  
DUNCAN, George Anthony James  
EVATT, Clive Andreas  
FRENCH, Barrie William  
GALEA, Clive Perc  
GILMORE, Peter Thomas  
GOLDIE, Louis Frederick Edward  
LLM  
GORDON, George Max  
GORDON, Ian Wortham  
HALBERT, Thomas James  
HAMPSHIRE, William Thomas  
HEIMAN, Sydney Gerald  
HENCHMAN, Adrian Peter  
HILL, Brian Eugene  
HODSON, Mark  
HORTON, Daniel Edmund  
IRELAND, Graham Reginald  
KENNEDY, Barry  
LIND, John William

LYALL, Norman Douglas  
MACKERRAS, Neil Richard  
Maclaurin  
MALONEY, Henry James  
MASTERMAN, George Gurney  
McKEOWN, Michael James  
MILLARD, Douglas John  
MILLS, David Ross  
MOULTON, Anthony Francis  
MOWBRAY, William Matthew  
MURDOCH, Barrie James  
O'KEEFE, Barry Stanley John  
PATTEN, David Louthean  
PHIPPARD, David Austin  
POWE, John Blaney  
PRATT, Forbes William  
PRATT, Norris Harry  
PRIESTLEY, Lancelot John  
ROBINSON, John Phillip Francis  
ROGERS, Andrew John  
SARROFF, John  
SCHLOSSHAN, Patricia Mary  
SIMOS, Theodore  
SIMPSON, John Barry  
SOUTHERN, Richard Angus Law  
SUMMERS, Janet Marianne  
TAYLOR, Frederick Thomas  
TWIGG, Philip Adrian  
WALKER, Jack Victor  
WOODFIELD, Richard John

# 1957

ANDERSEN, Desmond  
Christopher  
BEAL, Stanley Thomas  
BERNFELD, Thomas Robert  
BLOMFELD, Harold Barington  
Wren  
BOGARD, George Peter  
BREWSTER, Margaret Florence  
CHRISTIE, Leo George  
COOPER, Colin Joseph  
COWDERY, Edward Charles  
Francis  
CUMMINS, John Daniel  
DAVIDSON, Brian Henry  
DEARN, Francis John  
DENT, Michael John  
DIAMOND, Michael Steve  
ELLIS, John Edward  
ELPHICK, Gordon Leslie  
FISHER, John Marshall  
FLANNERY, John Michael  
FLINT, John James  
GRAF, Eugen Peter  
HARVEY SUTTON, Alistair  
Edginton  
HATTERSLEY, Leonard Stanley  
HERALD, Colin Joseph  
HOOKWAY, Paul Hamilton  
HOWARD, Winwood  
HUME, Sydney Gordon  
JOHNSON, George Horton  
KEOUGH, Marcus James Philip

KINCHINGTON, Barrie Richard  
KINGTON, Arthur Harris  
LANDERS, Donald Edward  
Malton  
LANE, Patrick Harding  
LANGE, Jack Byron  
LARCOTBE, Helen Sidney  
LARCOTBE, Peter Cannell Baines  
LINDSAY, Colin William  
LLOYD, Robert Patrick  
LUPTON, John Stewart  
MACCALLUM, Hugh  
MACLEAN, William Houghton  
MASON, Harvey Harold  
MATHER, John William  
McKENNA, John  
McKILLOP, Bron Alexander  
MEE LING, Adrian  
MILLS, James Edward  
MULLINS, Mark  
MULOCK, Ronald Joseph  
MURPHY, Ronald Bruce  
NICHOLL, Robert Ian  
NYGH, Peter Edward  
PATERSON, Heather Barbara  
PAYNE, Eugene Ernest  
RANDERSON, Henry Rogerson  
REED, Francis Vincent  
REYNOLDS, Thomas O'Lughlen  
RILEY, Francis Patrick  
ROSENBLUM, Rodney Isaac  
RUDGE, Austin Stanwell  
SIETSMAN, Harry  
SULLIVAN, Lawrence Leslie  
Joseph  
THIRLWELL, Phillip John  
THOMPSON, William Dennis  
WILCOX, Kathleen Therese  
WILESMITH, Ian Bruce  
WILLIS, Max Frederick  
WOLFENSOHN, James David  
WORSLEY, Thomas Robert

# 1958

ABBOTT, Harold Anzac  
ABRAM, Gilbert Kenneth  
ALEMPIJEVITCH, Mihailo  
ANDERSON, Dennis Manning  
AZZOPARDI, Emmanuel  
BAKER, Kenneth George  
BAMBACH, Bernard Anthony  
BOOTH, David Manning  
BORYSS, George Serge  
BOWRING, Anthony Pauil  
BROPHY, John Kevin  
BURKE, Michael Rankin  
CAMPBELL, Michael Daniel  
CHIPPINDALL, Pamela June  
CHOPIN, Colin Charles Frederic  
CICHERO, Roger  
CLARKE, Matthew John Robert  
CROWLEY, Wilson James  
DALY, Peter Francis  
DEANE, Helen Evelyn

DOWNING, Rodney Kivell  
 DUNN, Robert John Alan  
 EVERSON, Warwick  
 FERGUSON, Donald Alan  
 FLOWER, Frederick Peter  
 GEE, Richard Walter  
 GIBSON, Joseph Xavier  
 GODFREY SMITH, Arthur  
     Richard  
 GOLDMAN, Alec  
 HANDLEY, Kenneth Robert  
 HENVILLE, Garry Francis  
 HODGSON, Roger Albert  
 KLIMT, Peter  
 LACEY, Ian Isaac Leopold  
 LANE, David George  
 LANG, Andrew Gabor  
 LEE, Alan John  
 LIST, Kevin Leon  
 LOCKHART, John Stanley  
 LONERGAN, Josephine  
 LONERGAN, Thomas Patrick  
 MADGWICK, Warren Walter  
 MANTACH, Maxwell George  
 MARTON, Leslie Louis George  
 MEAGHER, Roderick Pitt  
 MELVEY, Carl James  
 MILES, Jeffrey Allan  
 MURA, Adalbert Ladislaus  
 MUTTON, Judith Patricia  
 NICHOLSON, Millicent Anne  
 PANNIFEX, Ross Graham  
 PATON, Roger Ninness  
 PLOTKE, Ann  
 PURVIS, Julian William  
 RAINE, Walter James  
 REID, Ross Wallace Steel  
 SINDLER, Borek Anthony  
 SMALL, Geoffrey Newton  
 SMITH, Richard John  
 SPERLING, Alan Martin  
 SPERLING, Judith Blanche  
 SPERLING, Owen David  
 STACK, Moira Margaret  
 STARKY, Robert Bayntun  
 STEWART, Gordon Vivian  
 STITZ, Charles Sidney  
 STUDDERT, Timothy James  
 SULLIVAN, Helen  
 TRESEDER, Merriel Edna  
 TRIMNELL RITCHARD, Brian  
     John  
 TUCHEN, John Herbert  
 VERMEESCH, Robert Bryan  
 VERON, Henry Arthur Paul  
 VOSS, David Kerrod  
 WAGLAND, Ross Griffith  
 WALKER, John William  
 WALL, Barry Colin  
 WEBB, Douglas William  
 WHEELER, John Joseph  
 WHITE, Alwyn Gwynfi  
 WHITELEY, Patrick Joseph

WHITMORE, Harold  
 WISEMAN, Brian Keith  
  
**1959**  
 ARMITAGE, Graham Hamlyn  
     Traill  
 BAKER, Harold Warren  
 BALDWIN, Anthony Arthur  
     Rushmere  
 BALDWIN, Peter Harington  
 BELL, Ian Robert  
 BENNETT, John Michael  
 BICKNELL, Adrian Richard  
 BINGHAM, Jeremy James  
 BLUETT, Alistair Peter  
 BOWRING, Paul Henry  
 BROUN, Malcolm David  
 BROWNIE, John Edward Horace  
 BURSON, Alan David  
 CABLE, William McLean  
 CAREW, Paul Hore  
 CARSON, David Malcolm  
 CHAPLIN, John Stanley  
 CONDER, Michael James  
 CONNERY, Maxwell James  
     Anthony  
 CONNORS, Michael Benedict  
 CURRIE, Anne Catherine  
 CURRIE, John Beresford  
 DELANEY, Alan James  
 DEZARNAULDS, Camille Edward  
 DOWNIE, Daniel McGregor  
 DUNFORD, John Robert  
 EASTON, Robert Alan  
 EMMERSON, Carolyn Mary  
 FORBES, John Robertson Stephen  
 FOWLER, Miriam Jane  
 GALLAGHER, Brian Aloysius  
 GELL, George Edward  
 GIRARD, Anthony Cornelius  
 GOLDBERG, Harold John  
 GROGAN, Peter Rex  
 HARRINGTON, Peter Francis  
 HEILPERN, Heinz  
 HILLER, Andrew  
 HOWARD, Denis William  
 HUMPHREYS, Peter Lyle  
     Hamilton  
 JOHNSON, Kenneth Osborne  
 JONES, David Owen  
 JONES, John Lyndon  
 KEARNEY, William John  
 KELLER, Richard  
 LEGG, Richard John David  
 LLOYD JONES, Peter Copland  
 LLOYD, Philip Robert  
 LODER, David Keith Holman  
 LUDLOW, Owen Edward  
 LYONS, Catherine  
 MACDONALD, Ross Alexander  
 MADGWICK, Barbara  
 McKAY, Bruce Gerald  
 MEAGHER, Christopher Dermid  
 MOORE, Joseph Anthony

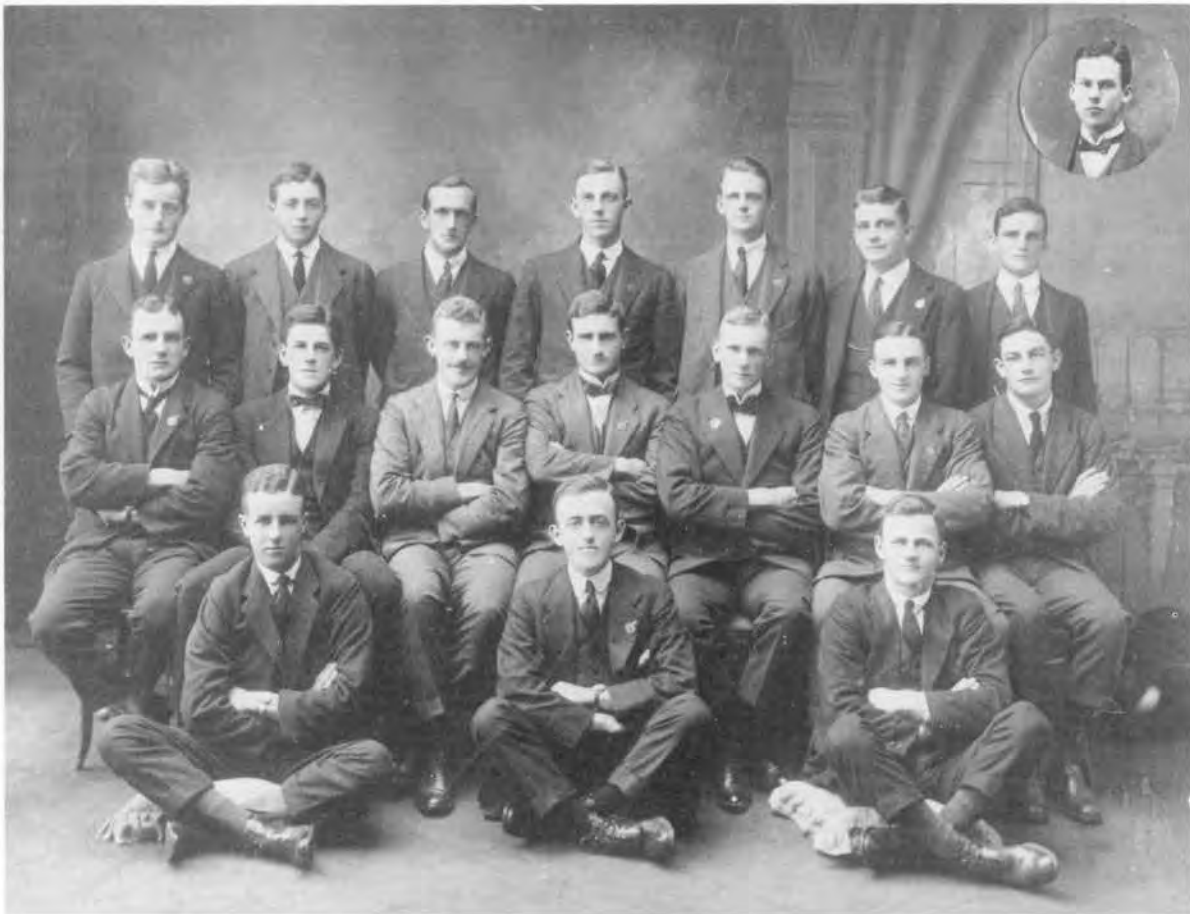
MOREY, Douglas James  
 PLATT, Eleanor Mary  
 REID, Ian Thomas Stewart  
 RICHARDSON, David Boyd  
 ROBINSON, Michael William  
     Kenneth L.  
 ROURKE, Warwick Richard  
 SAUNDERS, Michael Anthony  
     Philip  
 SINGER, David  
 SMART, Rex Foster  
 SMITH, Nancy Gordon  
 SOLOMON, Ezekiel  
 SPERLING, Harold David  
 STEWART, Neill Bruce Davidson  
 SULLY, Brian Thomas  
 TANNA, Lawrence Francis  
 TREVELYAN, Kathleen Margaret  
 VINCENT, Anthony Robert  
 VRISAKIS, Alexander Emil  
 WALL, Brian Cecil Maclaren  
 WALLACE, Brian  
 WILSON, John  
 WOODWARD, John Thomas  
 WRIGHT, Eric James  
 WYNNE, Anthony William

**1960**  
 AHRENS, Michael Clifton  
 BALES, John Harry  
 BALL, John Preston  
 BARAGRY, Ronald Joseph  
 BARDON, James Campbell  
 BLACKSHIELD, Anthony Roland  
 BOLAND, Donald George  
 BREWSTER, Peter Robert  
 BRYSON, John Purdy  
 CANNINGTON, Herbert James  
 CAPLICE, Terrence Joseph Francis  
 CARROLL, Stanislaus Anthony  
     John  
 CATLEY, Peter Allan  
 CONTI, Richard Alan  
 CONYBEARE, Jolyon  
 COOMBS, Janet Viola  
 CRAWFORD, Graham Anthony  
 CROFT, Anthony John  
 CURRAN, Gregory Joseph  
 CURRY, Ronald John  
 DAVIDSON, Colin Peart  
 DEAN, William Kenneth Hall  
 EDGAR, Anthony Grahame  
 EDSON, Baron Maurice  
 EDWARDS, Geoffrey David Lytten  
 ENGLISH, Robert Mervyn  
 FELD, Thomas Edward  
 FERGUSON, David Arnold Keith  
 GALE, William Lechmere  
 GIBSON, John Stuart  
 GLEESON, Helen Andrea  
 GWYNNE, Gregory Bede Gerard  
 HALL, Graham Barry  
 HARTMANN, Terence George  
 HAYTER, John

HORNE, Lawrence Fairfax  
 HUGHES, Donald George  
 HUGHES, Graeme Clive  
 JOHNSTON, Ian Leslie  
 KENNY, John William  
 LANE, Patrick Harding LLM  
 LLOYD, Francis Dominic  
 LORENTZ, Gabriel Michael  
 MACCORMACK, Geoffrey Dennis  
 MALPASS, Bryan Arthur  
 McGUIRE, John Cecil  
 McKENZIE, John Maxwell  
 McLUCKIE, Ross Colin  
 MORGAN, William Thomas  
 MORRIS, Linton Mearns  
 MURRAY, Brian Francis  
 NAPPER, Norman Eric  
 NELSON, Allan Reginald  
 NEWMAN, Peter James  
 NYMAN, Trevor Alan William  
 O'GRADY, Edward Joseph  
 PARRY, Stephen Joseph  
 PAUL, Michael Anthony  
 PEARLMAN, Mahla Liane  
 POTTS, Edwin Patrick  
 POTTS, John Maxwell  
 REED, Kenneth Reginald  
 ROBERTS, Hugh King  
 ROSE, Alfred  
 SAGAR, David William  
 SCAMMELL, Peter David  
 SMITH, Ross Manning  
 SOMERSET, Peter Andrew  
 SPENCER, Stuart Wylie  
 STERN, Russell Wilfred  
 STEWART, Donald Gerard  
 STOWE, Judith Agnes  
 STRAIN, Clement Francis  
 TALBOT, Ellen Grethe  
 TALBOT, Robert Neville  
 TAYLOR, Barry Thornton  
 THOMAS, Geoffrey Bernard  
 TOLHURST, Anthony Frederick  
 WARD, Thomas John  
 WEBB, John Joseph  
 WILCOX, Murray Rutledge  
 WILSON, Ronald Leslie  
 WITHINGTON, John Swann  
  
**1961**  
 ABADÉE, Alan Richard  
 ABERNETHY, William Thomas  
 ALBERT, Robert Otto  
 ANDRONICUS, Cosmos Menas  
 ARMOUR, Nancy Irene Joan  
 BADGERY PARKER, Jeremy  
 BALDING, Raymond Clive  
 BAUER, Harold William Henry  
 BEARDOW, John Ashton  
 BEAUMONT, Bryan Alan  
 BOYD BOLAND, Clifford James  
 BRENNAN, John William Francis  
 BURGE, Geoffrey Bruce  
 BURGE, William Robert



*Unnamed Law School cricketers and friends enjoy the lighter side of Law School life.*



*Law School Rugby Union team — Interfaculty Champions 1920*

*Standing: Stuckey, Hersheim, Mitchell, Hill (Mgr), York, Wilson, Harvey. Sitting: Rosebery (?), Phillips, Allen, Treatt, Loxton, Walters, Herron. In front: Curlewis, Street, Newton. Inset: Stevenson.*

BYRNE, Gerald Hugh  
 CAMERON, James Alexander  
 CAMERON, Neil Matheson  
 CARRUTHERS, Kenneth John  
 CASEY, Margaret Olivia  
 CASTLE, David Frank  
 COLE, Ross Alexander  
 COLE, Terence Rhoderick Hudson  
 COOLEY, Bernard Anthony  
 COOMBS, John Sebastian  
 CURLEY, Michael John  
 CURRAN, Margaret Maria  
 DAVIS, Ralph Sydney  
 DELANY, Patrick George  
 DIVER, James John  
 DONOVAN, Marea Ellen  
 DYNON, John Sydney  
 ERRIGAN, John Rodney  
 FELD, John Francis  
 FLINT, David Edward  
 GLANVILLE, Richard Geoffrey  
     Stuart  
 GOODEN, Gerald George  
 GOSPER, James Murray Marsden  
 GROVE, Michael Brian  
 GUNTER, Daryl Thorsby  
 GYLES, Roger Vincent  
 HALLGREN, John Patterson  
 HENCHMAN, Peter Humfry  
 HENTZE, Derek Raoul  
 HIBBERT, Margaret Anwyl  
 HISLOP, David John  
 HORNIBROOK, Michael Murray  
 HOWARD, John Winston  
 JAMES, Leslie  
 KENNEALLY, Gerald  
 KERRIGAN, John Rodney  
 KERRIGAN, Norman Joseph  
 LEARY, Patrick Andrew  
 LEE, Mark Francis  
 LEIGHTON, Duncan John  
 LESLIE, John Anthony  
 LIN, Frederick Paul  
 LIND, Frederick Paul  
 MAINWARING, Nigel Norman  
 MARTINEZ, Louis Anthony  
 McCLUSKEY, John Warwick  
 McCOSKER, John William  
 McINTYRE, Anthony William  
     Donald  
 McKENZIE, David Henry  
 McKENZIE, James Alexander  
 McKIMM, Graeme James  
 McLAUGHLIN, John Kennedy  
 McLELLAND, Malcolm Herbert  
 MINER, Graham  
 MOLLENBECK, Gunnar Paul  
     Richard  
 MORROW, David John  
 MULCAHY, Raymond Joseph  
 MUNRO, Paul Robert Andrew  
 NEAL, Raymond Eddy  
 NEILL, Barbara  
 NICHOLL, David Geoffrey

NIVEN, Richard John  
 PARKER, Roger William Rodney  
 PEACOCK, Marjorie Jill  
 PICONE, John Anthony  
 POWLES, Ronald Adrian  
 PUCKERIDGE, Anthony Francis  
 PYNE, John Denis  
 RHODES, Eric Anthony  
 ROGERS, Leslie David  
 ROWELL, Robert John  
 RUSSELL, David Raymond  
 SAVAGE, Walter Ernest  
 SCARPARO, Eleonora Giuliana  
 STANDISH, Margaret Suzanne  
 STEIN, Paul Leon  
 STRASSER, Peter Paul  
 TARRANT, Harley Owen  
 THEW, Eric Asher  
 TOBIAS, Murray Herbert  
 TUCKERMAN, David Morgan  
 TYLER, Garry Robert  
 VENESS, William Leslie  
 VIRTUE, Leigh Moffat  
 WEINGARTH, John Carmer  
 WINDEYER, William Victor  
 YOUNG, Anthony Joseph

**1962**

ANDERSON, Anthony Clark  
 ANDERSON, James  
 AUSTIN, Kenneth James  
 AXTENS, Peter Mackay  
 BAKER, Jonathan Gilbert  
 BARTLETT, Russell James  
 BATES, Barry William  
 BEESTON, John Harrison  
 BORDOR, Lilian  
 BORLAND, Robert William  
     Anthony  
 BUCHANAN, Angus  
 BUTCHERINE, Douglas Joseph  
 CAPELIN, Peter Richard  
 CASSIDY, John Patrick  
 CHAN, Cyril Joseph  
 CHRISTMAS, Gerald Ralph  
 CONOMOS, James William  
 CURRAN, Charles Paul  
 CUTLER, Christopher John  
     Spedley  
 DAQUINO, Leo  
 DAVIDSON, Thomas Swanson  
 EINFELD, Marcus Richard  
 ELDER, Donald John  
 ELRLINGTON, Gavin Graham  
 FRIDAY, John Rosslyn  
 GARRETT, Jan Balfour  
 GLASS, William James McFarlane  
 GLEESON, Anthony Murray  
 GOLDSTEIN, Joseph Shore  
 GOODE, Darryl Joseph  
 GRYFF, Stefan Erwin  
 HALLIDAY, Francis James  
 HAMILTON, Jill Mary  
 HANDLER, Thomas Joseph

HARRIS, Barry Charlton  
 HASTINGS, John Howard  
 HENDERSON, Diana Mary  
 HENNINGHAM, William Arthur  
 HEYKO POREBSKI, Louise Marie  
 HILL, Donald Graham  
 HODGSON, David Hargraves  
 HORVER, Lilian  
 HUDSON, Maurice Stanley  
 HUTCHINSON, Ian Farley  
 HUTCHINSON, William Joseph  
     Thomas  
 JEFFERIS, James Burrows  
 JOHNSTONE, Ian McLeod  
 JONES, Clive Raymond  
 JONES, Ruth Valerie  
 KELLY, Victor Francis  
 KING, Philip John Lethbridge  
 KIRBY, Michael Donald  
 KITAMURA, Torrence Edward  
 LEVY, Bernard Henry John  
 MACDONALD, Bruce Gordon  
 MACKEN, Anthony John  
 MAHONEY, Barry Edmund  
 MATHEWS, Jane Hamilton  
 MAY, Maurice  
 McCARRY, Gregory John  
 McLENNAN, Iain Alasdair  
 McMAHON, Terrance John  
 MEERS, Nelson John  
 MOORE, Peter Joseph  
 NEVILL, Victor Cecil  
 PARKER, Frank Melville Grayson  
 PEDEN, John Ranald  
 RESTUCCIA, Anthony John  
 ROBBERDS, Lionel Philip  
 ROSS, David Hugh Wallace  
 ROSS, Herbert David William  
 SARKS, Francis Michael  
 SCOTT, Anthony Gordon  
 SHAILER, John Henry  
 SHORT, David Dickson  
 SMITH, Leslie Francis  
 STANLEY, Francis Edward  
 STEPHENSON, George Murray  
 STEWART, Russell Andrew Forsyth  
 STOWE, John Milton  
 TAMBERLIN, Brian John Michael  
 THOMSON, Robert Somers  
 THORNTON, Brian Edmond  
 THRUSH, Reginald George  
 TRAILL, John David Edward  
 TRAILL, Paul Gerard  
 VAUGHAN, Brian Henry  
 WADDY, Lloyd Dengate Stacy  
 WALKER, Geoffrey Dennis De  
     Quincy  
 WALLACE JONES, Philip  
 WALSHE, Paul Francis  
 WATFORD, Gareth Eadie  
 WILLIAMS, Roger Bede  
 WRIGHT, Kerry McGinley Joseph

**1963**

BARROWMAN, Harry Douglas  
 BAXT, Robert  
 BEER, Margaret Mary  
 BELL, Jonathan Albin  
 BENNETT, Kerry Vincent  
 BERESFORD, Geoffrey John  
 BILINSKY, Bohdan  
 BINGHAM, Carol Anne  
 BOLZAN, Leonard Anthony  
 BRAND, Robert John  
 BRIDGES, Bryce Dalgety  
 BROWN, Desmond Patrick  
 BRUNEN, Harry  
 BURGESS, Diane Margaret  
 BUTLER, Ormonde Roger  
 CARMONT, Peter Walter  
 CARVAN, John Constantine  
 COLLINS, Brian Carlton  
 COURT, Roger Maxwell  
 DAKIN, Arthur Neil  
 DALGLEISH, Alexander Philip  
     Stuart  
 DAVIS, Alan Andrew  
 DICKSON, Richard Stuart  
 DOWD, John Robert Arthur  
 DOWD, Michael Antony  
 DUCK, Brian William  
 ERWIN, Brian Thomas  
 EYRE, William Anthony  
 FFRENCH, Hilton Leigh  
 FISHER, Peter John  
 GERAGHTY, Barry Patrick John  
 GIBB, James Roger  
 GIBSON, Norman Henry  
 GRAHAM, Peter Ross  
 HAMILTON, John Perry  
 HARDING, Donald Edward  
 HARLAND, David John  
 HEALEY, David Victor  
 HEMPHILL, Robert William  
 HEWITT, Anthony David Martin  
 HOLLIS, Laurence Christopher  
 HORLER, Kenneth Gregory  
 HOUSTON, Albert John  
 HUNT, Ian Gilvray Melville  
 JAMES, Bruce Meredith  
 JOHNS, Malcolm Nelson  
 KUNER, Peter Warren  
 LAPAINE, George  
 LAWSON, William Henry  
 LEHMANN, Geoffrey John  
 MACGREGOR, John Phillip  
     Warwick  
 MACPHEE, Ian Malcolm  
 MAGUIRE, Robert John  
 MANT, John Hayward  
 MARKS, Francis  
 McCREDIE, Donald John  
 McDONALD, Margaret Ann  
 McMAHON, Gegan John  
 MENCZEL, John Steven  
 MOSES, Neville James  
 NICHOLLS, Bruce Raymond



NYGH, Peter Edward LLM  
 O'DEA, John Michael  
 O'MEALLY, John Lawrence  
 PAPE, Stephanie Helen  
 PENGILLEY, Warren James  
 PERKINS, Philip John  
 PHELAN, Joseph Bede  
 PIRONA, Louis  
 PRYOR, Paul Havelock  
 PULLINEN, Pentti Juhani  
 ROBBERDS, Sandra Patricia  
 ROBISON, Barry Sidney  
 ROLFE, James Moreton Neville  
 ROWE, William Barry  
 SALMON, Ben Jefferson  
 SCHREIBER, Howard Maitland  
 Sofer  
 SHAW, John Dorset  
 SHERWOOD, John Anthony  
 STAPLETON, Peter John  
 SULLIVAN, John Vincent  
 SUTTOR, Pamela Gaibrielle  
 SWANTON, Jane Pamela  
 SZORENYI, Anna  
 TAMMELO, Lyndall Lorna  
 TAYLOR, David  
 TREW, John Labatt  
 TZANNES, Ross  
 VINCENT, Brian George  
 Warburton, John Frederick  
 WIGNALL, Robert Michael  
 WILCOX, Stuart Francis Crawshaw  
 WOODMAN, Roy Allan LLM  
 YOUNG, Peter Wolstenholme

#### 1964

ADDISON, Anthony Campbell  
 ALIDENES, Lambros Peter  
 BALL, Warren Frazer  
 BARLOW, John Ferris  
 BARNES, Nicol  
 BAYLISS, Gerald David  
 BELLAMY, Graham Harold  
 BENNETT, David Michael John  
 BENNETT, John Michael LLM  
 BESTON, John Denham James  
 BISHOP, Alan David  
 BLACKSHIELD, Leonie Anne  
 BLAY, Michael Alexander  
 BLUNDEN, Robert Alan Frazer  
 BRUCE, Robert Ritchie  
 BRYANT, Robin  
 BUCKLEY, Anthony Kevin  
 BUCKLEY, Maurice Joshua  
 CADELL, Michael Frederick  
 CANNINGTON, William George  
 CARNEY, Peter John Arthur  
 CASTLES, Robin Warren Stanley  
 CORNELIUS, Peter William  
 COUGHLIN, Gerard  
 DARWEN, William James  
 DAVENPORT, Philip John  
 DELANEY, Michael Joseph  
 DICK, James Randal

DIXON, Nora Florence  
 DOHERTY, Brian Anthony  
 DRAKE, Richard Haig  
 DUNCAN, David Anthony  
 DWYER, Daniel John  
 EAGER, John Howard  
 FIELD, James Henry  
 FORBES, Brian James Robertson  
 GILES, Robert Francis  
 GILLINGHAM, David Barclay  
 GLEDHILL, Malcolm Charles  
 GLEESON, John Nicholas  
 GOULD, Peter Damien Anthony  
 HAGUE, John  
 HALL, John Milne  
 HANKS, Peter John  
 HASTINGS, Judith Morag  
 HEGARTY, John Lawrence  
 HOGAN, Anne Katherine  
 HONNOR, Christopher Thomas  
 HOPKINS, John Martin  
 HOUEN, Harold Charles  
 JONES, Alexander Idrisyn  
 KENCALO, Michael Albert  
 KENNEDY, Peter  
 KING, Richard John  
 KNUDSEN, Peter Stanley  
 LANE, Adrian John  
 LESLIE, Neil A  
 MACELBING, Ivvo Joe  
 MACREADY, Richard Hugh  
 MAGAREY, Donald Rees  
 MASSELOS, Steve Gregory  
 McCANN, Harry Kevin  
 McENCROE, John Reginald  
 Joseph  
 McGUINNESS, Terence Gregory  
 MOMSEN, James Hamilton  
 MORTLOCK, Mary Dorothy  
 MULALLY, John Charles Peter  
 MULQUEENY, Kerry Edward John  
 NELSON, John Michael  
 NICHOLAS, William Henric  
 NIELSEN, Kenneth William  
 NORTHWOOD, Kenneth Edward  
 NUGAN, Francis John  
 PELBART, Temesvary Ferenc  
 Arpad  
 PROTT, Lyndel Vivien  
 ROBINSON, Warren Lewis  
 ROE, David George  
 RUGLESS, Donald  
 SANTOW, Geza Francis Kim  
 SCHOFIELD, Paul James  
 SHEEHAN, Rodney John  
 SPRING, Geoffrey James  
 STEPHEN, Adrian Consett  
 STEWART, David Ian  
 TAMMELO, Ilmar LLM  
 THOMPSON, Garth Michael  
 Massey  
 VAUGHAN, John Anthony  
 VAUGHAN, Margaret Ann  
 WHALAN, Gerald Keith

WHITE, Ronald John  
 WOOD, James Roland Tomson  
 WOOD, Olive  
 WORRALL, David Anthony

#### 1965

ALLEN, Neville  
 AMPHLETT, Margaret Anne  
 BELL, Harry Chaim Zwi  
 BELL, John Cunningham  
 BELLORO, Marita Helen  
 BENSON, Peter Anthony  
 BENTLEY, Paul  
 BETTS, Ian Gerald  
 BISLEY, Maxwell Stuart  
 BRADSHAW, Alan David  
 BROWN, Noel Mockett  
 BRUCE, Vince  
 BULLOCK, Ian George  
 BURNS, Annette Marion  
 BYRNE, Edward Joseph  
 BYRNES, Thomas Finian  
 CAISLEY, Warwick Malcolm  
 CALLAGHAN, Peter Raymond  
 CHARGE, Warwick Lindsay  
 CHATWOOD, John Francis  
 CHESTERMAN, Michael  
 Rainsford  
 COLLINS, Raymond John  
 COMMINS, Rodney William  
 CONCANNON, Michael William  
 CONLON, John Michael  
 CONNELL, John Patrick  
 CONNIE, David Kenneth  
 CONNOLLY, John Michael  
 COOK, Wesley George  
 CUNNINGHAM, Jean Mary  
 DAVENPORT, Kenneth William  
 DE MONTEMAS, Warren John  
 DEAR, Geoffrey Keith  
 DORTER, John Beresford  
 EVANS, John Anthony  
 EVERETT, Peter Robert  
 EWART, Keith Wilson  
 FENNELL, Andrew Walter Roy  
 FENTON, John Harold  
 FISHER, Andrew Victor  
 FISHER, Michael Edward  
 FISHER, Roderick McIntyre  
 FORBES, Peter David Robertson  
 FOX, Peter Ronald  
 FRENCH, David Campbell  
 GALLAGHER, John Peter  
 GALLAND, Michael Bernard  
 GEDDES, David Henry  
 GEE, Christopher Grenville  
 GIBSON, Reginald Edward  
 GILLELAND, Robert James  
 GOLDBERG, Grahame Leon  
 Harold  
 GRAHAM, Geoffrey James  
 GREENWOOD, Antony Baron  
 GUMMOW, William Montague  
 Charles

HALSTEAD, Rodney Turner  
 HANCOCK, Kenneth Bruce  
 HARMER, Ronald Winston  
 HARVEY, Errington Alfred Lewis  
 HENNESSY, John Edmund  
 HILL, Ian David  
 HUDSON, David Norcross  
 HUTCHINSON, James Charles  
 John  
 JERREMS, Raymond Michael  
 KAPLIN, John Sydney  
 KAVANAGH, Patrick Brooke  
 KEEFE, Stanley Gerald  
 KELSO, Robert Gordon  
 KEMP, Richard George  
 KENNEDY, David Foster  
 KENNEDY, Philip Lachlan  
 KING, James Rodon  
 KINLEY, Geoffrey Albert  
 KIRBY, Donald William  
 KLINGER, Ronald Daniel  
 LANDA, David Paul  
 LANE, Brian Francis  
 LAW, Alexander James  
 LAYTON, Nicholas Guy  
 LOWRY, Peter Ernest  
 LULHAM, Brian Anthony  
 MADGWICK, Rodney Neville  
 MAHER, Michael John Bernard  
 MARKS, David  
 McALLAN, Robert Lewis  
 McIntyre, Gary John  
 McLACHLAN, Warwick Hugh  
 Francis  
 McRAE, Malcolm Alexander Mead  
 MELTZ, David Michael  
 MILLER, Ian Neil  
 MOLONEY, Brian John  
 MORGAN, Peter Gwynn  
 MORRIS, Gwenyth Elsie  
 MURPHY, Dennis Robert  
 NASIELSKI, Alexander Nash  
 NAUGHTON, Terence Fenwick  
 Marley  
 NEIMANIS, Ojars  
 NEWNHAM, John Francis  
 NICHOLLS, Robert Colin  
 NIELSEN, Jorgen Lock  
 NORTH, Jon Otway Patrick  
 NORWOOD, Russell Howard  
 O'ROURKE, John Brian  
 PAPALLO, Nicholas Joseph  
 PARKER, John White  
 PEKEN, Timothy George  
 PRESS, Warwick Leslie  
 PULLEN, Jean Mary  
 PURVES, Robert Frederick  
 RAFFELL, Graham Leonard  
 RAMES, John Murray  
 RAMRAKHA, Bhim Chand  
 RAMSAY, Kenneth Batley  
 READFORD, Winston Maxwell  
 RIDLEY, John Stuart  
 ROFE, Alfred Edward Fulton

ROONEY, Joseph Gabriel  
 SCOTT, Barry Brice Francis  
 SEERY, Michael Paul  
 SIMONS, Peter Roger  
 SORENSEN, Peter Christian  
 SPEED, Robin Roy  
 STEWART, Douglas Campbell  
 STINSON, John Brian  
 STITT, Robert Reginald  
 STRONG, Barbara Mary Elizabeth  
 TAYLOR, Peter Lindsay  
 TIMMINS, Peter George  
 VANDERVORD, Charles Alexander  
 WEEMAES, Warwick Eduard  
 WHITE, David Stephen  
 WILLIAMS, George Warren  
 WOLFE, Terence Scott  
 WOOD, Peter Hedley  
 WOOLDRIDGE, Barry John  
 YEE, Lewis Fineman

**1966**

ADAM, Margarita  
 AYLING, John Arthur  
 BAFFSKY, David Zalmon  
 BALFOUR, Roderick Anthony  
 BARLOW, Rodney William Dawson  
 BARRAKET, Robert Lawrence  
 BARRETT, Timothy Redmond  
 BELLAMY, Geoffrey Ian  
 BENJAFIELD, Peter Vivian  
 BESWICK, Judith Anne  
 BILINSKY, Claudius  
 BLANCH, Reginald Oliver  
 BOKEY, Mary Margaret  
 BOLAND, John Raymond  
 BOYCE, Garry Francis Stewart  
 BRADFIELD, John Gordon  
 BRANSON, Christopher Charles  
 BROWN, John Alexander  
 BRYSON TAYLOR, Donald  
 BUCKLER, Ben  
 BURNETT, Brian Anthony  
 CLARK, Ronald Stanley  
 CLARKE, Bryan  
 CONOLLY, Alan Robert  
 COULTER, Robert Leslie  
 COYLE, David Edward  
 CRICHTON BROWN, Ian Richard  
 CUNNINGHAM, Andrew Robert  
 DEW, Arthur George  
 DIACOPOWLOS, John Angelo  
 DOUGLASS, Robert Harold Victor  
 DOWLING, Barry  
 EDENBOROUGH, Ruth Liliias  
 EGLINGTON, Graham Charles  
 EINFELD, Maxwell John  
 ERRATT, Ian  
 FAWKNER, Michael Francis  
 FITZGERALD, John Michael  
 FLYNN, Michael Stilwell  
 FORRESTER, Michael Damian  
 FOWLER, Stuart Grant  
 GARLING, Max Michael

GARRETT, John David  
 GAUDRON, Mary Genevieve  
 GERONDIS, Helen  
 GILES, Roger David  
 GLENNAN, Michael John  
 GRIFFIN, John Francis  
 GUMBERT, Marc Michel  
 HANNA, Warrick John  
 HASTINGS, Peter Selby  
 HENCHMAN, Christine Margaret  
 HENKE, Paul Leslie  
 HICKS, Graham Stephens  
 HIGGINS, John Winton  
 HILMER, Frederick George  
 HILTON, Howard  
 HOLMES, Brian George  
 HOOD, Robert Ian  
 HOOGSTAD, Leo  
 HOROWITZ, Alexander  
 HYMAN, Paul  
 INGRAM, John William  
 JENKYN, Philip Norman David  
 KATZ, Jack  
 KERR, Patrick Joseph  
 KIDD, Peter Arthur  
 KNIGHT, William Harwood  
 KOK, Daphne Anne  
 LODER, Kaye Elizabeth  
 LODER, Nicholas James  
 LONGMAN, Colin John  
 LOW, Frank  
 MACAULAY, Kenneth John  
 MADDUX, John Scott  
 MAE, Tiiu  
 MAGUIRE, Ian Stuart Denis  
 MARFFY, Elmer Charles  
 MARKS, Bernard  
 MARSDEN, John Robert  
 MATER, Henry James  
 McCAFFERY, Christopher Hugh  
 McCAULEY, Vincent James  
 McDONALD, Robyn Mary  
 MEARES, Peter Devenish  
 MILDREN, Raymond John  
 MOFFAT, Robert Charles Lincoln  
 LLM  
 MURRAY, Geoffrey Anthony  
 NEWNHAM, Edward Stanislaus  
 NICHOLAS, John Robert  
 ODLING, Bruce Anselm  
 O'LOUGHLIN, John  
 ORPWOOD, Christopher Michael  
 PHEGAN, Colin Stanley  
 PIETERSE, Francis Marinus  
 POPPERT, Ronald John  
 POTTS, John Connelly  
 RADCLIFFE, Murray Alfred  
 RAMAGE, Malcolm Carmichael  
 RAYHILL, Michael Norman  
 RICHARDSON, Anthony John  
 Dalyell  
 ROLAND, Peter John  
 ROSE, Peter Isaac  
 ROSENBLUM, Rupert George

ROSS, Ian George Frederick  
 RUSSELL, Cecil John Patrick  
 SALIER, Willis Anthony  
 SCOTT, Richard Charles Benton  
 SEYMOUR, Michael Thomas  
 SHULTZ, Denis  
 SKILLER, Rodney Alan Smedley  
 SLOAN, John David Kilrea  
 SMALL, Julian Gordon  
 SMITH, Justin Rushbrook  
 SOLOMON, Ronald Herbert  
 STACK, Raymond Thomas  
 STAGGS, Lynette Ruth  
 STEWART, Barry Clive  
 SWAN, William Nelson Joseph  
 SWEENEY, Michael John  
 TAPERELL, Geoffrey Quentin  
 TAYLOR, John Anthony  
 TAYLOR, Phillip Thornton  
 TERNES, Robert Christopher  
 THOMAS, Christopher Maitland  
 THOMSON, Colin John Houston  
 TONGE, David Charles  
 TROY, Joan  
 WALES, Richard William  
 WALKER, Frank John  
 WATSON, Kenneth Thomas  
 WEBB, Paul  
 WHEALY, Anthony Gerrard  
 Joseph  
 WILDE, Patrick Aston Alfred  
 WILLHEIM, Ernest  
 WINCH, Olga Pearl  
 WOODS, Gregory David  
 WOODS, Robert Kynnerlsey  
 WRIGHTER, John Charles  
 YANDELL, Robert Walter

**1967**

ABBOTT, Adrian Howard  
 AGNEW, Brian Thomas  
 AHO, Aimo Osmo Juhani  
 ALLEN, Lynette Margaret  
 BARRETT, Reginald Ian  
 BAXTER, Michael William Allen  
 BEESTON, Frances Lynn  
 BLAIR, Robert Charles  
 BLAKE, Allan Joseph  
 BOOKER, Richard John  
 BOYD, Kenneth Andrew  
 BOYD, Trevor John  
 BRADY, Richard Owen  
 BRAYLEY, John Arnold  
 BUCHANAN, Ian George  
 CANDY, Anthony James  
 CARSON, Nicholas Roderick  
 CHADWICK, Peter Graham  
 CLUGSTON, John Locker  
 COLBRON, Warwick Archibald  
 John  
 CONNAGHAN, Alan Denis  
 COOK, David James Naughton  
 COOK, Hartley James  
 COOPER, Lyndon Graham

COOREY, Kevin Peter  
 COWDROY, Dennis Antill  
 CRADDOCK, Kerry John  
 Lansdown  
 CRAIG, Malcolm Graeme  
 CURWOOD, Clive James  
 DANALIS, Harry  
 DAVIS, John Geoffrey  
 DENNING, Stephen Michael  
 DIXON, John  
 DONOVAN, Brian Harrie Kevin  
 DOWNES, Garry Keith  
 EBNER, Robert Edgar  
 EINBERG, Clas Olaf  
 ELMS, Elwyn Edgar Ernest  
 EMMETT, Arthur Robert  
 ENGLEFIELD, Graham John  
 EVERETT, Dianne Joyce  
 FERGUSON, Stephen John  
 FERRIER, Spencer Lyons  
 FORRESTER, Douglas  
 FORSHAW, Bernard Francis  
 FORSYTH, Andrew Dymock  
 FOX, Robbert John  
 GELDARD, Malcolm Ian  
 GELLERT, Robert  
 GEORGESON, Michael John  
 GERATHY, John Bradford  
 GLOVER, Richard John  
 GOLDRING, John Lester  
 GRAHAM, James Henry  
 GROSS, Bernard John  
 GULLEY, Richard Winston  
 HAINES, Robert Gordon  
 HALL, Peter Anthony  
 HALLETT, Michael Percy  
 HANKS, Frances Carol  
 HARPER, David Clement Darold  
 HARRIS, John  
 HART, Anthony Paul  
 HATSATOURIS, Angelo George  
 HAY, John Alexander  
 HEATH, Nicholas  
 HELY, Peter Graham  
 HENNESSY, Peter Raymond  
 HERRON, John Henry  
 HEWETT, Wade Llankebury  
 HOGAN, John  
 HON, Bruce David  
 HOR, Luke  
 HORAN, Joseph Anthony  
 HUGO, Sandra Margaret  
 HURST, Keith Stanley  
 JENKINS, Richard Kim  
 JOSEPH, Sally  
 JURD, Paul Desmond  
 KARSAI, Thomas Gabor  
 KEARNS, Paul William Patrick  
 KEAY, Christopher Amos  
 KING, Hugh McRae  
 KIRBY, David Sheridan  
 KIRBY, Michael Donald LLM  
 KNEALE, Noel Arthur  
 KREMNIZER, Robert Louis

LATTIN, John Christopher  
 LAWLER, Peter Edward  
 LEWER, Walter John LLM  
 LIEBERMAN, David Alexander  
 Ross  
 LIMBURG, Graham Alfred  
 MANCHESTER, Anthony Hugh  
 LLM  
 MARDEN, Ronald Garth  
 MATER, Roderick Colin Paul  
 MAZOUZIER, Paul Keith  
 McCONNELL, Keith Stevens  
 McDUGALL, Ian Lanham Ross  
 McINTYRE, James Alexander  
 McKENZIE, Bruce David  
 McKEOWN, Robert Edward  
 McLAY, Joan Beryl  
 MEAGHER, Thomas Francis  
 MILES, Robert John George  
 MILLS, Kerry Fraser  
 MITCHELL, Scott  
 MOORE, Ian Marshall  
 MOORE, Lindsay John  
 NEIL, Maurice James  
 NIELD, John Roscoe  
 O'HARE, Colin William  
 PEACHEY, Noreen Veronica  
 PFENNIGWERTH, Ross Elvins  
 PHILLIPS, Lynnette Elizabeth  
 POULOS, James  
 PRESBURY, Thomas  
 PRIOR, Peter Carey  
 PULLINGER, David George  
 REYNOLDS, Steven Jon  
 RHODES, George Phillip  
 RICHARDSON, Peter Bruce  
 ROSE, Michael John  
 RUDDOCK, Philip Maxwell  
 SAUL, Phillip Howard  
 SAWYER, Graham Robert  
 SCOTFORD, Anthony Timms  
 SCOTT, Dennis Neil  
 SCULER, Colin Cameron  
 SEGGIE, Kevin Irving  
 SHAND, Ronald Wentworth  
 SIME, Murray Fraser  
 SOLLING, Max Charles  
 STERN, Terence Leland  
 STEVENSON, Andrew Wentworth  
 STEWART, Donald Gerard LLM  
 TAYLOR, Anne Wilson  
 TESORIERO, Peter  
 THOMSON, David Stewart  
 TRAILL, John David Edward LLM  
 TUTTILL, William Edmond  
 Forsyth  
 VARDANEGA, Roger Allen  
 VRACHNAS, Paul Phokion  
 WALKER, Alexander McLeod  
 WALKER, Brian James  
 WARNER, James Dudley  
 WESTLAKE, John Stewart  
 WHEELAHAN, Dennis Anthony

WHIGHT, Margaret Agnes  
 Thornton  
 WHITEMAN, Denis Dowling  
 WILLIAMS, Dominic John Francis  
 WILLIAMS, Thomas Arthur  
 WITHNALL, Nerolie Phyllis

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ANDREWS, David Ernest  
 APLEGATE, Geoffrey David  
 BARKER, Elizabeth Angela  
 BATES, Graham Douglas  
 BAYLISS, Rex Alan  
 BEERWORTH, William John  
 BELLANTO, Anthony John  
 BERGER, Victor  
 BERNEY, Ronald Martin  
 BOESENBERG, Peter John  
 McKenzie  
 BOOLER, Thomas Joseph  
 BROWN, Geoffrey Charles  
 BROWN, Geoffrey Spencer  
 BRYDEN, Ian Edward  
 BUTLER, Robert Hugh  
 CALNAN, Bruce Victor  
 CARROLL, Ian Clifton  
 CHARLTON, Geoffrey William  
 CHISHOLM, Richard Colin  
 CHRISTIE, Terence Joseph  
 CLARK, Philip Marcus  
 COLEMAN, Peter Evan  
 COLMAN, Warren John  
 CORLETT, Robert Bruce  
 COWLEY, Graham John  
 CROMPTON, Alan Barons  
 CRONES, Angelo  
 DAVIS, Sydney Samuel Wilton  
 LLM  
 DAWSON, Peter Cecil Harcourt  
 DEAN, John Kenneth  
 DEAN, Judith Margaret  
 DEBUS, Robert John  
 DELANEY, Norman Edward  
 DESIATNIK, Ronald Jules  
 DIJOKAS, Edita Birute  
 DONOHOE, Paul Michael  
 DUFFIELD, Anne  
 DUNKEL, Michael  
 DUNNE, Ambrose Anthony David  
 ELLIS, Paul Carter  
 FILE, Leigh Graeme  
 FINN, Christopher Michael  
 FITZ GIBBON, Peter Gerald  
 FITZGERALD, Mark John  
 FITZGERALD, Michael John  
 FOX, David Thomas  
 GEDDES, David Henry LLM  
 GEDDES, Ronald John  
 GIUGNI, Peter Desmond  
 GOLDSWORTHY, Peter Jeffrey  
 GRAHAM, Geoffrey John  
 GRALTON, James Edmund  
 GRAY, Beatrice Ann  
 HAINES, Trevor William

HALLETT, Brian William  
 HALLIDAY, Hugh Edward  
 HAMILL, Richard Keith  
 HASELDINE, Christopher John  
 HILL, Gerard John  
 HILL, Susan Louise  
 HISLOP, John David  
 HUNTINGTON, Murray John  
 Royal  
 ISSAKIDIS, Michael John  
 JACOBSON, Peter Michael  
 JONES, Bernard Patrick  
 JONES, Ronald James  
 KEARNS, James Gordon  
 KELLAWAY, Jennifer Ann  
 KELLEHER, Kevin James  
 KELSO, Peter John Sidney  
 KEMP, Peter  
 KENDELL, David Ward  
 KENNEDY, Alan Gibson  
 KERNICK, John Alan  
 LA FONTAINE, Peter Allan  
 LAMPRATI, Luigi  
 LAWRY, Ian Anthony Neil  
 LEACH, David George Samuel  
 LEVER, Frank Graham  
 LEYS, Roger Edward  
 LOVAT, Anthony John  
 LOVE, Colin William  
 MACDONALD, Alan John  
 MAURICE, Michael David Andrew  
 MCCORQUODALE, John Colin  
 MCGONIGAL, Peter Graham  
 MCINERNEY, Francis Gregory  
 MCINTYRE, Diana Ellen  
 MCKINNEY, Carolyn Gwenda  
 McMAHON, Peter Manning  
 McMILLAN, Brian Edward  
 MEAGHER, Mark Philip  
 MELVILLE, Michael Francis  
 MENZIES, Paul  
 METLEJ, Joseph  
 MIROW, William John  
 MOLLOY, Graham Brian  
 MONAGHAN, James Patrick  
 MORONEY, David Francis  
 MURPHY, Paul Kevin  
 NEGAL, John Neil  
 O'CONNOR, Terence Joseph LLM  
 O'DONNELL, Jack  
 O'HALLORAN, Edmund Anthony  
 O'ROURKE, Warwick Philip  
 PHOTIOS, James  
 POLLARD, John William Faben  
 PURCELL, Terence Patrick  
 RAMSAY, Ian Wallace  
 RATNER, Leon Martin  
 RAYMENT, Brian Wade  
 REYMOND, Michel Bernard  
 ROBERTS, Gary Grant John  
 ROBERTS, Michael John Darcy  
 ROPER, Christopher John  
 ROSSITER, Christopher John  
 RUNDLE, Julian Francis

RUSSELL, Alan Anthony  
 RUSSELL, Myra Winifred  
 RYAN, Laurence Dermot  
 SCHWARTZKOFF, John David  
 SCOBIE, Michael Boyd  
 SEGAL, Graham Phillip  
 SHORT, Roger Ronald  
 SIMONS, Anthony Michael  
 SIMONS, Esther Erika  
 SPEED, Robin Roy LLM  
 STRASSER, Peter Paul LLM  
 STRATTON, David Erith  
 TADD, Richard Aryel  
 TAN, Michael Kun Boo  
 THOMAS, William Beach  
 TRAILL, Paul Gerard LLM  
 TURNER, Mark Robert  
 VEREKER, Anthony  
 WALKER, John Graham  
 WEINGARTH, John Carmer LLM  
 WHELAN, Paul Francis Patrick  
 WHITE, David John  
 WHITE, George Peter Duckett  
 WHITE, Ronald John LLM  
 WILSON, David Padget Avonmore  
 WINTERS, Peter Vivian  
 WONG, Raymond Tung Chuen  
 WYNTER, Michael Rodney

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ABADEE, Stevern Ross  
 ABRAHAMS, Antony Morris  
 Frederick  
 ADAMS, Michael Frederick  
 ANDERSON, Robert Hartley  
 ARMITAGE, Christopher John  
 ASHBURNER, Alan Richard  
 AUSTIN, Robert Peter  
 AUSTIN, Terence Michael  
 BAILLIE, James Raymond  
 BARNETT, David John  
 BARTLEY, Anthony John  
 BATEMAN, Gregory John  
 BEER, Alice Joan  
 BELL, Philip Ronald  
 BELLANTONIO, Mario  
 BILINSKY, Bohdan LLM  
 BIRZULIS, Ivars Andris  
 BLACKSHIELD, Anthony Roland  
 LLM  
 BOONSRI, Prasert LLM  
 BOWLES, Lesley Roscoe  
 BRADLEY, Hugh Burton  
 BROGAN, Edward Anthony  
 Leighton  
 BURKE, Ramon Francis LLM  
 BURKE, William Michael  
 Redmayne  
 CALLAGHAN, Peter Raymond  
 LLM  
 CAPPE, Peter Henry  
 CARROLL, Bruce Michael  
 CLARKE, Terence Arthur  
 CLELAND, John Willoughby

- CLUGSTON, John Malvern  
 CLYNE, Peter Leopold LLM  
 COHEN, Philip  
 COLLINS, Graeme Victor  
 CONWAY, Paul  
 COUMBIS, Peter  
 CRUMPTON, John Alfred LLM  
 CUDDY, Rowley Stewart  
 CUMPHONG, Niwet LLM  
 d'APICE, Richard John William  
 DAVIS, Robert Mervyn  
 DAVIS, Stuart David  
 DENOVAN, Jonathan Alexander  
 DEZARNAULDS, Peter Douglas  
 DOWNIE, Daniel McGregor LLM  
 DUGGAN, Allen Dion  
 DWYER, Ian Francis  
 EADES, John Francis  
 EASTERBROOK, Colin James  
 ELLIOTT, James Peter  
 ELLIS, Louise Isabel  
 ELLISON, James John  
 EVANS, Timothy Alexander David  
 FERGUSON, David Arnold Keith LLM  
 FINNANE, Michael John  
 FISCHER, Desiderius Joseph  
 FITZSIMONS, Roger Andrew  
 FLEMING, Peter John  
 FLETCHER, Franklin Vasquez  
 FLETCHER, Gerald Anthony  
 FOLEY, John Joseph  
 FORD, Joseph Kevin LLM  
 FOULSHAM, Ian Wallace  
 FOX, Howard Percival Shaw  
 FREDERICK, Paul Anthony William  
 FREEMAN, Christopher Cameron  
 FRENCH, David Campbell LLM  
 FRUMAR, Geoffrey Craig  
 GABB, Ronald James  
 GARNSEY, John Joseph James  
 GILLIS, Christopher Glen  
 GLASHEEN, Phillip Maxwell  
 GODFREY SMITH, Arthur Richard LLM  
 GOLDBERG, Charles Alroy  
 GOODYEAR, John Avery  
 GOUDER, Ronald  
 GRIFFIN, Edward Furnival  
 GROSMAN, Hazel Rhona  
 HALLORAN, Marion Pierce  
 HARTCHER, Anthony Geoffrey  
 HEAGNEY, John Edward  
 HEARNE, John Mortimer  
 HEMPHILL, Peter Crawford  
 HIBBERT, Wayne Scott  
 HILL, Barry Keith  
 HOHNEN, Alan Francis  
 HOLMWOOD, Mark Raymond  
 HOLTSBAUM, Robert Assheton Victor  
 HORROBIN, Peter Robert  
 HOTOP, Stanley Desmond  
 HOUSEMAN, Leslie Ronald  
 HUDSON, Clement Wayne  
 HUMPHREY, Grahame Frederick  
 IZZO, John Michael  
 JONES, Ruth Valerie LLM  
 JUDD, Ivan Sergei  
 JUDGE, Robert Allen  
 KELLY, Geoffrey James  
 KENNEDY, Patricia Lorraine  
 KING, Graham Lawrence  
 KING, John Whitfield  
 KITCHING, Richard John  
 KLINGER, Ronald Daniel LLM  
 KOTALA, Frank  
 KOTOWICZ, Joseph  
 KUSTRA, Zygmunt George Alexander  
 LA ROSA, Domenico  
 LANDERER, John  
 LANE, Bruce Gregory  
 LEHANE, John Robert Felix  
 LEIBOVITCH, Theodore  
 LEVINE, David Daniel  
 LIEPINS, Juris  
 LONGES, Richard Anthony  
 LOONG, Edward Richard  
 MACREADY, Richard Hugh LLM  
 MALONE, John Michael  
 MARLER, Wayne Lindsay  
 MASTON, John Beckwith  
 MAXWELL, John Hamilton  
 MAZUREK, Peter  
 McDERMOTT, John Emmet  
 McGEOCH, Roderick Hamilton  
 McGRATH, John Emeth Emanuel  
 McKEAND, Ross Tyndall  
 McKILLOP, Colin John Robert  
 McQUEENEY, Kenneth Roy  
 MENCZEL, John Steven LLM  
 MENLOVE, Neville Edward  
 MENZIES, Maxwell Bradley  
 MOLONEY, Geoffrey Warwick  
 MONEY, Grahame Curtis  
 MONK, Edward Joseph  
 MORTLOCK, Patricia Gail  
 MULLER, John Anthony  
 MURPHY, Peter Robert LLM  
 O'CONNOR, Peter James  
 ODBERT, John Dennis  
 O'HARA, Michael Francis  
 O'HARE, Colin William LLM  
 OLLIVER, Brian Stuart  
 OLNEY, Donald Frederick Barden  
 O'NEILL, Terence Patrick  
 OSBORNE, Ronald Peter  
 OWENS, Davydd Geoffrey  
 PAIN, David Malcolm Wellesley  
 PARNELL, John LLM  
 POPE, Fredrick Robert  
 PRENTICE, Paul Nicholas  
 PRITCHARD, Garry Cedric  
 PUNCH, Austin Thomas Eugene  
 RELF, Allan Thomas  
 RHEINBERGER, Peter Charles  
 RIVKIN, Rene  
 RODGERS, Kevin McMaster  
 RUSSELL, John Laurence  
 SAGAR, David William LLM  
 SCERRI, Salvin Charles  
 SEGAL, Phillip  
 SHARPE, John Lawrence  
 SILVER, John Gover  
 SIMONS, Philip Solomon  
 SOUTHWELL KEELY, Timothy Stephen  
 SPACKMAN, Ronald Leslie  
 STAR, Michael Frederick  
 STAUNTON, Dennis Michael  
 STOREY, Robert Harry  
 STUART, Denis John  
 SUCHOWERSKY, Oleh  
 SZRAMKA, Zygmunt  
 TASNADY, Stephen Nicholas  
 TAYLOR, Mary Lynne  
 TESORIERO, Ronald Francis  
 THOMAS, Robert James  
 THOMPSON, Bruce Lockhart  
 THOMPSON, Paul William  
 TODD, David Richard  
 TOLHURST, Anthony Frederick LLM  
 TOMLINSON, Robert Henry  
 TONG, Robert  
 TRAYER, Richard Maxwell  
 TULLY, Kendall Anthony  
 TZANNES, James  
 URE, Richard Michael  
 VEITCH, Graeme Bruce  
 VESELY, Edward  
 WADE, John Harington  
 WALKER, Keith Lindsay  
 WALKER, Robert Lindsay  
 WARREN, Robert Hugh  
 WATTERSON, Ray Norman  
 WEIGALL, Joanna Isobel Theyre  
 WENDEN, John Stewart  
 WHITE, Philip Densham  
 WHITNEY, Robert George  
 WILSON, Douglas Gilbert  
 WINDEYER, Robert Francis  
 WOODS, Gregory David LLM  
 1970  
 ABBOTT, Brian Douglas  
 ADLER, George  
 AKHURST, William John  
 ALLARS, Kenneth Graham LLM  
 ALLEN, Elisabeth Sara  
 ANDERSON, Paul Richard  
 BAINE, Anthony James  
 BAKER, Kenneth Albert  
 BANCROFT, Anthony Gregory  
 BANCROFT, Francine Maria  
 BARNETT, Graham Keith  
 BARROS, Ramon Eduardo  
 BENSON, Judith Anne LLM  
 BEVAN, Bronwyn Margaret  
 BIGNOLD, Neal Raymond  
 BLANCH, Alan William  
 BONE, Christopher James  
 BRADY, Richard Owen LLM  
 BROWN, Colin Roy  
 BROWN, Malcolm George  
 BURNS, Neil Robert  
 BURROWS, Mark Douglas Irving  
 CAINE, Geoffrey  
 CALDWELL, William Wallis  
 CAMERON, James Alexander LLM  
 CAMPBELL, Ian Graeme  
 CARLSON, John Albert  
 CASTLE, David Frank LLM  
 CAWOOD, John Charles  
 CHRISTENSEN, John Maxwell  
 CHRISTIE, Geoffrey Clive  
 CLARK, Steven Andrew  
 CLARKE, David John  
 CLARKE, Timothy James  
 COCKELL, William George  
 COHEN, Asher  
 COLLAERY, Bernard Joseph Edward  
 COOPER, Martin Saumarez  
 COPER, Michael David  
 CRESWELL, Michael John Barling  
 CUPITT, George John  
 DAWSON, Rodney Raymond  
 DOCKRILL, William Samuel  
 DONNELLAN, Patrick Joseph  
 DOOLAN, Peter Anthony  
 DORAN, Steven John  
 DUFFIELD, Ian Edward  
 DURIE, Graeme John  
 EASTOE, Jonathan  
 EDMONDS, Richard Francis  
 EDMUNDS, Donald Owen  
 EISDELL, Anton Hubert Mortimer  
 ELRINGTON, Murray Bruce  
 ENRIGHT, Anthony John  
 ENRIGHT, Christopher Simon  
 ESPLIN, Donald Phillip Reid  
 EVANS, Paul  
 FARMER, Richard Henry  
 FISHGOLD, Herbert LLM  
 FOONG, Yong Lang  
 FORRAI, George  
 FORSTER, Robert Gabor  
 FOX, Robbert John LLM  
 FRANCIS, David Graeme  
 FREED, Paul Edward  
 GATES, Stephen John  
 GETZLER, Manny LLM  
 GILL, Frazer Brian  
 GILL, Michael John  
 GORDON, Peter  
 GORMAN, William Joseph  
 GOUGH, Christopher Calvert  
 GRANT, Robert Ian LLM  
 GRAY, Robert Antony Patrick  
 GREEN, Robert Vivian  
 GRIDIGER, Roland Errol  
 GROGAN, Dennis Patrick

- GROGAN, Michael John  
 GROSS, Bernard John LLM  
 GROVE, Philip Aubrey  
 GUMMOW, William Montague Charles LLM  
 HAGAN, Terence John  
 HALL, Peter Michael  
 HAMER, Brian Michael  
 HAMILTON, Douglas James Patrick  
 HANDLER, Leslie George  
 HARDIMAN, Michael Robert  
 HARKINS, Robert Joseph  
 HARLEY, Donald Stallard  
 HARMAN, Ian John  
 HARTCHER, Christopher Peter  
 HAY, Russell William  
 HAYNE, Brian  
 HEAVENER, Terence Michael  
 HENRY, Frederick William  
 HILLMAN, Brian  
 HODGSON, Wendy Lois  
 HONEYMAN, Jeremy James Cowen  
 HOWIE, Neil Duncan  
 HOWSE, Robert Neville Arthur  
 HUNGERFORD, Bernard Thomas  
 HUNT, Christopher Terence  
 HUNTER, Keith James  
 IACONO, Michael Vincent Stephen  
 JENNINGS, Jennifer Lawson  
 JESSEP, Owen David  
 KEARNEY, Christopher John  
 KEARNS, John Henry  
 KELLY, Thomas Joseph  
 KINCAID, Peter John LLM  
 KINSEY, Peter Morton  
 KOLTAL, Robert  
 LAMICH, John Frederick  
 LETCHER, Dean  
 LINKENBAGH, Irene Maria  
 LONG, Philip John Joseph  
 LOVETT, Phillip Arthur  
 LOW, Denis Gordon  
 LYLE SMITH, Pauline  
 MAAS, Glenn Douglas  
 MASON, Keith  
 MCCARTHY, Bryan Francis  
 McDERMOTT, Dermid Joseph  
 McDONNELL, John Edward Darrell  
 McGLYNN, Ross Elder  
 McILWAINE, Garry David  
 McMURCHIE, Derek  
 MILITANO, Salvatore Mariano  
 MILLER, George Ashley  
 MILLER, Robert John  
 MILTHORPE, Stuart James  
 MITCHELL, Peter  
 MUCHMORE, Victor Joseph  
 MULHOLLAND, Shaun Patrick  
 NAGEL, Darryl Owen  
 NATHANS, Ronald Rene
- NAUGHTON, Terence Fenwick Marley LLM  
 NEIL, Peter William  
 NEWMAN, Lee  
 NEWMAN, Peter James LLM  
 NOAKES, Michael Anthony  
 O'BRIEN, Mark Geoffrey  
 O'CONNOR, Neil James  
 OFFICER, David Peter Forbes  
 O'NEILL, Richard Ward  
 OSBURG, Alan Sydney  
 PALMER, George Alfred  
 PAPALLO, George  
 PARKER, Anthony Ian  
 PATRICK, Rosemary Dianne  
 PAULING, Thomas Ian  
 PAYNE, Leonard Shipton  
 PECK, Watson  
 PENNY, Norman Gary  
 PERFREMENT, Glynn Vincent  
 PHILLIPONI, Cecil Hugh  
 PRICE, Graeme Arthur  
 RANKIN REID, Derek Barton  
 RATNER, Owen Benjamin  
 REEVE, John Stanley  
 RICHARDSON, Diana Margaret LLM  
 ROBERTS, Ian Donald McAlpine  
 ROBERTSON, Geoffrey Ronald  
 ROBINSON, Paul William  
 ROLFE, Jeromy Evelyn Neville  
 ROMANO, Ciro  
 ROSEN, Warren Lance  
 ROUEN, John Patrick  
 ROWELL, Robert John LLM  
 ROWLES, Terence Michael  
 RUDDER, Craig Rushby  
 RYAN, Kevin James  
 RYAN, Patricia Frances  
 SADLER, Jon William  
 SAMIOS, John  
 SARAJINSKY, Norman  
 SHEAHAN, Terence William  
 SIDEROWITZ, Michael  
 SIMPSON, Anthony Charles Rodney  
 SIMPSON, Ian Chalmers  
 SIMPSON, Peter Herbert  
 SLOAN, Claudia Catherine  
 SMALL, Ronald William  
 SMALLWOOD, Richard Lee  
 SMITH, Nancy Gordon LLM  
 SOMERVILLE, Alister Norman  
 SOULOS, Michael James  
 SPEISER, Ronald Walter  
 SPENCER, Douglas Dean Lee  
 SPINAK, Stephen Nathan  
 STACK, David Maurice  
 STANFORTH, John William  
 STIMSON, Paul Howard  
 TAYLOR, David Anthony  
 TEARLE, William Joseph  
 TOCCHINI, Paul Sydney Simon  
 TOLHURST, Richard John Michael
- TOMLINSON, Elizabeth Joan  
 TOSH, Peter Michael  
 TURNER, Douglas John  
 VAGG, Ronald John  
 VINCENT, Ross Anthony  
 WAKIM, Paul Vincent  
 WALKER, Frank John LLM  
 WATSON, Christopher Heath  
 WEE, Kenneth Kim Seng  
 WHITE, John Francis LLM  
 WIDDOWS, Kelvin Raymond  
 WILKINSON, James William  
 WINES, Henry Chesterton  
 WISEMAN, Phillip
- 1971**  
 ABADÉE, Stevern Ross LLM  
 ADAMOVICH, Alexander  
 AKON, Sotirios Paul  
 ALOSCHI, Frances  
 ANGELOS, Nicholas Panayi  
 ARMATI, David Bruce  
 ARMSTRONG, Susan  
 BAKER, Michael John  
 BAKER, Richard Edward  
 BALDWIN, Rosemary Lucille  
 BALL, Harvey Burton  
 BARBER, Jaye Abbye  
 BARRETT, Reginald Ian LLM  
 BATEMAN, Michael John  
 BEALE, Christopher William  
 BEILBY, William Barry  
 BELLAMY, Graham Valentine  
 BIDWELL, Frederick Charles  
 BIESKI, Rowan Hereward  
 BISLEY, John Leslie George  
 BLACKHALL, Edward Bruce  
 BLESSINGTON, John David  
 BLOOM, Melvyn  
 BOOTH, Trevor John  
 BOWYER, Peter Jeffrey  
 BOYD, Phillip Richard  
 BRADSTREET, Michael Edward  
 BRIAND, Stephen John  
 BROWN, John Terence  
 BROWNE, Patrick Anthony LLM  
 BUSHBY, Phillip Andrew  
 BUTTFIELD, John Warner  
 BYRNE, John Warwick  
 CADDIES, Robert Norman  
 CAFFREY, Bradford Arthur LLM  
 CALVITTO, Lazzaro  
 CAMERON, Alan John  
 CAMILLERI, Brian Joseph  
 CAPPE, Peter John  
 CARROLL, Peter Dominic Joseph  
 CARTER, Gerard Bede  
 CARTWRIGHT, John Frederick  
 COHEN, Elizabeth Anne  
 COHEN, Geoffrey Leslie Arthur  
 CONFOS, Michael Anthony  
 CONSTANTINE, Agathocles Agathocleous  
 COOMBES, Peter Constantine
- COONAN, Helen Ann  
 COWDERY, Nicholas Richard  
 CRADOCK, Paul Frederick William  
 CRAIGIE, Ian Donald  
 CRAWFORD, Robin Anthony  
 CRICK, Robert Gordon  
 CURTIN, Richard Nicholas Pearce  
 CURTIS, James Patrick  
 CUSACK, Gregory Joseph  
 DALLEY, William John  
 DAVIS, James Henry  
 DOBIES, John  
 DUNN, Cornelius Joseph LLM  
 DUNN, Jeffrey Stuart  
 DWIGHT, Peter Thomas  
 DWYER, James William  
 EINSTEIN, Clifford Roy  
 EVANS, Edward Paul  
 EYERS, Michael Ernest  
 FARAGO, Richard Anthony Paul  
 FARROW, William Robert  
 FARRUGIA, Philip Richard  
 FERGUSON, Ian Donald  
 FITZGERALD, Bernard Adrian  
 FORBES, John Robertson Stephen LLM  
 FRIEDLANDER, Phillip Maurice  
 GAILEY, Christine Anne  
 GAIN, Peter Ramsay  
 GARLING, Kim Adrian  
 GERONDIS, Helen LLM  
 GLASS, Arthur Stanley  
 GLEESON, Gary Edward  
 GLISSAN, James Lindsay  
 GLISSAN, Paul Raymond  
 GOODMAN, Jonathan Mark  
 GOODRICK, Robert John Bush  
 GOONREY, Michael John  
 GOWENLOCK, Robert Kenneth Keith  
 GREGORY, Paul John  
 GUMBERT, Jean Roland Arthur  
 GUTHRIE, Guy Alfred  
 HALLIDAY, Alexander James  
 HARDING, Robert David  
 HARLEY, Denis John  
 HARRISON, Nicolas Antony  
 HASSAN, Bin Abdul  
 HAYLEN, Wayne Roger  
 HEASMAN, Kenneth James  
 HENNESSY, Kimball John  
 HIDDEN, Peter John  
 HIEW, Nyuk Yin  
 HILL, Dennis Ian  
 HIRST, Warwick Verney  
 HONNERY, Ian Athol  
 HONNOR, Christopher Thomas LLM  
 HOUSE, Peter Lee  
 HOWE, Grahame William  
 HOWIE, Archibald Adrian  
 HYDE PAGE, Thomas  
 JAMES, Gregory Reginald



- JERUMS, Ivars  
 JESSOP, Terence Graeme  
 JOHNS, Michael Kevin  
 JUCOVIC, Thomas Michael  
 JUDD, Gregory Russell  
 KELLY, Hayden Nicholas  
 KENNEDY, Desmond Thomas  
 KENNEDY, Peter David  
 KIRBY, Robert James  
 KOFFEL, Ross Carl  
 LAGEMAN, Dirk  
 LAKOS, John  
 LANSKY, Maryna  
 LEACH, Geoffrey Mark  
 LEAVER, Stanley Lancelot LLM  
 LEE, Christopher Milton  
 LEE, Jackson Tak Wai  
 LETTERS, Richard John  
 LIPTON, Norbert  
 LITVIN, Selwyn  
 LYONS, James William  
 LYONS, Michael David  
 MACEDONE, Salvatore  
 MACLEAN, Duncan Cameron  
 MACPHERSON, Andrew Roy Campbell  
 MARR, David Ewan  
 MARTIN, Joseph Andrew  
 MASON JONES, Nicoll Gwyn  
 MATTIUSSI, Adrian Loris  
 MAURIC, Gary  
 MAYNARD, Lindsay Stewart Ernest  
 McCARTHY, John Anthony  
 McCARTHY, Timothy James  
 McCOVAT, Philip Allan  
 McDONALD, Kenneth Ian  
 McGIRR, Paul Francis Taylor  
 McGRATH, Francis John  
 McMICHAEL, Michael Heighway  
 MELTZ, David Michael LLM  
 MEYER, Max James  
 MILES, Timothy Allan  
 MILLER, Peter Maxwell  
 MILLS, David Laurence  
 MITCHELL, William Paul  
 MITCHELMORE, Dean Joseph  
 MOLLOY, Derek Russell  
 MOLONEY, Michael John  
 MOORE, Anthony Eric  
 MULLANE, Graham Robert  
 MURPHY, Christopher  
 NELSON, John William  
 NICHOLLS, Leone  
 NICOL, Alan Wilkie  
 OAKES, Donald Francis  
 O'CONNOR, Beatrice LLM  
 O'DONNELL, Andrew Lawes  
 O'GRADY, Kevin John  
 O'LOUGHLIN, Peter Paul  
 O'NEILL, Terence John  
 ORR, Leonard Cornelius  
 PALMER, Penelope Mary  
 PARTLETT, David Frederick
- PATIENCE, John  
 PELOSI, Christine Margaret  
 PENMAN, Philip Leslie  
 PHELPS, Michael James  
 PITSIKAS, Spero  
 PITT, Michael Anthony  
 RAJAPAKSE, Nihal Gamini Terence LLM  
 REDMOND, Paul Murray  
 REED, Maxwell Frank  
 REES, Stephanie Ann  
 REEVES, Steven Michael Paul  
 REID, Carl Robert  
 REINER, Thomas Leslie  
 REUBEN, Ellis  
 RICKARD, Paul Arthur  
 RIDDEL, John Knox  
 ROWLING, Giles Ian Odell  
 ROXBURGH, James Russell  
 RYBAK, Timothy Henry William  
 SANKEY, Danny  
 SANTOW, Geza Francis Kim LLM  
 SCARLETT, Stephen Hugh  
 SCHMIDT, Richard Arthur  
 SHAW, John Dorset LLM  
 SLATTERY, Michael John  
 SPANKO, Rennie  
 SPIGELMAN, James Jacob  
 SPROULE, Alice Margaret  
 STAMELL, Nicholas John  
 STARR, Arthur Neville  
 STEFANOVIC, Dan Slobodan  
 STEWART, Russell Andrew Forsyth LLM  
 SUNMAN, Anthony David  
 SWAN, John Michael LLM  
 TANNER, Leon George LLM  
 TAYLOR, Kenneth Victor  
 TESORIERO, John Richard  
 THOMAS, Timothy Leigh  
 TIMBS, John Andrew  
 TONKING, Alwyn Ian  
 TOWNSEND, John Richard  
 TOWNSHEND, James Somerville  
 TREYVAUD, Anthony David  
 URQUHART, Paul David  
 VAN AALST, Julian Samuel  
 VAN HULST, John  
 VARNAI, Nicholas  
 VENESS, William Leslie LLM  
 VERTES, Tibor Nick  
 VUARAN, Dennis Neville  
 WALKER, John Charles  
 WALLER, Robert Keith  
 WALSH, Garry David  
 WARD HARVEY, Paul  
 WASHINGTON, Ronald William  
 WATZLAFF, Ralph Harold  
 WELLS, Paul Leonard  
 WERMUT, Maurice  
 WILKINS, Russell Francis  
 WILLIAMS, Roger Gilronan  
 WILSON, Brian Thomas  
 WOELLNER, Robin Henry
- WOLF, Thomas Jules  
 WOOD, Paul Charles Frey  
 WRIGHT, Lucinda Gabrielle Delpratt  
 ZDENKOWSKI, George
- 1972**  
 ANNIS BROWN, Wayne Vincent  
 ARCUS, Anne Grace  
 ARMSTRONG, Mark Charles  
 BARNES, Robert Charles  
 BARNSELEY, Garry James  
 BATHURST, Thomas Frederick  
 BERG, John George  
 BERGHOUSE, Maxwell John  
 BISHOP, John Barrington  
 BLOOM, David Harold  
 BRADLEY, Graham John  
 BREADMAN, Ross Douglas  
 BRENNAN, Ian Jeffrey  
 BROWN, Christopher Herbert  
 BUCKLEY, Richard Fredrick  
 BUCKNER, David Christopher  
 BUDDIN, Terence Lionel  
 BURSTON, Peter Lindsay  
 BUTT, Peter John  
 CADELL, John Alan  
 CALEY, Christopher Martin  
 CAMERON, Neil Matheson LLM  
 CAMMACK, Mary Elizabeth  
 CARTER, Terence Paul  
 CATT, David Ian  
 CHAN, Benedict Aloysius Wai Nam  
 CHANCE, Deborah Mary  
 CHIVELL, Richard James  
 CONNELLAN, Christopher James  
 CONNOR, Geoffrey Joseph  
 COOKSLEY, Grahame Harris  
 COONEY, Peter Francis  
 COOPER, Martin Saumarez LLM  
 COSSMAN, Esther Helen  
 CRANITCH, Michael James  
 CRAVEN, Clive Horace Cronin  
 CROWE, William Roger  
 CRUICKSHANK, Paul Alexander  
 CUMMINS, David James  
 DANIELS, David John  
 DAVIDSON, Thomas Swanson LLM  
 DAVIS, Michael John  
 DEAKIN, Peter John  
 DETTMANN, Nicholas  
 DOHERTY, Gary Patrick  
 DUFFY, Paul Brian  
 DUNCAN, Donald Johnson  
 DUNSTAN, James Anthony  
 DUNSTON, Colin John  
 EATON, Christopher Ernest James  
 EIKENS, Ieva  
 EINFELD, Martin Louis David  
 ELDER, Geoffrey Roderic  
 ELLISON, Graham Maurice  
 ELMGREEN, John  
 EVANGELINIDIS, Timothy John
- FABIAN, John David Latimer  
 FIDLER, Tony  
 FIGGIS, Hugh Lyndon  
 FINLEY, Steven Clemens  
 FITZGERALD, Denis Byrne  
 FORREST, Ian Richard  
 FORSYTH, Ross Walter Dymock  
 FRECKER, David Crichton  
 FULLER, John Grant  
 GALITSKY, Serge  
 GARDINER, Arthur Robert  
 GARDINER, David George  
 GATELY, Denis Joseph  
 GELSKI, Richard Arthur  
 GHOSN, Sam George  
 GILLIS, Christopher Glen LLM  
 GONCZI, John Emery  
 GRAHAM, Geoffrey Ross  
 GRAY, John James Montgomery  
 HAMMAN, Stirling Milburn  
 HATSATOURIS, Peter Angelo  
 HEGARTY, Laughton Boyd  
 HEIDTMAN, David Sidney  
 HIGINBOTHAM, Valerie Edith  
 HILEY, Graham Eric  
 HOROBIN, Judith Joan  
 HOWITT, Michael David Andrew  
 HROUDA, Wenceslaus Joseph  
 HUGHES, John Hamilton  
 HUGHES, Philippa Ann  
 HYDE PAGE, Delores Jane  
 INGLIS, Michael William  
 IRONSIDE, David James  
 IVES, Peter Michael  
 JACKSON, Philip Richard  
 JAMES, Raymond Vincent  
 JOICE, Richard Noel  
 KARAGEORGE, Diana Mary  
 KARP, Ross John  
 KELLER, Hugh Douglas Hilton  
 KELLY, Barbara James  
 KELLY, Robert William  
 KENNY, John Butler  
 KEOGH, Anthony Michael  
 KINSELLA, Peter Joseph  
 KINSKY, Martin Michael  
 KIRKWOOD, John Warren  
 KLINGER, Steven Paul  
 KNIGHT, Ian Victor  
 KNOX, Christine Anne  
 KOROKNAY, Alexander  
 KRAMER, Ronny Egon  
 KREUTZER, Philipp  
 KWAN, Thomas James  
 LAMERTON, John James  
 LAWRIE, Mary Jane Murray  
 LAWSON, Colin Stuart  
 LEAHY, Michael Edmond  
 LEMAIRE, James Esk LLM  
 LEONG, Garry  
 LEVY, Francis Laurence  
 LITTLE, Jennifer Kathleen  
 NOTT, Anthony John LLM  
 LLOYD, John

- LOVE, Peter Michael  
 LUCAS, Constantine Philip  
 LYON, Neil Francis  
 LYONS, Timothy Michael  
 MACARTNEY, Francesca May  
 MACFARLANE, Iain Alexander  
 MACFARLANE, Marlene  
 MANSOUR, Francis John  
 MASON, Stephen Lawrence  
 MAXWELL, Michael John  
 MAYER, Hubert Charles Anthony  
 McAUSLAND, John Atkinson  
 McCARRY, Gregory John LLM  
 McCARTHY, Peter James  
 McDOUGALL, Robert Calder  
 McHUGH, Patrick John  
 McKELL, Peter Brian  
 McLEOD, Christine Anne  
 MENZIES, Ian Donald  
 MEREDITH, Warner Maxwell  
 Michael  
 MILLER, John Nelson  
 MINTER, Robert Clifford  
 MOCHALSKI, Richard Charles  
 MONTGOMERY, Peter Guy  
 MORGAN, Anthony James  
 MORGAN, John Kerin  
 MORGAN, Terence Walter  
 MUNRO, Julia Ellen  
 MURPHY, Richard Arthur  
 NAROKOBI, Bernard Mullu  
 NEUMANN, Eduard Salomon  
 NORRIS, Brian Robert  
 OAKES, Mary Katharine  
 O'DEA, John Michael LLM  
 O'MAHONY, Michael Francis  
 O'REILLY, Patrick Bede  
 O'RYAN, Stephen Richard  
 PAISLEY, Douglas Robert  
 PASSARO, Thomas John  
 POWELL, Margaret Frances  
 PREVITE, Philip  
 PRICE, Derek Michael  
 PRIESTLEY, Lancelot John LLM  
 RALPH, John Christopher  
 REID, Peter Christopher  
 REIMER, John Henry  
 RHODES, Michael Kenneth Adrian  
 RIMES, Rodney James  
 ROBERTS, Keith Edward  
 ROBINSON, Alan  
 ROHR, David John  
 ROLFE, Richard Anthony  
 RYAN, Peter Matthew  
 SACKAR, John Robertson  
 SCHWEIZER, Norbert Joseph  
 SCUTT, Jocelynne Annette LLM  
 SEAMER, John George  
 SEIDLER, Robert Leslie  
 SELLES, Rudolph Christian  
 SHANNON, Daniela  
 SHANNON, David Reginald  
 SHEPHARD, Michael Wilson  
 SLATER, Anthony Hugh  
 SLATER, Rodney William  
 SMYTH, Daniel Thomas  
 SOLOMON, Paul Daniel  
 SPENCER, Richard John  
 SPINAK, Richard Bernard  
 STEIN, Paul Leon LLM  
 STEVENS, Michael Edwin  
 STOIKOVICH, Tihomir  
 STRATFORD, Phillip Norman  
 SVIR, Daniel  
 TANCRED, John Owen  
 TANNA, John Joseph  
 TAPERELL, Patricia Mary  
 TAPERELL, Richard Henry  
 THOMSON, Colin John Houston  
 LLM  
 THORBURN, Diana Leslie  
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 TONNER, Robert Charles  
 TRAIKOVITCH, George  
 TROOD, Russell Brunell  
 TURK, Peter William  
 TYSON, Peter Richard  
 UNDERWOOD, Peter Franklin  
 WALKER, Nicholas John  
 WALLMAN, Peter Richard  
 WARREN, John Michael  
 WEBB, Paul LLM  
 WHITTEN, Raymond Laurence  
 WIFFEN, Graeme James  
 WINKLER, Nicholas Gary  
 WOTTON, Phillip Norman  
 YEOMANS, Lawrence Fulton  
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 ANDREWS, Neil James  
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 APPS, Alan John  
 ASHTON, Peter Julian  
 AUSTIN, David Milton  
 BAILLIE, James Raymond LLM  
 BANFIELD, Brenton Craig  
 BANKI, Peter Christopher  
 BARNES, Shenagh  
 BARONE, Anthony Michael  
 BARRATT, Jeffery Vernon  
 Courtney  
 BARTLETT, Raymond Ronald  
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 BLAXLAND, Christopher Peter  
 BOOTH, Gregory Winsor  
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 BOYD, Larry George  
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 BROWN, Cledwyn  
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 BYRNE, Gail Christine  
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 CANNON, William Daniel Michele  
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 CARNEY, Niall Matthew  
 CARNEY, William Richard  
 CARSON, Tina Mary  
 CARTER, Trevor John  
 CARTLEDGE, Garth John  
 CERIN, Giuliano Antonio  
 CHAPMAN, John William  
 CHIU, Sung Hong Stephen  
 CHUE, Peter Francis Wah San  
 CLAESSEN, Julian Douglas LLM  
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 COATES, John Dowling  
 COLLINS, Bruce Wilkie  
 COLLINS, Peter Edward James  
 COMINOS, Angela  
 CONFOS, Nicholas Anthony  
 CONN, Michael George  
 CONTOS, Viveca  
 COONEY, Dennis  
 COONEY, Van  
 CORREY, Norman  
 COSTER, Philip Kingsley  
 CRENNAN, Leonie Sutton  
 CRIPPS, Jerrold Sydney LLM  
 CROKE, David Patrick  
 CUTLER, Bruce Kelvin  
 DE CELIS, Vincent Charles  
 DI RE, Michele Domenico  
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 FORDYCE, Paul Mervyn  
 FREEMAN, Stephen Martin  
 GABB, Kenneth George  
 GEORGE, Leo Francis  
 GIBB, Selwyn Warwick  
 GILBERT, Daniel Thomas  
 GLENN, Anthony Philip  
 GLOVER, Geoffrey Macara  
 GRACE, Simon George  
 GREEN, Philip Edward  
 GRIFFIN, Terence Peter  
 GRIFFITHS, Peter Raymond  
 GRUNSTEIN, Gary  
 HAEGE, Ivan Delius  
 HARALAMBIDES, George  
 Andrew  
 HARLEY, Denis John LLM  
 HARPER, Michael John  
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 HAUSMAN, Selwyn LLM  
 HAYSON, Paul Thomas  
 HEPWORTH, Anthony Francis  
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 HILDER, Graeme Ross  
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 HINTON, Clive James  
 HOEBEN, Clifton Ralph Russell  
 HOLMES, Malcolm Fraser  
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 JAKU, Michael  
 JEFFS, Rohan Kenneth Stretton  
 JENKINS, Marcia Ruth  
 JOHNSTONE, Peter Lind  
 JOSEPH, Paul Frederick  
 KALFUS, Marcel Isador  
 KARAGEORGE, Constantine  
 KAVANAGH, John Anthony  
 KAVANAGH, Stephen Charles  
 KELLY, Robert James  
 KELSHAW, Alan Edward  
 KERR, Peter Henry  
 KERZ, Neil Graham  
 KINLEY, John Francis  
 KIRBY, Peter John  
 KNIGHT, Philip Graham  
 KOROKNAY, Pamela Elizabeth  
 LANGFORD, Geoffrey Gerard  
 LE PIRONNEC, Yves Charles Jules  
 LEES, John William  
 LLOYD, Francis Dominic LLM  
 LOEWENTHAL, Merran  
 Catherine Shane  
 LOWING, John Hill  
 LYONS, Catherine Juliet  
 MACADIE, Catherine Clay  
 MACKENNEY, James Francis  
 MACMAHON, Paul Anthony  
 MAHONY, James William  
 MANN, John Alexander  
 MANN, Ralph William Thomas  
 MARSDEN, James Herbert  
 McBRIDE, Peter Michael  
 McCLEARY, Ian Kenneth  
 McCREADY, Gary John  
 McDONELL, Anne  
 McEWEN, Peter James  
 McGROWDIE, Michael John  
 McINTYRE, John Eric  
 McKNIGHT, Ian Alexander  
 McMILLAN, Stephen James  
 McPHEE, Paul Michael  
 MEAKIN, Gregory Phillip  
 MIDDLETON, John Harvey  
 MILES, Jeffrey Allan LLM  
 MILLER, David McArthur  
 MINER, Graham LLM  
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 Carleton  
 MOLLOY, Ian Robert  
 MONTGOMERY, John Milton  
 MOORE, Peter Stewart  
 MORAN, Michael Arthur  
 MOSS, Ronald William  
 MULALLY, Paul Leo  
 MULDOON, Anthony Peter  
 MURPHY, Terence Anthony  
 NEAL, Richard John  
 NEWTON, Raymond Austin

NICHOLSON, Geoffrey  
 NIELD, John Roscoe  
 NOLAN, Francis William  
 NOLAN, Rupert John Marden  
 NORTHCOTT, Michael Hunter  
 OAKES, Malcolm Bruce  
 O'BRIEN, Michael George  
 O'CALLAGHAN, Thomas Eugene  
 ODDY, Andrew Dick  
 PAGOTTO, Antonio Bortolo  
 PENMAN, Christopher Bruce  
 PIETERSE, Francis Marinus LLM  
 PINKERTON, Julia Elizabeth  
 PLUMMER, Christopher John  
 PRINEAS, Peter James  
 PRYOR, Paul Havelock LLM  
 PURCELL, Christopher Laurence  
 PURNELL, John Francis  
 RAVEN, Adrian  
 REED, Stephen Reginald Wells  
 REGAN, David Gerard  
 REGAN, Prudence Alison  
 RICHARDS, Robert Ian  
 RONALDS, Christine Anne  
 ROSSER, Paul David  
 RYAN, Terrence Arthur John  
 SACKAR, John Robertson LLM  
 SHEEHAN, John Carroll Wall  
 SHERRAH, Robert David  
 SIMPSON, Anthony Lawrence  
 SMILES, Phillip Murray  
 SMITH, Gregory Eugene  
 SMYTHIES, Paul Dudley  
 SOMERVILLE, David Robert  
 SOMERVILLE, Joanna  
 STAPLETON, Peter John LLM  
 STEELE, Richard Macleod  
 STEVENS, Marea Ellen  
 TRACEY, B A  
 SUMNER POTTS, Michael Philip LLM  
 SYMONDS, Garth Justin  
 SYMONS, Gregory Bernard  
 TAPSELL, Kieran John  
 TARLINTON, Alan John  
 TEAGUE, Christopher Ian  
 THOMAS, Jenkin Griffith  
 THOMPSON, Robert Clive  
 TIESMAN, Harry Willem  
 TOBIN, Peter Andrew  
 TUMMINELLO, Paul Anthony  
 TURNBULL, Richard Grant  
 TURNER, George Vincent Francis  
 TZANNES, Ross LLM  
 ULRICK, Richard Ronald  
 VIZZARD, Christine Ruth  
 WADICK, Anthony James  
 WALKER, Ian Lance  
 WALKER, John Lewis  
 WALLACE, John Vincent  
 WARD, Philip John  
 WHARTON, Kerri Lorraine  
 WHERRY, Keith James  
 WILDE, Patrick Aston Alfred LLM

WILLIAMS, John Nicholas  
 WILSON, Bruce Albert  
 WOOLLEY, Geoffrey  
 YIM, Thomas Mok Fu  
 ZOUROUDIS, John Samuel

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ALIPERTI, Giuseppe  
 ALLEN, Sidney Gregory  
 ALLERDICE, Robert Charles  
 ALLSOP, Richard John Bain  
 ANDERSON, Robert Warwick  
 ANGYAL, Robert Stephen  
 ANTCLIFFE, Brae Maxwell  
 ATANASKOVIC, John Ljubomir  
 AUBUSSON, James Brendan  
 AUSTIN, Robert Peter LLM  
 BAGNALL, Robert William  
 BAKER, Warwick William  
 BARDA, Peter  
 BARKELL, James John  
 BASSI, Frank John  
 BATEMAN, Gregory Anthony  
 BEARD, Colin Lindsay  
 BEAZLEY, Margaret Joan  
 BELL, Terry Michael  
 BENJAFIELD, Alan David  
 BENTLEY, Dianne Elizabeth  
 BISHOP, John Barrington LLM  
 BISLEY, Margaret Jennifer  
 BLAKENEY, Michael Leslie  
 BLOW, Alan Michael  
 BOULTBEE, John Francis  
 BOURKE, Stephen Gerald  
 BOWE, John Patrick  
 BOWE, Michael Thomas  
 BOWEN, Gregory Michael  
 BOWMAN, Michael Richard  
 BRITTON, Roger John  
 BROOKES EVANS, Geoffrey  
 BROWN, Douglas Lawrence  
 BROWN, Leigh Robert  
 BUCHANAN, Robert John  
 BUCKINGHAM, Susan Elizabeth  
 BUSH, John Arthur LLM  
 CAMERON, Margaret Sybil  
 CAMPBELL, Graham Hilton  
 CAMPBELL, Joseph Charles  
 CAMPBELL, Michael William LLM  
 CANE, Peter Frederic  
 CAPSANIS, John Peter  
 CARROLL, Michael Paul Francis  
 CASSIDY, Derek Ian LLM  
 CASSIDY, Kenneth John  
 CERTOMA, Giuseppe Leroy  
 CHALMERS, Ian James  
 CHAPMAN, Gillian Clare  
 CHAPMAN, John Austin  
 CHAPMAN, Michael Stuart  
 CHAPPLE, Keith Alan  
 CHEE, Irene  
 CHILTON, Frederick John  
 CLAUSIUS, Carmen

CLUGSTON, Ross  
 COLEMAN, Alan Richard  
 COLEMAN, Cynthia Frances  
 COLEMAN, Ian Roy  
 COLES, Bernard Anthony  
 COOREY, Vincent John  
 CORDELL, Stephen Julian  
 CORNELIUS, Peter William LLM  
 COSTELLO, Terence Harold  
 CREECH, James Arthur  
 CREWES, Philip William  
 CRIMMINS, Michael Thomas  
 CURRAN, Francis Denis Michael  
 CURRIE, Donald Laurence  
 CUTLER, David John  
 DAMIANOS, Michael Anthony  
 DANCZAK, Joseph Michael  
 DAYMOND, Ian Cunynghame  
 DEAR, Ian Charles  
 DEL DUCA, Frank John  
 DENT, Peter James  
 DIMOND, Charles Murray  
 DODD, Ian John  
 DUFF, Colin Joseph  
 EAGLE, Michael Frank  
 EARDLEY, Peter Charles  
 EGGLETON, Glenn David  
 EGGLETON, Jennifer Louise  
 EMANUEL, Kevin Louis  
 ERICKSON, Frederick Phillip  
 ESPLIN, Donald Phillip Reid LLM  
 EVANS, Michael Brookes  
 FARKAS, George Maurice Norman  
 FAVRETTO, Paul John  
 FELLER, Daniel David  
 FERROW, Geoffrey Bruce  
 FINKELSTEIN, David Nathan  
 FLEHR, Kymberley Grant  
 FLETCHER, Carol May  
 FLICK, Geoffrey Alan  
 FLOOK, Susan Narelle  
 FOLIE, Stella Hilda  
 FORD, David Clifton  
 FOSTER, Garry Frederick  
 FREILICH, Theodore  
 GALBRAITH, Anne Eloise  
 GEORGE, John Michael Joseph  
 GERATHY, John Bradford LLM  
 GILLES, Joseph John  
 GILLIES, Peter Stewart  
 GIUGNI, Peter Desmond LLM  
 GLANVILLE, Paul Richard  
 GOLDBERG, Minette Sandra  
 GRASSI, Renato  
 GREEN, Peter Christian  
 GREGORY, Paul John LLM  
 GRIFFITHS, Stephen Noel  
 GUIDO, Adrian Frederick  
 GUY, Bruce John  
 HADDOCK, Richard Michael  
 HAEBICH, Robert Gordon  
 HALL, Peter Michael LLM  
 HALLIDAY, Andrew McLean  
 HALLIDAY, William Geoffrey

HAND, David John  
 HANNAN, Geoffrey Thomas  
 HANRAHAN, Brian Harleigh  
 HARKHAM, Ben  
 HARPER, Robert Alan  
 HARRIGAN, David  
 HARRIS, Ronald Graham  
 HARTMAN, Kerry Anne  
 HATTON, John Damien  
 HEBBARD, Peter Bradford  
 HENRY, Keith Ernest  
 HEWETT, Michael James  
 HILTON, Geoffrey Allan  
 HORTON, Geoffrey Edward  
 HOURIGAN, Mark Dominic  
 HOWIE, Roderick Neil  
 HUME, Raymond John  
 HUNDT, David Colin  
 HUNG, Bun  
 HUNT, Alan Peter  
 HUTCHINS, William Graham  
 INATEY, George  
 IRISH, Alan Cecil  
 JACKSON, Peter Frederick Owen  
 JACOBS, Martin Leslie  
 JAY, Bruce Sidney  
 JOHNSTON, Ben Stuart  
 JORDAN, Robert Carlyle  
 JOSEPH, Deirdre Frances  
 JOSEPH, Michael John  
 JOYE, Ian Edward  
 KALLIR, Robert John  
 KANAAN, Monica  
 KAO, Jen Hwan LLM  
 KARAVIAS, John Stanley  
 KEARNS, Paul William Patrick LLM  
 KENNEDY, Peter Ewan  
 KERCHER, Bruce Raward  
 KILDEA, Jeffrey Francis  
 KING, Frank Brian LLM  
 KING, John Charles  
 KLETTENBERG, Katre  
 KLINE, Victor Alan  
 KOK, Daphne Anne LLM  
 KRYGIER, Martin Evald John  
 KYRIAKOU, Chrisilios  
 LAMY, Stephen John  
 LANE, Stephen Christopher  
 LANE, William Bennett  
 LANG, Andrew Gabor LLM  
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 LEVRAULT, Andrew  
 LINDEN, Margaret Leigh  
 LINDEN, Thomas  
 LIVERS, Peter James  
 LOOMES, Stephen Esric  
 LUCAS, Brian Joseph  
 LYNCH, Brendon Patrick LLM  
 MACDONALD, Ian Harley Donald  
 MACFARLAN, Robert Bruce Scott  
 MAGNEY, Thomas Waymouth LLM  
 MARKS, Francis LLM

- MARSDEN, John Robert LLM  
 MARSH, Alan Lloyd  
 MATHEY, Frank Theodore  
 MAXWELL, Christopher Keith  
 McCANN, Paul Richard  
 McCARTHY, David Anthony  
 McCLELLAN, Peter David  
 McCLINTOCK, Eric Paul  
 McCOOE, Charles Michael  
 McCORQUODALE, John Colin LLM  
 McCOURT, Robert John  
 McCOWAN, Terence Keith  
 McDADE, Bernard James  
 McDONELL, Ian Francis  
 McFADYEN, Brian John  
 McGUIGAN, John Vern  
 McLACHLAN, Peter Douglas  
 McLAUGHLIN, John Kennedy LLM  
 MELICK, Aziz Gregory  
 MILES, Albert  
 MILLS, David Bruce  
 MILNE, Nancy Jane  
 MOMSEN, James Hamilton LLM  
 MORGAN, Norman Charles  
 MORRIS, Adrian George Holywell  
 MOSS, Allan Edward  
 MUIR, Eric Anthony Peter  
 MYLOTT, Patrick John  
 NASH, Gregory Dennis  
 NEEDHAM, Caroline Anne  
 NEMES, Steven Peter  
 NESCI, Bruno Nazareno  
 NEWTON, Robert Keith  
 NOONAN, Maureen Anne  
 NORRISH, Stephen Ronald  
 NYE, Barbara Anne Christie  
 NYE, Charles Geoffrey  
 O'CALLAGHAN, Paul John  
 O'DONNELL, David Stanley Patrick  
 O'NEILL, John Garry  
 PAPAFOOTI, James  
 PARRAS, Peter Phillip  
 PAULL, Rodney Ernest  
 PETTY, Geoffrey Roy  
 PIKOULAS, George Aeneius  
 POOZANOFF, Irene  
 PRITCHETT, Kenneth Edgar  
 PURCELL, Philip Stuart Douglas  
 RAILTON, Alan Wilson  
 RAMRAKHA, Bhim Chand LLM  
 RAMSAY, Kenneth Bately LLM  
 RATHBORNE, John Charles Victor  
 READING, Richard Ambrose  
 REEVES, Steven Thomas  
 REPIN, Anthony Peter  
 REYMOND, Michel Bernard LLM  
 REYNOLDS, David Rex  
 RHEUBEN, Ronald Reuben  
 RHODES, Jeremy Charles George  
 RICH, Alan Sydney
- ROBERTS, Paul  
 RODGERS, Margaret Therese  
 ROMERO, Geoffrey James  
 ROSER, Kim Edward  
 ROWE, Gerard Clyde  
 RUMORE, Anthony Christopher  
 SAUER, Robert George  
 SCOTT, Anthony James  
 SCULLY, Kenneth James  
 SELBY, Hugh Malcolm  
 SELBY, Roger Charles  
 SHANNON, Peter James  
 SHARPE, Bernard John  
 SHAW, Jeffrey William  
 SIMBLIST, Lorraine Harriet  
 SIMPSON, John Richard Roy  
 SISSIAN, Michael Peter  
 SKILLEN, Geoffrey James  
 SMILES, Ruth  
 SMITH, Michael Charles  
 SMOKER, Clive Robert  
 SOLOMON, Meyer  
 SOMERVILLE, Margaret Anne  
 STAMELL, Paul John  
 STANEFSKA, Dobrinka  
 STATHOPOULOS, Andrea  
 STEED, Wendy Phyllis  
 STEFANOVIC, Lilly Leposava  
 STRIKIS, Mikelis  
 STUMBLES, John Gregory Heath  
 SUSZ, Ivan  
 SWAAB, Frederick  
 SWANE, Bruce Alexander  
 TAGGART, William John  
 TAYLOR, David Jeffrey  
 TAYLOR, Kenrick Peter  
 TEDESCHI, Mark Alfred Guido  
 TEEN, Stephen Arthur  
 TEMPERLEY, Raymond Thomas  
 THIBAUT, Warren Vincent  
 THOMAS, Robert James LLM  
 TICKNER, Robert Edward  
 TOMASIC, Roman Alexander  
 TUCK, Gregory Victor  
 VENEZIANO, Joseph Claude  
 VERMEESCH, Robert Bryan LLM  
 VESELY, Peter  
 WALSH, Timothy Gerard  
 WARE, Walter Russell  
 WATERSTREET, Charles Christian  
 WATTERSON, Ray Norman LLM  
 WEINSTOCK, Amiram David  
 WHITE, Gary Alan  
 WILKINS, Phillip Anthony  
 WINDEYER, John Colin  
 WOODS, Gregory George  
 WOOLF, Bruce Stephen
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 ABELITIS, Imants  
 ABIGAIL, Victoria Norma  
 ALLEN, Anthony Elkington  
 ALLEN, John Jacques  
 ANDREWS, John Sinclair
- ANTILL, Judith Lynne  
 ASHE, Alyson Wendy  
 AYLING, Alan David  
 BAKER, Clifton Sydney  
 BARD, Paul Denis  
 BARRY, Christopher John  
 BEATH, Garry Francis  
 BEAUCHAMP, Gregory Boyce  
 BEGG, Colin Angus  
 BERGER, John  
 BISITS, Adam Michael Steven  
 BLACKBURN HART, Paul Hampden  
 BLACKET, Paul Edwin  
 BONNICI, Roland Anthony  
 BORDON, John Charles  
 BORONOVSKIS, Theodore  
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 BOYD BOLAND, Robert Noel  
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 BURING, Virginia Meredith  
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 BUTT, Peter John LLM  
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 CARGILL, Stephen Charles  
 CARISBROOKE, Stephen Nicholas  
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 CHALMERS, Hugh James  
 CHRYSILIOU, Andros  
 CHURCH, Peter Campbell  
 COLAGIURI, Don  
 COLEMAN, Christine Denise  
 COLMAN, Warren John LLM  
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 CONWAY, Paul LLM  
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 COTTER, Mark Francis  
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 DAVIES, Spencer Wardlaw  
 DAVIS, Anthony John  
 DAVIS, John Harold  
 DE GIORGIO, Dominic  
 DEHNERT, Ivan Paul
- DOHERTY, Gary Patrick LLM  
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 DWYER, Gregory John  
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 EVANS, Gaye  
 EVANS, William Amphlett  
 EVERS, Tania  
 FAIRLIE, David Graham  
 FALLINS, John Robert  
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 FLETCHER, Franklin Vasquez LLM  
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 GILCHRIST, Duncan Anthony  
 GILLIN, Barbara Mary  
 GOLDEN, John Francis  
 GOODMAN, Ellen Margot  
 GOODY, Philip Matthew  
 GORDON, Jane Caroline  
 GRAHAM, John Roderick  
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 GREENLEAF, Graham William  
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 GULSON, Frederick Theodore  
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 HAMBLIN, Philip Michael  
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 HARRIS, Bruce Anthony  
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 HARRISON, Ian Gordon  
 HARRISON, Kenneth  
 HART, Warwick Anthony Keith  
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 HEYDON, Pamela Elizabeth  
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 JULIAN, Paul Antony  
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 KENNETT, Peter David  
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 McKAY, Julia Ruth  
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 MEISNER, Phillip Barry  
 MEPPEN, Terence Clynes  
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 MILLER, Ian Colwell  
 MINEHAN, Donal John  
 MINOTTI, Kevin James  
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 NORRIS, Phillip John  
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 O'BRIEN, Jeffrey Edmond  
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 O'KANE, Kevin Joseph  
 O'LOUGHLIN, Michael Daniel  
 ORFORD, John Laurence  
 OSTERMAYER, Alexander  
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 PARSONS, Richard Andrew  
 PATTERSON, Gary Victor  
 PAYNE, Deborah June  
 PEEDO, Jaak  
 PEGG, Richard Mark  
 PENDLETON, Michael Derek  
 PETERY, Marta Angela  
 PIETERSE, Michael John  
 PINZONE, Robert Paul  
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 PSALTIS, Kosmas  
 PUNTORIERO, Christine Gaye  
 PURDUE, Bruce Alan  
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 RADAN, Peter  
 RALSTON, Brian Keavil  
 READ, Patricia Geraldine  
 REDMOND, Paul Murray LLM  
 REEVE, Robert Charles  
 REIN, Nigel Geoffrey  
 REMINGTON, Stephen Cleve  
 RENSHAW, Anthony John Joseph  
 RHYDDERCH, David Alan  
 RIDOUT, Peter Stanley  
 ROBB, Stephen David  
 ROBINSON, Barry James  
 ROBINSON, Bruce Charles  
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 ROSS, Gregory Denis  
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 SANDEL, Peter Robert  
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 SIMPSON, Danny Kenneth  
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 SKEHAN, Gregory Allen  
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 SMITH, Rodney Michael  
 SMITS, Leonardus Gerardus  
 STANDEN, Geoffrey Paul  
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 STANTON, Susan Mary  
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 STAR, Peter Bernard  
 STEELE, David George  
 STENMARK, Alison Patricia  
 STEWART, Pamela Edith  
 STICHTER, Otto  
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 SWEENEY, Sally Anne  
 TARMO, Thomas  
 TAYLOR, Christopher John  
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 WILLIAMS, Ross Milton  
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 THOMAS, Janine Lynn  
 THOMPSON, Ian Craig  
 TICKNER, Robert Edward LLM  
 TIPPER, Paul David  
 TOGNETTI, Colleen Anne  
 TRAVERS, Richard Clayton  
 TUPMAN, Robyn Christine  
 TYLER, Daniel Elwain  
 VARLEY, Ann Elizabeth  
 VICKOVICH, Ilija Danilo  
 WALTON, Matthew  
 WEISS, Margaret Eve Katharine  
 WERTHEIM, Peter John  
 WHITE, David Rowan  
 WHITE, Michael John  
 WHITE, Richard Weeks  
 WHITEHOUSE, John Frederick  
 WILLIAMS, Simon Dudley  
 WILLIAMSON, Peter John  
 WILSON, Brian Thomas LLM  
 WILSON, Eric William Heales  
 WINKLER, Nicholas Gary LLM  
 WITTS, Michael John  
 WOOD, Philip Ronald  
 YAHL, Bruce John  
 YATES, David Markey  
 ZAHRA, Peter Raymond  
 ZIMMER, Warren Keith LLM  
 ZIPFINGER, Frank Peter

**1978**

ABRAHAM, Peter Brooking  
 AGNEW, Patricia Mary  
 AHO, Aimo Osmo Juhani LLM  
 AIVALIOTES, Emmanuel  
   Demetrios  
 ALLARS, Margaret Nita  
 ALLEN, Kim Anthony  
 ALLEN, Richard John  
 ALTING, John Patrick  
 ANDERSON, Robert Stewart  
 ANISIMOFF, Anthony Ross  
 ARMSTRONG, Stephen John  
 ARNOLD, Richard John  
 BAIRD, Elizabeth Narelle  
 BAIRD, John  
 BALANDA, Robert John  
 BARNES, Michael James  
 BARRETT, Cedric Stephen  
 BAXTER, David Patrick  
 BEALE, David Christopher  
 BELLING, Bryan Robert  
 BLAKE, Garth Owen  
 BLOOM, David Harold LLM

BOWE, Peter Michael  
 BRADBURY, Stephen  
 BRADFORD, Michael Anthony  
 BRANDO, Janette Emma  
 BRIGDEN, Terry Wayne  
 BRITTAINE, Peter Macintyre  
 BROADHURST, Anthony Charles  
 BROWN, Christopher Herbert  
   LLM  
 BROWN, Cyril  
 BRYANT, John Beresford LLM  
 BUSH, Gregory Mark  
 CADELL, John Alan LLM  
 CARRUTHERS, Andrew Thomas  
 CARTER, Christine  
 CARTER, Neville John  
 CASTANOS, Peter  
 CATANIA, Joseph Francis  
 CERTOMA, Giuseppe Leroy LLM  
 CHANTIKUL, Kosol LLM  
 CHEETHAM, Ian Malcolm  
 CHOCHULA, Peter Edward  
 CLARKE, John Raymond  
 CLARKE, William James  
 COLE, Judith Ann  
 COLEMAN, Karen Elizabeth  
 CONWAY, Helen Maree  
 COOK, Colin Maxwell  
 CORNWELL, Phillip James  
 COTMAN, Nigel Antony LLM  
 COUSTAS, Ulysses  
 COUSTON, Greg Hilton  
 CRESTANI, Joseph Michael  
 CULEY, Adrian John  
 DAVIES, Richard Geoffrey  
   Llewelyn  
 DAVIS, John Geoffrey LLM  
 DEARBERG, Murray John  
 DELLA MARTA, David John  
 DEVERY, Pamela Susan  
 DIAMOND, Mark  
 DINGWALL, Bruce James  
 DIPLOCK, Jane  
 DRIVER, Maureen  
 DUNN, Ian Robert  
 DUNN, William James  
 DURACK, John William LLM  
 EGAN, Jeffrey Francis  
 EIKENS, Ieva LLM  
 ELIAS, Naomi Myra  
 ELKINGTON, Gordon Bradley  
 ELLIS JONES, Ian David  
 EMMOTT, John Forster  
 EPSTEIN, Stephen Desmond  
 ESLER, Philip Francis  
 FANTO, Linda Jane  
 FISHER, Michael Dominic  
 FITZHENRY, Joan Therese  
 FLETCHER, Carol May LLM  
 FLYNN, Wayne Gregory  
 FORD, David Radcliffe  
 FULTON, Maxwell James LLM  
 GIBSON, Judith Clare  
 GIDDY, David Philip

GILCHRIST, Gerard Anthony  
 GILLIES, Peter Stewart LLM  
 GLENTON, Susan Jane  
 GODDARD, Ian Stuart  
 GOODMAN, Ellen Margot LLM  
 GRAY, Peter Walter John  
 GRAY, Robyn Lesley  
 GREEN, Douglas James  
 GULLOTTA, Samuel Peter  
 HALE, Ken LLM  
 HANNA, John William  
 HANSON, Christine Craig  
 HARRIS, Jonathan  
 HEALEY, Deborah Jane  
 HEARD, James Hutton  
 HEMPHILL, Peter Crawford LLM  
 HENVILLE, Deborah Mary  
 HEWITT, Mark Andrew  
 HIGGS, Peter Carlile  
 HILDITCH, Andrew Mark  
 HODGSON, Thomas Lindsay  
   Poole  
 HOEBEN, Victoria Therese  
 HOLLAND, Graeme  
 HORSLEY, Helen Mary  
 HOWARD, Michael Joseph  
 HUGHES, Braddon Hamilton  
 INGRAM, Vivienne Karin  
 INNES, Graeme Gordon  
 JACKSON, Leighton Milton LLM  
 JOHNSON, Gareth Clive  
 JOICE, Richard Noel LLM  
 JONSON, Paul Terry  
 KAINE, Judith Patricia  
 KALDA, Kai  
 KAWAMURA, Akira LLM  
 KAYE, Robert George  
 KEARNS, Lindy June  
 KELLY, Damien Anthony Patrick  
 KELLY, Paul Anthony  
 KING, Catherine Mary Elizabeth  
 KINSELLA, Christopher Paul  
 KNIGHT, Graham Frederick  
 KOSMIN, Jacques Philip  
 KYRIAKOUDIS, Kerry  
 LATIMER, Paul Stephen LLM  
 LAZZAROTTO, Christine Denise  
 LEE, Tzu Wun  
 LENNON, Anthony Hiram Francis  
 LETHERBARROE, Ross Victor  
 LEVITUS, Robert Ian  
 LOW, Irene  
 LOXTON, Diccon John Robertson  
 LUCA, Philip Joseph  
 LUCAS, Brian Joseph LLM  
 MACKENZIE, Peter Eric  
 MADAFIGLIO, Pamela Anne  
 MAGUIRE, Robert John LLM  
 MALLAM, William Garfield  
 MALLARD, Allan Robert  
 MATKOVICH, Nicholas John  
 McDONALD, George Roy William  
 McGLONE, Frances Doreen  
 McKENZIE, Grae Stewart

McLACHLAN, Robert James  
 McMAHON, Kevin Ross  
 McRAE, Christopher Ian Mead  
 MEEHAN, John Patrick  
 MERCADO, Sandra  
 MICHELL, Bruce John  
 MILL, Peter John  
 MORLEY, Elizabeth Sue  
 NADAISAN, Logaraj LLM  
 NASTI, Sam Paul  
 NELSON, Anthony John  
 NESCI, Bruno Nazareno LLM  
 NOONAN, Karen Gae  
 OAKES, William Frank  
 ORCHISTON, Peter Lee Donald  
 O'SULLIVAN, John Kevin Patrick  
 PAGE, Richard Bruce  
 PARSONAGE, Ian Phillip  
 PATE, William Robert  
 PATRICK, Lewis Bruce  
 PEARCE, Gregory Stephen  
 PEISAH, Fred  
 PEMBROKE, Michael Andrew  
 PHELAN, Andrew Michael  
 PIGGOTT, Linda Maree  
 PORTER, Amanda Jane  
 POWELL, Randall James  
 PRIOR, David Michael  
 PROUST, Katrina Margaret  
 QUINN, John Paton  
 QUINN, Susan Margaret  
 RARES, Steven David  
 REDDY, Keith  
 REIN, Anne Elizabeth  
 REITZIN, Richard Reuben  
 RICKARD, Paul Arthur LLM  
 ROBINSON, Diane Joan  
 ROBINSON, Leslie Lance  
 RODGERS, James Francis  
 ROFF, Ashley Sherwood  
 RUMORE, Mark Daniel  
 SAYER JONES, Lyndon James  
 SCHRODER, Paul Gilbert  
 SCHULTZ, Mark Andrew  
 SHARPE, Stephen Grant  
 SHELDON, David John  
 SHIPTON, Michael Edward  
 SIMPSON, Margaret Anne  
 SLATTERY, Michael John  
 SMEDE, Geoffrey Robert  
 SOBHAKVICHITR, Kosol LLM  
 STEPHEN, Christopher Colin  
 STONE, Rodney  
 STORY, James Gerard  
 TRACEY, B A LLM  
 STRANG, Warrick Boyd  
 STROUD, Philip James Thomas  
 STUCKEN, Andreas Roman  
 STURZENEGGER, Mark Nicholas  
 SWANSON, Christopher James  
 SWINTON, Gary Michael  
 SWINTON, Peter James  
 SYMES, Christine Mildred  
 TABUTEAU, Giles James

TAGGART, Bruce Donald  
 TAPERELL, Richard Henry LLM  
 TERRY, Joanne Robin LLM  
 TERRY, Roslyn Margaret  
 THOM, Wayne Frederick  
 THOMSON, James Evan  
 TICEHURST, John Andrew  
 TOLL, Margaret Estelle  
 TROUNCER, Peter Sebastian  
 TUDEHOPE, Damien Francis  
 TURNBULL, Malcolm Bligh  
 TURNER, David Alexander  
 VERZI, Anthony  
 WALKER, Bret William  
 WALKER, Judith Kathryn  
 WALKER, Mark David  
 WALLACH, Irving Harry  
 WALLIS, Philip Granville  
 WARD HARVEY, Paul LLM  
 WATSON, Philip Jeremy Clive  
 WATT, Donna Anne  
 WESTWOOD, Ian Denis  
 WHITE, Phillip James  
 WHITNEY, Robert George LLM  
 WILDE, Michael Matthew  
 WILKINS, Kim Edward  
 WILKINS, Russell Francis LLM  
 WILLIAMS, Christine Elizabeth  
 WILSON, Lindsay  
 WINCH, Paul Marshall LLM  
 WOTTON, Peter Charles  
 WRIGHT, Arthur John  
 WYNN, Malcolm Lewis  
 YANCO, Leon  
 YOUNG, Dianne

## 1979

ADAMS, Leigh William Monk  
 ADRIAN, Ian Ross  
 AMES, Barbara Nance  
 ANDREWS, Jennifer Elizabeth  
 ARDILL, Peter Jerome  
 ARMSTRONG, Derek Richard  
 ASHBY, Christine  
 BACK, Francis Joseph  
 BAKKER, Paul Charles Frederick  
 Henry  
 BALAZS, John George  
 BALDRY, David Richard  
 BALL, Neil Andrew  
 BANCROFT, Anthony Gregory  
 LLM  
 BARNES, Shenagh LLM  
 BARNETT, James Edward  
 BENTLEY, Bruce William  
 BERNER, Gordon Munro  
 BESOMO, Ian Wayne  
 BEST, Roderick Charles  
 BINETTER, Michael Thomas  
 Robert  
 BLAXLAND, John David  
 BLUNDEN, Audrey Richardson  
 LLM  
 BOULTEN, Phillip Richard

BOYD, Jane Marion  
 BOYD, Michael Edward  
 BRAITHWAITE, Lynette Mabs  
 BROWNE, Darryl Ian  
 BUCHANAN, Lynn  
 BURRELL, John Llewellyn  
 BYRNE, Suzanne Maree  
 CALOV, Peter Charles  
 CAMERON, Don Stuart  
 CAMPION, Patrick Joseph  
 CANNON, William Daniel Michele  
 LLM  
 CARA, Bruno Samuel  
 CARR GREGG, John Francis  
 Cromwell  
 CARROLL, Ian Clifton LLM  
 CARTER, Peter Joseph  
 CHIKAROVSKI, Kerry Anne  
 CHIKAROVSKI, Kris  
 CHUNG, Ken Yen  
 CLEAVER, Peter Raymond  
 CLISDELL, Roger James  
 CLUFF, Gary Charles  
 COHEN, Andrew John  
 CONDER, Michael James LLM  
 CONNOLLY, Margaret Mary  
 CORMACK, Harry James  
 COUMBIS, Peter LLM  
 COWPER, Charles Macquarie  
 COX, Stephen Edmund  
 CRAIGIE, Anne Pamela Bruce  
 CRANE, David John  
 CRAVEN, Clive Horace Cronin  
 LLM  
 CRENNAN, Susan Maree  
 CROFTS, David Colin  
 CROSS, Warren Bramwell  
 CULEY, Derek Charles  
 CUMES, Guy Masterton  
 CUMMING, Lachlan Gordon  
 CURRAN, Patrick Joseph  
 DAVID, Jeffrey Robert  
 DAY, Michele Constance  
 DE CARLI, Guy  
 DEUTSCH, Robert Leslie  
 DODD, John William  
 DUGGAN, Catherine Mary  
 EAGER, James Andrew  
 EARP, Martin Kenneth LLM  
 EDMONDS, Richard Francis LLM  
 EDSTEIN, John Vincent  
 ELKINGTON, Gordon Bradley  
 LLM  
 FARRELL, Lucy Kathleen  
 FINDLAY, Mark James LLM  
 FLANAGAN, Michael James  
 FORRESTER, Gregory Mark  
 FORSTER, Reginald John LLM  
 FOWLER, Peter Gregory  
 FOX, David John  
 FREESTONE, Julie Therese  
 FULLER, Gillian Mary  
 FURNELL, Ian Nellist  
 GALITSKY, Serge LLM

GARCIA, Arthur Efren LLM  
 GARLING, Jane Anne  
 GIBBINS, Mark Christopher  
 GIORDANO, Francis Joseph  
 GIUSEPPI, Fiona Elizabeth  
 GLOVER, Leigh Scott  
 GOWDWIN, Prudence Marie  
 GOH, Alexis Lian Yin LLM  
 GOODALL, Brian Maxwell  
 GOODEN, Gerard John Michael  
 GOODMAN, Graham David  
 GOODWIN, John George  
 GOULD, Glenn Martin  
 GRAHAM, Keith James  
 GRAHAM, Susan Elizabeth  
 GRAY, Jane Ann  
 GREY, Anthony Leigh  
 GRIMSHAW, James Peter  
 GUEST, David John  
 GURNEY, Graeme Redington  
 HANRAHAN, Ross Gerard  
 HARRIS, Antony Alan  
 HARRIS, George Christopher  
 HARRISON, Anne Elizabeth  
 HARRISON, Howard Gerard  
 HARRISON, Maurice John Peter  
 HEAZLEWOOD, Ruth Alison  
 HEESH, Josephine Mary  
 HERNE, Stephen Charles LLM  
 HERPS, Richard Allan  
 HILL, Jennifer Gae  
 HILL, Peter Thomas  
 HILTON, Geoffrey Allan LLM  
 HOPKINS, Geoffrey Ian  
 HORLACHER, Irene Louise  
 HOWARD, Stephen John  
 HOWLIN, Matthew Graeme  
 HUTLEY, Frances Alexandra  
 HUTLEY, Noel Charles  
 INGATE, Stephen Clyde  
 JANSSEN, Peter Joseph William  
 JEFFS, Rohan Kenneth Stretton  
 LLM  
 JENKINS, Elizabeth Ann  
 JONES, Stephen Gregory  
 KACIR, Richard Paul  
 KELLAWAY, Jennifer Ann LLM  
 KENNEDY, Desmond Thomas  
 LLM  
 KENNEDY, Samuel  
 KILDEA, Jeffrey Francis LLM  
 KOECK, William John LLM  
 KRSTIC, Francis  
 LATIMER, Anthony Waddell  
 LAUGHLIN, Paul Grahame  
 LESLIE, Catherine Anne  
 LESTER, Jonathan Howard  
 LEVICK, Gregory  
 LUM, Jennifer Katherine  
 LYNCH, Rebecca Monica Grace  
 MACLENNAN, Malcolm John  
 MARIEN, Mark Curtis  
 MARSHALL, Narelle Kathryn  
 MATHEWS, Richard George

MAXTON, Ian Malcolm Graham  
 McCLELLAN, Geoffrey Alan  
 McFEE, Lorna Phoebe  
 McMAHON, Peter Chanel  
 McMANAMEY, Bruce Gordon  
 McMANUS, Karen Louise  
 McMINN, Anthony John  
 McPHILLIPS, Christine Margaret  
 McVEITY, Philip Bruce  
 McWILLIAM, Bruce Ian  
 MELHAM, Daryl  
 MELLOR, Kenneth James  
 MELROSE, Gregory  
 MENLOVE, Neville Edward LLM  
 MENZIES, Stephen John  
 MEYER, Deborah Lynne  
 MILES, Peter Cameron  
 MILES, Robert John George LLM  
 MILLER, Gregory Paul  
 MORRISON, Andrew Stewart  
 LLM  
 MORRISON, Ian Lister  
 MUNTUN, Alexander John  
 MURPHY, William George  
 MURRAY, Michael Leslie  
 NEVILLE, Warwick John  
 NORRIE, David Gaston  
 NUTMAN, Victoria Anne  
 O'DONNELL, Maria  
 O'HARAE, Pamela Jennifer  
 O'LEARY, Margaret Caroline  
 OLSEN, Lena Kai LLM  
 OOMENS, Pieter Edward  
 PATANE, Robert Samuel  
 PATRICK, David Alan  
 PEARSALE, Peter John  
 PETERS, Julie Anne  
 PICONE, Christopher John  
 PIPER, Stuart William Arnold  
 POZNIAK, Leslie Michael Steven  
 PRAGNELL, Neil Stewart  
 PUGH, Catherine Mary  
 PULSFORD, Geoffrey Wills  
 PYKE, Geraldene Ann  
 RADOJEV, Alex  
 RATH, Philippa  
 REID, Paula  
 REID, Ronald Niall Forest  
 RENOUEF, John Anthony  
 REUBEN, Samuel Yates  
 REWELL, Keith Phillip  
 RICHARDSON, James Robert  
 RICKARD, Timothy Justin  
 ROBERTS, Peter Anthony  
 ROBERTSON, Bruce Ian  
 ROBERTSON, Gregory Keith LLM  
 ROBINSON, Andrew George  
 ROBINSON, Jane Anne  
 ROBSON, Colin Bruce  
 ROCHE, William John  
 ROOK, Kenneth John  
 ROSE, Richard Barclay  
 ROSENBAUM, Theadora  
 ROSENBERG, Martin David



ROTH, Susan Margaret  
 RYAN, Patricia Elizabeth  
 RYAN, Terrence Arthur John LLM  
 SAVIO, Robert Peter  
 SCARF, Andrew Paul  
 SCHMIDT, Monika  
 SCHULTZ, Jennifer Margaret  
 SCHWAB, Michael Matthew  
 SCHWARTZ, Tony  
 SIMON, Joseph John  
 SIMONIAN, Garbis  
 SIMS, Leanne Maree  
 SMIDMORE, John Charles  
 SMITH, Gregory Eugene  
 SMITH, Paul Ronald  
 STARKEY, Timothy Roy  
 STEWART, Stephen Maxwell  
 STONE, Allan Joshua  
 SZEKELY, William Mark  
 TAGGART, William John LLM  
 TANNA, Grahame Joseph  
 TIMBS, Patrick Joseph  
 TOMASETTI, Peter Charles  
 TOURIKI, Athena  
 VALENTINE, Anthony George  
 VARDAS, George John  
 WAGG, Margo Jill  
 WALLACE, Shauna Jane  
 WALLS, Colin Robert  
 WALTON, Claudia Jane  
 WALTON, Julianna  
 WARNER, Robin Margaret Fraser  
 WATTS, Archibald Raymond  
 WAYNE, Peter Martin  
 WEBBER, David James  
 WHALAN, Peter John  
 WHITELEY, Michael John  
 WILLIAMS, Janice Maria  
 WILLIAMS, Peter Stewart  
 WINDFIELD, Paul Anthony  
 WRIGHT, Jo Ann Mary  
 WRIGHT, Julie Anne

**1980**

ALDRIDGE, Murray Robert  
 ALFONSO, Martin Ian  
 ALLARS, Geoffrey Walter Kenneth  
 ALLSOP, James Leslie Bain  
 ANET, Peter Lionel  
 ANTUNES, Margaret Cavaco  
 ARCHIBALD, Ian Gordon  
 ARMSTRONG, Dermot Leslie  
 ASTILL, Michael John  
 ATHERTON, Rosalind Frances  
 ATKINS, Michael Francis Charles  
 AUSTRON, Warren Peter Young  
 BAKER, David Lewis  
 BAKER, Peter Richard  
 BANNON, Anthony Joseph Leo  
 BARBER, Peter Campbell  
 BARNES, Stephen Geoffrey  
 BARONE, Silvana Lina  
 BECKETT, Glenda Gaye  
 BEITH, Fiona Elizabeth

BERRY, Richard Douglas  
 BETTS, Michael Charles  
 BEVAN, Christopher John  
 BLACK, Richard Damien  
 BLACKAH, John David  
 BLAKENEY, Michael Leslie LLM  
 BLANCH, Paul Vincent Hilton  
 BOLAND, George Albert  
 BOSKOVITZ, Gabor Leslie  
 BROUN, Lucinda Maree  
 BROWN, Andrew Stuart  
 BRYANT, Gordon Jeffrey  
 BRYDEN BROWN, Jane  
 BUDD, Susan Jenifer  
 BURNS McRUIE, Katharine  
     Ailsa  
 BURNS, Susan Jane  
 BURTON, Gregory Keith  
 BUSH, Lesley Elizabeth  
 CALLANAN, Michael Francis  
 CAMBOURN, Ian Robert  
 CAMERON, Robert Bryan  
 CARMODY, John Edward  
 CHENEY, Christine Helen  
 CLARK, Paul Antony  
 CLIMPSON, Stephen Wayne  
 CLOUGH, Michael Andrew  
 COLE, Stephanie Maeve  
 COLEMAN, Douglas Charles  
 COLMAN, Antony Mark  
 COOPER, Graeme Stuart  
 CORBETT, Anne Mary  
 CORSARO, Francis  
 COSS, Graeme Bruce  
 COWLEY, John Dennis  
 CRENNAN, Paul Laurence  
 CROFT, Bruce  
 CROUCH, Ewen Graham Wolseley  
 CROWLEY, Michael Desmond  
 DEAN, Gary Richard  
 DENMEADE, Paul Andrew  
 DICCONSON, Marcellin Joseph  
 DIXON, Peter Graeme  
 DONOVAN, Brian Harrie Kevin  
     LLM  
 DZIEDZIC, Andrew Stefan  
 EDWARDS, Giles David Sutherland  
 EGRI, Peter Andrew  
 ELLICOTT, Michael Robert John  
 ENRIGHT, Pamela Joy  
 EVERETT, Dianne Joyce LLM  
 FISHER, Gordon William LLM  
 FISHER, Matthew John  
 FITZGERALD, Catherine  
     Margaret  
 FITZGERALD, Denis Byrne LLM  
 FITZPATRICK, Bruce Duncan  
 FLANNERY, Paul Francis LLM  
 FORD, Mark Antony  
 GALBRAITH, David Fairley LLM  
 GALLAGHER, Paul Francis  
     Stephen  
 GALLO, Marion Jane  
 GARRETT, Peter James

GAUNT, Simon LLM  
 GELLERT, Stephen Paul  
 GHARTEY, Victoria Louisa LLM  
 GLEESON, Fabian  
 GRAHAM, Geoffrey John LLM  
 GREGG, Gary Michael  
 GUILD, Wayne Gregory LLM  
 HADDOCK, Kerry Anne  
 HALPIN, Gregory John  
 HAMER, Brian Michael LLM  
 HANNAM, Robert Alexander  
 HARKNESS, Kenneth Mark  
 HARRIS, Bruce Anthony LLM  
 HART, Stephen William  
 HEIDTMAN, David Sidney LLM  
 HEMMINGWAY, Angela Elizabeth  
     Walsh  
 HENNESSEY, John Allenby  
 HILL, Justin Birk  
 HOLLINGUM, James William  
 HOMERSHAM, Paula Grace  
 HOOLAHAN, Anthony William  
 HOULAHAN, Mark Bowe  
 HOWELL, Christopher Robert  
     Kent  
 HOWIE, Roderick Neil LLM  
 INNES, Jane Gael  
 JACK, Pamela Margaret  
 JANSOHN, Frederick Peter  
 JESSUP, Alan LLM  
 JOHNSON, Tass James  
 KANAKIS, Lucas Jupiter  
 KANJIAN, Ken  
 KENYON, David Arthur  
 KERR, William  
 KING, Paul Julian  
 KINGSFORD SMITH, Dimity  
     Anne  
 KNIGHT, Waldo Bruce  
 KRASS, Warren Mark  
 LA PEYRE, Susan Joy  
 LAUMBERG, Anthony Steven  
 LAW, Alexander James LLM  
 LAWRENCE, Marcelle Abbey  
 LE PAGE, David Geoffrey  
 LEACH, Tanya Jane  
 LEHANE, John Robert Felix LLM  
 LEONARD, Peter Guildford  
 LINDSAY, Philip John  
 LOWE, Stephen Brian  
 LUCANTONIO, John Edmond  
 MACKERRAS, Jennifer Ann  
 MADDOCKS, Geoffrey John  
 MAIDEN, Ronald John  
 MANNA, Gino Luigi  
 MANUELL, Richard John  
 MARTIN, John William  
 MAUREL ROUSSEL, Marie  
     Philomene  
 MAXWELL, Dermot John  
 MAY, Susan  
 McDONNELL, John Kenneth  
 McGUINNESS, Christine Melanie  
 McGUINNESS, David John

McLEAN, Ross Glen  
 McNALLY, Gregory Peter  
 McSPEDDEN, Andrew Lachlan  
 MEEHAN, James William  
 MOLYNEUX, Mary Bridget  
 MOORE, Geoffrey Allan LLM  
 MOORE, Ngaire Terese  
 MOORE, Peter Charles  
 MORATELLI, John Douglas  
 MUIR, Thomas Robert Holden  
 MURPHY, Graeme Harold  
 NASVELD, Karen Marie  
 NEWBERY, Francis Hilton  
 NEWBRUN, Ian Michael  
 NORRIS, Suzanne Winifred  
 O'BRIEN, Mark Leo  
 O'HEHIR, Christopher Michael  
     LLM  
 OLLIFFE, Bronwyn Margaret  
 O'NEILL, Michael Francis  
 O'SHADES, Glenn Raymond  
 OUTRAM, John Thomas  
 OWENS, Edward Peter  
 PALLAVICINI, Stephen Phillip  
 PHILLIPS, Jeffrey Paul  
 PHILLIPS, Peter Lee James  
 PLAYER, Graeme Philip  
 PRAGNELL, Michael John  
 PULSFORD, Bruce Wills  
 PURDUE, Bruce Alan LLM  
 REGAN, Susan Margaret  
 RICHARDSON, David Ross  
 RINGER, Alison Jane LLM  
 ROHR, David John LLM  
 RUSSONIELLO, Matteo  
 RYAN, Judith Maureen  
 RYAN, Mark Anthony Patrick  
 RYAN, Mary Ellen  
 SANT, Paul Charles  
 SCHAFFER, Ronald William  
 SCOTT, Craig Francis  
 SCOTT, Diane Margaret  
 SEFTON, Grant David  
 SHARPE, David James  
 SHEEHY, John Samuel  
 SIDDONS, Anne Maree  
 SIDHU, Sushil Kaur LLM  
 SISINNI, Dominic Anthony  
 SLATER, Elisabeth Ann  
 SMITH, Brendan Bayley  
 SMITH, Frederick John  
 SMITH, Gregory Hilliard  
 SMITH, Helen Elizabeth  
 SMITH, Rodney Michael LLM  
 SNELL, Michael Leslie  
 SOLARI, Michael  
 SOMERVILLE, David Robert  
     LLM  
 SPILLANE, Michael Anthony  
 SPIRA, Anne Rivca  
 STANOEVSKEI, Licjana  
 STARK, Suzanne Marianne  
 STEIN, David William  
 STEPEK, Peter John

SUTTON, John Ridley  
 TAYLOR, Michael Kevin  
 THIERING, Nerida Ruth  
 THOMAS, Kenneth Charles  
 TOBIN, Claire Margaret  
 TOOLE, Alexandra  
 TRAVERS, Geoffrey Clayton  
 TSATHAS, Peter  
 TZOVARAS, Ted Dorotheos  
 VASSILIOU, Maria  
 VIZZONE, Joseph  
 WALTERS, Robert James Michael  
 WARD, Philip John  
 WARMENHOVEN, James John  
 WARNER, Helen Margaret  
 WEBB, Jeanette Mary  
 WEBB, Lewis James  
 WEST, Philip John  
 WHITMONT, Deborah Anne  
 WHITTLE, John Brian  
 WILLIAMS, Nanette Lee  
 WILSON, Ian Gibson  
 WILSON, John Dominic  
 WOODS, Elizabeth Margaret  
 WOODWARD, Jennifer Ann  
 WRIGHT, Robertson James

# 1981

ABBOTT, Anthony John  
 ALEXANDER, Penelope  
 ALLAN, Christine Joan  
 ALTOBELLI, Thomas  
 ANDRESAKIS, Angelo  
 BAILEY, Deborah Louise  
 BALTINGS, Edgar Martin  
 BALTINGS, Peter Ernest  
 BAMBER, Josephine Mary  
 BASAGLIA, Grazia  
 BATTERSBY, Michael William  
 BAYLISS, Russell Thomas  
 BECKTON, Elizabeth Anne  
 BENJAMIN, Timothy John  
 BENNETT, Anne Marilyn  
 BERRY, Winston Helier  
 BINETTER, Michael Thomas  
     Robert LLM  
 BISHOP, Daemoni  
 BISITS, Adam Michael Steven LLM  
 BOOTH, Stephen John  
 BRADY, Margaret Gillian  
 BRIDGES MAXWELL, Joanna  
 BROWN, Rani Beverly  
 BRYANT, Keith Arthur  
 BRYDEN, Robert Stanley  
 BUCHANAN, Mark Charles  
 BULOG, George  
 BURNS, Susan Lucy  
 BUTLER, Jennifer Mary  
 BYRNES, Peter Michael  
 CAHILL, Anthony Francis  
 CAMPBELL, David Robert  
 CAMPBELL, Ian Graeme LLM  
 CAMPBELL, Robert Anthony  
     LLM

CAPEL, Glenn Douglas  
 CHAPPLE, Mark Desmond  
 CHARLES, David Graham  
 CHIVELL, Richard James LLM  
 CLEARY, Margaret Ann  
 COE, David Raymond  
 COFFEY, Michael Gerard  
 COLE, Margaret Bettina  
 COOPER, Jennifer Anne  
 COPPIN, Gail Yvonne  
 CORCORAN, John Anthony  
 CORDELL, Stephen Julian LLM  
 COSTELLO, Tanya Pamela  
 COWLEY, Amanda Joy  
 CRAIG, Ian Stirling  
 CREAK, Suzanne Lea  
 CRINO, Pasquale  
 CROLLINI, Paul  
 CROSSMAN, Robert Lyall  
 CUMMINS, Gregory Paul  
 CURRAN, David Ian  
 DANOS, Trevor Egon  
 DAWSON, Christopher Mark  
 DE LEEDE, Jeffrey Nicolas  
 DEAKIN, Peter John LLM  
 DELLA MARTA, Simon Eugene  
 DICKSON, Ian Cameron LLM  
 DILLON, Benjamin Robert  
 DOBBIN, Vincent John  
 DOBRICH, Petar  
 DONNAN, Mary Louise  
 DOYLE, Brett Chapman  
 DRISCOLL, John Arthur  
 DUFFY, Stephen Brian  
 DUGGAN, Peter Joseph  
 DUNN, Jennifer Jane  
 DUNWOODIE, Ian Curtis  
 EDWARDS, Linden Elizabeth  
 EDWARDS, Russell William  
 EGGLETON, Glenn David LLM  
 ELDRIDGE, James Clifford  
 ELLIOTT, Robert Beveridge  
 ENRIGHT, Walter Ian  
 EVERETT, Ian Keith  
 FABIAN, Michael Guy  
 FARLAND, Geoffrey Nicholas  
 FARRELL, Mark Jeremy  
 FENDER, Megan Louise  
 FERENCZI, Ildi Irene  
 FERNANDES, Lydia  
 FINCH, Steven Gregory  
 FIRTH, Stephen Paul  
 FITZSIMONS, James McHarg  
 FOGLE, Christopher John  
 FORD, John Francis  
 FRASER, Simon Hugh LLM  
 FRECKER, David Crichton LLM  
 FREEDMAN, Kay Anita  
 FREEMAN, Gregory John  
 FRISINA, Anna Maria  
 GANZ, Gregory Thomas  
 GERATHY, Lynette Ruth  
 GIBSON, Belinda Gai  
 GILL, Glynn Allen William

GILLESPIE, Roderic James  
 GIRDLER, Colin Michael  
 GONZALEZ, Hernan Angel  
 GOOCH, Anthony Graham  
     Charles  
 GRAY, Beatrice Ann LLM  
 GREEN, Ruth Louise  
 GREENHALGH, David John  
 GREENWOOD, Philip Hilton  
 GREGORY, Julian Maxwell  
 GROEN, Egbert  
 GROTE, E E  
 GROTE, Steven Mark  
 GUEST, Robert Lester  
 GUIHOT, Darryl Leonard  
 HALLINAN, Michael Andrew  
 HANDLER, Leslie George LLM  
 HART, Carolyn Ann  
 HARVEY, Philip William  
 HATTON, Gerard William  
 HAUSER, Mark Steven  
 HAYDEN, Paul  
 HEDGE, Jennifer Jill  
 HEDMAN, Paul Nelson  
 HENSE, Paul  
 HEPBURN, Phillip Allan Russell  
 HETHERINGTON, Avril  
 HIGGS, Lucia Meilin  
 HIRSHMAN, Timothy Mark  
 HIRST, Martin David  
 HODGSON, Leslee Ann  
 HOLMES, Simon William  
 HOMEMING, Gregory Paul  
 HORN, Laura Sandra  
 HORTON, Michael James  
 HORTON, Robert Geoffrey  
 HUNT, Warwick James  
 HUNTER, David Kevin  
 JACOBS, Joseph Hayeem Abraham  
 JOHNSON, Michael Christopher  
 JONES, Malcolm John  
 JONES, Sandra Robyn  
 JOSEPH, Michael John LLM  
 JOSEPH, Paul Frederick LLM  
 JUDGE, Lynette Elizabeth  
 KAVALLARIS, Stephanie  
 KERR, Julia Kathleen  
 KHAN, Izaz Mohammed LLM  
 KONECNY, Simon John  
 KOROKNAY, Alexander LLM  
 KWOK, Larry Lam Kwong  
 LANSEY, John Morris LLM  
 LAWRENCE, Craig Leslie  
 LAWSON, Kimberley  
 LEE, Bret Alan  
 LEIGH, Kathryn Agnes  
 LESTER, Frances Mary  
 LEWIS, Kathleen Marjorie  
 LEWIS, Philip Harold  
 LIM, Lian Kee  
 LINNEY, Susan Frances  
 LOW, Philippa Helen  
 LOWING, Peter Allan  
 LUBOWSKI, Estelle Sheli

LYNCH, Paul Gerard  
 MARTIN, Lynne Meree  
 MARVIN, Bryan Ronald  
 McBRIDE, Louise  
 McCARTHY, Peter Andrew  
 McCLENAHAN, John Hunter  
 McCORMACK, Colin Alan  
     Alexander  
 McDONALD, Walter Leonard  
 McGEE, John William  
 McGOVERN, David Brendan LLM  
 McKENZIE, Kirk Stewart  
 McSWEENEY, Paul Desmond  
     LLM  
 MEDNIS, Aivars Rolands  
 MICALFEE, Margaret Antoinette  
 MORISON, Ian Bruce  
 MOUSTACAS, James  
 NAPLE, Alexander Edward  
 NEAL, Richard John LLM  
 NEVILLE, Ross Stanley  
 NEYLAN, Michael James  
 O'BRIEN, Anthony John  
 O'BRIEN, Barclay  
 OCKENDEN, Janet Megan  
 O'CONNOR, Timothy James  
 O'DONNELL, John Alexander  
 ORCHISTON, Jillian Mary  
 PAECH, Louise Mary  
 PARRY, Stephen Joseph LLM  
 PARSONS, Neville Lyle  
 PASTERNAK, Leon  
 PATON, Andrew Garnett  
 PAYNE, Philip Ross  
 PHELAN, Helen Jane  
 PICKERING, David Ronald  
 PIGGOTT, David Ronald  
 PIPE, Nicholas Ian  
 POLIN, Ruth Mary  
 POPE, James Patrick  
 POPE, Sandra Annabel  
 POWER, Patrick John Piers LLM  
 PREDNY, David Milan  
 PRENTICE, Felix Gerard  
 PRICE, Graeme Arthur LLM  
 RATHBORNE, Noely  
 RAVASIO, Riccarda Pierra  
 RICHMOND, Mark  
 RIGG, Jack  
 RILEY, Sean  
 RINALDI, Joseph  
 ROBERTS, Dai Peter  
 ROBERTS, David Scott  
 ROBERTSON, Jennifer Ellen  
 ROBSON, Karen Marguerite  
 ROGERS, Anthony Gerard  
 ROHL, Gerard Damien  
 ROSS, Valerie Anne  
 RUSHTON, Stephen Jeffrey  
 SAN MIGUEL, Gregory John  
 SCARDILLI, Melina  
 SELLER, Ross Edward  
 SEVE, Joanne Christine  
 SHARPE, Bernard John LLM

SHEPHERD, Anthony Peter Julian  
 SHIELDS, Jennifer Anne  
 SHUKLA, Sashi Brahmendra LLM  
 SIDHU, Prithvi Pal Singh  
 SIMPSON, Robert Ian  
 SKAFTE, Kerry Lee  
 SMITH, Derek Gerard  
 STANGER, Bruce  
 STEELE, Malcolm Angus LLM  
 STOKES, Denis Patrick  
 STOTEN, Colin Michael  
 STRATTON, John Stuart  
 STRONG, Debra Jean  
 TATE, John Patrick  
 TAYLOR, Graham Gregory  
 THALIS, Andrew  
 THOMAS, Brian James  
 THOMSON, Hugh Ian Kerr  
 TRENT, Peter  
 TURNELL, John Darryll LLM  
 UNDERWOOD, Peter Franklin LLM  
 VAUGHAN, Donna Maria  
 VINDIN, Christian Andrew  
 VOGLIOTTI, Roberta  
 WADDELL, Richard Thomas Alexander  
 WALL, Christopher Phillip  
 WALLACE, Ian Robert  
 WALSH, Julie Anne  
 WARE, W Russell LLM  
 WARNER, John Piers  
 WESTBROOK, Heather Patricia  
 WHERRY, Keith James LLM  
 WILKINS, Lynne Pearl  
 WILKINS, Roger Bruce  
 WILLCOCKS, Robert Moyse LLM  
 WILLIAMSON, Anthony Robert  
 WILSON, Heather Ruth  
 WINTON, Judith Isabel  
 WITCOMBE, Naomi Annette  
 WIVELL, Claire  
 WOELLNER, Robin Henry LLM  
 WOOD, Ormond Peter  
 WOOD, Peter John  
 WRIGHT, Anthony John Luscombe  
 WRIGHT, Jennifer Anne  
 WYBURN, Mary Elizabeth  
 YEO, Meng Heong LLM

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 AIKEN, Walter John  
 ANDREWS, John Andrew  
 ANTONOPOULOS, Jordan  
 ARENA, Rose Marie  
 ARGENT, Francis Joseph  
 ARMITAGE, Peter James  
 ASHTON, Geoffrey James  
 ASQUINI, Rick John  
 ATKIN, John  
 ATTWILL, Freda  
 AZIZE, Joseph John

BACK, Michael John  
 BANNON, Paul Anthony  
 BARRY, Stephen Michael  
 BARTLETT, Sharon Jane  
 BEAUFILS, Stephen Wayne  
 BEIRNE, Michael Hugh  
 BELL, Adam George  
 BELL, Gavin Terence  
 BERRY, David Vaughan  
 BERRY, Michael Rex  
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 BLAYDEN, Judith Ann LLM  
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 BOUHABIB, Joseph  
 BOYD, Carl  
 BRAW, Jennifer Celine  
 BRERETON, Paul Le Gay  
 BRITTON, Anne Kathleen  
 BROMHAM, Shayne Marcia  
 BROOKS, Anthony Kenneth  
 BROWN, Catherine Mary  
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 BURKE, Allison Christine  
 BURNETT, Gregory Kevin  
 BURNS, Diane  
 BUTCHER, Anthony George  
 BYRNES, Gerard Kevin  
 CAMERON, Robert Angus  
 CAMPBELL, Jeremy Stephen  
 CARR, Lee John  
 CHATE, Timothy Franklin  
 CHRISTIE, Michael  
 CINQUE, Ettore  
 COCKS, Juliette Louise  
 COHEN, Thomas Andrew  
 COLE, Ross Maxwell Murray  
 COLEMAN, Alan Richard LLM  
 COLEMAN, Cynthia Frances LLM  
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 CONLEY, William Considine LLM  
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 COPPOCK, Stuart Pasley  
 CORBETT, David Murray  
 COWLING, David Paul  
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 DAABOUL, Peter James  
 DALBY, Michael John  
 DANILO, Lillian Vinka  
 DAVENPORT, Adam  
 DE BIASI, Luciano Luigi  
 DE CARVALHO, Andrew John  
 DI LEVA, Petrina Anne  
 DILLON, Hugh Christopher  
 DIX, Barbara Louise  
 DONKIN, Peter Mark  
 DONOVAN, Michael Stephen  
 DOYLE, John Patrick  
 DRUERY, Malcolm Ross  
 DRUMMOND, Stanley William  
 DUNN, Christopher Anthony  
 EMERY, David Bruce

EMMETT, Sylvia Ruth  
 ENGLISH, Peter John  
 EVANS, Bernard Charles  
 EVANS, Keith Robert LLM  
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 FELLER, Jane Louise  
 FENECH, Diana Marie  
 FERNON, John Joseph  
 FINEGAN, Desmond Joseph  
 FLANAGAN, Carol Anne LLM  
 FORD, Amanda Janice  
 FORD, Janelle Irene  
 FORSYTH, Robert Paul  
 FOSTER, Karl Stephen  
 FOSTER, Lindsay Graeme LLM  
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 FRANCIS, David Graeme LLM  
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 FRECKELTON, Ian Richard Lloyd  
 FREZZA, Paul  
 GAJIC, Radisa  
 GASSER, Donna Liane  
 GIARDINI, John Felice  
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 GNANAKARAN, Poornananda LLM  
 GOLLAN, Victoria Jane Barclay  
 GOOLEY, John Vincent  
 GOURLEY, Odette Margaret  
 GRAHAM, Julie Anne  
 GRANT, Dennis  
 GRAY, Judith Mary  
 GRAY, Richard Mackintosh LLM  
 GRIMBLE, John Arthur  
 HAMBLIN, Julie Claire  
 HAMMOND, Gregory Norman  
 HANSEN, Jennifer Ann  
 HARMAN, Lynne Maree  
 HARPER, Adam James  
 HARPER, Angus Graham Rainy  
 HARRIS, Martin Scott  
 HARRISON, Margaret Anne  
 HAWDON, Estelle Ann  
 HEALY, Stephen James  
 HEFFERNAN, Jennifer Mary  
 HERRON, Mary Louise Susannah  
 HINTON, Clive James LLM  
 HOLMES, Adrian Philip  
 HUGHES, Lucinda Mary  
 HYLES, Caroline Jane  
 JACKSON, James Guy LLM  
 JACKSON, Michael Francis  
 JEREMY, Robert David  
 JEWELL, Vincent Francis  
 JOHNSON, Brett Stuart  
 JOHNSON, Judy Ann  
 JOHNSON, Peter Anthony LLM  
 JOHNSTON, Rowan Scott  
 JONES, Ian Steve  
 JUPP, Steven James  
 KATSAITIS, Angelo  
 KATSIOTIS, John Xenophon  
 KAY, Michael Graham Doveton  
 KEANEY, Terence Francis

KING, Hilton Leonard  
 KIRBY, Caroline Margaret  
 KIRSOP, Peter  
 KOHN, Alexander  
 KOURPANIDIS, Con  
 KUNSTLER, Michael Julian  
 KURRLE, Winton Alfred Oscar  
 LAMOND, Brett Howard  
 LANE, Patricia Margaret  
 LAWLER, Gary Kenneth John LLM  
 LAWSON, Rhona Lea  
 LEHMANN, Geoffrey John LLM  
 LEITCH, Hamish John  
 LEVER, Frank Graham LLM  
 LOCKE, Clive Phillip  
 MACKINNON, Anne Marie  
 MACLEAN, Pamela Jane  
 MAJER, Norman Leslie  
 MANION, Geoffrey Robert  
 MAXWELL, Josephine  
 MAZEY, Michelle Sue  
 MAZUR, Agnes LLM  
 McAUSLAN, Michelle Emily  
 McDONALD, Scott Anthony  
 McGRATH, Peter John  
 McILLHATTON, Susan Fay  
 McKIBBIN, Andrew Ian  
 McMAHON, Paul Joseph  
 McNEIL, Rodney John  
 McVITTIE, Julian Andrew  
 MEE LING, Paul Adrian  
 MELTZER, John Lawrence  
 MEYER, Michelle Louise  
 MILLER, Kim Alexander  
 MILLS, Alexandra  
 MILNER, Colin Charles  
 MITTELMAN, John Robert  
 MOCK, Darryl William  
 MOON, Gillian Frances  
 MOORE, Peter Francis  
 MORGAN, Mark Andrew  
 MORRIS, David John  
 MOSCA, Domenico  
 MULLINS, Jane Frances  
 MURPHY, Susan Shauna  
 MURPHY, Thomas Arthur  
 MYATT, John Kenneth  
 NEELY, Robert Ewan  
 NEUHAUS, Matthew Ernest Keith  
 NEWELL, Robert Duane  
 NEWTON, Raymond Austin LLM  
 OLIVER, Dominic Lawrence  
 O'REGAN, Catherine Mary Elizabeth LLM  
 O'REILLY, Roslyn  
 OTTAWAY, Robyn Kim  
 OWE, Terence Michael  
 PAGENT, James Ian  
 PAPPAS, Nicholas  
 PARSONS, Isabel Ann  
 PAZMANDY, Karen Sandra  
 PEACH, Stephen Philip  
 PEARSON, Richard Randolph

- PEARSON, Robert Bruce  
 PELLETIER, Robert Marie  
 PEMBROKE, Dianne Lyn  
 PERRY, Cindy Ellen  
 PETERS, Mark Duncan  
 PETHER, Penelope Jane  
 POTTS, David Laurence  
 POWERS, Lindsay Michael LLM  
 PROCAJLO, Mark Raymond  
 QUARRY, Penelope Kathleen  
 REES, Stephanie Ann LLM  
 REYNOLDS, Rocque  
 RISPOLI, Diana  
 ROBERTS, Inez Cassandra  
 ROBERTS, Michael Joseph Gerard  
 ROBERTSON, Donald Bruce  
 ROBINSON, Craig Kenneth  
 ROBINSON, Peter Michael  
 ROBSON, Jonathon Ernest  
 ROCHFORD, Annamaria  
 ROLLINSON, Michael Kelvyn  
 ROUSE, Delwyn Ann  
 ROW, Bradley Hunter  
 ROYDHOUSE, Adrienne Denise  
 RUGENDYKE, Stephen John  
 RUNDLE, Melanie Jane  
 RYAN, Jo Anne Catherine  
 RYAN, John Francis  
 SAND, Sandra Marion  
 SAXTON, Jeremy John  
 SEXTON, Marie Louise  
 SHAND, Catherine Ann  
 SILBERBERG, Robert  
 SINCLAIR, Fiona Anne  
 SITAS, Mary Anne  
 SKELTON, Colin James  
 SLOWGROVE, Bradley  
 SMITH, Andrew David  
 SMITH, Kim Howard  
 SMITH, Michael Francis LLM  
 SMYTH, Vanessa Janine  
 SOMERS, Ivan Louis  
 SPICER, Merrick James  
 SPINKS, Joanne Maree  
 STANDEN, Geoffrey Paul LLM  
 STANTON, Gregory John  
 STAUNTON, Patricia Louise  
 STERGOULIS, Evan Andrew  
 STRANGE, Carolyn Jill  
 SUTHERLAND, Philip Francis LLM  
 SUUR, Lembit  
 TABERNER, John Gilbert  
 TAN, Chuen Yan Paul  
 TOSEVIC, Chris  
 TREMBATH, Owen Thomas  
 TSALIDIS, Charles Kiriakos  
 TURKIA, Diana  
 ULMAN, Gary Stephen LLM  
 VANGELATOS, Denis Francis James  
 VARAYUDEJ, Same LLM  
 VELTMAN, Sonya Sharron  
 VENERIS, James  
 VENS, Julie Anne  
 VORREITER, Stephen Frank  
 VOUGIOUKAS, Theodora  
 WAITES, Melissa  
 WALSH, Kelvin Randall  
 WARD, Julie Kathryn  
 WARING, Margot Louise  
 WATCHIRS, Helen Mary  
 WEBBER, Helen Christina  
 WEINGARTH, Ellen Louise  
 WELLING, Mark William  
 WELLS, Margaret Ellen  
 WHELAN, Michael  
 WHITE, Graham Kenneth  
 WHITE, Susan Helen  
 WILLCOCK, Richard  
 WILLIAMS, Rhys Garfield  
 WILSON, Leonora Maureen  
 WOOD, Geoffrey Philip  
 WOODHOUSE, David Burton  
 WOODIN, Patricia Anne  
 WRIGHT, Gillian Sandra  
 WYLIE, Ian Stuart  
 1983  
 ABELA, Paul Mario  
 ABREU, Eric Fonseca  
 AGOSTINO, Patrick  
 ALEXIADIS, Peter  
 ALFONZETTI, Gregory John  
 ANDERSON, Jillian Mary  
 ARMFIELD, John Edward  
 ARMITAGE, Charles Edward  
 ATKINS, Jane Elizabeth  
 AVRAAMIDES, Demetrios LLM  
 BACKMAN, Anna Frances  
 BAIRD, Julia  
 BAIRD, Paul Anthony  
 BALOG, David Charles  
 BARBOUR, Bruce Alexander  
 BEATH, Garry Francis LLM  
 BERTOCK, Martin Anthony  
 BESSON, Garry Charles LLM  
 BILINSKY, Cameron Stuart  
 Thicknesse  
 BLACKMORE, Craig Douglas  
 BLAIR, Peter Johnny  
 BLAKE, Garth Owen LLM  
 BLUCK, Frederick Paul  
 BLUTH, Dennis Raymond LLM  
 BOND, Anthony Martin  
 BOTTRELL, Timothy Jon  
 BRAKE, David Ian  
 BROOKS, Jose Veronica  
 BROWN, Helen Ann  
 BROWN, Peter Damien  
 BROWN, Steven John  
 BULFORD, Bruce Anthony  
 BURKE, Bruce Norman LLM  
 BURLEY, Michael Bruce  
 BUTLER, Mary Anne  
 BYLHOUWER, Lucia Maria  
 BYRNE, Paul LLM  
 CALLCOTT, Noel James  
 CARNEY, William John  
 CARR, Philip Laurence  
 CARROLL, John George  
 CARTMER, Patrick Henry  
 CATCHPOOLE, John Mark  
 CHALMERS, Megan Lynette  
 CHANG, Diana Angela  
 CHARTERIS, Peter Hamilton  
 CHOAT, Malcolm Steven  
 CLARKE, Andrew Campbell  
 COATES, Anne Melissa  
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 COHEN, Mark James  
 COMINOS, Angela LLM  
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 COSANANAN, Jarrun LLM  
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 CROGAN, Melissa Mary  
 CROOKS, Keith Derek LLM  
 CROSIO, Paul Andrew  
 CURRAN, John Michael  
 CURTIS, Frederick David  
 CUTHBERT, Jean  
 DAGATA, Angelo  
 DALEY, Simon Matthew  
 DANNECKER, Lois Alicia  
 DAUTH, Tal Jay  
 DAVIES, Barry Anthony Derrick  
 DAVIS, Ian Peter  
 DE SOMER, Gregory John  
 DENNIS, Graeme John  
 DESIATNIK, Ronald Jules LLM  
 DI BARTOLOMEO, Annibale  
 Gabriele  
 DILIZIO, Mario Fiorenzo  
 DIXON, Trevor Paul  
 DOWD, Christopher James Charles  
 DOYLE, Graeme Ross  
 DOZSR, Andrew Gregory  
 DRAYTON, James Henry  
 DUCROU, Amanda Jane  
 DUMMER, Barbara Helen  
 DYCZEK, Carolin  
 DYER, Gregory Charles  
 EAGLETON, Brett Anthony  
 EDSTEIN, John Vincent LLM  
 EFTIMIOU, Mary  
 ELIADES, Gregory George  
 ELLIOTT, David William  
 ELLIOTT, John Frank  
 ELLISON, Lindsay James  
 ELMGREEN, John LLM  
 EMANUEL, Max Ian  
 ENGLEBRECHT, David John  
 FERNIE, Graeme Barry  
 FITZGERALD, Ralph Lawrence  
 FOLEY, Anthony Joseph  
 FORD, Kim Adele  
 FRAZER, Andrew Duncan  
 GOLDIE, Robert John  
 GOOCH, Brian  
 GOSLING, Peter James  
 GRAVES, Jennifer Anne  
 GRELLMAN, Craig Andrew  
 HAFEY, Christine Margaret  
 HALSALL, Geoffrey Charles  
 HAMMAN, Stirling Milburn LLM  
 HAMMOND, Elizabeth Margaret  
 HANLEY, Robert James  
 HANNAN, Wayne Ashley John  
 HANSON, Sally Ann  
 HARMER, Michael Daniel  
 HARRISON, Paul James  
 HATCHER, Simon John  
 HATZISTERGOS, John  
 HAULTAIN, Philip Graham  
 HEALY, Judith Mary  
 HEMSLEY, Timothy  
 HEPWORTH, Ingrid Jane  
 HERAGHTY, Michael Patrick LLM  
 HILL, Gail Maree  
 HOGAN, Peter Thomas  
 HOLZ, Reinhard Gottfried LLM  
 HOOPER, Giles Ross  
 HUGHES, Stephen  
 HUMPHREYS, David Charles  
 HUTCHINSON, Marc Sandford LLM  
 ILIC, Randon Steven  
 JENKINS, Helen Elizabeth  
 JOSEPH, Laura Elizabeth  
 JOYCE, David  
 JURD, Peter John  
 KARLIS, Catherine  
 KARP, Peter Andrew  
 KEENAN, Patrick Michael  
 KEEVIL, Terence Christopher  
 KELLY, Joanne Hilda  
 KELLY, Maria Therese  
 KERMOND, Bradley Paul  
 KIELY, Adrian John  
 KINSELLA, Christopher John  
 KWOK, Raymond Yuen Ming  
 LAGOIS, Anthony William  
 LAWN, Craig Stainton  
 LIUZZO, Anthony  
 LOGAN, Philip William  
 LONERGAN, Julia Lily Ann  
 LONG, Peter John  
 LYDEN, Sallie Mary  
 MADDEN, Philip Macdonald  
 Keith  
 MALONEY, Pauline Margaret  
 MAMUTIL, Jacob Mathew  
 MANION, Keith James  
 MANOUSARIDIS, Nicholas  
 MARKS, Susan Ruth  
 MARTIN, Jane Leigh  
 MARTIN, Michael Gerard  
 MATHER, Julie Anne  
 MATHLIN, Rosemary  
 MATTICK, Paul Gerard  
 MAZZOCHI, Richard John Patrick  
 McALLISTER, Gillian Maree  
 MCCARTHY, Anthony Vincent

- McCORQUODALE, Robert Gordon  
 McKENNA, Sue  
 McKNIGHT, Ian Alexander LLM  
 MENDES, Susan Marjorie Murray  
 MEZRANI, Margaret  
 MILES, Steven Thomas  
 MILLER, Ian Colwell LLM  
 MOCLAIR, Fiona Gai  
 MOON, Lesley  
 MOORE, Harley Russell  
 MORAN, Anna  
 MORAN, Peter John  
 MORGAN, Gail Llewelyn  
 MORLEY, Anthony Dillon  
 MORRICE, Gail Jeanette  
 MOULIS, Daniel  
 MOY, Jo Anne Frances  
 MURRAY, Helen Elizabeth  
 NELL, Gregory John  
 NEWHAM, Sharon Therese  
 NEWTON, Gary David  
 NEWTON, Karen Leslie  
 NICHOLLS, Nicholas Andrew  
 NICHOLSON, Jennifer Hazel  
 NORTH, John Frederick Stuart  
 O'BRIEN, Christopher Gerard  
 O'DOHERTY, Timothy Paul  
 OESTERHELD, Anthony Carl  
 O'FLYNN, Karen Jane  
 O'HANLON, David John  
 O'NEILL, Michael John  
 OWEN, Ashley Kim  
 OWENS, John Brian  
 PACY, John Reinhard  
 PADUA, Ruel LLM  
 PAIN, Nicola Hope Margaret  
 PAINTER, Warwick Michael  
 PAIZES, Paula Georgina  
 PARKER, Margaret Ann  
 PASCOE, Marion Anne LLM  
 PATRICK, Craig Christopher  
 PATTEN, Lorianna  
 PAULL, Andrew McKellar  
 PAYGET, Rhonda Leonie  
 PEARCE, Jennifer Lynn  
 PEHM, Kieran Tibor  
 PERCIVAL, Anthony Gerard  
 PETHER, Peter Thomas Norman  
 PLAYFAIR, Matthew Edmund Browne  
 PLOWMAN, Stuart Michael  
 PLUMB, Lynda Shane  
 POLIN, Nicholas Joseph  
 POSTEMA, Robert Christian  
 PREVITERA, Ann Marie  
 PURCELL, Stephen Lawrence  
 QUARTERMAIN, Stephen Edward  
 RAMSAY, Bruce John  
 RANKIN, Belinda Jan  
 REDFERN, Jan Louise  
 REGAN, Michele Brooks  
 RILEY, Francis Patrick LLM  
 ROBB, John Edgar  
 ROBINSON, Marianne LLM  
 ROGERSON, Robert Paul  
 ROSE, Ian  
 ROSS, Iain James Kerr  
 RUGGERI, Peter Anthony  
 RUSBOURNE, Peter Edward John  
 RYAN, Virginia Anita  
 SAXON, Christopher John  
 SCHULTZ, Mark Andrew LLM  
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 SEGAL, Graham Phillip LLM  
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 SHELLEY, Robert Steven  
 SHIRLOW, David Stewart  
 SHTEIN, Oliver Andrew  
 SICILIANO, Roy  
 SLATER, Brett Harold  
 SMITH, Ross Manning LLM  
 SMITH, Stuart Gordon  
 SMYRNIS, Andreas  
 SPEAKMAN, Mark Raymond  
 SPEARRITT, Andrew  
 SPRAGG, Colin James  
 SPROULE, Lynne Maree  
 STANDEN, Diane Thelma Emily  
 STANDEN, Mark Lindsay  
 STEWART, Pamela Edith LLM  
 STORRS, Elisabeth Mary Ridgway  
 TANGNEY, Maureen Mary  
 TATE, Debbie Vivian  
 TESTA, Biago  
 THEODORIDIS, Joannis  
 THOMAS, George Michael  
 TIERNEY, Susan Margaret  
 TIRABOSCO, Connie  
 TODD, Carolyn Mary  
 TOWERS, Paula  
 TREWEEKE, Catherine Leugene Swift  
 TSEKOURAS, Anastasia  
 VAN DER WAAL, Rob  
 VAN STEENWYK, Patricia Suzanne  
 VITNELL, David Ashley  
 VOGLIOTTI, Peter Anthony  
 WALLIS, Amanda Gaye  
 WALPOLA, Kamani Priyadarshini  
 WALSH, Glenn Kevin  
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 WATSON, David Lesley  
 WATSON, Geoffrey Maurice  
 WEBB, Peter James  
 WEE, Serena Kim Huay  
 WEHBE, Louis Charlie  
 WEHBE, Ray James  
 WELLS, Grace Pamela  
 WEST, Peter Gordon  
 WILLIAMS, David John Parry LLM  
 WILLIS, Elizabeth Anne  
 WILSON, Christopher John  
 WILSON, Robert Bruce LLM  
 WONG, Elaine Shui Mun  
 YU, Oi Tak Margaret  
 ZAHRA, Peter Raymond LLM  
 ZAKRZEWSKI, Zbigniew George  
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 AGUGGIA, Victor Paul  
 AHERN, Adrian Gerard  
 AINSWORTH, Lynette Christine  
 ALDERTON, Derek John  
 ALLAWAY, Patrick Newton  
 ALLEN, Ralph Terence  
 ALLERDICE, Robert Charles LLM  
 BAILEY, Bronwynne Mary  
 BAILEY, Susan Margaret  
 BAKER, Mary Anne  
 BAKER, Simon Desmond  
 BALOMATIS, Chris  
 BANG, Seung Kyu  
 BARAKAT, Tony  
 BARAM, Paul Maurice  
 BARSON, Helen Deborah  
 BASTICK, Susan Mary  
 BEATTIE, Gregory Neil  
 BELL, James Stanley  
 BENETATOS, Antony  
 BENNETT, Judith Marjorie  
 BEVERIDGE, John Douglas  
 BLEASEL, Marc James  
 BLOMFIELD, Rebecca Jane  
 BOOTH, Carol Anne  
 BOOTH, John Peter  
 BOURNAZOS, Marina  
 BOVA, Mary  
 BRADING, Richard Andrew  
 BRIDGE, Susan Jill  
 BUCHBERGER, Paolo Franco  
 BUGEJA, Maria Magdalena  
 BUNTINE, Jane Helen Sarah  
 BURT, Mary Teresa  
 BUTTON, Richard James  
 BYRNES, Lynn Maria Ann  
 CAMERON, Stuart Hamilton  
 CAMPBELL, John Duncan LLM  
 CAMPTON, Peter Anthony  
 CANNINGS, John William  
 CARISTO, George  
 CARR, Michelle Margaret  
 CATSANOS, John Walter  
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 COATES, Inara Cecilia  
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 COLE, Phillip James  
 COLLINGS, Robbie James  
 COOPER, James Austen LLM  
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 COULTAS, Amanda Jane  
 CRAIGIE, Charles Robert LLM  
 CUPITT, George John LLM  
 DARWELL, Hugh Nicholas  
 DAVID, Jennifer Anne LLM  
 DAVIDSON, Mark Ronald  
 DAWKES, John Bruce  
 DAY, David  
 DE MESTRE, John David  
 DE SOYSA, Suvan Tusith  
 DELLA SCALA, Rosemarie Gabriella  
 DIETHELM, Adrian Geoffrey  
 DOBSON, Louise Caroline  
 DOOHAN, John Michael  
 DORRIAN, Peter Gerard  
 DULHUNTY, Kim Marina  
 DUNCOMBE, David James  
 DUNNE, Oliver  
 DUNSTAN, James Anthony LLM  
 EMERY, Julie Anne  
 FAHL, David Charles  
 FAIR, Patrick Vaughan  
 FALLINS, John Robert LLM  
 FARRAR, Michael David LLM  
 FARRELL, Garry Andrew  
 FIELDHOUSE, Ann LLM  
 FISHER, Anthony Colin Joseph  
 FISHER, Guy Bernard  
 FITZ ALAN, Adrian  
 FLYNN, Scott Matthew  
 FORRESTER, Gregory Mark LLM  
 FORSTER, Ronald William  
 FORSYTH, Malcolm Bruce LLM  
 FOSTER, Geoffrey Irvine  
 FUELLGRAF, Lutz Kai LLM  
 GALLETTA, Tom Albert John LLM  
 GARDNER, Jann Angela  
 GEDEON, Grace  
 GLEESON, Justin Thomas  
 GRACIE, James Anthony  
 GRAHAM, Melinda Gay  
 GRANT, Peter John  
 GRAY, Peter John  
 GREEN, Katrina Louise  
 GREEN, Philip Victor  
 GREENSLADE, Karen Elizabeth  
 GREW, Matthew Kevin  
 GRIFFITH, Emma Vanessa De Burgh  
 GUIFFRE, Raymond Vincent  
 GYNGELL, Julian Mark  
 HANNAM, Hilary Rae Howard  
 HANNES, Simon Gautier  
 HANSEN, Grant Stahl  
 HARRISON, Malcolm Richard  
 HART, Louise  
 HARVEY, John Gilbert  
 HASSAN, Osman  
 HAWKINS, Gordon J LLM (AEG)  
 HAZARD, Virginia  
 HAZZARD, Bradley Ronald LLM  
 HEDGES, Susanne Julie  
 HELLICAR, Meredith LLM  
 HERBERT, Siobhan Pauline  
 HERRON, Anthony James  
 HICKS, Nena Fay  
 HING, Louise Jane  
 HOCKING, John Frederick  
 HOEBEN, Clifton Ralph Russell LLM  
 HUGHES, Charles Bradford



- HUNTER, Mark Gerard  
 HUTCHEON, Andrew Mark  
 HUTCHINSON, James David  
 HUTCHINSON, Nigel Henry  
 IENTILE, Maria Teresa  
 INNIS, Christopher Robert  
 ISAKSEN, John Edwin  
 IZZO, John Michael LLM  
 JAFFRAY, Penelope Carolyn LLM  
 JOHNSON, Catherine Marian  
 JOHNSON, Leigh Diane  
 JOHNSTON, Nicolas Frederick  
 JOHNSTON, Robert Guy  
 JORDAN, Dean  
 KACIREK, Paul Jason  
 KENNY, John William LLM  
 KERNAN, Peter James  
 KHOURY, Mary  
 KIRK, Gregory John  
 KIROV, Michael James  
 KRUIT, Phillip John  
 LAURENCE, Michael James  
 LAWRENCE, Glen Warwick  
 LEE WONG, Esther Bessie  
 LENNON, Lucy Anna  
 LESTRANGE, Catherine Mary  
 LITTLE, Alistair Woodward  
 LITTLEWOOD, Ross  
 LONGSHORE, William Levi III  
 LLM  
 LOUIE, Ellen  
 LOXTON, John Hamilton  
 LYDEN, Patricia Julie  
 MAHER, Brendan Joseph  
 MALCOLM, Judith  
 MALONEY, Shane Michael  
 MANSON, Peter Evan John  
 MASON, David John  
 MASON, Peter Daniel Charles  
 MASSEY, Roger Champness  
 MATHIE, Pamela Joy  
 MAURICE, Ricky Ivan  
 MAXWELL, Catherine Margaret  
 MAXWELL, Michael John Bridges  
 McCARTHY, Maryanne  
 McCAULEY, Carolyn Mary Alice  
 McCORMICK, Megan Rae  
 McCORMICK, Michael Hugh  
 McCROSSIN, Maria Catherine  
 McDONNELL, John Anthony  
 McDONOGH, Kim Pamela  
 McGLINCHY, Anne Elizabeth  
 MCGREGOR, Sheila Clare  
 MCGUIGAN, Anne Marie LLM  
 McKENNA, Donna Sarah  
 McKIMMIE, Gordon Alexander  
 McMANUS, Jennifer Jane  
 MELLOR, Christopher David  
 MICALLEF, Margaret Antoinette  
 LLM  
 MILLARD, Grant William  
 MILLER, Stephen James  
 MILLS, Sarah  
 MOLINARI, Robert
- MONAHAN, Geoffrey Ian  
 MORGAN, Denis Edward  
 MOYES, Marion Margaret  
 MURA, Edward Luigi  
 MYALL, Stephen Paul  
 NICHOLSON, Geoffrey LLM  
 NISAR, Said LLM  
 OAKESHOTT, Jane Catherine  
 O'CONNELL, Richard Daniel  
 O'DONNELL, Christopher Peter  
 OLLIFFE, Timothy David  
 OLSSON, Elizabeth Margaret  
 O'NEILL, Anne Maree  
 OSBORNE, Michael Drake  
 PACIALEO, Rita  
 PAGE, Christopher John  
 PAGURA, Ingrid Linda  
 PAKCHUNG, Elizabeth Grace  
 PALLAVICINI, Stephen Phillip  
 LLM  
 PAMMER, Garry Wilhelm  
 PARKES, Deborah Joan  
 PARMAXIDIS, Sam  
 PAYNE, Gregory Sydney  
 PHILLIPS, Susan Marie  
 PIERCE, Kevin John  
 PILMANIS, Anda Astra  
 PINHEY, Susan Evelyn  
 PIZZATA, Carmela  
 PLUMB, Eileen Anne  
 PRICE, Craig Marheine  
 PRICE, Michael James  
 RAY, Nigel Richard  
 REICHEL, Damian Thomas  
 REVAL, Adrienne Helen  
 ROBINSON, David Gerald  
 RODGERS, Gregory Wayne  
 ROWE, Paul Anthony  
 RUMMERY, Ione Mary  
 RUSSELL, Peter Andrew  
 RYAN, Anthony William  
 SAMAHA, John Sabeh  
 SCAHILL, Anne Maria  
 SCHNEIDER, Robert Bruce LLM  
 SCIGLITANO, Joseph  
 SCOTT, Bronwyn Mary  
 SEBASTIANUTTI, Paul George  
 SEGALL, Colleen Grace LLM  
 SELMAN, Martyn Lincoln  
 SHAW, Andrew Duncan  
 SHEPPARD, Sally Joan  
 SHETH, Sonal Rushikesh  
 SHOULDICE, Juliet Jean  
 SIEW, Hean Kong  
 SIMPSON, David John  
 SINCLAIR, Patricia Anne  
 SISTROM, Paul Charles LLM  
 SMITH, Jeremy  
 SMITH, Kathi Jean  
 SMITH, Peter Desmond  
 SOO, May  
 SORDO, Bridget Teresa  
 SRBINOVSKI, Chris Dimko  
 STEFANEK, Jan
- STERN, Russell Wilfred LLM  
 STERNBERG, Peter Ronald  
 STONE, Philippa Jane  
 SULLIVAN, John William  
 SYDUN, Diane Victoria  
 TAYLOR, Sally June  
 TEO, Ching Aun  
 THIELE, Glenn Trevor  
 THOMPSON, Colin David  
 TIMMS, Wayne Anthony  
 TOH, Lee Hong  
 TOMLIN, Judith Anne  
 TOOKER, Jay Allan  
 TOOSE, Fiona Gladys  
 TOWNSEND, Bruce  
 TSOUKALIS, John  
 TWIGG, Mark Adrian  
 WALKER, Laurie Therese  
 WALLIS, Philip Granville LLM  
 WATSON, Anthony John  
 WEEMS, Philip Randall LLM  
 WEST, Michael David  
 WHITE, David John  
 WIJAYARATNAM, Vipulanandan  
 LLM  
 WIKRAMANAYAKE, Roshana  
 Dilani  
 WILLIAMS, Andrew Mark  
 WILLIAMS, David Langley  
 WILLIAMS, Elizabeth Faith  
 WINDEYER, Mary Katherine  
 WINTER, Christine Michele  
 WOODS, Gregory John  
 WOZNIAK, Andrew Christopher  
 WRIGHT, Michael Luscombe  
 XENOS, John  
 XENOS, Timothy Ross
- 1985**  
 ADLER, Kathy Sharon  
 ALLEN, Michael  
 ALVARO, Frank  
 ANDERSON, Jennifer Ruth  
 ANDREWS, Victoria Elizabeth  
 ANNAKIN, Gordon Charles  
 APPLETON, John William  
 AUSTIN, Carolyn Maree  
 AUTORE, Anthony  
 BAILEY OSTERMAYER, Melissa  
 Jayne  
 BARAGWANATH, John  
 BARKO, Michael Andrew  
 BARNES, Tracy Leanne  
 BARTON, Timothy Brian  
 BAXTER, David George  
 BAXTER, Stephen Mark  
 BEALE, Thomas Whitfeld  
 BEATTY, Andrew Ross  
 BENGTSOON, Mark Andrew  
 BERGERSEN, Meriel Rose  
 BERRYMAN, David John  
 BERTUCH, Christopher John  
 BIDDULPH, Sarah Catherine  
 BILL, Arliss Diann
- BIZON, Karen Anne  
 BLAKE, Garry Michael  
 BLUE, Timothy William  
 BOLSTER, Mark Desmond  
 BOROSH, Nicholas William  
 BOUNDS, Christopher John  
 BOWEN, Mark Robert LLM  
 BOX, Rehana  
 BRADY, Adrienne Lee  
 BRANN, Michael Anthony  
 BRITTEN, Stephen Barrie  
 BRUCE, Sally Anne  
 BURKE, Therese  
 BURN, Gregory John  
 BURNS, Fiona Ruth  
 BUTLER, Rex William  
 BYRNE, Brendan Joseph  
 BYRNE, Dwane Nielsen  
 CALDWELL, Richard Alexander  
 CALLEN, Christopher Gerard  
 CAPLAN, Jonathan Meir  
 CASS GOTTLIEB, Gina  
 CASS, David Anthony  
 CHADWICK, Anne  
 CHAMBERLIN, Linda Marjorie  
 LLM  
 CHAMBERS, William Kevin  
 CHAN, Margaret  
 CHANG, Kong Weng  
 CHARNOCK, Geoffrey Alan  
 CHEAH, Gigi  
 CHEW, Phye Huat  
 CHEW, Poh Ming Audrey  
 CLEARY, Mark Andrew  
 COBDEN, Andrew David Edward  
 COHEN, Gary Michael LLM  
 COOPER, Wayne John  
 COOREY, John Anthony  
 CORISH, Jane Margaret  
 COVELL, Wayne  
 COWLEY, John Charles  
 CRAWSHAN, Andrew McKenzie  
 CREAIS, David Robert Samuel  
 CROOKS, Christopher Peter  
 CUDMORE, Dominic Edward  
 CUMMING, David Robert  
 DALEY, Mark Allan  
 DALY, Michael James  
 DARKE, Rowan James Hunter  
 DE BEER, Rodney Aleron LLM  
 DE SOUZA, Dunstan Ignatius  
 DEUTSCH, Martin John  
 DEVERALL, Lloyd James  
 DI BELLO, Tino  
 DOHENY, Marcia Claire  
 DONAHOO, Timothy Morgan  
 DOUGHTY, Michael Patrick  
 DOWNING, Martin Murray Kivell  
 DROGA, Ari Brandon  
 DUNCAN, Malcolm Bruce  
 EL KHOURI, Peter John  
 ELLIOTT, Grant Michael  
 ELSING, Luise  
 FALLOON, Dorothea Mary

- FARRAN, Ronald Alan  
 FEATHER, Dennis John  
 FENELEY, John Gerard  
 FENNING, Anthony Kevin  
 FINNEY, John Hamish Giles  
 FITZPATRICK, Robert Michael  
 FLANNERY, Leonie  
 FLYNN, Richard Gerard  
 FORD, David Clifton LLM  
 FOX, Elizabeth Majella  
 FRASER, Kim Louise  
 FROST, Anthony John  
 GALLANT, Simon John  
 GARDINER, Bruce Walter  
 GARNON, Jeffrey Stephen  
 GASSER, Donna Liane LLM  
 GEROGIANNIS, Bill  
 GESIERICH, Marlen Gwendoline  
 GIANNONE, Richard  
 GIBSON, Bruce John  
 GILES, Jennifer Anne  
 GILLIS, Alwyn David  
 GILLIS, Michael Joseph  
 GOLDBERG, Terence Louis  
 GORDON, Alison  
 GRAINGER, Christopher John  
 GRAY, Jacqueline Renata  
 GRECH, Lawrence Joseph Charles  
 GREEN, Peter Christian LLM  
 GREGORY, John Jude  
 GRIMES, Mary Josephine  
 GRINSTON, Elizabeth Joan  
 HAILS, Peter Rodney  
 HAINS, Michael Gerard  
 HALLAS, Constantina Dina  
 HALLEY, John Allaster  
 HAMID, Maimoonah  
 HANCOCK, Brian Patrick  
 HANKS, Christina Jane  
 HARKER, Steven John  
 HARKIN, Peter John  
 HARPER, Catherine Rosemary  
 HARPER, Robert Rainy Ian  
 HARRIES, Bruce Roderick  
 HARRINGTON, David Gerard  
 HARRISSON, Dean Raymond  
 HART, Meredith Louise  
 HASLINGDEN, Edward William David  
 HEAGNEY, John Edward LLM  
 HEATH, Derek Nigel  
 HEATH, Hugo Reading  
 HEATH, Patrick John  
 HEMMINGS, Amanda Elizabeth  
 HENDERSON, Kerrie Anne  
 HEPWORTH, Lisa Kay  
 HERMAN, David Lewis  
 HINDE, Melissa Anne  
 HOWARD, Catherine Michelle  
 HUDSON, Campbell Robert  
 HUGHES, Kiera Margaret  
 HUGHES, Michael Richard  
 HUNT, Alan Peter LLM  
 HUNT, Lindy Jane
- HUSTLER, Murray Hird LLM  
 INGUI, Samuel Anthony  
 INVERARITY, Fiona Jean  
 IRVINE, Susan Penelope Hamilton  
 JACKSON, Lawrence Johnson  
 JAMIESON, Suzanne Patricia LLM  
 JANU, Peter Carl  
 JEREMY, Lindy Jennifer  
 JOHNSON, David Hugh Nevil LLM (AEG)  
 JUMIKIS, Mark Robert  
 KABLE, Glenn Desmond  
 KEHAGIADIS, Meropi  
 KING, Julia Elizabeth  
 KINTOMINAS, Peter  
 KIRILLOVA, Elena  
 KLIMT, Steven Garry  
 KOH, Gary Tuck Hong LLM  
 KRIEVALDT, Jeremy Martin  
 LAM, Joseph Ting Pong  
 LANG, Steven Arthur LLM  
 LANGLEY, Helen Christine  
 LEAROYD, Carolyn Mary  
 LEE, Cheok Fan  
 LEE, Kim Irene  
 LEWIS, Candace Gai  
 LIM, Hwah Beng  
 LIM, Kar Han  
 LLANES, Monique Martha  
 LOLLBACK, Glen Francis  
 LOMNY, Antonia Maria  
 LOUKAS, Chrissa Teresa  
 LOVE, Alex Edward  
 LOWE, Timothy Edward  
 LOZINA, Leonard  
 LUCAS, James Patrick  
 LUPTON, Keith Michael  
 LYONS, Debrett Gordon  
 MACDIARMID, Mark Allan  
 MACTIER, Catherine Jane  
 MAINSBRIDGE, Raymon Edward  
 MALAMAS, Joanne Michelle  
 MALONE, John Bede  
 MANOLIOS, Cathy Anne  
 MANUELL, Janet Susan  
 MAROON, Morris  
 MARTIN, John Kenneth  
 MARTIN, Michael John  
 MARUCCI, Daniel John  
 MASON, David William  
 MATHEWS, Richard George LLM  
 MATTHEWS, David Alan  
 MAXTON, Alan George Graham  
 MAY, Roshana  
 McCANN, Colin John  
 McCARTHY, Geoffrey  
 McDONALD, Patricia Emily  
 McGRATH, Gai Marie  
 McGRATH, John Thomas  
 McHUGH, Gregory John  
 McKENZIE, Kathryn Mary  
 McMAHON, Mark John  
 McMAHON, Maryann
- McPHERSON, Johanna Catharine  
 MEHIGAN, Terrence Matthew  
 METCALFE, Karen Jane  
 MILLER, Brenden John  
 MORGAN, Caroline Elizabeth  
 MORGAN, Mark Lincoln  
 MORRIS, Jeffrey Michael  
 MORTON, Ralph Wynne  
 MOTTA, Lucy Grace  
 MURPHY, Elizabeth Eileen  
 MURPHY, Linda Jane  
 MURRAY, Richard James  
 MUTTON, Andrew  
 NAGARAJAN, Radhakrishnan LLM  
 NEIL, Ian Malcolm  
 OAG, Andrew Stewart  
 O'CONNOR, Andrew James  
 O'DONNELL, Paul Maurice  
 O'DOWD, David Patrick  
 O'HARE, Judith Louise  
 ORGAN, Lynne Michelle  
 O'ROURKE, Kim Maree  
 O'SHANNESSY, Leanne Gay  
 OSWALD, Heather June  
 PACEY, Christopher Laird  
 PAGE, Richard Bruce LLM  
 PAPANIKOLAOU, Helen  
 PATTERSON, Geoffrey John  
 PATTERSON, Peter Robert  
 PAYNE, Catherine Therese  
 PAYNE, Deborah June LLM  
 PEEL, Lynette Ruth  
 PEIRIS, Niranjana Christopher  
 PESCE, Giuseppe LLM  
 PETERS, Paul Douglas  
 PHANG, Oi Kwan Catherine  
 PHILIPS, James David Ralph  
 PIERCE, Mark St John  
 PLUSS, Nicole Annette  
 POLETTI, Daniela Marina  
 POLLARD, Ruth Linda  
 PRICE, Elizabeth Anne  
 PRICE, Stephen Bruce  
 PRINEAS, John  
 PRITCHARD, David Russell  
 QUILTER, Chris George  
 RAINE, Ian Walter  
 RAMRAKHA, Kiran Chandra  
 RENKO, Mira  
 RENSHAW, Anthony John Joseph LLM  
 RENWICK, James George  
 RICH, Anthony Allan  
 RICHARDSON, Mark LLM  
 RITSON, Lisa Mary  
 RODGERS, Margaret Therese LLM  
 ROFF, Ashley Sherwood LLM  
 ROONEY, Cathryn Lee  
 ROSE, John Emmanuel  
 ROULSTONE, Scott John  
 RUMORE, Anthony Christopher LLM  
 RUSSO, Salvatore
- RYAN, Sandra Louise  
 SAINSBURY, Michael John  
 SAVILLE, Margot Louise  
 SCHWIRTLICH, Margaret Emilie  
 SCOTT, Anthony Gordon LLM  
 SCOTT, Dennis Neil LLM  
 SEATON, Nicola Ann  
 SEKAR, Asha  
 SEKULICH, Nada Anne  
 SHANAHAN, Damian Timothy  
 SIDHU, Prithvi Pal Singh LLM  
 SIMPKINS, Jonathan Bennett LLM  
 SINCLAIR, Carolyn Lesley  
 SINDLER, Michelle Dagmar  
 SLOSS, Melanie LLM  
 SMITH, Fiona Carol  
 SMITH, Frances Patricia  
 SPANOPOULOS, Nick  
 SPENCE, Robert Alexander LLM  
 STAFF, Mary Genevieve  
 STEPHENS, Michael Eric  
 STEVENS, Glen Wayne  
 STOKOE, Paul Derek  
 STORY, Gregory Laird LLM  
 STREET, Nicholas Thomas  
 STRINGER, Ruth Lindsay  
 STUBBS, Leslie David  
 SWEENEY, Celia Lindsay  
 TAN, Chuen Yan Paul LLM  
 TAN, Michael Hock Sweet  
 TANNA, Maria Elizabeth  
 TETTO, Vito Antonio  
 THOMPSON, Glenn Robert  
 TITMARSH, Shaun Michael  
 TOBIN, Johanne  
 TOOLE, David Thomas  
 TREBLE, Sonya Paulina  
 TUIE, James Patrick  
 TURREN, Daniela Anna  
 VIRCOE, Margaret Mary  
 WATSON JANU, Penelope Helen  
 WEBECK, Mark James LLM  
 WELLS, Gary Ernest  
 WHITE, Margaret Therese LLM  
 WHYTE, Roslyn Mary  
 WICKRAMASURIYA, Charith Ruvan  
 WILLOUGHBY, Amber Rose  
 WILLS, David Anthony  
 WILSON, Charles Christian  
 WING, Elizabeth Pamela  
 WITCOMBE, Gavin Maxwell  
 WONG, Alexandra  
 WONG, Helen Fung Ying  
 WONG, Kam Leong  
 WONG, Richard Ho Leng  
 WYNHAUSEN, Evelyn Ruth
- 1986**  
 ABBOTT, Grantley Giles  
 ALEXANDER, Howard Lionel LLM  
 ALTOBELLI, Thomas LLM

**THE LAW SCHOOL REVUE**

**Jonathon**



**ST JAMES PLAYHOUSE** 169 PHILLIP ST. ♪

**JUNE** : SAT 22 · THURS 27 · SAT 29 }  
**JULY** : THURS 4 · FRI 5 · SAT 6 } 8:15<sub>pm</sub>

**TICKETS** MITCHELL'S ; DJ's ; SRC } \$2.00  
LAW SCHOOL LEVEL 4 } \$1.50 STUDENTS  
SUBJECT TO BOOKING FEE



- ANDARY, Carol Louise  
 ANDERSON, Christopher Donald LLM  
 ANDERSON, Jill Patricia  
 ANGLES, Anne Marie  
 ASHMORE SMITH, Suzanne Catherine LLM  
 ATKINS, Glenn Austen  
 BAILEY, Michael Floyd  
 BALY, Julia Ann  
 BAMWINE, Yorokamu LLM  
 BARTLETT, Jane Elizabeth  
 BARTRAM, Graeme Robert  
 BELL, Philip James  
 BEST, Roderick Charles LLM  
 BHATIA, Florence Nicole  
 BLAXELL, Stuart May  
 BLEASEL, Simon  
 BONNER, Grant Robert  
 BOWERS, James Richard  
 BOYD, Christopher John  
 BOYLE, John Francis  
 BRAMLEY MOORE, Nancy Ann  
 BRENNAN, Helen Frances  
 BREZNIAC, Daniel James LLM  
 BUCHANAN, James John  
 BUCHANAN, Michele Lisa  
 BULLEY, Andrew John  
 BURTON, Anthony John  
 BUSSOLETTI, Phillip Robert LLM  
 BUTCHER, Ian Frank  
 CAMERON, Phillip James  
 CANTOR, James Maurice  
 CARBONI, Kede Peter  
 CARR GREGG, John Francis Cromwell LLM  
 CARROLL, John George LLM  
 CARROLL, Paul Anthony  
 CARVER, Liza  
 CASHION, Michael LLM  
 CASTLE, Louise Margaret  
 CASTLE, Timothy David  
 CATT, Christopher Graham  
 CHAN, Gerard Simon  
 CHAN, Steven Chiew Hooi  
 CHAPPLE, Janine Alison  
 CHEK, Adrian Carl  
 CLARK, Simon Alexander  
 CLARK, Susan Kate LLM  
 COLLINS, Catherine Mary  
 COLLINS, Catherine Mary  
 COLLINS, John Camfield  
 CONTI, Grace Veronica  
 COOPER, Bruce Anthony  
 COOPER, Graeme Stuart LLM  
 COOREY, Francis Charles  
 CORISH, Genevieve Margaret  
 COSTIGAN, Jane Margaret  
 COWIE, Nicholas John  
 COX, Allaster Edward  
 CRAIG, Janet Leith  
 CRAWFORD, Katherine Ann  
 CROPPER, Charles Thomas  
 CROSS, Susan Pamela
- CROWLEY, Phillip David  
 CUNNINGHAM, David  
 DALTON, David Garrett  
 DAVIDSON, Peter  
 DAVIES, Scott William  
 DAVIS, Bruce Graham  
 DAY, Edward Asher  
 DE SOUZA, Kathryn Mary  
 DICKEY, Graeme John LLM  
 DIMITRAKOPOULOS, Effie  
 DING, Ling  
 DIX, John Tannatt  
 DOHERTY, Ross Hayden LLM  
 DOLLARD, Simon John  
 DOMBKINS, Claire Helen  
 DONLON, Christopher James  
 DONOVAN, Michael Stephen LLM  
 DOOLAN, Michael Patrick  
 DUBLER, Robert Edward  
 DUFFY, Therese Maria  
 DULCKEN, Michele Gail  
 EDWARDS, Debra Frances  
 ELRINGTON, Katherine Rita  
 EVANS, Gillian Ruth  
 EVANS, Paul Aidan  
 FAIRFIELD, Peter Leonard  
 FARR JONES, Nicholas Campbell  
 FERRIER, Susan Pamela  
 FESTER, Robin Andre  
 FILLER, Adam  
 FITZSIMMONS, Jane Alexandra  
 FLEMING, Gabriel Catherine  
 FOGARTY, Mark Vincent  
 FORD, Stephen Raymond  
 FOSTER, Guy Hamilton  
 FOUFAS, Anthony James  
 FOX, Anthony David Bradfield LLM  
 FREEMAN, David Maxwell LLM  
 FRIEND, Richard John LLM  
 FRY, Leanne Christine  
 GARDINER HILL, Fiona Margaret  
 GEORGIADIS, Constance  
 GHANTOUS, Mary Catherine  
 GILCHRIST, Jane Louise  
 GILCHRIST, Sue Maree  
 GIORDANO, Francis Joseph LLM  
 GLACHAN, Jane Margaret  
 GLASSON, Lynne Elizabeth  
 GLOVER, Catriona Betty  
 GOL, Robert  
 GOLACK, Joanne Michele  
 GOULD, Diana Linda  
 GRAINGER, Gareth Simon Graham LLM  
 GRANT, Frances  
 GRIFFITHS, Stephen Noel LLM  
 GRITCHING, Katharine Helen  
 GROGAN, Mervyn Charles LLM  
 HAHN, Stephen Michael  
 HALL, Justine Wendy  
 HALLETT, David Anthony  
 HALLIDAY, Melissa Jane
- HANLY, Garry Francis Sidney LLM  
 HANSEN, Ellen Bondebjerg  
 HARGRAVE, Anne Louise  
 HARKIN, Roger Michael  
 HARLEY, Hugh Douglas  
 HARMAN, Joseph Eric  
 HARRIS, Donna Maree  
 HARRISON, Howard Gerard LLM  
 HATZIS, Anthony  
 HAY, Nicola Jane  
 HAZARD, Allistair Matthew Alan  
 HEATH, Derek Anthony  
 HENDERSON, Roderick Boyd  
 HEPBURN, Phillip Allan Russell LLM  
 HOENGER, Gabrielle Josephine  
 HOLDICH, John Roger Tariq  
 HOWARD, Rolf David Sudbury  
 HOWARTH, Suzanne Audrey  
 HUGHES, Steven Farrell  
 HURLEY, Anne Catherine LLM  
 INNIS, Mark Cyril  
 IRELAND, Mary Anne  
 JACKSON, Neil Stuart  
 JASSY, Pearl Rebecca  
 JEX, Anthony John LLM  
 JONES, Margaret Anne  
 JORMAN VASERMAN, Eugene Edgard  
 JURMAN, Elizabeth  
 KAEIN, Beat LLM  
 KAH, Michael  
 KAMVOUNIAS, Patty  
 KARLIS, Catherine LLM  
 KELLAM, Jocelyn Megan  
 KENNY, Gregory Mark  
 KENNY, Sarah Lissa  
 KILDEA, Rosemary Frances  
 KINROSS, Alexandra Regina  
 KINSELLA, Karyn Lillian LLM  
 KNOX, Jane Evelyn  
 KOK, Wai Kim  
 KOLLER, Sandra Jane  
 KRISS, Shoshana Jean  
 KUNC, Francois  
 KWAN, Peter Kar Yu  
 KWOK, Larry Lam Kwong LLM  
 LAKATOS, Paul Ivan LLM  
 LAND, Adrian Scott  
 LANDIS, Murray LLM  
 LANE, Bruce Gregory LLM  
 LAURIE, Jane  
 LAWRY ESCOBAR, Catherine Elizabeth  
 LEBERNE, Christopher John  
 LEE YOUNG, David Anthony  
 LEE, Sandra Frances  
 LEES, Merryl Anne  
 LENNON, Simon Richard  
 LESLIE, Paul William  
 LEVITT, Stewart Alan LLM  
 LEWIS, Maree Therese  
 LIND, Andrew John
- LOGAN, Catherine Mary  
 LOITERTON, David John Barrie  
 LOMBARDO, Joseph  
 LOWE, Christopher Andrew  
 LOWE, Nicola Emilie  
 LOWE, William Peter  
 LUFF, Phillip Arnold Michael  
 LYNCH, Simon Peter  
 MACARTHUR ONSLOW, Rupert Gordon  
 MACDONALD, Andrew James  
 MACKAY, Christopher John  
 MACMAHON, Anne Ruth  
 MADGWICK, Linda Susan  
 MAFFEY, Stephen John  
 MAH, Weng Kwai LLM  
 MAINSBRIDGE, Victoria Anne  
 MALIK, Mohammad Ajmal LLM  
 MALLAM, Kirsten Elizabeth  
 MALYON, Kate Frances  
 MANN, Peter LLM  
 MARKS, Stephen John  
 MARKSON, Kitsa  
 MARTIN, Andrew John Tunmer  
 MARTIN, Neroli Jane  
 MATTHEWS, Suzanne Lois  
 MAVRAIDIS, Gina  
 McBRIDE, Anthony James  
 McBRIDE, David William  
 McCONNACHIE, Alastair John  
 McCROSSIN, Andrew Joseph  
 McELHONE, Mary Patrice  
 McGEORGE, Alison Gay  
 McGILLICUDDY, Ian Joseph  
 McGLINCHEY, Mary Therese  
 McINNES, Gregory Arthur LLM  
 McKEY, Maryvonne Claire LLM  
 McNAMARA, Francis Vincent  
 MEACHAM, Peter Wade  
 MEAGHER, Daniel Joseph  
 MEEK, Michael Kingsley  
 MEERS, Robert Neil  
 MIDDLEMISS, Susan  
 MILLER, Bruce James  
 MILLS, Diana Crawford  
 MITCHELL, Prudence Jean  
 MODINI, Raymond John LLM  
 MONCRIEFF, Scott William  
 MONSTED, Paul Charles LLM  
 MOORHOUSE, Erica Anne  
 MORLING, Robert Ashley  
 MOSES, Justin John  
 MURPHY, Kerry Daniel  
 MURRELL, Anthony Kenneth LLM  
 MURUGIAH, Dharmanantha  
 NAPLE, Alexander Edward LLM  
 NAPPER, Neil Geoffrey  
 NEAL, Belinda Jane  
 NEAL, Lenore Ruth  
 NEAL, Teresa Catherine  
 NELSON, Stuart John  
 NOE, Gail LLM  
 OAKES, Malcolm Bruce LLM

- O'CONNOR, Clive Patrick LLM  
 OLGERS, Randall Henri  
 O'LOUGHLIN, Christopher Justin  
 O'NEILL, Shannon Mary  
 ONG, Henn Sheng  
 O'SHANE, Patricia June LLM  
 PACKER, Howard Scott  
 PARKER, David Alan  
 PARKER, Thomas Guy Radcliffe  
 PARSONAGE, Ian Phillip LLM  
 PATERSON, Lachlan Robert  
 PAYNE, Anthony James  
 PERRIGNON, Richard John  
 PERROTTET, Joanne  
 PETERSEN, Andrew Ian Robert  
 PETRO, Leslie John  
 PHEILS, Johanna  
 PHILLIPS, Robyn Jean  
 PIDCOCK, Sharne Louise  
 PINNOCK, John Edward LLM  
 PLATFORD, Colleen Anne  
 POWER, Annabel Christine  
 PRIDDIS, Michael Patrick  
 PRIEST, Carole Anne Samantha  
 RE, David Michael  
 REA, Rodger Angus  
 REAGON, Mary Frances  
 REEDY, Elizabeth Maureen  
 REITANO, Robert Anthony  
 RENWICK, Sally Margaret  
 REYNOLDS, Guy O'Loghlen  
 RICHARDSON, John Leonard  
 RICHES, Eloise Ann  
 RIDGWAY, John Jeremy  
 RIORDAN, Michelle Anne  
 RIVERS, Elizabeth Leigh  
 ROBERTS, David Edward  
 ROLFE, Richard Anthony LLM  
 ROOK, Michael George  
 ROTHERY, Catherine Margaret  
 RYAN, Margaret Ann  
 SALPETER, Raoul  
 SAVAGE, Robert James  
 SAYERS, Maureen Jean  
 SCAYSBROOK, David Andrew  
 SCOTT, Duncan Richard  
 SCOTT, Paul Vincent  
 SEEDSMAN, Patrick John  
 SEIB, Gary Anthony  
 SENCER, Sunalp Dervis  
 SHEARER, Margaret Clare  
 SELLER, Mark Camac  
 SHERIDAN, Mark Noel LLM  
 SHIELDS, Kevin Anthony  
 SIMPSON, Christine Elizabeth  
 SIMPSON, Michael Lindsey  
 SIN, Alice  
 SOLOMON, Richard Louis LLM  
 STANTON, Suzanne Beth  
 STARKEY, Timothy Roy LLM  
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 STEFANIDIS, Anastasia  
 STEINWALL, Ray Stanmore Lyn  
 LLM
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 STINSON, Peter Bernard LLM  
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 STRICKE, Amanda Bendine  
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 SUKKAR, Theresa Mary  
 TAURIAN, Enio LLM  
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 THOMAS, Jenkin Griffith LLM  
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 THOMPSON, Wendy Gloria  
 THOMSON DE ZYLVA, Phillip  
 Fraser  
 THORPE, Katharine Ann  
 TIRABOSCO, Maria  
 TOOHER, Anthony Richard  
 TREDINNICK, Mark  
 TREDINNICK, Peter Hugh  
 TSEKOURAS, Christine  
 URSINO, Karin Ilona  
 VAN DER VEGT, Tania Marianne  
 VAUGHAN, Pamela Anne  
 VEREKER, Anthony LLM  
 VON WIETERSHEIM, Sibila  
 WALDER, Elizabeth Catherine  
 WALKER, John Francis  
 WALLACE, Shauna Jane LLM  
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 WATSON, Dale Jennifer  
 WATSON, Mark Russell  
 WATTS, Margot Louise  
 WEARIN, Romola Margarete  
 WEBER, Charles William John  
 WEINREICH, Henry Samuel  
 WEIR, Mary Anne  
 WEST, Philip John LLM  
 WHITEHEAD, Mary  
 WHITEMAN, Joanne Elizabeth  
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 WILLIAMS, Charles Anthony  
 WILLIAMS, Nanette Lee LLM  
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 WILLINGTON, John David  
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 WILSON, Mark Baynton  
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 WISHART, Roewen David  
 WITHNELL, Rodney Edward  
 LLM  
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 WOLFF, David Robert  
 WOO, Anne  
 WOOD, Elizabeth Gwendolyn  
 WOODLEY, Allan Frederick  
 WRIGHT, Sandra Jane  
 YONG GEE, Lily Josephine  
 YOUNG, Gavan Peter
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 ABOOD, Barbara Mazzel  
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 AGSTEN, Nicolette  
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 Demetrios LLM  
 AKED, Merelyn Lee  
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 ANDREW, Pauline Marie  
 ANDREWS, William Holman  
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 ARMSTRONG, Timothy James  
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 Hamilton  
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 BURLEY, Stephen Carey George  
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 BYRNES, Kevin Patrick  
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 CALOV, Peter Charles LLM  
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 CHOW, Fabian Clement  
 CHOY, Kim  
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 COCHRANE, Therese Nancy  
 COGILL, Jean Noelle  
 COLLINGE, David Eric  
 COLLINGS, Joanne  
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 COURT, Joanne Elizabeth  
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 John  
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 DOBBIN, Vincent John LLM  
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 DOCKING, Brendan Gregory  
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 FRASER, Howard Harold  
 FRASER, Margo Romain  
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 GARNSEY, David John



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 Patson LLM  
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 GRAY, Christopher John  
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 HORSLEY, Richard James  
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 HOWISON, Matthew David  
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 HUE, Fook Chuan  
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 KOLUPACEV, Elizabeth  
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 LEE, Frederick Kuan Hean  
 LIGHEZZOLO, Debra Marie  
 LING, Sii Kiong  
 LO SURDO, Anthony Philip  
 LOMIS, Irene  
 LOVOKOVIC, Vesna Angela  
 LUSHER, Gemma Mary  
 LYNCH, Joanne Elizabeth  
 LYSAGHT, Penelope Jane Royse  
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 John  
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 William  
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 McGROUTHER, Tod Stephen  
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 Anthony  
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 McKENZIE, Donald James  
 McNAMARA, Caroline Margaret  
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 MELLO, Lauren Catherine  
 MEYER, Peter William Rudolf  
 LLM  
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 MILLARD, Donald Mark  
 MINUS, Derek Michael  
 MITCHELL, John Trevor  
 MITCHELL, Michael Alexander  
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 MORRIS, Carolyn Margaret  
 MORRISON, Carolyn June  
 MOXHAM, Thomas A  
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 MUGGENTHALER, Heidrun F W  
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 O'BRIEN, Michael Patrick LLM  
 O'BRIEN, Michael Vincent  
 OCKENDEN, Gregory David LLM  
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 O'DONNELL, Maria LLM  
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 ONG, Teong Ling  
 ORLIZKI, Timothy Peter  
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 OSBORNE, Julie Frances  
 OWEN, Ashley Kim LLM  
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 PAPALEONTIOU, Helen  
 PAPPAS, Nicholas LLM  
 PAROLIN, Franca Lucia  
 PARSONS, Timothy Norman  
 PARTINGTON, Stephen Thomas  
 LLM  
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 PEEK, Ian Graham LLM  
 PENDER, Emily  
 PERRIGNON, Damian Edmund  
 PETERS, Louise Margaret  
 PHANG, Andrew Tuck Keong  
 PHANG, Oi Kwan Catherine LLM  
 PHILLIPS, Gerard Mark  
 PIGNONE, Gino Luigi  
 PIKE, Geoffrey Hungerford LLM  
 PINGON, Anthony  
 POLLINGER, Mark George  
 PORTAL, Giuseppe  
 POULTON, Richard John  
 PULLEN, Timothy  
 PUNCH, Peter James LLM  
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 REDWIN, Margaret Ann  
 REED, Michael James LLM  
 REED, Peter James  
 REGAN, Robert John  
 RICHARDSON, Bevan Jeffrey  
 RICHARDSON, Meredith  
 RICKARD, Justin Kevin Ignatius  
 RIGOS, Effie  
 RIXON, Alison Jane  
 ROBERTS, Bronwynne Fay  
 ROBERTS, Thomas Wayne  
 ROBERTSON, Ann Melissa  
 ROBERTSON, Catriona Mary  
 RODD, Edwina  
 ROGERS, Justin Jane  
 ROGERS, Linda Susan LLM  
 ROGERS, Nicole  
 ROSS, Diane LLM
- ROSS, Iain James Kerr LLM  
 ROTH, Michael Brian  
 ROUT, Peter Frederick  
 SAKKAS, Camilla Margaret  
 SALTER, Brian Edward LLM  
 SAPUPPO, Salvatore  
 SCLAVENITIS, Olga  
 SEGELOV, Lisa  
 SELLER, Ross Edward LLM  
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 SIEBER, Ivo LLM  
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 SIMPSON, Catriona Hilary  
 SIMPSON, Craig Stephen  
 SIN, Benedict  
 SLOANE, Paul Anthony LLM  
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 SOMERS, Thomas Conway LLM  
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 SPENCE, Michael James  
 SPERLING, Owen David LLM  
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 STAWYSKYJ, John Paul  
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 LLM  
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 Gordon  
 STOLJAR, Natalie  
 STOTT, Carolyn Ann  
 STRACHAN, Diane Agnes  
 SULLIVAN, Brendan James LLM  
 SULLIVAN, Michael Gerard LLM  
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 SUTTIE, Megan Penelope  
 SWEENEY, David James  
 SZEKELY, Leslie LLM  
 TATTERSALL, Glen Edward  
 TAY, Pek San  
 TAYLOR, Michelle Louise  
 TEO, Bee Ling  
 THIERING, David Justin  
 THO, Kam Chew  
 THOMAS, Mark William  
 THOMSON, James Evan LLM  
 THURN, Anthony Philip  
 TSEKOURAS, Anastasia LLM  
 TSOLAKIS, Vasso Paul LLM  
 TURNER, Brook Andrew  
 TURNER, Janet Louise  
 UMANSKY, Albert  
 URBANO LA TELLA, Michelina  
 VERNICOS, Helen  
 VODICKA, Mark Andrew  
 VRONTIS, Steven  
 WAHLQUIST, Janet LLM  
 WALKER, Brett David  
 WALKER, Elizabeth Margaret  
 WALKER, Lorraine Anne  
 WALKER, Timothy John

WALLACE, Suzanne Maree  
 WALSH, Peter Bernard LLM  
 WASSERCUG, Leo Moses LLM  
 WATSON, Gregg  
 WATSON, Penelope LLM  
 WELLER, Karen  
 WENNERBOM, Andrew Mellin  
 WHALAN, Peter John LLM  
 WHATMORE, William Stephen  
 WHITE, Michael John LLM  
 WHITE, Simon Thomas  
 WHITEHEAD, Simon Christopher  
 WING, Joanne  
 WITHINGTON, Michael Ronald  
 WONG, Fay Lee  
 WOO, Jean  
 WOODBURNE, Donna Mary  
 WOODS, Anthony Joseph LLM  
 WOODS, Steven Arthur  
 WORKMAN, Michael Francis  
 WYE, Bryan Arthur  
 YAP, Sin Jai  
 YEE KONG, Susan  
 YOUNG, Nicola Jane Hohlenberg  
 ZILKENS, Rudolf Alexander  
 ZIPFINGER, Frank Peter LLM

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 ASSI, Joseph  
 ATKINSON, John Edward  
 AZZI, John  
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 BLAXELL, Michael Gregory  
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 BODELL, Sharon Lee  
 BODEN, Elissa Frances  
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 BRADLEY, Michael David  
 BRAGG, Jo Anne  
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 BRAMBLE, Edward Charles LLM  
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 BREUER, Nicole Judith  
 BRIDGES MAXWELL, Joanna LLM

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 BRITT, Anthony Thomas  
 BROWN, Andrew David  
 BURNS, Lee LLM  
 BURNS, Steven John  
 BUTCHER, Cyril William LLM  
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 CAMERON, Fiona Elizabeth Anne  
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 CARTER, Peter Joseph LLM  
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 CHAMPION, Kaaren Anne  
 CHERRY, Kristopher James  
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 CHIN, Choi Choo  
 CHONG, Wei Lung  
 CHOONG, Chee Mee  
 CHOUDHARY, Anjali  
 CHRISTIE, Michael LLM  
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 CONSIDINE, Damien John LLM  
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 COSENTINO, Caterina  
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 CRICHTON, Andree Marie  
 CROSSIN, Jacqueline Mary  
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 HO, Siew Foong  
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 KNIGHT, Paul Hughes  
 KOESMOELJANA, Benjamin Alexander  
 KOZUB, Paul Boleslaw  
 KREUITER, Leonie Jane  
 KUAN, Li Li  
 KUNG, Wai Ming

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 LEE, Lay Choo  
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 MILLER, Duncan Trevor  
 MILLER, James Mathew  
 MILLER, Nicholas Craig  
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 MORGAN, Stephen  
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 NOMCHONG, Kylie Therese  
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 NORTH, Marie Louise Otway  
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 O'LEARY, Nuala Maria  
 OLSSON, Elizabeth Margaret LLM  
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 O'SULLIVAN, Brigid Louise  
   Hermoine  
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 POOLEY, Lorinda Maree  
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 SERDY, Andrew Leslie  
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 SHEEHY, Helen Edwina  
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 TASSONE, Teresa  
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- TEMPLEMAN, David James  
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 TOGHER, Patrick Joseph  
 TUFFLEY, Keith Henry  
 TUTT, Leo Edward  
 TZIOUMIS, Eleny  
 UNDERWOOD, Leela Christine  
 VALE, Diana Sue  
 VELEZ, Peter Alexander  
 WAITE, Georgina  
 WALLACE, Matthew John  
 WALSH, Matthew John  
 WALSH, Toni  
 WARDELL JOHNSON, Grant  
   Christopher  
 WHIFFIN, Gaius William  
 WHITE, Matthew Saxon  
 WIGNEY, Michael Andrew  
 WILEY, Robert Michael LLM  
 WILKINSON, Roger Harold  
 WILLIAMS, Ian Malcolm  
 WILLIS, Christopher Anthony  
 WILLSTEED, Theresa Mary  
 WILSON, Kirk Andrew  
 WILSON, Lisa Michelle  
 WOODWARD, Luke  
 XYLAS, George  
 YEN, Stephen Mark  
 YIP, Linda  
 YOUNG, Sandy Joy  
 YUEN, Charlene Tak Yue
- 1989**  
 ADAMS, Jane Maree  
 ADAMS, Natalie Jane  
 ADLER, William  
 AFARAS, Nicholas Michael  
   Lawson  
 AGRESTI, Linda Maria  
 AITKEN, Peter George  
 ALLEN, Tanya Elizabeth  
 ANDRONOS, Leo Kevin  
 ANGELOVSKI, Lupco Vanchov  
 ARKWRIGHT, Kevin Michael  
   LLM  
 ARMITAGE, Elisabeth Helen  
 ASQUINI, Rick John LLM  
 BAIRD, Peter James  
 BAKER, Jennifer Megan  
 BARHAM, Peter Maurice  
 BARKO, Michael Andrew LLM  
 BARNARD, Matthew Alan  
 BARRY, Bronwyn Jane  
 BATES, Stephen Andrew  
 BELL, Alastair Robyne  
 BELL, Howard Charles LLM  
 BENNETT, Jane Louise  
 BERTUCH, Christopher John  
   LLM  
 BEVERIDGE, John Douglas LLM  
 BILLINGS, Jason Craig  
 BIRCH, Nicholas Robert Gordon  
   LLM  
 BIRD, Joanna Mary
- BISHOP, Catherine Killen  
 BLISSENDEN, Michael William  
   LLM  
 BLOCK, Jessica Isabel  
 BLOCK, Julian LLM  
 BLUETT, Cynthia Jane  
 BOBB, Richard LLM  
 BONE, Geoffrey William  
 BONNELL, Maxwell Thomas  
   Bennett  
 BOON, Brett Andrew LLM  
 BOYD, John Stanbridge  
 BOYLE, Elizabeth Therese  
 BRAW, Jennifer Celine LLM  
 BRIGDEN, Terry Wayne LLM  
 BROAD, Patrick John  
 BROWN, Michael Neil  
 BURKE, James Kimberley  
 BURKE, Mary Elizabeth LLM  
 BURNSTEIN, Joanna Catherine  
 BYERS, Barbara  
 CAHALAN, Adrienne Margaret  
 CAPPE, Peter John LLM  
 CAPPER, David Robert  
 CARR, Edwin William LLM  
 CASSIDY, Belinda Gail  
 CHALMERS, Michael David LLM  
 CHAN, Philip Hon Keong  
 CHAO, Laurette Maree  
 CHAPMAN, Scott Stewart  
 CHEUNG, Feliciana Siu Wai  
 CHICK, Leah Evelyn  
 CHOW, Anthony Peter Chuin Eng  
 CHOWNS, Jonathan Medland  
 CHRISTIE, Jan Louise  
 CHRISTOPOULOS, Andrew  
   Michael  
 CIRJAK, Irena  
 CLISSOLD, Anne Elizabeth  
 COLLETT, Matthew Langwill  
 COLLINGS, Mactavish John LLM  
 COLLINS, Peter  
 COMINOS, Maria Liza  
 CONNELL, Tracey Anne  
 COOK, Peter Anthony  
 COOPER, Amelia Jane  
 CORNE, Peter Howard  
 COSTIGAN, John Bernard LLM  
 COTTER, Rebecca Ann  
 COUCH, Julie Maree  
 COUCOUVINIS, Spiro LLM  
 COURTENAY, Catherine Therese  
 CRIPPS, Michael Gordon  
 CROUCH, Matthew LLM  
 CROWE, Paul Charles  
 CUNNEEN, Margaret Mary LLM  
 CUTLER, Bronwyn  
 DANNECKER, Lois Alicia LLM  
 DAVANI, Catherine Anne LLM  
 DE BIASI, Luciano Luigi LLM  
 DE BOER, Robert Arthur  
 DE CARVALHO, Richard Anthony  
 DEANE JOHNS, Simon Joshua  
 DEGOTARDI, Jennifer Lyn
- DELLIT, Christopher John  
 DHANJI, Hament Kumar  
 DIXON, Trevor Paul LLM  
 DOCKING, Brendan Gregory LLM  
 DONOVAN, Catherine Marea  
 DOUGALL, Namoi Elizabeth  
   Anne LLM  
 DOUMIT, Steven Philip  
 DOYLE, Brett Chapman LLM  
 DUNCAN, Peter Victor  
 DUTHIE, Leigh William LLM  
 DWYER, Vincent Peter  
 ECONOMIDES, Steven LLM  
 EGGENHOFER, Erich LLM  
 EGGINS, Astrid Elizabeth  
 EHRlich, David Peter LLM  
 EL HASSAN, Zein El Abediene  
 ELLIOTT, Jennifer Ann  
 ESBER, Rose  
 EWE, Sweet Kiat  
 FABIAN, Ross James LLM  
 FERGUSON, Paul Damian  
 FERNANDES, Robert  
 FITZPATRICK, Daniel Joseph  
 FITZPATRICK, Mark Stephen  
 FONG, Phaik Yoong  
 FOONG, Chee Meng  
 FOX, Ian Russell Bradfield LLM  
 FRANKLIN, John Albert LLM  
 FRASER, Robert Darius  
 FRITZE-SHANKS, Annette  
 FRY, Alexandra Jane  
 GAGE, Jennifer Mary  
 GALLOWAY, Thomas John LLM  
 GARDE, Paul James LLM  
 GAVAGNA, John Andrew  
 GAZIS, Lisa LLM  
 GIBBONS, Michael John  
 GIBIAN, Karen  
 GILL, Glynn Allen William LLM  
 GIURINA, Hermann Orlando  
   LLM  
 GLEESON, Jacqueline Sarah  
 GLEESON, Suzanne  
 GODDARD, Sophie Jane  
 GORCZYKA, Robert  
 GORE, Sarah Elizabeth  
 GORMLY, Julian Francis  
 GOTTLIEB, Stephen Alfred Joseph  
   LLM  
 GRAY, Susan Elizabeth  
 GROGAN, Peter James  
 GROSART, Alexander James  
 GUNTER, Daryl Thorsby LLM  
 GUTHRIE, Michelle Lee  
 HABIB, Shereef  
 HADDOCK, Katherine Amy  
 HAGEDOORN, Carolyn Eloise  
 HAGGERTY, Edward  
 HALLIDAY, Kathryn Elizabeth  
 HANDLEY, David Kenneth  
 HANNON, Michelle Mary  
 HANRAHAN, Glenda Jeanette  
 HARDY, Kathryn Frances

- HARRIS, George Christopher LLM  
HARTLEY, Laura Elizabeth  
HEALY, Geoffrey Edward  
HEMPEL, John Sebastian  
HENNINGS, Simon Brockwell  
HERDER, Gregory  
HERRING, Michael Graeme LLM  
HILL, Anthony James  
HOGAN, Philip Geoffrey  
HOLDEN, Angus Norman  
HOLLOWAY, David Angus  
HOOKEY, Ailsa Jenny  
HORN, Laura Sandra LLM  
HORWITZ, Craig Brett  
HOTOP, Jeanette Rose  
HOWARD, Howard John  
HUDSON, Samuel Beresford  
HUI, Benjamin Kam Wing  
HUI, Robert Man Cheong LLM  
HUNT, William Martin Anthony  
HURST, Daryl Anthony  
INNIS, Mark Cyril LLM  
JAMES, Bronwyn Margaret  
JANES, Stephen Adrien  
JINKS, Andrew  
JOHNSON, Kevin Lindsay  
JOHNSON, Terence Charles St  
Clair  
JOLLEY, Frederick Braddon LLM  
JORDAN, Christopher David LLM  
JORDAN, Tracey Ann  
JOVANOVSKA, Verka  
JOYCE, Michael Anthony  
JOYCE, Michael John  
JUCHAU, Yvette Louise  
KAGIS, Alexandra  
KAY, John Richard Doveton  
KELLY, Elizabeth Ann  
KENDRICK, David Andrew  
KENNEALLY, Belinda Joyce  
KENNEDY, Matthew Arthur  
KHO, Shirley Yoke Chin  
KHOURI, Susanna Margaret  
KIDD, Robina Mary  
KING, Paul Julian LLM  
KOTSPOULOS, Spyros  
KRIPPNER, Thea Jane  
KRUSE, Benjamin  
KYRIKOS, Frances Andrea  
LABBOZZETTA, Maria Michela  
LANGFORD, Matthew Geoffrey  
LAWRENCE, Glen Warwick LLM  
LEDDA, John  
LEE, Janette Faye  
LEE, Michael Bryan Joshua  
LEE, Raymond  
LEE, Veronica Kyongah  
LEE, Warren Harris  
LIM, Vincent Tiam Seng  
LUKE, Stephanie Anne  
LYON, Dianne Margaret  
MACDONNELL, Wendy Anne  
MACFARLANE, Helen Elizabeth  
MACFARLANE, Peter James  
Maxwell LLM  
MACKENZIE, Anne Joy  
MAHER, Maryanne Therese  
MANNING, Fiona Vanessa  
MANOUSARIDIS, Nicholas LLM  
MANSFIELD, Jeffrey Lawrence  
LLM  
MARQUARD, Jane Louise  
MARSHALL, Donald James  
MARTIN, Ian Denis  
MARTIN, Michael John LLM  
MASON, Campbell Dermot Nelson  
MASTON, John Beckwith LLM  
MAY, Rafael Nathan  
McCOWAN, Paul David LLM  
McDONALD, Kathryn Lee  
McDOWELL, Elizabeth Julie  
McGLYNN, David Stanley LLM  
McGREGOR, Lisa Joan  
McKAY, Robert Graeme  
McKEOUGH, Jill Patricia LLM  
McLEOD, Anthony Robert  
McMAHON, Michael John  
McMAHON, Patricia Jeannine  
McMAHON, Peter John LLM  
McNAMEE, Catherine Monica  
MEERS, Samantha Doreen  
MEHTA, Apnavi  
MENADUE, Peter John  
MEREL, Timothy James  
MICHIE, Peter Lindsay  
MILDWATER, Elizabeth Marie  
MILLAR, James Ridley  
MOBBS, Karen Bernadette  
MODDER, Stephen John  
MOHR, Steven Beaumont  
MONTGOMERY, Katharine  
Marion  
MOORE, Michael Charles LLM  
MORGAN, Anthony John  
MORGAN, Shaughn Peter William  
MORRIS, David Paul  
MORRIS, Scot Neil Stewart  
MORRISSEY, Helena Carmel  
MORSE, Timothy Damien  
MORTIMER, Scott Jonathan  
MOYLE, Sally Crossley  
MUDDLE, Reginald George LLM  
MURUGESU, Christina Andre  
MUSICO, Valentino  
NAGLE, Graham Thomas  
NEVILLE, Ross Stanley LLM  
NEWMAN, Brett John  
NGAI, Karen LLM  
NIELD, Elizabeth  
NOLAN, Leanne Elizabeth  
NOSWORTHY, Warwick Perrie  
LLM  
O'BRIEN, Anthony John LLM  
O'CALLAGHAN, Joanne Olivia  
O'CONNELL, Rory Michael  
O'DEA, Jonathan Richard  
O'REILLY, Stephen Gerard  
O'ROURKE, Lorraine Anne LLM  
OTTESEN, Astrid Karin LLM  
PAIC, Robert  
PAINTER, Warwick Michael LLM  
PANG, Melissa Kaye  
PANOS, Nicholas  
PANUCCI, Lisa Therese  
PATON, Debbie Jane  
PEARSON, Barbara Lou LLM  
PEMBERTON, Annabel Camilla  
PENA, Peter Wayne LLM  
PENS, John  
PETERS, Michael Kyriacou  
PETRO, Rachel  
PIKE, Allison Louise  
POMES, Mark Anthony  
PORTHOUSE, Anthony  
POTTS, Marylou  
POWRIE, Frances Ann  
PRICE, Christopher Gordon  
PRICE, Timothy Randolph  
PUCKERIDGE, Suzanne Elizabeth  
PUHACH, Jennifer Ann  
PUOPOLO, Maria  
PURDY, Colin John Stapleton  
QUINN, Roger Stephen  
RADFORD, Reginald Hugh  
Storrier  
RAFFEL, Kanishka De Silva  
RAICE, Susan Audrey  
RAMANATHAN, Thiagarahah Sri  
LLM (AEG)  
REMEDIOS, John Paul  
RIGBY, Simon James  
ROBERTS, Michael Joseph Gerard  
LLM  
ROUT, Peter Frederick LLM  
RUSSELL, Bradley Thomas  
RYAN, Justin James  
RYBAK, Liza Joan  
SAINSBURY, Katherine Pamela  
SAKROUGE, Anthony  
SHAFRON, Peter James  
SHELTON, Geoffrey Craig  
SIA, Siew Kiang  
SIBTAIN, David Reza  
SIMOS, Paul Edward  
SIMPSON, Margret  
SIRTES, Gregory Andrew  
SLOCUM, Frances Mary  
SLOWGROVE, Bradley LLM  
SMARK, Kieran  
SMITH, Alan Kevin  
SNOWDEN, Richard Randal LLM  
SPEAKE, David William  
SPENCE, Carl Francis  
SPRING, Jane Fitzgerald  
STACK, Adam William  
STANDEN, Mark Lindsay LLM  
STEINBECK, Mark William  
STEVENS, Doreen Ramona  
STOLJAR, Jeremy  
STRAIN, Peter Manus  
STRANGE, Carolyn Jill LLM  
STRATTON, John Stuart LLM  
STRICKLAND, Philip Mark  
STUCKEY, Michael Stephen  
SWAIN, David Michael LLM  
SWAN, Anthony John  
TAYLOR, Christopher John LLM  
TAYLOR, Michael Thornton  
TAYLOR, Richard Thornton  
TESORIERO, Sebastian John  
THIRSK, David Malcolm  
THOMAS, Brian James LLM  
THORMAN, Monica LLM  
TOUSSIS, George John LLM  
TSAOUSIDIS, Paul  
TSINGOS, Anna  
VALOS, Anthony  
VAN DER LAAN DE VRIES,  
Craig Andrew  
VERNIER, Antonio  
WALPOLA, Kamani Priyadarshini  
LLM  
WATTUS, Louie  
WEBB, Megan Naomi  
WEBSTER, Carol Ann  
WILDE, Michael Matthew LLM  
WILLIAMS, Nevena Elizabeth  
WILSON, Helen  
WONG, Charles Inchun  
WONG, Grace Lai Ngan  
WRIGHT, David Malcolm  
YOUNG, Justin Joseph
- 1990**  
ABADEE, Nicole Estelle  
ABDOOLCADER, Leila Hanako  
ANDERSON, Iain Hugh Cairns  
ARDINO, Domenic Anthony  
ASH, Peter Stuart LLM  
ATKINSON, Alexander  
AUGOUSTINOS, Nicolas George  
AUSTIN, Kathleen Jane  
AZIZ, Zarizana Abdul  
BAIRD, Matthew Hamilton  
BALL, Andrew Brian  
BARAGWANATH, Mark  
BARBALICH, Helen  
BARDSLEY, John William  
BARR-DAVID, Michael  
BASTEN, Sarah Ann  
BATEMAN, Brendan Anthony  
BAXTER, James Victor  
BEESLEY, Virginia  
BELL, Andrew Scott  
BELL, Kim Vanessa  
BELS, Claudia Jacqueline  
BENSON, John William Patrick  
BENSON, Simon Andrew  
BLATCHFORD, Jennifer Lynette  
BLUNDELL, Nicloe Louise  
BOLGIU, Ileana Maria  
BRANDON, Penelope Ann Joyce  
BREWSTER, David Halstead  
BRIAN, Gregory Peter  
BRIDGES, Rylie Ann LLM

- BRIGGS, Peter  
 BRIGHT, Tanya Anne Louise  
 BROWN, Angela Ruth  
 BROWN, Ian Robert LLM  
 BROWN, Joanna Louise  
 BRUNO, Teresa  
 BUNTINE, Jane Helen Sarah LLM  
 BURNS, Susan  
 CALVERT, John Gregory  
 CAMERON, Stuart Hamilton LLM  
 CAMPBELL, Abigail  
 CAMPBELL, Jane Teresa  
 CARTER, Andrew Keith  
 CHEN, Ah Thy  
 CHHAN, Ai Lin LLM  
 CHIBA, Mark Zoltan  
 CHIU, Joaquina Lorraine  
 CHIVERS, Alison Lynne  
 CHUAH, Rachel Louise  
 CHUNG, Swee Loong  
 CHUNG, Tracey Jan  
 COFFEY, Julia Catherine  
 COLLINS, Lucinda Jane  
 CONDON, Miles Kevin  
 CONNELL, Sarah Marie  
 COOPER, Craig Richard  
 COORAY, Ruwanthi Niloufer  
 COOREY, Michael Francis  
 COSGRAVE, David  
 COVICH, Katy  
 COYNE, Anne-Maree Jane  
 CRANSTON, Angela  
 CRITTENDEN, Jane Frances  
 CRITTENDEN, Jane Frances  
 CROKER, Michael John LLM  
 CROSS, David Maclean  
 CUMINE, Behroz  
 DARWELL, Mary Frances  
 DAVIDSON, Elizabeth Mary  
 DAVIDSON, Mark William Kornel  
 DAVIES, Michael Gareth  
 de JERSEY, Kirsten Jennifer  
 DE MARS, William John Charles  
 DENHAM, Susan Margaret  
 DENNIS, Mark Philip  
 DICK, Robert Andrew  
 DICKSON, Catherine Nelse  
 DILLON, Hugh Christopher  
 Bryant LLM  
 DOHERTY, Susan Anne  
 DRISCOLL, John Arthur LLM  
 DUNLOP, Iain William Curlewis  
 DURKIN, Anne Carol  
 EAST, Stephanie Jane  
 EDWARDS, Linden Elizabeth LLM  
 FENECH, Bryan Joseph  
 FITZGERALD, Garry John  
 FLANNERY, Andrew James  
 FLETCHER, Paul William  
 FLUCK, Annette Caroline Irene  
 LLM  
 FOX, James Patrick  
 FREDERICKS, David Roland  
 FREEMAN, Christopher Domenic  
 FREEMAN, Rodney John  
 FREIDMAN, Scott Maurice  
 FREW, Deborah Jean  
 FRIEDLANDER, David Leslie  
 LLM  
 FROST, Robyn Louise  
 FULLER, Ann Lillian  
 GALLOP, David John  
 GARLAND, Suzanne Robyn  
 GIBBONS, Jordan Grant  
 GODDARD, Dinah Lynne  
 GORMLY, Roger Peter  
 GRAHAM, Penelope Gail  
 GRAHAM, Scott  
 GREENAWAY, Louise  
 GRONO, Nicholas Stanley  
 HACKETT, Penelope Jane  
 HADDAD, Robert Michael  
 HAMILTON IRVINE, Susan  
 Penelope LLM  
 HAMILTON, Linda  
 HAMMER, Viva  
 HANCOCK, John Leslie  
 HANNAFORD, James Edward  
 Roberts  
 HANNEY, Robyn Elizabeth  
 HANNIGAN, Patricia Frances  
 LLM  
 HARDAKER, Karen Marie  
 HARRINGTON, Lisa Maree  
 HARRIS, Belinda May  
 HARVEY, Margaret Grace LLM  
 HASTINGS, Luke Bradshaw  
 HAW, Millie  
 HAYWARD, Donna Maree  
 HEALY, Catherine Mary Bridget  
 HEANEY, Anne Maree Louise  
 HEESH, Simon Peter  
 HENDRICKS, Susan Marie  
 HERCEG, Danny  
 HEYBLOK, Robert Evert LLM  
 HILKEMEIJER, Anja  
 HO, Keith Sin Yong  
 HOCKEY, Joseph Benedict  
 HOLT, Penelope Anne  
 HOOPER, Giles Ross LLM  
 HOOPER, Karen Jean  
 HUCKEL, Michelle  
 HUNG, Eric Benjamin  
 HUNT, Robin LLM  
 HYDE, Anne Elizabeth  
 JACOBS, Wendy Elizabeth  
 JAGGAR, Sue Roslyn  
 JAMALUDDIN, Azlina  
 JANKUS, Christine Dale LLM  
 JEBB, Patrick  
 JOHNSON, Anthony Iain  
 JOHNSON, Paul Alexander  
 JOHNSTON, Anthony Charles  
 JONES, Robert Lloyd LLM  
 JORDAN, David Keith  
 JOSEPH, Andrew Phillip  
 JOSEPH, Sarah Louise  
 KARTSOUNIS, Jim  
 KATSOOLIS, Krysanne  
 KAY, Sally  
 KEARNEY, David John  
 KEARNEY, Ross Paton  
 KELLY, Phillip John Mark  
 KELLY, Trisha Marie  
 KINNEAR, Anthony Paul  
 KNOX, Sally Elizabeth  
 KOK, Sou Kwei Colleen  
 KONSTANTINIDIS, Ourania  
 KOSTER, Byron Wolter  
 KTENAS, Con LLM  
 LAGANA, Mary  
 LAIDLAW, Jeannette Christine  
 LAM, Cheng Wum  
 LANE, James Daniel  
 LARKIN, Patrick William  
 LATHAM, Craig Ian  
 LAUFER, Suzie LLM  
 LAWLOR, Daneil Gerard  
 LEE, Cassie Hyun Sook  
 LEE, Chyi Bair LLM  
 LEUNG, Keith Jonathan  
 LEWIS, Paul Austin  
 LINGANE, Agnes LLM  
 LOGAN, Philip William LLM  
 LUCCHESI, Adrian  
 MA, Wei-Pin LLM  
 MACKINNON, Roderick Bryson  
 MARKS, Sandra Helen  
 MARTIN, Alexander Richard  
 MARTYR, Richard Pentland LLM  
 McCABE, Karen Marie  
 MCCARTHY, Adam Justine  
 MCCARTNEY, Michelle Yvonne  
 McCULLOCH, Mark Thomas  
 LLM  
 McGLINCHEY, David Antony  
 McGRATH, Andrew David  
 McGUIRE, Michael Joseph LLM  
 McINTYRE, John Keith  
 McVAY, Graham John LLM  
 MEAGHER, Bruce Michael  
 MERCER, Martin  
 MEZRANI, Mark  
 MORGAN, Gail Llewelyn LLM  
 MORGAN, Luke Gerarg  
 MORISON, Kim Pamela LLM  
 MURPHY, Gavin David LLM  
 NATHAN, John  
 NEALE, Raymond William LLM  
 NELSON, Donna-Louise  
 NEWELL, Robert Duane LLM  
 NGUYEN, Van Thieu  
 NICHOLSON, Steven James  
 NILES, Arulkumar LLM  
 NILES, Sharminie LLM  
 NOLAN, Cathryn Christine  
 NORBERRY, Maureen Linda  
 O'HARA, Christopher John  
 O'LOGHLIN, James David  
 O'NEIL, Naomi Kathleen  
 ORLOVIC, Marina Bozica  
 ORME, Alison Ruth  
 OWENS, Sharon Lys  
 PAIN, Nicola Hope Margaret LLM  
 PALMER, Michael Allan  
 PAPADOPOULOS, Soula  
 PARKER, Gregory Paul  
 PARKER, Jocelyn Belinda  
 PARRY, David Ronald  
 PATERSON, Lachlan Robert LLM  
 PATHER, Surendra  
 PAYTEN, Georgina Alice  
 PERSAUD, Rosalind Sharnti  
 PICKLES, Andrew Michael  
 PIRONA, Monique Joan  
 PREVITERA, Ann Marie LLM  
 PUCCI, Federico M  
 PURCHAS, Andrew John  
 PYE, Richard David  
 QUAN, Rhonda Lee  
 RADFORD, Mark Andrew  
 RAKUS, Victor  
 RAMSAY, Duncan Alexander  
 Milson LLM  
 RANKIN, Meredith Jane  
 REES, David William  
 RENKO, Jenny Antonia  
 RICHARDS, Hugh Cleave  
 RIZK, Lila Mary  
 ROBINSON, Erica Jane LLM  
 ROBINSON, Peter Gerard LLM  
 ROBINSON, Peter Alan LLM  
 ROFE, Alfred Edward Fulton LLM  
 RYAN, Mary Ellen LLM  
 RYAN, Michael Vincent LLM  
 SCHOFIELD, Colleen Anne  
 SCOTT, Hugh Robert LLM  
 SEEMANN, Jacqueline Anne  
 SEET, Siabon  
 SHARP, Michael David  
 SHARPE, Stephen Grant LLM  
 SHEEHAN, Anthony John LLM  
 SHEPHERS, Matthew Ronald  
 SHIPARD, Suzanne Maree  
 SIDHU, Sharon  
 SIMPSON, James Hutton LLM  
 SINGLETON, Peter Francis  
 SMITH, Kerry Anne  
 SNOWDEN, Melinda Frances  
 SPANO, Lee  
 SPOSI, Janice  
 SRIVASTAVA, Sunila  
 STACK, David Maurice LLM  
 STEIN, Geoffrey David  
 STEWART, Duncan  
 STILL, David John Anthony LLM  
 STOECKER, Christoph Walter Otto  
 LLM  
 STOWE, Hugh William Dorsch  
 STOWE, Judith Agnes LLM  
 SVEHLA, Julian Terence LLM  
 SZEKELY, Nathalie  
 TARAKSON, Stella  
 THOMSETT, Natalie Jane  
 THURTELL, Louise Claire  
 TIANG, David Nicholas



TOOHER, Anthony Richard LLM  
 TRAINOR, Christopher David LLM  
 TRUSWELL, Andrew McGregor  
 VANEDE, Warrick John  
 VENTURA, Maria Amelia LLM  
 VIRCOE, Margaret Mary LLM  
 WALLACE, Timothy David  
 WALMSLEY, Peter David  
 WALSH, Louise Mary  
 WANSEY, Kathleen Mary  
 WARD, Philip John LLM  
 WATERS, Peter James  
 WATKINSON, Timothy Kenneth  
 WHELAN, Jennifer Louise  
 WHITE, Andrew Stephen  
 WILDISEN, Gregory Joseph  
 WILKINSON, Helen Louise  
 WILLIAMS, ALLAN Addison  
 WONG, Chin Chin  
 WONG, Erica Dawn  
 WONG, Jin Nee  
 WRIGLEY, Rebecca Jane  
 YORK, Susan Anna  
 YOUL, Felicity Ann  
 YOUNG, Collette Roberta  
 YOUNG, Gregory Thomas  
 YOUNG, Ian Scott LLM  
 ZVIRBULIS, Amanda

SWIVEL, Mark Andrew  
 WATSON, Campbell Darnton  
 WONG, Hau Lik  
 ZIN, Lidia Monica

**1990 — August**

ABRAMOVICH, Mark Daniel  
 ANDRIEUX, Rhonda Joan  
 BLAIN, Georgia  
 BRUNEAU, Jonathan Marc  
 BUCKLEY, Jennifer Robyn  
 BURNS, Fiona Ruth LLM  
 CAIN, Michael Stanley Mathew  
 Marcel  
 CAMERON, Ross Alexander  
 CHEN, Jianfu LLM  
 CHU, Jessica Wai Huen  
 CREGAN, Anne Elizabeth  
 DALTON, Linda Claire  
 De LUCA LEONARD, Moya  
 Regina  
 DUNN, Andrew Sidney  
 FELD, Francine Louise  
 FRAWLEY, St John Patrick  
 FURLONG, Michael Patrick  
 GRAHAM, Ian James  
 JACKEL, Deanne Gaye  
 KONTOS, Vivian  
 LENTON, Peter Jonathan  
 LIM, Chin Soon  
 LLOYD, David Andrew  
 LONERGAN, James David LLM  
 LUFF, Bronwynne Margaret  
 McGRATH, Gavin Basil  
 McMAHON, Sheila Mary  
 PRIESTLEY, Dominic Alexander  
 SHARLAND, Paula Mary  
 SKAPINKER, Diane Joy LLM  
 STOCKWELL, Roxanne Tracey



**St James Playhouse · 169 Phillip St**  
**JUNE : FRI 8<sup>th</sup> · SAT 9<sup>th</sup> · FRI 15<sup>th</sup> · SAT 16<sup>th</sup> · FRI 22<sup>nd</sup> at 8/15**

**TICKETS: MITCHELLS; D.J.'s; S.R.C. } \$2.00**  
**LAW SCHOOL LEVEL4 } (\$1.50 STUDENTS)**

## Law Graduates – Doctorates

### PhD (Law)

KRAUS, Jonathan 1974  
 BALL, John Preston 1979  
 WOODS, Gregory David 1980  
 STEIN, Robert Trent James 1981  
 MOENS, Gabriel Adelin 1982  
 O'KEEFE, Patrick Joseph 1985  
 GUNAWARDANA, Asoka de Zoysa 1986

WALLACE BRUCE, NiiLante 1986  
 HEMPHILL, Peter Crawford 1988  
 LOUGHLAN, Patricia Louise 1989  
 McCONNELL, Moira Lynne 1989  
 CHAN, Janet Bick Lai 1990  
 CHINKIN, Christine Mary 1990

### LLD 1866–1887

In addition to the award of Bachelor of Laws degrees before the foundation of the Law School, a number of doctorates were also awarded.

PATERSON, James Stewart 1866  
 STANLEY, George Heap 1866  
 DONOVAN, John 1867  
 QUIRK, John Norbert 1867  
 GARRAN, Andrew 1870  
 McGIBBON, John 1870  
 GILCHRIST, Archibald 1873  
 ROSEBY, Thomas 1873  
 SLY, Joseph David 1873  
 WHITE, James Smith 1874

BEATTY, J J M 1877  
 SLY, Richard Meares 1877  
 SLY, George 1878  
 WHITE, William Moore (AEG) 1882  
 BARRY, Alfred (AEG) 1884  
 COGHLAN, Charles Augustine 1885  
 JEFFERIS, James 1885  
 MORRIS, Robert Newton 1886  
 CULLEN, William Portus 1887  
 GREEN, Arthur Vincent 1887

### Honorary LLD 1892–1990

As a mark of recognition for services to the community, and to bestow an honour on distinguished men and women, the University of Sydney has awarded a number of honorary LLD degrees.

MANNING, James Napoleon 1892  
 HM EDWARD VII 1901  
 VARLEY, Charles Grant 1902  
 BIRDWOOD, William Riddell 1920  
 HRH EDWARD, Duke of Windsor 1920  
 BRUCE, Stanley Melbourne 1926  
 HM GEORGE VI 1927  
 POWELL, Baden 1931  
 HRH HENRY, Duke of Gloucester 1934  
 NUFFIELD, William Richard 1938  
 WALLACE, Robert Strachan 1947  
 RICH, George Edward 1950  
 GRISWOLD, Erwin Nathaniel 1951  
 JOWITT, William Allen 1951  
 CAHILL, John Joseph 1952  
 GARRAN, Robert Randolph 1952  
 HUGHES, William Morris 1952  
 MACKAY, Iven Giffard 1952  
 McILWRATH, Martin 1952  
 McKELL, William John 1952  
 MENZIES, Robert Gordon 1952  
 STREET, Kenneth Whistler 1952  
 SLIM, William Joseph 1953  
 MACKENZIE, Norman Archibald Macrae 1955  
 PATON, George Whitecross 1955  
 STACKPOLE, Stephen Henry 1955  
 MORTON, Fergus Dunlop 1957  
 RAHMAN PUTRA AL HAJ, Abdul 1959

WURTH, Wallace Charles 1959  
 HALLORAN, Aubrey 1961  
 DE LISLE, The Viscount 1963  
 SCHONELL, Fred 1965  
 CUTLER, Arthur Roden 1967  
 SELLE, Walter Albert 1967  
 PERKINS, James Alfred 1968  
 COOMBS, Herbert Cole 1969  
 BARWICK, Garfield Edward John 1972  
 DOWNING, Robert Reginald 1972  
 SPENDER, Percy Claude 1973  
 WINDEYER, William John Victor 1975  
 DOUGHERTY, Ivan Noel 1976  
 SUGERMAN, Bernard 1976  
 STONE, Julius 1981  
 BEATTIE, Alexander Craig 1982  
 KITTO, Frank Walters 1982  
 STEPHEN, Ninian Martin 1984  
 STREET, Laurence Whistler 1984  
 EVATT, Elizabeth Andreas 1985  
 HAZARD, John Newbold 1986  
 MASON, Anthony Frank 1988  
 McCREDIE, Hugh George 1988  
 MOORE, John 1989  
 WADDELL, Thomas William 1989  
 BOWEN, Nigel 1990  
 DEANE, William Patrick 1990  
 WILLIAMS, David Glyndwr Tudor 1990

# LLD

The highest degree to aim for is the Doctorate of Laws. As can be seen from the list below, it is awarded very rarely. Before 1924 it was awarded by examination, after that date by thesis, and later still by an assessment of published works.

WADDELL, George Washington 1908  
 GELLATLY, Francis Mephan 1916  
 RIDDILL, William 1920  
 EVATT, Herbert Vere 1924  
 CURREY, Charles Herbert 1929  
 LOUAT, Frank 1933  
 STAMP, Josiah 1938

ALEXANDROWICZ, Charles Henry 1969  
 LEIGHTON, Duncan John 1969  
 LANE, Patrick Harding 1973  
 McLEAN, Gwendolyn 1974  
 NYGH, Peter Edward 1988  
 BENNETT, John Michael 1990



*Professor David Williams, Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University, first Allen, Allen and Hemsley Fellow, was awarded the LLD (Hon) at the 1990 Centenary Graduation.*



*On 29 February 1976 a cricket match was played between students from St Andrew's College and staff from the Law School.*



# Law School Teachers

Compiled by Paul Ashton and Pat Manley

The following list is based on entries in annual issues of the University Calendar. Due to the nature of that publication and the necessary lead time for its production there may be some inaccuracies in the dates provided and in the listing of qualifications. For example, peoples' names may not appear until well over a year after their teaching commenced. On the other hand a person may teach for nearly a year and not be recorded at all. Qualifications listed have been given as those held at the latest date of teaching and do not include later degrees awarded.

The list covers lecturers part time, part time lecturers, tutors, lecturers, senior lecturers, associate professors, readers and professors but no attempt has been made to detail promotion path. Professor is the only title indicated.

Since its foundation the Faculty has depended to greater or lesser degree on part time teaching staff largely drawn from the active legal profession. This practice was inevitable in the early years of the Law School when our students were few. Part time teaching has also played a vital role in the LL.M courses. It may well become the norm in the future as the gap between teaching salaries and the potential income to be made as barrister or solicitor widens further and it becomes more difficult to attract talented men and women to full time academic life.

The employment of practising lawyers as part time teachers has given a sense of immediacy and relevance for students and at its best has provided an automatic update and commentary on changes in the law or in its interpretation.

The system, however, has some drawbacks. The part time teacher is also a busy practitioner and often cannot afford the time for student interviews, curriculum discussion, day-to-day administration, and establishing and maintaining links with the University. There have also been some criticisms that over-close links between the profession and the teaching body tend to operate against change.

In line with changes in the composition of the student body, women are now a significant part of the teaching staff, comprising 43 per cent of full time teachers or 30 per cent of the total teaching staff in 1990. They tend, however, to be grouped in the lower staffing levels, comprising 68 per cent of full time lecturers. Only one of the 29 part time lecturers is a woman.

It is worthy of note that the present teaching staff has very varied experience, and qualifications earned from a wide range of national and international teaching institutions. This is in strong contrast to earlier years.

Ahrens, MC. LL.M (Hary) LL.B 1965-1970; 1973-  
 Alexandrowicz, CH. Dr (Jagellonian) FRAS 1962-1967  
 Allars, MN. BA LL.B DPhil (Oxf) 1985-  
 Allsop, JL. BA LL.B 1988-  
 Anderson, CW. LL.B (NSW) BA 1982-1986  
 Anderson, RL. LL.M (Lond) LL.B 1975-76; 1978-  
 Apps, P. BArch (NSW) MEd (Yale) PhD (Camb) ARAIA  
 1989-  
 Armitage, JK. LL.B (Qld) BA 1981-  
 Armitage, JL. BA LL.B (Qld) 1962-1969

Arnold, C. MA LL.B (Lond) BPhil (Oxf) 1974-1979  
 Asprey, KW. BA LL.B 1943-1946  
 Astor, HE. B.Tech (Law) PhD (Brunel) 1986-  
 Atherton, RE. BA LL.B AMusA 1990-  
 Austin, Prof RP. DPhil (Oxf) BA LL.M 1971-1989  
 Austin, RWL. BA LL.B 1952  
 Badham, LC. QC 1958-1964  
 Ball, JP. DipLaw (Oxf) DipCompLegStud (Camb) BA  
 LL.B PhD 1967-  
 Barnes, TL. BA LL.B 1985-1987

*Law School Lecturers*



*Judge D. S. Edwards.*



*M. L. MacCallum.*



*Law School Lecturers**Judge E. A. Barton.**Mr Justice J. A. Ferguson.**Mr Justice R. Chambers.*

- Barr, DG. LLB 1968  
 Barraclough, FE. MA LLB 1937-1965  
 Barrett, RI. BA LLB 1976-1988  
 Barton, EA. 1929-1932  
 Bavin, TR. BA LLB 1902  
 Baxi, UV. BA (Gujarat) LLM (Bombay and Calif) 1969-1973  
 Beaumont, BA. LLB 1976-1977  
 Beerworth, WJ. LLM SJD (Virj) BA LLB 1983-1987  
 Benjafield, Prof DG. DPhil (Oxf) LLB 1950-1980  
 Bennett, B. BEc LLB (Macq) LLM (Wis) 1990-  
 Bennett, JM. MAHons (Macq) BA LLB 1969-1987  
 Bentham, RW. BA LLB 1957-1961  
 Betts, IG. BA LLB 1975-1976  
 Bilinsky, B. MA LLM 1969; 1971-  
 Bishop, SL. LLB (NSW) BA 1988-  
 Blackshield, AR. LLM 1964-1970  
 Boehringer, KR. BA (Syr) LLB (NSW) 1986-1987  
 Bowen, NH. BA LLB 1958-1960  
 Bradford, MA. BEc LLB 1980-1985  
 Bradley, GJ. BA LLB 1973-1974  
 Branson, CC. LLB 1979-1981  
 Brereton, V le G. BA LLB 1913  
 Bridge, ABKI. QC LLB 1953-1961  
 Briscoe, OV. MB BS (Lond) MRCP 1965-1969  
 Browne, JA. BA LLB 1910  
 Bryson-Taylor, D. BA LLB 1975-1978  
 Burke, TM. BCL (Oxf) LLB (Dal) BA (Nfld) 1978-1980  
 Burns, L. BComm LLM (NSW) 1989-  
 Butt, PJ. BA LLB 1975-  
 Byrnes, AC. BA LLB (ANU) 1985-1986  
 Campbell, EM. PhD (Duke) LLB BEc (Tas) 1960-1967  
 Campbell, JC. BA LLB 1976-1978  
 Cane, PE. BA LLB 1976-  
 Carter, JW. PhD (Camb) BA LLB 1981-  
 Certoma, GL. DottGiur (Firenze) BA LLM 1976-1989  
 Chambers, R. BA LLB 1926-1935; 1939-1944  
 Chappell, D. PhD (Camb) BA LLB (Tas) 1966-1970  
 Chappenden, WJ. LLB (Noti) LLB DipCompLegStud (Camb) 1973-  
 Charteris, Prof AH. MA LLB (Glas) 1921-1940  
 Chinkin, CM. LLM (Lond & Yale) 1984-  
 Chipman, Prof IC. MA LLB (Melb) DPhil (Oxf) 1983-1986 (visiting)  
 Cobbett, Prof Pitt. MA DCL (Oxf) 1890-1909  
 Coghlan, CA. MA LLB 1890-1900  
 Conacher, RD. LLB 1961-1967  
 Cooper, G. LLB 1988-  
 Cooper, GS. LLM (Ill & Col) BA DipJur LLM 1987-  
 Cornelius, PW. LLB 1966  
 Crawford, Prof JR. BA LLB (Adel) DPhil (Oxf) 1986-  
 Cross, Prof ARN. DCL (Oxf) 1968  
 Cross, RF. LLB 1952-1956  
 Cullen, WP. MA LLB 1890-1894  
 Cunneen, C. BA DipEd (NSW) MA 1990-  
 Curlewis, HR. BA LLB 1911-1917  
 Currey, CH. MA LLB 1938-1962  
 Cutler, B. BCom (NSW) LLB 1988-  
 David, J. LLB (ANU) LLM 1976-1988  
 Davidson, CG. BA LLB 1913-1922  
 Deane, WP. BA LLB 1958-1961  
 Deutsch, RL. LLM (Camb) BEc LLB 1982-1983; 1985-1988  
 Diethelm, AG. BCL (Oxf) BA LLB 1987-1989  
 Dixit, RK. SJD (Northwestern) LLM (Harv) BA LLB 1974  
 Donald, BG. BA LLB (ANU) LLM (Harv) 1976-1982  
 Donovan, GP. BA LLB 1952-1958  
 Drost, PN. Dr (Utrecht) LLB (Lond) 1968-1977  
 Dubler, R. BEc LLB 1988-  
 Dunne, BJ. BA LLB (Macq) 1986-  
 Dunstan, JA. BA LLB 1973-1974; 1976-1981  
 Dwight, PT. LLM (Mich) BA LLB 1976  
 Edwards, DS. BA LLB 1913-1924  
 Elkington, GB. MSc PhD (Warw) BSc LLM 1980-  
 Else Mitchell, R. LLB 1952-1958  
 Emmett, AR. QC BA LLB 1981-  
 Evans, JD. BA LLB 1947-1955  
 Evatt, HV. MA LLB LLB 1923-1927; 1941  
 Everett, DJ. LLB 1976  
 Farran, R. BA DipEd (NSW) LLB 1987-  
 Fazzzone, P. BA (Conn) JD (Duke) 1989-  
 Feetham, RCC. SC (South Africa) MA (Oxf) LLB (Natal) 1978-1979; 1981  
 Ferguson, D. BA 1901-1911  
 Ferguson, JA. BA LLB 1933-1935  
 Field, HM. LLM (Lond) LLB BSc (Manitoba) 1973  
 Findlay, MJ. BA LLB (ANU) DipCrim MSc (Edin) LLM 1990-  
 Fisher, GW. LLB (NSW) LLM 1983-1987  
 Fisse, Prof WB. LLB (Cant) LLM (Adel) 1985-  
 Flattery, TP. MA LLB 1934-1959  
 Flemming, JP. MB MS 1955  
 Flick, GA. LLB PhD (Camb) LLB 1977-1983  
 Ford, JK. BA (Melb) LLB 1966-67; 1969-1970  
 Foster, RG. JSM (Stanford) BA LLB 1975  
 Fox, RW. QC LLB 1966-1967  
 Franklin, NE. BA LLB (Natal) LLB (Camb) DipCompLegStud (Camb) 1980-  
 Fraser, D. BCL (Laval) LLB (Dalhousie) LLM (Yale) 1989-  
 French, DC. LLB 1969-1970  
 Galligan, Prof DJ. LLB (Qld) BCL MA (Oxf) 1990-  
 Garbesi, GC. LLM (New York) LLB (St John's) 1963-1964  
 Gaudron, Mary G. BA LLB 1973-1974  
 Giles, RD. BCL (Oxf) BA LLB 1973-1976  
 Glass, HH. QC BA LLB 1952-1954; 1969-1971  
 Gleeson, AM. BA LLB 1965-1978  
 Gleeson, J. BA LLB 1989-  
 Gleeson, F. BEc LLB 1989-  
 Goldberger, JJ. LLM (Belf) 1973; 1975-1988  
 Goldsworthy, PJ. LLM (Virginia) BA LLB 1972-1976  
 Gough, WJ. LLB (Cant) PhD (Camb) 1988-  
 Graham, PR. LLM (Harv) BA LLB 1967-1970  
 Grevling, K. LLB (Tas) DipLegPractice (Tas CAE) BCL (Oxf) 1990-  
 Gummow, The Hon Mr Justice WMC. BA LLB 1967-1986; 1988-  
 Gyles, RV. BA LLB 1974-1976  
 Haig, DJ. LLB (Qld) 1979-1982; 1984-  
 Halse Rogers, P. BA BCL 1919-1920  
 Hamilton, JP. BA LLB 1976-1977  
 Hammond, JH. BA LLB 1918-1922; 1928  
 Handler, LG. BA LLB 1975-1982  
 Hanks, PJ. LLM (Penn) LLB 1966-1968  
 Harding, DE. LLM (Calif) BA LLB 1968  
 Harland, Prof DJ. BCL (Oxf) BA LLB 1966-

Hawkins, G.J. BA (Wales) LL.M (AEG) 1963-1984  
 Hetherington, C.M. BA LL.B (Auck) LL.M (Col) 1984-1988  
 Heydon, Prof JD. BCL MA (Oxf) BA 1973-1981; 1988  
 Hildreth, R.G. BScEng JD (Mich) Dip Law (Oxf) 1974  
 Hill, D.G. QC LL.M (Harv) BA LL.B 1966-  
 Hill, J.G. BCL (Oxf) BA LL.B 1982-  
 Hislop, D.J. BA LL.B 1962-1972  
 Hislop, J.D. LL.B 1976; 1978-1986  
 Hodgekiss, C.C. BCL (Oxf) BA LL.B 1978-1979; 1981-  
 Holmes, J.D. BA LL.B 1941-1951  
 Hooton, J.R. BA BA (Oxf) 1921-1929  
 Hope, R.M. QC LL.B 1945-1964  
 Hotop, S.D. BA LL.M 1970-1989  
 Howard, J. LL.M 1989-  
 Hurley, A. BA LL.B (ANU) LL.M 1989-  
 Hutley, F.C. QC BA LL.B 1941; 1949-1974  
 Hwang, M. BA (Law) BCL (Oxf) 1966-1967  
 Iliffe, J.A. BA BCL 1955-1962  
 Jackson, L.J. BCL (Oxf) BA (Virginia) LL.B 1987-1989  
 Jacobs, K.S. BA LL.B 1953-1961  
 James, B.M. LL.M (Harv) BA LL.B 1969-1974  
 Jeffrey, P.J. BA LL.B 1955  
 Johnson, Prof DHN. MA LL.B (Camb) 1976-1985  
 Johnstone, E. LL.B 1979-1981  
 Jones, B. BA LL.B (Camb) 1989  
 Jones, S. LL.B (Leicester) 1989  
 Jordan, F.R. BA LL.B 1910-1921  
 Jucovic, T.M. JD (Chic) BA LL.B 1975-1978  
 Katz, L. BA LL.B (Manitoba) 1973-1983  
 Kenneally, G. LL.B 1965-1979  
 Kingsford-Smith, D. LL.M (Lond) BA LL.B 1990-  
 Kirby, D.S. BA LL.B 1973-1976  
 Kitto, F.W. BA LL.B 1929-1933  
 Klinger, R.D. BA LL.M 1973  
 Klugman, J. BEc LL.B 1988  
 Koroknay, A. BA LL.B 1977  
 Krygier, M.E.J. BA LL.B PhD 1978-1981  
 Kutner, P.B. LL.B DipCompLegStud (Camb) AB (Cornell) JD (Harv) 1973-1974  
 Lamond, G. BA LL.B 1989  
 Lane, P. BA LL.B 1989  
 Lane, Prof PH. SJD (Harv) BA LL.D 1959-1988  
 Lang, A.G. LL.M 1975-1977  
 Lee, J.A. QC BA LL.B 1965-1967  
 Lee, M.F. LL.B 1962-1965  
 Lehane, J.R.F. BA LL.M 1973-1984; 1988-  
 Leslie, P.A. BA LL.B 1952-1954; 1956-1960  
 Leung, C. BA (Biochem) (Mass) MA (Camb) 1990-  
 Leverrier, F. BA BSc 1890-1906  
 Lewis, D.P. BA LL.B (NSW) 1988  
 Lipman, Z.M. BA (Witw) LL.B (Pret) LL.M (Qld) 1986-1987  
 Loughlan, P.L. BA LL.M (Tor) PhD 1988-  
 Loxton, A.H. BA LL.B 1952-1958  
 Lucas, W.E. DipCrim MB BS DPM MANZCP 1970-1973; 1975-1981  
 Lusher, E.A. QC LL.B 1967-1974  
 MacCallum, M.L. MA BCL 1919-1922  
 MacCormack, G.D. MA DPhil (Oxf) BA LL.B 1966-1967  
 MacCormack, S.G. BA (Oxf) 1967  
 MacDougall, D.J. JD (Chic) LL.B (Melb) 1959-1965  
 MacFarlan, B.P. BA LL.B 1939-1951  
 Macfarlan, R.B.S. BA LL.B ACIS 1976-1982

Mackenzie, W.K.S. BA 1925-1943  
 Mackinoly, J.G. LL.M (Melb) LL.M (AEG) 1964-1987  
 Magarey, D. LL.M (Harv) BA LL.B 1981-  
 Magner, E.S. BA (Ott) BEd (Tor) LL.B (ANU) LL.M (NSW) 1979-  
 Magney, T.W. LL.M 1975-1984  
 Mahoney, D.L. BA LL.B 1953-1961  
 Manning, J.K. 1953-1955  
 Marks, F. LL.M 1977-1984; 1988-  
 Martin, T.J. BA LL.B 1965-1974  
 Mason, A.F. BA LL.B 1962-1965  
 Mason, K. LL.M (Lond) BA LL.B 1973  
 Masters, J.H. BA PhD 1977-1986  
 May, H.W. LL.B 1937  
 McCarry, G.J. BA LL.M 1976-  
 McConnell, M. BA (Vic) LL.B (Halifax) 1988  
 McDonald, B. LL.M (Lond) BA LL.B 1985-  
 McDonald, E.F. LL.B 1921-1930  
 McDougall, D.G. MA BCL (Oxf) MA LL.M (Melb) 1905  
 McGonigal, P.G. BA LL.B 1971-1974  
 McKillop, B.A. LL.M (Harv) BA LL.B BEc 1982-  
 McLelland, C. BA LL.B 1941-1952  
 McMahon, K. LL.B (NSW) BEc 1987-  
 McMinn, W. BA LL.B 1932-1940  
 McTiernan, E.A. BA LL.B 1928-1930  
 Meagher, R.P. QC BA LL.B 1960-1973; 1975-1980; 1982-1986; 1988-  
 Mercer, M.J. MSc (NZ) PhD 1975  
 Michels, A.J. JD MPA (SCal) BA (Loyola Marymount) 1990-  
 Misner, R.L. BA (San Francisco) JD (Chic) 1973-1974  
 Mitchell, E.M. BA LL.B 1907-1919  
 Moens, G.-A. DrJuris LL.M (Louvain) LL.M (North-western) PhD 1985-aa-1987  
 Molyneux, M.B. LL.B 1980  
 Monahan, C.D. LL.B 1941-1959  
 Moore, D.C. LL.B 1952-1956  
 Morling, T.R. BA LL.B 1959-1961  
 Morris, J.R. LL.B (Cant) LL.M 1977-1978; 1979-1983  
 Morison, Prof W.L. DPhil (Oxf) BA LL.B FASSA, 1946-1985  
 Moses, N.J. BA LL.B 1969-1973; 1975  
 Musgrave, T. 1990-  
 Nagel, T. BA DipEd LL.B (Adel) LL.M (Chic) 1984-1985  
 Needham, C.A. BCL (Oxf) LL.B 1975; 1978-1984  
 Needham, G.D. BA LL.B 1952-1966  
 Neilsen, K.W. LL.M (Calif) LL.B 1967-1972  
 Nemes, I. LL.B (NSW) BA 1989-  
 Nettheim, R.G. AM (Tufts) LL.B 1963-1970  
 Nicholls, R.C. LL.M 1973; 1975-  
 Nield, J.R. BA LL.B 1930-1933  
 Nolan, J.W. BA (Qld) BLegS (Macq) 1985-  
 Nygh, Prof P.E. JSD (Mich) LL.M 1965-1974  
 O'Keefe, B.S.J. LL.B 1959-1965  
 O'Keefe, P.J. BA LL.B (Qld) LL.M (ANU) MA (CNA) PhD 1973-  
 O'Mara, T. LL.B 1936-1938  
 O'Sullivan, J.K.P. LL.M (Lond) BA LL.B 1988-  
 Odgers, S.J. BA LL.B (ANU) LL.M (Col) 1986-  
 Opeskin, B. BComm LL.B (NSW) BCL (Oxf) 1989-  
 Ottesen, A.K. BLJur LL.B (Monash) DipCrim 1982-1985  
 Oxley-Oxland, J. BA LL.B (Rhodes) LL.M (Yale) 1971-1984  
 Parkinson, P.N. MA (Oxf) LL.M (Ill) 1986-

## Law School Lecturers



J. H. Hammond KC.



E. F. McDonald.



Mr Justice J. R. Nield.

*Law School Lecturers**W. S. Sheldon.**Sir Kenneth Street, C.J.**Lytton Wright.*

- Parry, JH. BA BCL MA (Oxf) 1975-1976  
 Parsons, Prof RW. BA LLB 1957-1986  
 Paterson, PA. LLB (ANU) 1974-1975  
 Pawley, KW. BA LLB 1952-1954  
 Peden, Prof JB. BA LLB 1901-1941  
 Peden, JR. LLM (Harv) BA LLB 1966-1974  
 Pendleton, MD. LLB 1976-1978  
 Phegan, Prof CS. BA LLM (Mich & Syd) 1967-  
 Powell, PE. LLB 1956-1963  
 Priestly, LL. QC BA LLM (Mich & Syd) 1972-1973;  
 1975-1984  
 Prott, LV. DrJur (Tübingen) LicSpDrInternat (Brussels)  
 BA LLB 1974-  
 Rath, AF. QC BA LLB 1953-1963  
 Rawson, SL. BA LLB (Macq) 1981-  
 Rayment, BW. BA LLB 1975-1978  
 Rich, GE. MA 1890-1906  
 Riley, BB. QC 1956-1963  
 Ritchie, JD. BA LLB 1976-1979  
 Robb, SD. BA LLB 1976-1979  
 Robertson, D. BEc LLB 1989-  
 Rogers, AJ. LLB 1962-1964  
 Roper, ED. BA LLB 1928-1936  
 Rothwell, D. BA LLB (Qld) LLM (Alberta) MA  
 (Calgary) 1988-  
 Roulston, PR. LLM (Tas) LLB 1960-1983  
 Rowland, N de H. BA LLB 1924-1930  
 Rowling, GIO. BA LLB 1976-1978  
 Sadurska, R. LLM (Warsaw & Yale) PhD (Polish  
 Academy of Sciences) 1988-1989  
 Sadurski, W. DipJur (Warsaw) 1985-  
 Samuels, GJ. MA (Oxf) 1955-1961; 1964-1970  
 Santow, GFK. BA LLM 1973-  
 Sappideen, CM. LLB (Melb) LLM 1973-1989  
 Schmidt, M. LLB 1987-  
 Selby, DM. QC BA LLB 1955-1962  
 Shatwell, Prof KO. MA BCL (Oxf) 1947-1974  
 Shea, PB. BHA GradDip (HealthAdmin) (NSW)  
 DipEnvStud (Macq) MBBS MPH DPM DipCrim  
 FRANZCP FRACMA LHA AFAM 1982-  
 Sheldon, WS. BA LLB 1934-1944; 1948-1953  
 Sheppard, IF. QC LLB 1967-1971  
 Simos, T. BLitt (Oxf) LLM (Harv) BA LLB 1962-1977  
 Skapinker, DJ. BCom LLB (Witw) 1986-  
 Slater, AH. BA LLM 1979-1984; 1987-  
 Smith, GWJ. BEc 1976-1986; 1988-  
 Smith, RC. QC 1956-1957  
 Solomon, E. LLM (Harv) LLB 1964-1974  
 Speed, RR. LLM 1969-1972  
 Spence, MJ. BA LLB 1988  
 St John, EH. QC BA LLB 1961-1963  
 Stackpool, JE. LLM (Lond) BA LLB 1980  
 Stacy, BC. BA LLB 1924  
 Stapleton, BJ. BSc (NSW) LLB (ANU) PhD (Adel) 1985  
 Starke, JG. BA LLB (WA) BCL (Oxf) 1941; 1952-61  
 Stein, RTJ. LLB (ANU) LLM (Dal) PhD AMusA  
 1977-1989  
 Stein, PL. LLB 1969-1972; 1974-1977  
 Stephen, FC. BA LLB 1941; 1945-1952  
 Stewart, AJ. BA BCL (Oxf) 1987-  
 Stone, Prof J. BA DCL (Oxf) LLM SJD (Harv) 1942-1973  
 Street, KW. BA LLB 1921-1927  
 Street, LW. LLB 1963-1966  
 Stubbs, J. BA (W'gong) 1989-  
 Stuckey-Clarke, JE. BA (ANU) LLB (ANU & Camb)  
 1982-  
 Sugerman, B. LLB 1926-1944  
 Sutton, KCT. BA LLM (New Zealand) PhD (Melb)  
 1963-1968  
 Swanton, JP. LLM (Lond) BA LLB 1969-  
 Symonds, RHN. BA LLB (Melb) 1969  
 Tamberlin, BJM. LLM (Harv) BA LLB 1967-1974  
 Tammelo, J. MA DrJur MagIur 1959-1973  
 Tay, Prof A E-S. PhD (ANU) LLD (hc) Edin 1975-  
 Taylor, AR. LLB 1936-1942  
 Taylor, DJ. BA LLB 1979  
 Taylor, LW. BA LLB 1955-1960  
 Tebbutt, HW. BA LLB 1958-1964  
 Teece, RC. QC MA LLB 1941-1965  
 Terry, JR. LLB (Cant) LLM 1978-1982  
 Thomson, DC. BA LLB 1951-1981  
 Tobias, MH. BCL (Oxf) LLB 1965-1974  
 Tolmie, J. LLB (Auck) LLM (Harv) 1989-  
 Treatt, VH. MA BCL. BA 1925-1961  
 Turner, G. LLB 1975-1976  
 Tyree, Prof AL. PhD (Massey) MSc (Ohio) LLB (Well)  
 1984-  
 Tzannes, R. BA LLB 1975  
 Vann, Prof RJ. BA LLB (Qld) BCL (Oxf) 1976-  
 Verdun-Jones, SN. MA (Camb) LLM SJD (Yale) 1973-  
 1975; 1976  
 Vrisakis, AE. BA LLB 1962-1968  
 Waddell, TW. QC LLB 1972-1974  
 Waddell, G. MA LLD 1910-1918  
 Wade, JH. LLM (Br Col) LLB Dip Jur 1973-  
 Walker, GD de Q. SJD (Pennsylvania) LLB 1968-1974  
 Walker, GR. BA LLB (Otago) DipEd MLS (Adel)  
 1982-1984  
 Ward, PG. BE MA 1964-1989  
 Watts, PR. BA LLB 1914-1954  
 Weigall, CE. BA LLB 1920  
 Westling, WT. AB (Occidental College) JD (New York)  
 1972-1975  
 White, JF. LLM 1969-1972; 1979-1984  
 White, RW. BCL (Oxf) LLB 1981-1986  
 Whitmore, H. LLM (Yale) LLB 1961-1965  
 Widmer, GK. BA MSc (Kansas) LLB (La Salle)  
 1976-1977  
 Williams, Prof J. LLM PhD (Camb) 1942-1946  
 Williams, NL. BA LLB 1982-1985  
 Willy, JH. LLB (Cant) BCL (Oxf) 1973-1979; 1981-1982  
 Windeyer, WJV. BA LLB 1929-1947; 1950  
 Wood, O. BA LLB DipEd 1969-1988  
 Wood, JRT. BA LLB 1969-1972  
 Woodman, Prof RA. LLM 1963-1982  
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# Support Staff

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Compiled by Jenny Littman

It has not been possible to find the names of all those who have served at the Law School since its foundation, though some of the early support staff are mentioned in various chapters. The following lists cover the 1970s and 1980s. We apologise for any omissions and regret that our lists had to be limited to these 20 years.

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 TINDALE, Frank  
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*Sid Thompson and his wife Grace are shown being farewelled after long and loyal service to the University and the Law School.*



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## Illustrations

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Most of the illustrations appearing in this publication were obtained from within the University. In order to avoid a lengthy list of acknowledgements, they will not be individually sourced.

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We are grateful to Raymond de Berquelle (p137), Bill Joffe (p187), Jayne McClune (p191), John Peart (p138) and Bruce Petty (p103 and p235) for permission to reproduce their work, and to the Sydney University Law Society.

Unfortunately there are many gaps in the School's pictorial record. It would be very much appreciated by the Law School if any photographs, drawings or other memorabilia relating to the School, its students, teachers and support staff could be sent to the Dean. These will be copied or dealt with as appropriate and having regard to the donors' wishes.

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Members of the Judiciary are, in general, only given their final Judicial office: e.g. the fact that a Judge of the Supreme Court has previously been a Judge of the District Court is not recorded. Likewise, in general, they are given their title at the time of ceasing to hold a Judicial position. The title 'The Hon' is not recorded in most cases.

The following abbreviations are used for judges: the title 'Judge' alone is a reference to a District Court Judge; (J) Supreme Court Judge; (J-Indust Comm) Judge of the NSW Industrial Commission; (JA) Judge of Appeal; (P-CA) President of the Court of Appeal; (CJ) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; (J-FC) Justice of the Federal Court; (CJ-FC) Chief Judge of the Federal Court; (J-FLC) Justice of the Family Court; (CJ-FLC) Chief Judge of the Family Court; (J-HC) Justice of the High Court; and (CJ-HC) Chief Justice of the High Court.

Normal academic abbreviations are used. Whether or not a person is a Challis Lecturer or a full time lecturer has not been indicated.

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