

JuristDiction



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY



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This is the last message I shall write from the Dean's desk, as I clear my desk to make room for the next Dean of Law. I step down in December 2018 after six years in the Dean's chair, ever mindful of what a great privilege it has been to serve in this role.

The University of Sydney Law School is a remarkable place. I have just returned from a whistle-stop tour of Canadian universities in Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver, where I spoke with students in 'pre-law' societies about the benefits of a Sydney law degree.

In those presentations, I focused on the exceptional work of the dedicated scholars on staff, and the achievements of our brilliant students and the contributions they make to our world upon graduation. It is an easy task. There are so many stories to tell, and this edition of *FuristDiction* provides even more.

In these pages you will find Professor Rosemary Lyster, eminent environmental lawyer with a particular expertise in climate disaster law, who was recently named one of the 100 most influential women by the Australian Financial Review. Dr Carolyn McKay's fascinating work at the margins of art and criminal law is featured in the article on the *justiceINjustice* exhibition. Dr Rosemary Grey, recently appointed postdoctoral candidate, explains her work on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. And the exceptional achievements of all our Sydney alumni is listed in the Australia Day and Queen's Birthday honours rolls.

I have had the pleasure of working with some of the most brilliant minds in the country; and it has been a great joy to witness the success of our talented students. I have enjoyed many invitations to meet alumni from many generations, and it has always been inspiring to see the remarkable things they do with their Sydney law degrees.

Professor Joellen Riley
(BA '79 MA '85 LLB '95 PhD(Law) '05)
Dean, Sydney Law School

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More than 100 law school students received awards at our annual Prize Giving Ceremony.

Frank tips for lifelong career learning

FRANK Team CEO Natasha Munasinghe (BA '05 LLB '07) leads a company that has helped almost 100,000 people upskill for a changing world of work. The workforce training leader urges students and established professionals to “proactively educate yourself” throughout life.

For Natasha Munasinghe, a lawyer turned entrepreneur and workforce expert, polymath is a label that does not quite cover her achievements.

In 2003, the University of Sydney alumna founded FRANK Team with little business experience. An education and training company, it has since advised Westpac, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Australian Institute of Management, the Australian Federal Police, Group of Eight (Go8) universities, and community organisations.

“The most important thing business has taught me is that it’s always about people,” says Munasinghe. “If you treat people well and communicate openly and authentically – especially when times are rough – most people are willing to work with you and support you. Australia is a great place to build a business. Other businesspeople are very giving with their time and help.”

Since founding FRANK Team, Munasinghe has become a role model for entrepreneurial international students, a trusted industry advisor and respected media commentator. Her collaborations with a diverse cross-section of employers makes her well-placed to identify desirable workforce skills for Australia’s dedicated international students.

“The biggest challenge for millennials is to be able to live in a new reality where you will continually need to learn and upskill,” says Munasinghe.

“Be an agile learner and get used to being outside your comfort zone throughout your career. It’s a valuable skill set but not necessarily an easy one. Most people will need to be entrepreneurs, with their own career as their own business – whether they know it or not.”

Munasinghe is taking her own advice, too. By 2020 she will have completed a Stanford University program in innovation, entrepreneurship and design thinking. All while learning to code – a skill that she sees as key to lifelong learning.

“Coding for me is necessary to thrive in the world we live in today and more importantly the world of tomorrow. It’s an essential skill set. Learning how to code, I have come to realise, is not [only] about learning a programming language. It’s actually about optimising your own learning process.”

The University of Sydney and Stanford University are but the latest staging grounds for this remarkable entrepreneur. Munasinghe was born in Sri Lanka and raised in Fiji. Her family moved to Australia for work and her education.

As an international student at the University of Sydney, she did placements in Canberra and Sydney, worked in administration at Médecins Sans Frontières and in a call centre.

Humility and hindsight are hallmarks of the best business leaders. So, it is little surprise she takes lessons from even these earliest working experiences.

Médecins Sans Frontières provided a grounding in office life, workload prioritisation and time management. Call centre work was “incredibly tough”. But it was also useful training in key performance indicators and sales methods.

She recalls her time at the University of Sydney Law School as one of “high quality opportunities”. Today, she is giving back to her fellow alumni, as a University of Sydney alumni council member.

Of course, her day job puts her in a prime position to help young students and lawyers too – and she is warm in her encouragement for those starting out in a pressurised, perfectionist world.

“I would tell [law students] to explore, experiment and be bold, especially in their younger years. I would also tell them to accept failure as a necessary part of life and to create for themselves a process for overcoming failure. This is important,” says Munasinghe.

“We are living in an uber exciting era where technology is going to make a lot of what was impossible previously, possible. And we all get to be part of this creation – so embrace that fully.”



“Most people will need to be entrepreneurs, with their own career as their own business.”

Natasha Munasinghe
FRANK Team CEO and University of
Sydney Alumni Council member



The shifting sands of citizenship

Diversity, dual nationality and national security measures are changing ideas about citizenship. *JuristDiction* spoke to Professor Helen Irving about the controversies and challenges for Australian citizenship law in a new millennium.

As a leading expert in constitutional citizenship, Professor Helen Irving has spent decades researching the legal and political realities that impact citizens around the world.

She is now working on a timely new Australian Research Council (ARC) project about citizenship and allegiance. The project asks key questions about citizens' duties and allegiance to the state – and what national loyalty means when you hold two passports.

“Citizenship theory talks about ‘the good citizen’ and the civic duties of citizenship,” she says. “But in law there’s an important distinction between the actual legal status of being a citizen and not being one.”

It’s true. You can’t vote, stand for parliament, work in parts of the public sector or get certain social benefits, unless you are an Australian citizen. And as long as you are one, you can never be deported.

Importantly, citizenship can be revoked. In 2017, Khaled Sharrouf became the first Australian dual citizen to be stripped of his citizenship under federal anti-terror laws. Without Australian citizenship, Islamic State fighters like Sharrouf can never return legally to Australia.

Citizenship law has made its impact known in Canberra, too. For more than two years, a previously dormant section of the constitution has interrupted the careers of MPs and senators who unknowingly held dual citizenship. *Bloomberg* dubbed this the “world’s most ridiculous constitutional crisis”.

For Professor Irving, it’s an issue that highlights the continuing significance of allegiance in the law. “It got people talking about the concepts, ideas, duties and responsibility of citizenship,” she says. “Yet that [public debate] is not being reflected in how the law has adapted to these shifting conceptions.”

The issue also showed how difficult it can be to fact-check potential citizenships. “There’s a widespread misapprehension that it’s easy to determine if you’re a citizen of another country. It’s actually not. It can be costly and time-consuming.

You need expertise most people don’t have, such as identifying, reading and understanding law. The relevant law might not even be in English,” she says. How lawmakers and courts deal with the dual citizenship question could play a major role in supporting – or preventing – a greater diversity of voices in federal politics. Professor Irving points to “important consequences” for those entitled and willing to nominate as MPs.

It’s one reason why her ARC project could be so important. It could provide a much-needed yardstick to help lawmakers measure new legislation about citizenship and allegiance. From the White Australia policy that barred non-European immigration, to the ‘Allegiance to Australia’ Act that claimed Sharrouf’s passport, this legal area has long been contentious.

For example, younger Australians might be surprised to learn it was the 1980s before Australian citizens were no longer defined as British subjects. Or that until 2002 you could not be naturalised abroad without losing Australian citizenship. It’s often overlooked, too, that between the 1870s and late 1940s Australian women who married foreign men were immediately stripped of their citizenship. This practice was widespread globally. Times are continuing to change, says Professor Irving.

“Broadly, Australian law today doesn’t make gendered, ethnic, racial or religious distinctions around citizenship,” she says.

“The dual citizenship crisis got the public talking about the concepts, ideas, duties and responsibility of citizenship.”

Professor Helen Irving
The University of Sydney Law School

On our legal pad

- Professor Irving has researched married women’s loss of citizenship and women’s roles in shaping constitutions, including with a previous ARC grant. Among her other publications, Cambridge University Press will soon publish *Women as Constitution-Makers*, a book she has co-edited.
- When she is not reading *The New Yorker* or *The Times Literary Supplement*, she volunteers each fortnight to read newspapers for the vision-impaired on 2RPH, a radio reading service.
- She also researches United States constitutional law and held the Chair of Australian Studies at Harvard between 2005 and 2006.

Insights from a successful deanship

Professor Joellen Riley is about to complete her term as Head of School and Dean of the University of Sydney Law School. As she prepares to teach and research again next year, *JuristDiction* asked her to reflect on her deanship. She shares her highlights and explains why a legal life is a bit like *Star Wars*.

Alumni successes span far and wide

Some of my most rewarding times as Dean were with alumni. I've been a student or academic here since 1992, so I often meet outstandingly successful lawyers who were once classmates or students.

I recently had dinner in Toronto with six Canadian graduates, who are enjoying successful careers at the bar and in their own practices. It was lovely to share memories with them and hear how they have appreciated our rigorous legal education.

I've been privileged to meet eminent alumni at home, too. Last year, Bruce Corlett AM invited me to a lunch at the Union, University & Schools Club, which celebrated 50 years since a particularly famous win by our rugby team. Our graduates at lunch were fit and well. Life in law is obviously good.

The force is with aspiring young lawyers

In an orientation week speech early in my deanship, I encouraged students to think of themselves as 'Padawan' or apprentices, in a great, noble legal profession; not as consumers of a legal education. Their teachers could be seen as 'Jedi', who are a few steps ahead on the path to knowledge.

When Pete Lead, our wonderful former executive officer, heard this, he gave me a toy Yoda from *Star Wars*. His gift takes pride of place on my memorabilia shelf, beside my second favourite item, a plastic trophy given to me for being vice president of Sydney University Law Society in 1994. That trophy reminds me we are here for our students.

That's why I have always loved hearing about their great experiences across our undergraduate, Juris Doctor and master's programs. It has made me very happy to see many young people taking advantage of our overseas exchange opportunities and programs in places like China, the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, and Singapore.

Law and technology share an exciting future

When I was a student, we pulled hard copy law reports from the shelves during discovery. It was harder to get an unreported judgement. There was no internet. Now, many sources are readily available online. Still, even nowadays, nothing replaces being in classes, talking with excellent teachers and peers. People go to great universities to meet and work with other people.



I think new technology can broaden people's access to legal help. We currently have a justice system that many cannot afford. Online legal advice platforms can help by solving family property disputes and other problems, without the need to consult a solicitor or brief a barrister. Technology won't replace skilled legal work, though. Society will always need people with sound legal skills.

While I've been Dean, we've recruited researchers who use their sharp legal skills to solve major problems with scientists, doctors and other experts from beyond the law. As lawyers, we will continue to publish high-impact research that helps the profession, government, industry and society. Look at my colleague Dr Belinda Reeve. She is working with obesity experts to improve food governance, so children and adults can have much healthier diets.

“Society will always need people with sound legal skills.”

Professor Joellen Riley
Head of School and Dean

Professor Riley – timeline of achievements

- 1975–80**
Completed Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in English Literature, Diploma of Education (Secondary), and Master of Arts in English Literature at the University of Sydney.
- 1980–83**
Worked in publishing.
- 1984–91**
Worked as a journalist for the *Australian Financial Review* and various magazines.
- 1992–95**
Completed Bachelor of Laws at the University of Sydney with first class honours. Won the University Medal before being admitted to practice.
- 1995–96**
Attended Oxford University (1995–96) to complete Bachelor of Civil Law.
- 1995–97**
Worked for Mallesons Stephen Jaques (today known as King & Wood Mallesons).
- 1998–2006**
Became a Sydney Law School lecturer in 1998; was promoted to senior lecturer in 2004.
- 2006–08**
Joined the University of New South Wales as Associate Professor in Commercial Law. Became a professor in 2008.
- 2009–12**
Rejoined Sydney Law School as Professor of Labour Law. Served as pro dean in 2012.
- 2013–18**
Served as Sydney Law School Dean.

Shaking up the Sydney University Law Society

From strengthening LGBTIQ+ support in firms and the bar, to launching the inaugural women's moot program, there's a lot to celebrate in 2018 according to Sydney University Law Society President Ann Wen.



In 2018, the Sydney University Law Society (SULS) continued the hard work of previous executives and introduced a series of new initiatives to enrich the law student experience.

The social agenda started off with the O-week law party, bringing together new and old students before classes officially started. But even with classes going, we've hosted drinks, first-year law camp, trivia, informals and an interfaculty pub crawl.

Ensuring the social program caters to a broad range of interests and groups, this year the society introduced the 'SULS does culture' series, focused on non-alcohol-centred events such as film screenings at the Art Gallery of New South Wales and comedy nights.

We've been especially proactive in engaging a diverse range of students. For starters, all SULS social events and textbook schemes are supported by equity grants, so students can join and get the most out of their university experience regardless of socioeconomic status.

Further, our Women's Portfolio, Queer Portfolio, First Nations Portfolio, International Portfolio and Ethnocultural Portfolio have continued to advocate for less advantaged students. We have continued to build female professional networks, strengthened LGBTIQ+ support in firms and the bar, donated to First Nations community projects, welcomed international students and launched a SULS race journal and panel.



Student wellbeing has also been a major focus for the society this year. We've created plenty of opportunities for students to get involved in social and competitive sport and provided free bouldering, yoga and running sessions for members to help combat stress and fatigue, especially during exams.

Those who aren't members might not know that SULS works closely with the University of Sydney Law School to develop a strong curriculum and improve the learning experience of its students. We do this by getting involved in the student and staff curriculum boards, the education guide and annual student survey.

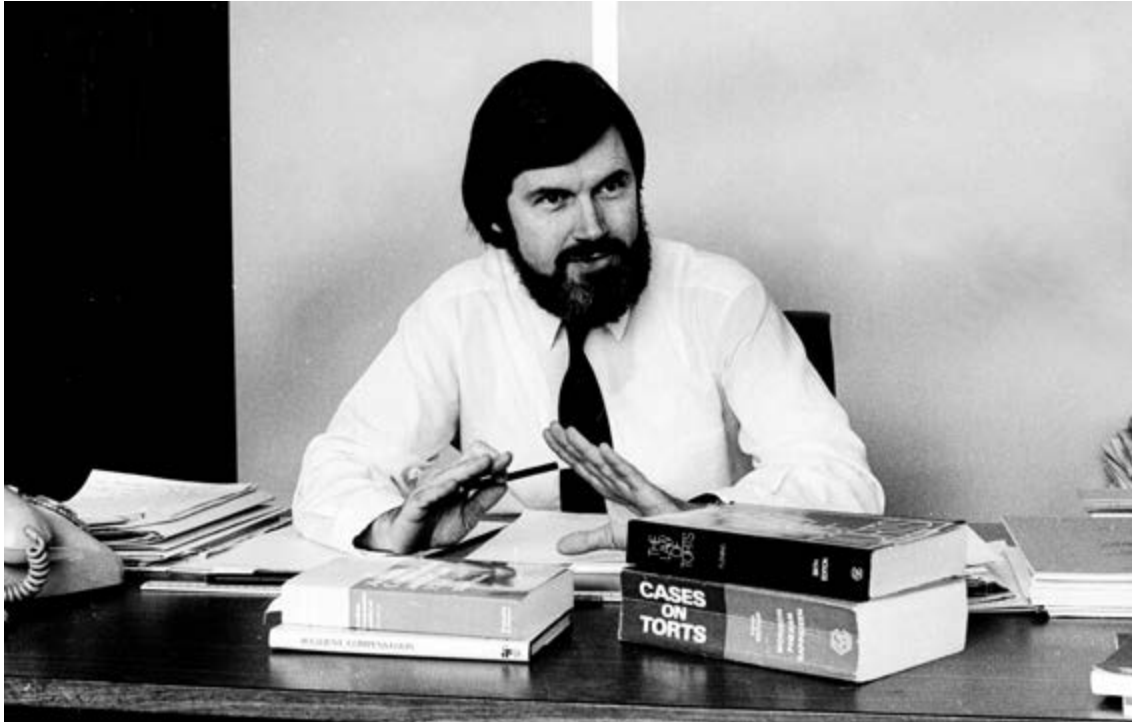
Significant work has also gone into our Careers Portfolio, which provides students with insight into the public and private sectors, academia and research, international and domestic practice, and access to the annual Careers Guide which explains the ins and outs of applying, qualifying and practising in a range of legal sectors.

We are especially proud of our mooting successes this year as quarter-finalists, semi-finalists, runners-up and winners in a number of intervarsity and international competitions. 2018 saw the launch of the Sydney Law School and SULS inaugural Women's Mooting Program, to encourage and develop women in mooting. This was organised by 2017 Jessup winner and alumna, Alyssa Glass, embodying the spirit of mentorship that is central to law at Sydney.

SULS is grateful for the thriving Sydney Law School alumni community and optimistic about future generations. It has been a privilege serving and celebrating the Sydney law community this year.



Opposite: SULS social evening
Above: Launch of annual 'Race Journal'
Below: The Hon. Michael Kirby AC CMG with student



Law professor inspires gift to help future students

The Colin Phegan Lectureship is giving future generations the skills and confidence needed to study law.

Tom Yim says he would never have got through university without the help of Emeritus Professor Colin Phegan. Now he is honouring his former lecturer by making a gift that will help a new generation of law students.

In honour of the professor who helped him through law school, philanthropist Tom Yim has donated \$195,000 to support law students.

It is Yim's second major gift to support the Colin Phegan Lectureship, a teaching position at the University of Sydney Law School that the Yim family helped establish with an initial \$180,000 gift in 2013. The lectureship is named for former law school dean, Emeritus Professor Colin Phegan.

When Yim first arrived at the University in 1969, he struggled. He had grown up in Hong Kong and English wasn't his first language. "I had to use a dictionary for every paragraph I read," he says. "It was a challenge and I wasn't a good student."

Professor Phegan noticed Yim was having trouble, pulled him aside and talked him through some of the complexities of case law. "It was just a 20-minute talk, but without it, I would never have made it through," says Yim.

When Yim told current Dean and Head of School Professor Joellen Riley that he wanted to make a gift in Professor Phegan's honour, she suggested he help establish a new teaching position.

In 2014, Andrew Dyer was appointed as the inaugural Colin Phegan lecturer. His first task was to create a course that would help first-year students in the Juris Doctor graduate degree program gain the skills and confidence needed to study law.

Dyer's Legal Reasoning course aims to help students read cases and other legal material, and answer questions with the precision required in law exams. "A lot of people who come into law have a hard time because they just haven't read this sort of material before and they're not sure how to interpret it," Dyer says.

David Helvadjian came to the law school having worked in compliance roles. He reveals "I thought I would be able to start my legal education merely by picking up a law book. However, I quickly realised I was encountering an entirely different language and approach."

To his students, Dyer acts as a guide and translator. His approach and the way he structures the course means he can break down complex legal analysis and provide his students with the building blocks needed to be able to read a judgement correctly, apply statute, come to legal conclusions and answer a problem question – to essentially learn the language and how to approach law.

Dyer came to law after a stint working in television, acting in and writing sketch comedy for Channel Seven. His background in drama has only added to the success of the course and won him the respect of his students.

"Andrew's theatrical teaching style reminds students that the law, rather than existing in the abstract, is found in firecracker mishaps at night markets and calamities in ticketed car parks. In this way, Legal Reasoning brought the law back within our grasp," says Juris Doctor student, Eleanor Makeig.

Yim's latest gift will ensure Dyer can continue his work. The new course has been a hit with students. Dyer is particularly pleased about the feedback from international students of non-English-speaking backgrounds.

"Many of them have said the tutorials have been particularly helpful because they're coming from totally different societies where there is a different legal culture," he says. "They've told me it's really helped them understand what's required at law school in Australia."

For a majority of students, the important skills gained in Legal Reasoning have carried over throughout their degrees.

"The legal reasoning techniques Andrew taught were not limited in application to the contracts and torts subjects. The reasoning methods he instilled were critical in helping me successfully complete other first-year subjects, such as criminal and public law. And, I continue to draw upon Andrew's legal reasoning techniques in my other subjects," says student Thomas Poberezny-Lynch.

As for Yim, after graduating he practised law then moved into business and investment. "Having some background in law is extremely useful in business," he says. "I'm so grateful that I had an education and I'm so grateful that I have an opportunity to give back."

He is thrilled with the progress Dyer has made at the law school. "He's giving students the opportunity to talk through issues of case law and helping them get through the mist, so to speak.

"That's exactly how Colin Phegan helped me in those 20 minutes all those years ago."



Opposite: Emeritus Professor Colin Phegan
Right: Andrew Dyer

Can human rights tame the bull?

The revelations of the banking and financial services royal commission have provided a fortuitous background to the arguments David Kinley advances in his new book *Necessary Evil*.

You know things have reached a low ebb when the counsel assisting the banking and financial services royal commission asks ruefully what financial institutions are up to when “left alone in the dark with our money”, before going on to answer his own question with a litany of inglorious, technicolour skulduggery. The Australian Banking Association adds a truly surreal flavour to the mix by announcing that it has “refreshed” its industry code with the aim “to stop banks charging fees to dead people and to ensure they only extract fees from customers in exchange for services actually provided”. Really?!

As a matter of fact, rafts of criminal, corporate, contract and consumer protection laws already prohibit such nefarious activities, yet their practice, evidently, is rife. The problem, as Commissioner Kenneth Hayne pointedly puts it, is not the law but the chronic lack of compliance with it and enforcement of it. That the finance sectors’ excuse for this circumstance boils down to “everybody else is doing it” (what Warren Buffett calls the five most dangerous words in business), bears out Hayne’s argument.

Appearing before a parliamentary inquiry in mid-October, National Australia Bank’s CEO Andrew Thorburn used almost identical words to explain how banking has “drifted” over the last 20 years away from “serving customers” and towards ... well, he wasn’t so clear about that, but he implied that it was profits and the expectations of shareholders. Maybe we shouldn’t be surprised by all this. After all, banking and finance

cultivates selfishness, encourages deceit, and rewards avarice – don’t they? Maybe, but not always and not all the time. In fact, finance can and has been an enormous force for good, as well as bad.

The wealth it has helped generate, especially over the past 50 years or so, has allowed global poverty to plummet and people’s health, education and general living standards to rise markedly.



Financial inclusion has helped individuals and families to break cycles of poverty, and publicly funded welfare systems have enabled communities to look after the disadvantaged and less able.

And so it should. As Adam Smith reminds us, the only valid reason for any economic system built on “the pursuit of self-interest” is that it promotes the greater good of society.

In writing *Necessary Evil*, I set out to argue that very point on a global scale in the specific context of human rights. To investigate how finance, through its myriad forms – from capital, cash, bonds

and shares, through lending, credit, trading and insurance services, to taxation, remittances, foreign aid and philanthropy – can be harnessed in ways that help human rights, not harm them. Standing in the way of that goal are finance’s hubristic tendencies. The sector’s immense size, power and prevalence promote the notion of “financial exceptionalism”, whereby finance justifies its own existence; deemed an end in itself, rather than a means to help achieve other ends.

I argue a way around this obstacle. To reassert finance’s role as a utility intended to serve society, not to subvert it. Where it can be just and fair, as well as efficient and profitable, and thereby better serve human rights ends. In part, this can be achieved by enhanced regulation (clearer, better enforced and above all, less beholden to the sector), but more importantly, it can and must come from within the sector itself. For if finance is truly to regain the public

trust it has so spectacularly lost in recent years, the prevailing perversities of its institutional culture and the incentive schemes must be fundamentally overhauled.

Putting people before profit means that bankers and financiers must take seriously their human rights impact. By doing so, not only would they help protect human rights, they could rehabilitate themselves.

Necessary Evil: How to Fix Finance by Saving Human Rights by David Kinley, is published by Oxford University Press (2018).

Percy Valentine Storkey

The Sydney law student who won a Victoria Cross

Celebrating the life and achievements of a University of Sydney Law School graduate and one of Australia's bravest and most distinguished legal minds.



This year marks the centenary of the award of the Victoria Cross to University of Sydney Law School student Percy Valentine Storkey (VC, LLB). In recognition of this historic occasion, Sydney Law School hosted a commemorative address on 11 April, given by Rear Admiral the Hon. Justice MJ Slattery RANR in his honour.

One hundred years on, the well-attended event demonstrates the significance of Storkey's achievements and valuable contribution to Australia, both as a decorated soldier with the Australian Imperial Force and a remarkable lawyer.

The Victoria Cross was the highest award for gallantry that could be conferred on a soldier of the British Empire during the First World War. Sixty-six men from Australia received the Victoria Cross and Percy Valentine Storkey was one of only two Australian lawyers to receive the award.

Storkey was presented with his Victoria Cross by King George V at Buckingham Palace for his actions on 7 April 1918 at Hangard Wood, near Villers-Bretonneux.

In an important but ill-fated attack beyond Villers-Bretonneux, a few days after the first German attempt to take the town had been defeated, Storkey bravely led bayonet assaults against enemy machine gun positions.

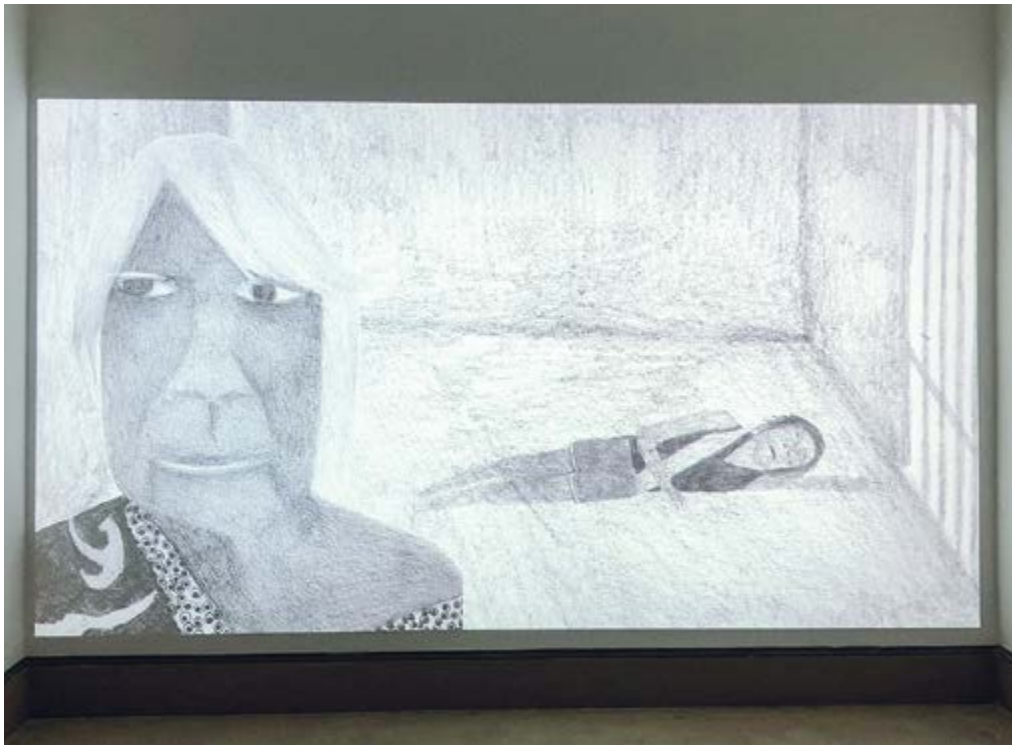
It's said that the initial success obtained in the battle was largely due to his efforts. While greatly outnumbered and out-gunned, it was his courage and skilful plan of attack that saw the six men in his company advance the line and ultimately achieve victory. It was these actions that won him the Victoria Cross.

After the war, Storkey returned to Australia and resumed his legal studies, which had been disrupted by the war. He qualified as a lawyer in 1921 and after working in private practice for some years, he became a crown prosecutor for the New South Wales Department of Justice. Shortly after the Second World War, he was appointed as a district court judge, presiding over the northern district of New South Wales.

After his death in 1969, the machine gun that Storkey captured during Hangard Wood was made available for the public to view at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, where a street is also named in his honour.



Left: Sydney Law School commemorative event held in April 2018



Criminologist and artist Carolyn McKay highlights injustice through innovative exhibition

Artists exploring criminal injustices is not a new genre, but lawyers taking the lead in collaborating with artists in an exhibition that exposes these injustices definitely is.

The University of Sydney Law School's Dr Carolyn McKay curated the *justiceINjustice* exhibition which brought together three lawyers and seven artists to present instances where the criminal justice system has, apparently, failed. Through research, discussions and meetings with impacted families, the artists presented impactful works that explore high-profile cases of wrongful conviction, wrongful detention, excessive use of police force, failures to bring perpetrators to account, and deaths in custody.

One of the works, Richard Lewer's *Never shall be forgotten – a mother's story*, responds to the deaths of young Aboriginal men in custody.

In 1983 in Roebourne, Western Australia, 16-year-old John Pat was gravely injured during a fight with off-duty police officers and he later died of his injuries in the police lock-up. The following year, the police officers were acquitted of his manslaughter by an all-white jury.

With Lewer as narrator and guide, his animation relates the story from the perspective of John Pat's mother, Mavis. John Pat's death, as a juvenile in police custody, was a catalyst for the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (1987–91) that investigated the deaths of 99 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Arising from the royal commission were recommendations targeted at the practices of correctional and law enforcement authorities.

The theme of systemic failure in detention and the dereliction of the duty of care continued with Corinne Brittain's installation, *STRANDED (I have done nothing wrong)* critiquing the treatment of Cornelia Rau.

Ms Rau, a permanent Australian resident, was wrongfully detained in a Queensland prison and then at the notorious Baxter Detention Centre in South Australia while suffering from mental health issues. Throughout her wrongful detention, including solitary confinement, it was reported that her recurring mantra was "I have done nothing wrong".

Brittain's work of rusted wire mesh and red cotton twill, developed in consultation with the Rau family, reflects on the frustrating 'red tape' and 'buck-passing' that characterised this disastrous incident. Her work also invites us to pause and consider our ongoing treatment of those in our immigration detention facilities.

The exhibition also drew attention to investigative failure in the cases of three young women from Newcastle who disappeared in the 1970s and whose cases

were never treated as suspected homicide or investigated adequately by police at the time.

justiceINjustice challenged all the artists on a number of levels, in terms of the curatorial directive to create work outside their usual practice, in the confronting nature of each case, and in the need to be sensitive and respectful to those involved in great trauma.

"Several of the artists reported initially feeling extremely daunted by the task of sifting through and interpreting legal materials and arcane text, and in holding discussions with grieving family members," explains curator and criminologist Dr Carolyn McKay.

"As one artist stepped into the unfamiliar territory of coronial inquests, police integrity investigations and criminal procedure, he described the project as one of the most engaging and rewarding and simultaneously, the most difficult." None of the commissioned artists had previously worked in collaboration with lawyers. While the lawyers came to the project from a discursive world, the artists focused on materiality,

sensoriality and intuition to produce work that is both creative and critically engaged.

The first-hand experiences, illuminating back stories and insights of the three lawyers, sparked creative concepts and responses. The resulting works reveal alternate perspectives of these public interest cases, as well as tangible and immersive means for understanding injustice.

justiceINjustice was curated by artist and criminologist Carolyn McKay from Sydney Law School and produced by Jessi England in collaboration with The Lock-Up. Featured artists included Corinne Brittain, Rob Cleworth, Blak Douglas, John A Douglas, Leah Emery, Lezlie Tilley and Richard Lewer. Collaborating lawyers include Ray Watterson, Robert Cavanagh, and Karen Wells.

The justiceINjustice exhibition was recently awarded the Museums & Galleries of NSW IMAGinE Exhibition Projects Award for galleries with two or less, paid staff members.



Opposite:
Richard Lewer,
*Never shall be
forgotten - a
mother's story*, 2017

Right: Corinne
Brittain, *STRANDED
(I have done nothing
wrong)*, 2018



Environmental law expert named in 100 Women of Influence

University of Sydney Law School's Professor Rosemary Lyster earns a spot in the 2018 *Australian Financial Review's* 100 Women of Influence.

Rosemary Lyster, Professor of Climate and Environmental Law and Co-Director of the Australian Centre for Climate and Environmental Law, was recognised for her role in influencing and changing public policy in the area of climate law and climate disaster law.

In 2015, she was appointed by the Victorian Government to a three-person independent committee to review the state's *Climate Change Act 2010* and make recommendations to place Victoria as a leader on climate change.

The Act, which was passed last year, includes a number of new measures including an emissions reduction target of net zero by 2050. The most significant actions include:

- a model to reduce emissions from the government's own operations and across the economy
- policy objectives and a set of guiding principles to embed climate change in government decision-making
- an adaptation action plan for key systems that are either vulnerable to the impacts of climate change or essential to Victoria's ability to respond to climate-related disasters.



It is the impact of climate change and our readiness to respond that Professor Rosemary Lyster believes is one of the most significant challenges to face Australia in the future.

“Around the world, the costs of preparing for, responding to, and rebuilding post-disaster are escalating as extreme weather and slow onset events intensify. In the absence of insurance, these costs will be borne by taxpayers and are almost never budgeted for by government, while governments are also slow to engage in pre-disaster risk reduction,” she says.

The Victorian climate change act is a step in the right direction in terms of developing effective law and policy responses, but similar measures need to be introduced throughout the whole of Australia. The federal government needs to be more proactive in passing legislation to reduce emissions and foster climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

“To truly be a leader on climate change, Australian governments also need to reassess their approvals for large coal mines,” argues Professor Lyster.

“Australia has a moral and ethical obligation to consider the impacts of climate change on its own citizens, its immediate neighbours in the Pacific and every other developed and developing country in the world. The time for pretending that coal and coal-fired power has a role in the world’s future energy mix is over.”

Professor Lyster’s current research focuses on documenting and analysing the damaging effects that neoliberal governments have had, and continue to have, on environmental and climate change regulation.

“Australian governments – especially coalition governments – have embraced a major deregulation campaign to free up business from what they regard as ‘unnecessary’ regulation,” she says.

A prime example was the Abbott government’s repeal of the carbon price mechanism. In New South Wales, the Coalition has repealed legislation protecting biodiversity and native vegetation and replaced it with a watered-down version. This is seen as reducing the regulatory burden on farmers but it may also have serious consequences for biodiversity when it is already threatened by climate change.

“There, adverse changes come at a time when strong and effective legislation is needed to protect the environment and build the resilience of all of the ecosystems which sustain human and non-human life, especially as climate disasters and their impacts are on the rise.”

The challenges of prosecuting gender-based crimes in international courts

The University's newest postdoctoral fellow
Dr Rosemary Grey brings her expertise in international criminal law and gender to the University of Sydney Law School.

Dr Rosemary Grey has spent the last 10 years studying trials at the International Criminal Court and working to support Hague-based organisations, including the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice and the Amnesty International's international justice team, focusing on the law and practice of prosecuting sexual crimes; a challenging task, especially in times of war when records are scarce and victims number in the hundreds or thousands.

It is this unique focus that she brings to the Sydney Law School, where, as a multidisciplinary postdoctoral fellow, she will draw on the expertise of international lawyers at Sydney Law School and regional specialists in the Sydney Southeast Asia Centre to conduct the first comprehensive gender assessment of the United Nations-backed 'Khmer Rouge Tribunal', whose mandate is to prosecute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other offences committed in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979.

What does a gender assessment of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal entail and why is it important?

Gender-based crimes, especially rape, sexual violence and forced marriage, are extremely common in times of war. The consequences for victims and their communities are devastating. Despite that, these crimes have historically been largely invisible in international war crimes trials.

As a result, perpetrators have not been held to account, victims have not received justice, and gender-based violence has been largely invisible in these trials. For the last 10 years, my work has focused on making gender-based crimes more visible in international war crime trials in order to increase justice to victims, especially women and girls.

My project at Sydney Law School will focus on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, which is operating currently in Cambodia. I'll be asking questions including: how effective has this tribunal been in prosecuting gender-based crimes during

the Khmer Rouge period? Have women and men had an equal opportunity to participate in the trials? Have they had an equal opportunity to visit the tribunal and learn about it? Have the tribunal's reparation orders (ie, the projects it funds for victims) served women and men effectively?

The prosecution of gender-based crimes in international criminal tribunals is relatively new. Is it difficult to prosecute?

Prosecuting international crimes is an extremely difficult task. The crimes are legally complicated; the cases often include hundreds or thousands of victims, and investigations often take place in conflict or post-conflict states, which has added security risks. Additional challenges arise in the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, where the alleged crimes occurred more than 40 years ago, meaning that documents have been lost, the memories of witnesses have faded, and many witnesses/victims have passed away.



Dr Rosemary Grey (above) has spent the last 10 years studying trials at the International Criminal Court (right).



These challenges are compounded for gender-based crimes, especially sexual violence crimes, for reasons including the shame and stigma associated with the crime – it may take longer for investigators to build trust with the victims; outdated assumptions that sexual violence is a ‘lesser’ war crime mean that it is not always investigated and charged as a priority; and even where sexual violence is charged, there is a tendency for judges in international criminal tribunals to see it as outside the sphere of influence of the accused, who is typically a high-level military or political leader, rather than a foot soldier who physically commits the crime.

What drew you to this particular period and case?

In the period I spent studying trials at the International Criminal Court, and working in partnership with NGOs that engage with that court, its cases were all from Africa. I’m now interested to move my focus closer to home, to the Asia-Pacific region.

I’m interested to see how the idea of an “international” or “universal” justice system actually works in different cultural contexts in this region.

When I pitched my project to the Sydney Southeast Asia Centre last year, my focus was solely on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal because of its location in Cambodia. In the months since, the ICC has become active in the Asia-Pacific region too. It has started analysing the expulsion of Rohingya people from Myanmar into Bangladesh, as well as the “war on drugs” in the Philippines. So, my project now looks at both courts – the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and ICC – focusing on their work in the region.

What does your research involve?

My research combines legal research into ongoing trials, which I conduct from the Sydney Law School, combined with interviews with court staff including prosecutors, defence counsel and victims’ counsel.

I typically spend one to two months in the court’s location per year to conduct the interviews. This year, I spent those months in the Hague, finishing interviews and court observations at the ICC for my forthcoming book, *Prosecuting Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes at the International Criminal Court*. In 2019 and 2020, I’ll do the same in Phnom Penh for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. But more immediately, I’ll be heading over to Phnom Penh to attend the judgement in the tribunal’s second case, which includes charges of genocide and forced marriage, among other crimes.

What do you hope to achieve with your research?

To be part of a long-overdue reform which began in the 1990s, and still has a long way to go. The aim of this reform is to make international criminal justice more responsive to the needs of all people – men, women, boys, girls, and people of all gender orientations and sexual identities.

Institute advocacy informs public debate on sexual assault and consent

Policymakers, legal professionals, academics, agency representatives and members of the public attended the Sydney Institute of Criminology's public forum to discuss reform of sexual assault and consent law in NSW.

The global rise of the #MeToo movement brings the public and political discussion around sexual harassment, sexual assault and consent into a new era, one in which interpersonal interactions in professional and other contexts are being subject to fundamental re-examination.

In this era, the practice of speaking out has enhanced prominence, with women (the majority of victims of sexual assault and sexual harassment) taking advantage of social media to identify themselves and their attackers/harassers.

The discussion in New South Wales (NSW) has been focused on the Lazarus case. Luke Lazarus was tried for the sexual assault of Saxon Mullins following sexual intercourse between the two outside a Kings Cross nightclub in 2013. There were two trials and two appeals in this complex case, and they attracted extensive media attention both in Australia and overseas.

The willingness of Saxon Mullins to forego her anonymity, be identified as a victim and survivor of sexual assault and be interviewed on the ABC's *Four Corners* in May 2018 was the catalyst for the reference given to the NSW Law Reform Commission regarding consent and sexual assault in criminal law.

The issue in each of these legal processes in the Lazarus case was consent and knowledge of Saxon Mullins' non-consent by the defendant, Luke Lazarus.

The law of consent in NSW is complex. The offence of sexual assault involves sexual intercourse without consent, and knowledge of non-consent. To prove sexual assault, the prosecution must prove that non-consensual sexual intercourse took place and that the defendant knew that the complainant was not consenting to sex.

Since 2007, NSW law has included a positive definition of consent – as free and voluntary agreement – and provided that knowledge of non-consent may be proved on the basis that the defendant knows the complainant does not consent, or is reckless as to non-consent, or on the basis that the defendant has no reasonable grounds for believing the other person consents. It was this last section of this provision that was a particular issue in the Lazarus decisions.

This last way of proving the mental element of the offence requires the fact-finder (a jury or a judge if sitting alone) to have regard to 'any steps' taken by the defendant to ascertain whether the complainant was consenting and not to consider the defendant's self-induced intoxication.

Since Saxon Mullins has spoken out, the NSW Law Reform Commission is examining whether this provision of our criminal law should be amended. One possible reform is the introduction of a 'communicative model of consent', which would shift the focus of the law to what the complainant does to indicate consent. For example, the Tasmanian criminal code provides that a person does not consent if he or she does not say or do anything to communicate consent.

The Sydney Institute of Criminology's recent submissions to the NSW Law Reform Commission review into sexual consent legislation are part of the institute's ongoing commitment to criminal law advocacy to inform public debate.

The NSW Law Reform Commission has now issued a consultation paper on this topic, and invites comment on potential reforms to the law from stakeholders in government, academia, the legal profession and the community.

The turnout at the event in August and the robust conversation it generated emphasises the importance of a range of public forums to inform the community on criminal law and criminal justice, and the challenges of striking the right balance between victim and defendant rights.



Left to right: Dr Carolyn McKay, Dr Tanya Serisier, Professor Arlie Loughnan, Associate Professor Rita Shackel and Mr Andrew Dwyer at the forum.

Transforming the future of banking

Final year arts/law student Isabella Ledden speaks on teaching Westpac about artificial intelligence and the value of seeking out interdisciplinary perspectives.

When the time came to choose my final law electives, I wanted to take a subject which went beyond a theoretical understanding of a particular practice area. I knew I needed to be challenged to think differently. It was also important for me to build upon the skills I gained working as a paralegal, most notably project management, working collaboratively and using available technology to work more efficiently.

A project unit called The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Banking, hosted by the University of Sydney Business School with partner Westpac, provided the very experiences and opportunities I was seeking.

The project brought together students from a variety of disciplines to work as a group to develop solutions to genuine problems set by a number of partner organisations.

At Westpac, our group of commerce, pharmacology, information technology, law and arts students introduced 'SEAM', a human resources tool incorporating existing and developing Office 365 features powered by artificial intelligence.

SEAM is a human resources tool for profiling employee strengths and providing insights to assist Westpac to upskill current employees and recruit future talent.

Taking this unit meant I worked as part of a truly multidisciplinary team to deliver a final boardroom pitch and accompanying report to a panel consisting of Westpac's Senior Head of Strategy for Group Business Units, and Head of Innovation and Group Methodology as well as other HR strategy and services representatives.

Contrary to what most law lecturers will insist on, when marking an essay or problem question, this unit taught me that some ideas are purely your own. Some ideas do not need to be referred back to or substantiated by a long line of authority.

Being required to respond to Westpac's brief of identifying an appropriate operations area in which to implement artificial intelligence, it became apparent to me that to oversubscribe to the doctrine of precedent and solely apply a legal perspective may ensure 'consistent' and arguably 'just' outcomes, but can hinder innovative thinking.

Ultimately, the unit confirmed my understanding that for today's graduating law students, particularly those pursuing a career in

commercial law, it is vital to be open to engaging with unfamiliar technology, to persevere with platforms that transform how traditional legal procedures like discovery are undertaken, and seek out interdisciplinary perspectives whenever possible.

Working now in restructuring and corporate insolvency law, which involves regular interaction with accounting, forensic and advisory professionals, I am definitely grateful to have had such an experience.



It was a unique opportunity to exchange ideas with Westpac staff, and I especially enjoyed discussing the ethical and legal implications of gathering emotional data from employees against the backdrop of the establishment of the Notifiable Data Breaches scheme by way of the *Privacy Amendment (Notifiable Data Breaches) Act 2017*.

Being able to discuss these issues with key figures in banking who grapple with such considerations on a daily basis was an incredibly valuable and rewarding experience.

Honours lists recognise alumni service

The University of Sydney Law School congratulates our alumni who have been recognised in the 2018 Queen's Birthday and Australia Day honours for their outstanding contributions in a broad range of fields.

Australia Day Honours

Officer (AO) in the General Division

The Honourable Justice Alan Michael Blow (BA '71 LLB '74)

For distinguished service to the judiciary and to the law, particularly as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, to legal education and professional standards, and to the community.

Emeritus Professor Michael David Coper (BA '67 LLB '70)

For distinguished service to legal education, and to the law, as an academic, author and administrator through advisory roles and to safety standards in the transport industry.

Mr Geoffrey Ronald Robertson QC (BA '67 LLB '70 LLD '06)

For distinguished service to the law and the legal profession as an international human rights lawyer and advocate for global civil liberties, and to legal education as an academic and publisher.

Ms Christine Anne Ronalds (LLB '73)

For distinguished service to the law and the legal profession particularly in supporting, mentoring and developing the careers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander lawyers and law students.

Major General Ian Denis Westwood (LLB '78)

For distinguished service to the Australian Defence Force as Chief Military Judge of the Australian Military Court and Chief Judge Advocate of the superior disciplinary tribunal system.

Member (AM) in the General Division

Mr Peter Humfry Henschman (LLB '61 BA '63)

For service to conservation and the environment.

Mr Peter Joseph Janssen (BEC '77 LLB '79)

For service to conservation and the environment.

Queen's Birthday Honours

Member (AM) in the General Division

The Honourable Judge John Hatzistergos (BEC '82 LLM '94)

For significant service to the law and the judiciary, and to the people and Parliament of New South Wales through a range of ministerial roles.

Professor Colin Houston Thomson (BA '63 LLB '66 LLM '72)

For significant service to medical research, particularly to research ethics, education, and professional organisations.



Sydney Law School alumni and students among winners in 30 Under 30

Congratulations to our five alumni and Master of Laws student who were announced as winners in the 2018 annual Lawyers Weekly 30 Under 30 awards. This year there were 15 categories, covering a range of different practice areas, with two winners per category.

- **Matthew De Cataldo** (LLB '15 BCom '13)
Associate (Corporate Markets), Baker McKenzie
Category: Mergers and Acquisitions
- **Mary Hu** (BCom '10 LLB '12)
Senior Associate, Greenwoods & Herbert Smith Freehills
Category: Taxation
- **Nicholas Kraegen** (BA (Media & Comm) '12 LLB '14)
Associate, Baker McKenzie
Category: Technology, Media and Telecommunications
- **Hannah Morris** (JD '14)
Property & Real Estate Lawyer, Mills Oakley
Category: Construction and Real Estate
- **Ranjani Sundar**, Master of Laws student
Senior Associate, HFW Australia
Category: Dispute Resolution
- **Jackson Wherrett** (BA (Media & Comm) '12 LLB(Hons) '14)
BCL candidate at the University of Oxford
Category: Government

Recent publications by Sydney Law School staff

- Louise Boon-Kuo, *Policing Undocumented Migrants: Law, Violence and Responsibility*, Routledge, 2018
- Simon Butt and Tim Lindsey, *Indonesian Law*, Oxford University Press, 2018
- David Kinley, *Necessary Evil: How to Fix Finance by Saving Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, 2018
- Carolyn McKay, *The Pixelated Prisoner: Prison Video Links, Court 'Appearance' and the Justice Matrix*, Routledge, 2018
- Anne Twomey, *The Veiled Sceptre: Reserve Powers of Heads of State in Westminster Systems*, Cambridge University Press, 2018

Sydney Law School alumni take home Lawyers Weekly Australian Law Awards 2018

Congratulations to alumni Rebecca Dunn and Daniel Gilbert from Gilbert + Tobin on their success at this year's Lawyers Weekly Australian Law Awards.

Rebecca Dunn received the Managing Partner of the Year award while Daniel Gilbert earned the Special Counsel of the Year award.

The Australian Law Awards reward outstanding work across major legal practice areas, brilliance at the bar, legal in-house powerhouses, innovators and various firm-led pro bono programs.



Celebrating our outstanding students

ON 31 MAY 2018, THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY LAW SCHOOL HELD ITS ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING CEREMONY. MORE THAN 220 ATTENDEES, INCLUDING PRIZE WINNERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, PRIZE AND SCHOLARSHIP DONORS, AND STAFF GATHERED IN THE LAW SCHOOL AUDITORIUM TO CELEBRATE THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR OUTSTANDING STUDENTS.

2018 prize winners

Jessica Adams

Margaret Ethel Peden Prize in Real Property

Buwaneka Arachchi

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Rahul Arora

Law Society of New South Wales Prize for Law Lawyers and Justice; Margaret Dalrymple Hay Prize for Law Lawyers and Justice; University of Sydney Academic Merit Prize

John Arthur

Fiona Gardiner-Hill Prize in Corporate Law

Ferdous Bahar

David Burnett Scholarship in Social Justice

Aidan Balnaves-James

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Micaela Bassford

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Jamee Bender

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Zubin Bilimoria

Ashurst Prize in Advanced Taxation Law; Bruce Panton MacFarlan Prize; Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance; Ian Joye Prize in Law; Nancy Gordon Smith Prize for Honours at Graduation; R G Henderson Memorial Prize (NSW Bar Association); University of Sydney Academic Merit Prize; University Medal

Amelia Birnie

Dean's List of Excellence In Academic Performance

Matthew Blake

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

David Blight

Ashurst Prize in Australian Income Tax; Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Nicola Borton

Law Press Asia Prize for Chinese Legal Studies No. 1

Carla Brown

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Amelia Burns

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Nicholas Burns

J H McClemens Memorial Prize No. 2 in Criminology

Angela Cartwright

Margaret Ethel Peden Prize in Real Property

Rhys Carvosso

E D Roper Memorial Prize No. 1 for Equity and Corporations Law; George and Matilda Harris Scholarship No. 1 for Second Year

Umeya Chaudhuri

Harmers Workplace Lawyers Prize for Labour Law; Sir Alexander Beattie Prize in Industrial Law

Luciana Chong

The Tomonari Akaha Memorial Prize

Callum Christodoulou

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Sophie Coleman

Walter Ernest Savage Prize for Foundations of Law

Theresa Dang

Margaret Ethel Peden Prize in Real Property

Ania Dutka

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Jedda Elliott

Thomas P Flattery Prize for Roman Law

Ye Feng

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance; Pitt Cobbett Prize for International Law

Benjamin Fielding

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance; Gustav and Emma Bondy Postgraduate Prize

Alyssa Glass

Peter Paterson Prize; Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Michael Gvozdenovic

Mr Justice Stanley Vere Toose Memorial Prize for Family Law

Patrick Hall

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance; Harmers Workplace Lawyers Prize for Anti-Discrimination Law; University of Sydney Academic Merit Prize

Nathan Hauser

Julius and Reka Stone Award in International Law and Jurisprudence; University of Sydney Academic Merit Prize

Samuel Hoare

John Geddes Prize for Equity; John George Dalley Prize No. 1A; University of Sydney Academic Merit Prize

Matthew Hoffman

Ashurst Prize in Environmental Law



Jessica Horn

George and Matilda Harris Scholarship No. IIA; Pitt Cobbett Prize for Constitutional Law; Sir John Peden Memorial Prize for Proficiency in Foundations of Law Federal Constitutional Law International Law and Real Property

Frances Hoskins

The Alan Ayling Prize in Environmental Law

Byron Howard

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Jack Howard

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Ryan Hunter

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Laura Ismay

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance
Monahan Prize for Evidence

Gillieatt Jay

AMPLA Prize in Energy & Climate Law

Emma Johnstone

Ashurst Prize in Australian Income Tax; Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Elizabeth Jones

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance; John Warwick McCluskey Memorial Prize

Matthew Keating

Nancy Gordon Smith Postgraduate Prize for LLM by Coursework

Ashley Kelaita

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance; New South Wales Justices' Association Prize in Administrative Law; Pitt Cobbett Prize for Administrative Law

Deen Khan

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance; E M Mitchell Prize for Contracts; Herbert Smith Freehills Prize in Contracts

Rocio Larroque

J H McClemens Memorial Prize No. 3 in Diploma in Criminology

Samantha Lawford

Edward and Emily McWhinney Prize in International Law

Andrew Lee

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Selena Liu

Keith Steele Memorial Prize

Wenkai Lyu

Aaron Levine Prize for Criminal Law

Yao Jennifer Ma

Andrew M Clayton Memorial Prize – Clayton Utz

Emma Mackey

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance; Margaret Ethel Peden Prize in Real Property

Eleanor Makeig

Dean's List of Excellence in Academic Performance

Bernadette McCabe

G W Hyman Memorial Prize in Labour Law; The Judge J Perdriau Prize No. 2

Patrick McDonnell

New South Wales Justices' Association Prize in Administrative Law; Pitt Cobbett Prize for Administrative Law

Kajhal McIntyre

Tuh Fuh and Ruby Lee Memorial Prize in Criminology; University of Sydney Academic Merit Prize

Zoe Moffat

Judge Samuel Redshaw Prize for Administrative Law

James Monaghan

Sybil Morrison Prize for Jurisprudence Part 2; University of Sydney Academic Merit Prize

Ellen Moore

Nancy Gordon Smith Prize for Honours at Graduation; Playfair Prize in Migration Law

Celebrating our outstanding students (continued)

Luca Moretti

Nancy Gordon Smith Prize
for Honours at Graduation

Timothy Morgan

Dean's List of Excellence
in Academic Performance;
Edward John Culey Prize for
Proficiency in Real Property
and Equity

Jarrod Morton-Hoffman

Dean's List of Excellence in
Academic Performance

Declan Noble

George and Matilda Harris
Scholarship No. IIB for Third
Year of Combined Law

Andrew O'Brien

J H McClemens Memorial Prize
No. 1 in Criminology

Eloise Papadopoulos

E D Roper Memorial Prize
No. 2 for Equity and
Corporations Law

Daniel Papps

The Judge J Perdriau Prize
No. 1

Katya Pesce

Alan Bishop Scholarship

Angelique Pfeiffelmann

The Marjorie O'Brien Prize

Joel Phillips

Dean's List of Excellence in
Academic Performance; John
George Dalley Prize No. IB

Hugh Piper

Dean's List of Excellence in
Academic Performance

Dean Psihoyos

Caroline Munro Gibbs Prize
for Torts

Courtney Raad

The CA Hardwick Prize in
Constitutional Law

Mala Rigby

Aaron Levine Prize for
Criminal Law

Michael Rodd

Gustav and Emma Bondy
Postgraduate Prize

Jessica Rogers

Jeff Sharp Prize in Tax
Research; University of Sydney
Foundation Prize for Australian
International Taxation

Harry Rogers

Minter Ellison Prize

Stephanie Rowland

Dean's List of Excellence
in Academic Performance;
University of Sydney Academic
Merit Prize

Callum Ryan

E M Mitchell Prize for
Contracts; Herbert Smith
Freehills Prize in Contracts

Aarushi Sahore

Justice Peter Hely Scholarship

Francis Santayana

Dean's List of Excellence
in Academic Performance

Joel Sebastian

Dean's List of Excellence
in Academic Performance

Jaemin Shin

ANJeL Akira Kawamura Prize
in Japanese Law

Cassandra Smith

Dean's List of Excellence
in Academic Performance

Guy Spielman

Dean's List of Excellence
in Academic Performance

Rachel Spittaler

Dean's List of Excellence in
Academic Performance

James Stratton

George and Matilda Harris
Scholarship No. IIB for Third
Year of Combined Law

Harry Stratton

University of Sydney Academic
Merit Prize

Tina Chen-Hsuan Sun

Julius Stone Prize in
Sociological Jurisprudence

Beata Szabo

Dean's List of Excellence in
Academic Performance; Zoe
Hall Scholarship

John Tsaousidis

University of Sydney Academic
Merit Prize

Juliette van Ratingen

Caroline Munro Gibbs Prize
for Torts

Alexandra Verdicchio

Federation Press Prize
for Public Law

Lisa Wang

Dean's List of Excellence in
Academic Performance

Jackson Wherrett

Peter Cameron Sydney-Oxford
Scholarship

Hope Williams

Nancy Gordon Smith Prize for
Honours at Graduation; Rose
Scott Prize for Proficiency
at Graduation by a Woman
Candidate; Sir Dudley
Williams Prize

Christie Wilson

Dean's List of Excellence
in Academic Performance

Meg Winton

Pitt Cobbett Prize for
International Law

Victor Wu

Caroline Munro Gibbs Prize
for Torts

Jennifer Xue

Dean's List of Excellence
in Academic Performance;
King and Wood Mallesons
Prize in Banking and
Financial Instruments

Sue Xue F

Law Press Asia Prize for
Chinese Legal Studies No. 2

Jee Yun Yang

Dean's List of Excellence
in Academic Performance

Zi Jun Jason Ye

New South Wales Justices'
Association Prize in
Administrative Law;
Pitt Cobbett Prize for
Administrative Law

Erina Yip

Dean's List of Excellence
in Academic Performance

Alice Zhou

Nancy Gordon Smith Prize
for Honours at Graduation

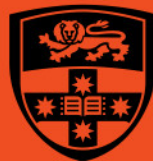


Light-tower in front of the New Law Building

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