On February 28 2010, the Michael Hintze building at St John’s College was officially opened by Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir AC CVO and blessed by His Eminence George Cardinal Pell AC.

The following is a transcript of the speech made by Mr Hintze (BE(Elec) ’77 BSc ’75) on the occasion.

Your Eminence, Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen – it’s a great honour and pleasure to be here. Standing in the shadow of a big new building that bears your name is certainly a humbling experience!

I’d like to say a few brief words about my journey here if I may. Let me give you some data points:

I was born in China on the 27th July 1953 – the day the Korean War ended. By November of that year, I was in Australia and we were welcomed as refugees with open arms. I was educated by the Christian Brothers at St. Leo’s College and went on to study science and engineering at the University of Sydney. At the heart of this experience was my time here at St. John’s from 1974 to 1976. Frankly, without the tutorial system here I strongly believe I wouldn’t have graduated given my broad range of activities. From John’s I went on to serve our country in the Australian Army with the Royal Australian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers.

Then, after a brief stint with Civil & Civic I headed for the States and Harvard Business School where I graduated in 1982. On leaving Harvard, I had negative net worth – in other words, I owed more than a few dollars. Needless to say, today I owe nothing in financial terms. But what I do owe is a hell of a lot to a hell of a lot of people. I owe my mother who is here today, I owe my wife and family, I owe my friends and I owe my colleagues. I also owe the University of Sydney and in particular, this college for everything it has given to me – I truly hope this building will go some very small way to repaying the debt.

One more though if you can indulge me. Luke 12:48 states “For unto whomsoever much is given, of him much shall be asked”. Everyone has an obligation to give back in some way – and yes, this includes you guys: the alumni and students of St. John’s which itself was founded by the Catholic community over 150 years ago. (continued on page 4)
The Refectory in the Holme Building at the University contains three murals by Vergil Lo Schiavo. The first painted was ‘A Tribute to Shakespeare’ in the Eastern Gallery overlooking the Refectory. Donated by the artist in 1944, it was awarded the Sulman Prize for 1945. In 1951, ‘A Tribute to Dickens’ was commissioned for the Western Gallery. It was completed in June 1952. The third mural ‘Mankind’ was donated by the artist in 1971.

Lo Schiavo wanted to put his thoughts and experiences into one major effort. Its subject matter would be so wide that a university would be the ideal site. A large wall was needed and Sydney University Union had such a wall. So it was that the Union supplied the wall, paint and scaffolding, while Lo Schiavo provided the concept and talent.

After painting murals for banks and public buildings, he felt that he should do more – Sydney University Union gave him permission to do two murals – Dickens and Shakespeare – high above the Refectory. (The artist’s daughter appears as Little Nell in the Dickens’ mural.)

Lo Schiavo took the luxury of doing what he really wanted and what he was best at: painting. He took qualifications in Rome and Florence. In fact, he is the only Australian to get a Royal Academy degree from either Rome or Florence.
In August 1970, Lo Schiavo began his paintathon which was to result in the largest mural in the Southern Hemisphere. Perched high on scaffolding erected in the Refectory, he worked through the noise and vibration of a hundred lunch hours. About to finish an eye or paint a cross on the horizon, the 61 year-old artist at times felt that maybe it wasn’t worth it. There were critics. His painting was even called obscene in an edition of the Union Recorder. He therefore went on strike until the author of the article apologised after considering possible legal action against him.

Lo Schiavo was permitted to paint only in Union hours and it was not until the final weeks that he was offered a key to enable him to paint in his own time. It was feared midway through that the artist might not finish his work; he had suffered three coronaries and once ‘died’ for a couple of minutes. Black began to close in on him and he claims that he was then able to realise that his body was dead and that those around him saw this – but he did not want to die then. Light fought back.

Light is the beginning and the end of Mankind. Near the centre of the painting the silhouettes lead off to a blinding white flash which might be either the beginning of Mankind or the explosion of a nuclear bomb. There is a church, empty now and a cross nearby which might be a scarecrow, or the priest from the church, or Christ. All of this happens under the wing of a crashed jet, past which a bird is flying – man trying to conquer the air, the triumph and tragedy of technological success. Not far from this is the up ended birdman who will never fly but will always try.

There is another reference to flight in the bare-chested man holding a propeller above his head. For him this represents flight but really he is fixed to the ground.

A Sydney Morning Herald journalist described the dominant colours as the yellow of Union pie crust and the red of tomato sauce. Unlike Mankind, Lo Schiavo saw the twentieth century as marked by vulgar colours, noise and relentless activities.

Mankind accelerates as the eye scans the century. From the pathos reflected in quiet colours on the left the pace increases, the work heats up and the colours draw fire and noise on the right. There are quiet times in the painting. There is, for example, a mother and children scene where the little girl is again the artist’s daughter, Alanna. Protruding into this scene is the head of a donkey. "Any moron can be a father," said Lo Schiavo, “but one should remember that a donkey bore Jesus Christ from Bethlehem and into Jerusalem. The donkey is the..."
**THE LO SCHIAVO MURALS CONT**

most sure-footed of animals.” Another consideration is the character in *A Midsummer Night’s Dream.*

There is a group of soldiers to the right of the central figure, the student. On the left of the group is the body of a Goliardo from the Italian Army in the arms of a Bersaglieri (the 10th Legion of Caesar). The word Goliardo means the one who kills Goliath. It also means fresher. These students were completely wiped out but, when the crack Bersaglieri arrived they found a message scrawled in blood by the last Goliardo:

”Better to live one day as a lion, then a thousand years as a lamb”.

The artist was tempted to include names like Verdun and Mons but declined because the comment in this scene is universal.

The paratrooper in the foreground is a killer and he stands close to a man who believes that all killing is wrong – the Hindu. Beside but totally isolated from him is the Mohammedan who lives in eternal disagreement.

Solitude is a thing shared by all religions represented – the Catholic Franciscan gazes skywards next to a saffron-robed Buddhist who looks down towards Nirvana. The same aim by different means prevents unity.

They are unable to see themselves in perspective and are really limited in their control over destiny.

So too are the children playing with toy soldiers, ships and cars. One of them will die in Auschwitz although he could not conceive this possibility as a child. The gangrenous hand groping from the rock behind the children – the forearm numbered – is the child a mere two decades later.

What is secure and established one year is unearthed as a relic centuries later. Just as the workmen unearthed the Roman eagle on an excavation site, they will surely unearth our own Commonwealth Bank of Australia plaques in the next millennium. They may even unearth Lo Schiavo’s painting.

This is in the BHP section of the painting with all the fire and noise of a steelworks. Asbestos-muted figures carry cylinders which might be filled with explosives or oxygen. There was an oxygen cylinder in the artist’s bedroom.

Another worker is operating a jackhammer amid pipes and hose – his feet are entwined. So too for over on the left are the feet of another, working in the roots of plants and trees, Man and the earth are inseverable.

The clown on the extreme right is a self portrait of Lo Schiavo. The artist’s wife, Elcie Wyse, felt his expression says “this is what life is all about” or he may be saying “Don’t take it all too seriously, it is life”.

There is a Chinese inscription on the left of the mural which asks:

“What’s man’s life like anywhere he goes?

Just like a flying goose alighting on snow or mud.

In the mud perhaps it leaves a footprint.

But if it flies away who knows where?”

Lo Schiavo died in September 1971, three months after the completion of his masterpiece.

---

**MICHAEL HINTZE BUILDING OPENS AT ST JOHN’S COLLEGE CONT**

Let’s be clear – we all owe a massive debt to those poor Irish workers who gave their pennies to allow us to stand here today. We must keep honouring those whose legacy has empowered us; we have a huge obligation to those who have allowed us to reap the benefits of the privileged circumstances in which we find ourselves. The important point is that a civil society is founded on the principles of community, giving back and nurturing those who have nurtured us. But this is not the same as universal State provision; in many ways, a reliance on the State to provide has destroyed community spirit and collective care. There is such a thing as society but it is certainly not the same as the State.
Another wonderful and fun lunch was held at Susie Flook’s beautiful home near Ascot in July this year. It was hosted by Susie Flook and Jon Starink with guests from Women’s College, Sancta and John’s Colleges as well as other alumnae/i and friends. It was so successful it has been decided to have an Inter College Reunion at her home on Sunday 17 July 2011. See page 18 of this newsletter for details.

Pictured:
Right: Patricia Rochford, Tony Watt and Astrid Ingham Brooke
Below right: Keir and Louisa Lewis
Below left: Jon Starink and Susie Flook

MICHAEL HINTZE BUILDING OPENS AT ST JOHN’S COLLEGE CONT

So my advice is to take individual responsibility – don’t leave things to others. You can do it. You can make a difference. In fact, you have an obligation to make a difference. Remember the Parable of the Talents (Matthew 25:14-30) and get stuck in!

Michael Hintze was awarded the 2009 Alumni Award for International Achievement by the University.

Right: L-R: Rector St John’s, Mr Michael Bongers, His Eminence Idris Edward Cardinal Cassidy, Michael Hintze, Governor of NSW Professor Maria Bashir, Archbishop of Sydney, His Eminence George Cardinal Pell AC, Mr Philip Meagher, Chairman of St John’s Council.

Previous page: View of the new Michael Hintze building at St John’s College.

WOMEN’S COLLEGE REUNION

Another wonderful and fun lunch was held at Susie Flook’s beautiful home near Ascot in July this year. It was hosted by Susie Flook and Jon Starink with guests from Women’s College, Sancta and John’s Colleges as well as other alumnae/i and friends. It was so successful it has been decided to have an Inter College Reunion at her home on Sunday 17 July 2011. See page 18 of this newsletter for details.

Pictured:
Right: Patricia Rochford, Tony Watt and Astrid Ingham Brooke
Below right: Keir and Louisa Lewis
Below left: Jon Starink and Susie Flook
DAVID MARR DELIVERS 2010 MENZIES LECTURE IN LONDON

BY DR IAN HENDERSON (BA ’97 PHD ’01) – MENZIES CENTRE

One of the University of Sydney’s famous alumni, Mr. David Marr (BA ’68 LLB ’71), delivered the 2010 Menzies Lecture on a warm evening in late June at Senate House, University of London.

The Menzies Lecture is one of two major public lectures organised each year by the Menzies Centre for Australian Studies, King’s College London, and is designed to provide an opportunity for a distinguished person, of any nationality, to reflect on a subject of interest affecting Britain and Australia.

Mr. Marr was invited to be the 2010 lecturer as one of Australia’s most admired and respected writers, and the winner of the 2009 Australian PEN Keneally Award.

He reflected upon the London life of Patrick White, the subject of his award-winning biography, Patrick White: A Life (1991), widely regarded as a masterpiece of its genre. A large audience was in attendance, including His Excellency Mr. John Dauth, High Commissioner for Australia, and UK-based members of Patrick White’s family. Delegates to Patrick White: Modernist Impact, Critical Futures, an international conference exploring new critical perspectives on the work of Australia’s greatest writer, also attended, including keynote speakers Professors Tim Armstrong (Royal Holloway), Simon During (Queensland) and Elizabeth Schafer (Royal Holloway).

Both the lecture and the conference were supported by: King’s College London; The Institute of English Studies, University of London; Australian Literature at the University of Sydney; the Lincoln Britain-Australia Trust; and the British Australian Studies Association.

The opening of the conference precisely coincided with one of the more dramatic moments in recent Australian politics, with Ms. Julia Gillard issuing a leadership challenge against sitting Prime Minister Mr. Kevin Rudd.

Given Mr. Marr is also one of Australia’s most highly regarded political journalists, his time at the conference, and in the lead-up to his lecture, was interspersed with telephone interviews with the Australian media.

Even so, he managed to deliver one of the most erudite and entertaining Menzies Lectures of recent years. Indeed we can trust that the conference, including Mr. Marr’s lecture, will one day be itself regarded as an historic occasion in the critical reception of White’s writing. Papers from it will also form part of a proposed commemorative volume to mark the centenary of White’s birth in London in 2012.

Before turning to White’s experiences in London, Mr. Marr reflected upon the writer’s encounter with Australian Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies at the presentation of the first Miles Franklin Award in 1958, the only time ‘the nation’s most honoured writer and most durable prime minister’ met face to face: at the time Menzies had White’s vote ‘and would have it for at least another poll’. They would not, however, have seen eye to eye with regard to ‘the modern idiom’ in literature. But they did share, as Mr. Marr noted, a commitment to Australia, mental and cultural horizons that nonetheless stretched well beyond Australia’s shores, and a strong attachment to London in particular. White’s ‘affection’ for London, though, ‘was not sentimental. He complained about London all his life, with the love and despair of a native’.

Mr. Marr provided insight into White’s ambivalent responses to the city over his many visits, peppering the lecture with often hilariously barbed comments from White’s letters. It soon became apparent how important the London was in White’s literary career: the formative experience of the Blitz; the eclectic characters and social groups he encountered; the gossip; and the continuous testing of his new work by re-visiting the city.

The lecture gave a portrait of London, a new perspective on White’s entire life, and snapshots also of an era when the lives, attitudes, and experiences of Australians in London were often quite different—if still recognisable—to those today. Mr. Marr’s lecture was enthusiastically received, and prompted much discussion both at the reception that followed and during the course of the three-day conference.

A transcript of the 2010 Menzies Lecture will be published in pamphlet form later this year.

Inquiries: ian.r.henderson@kcl.ac.uk

DO WE HAVE YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS?

If not, you are missing out on special invitations to events and your monthly electronic newsletter eSydney.

Simply email your full name along with your degree to alumni.office@sydney.edu.au
The term ‘dieback’ sends a chill down the spines of Western Australians, Victorians and Tasmanians, but it is less well known in NSW. Zoe-Joy Newby is working to change that.

Zoe-Joy is currently completing a PhD with the Faculty of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources on the occurrence of this deadly plant disease in the 10,000 square kilometre Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, with a particular focus on the organism that causes it. Phytophthora is a mould that has already caused widespread devastation of native vegetation in WA, Victoria and Tasmania. This in turn has affected native animals, birds and insects as vegetation profiles change, altering the availability of food and habitat resources and disrupting entire ecosystems.

Although it spreads slowly by itself, phytophthora spreads rapidly with any human activity that transfers soil or plant matter from one place to another, so educating the community about these practices is essential to stopping it in its tracks.

To this end, Zoe-Joy and her colleagues are raising community awareness by running workshops and placing information in local newspapers and target-group newsletters, such as those of bushwalking and four-wheel-driving clubs.

Zoe-Joy’s ability to participate in these community education projects on top of her own research into the disease has been made possible in part by a Thomas Lawrance Pawlett scholarship, which covers her living expenses, allowing her to put all her time and energy into her research and related activities.

“It really makes the world of difference,” she says. “Because of the scholarship I don’t have to work, which means I can focus fully on my studies without having to worry about how I’m going to survive. It also means that in my free time I can enjoy some leisure and extracurricular activities, which I think is really important – just to keep me sane!”

Zoe-Joy’s idea of leisure is not as indulgent as most people’s. In her spare time she works with the Royal Botanic Gardens and gives talks on dieback at her sister’s high school. She is also a member of her faculty’s postgraduate association, which facilitates between the faculty’s Academic Board and its postgraduate students – particularly helping international students to access the services available to them. She keeps up her skills in other areas by taking occasional community college classes, and does sometimes take time out to relax and socialise with salsa dancing.

While she is currently focused on completing her PhD, Zoe-Joy’s long-term goal is to raise awareness more broadly about plant pathology. She hopes to take the knowledge and experience gained in her studies to developing countries to support their work in this field.

“In developing countries they don’t always have access to the skills and information available here,” she says, “so the goal would be to go and train students there as consultants in plant pathology.”

The Thomas Lawrance Pawlett scholarship was established in 1937 from a bequest by Dr Pawlett to the University “for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the scientific study of agriculture”. Zoe-Joy is certainly keeping that dream alive, from the local to the global arena.

The Thomas Lawrance Pawlett Scholarship is currently supporting eight postgraduate students in various stages of their PhDs in the Faculty of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources, in addition to providing top-up scholarships to four other PhD students who have begun their degrees in 2010.
2010 USUKAA SUMMER COCKTAIL RECEPTION

This year London’s beautiful summer shone forth on a record attendance at the USUKAA Summer Cocktail Reception. The Reception, impeccably hosted by Baroness Gardner of Parkes, took place on the terrace at the House of Lords and proved to be an extremely enjoyable evening. The wide room with its windows and terrace overlooking the Thames were a perfect venue for meeting with former classmates, making new friends, and consolidating professional links across the Association. The formalities for the evening were crisp and laughter-filled—of a likeness with the convivial atmosphere of the entire reception. Our hostess gave the official welcome before inviting His Excellency Mr. John Dauth LVO, Australian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, to the podium. Mr Dauth, a Sydney graduate, extolled the virtues of Australia, Sydney, and the University of Sydney with considerable wit prompting some gentle raillery with his ‘interloper’ counterpart, Ms. Kerry Sanderson AO, Agent General for Western Australia and a graduate of the University of Western Australia.

After the reception Alumni were invited to join a private tour of the House, capping off an extremely successful evening. In appreciation of their efforts in making the reception possible the Association would like to thank Baroness Gardner, the High Commissioner, Tracey Beck, Director of Alumni Relations who represented the University, and in particular Pauline Lyle-Smith, Chairman of the USUKAA Executive Committee, who was the chief organiser of the reception.

Photographs:
Top and middle: The Summer Reception was well attended, with many new faces and provided a wonderful atmosphere to catch up with former classmates and meet fellow Sydney alumni.
Bottom right (l to r): The Hon. Mr John Dauth LVO, Australian High Commissioner, Hon. Baroness Gardner of Parkes, USUKAA Book Bursary winner Christopher Roche, Pauline Lyle-Smith (Chairman, USUKAA) and Dr Ian Henderson (USUKAA Council Member)
USUKAA BOOK BURSARIES AND 2010 RECIPIENTS

The USUKAA Council wish to assist University of Sydney graduates, presently studying in the UK, or who have confirmed arrangements to do so, by offering them an opportunity to apply for £100 book bursaries to be used to purchase books or other educational resources.

Five bursaries are available annually and graduates of the University of Sydney in any discipline are invited to apply for a bursary for the present UK academic year.

Applications are invited up to Friday 3 June 2011 and successful candidates will be contacted by 20 June 2011.

All eligible applications, regardless of whether they have been successful or not, will be offered free membership of the USUKAA for the duration of their studies and invited to attend events and meet other alumni throughout the year.

Download an application form from our website: sydney.edu.au/alumni/usukaa

After the success of the 2009 round, this year USUKAA again invited applications for the USUKAA Book Bursary.

The standard of applications was again extremely high, reminding the judging panel of the wealth of University of Sydney talent to be found in the UK. After careful deliberation the panel decided to award three bursaries.

The 2010 USUKAA Book Bursary winners are:

- Mr James Erickson. James has a BSc from Sydney University and is in the UK to undertake the MRes in Green Chemistry: energy and the environment at Imperial College with a view to continuing to a PhD in the field of green chemistry.
- Mr Brendan Plant. Brendan holds a BEc (Soc. Sci.) (Hons) and an LLB (Hons) from Sydney University and is currently a PhD candidate at the University of Cambridge. His research is in public international law, and his thesis examines the ways in which the fact-finding practices and procedures of international courts and tribunals affects the development of the substantive rules of public international law.
- Mr Christopher Roche. Christopher holds an MA English from Sydney University and is soon to begin the four-year graduate entry medicine course at St George’s University, London.

University and is soon to begin the four-year graduate entry medicine course at St George’s University, London.

The committee were delighted that Mr Roche was also able to attend the USUKAA Summer Cocktail Reception where he received his certificate from Honorary President Baroness Gardner of Parkes and HE Mr. John Dauth LVO, Australian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FERTILITY SOCIETIES

EMERITUS PROFESOR IAN COOKE (MBBS ’58, DipGynaeObst ’62)

The International Federation of Fertility Societies (IFFS) is a group of Fertility Societies from more than 60 countries, which was established in 1953. Its only activity was a triennial World Congress on Fertility and Sterility. After election from the British Fertility Society, as a past Chairman, to the IFFS Executive Committee, a question that I posed was what happens in the 3 years between Congresses? I was soon asked to form an Education Committee and to produce a programme. The developing world seemed an obvious choice, as half of the Federation’s members were from low resource economies and the developed world seemed to have more than enough educational activities. Throughout a long academic career in human reproduction in Britain, I had travelled extensively in Africa, India and South America for the World Health Organisation and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. That gave me many contacts, which I began to pursue.

Starting from the principle that the local people know what they want to learn, programmes were developed where the best local speakers were complemented by one to four
experts from abroad, depending on the duration of the Workshop, from 1-3 days. These were individuals internationally recognised in their areas and who had an interest in education; they were uniformly enthusiastic in wanting to contribute. International economy class travel is not always an enjoyable experience, but my colleagues have not demurred. Funds to support the travel, and sometimes accommodation, have been obtained from the pharmaceutical industry as unrestricted educational grants. Opportunities to meet representatives from new countries and to discuss funding have been taken at the main annual European and American meetings each year.

The objective is to hold about five Workshops per annum, in different continents, but the problem now is to balance new requests with those wanting repeat sessions. However the experience of putting on a Workshop in a particular locality is only one component of the exercise. The enjoyable social occasions that are organised are always opportunities for discussion as to how the educational situation can be improved. The contacts created by the meeting present new possibilities for foreign attachments of promising young people. Challenging points can be made often more easily by an outsider; even although the problems are already well recognised, the solutions are not so easy. At the conclusion of the meeting there often arises the opportunity to give a constructive, educational critique of the situation as it appears; this has led to much absorbing dialogue, as when the lunch lasted from 12-6pm on this subject.

A recent experience in Uganda is instructive. The programme kept changing, even after the speakers had left for the meeting. The meeting started 3 hours late, as no-one had arrived, but ended up 2 hours late at the end of the day, the discussion periods having been sorely truncated. There was strong support from Govt ministers and a Presidential Advisor. There was an opportunity at the end of the meeting to sum up and propose “The way forward”. It was elaborated later with the Presidential Advisor and the newly formed national Fertility Society was asked to draft a programme incorporating those ideas. It was a remarkable experience to suggest a programme over 10 years involving all levels of the country’s health service and incorporating the WHO ideal of the primacy of primary health care for identification and onward referral, leading ultimately to centralised centres of excellence. Of course financing this is not the only problem, but organising the training of personnel for specific scientific, clinical and counselling roles is itself a challenge. It is rational to arrange this in Africa, rather than having it done in Europe or America, and subsequently losing the trained individuals to the more sophisticated environments. The Government recognises that although the average family size is 7, there is an infertility problem in about a third of couples, double that in the developed world. Further, there is a higher frequency of HIV +ve patients among the infertile than the rest of the population. This compounds the stigmatisation, isolation, neglect, domestic violence, polygamous marriages and multiple sexual partners that lead on to this HIV positivity. And this is in a country that has begun to effect a fall in the prevalence of HIV positive persons and AIDS.

Last year we went to Siberia, expecting a desolate environment, about 8 hours flight east of Moscow. It was a beautiful place, near Lake Baikal, the largest fresh water lake in the world, holding about a quarter of the fresh water on the planet. An open air anthropological museum on the banks of the main river flowing into the lake was in a silver birch forest with shelters and houses from the 16th century; the sun shone warmly through dappled shade. The handicrafts on display were outstanding, a reflection of the need to stay indoors during much of the long winters, when it gets down to -40°C. In the time of Stalin dissidents were sent there, but regime change meant that the city of Irkutsk was a centre of intellectuals and is now a thriving University city with 5 international meetings during the week of our visit.

A recent visit to Lithuania for the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of London was a development that saw the College extend its activities into Eastern Europe. Although the prime purpose was to address issues of data collection to improve maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity, a Workshop in Infertility became possible. The city of Kaunas was celebrating its millennium of Christian influence, although we were told darkly that the country was still pagan in the late 19th century. A pharmaceutical museum had ampoules of prontosil, the sulphonamide, the precursor of modern antibiotics and of the original aspirin, produced in Germany. It also had a jar of ointment made from the head of murderers, a supposed panacea of the 16th Century.

In the past 8 years, we will have held 40 Workshops in the developing world. This has been a rewarding educational experience, but one always returns with humility, realising what the local people have achieved with their limited resources. In Burkina Faso, the 60 gynaecologists from across francophone Africa were sent home with a CD of all lectures and slides on a CD with a list of e-mail addresses of all participants. In Nigeria, we visited an IVF lab, (admittedly in the private sector) where the entrance to the clinic had one wall made of glass, so that all prospective patients could see through to where the embryos were being cultured, to what they believed was the heart of the clinic.

Being involved in education has been a privilege and has given me a circle of friends around the globe.
REMEMBERING OODGEROO NOONUCCAL

BY DIANA BENTLEY (LLB ’74)

Sydney University alumna Diana Bentley recalls making a recent BBC Radio 4 programme on the Australian poet, Oodgeroo Noonuccal.

Last year I co-produced a programme on Judith Wright with Whistledown Productions for BBC Radio 4 and we thought then how good it would be to make a programme on her great friend and fellow poet Oodgeroo Noonuccal. Happily we were able to and ‘Poetry of the Forgotten People’ aired on BBC Radio 4 in August. Making the programmes was a pleasure and a challenge. Presenting and discussing the work of any acclaimed poet in 27 minutes is exacting. But Oodgeroo and Judith were not only poets but pioneering social activists too. Propelled by extraordinary energy and an impassioned sense of justice, they also filled their life with work on the campaign trail, helping bring about a new chapter in Australian history.

When Oodgeroo was born in 1920, there would have been little to suggest that she would become one of Australia’s most respected citizens. Growing up on Stradbroke Island she was imbued with Australian Aboriginal tribal beliefs and practices but this time came to an end predictably at 13 when she entered domestic service. Like so many women however, she found a new sense of herself when she joined the Australian army during the Second World War and was treated – as she said – as an equal for the first time in her life. She found her poetic voice early and it bought her the singular recognition. Poet and scholar Peter Minter, who teaches at the University of Sydney, told us how today Oodgeroo’s poems for presentation. Some – like ‘The Food Gatherers’ and ‘Corroboree’ – are a remembering of a world that has been lost for many indigenous Australians – the companionship of the tribe, living a life anchored by rich spiritual beliefs and deeply embedded in an unblemished natural world. ‘We Are Going’ and ‘Gooboora, the Silent Pool’ are laments that embody the despair of seeing that life dismissed and dismantled while others like ‘Assimilation No!’ are a stirring plea for recognition.

Disheartened by the conditions of indigenous Australians at the time of the Bicentenary celebrations in 1988, Oodgeroo changed her name from Kath Walker to her traditional name and returned her MBE. She never lost a sense of hope though that things could change and those actions were part of her ongoing determination to bring it about. Poet and scholar Peter Minter, who teaches at the University of Sydney, told us how today Oodgeroo’s life and work serves as an inspiration to young indigenous writers.

Fortunately we got archive material from Australia and so we could hear Oodgeroo read some of her poems in her rich, commanding voice. One celebrated poem is ‘Son of Mine’ and Oodgeroo related the story of its making. After a discussion with her young son she wrote the poem in a burst of energy and emotion forgetting completely the rice that was boiling away on the stove. ‘It cost me a saucepan!’ she said of the poem. But she was pleased with it and that was what mattered. We benefited from that burnt saucepan too. Her poetry is the lasting legacy of a remarkable life.
**DR KEVIN FEWSTER AM FRSA**

USUKKAA was honoured to have Dr Kevin Fewster as its guest speaker at its Autumn Lecture at the National Maritime Museum on 30 October 2010.

Dr Fewster was appointed Director of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich in September 2007. The National Maritime Museum includes the 17th-century Queen’s House and the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Prior to taking up this appointment Dr Fewster was the Director of several museums in Australia. Between 2000 and 2007 he led the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney. From 1989 to 1999 he was the inaugural Director of the South Australian Maritime Museum, Port Adelaide.

From 1996 to 1999 Dr Fewster was the President of the International Congress of Maritime Museums, the world peak body for maritime museums. Between 2004-2007 he was Chairman of the Council of Australasian Museum Directors and a director of the Collections Council of Australia. He is a member of the National Museum Directors' Conference and Chairman of the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site Executive.

Before working in museums, Dr Fewster taught History at the University of New South Wales, RMC Duntroon (Canberra) and Monash University (Melbourne).

He is the author of several books on the 1915 Gallipoli campaign, and has published many articles and conference papers. He holds a Ph.D from the University of New South Wales and a Bachelor of Arts with Honours from Australian National University, Canberra.

Dr Fewster was made a Member of the Order of Australia in June 2001 for service to museum administration, and to the preservation of maritime history.

Dr Fewster is married and has one daughter.

**EDITORS’ NOTE:**

Dr Fewster grew up mainly in Melbourne, but lived in London 1968-70 (he went to school in Ewell, South London) when his father was working at Australia House. As can be seen from his profile he has an undergraduate degree at ANU in Canberra.

His PhD was on the topic of military censorship in Australia in the First World War. While doing his doctorate he taught in the History Dept at the Royal Military College, Dunroon (now ADFA).

The National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, is the largest and most visited maritime museum in the world (welcoming 2.4 million visitors in 2009). It opened in 1937 and will be celebrating its 75th anniversary in 2012.

His appointment was the first time that Greenwich has appointed a non-British director. In 2012, the Museum will feature prominently in the London Olympics as it is part of the venue for the Equestrian and Modern Pentathlon events. In 2009 the Museum was the 7th most visited major attraction in Britain, and the only venue in the top 10 outside central London. Since he joined the Museum in 2007 visitor attendances have increased by over 40%, the highest increase of any of the national museums. Part of the reason for this success, he believes, is the increasing use being made (by tourists and locals alike) of the Thames as a transport route. To those visiting Greenwich he would suggest they consider travelling there by river.

His wife, Dr Carol Scott, is also a museum professional with close links to the University of Sydney. She lectured in the University’s Museum Studies programme for 10 years, and also worked with the University’s Museums on their strategic planning, receiving her PhD from the University in 2007. They are both great fans of the Nicholson Museum.

As mentioned in his profile he has written several books about Gallipoli. In 2004 he took his wife plus 4 other friends to Gallipoli and across Turkey. Each year thereafter (until they left for Greenwich), the 6 would get together for the Dawn Service in the Arts Quad at the University; an event which he says never failed to move them.

Since coming to London, they have bought a house in Greenwich, so he has the delight of walking to work... and much of the walk is through the wonderful Greenwich Royal Park. It is said that he is the first Director of the Museum for many, many years to actually live in Greenwich.

**LAW DINNER IN LONDON**

On 25 October the Dean of the Law School, Professor Gillian Triggs, hosted a most successful and enjoyable evening at The Athenaeum Club in Pall Mall. She spoke about the law faculty and the continuing high standards it and the students were achieving. She also mentioned the wonderful impact of the new law school building now on campus. The guest speaker was Lord Goldsmith who gave an impressive account about his Pro Bono work and the importance of it. There were over 45 law alumni in attendance.

The Association would like to thank the Dean for arranging and hosting this most excellent event. It is a tribute to the law school that there are so many highly qualified lawyers in the UK.
I became Director of the Royal Commonwealth Society (RCS) in January 2009. Founded in 1868 and headquartered at the Commonwealth Club in central London, the RCS is an international charity engaging people in the modern Commonwealth through an events program, educational activities, member activities and a branch network in more than 40 countries.

By the time I started at the RCS, the Commonwealth had already played a hugely influential role in my life. I was born in Sri Lanka, grew up in Australia, and came to the UK to study for more than 140 years, I discovered that it was no longer the bold and powerful actor that it once had been. I began to suspect that, left unchecked, this indifference would push it towards an unwelcome early retirement. Yet, if there was any organisation well-placed to stop the rot, it was surely my own – the oldest and largest NGO devoted to the Commonwealth.

With this in mind, we used our opinion polls to kick-start a consultation that over the course of the next nine months would become the largest ever global public consultation on the Commonwealth. ‘The Commonwealth Conversation’ sought to gather the opinions and ideas of tens of thousands of people around the world on the future of the Commonwealth. What should its priorities be over the next ten years? How could it become more influential? How could it make a tangible difference?

The centrepiece of the Conversation was an interactive website (which now exists as an archive) – www.thecommonwealthconversation.org – where people from all over the world came together to debate topics from climate change to international trade. More than 87 consultation events in 26 countries around the world, live online debates, opinion leaders’ surveys, expert discussions, a competition for young people and interactive media coverage all formed part of the Conversation. In nine months, the website received 45,000 visits and more than two thousand comments were posted. Media coverage, including in the biggest national daily newspapers in 26 different Commonwealth countries, also helped to engage thousands of people.

What we uncovered was not all good news. From former Presidents to high school students, contributors told us that the Commonwealth simply could not afford to rest on the laurels of its past successes. All of our research suggested that the association’s profile had hit an all-time low. For a publicly-funded body, this is potentially dangerous in fiscally difficult times. For all Commonwealth organisations, a low profile hampers their reach and efficacy.

In order for the tide to turn, it seemed that strong leadership would be crucial. The Commonwealth must demonstrate a considered yet consistent refusal to compromise on principles; and a willingness to speak out and act with moral authority on the pressing issues affecting its member countries. Member
To join the UK Business Network head to alumni.sydney.edu.au/UK_Business_Network

THE ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY CONT

states must pursue the association’s core aims and values with vigour and dynamic civil society initiatives must be embraced if the Commonwealth is ever to regain the strong public profile that it once enjoyed.

History aside, we discovered that the public are unsure what distinguishes the Commonwealth from other international bodies. Initially a gentle anaesthetic for the process of de-colonisation, an important forum for emerging states, and a chance to formalise and underpin the informal networks that grew from Empire, twenty-first century geopolitical realities have left the modern purpose of this association somewhat unclear. Sixty years ago, when the Commonwealth’s founding fathers signed the London Declaration and raised a voluntary association of equal members from the smouldering ashes of Empire, they achieved something utterly remarkable. The decisions they made were courageous and visionary. Their aspirations for the association they had created equally so.

But, for the Commonwealth to set itself apart from an increasing number of better-resourced and more agile international organisations, we need a post-“post-colonial” vision for the association; one that makes the most of its unique attributes without the institutional or historical baggage that seems to encumber it at present.

Let me be clear. There is nothing rotten at the core of the Commonwealth. It is founded upon ideals which continue to inspire today and which young people, in particular, long to see an international organisation uphold. None of its problems are insurmountable and the potential it contains within itself make all of them worth investing time and energy to solve. Certainly, our consultation left me more convinced of this than ever before.

But it also laid bare the sheer scale of the challenge faced by the Commonwealth today. Without fundamental reform and a new sense of ambition, this association faces little more than a quiet decline into obscurity.

So what did all this mean for the RCS? At the end of the Conversation, we published ten key recommendations for the whole Commonwealth ‘family’, but, we knew that these would be of little worth unless we were prepared to ‘walk the talk’ ourselves.

We needed to show our own willingness to make changes in the face of uncomfortable truths. So, in 2010, we have set about overhauling and modernising the RCS – taking all
Before joining the RCS, he spent five years at the Institute for Public Policy Research (ippr), the UK’s largest independent policy think-tank, where he finished as Deputy Director and head of the institute’s Migration, Equalities and Citizenship team.

His research interests include international migration, economic development, the political economy of conflict, and ethnic diversity. He is the author of several books and reports, and his work has appeared in academic journals such as Contemporary South Asia, Geography, International Migration, Oxford Development Studies, Third World Quarterly and World Economics.

He has been a consultant to various international organisations (including the UN’s Global Commission on International Migration and the Global Development Network), has been an analyst for Oxford Analytica, and has been invited to give evidence to committees of both houses of the UK Parliament, the Council of Europe and the UN General Assembly. Danny sits on the boards of several organisations, including the Baring Foundation, Ockenden International and Praxis Community Projects. He has previously been a Fellow of the Senate of the University of Sydney, Vice President of the University of Sydney Union, and a non-Executive Director of Equality Works Ltd.

Danny writes regularly in the press, including in The Financial Times and The Guardian; has given more than 500 broadcast interviews (including on flagship current affairs programmes such as BBC Breakfast, Newsnight, Politics Show, Today, World at One and World Tonight); and is regularly quoted in UK and international publications (including The Economist, Newsweek and TIME).

He was at the University of Sydney between 1994 and 1997, where he was on the SRC, Vice President of the Union and undergraduate Fellow on the Senate. He left Sydney with an B.Ec (Soc.Sci) (Hons) and went to the University of Oxford, on a Rhodes Scholarship, where he completed an MPhil and DPhil. He lives in London and is married with two children.

YOUGN MEMBER’S GROUP (YMG)
Carolyn Wilson (Arts/Law 1998) took up the position of Chair of the Younger Members Group in August this year and in keeping with tradition will be hosting the YMG monthly drinks. A recent YMG drinks was held at the Anthologist Bar on Gresham Street in the City on Thursday 7 October.

All Alumni and their friends are encouraged to come along and see old friends and meet other alumni.

All the details, including a link to their facebook page, can be found on the YMG page of the USUKAA website, visit sydney.edu.au/alumni/usukaa.

There are approximately 110 members

FRIENDS OF THE UK TRUST
The Friends of the University of Sydney UK Trust is very pleased to announce that there is now another way for Alumni in the UK to give back to the University which shaped their future and to help shape the future of others.

You can now give to the Trust through Virgin Money Giving, just go to the website http://uk.virginmoneygiving.com/giving and search for ‘Friends of the University of Sydney’

To find out about current appeals and other ways of helping YOUR University, visit the website sydney.edu.au/supportsydney

To find out more about the Friends of the University of Sydney visit sydney.edu.au/supportsydney/how/UK_Trust.shtml

GO ONLINE NOW
Your copy of SAM and the USUKAA newsletter can now be delivered to your door via the new interactive website. You can help us save trees and money by opting to receive your copy online.

Go to sydney.edu.au/sam/subscribe
WHAT IS PROJECT FINANCE?
Defining project finance is not the easiest of tasks and there is really no such thing as a standard project financing. It often underpins major infrastructure and energy developments as mentioned in the final paragraph. However as a starting point it can be said that lenders who finance a project will not look primarily at the shareholders or assets of the project for repayment of their loans but at the performance of the project itself. Put more precisely it could be said that a typical project financing is the financing of a particular economic unit in which the lender is satisfied to look to the cash flows and earnings of that unit (rather than the borrower) as the primary source of repayment and the assets of the economic unit as security for its lending. This contrasts from a traditional ‘balance sheet financing’ where a lender will require recourse to the asset base of the borrower and its ultimate shareholders for repayment. The basic idea of project financing is encapsulated by the key phrase ‘Limited Recourse’. Essentially this means that a lender’s ability to seek repayment from a borrower of any loan is limited; thus lenders are taking a risk that the project will be successful and will generate sufficient revenues to service the debt. Generally a project company will own the project and will have no assets other than the project itself.

Why would Lenders be prepared to accept this risk of non payment? The basic answer is that they can get better returns on their capital than from corporate lending. In addition the default rate on projects is exceptionally low and indeed following the global financial crisis in the wake of Lehman, banks have increasingly turned towards more traditional types of financing such as the financing of projects rather than engaging in sophisticated financially engineered products such as securitisation.

In addition, the driver for project financing is also coming from governments who are more than ever turning to project finance as a means of providing the financing for the billions of dollars of investment required in all aspects of infrastructure development. In most countries there are constraints on the public purse so it is attractive for infrastructure and energy needs to be financed by recourse to the projects market.

WHO ARE THE PARTIES?
In many cases projects are concession based with governments granting extended periods (sometimes as long as 30 years) to a consortium to build and operate a facility. A project will often involve a number of participants who must work together for the period of the concession. Such participants could include a government or local authority, a contractor to build the facility, an operator to manage and operate it as well as equity investors and lenders to provide finance. In many cases structuring a project can be likened to a game of Jenga; that’s the way where a tower is built with wooden blocks and players remove them one at a time until eventually the whole tower crashes down. The secret is to stop the moment before you remove that last block. Thus on a project with a number of different parties all of whom have their own separate and distinct interests it is important that everyone believes they are getting a fair deal. If they do not it is courting disaster. It is no good if one party gets a 100% of what it wants (takes too many blocks) and another party feels aggrieved. And lenders will want to know risks have been appropriately allocated so as to ensure they get repaid. Thus the real secret in structuring a successful project is to strike a balance and make sure that all the parties can work together sensibly and they all feel that they are getting a good deal.

WHERE DID IT START?
Project finance has been with us for many years, the Greeks argue that they invented it pre BC to finance their aqueducts. One form, the BOT/BOOT scheme (Build Own Transfer/Build Own Operate Transfer), arguably evolved from the patents system which in England at least dates back to the 16th century. Under such a system the government encouraged private enterprise to spend time and money in return for promising them a monopoly for their product or system for a limited period.

Although the patent system may be the first demonstration of that basic idea, the first BOT contracts were probably the arrangements put into place in the 18th and 19th century for turnpike roads in the UK and of course for the ‘toll bridge’. After turnpike roads came canals and railways and then the utilities. All were, essentially, developed under a BOT or BOO system. In many cases even though such projects were developed under a BOO system the ‘T’ was then enforced on the promoters by expropriation or nationalisation.

PROJECT FINANCE IN THE MODERN WORLD
In the 20th century the wide adoption of socialist policies in many parts of the world militated against the use of private capital for the funding of
infrastructure and utilities. However, in recent years, there has been a major revival in the BOT principle. This may be for a number of reasons, such as:

(a) state inefficiency in operating infrastructure and utilities;

(b) the decline that the private sector has seen in its normal markets as a result of the worldwide economic contractions; and

(c) governments facing increasing fiscal problems and, therefore, being forced to seek alternatives to sovereign financing.

It is interesting to note, however, that even today the thinking of practically all governments when looking at the possibility of utilising the BOT concept in order to provide infrastructure or utilities is still coloured by the belief that the state should be the ultimate owner. It is for that reason that BOT has been much more widely used, and is likely to be much more widely used, than BOO.

PFI AND PPP

In the UK the big drive started in the early 1990’s with the Conservative Party’s PFI (Private Finance Initiative), which Labour reinvented as PPP (Public Private Partnership) and to date over 900 projects have been financed on this basis. These initiatives basically involve modified forms of BOOT or BOO. Other countries have followed suit adopting similar models with variations to suit their particular needs. Thus Greece has embarked upon a large scale financing of its motorways as have France and Germany. The United States, to go one better, has introduced their four P’s programme in a number of states to raise finance for various infrastructure assets.

SOME OTHER COUNTRIES

The Middle East has also been a fertile ground initially in the energy sector (and more recently in the infrastructure arena) where a number of power and water desalination plants in Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain and Saudi have been financed on a project finance basis. In these cases generally the government has one way or another retained a shareholding in the project company with international companies/sponsors entering joint venture arrangements with them. There have also been a number of financings of oil and gas projects such as the LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) plants in Qatar and petrochem and oil refineries in Saudi. Many of these projects are huge with capital costs in the billions of US dollars and often involve support from Export Credit Agencies. JBIC (the Japanese Export Credit Agency) and KEXIM (the Korean one) have been particularly active in the Middle East regularly committing loans for a billion dollars or more to a single project. With commercial banks balance sheets continuing to be constrained following the credit crunch, continued Export Credit Agency involvement in large scale projects is likely to be the norm. In addition other forms of finance are likely to be tapped such as Islamic finance products, the bond markets and even mezzanine debt.

THE FUTURE

With continuing and increasing demand worldwide for the development of infrastructure (such as roads, rail, ports, airports), social infrastructure (such as prisons, schools, affordable housing) and energy both from traditional hydro carbon energy sources as well as from renewable products (such as wind and solar) and nuclear, recourse to project finance techniques and the project finance market is likely to continue unabated and the need to develop new and innovative ways of financing will no doubt continue to be in demand.

EDITOR’S NOTE: Jeffery Barratt is a partner at the International Law Firm Norton Rose. He is Global Head of Projects and based in London. He read law at the Universities of Adelaide and Sydney and undertook post graduate work and lectured at the University of Sydney. Jeffery joined Stephen, Jacques & Stephen (now Mallesons) prior to moving to London where he joined Norton Rose.

Rider-Norton Rose Australia (formerly Deacons Australia) joined Norton Rose Group on 01 January 2010, creating one of the best resourced legal practices in the Asia Pacific. Norton Rose Australia is the largest international legal practice in Australia, with more than 600 lawyers in five offices in Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney.

1 The project company will normally benefit from shareholders equity and it is not uncommon for lenders to receive other (limited) support from shareholders or others in addition to the project’s revenues and assets.
I would like to book the following tickets for the (please insert event): _________________________________

Member ticket/s @ (please insert amount) per person £ __________
Non member ticket/s @ (please insert amount) per person £ __________
Student tickets/s @ (please insert amount) per person £ __________

Please find a cheque enclosed for a total amount of: £ __________

Name: ___________________________________________________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________________________________________________

Town/County: ___________________________ Postcode: _____________ Country: _______________________

Telephone number: ___________________________ E-mail address: _____________________________

For security purposes, please provide the names of your guest/s: ________________________________

Please state if you have any specific dietary requirements: ________________________________

Registration and further information: sydney.edu.au/alumni/international

Richard Kefford AM is Professor of Medicine at the University of Sydney, Westmead Hospital. He is Director of the Westmead Institute for Cancer Research, and Co-Director of Research at the Melanoma Institute of Australia (MIA), incorporating Sydney Melanoma Unit. MIA is the world’s largest melanoma treatment centre, treating over 2000 new melanoma patients annually.

We like to feel that our Alumni, their friends and visitors to the UK have the opportunity to enjoy special venues and in this case a chance to see two exhibitions Devotion by Design: Italian Altarpieces Before 1500 in the Sainsbury Wing; and Forests, Rocks, Torrents: Norwegian and Swiss Landscapes from the Lunde Collection in the Sunley room. In the Barry Rooms there are also the impressionist galleries adjacent which hold a wonderful collection.

Registration and further information on UK events at: sydney.edu.au/alumni/international

INTER COLLEGE REUNION

SUNDAY 17 JULY 2011

Time: 12.30 for 1.00pm
Venue: Susie Flook is very kindly hosting a lunch at her home at Fern Lodge, London Road Bracknell RG12 9FR
RSVP: susieflook@msn.com or 01344 421 926
Cost: £25 for alumni, alumnae, friends and partners

Each person to bring a bottle of Wolf Blass Chardonnay or Cabernet Sauvignon. Cheques are to be in her favour and sent to Fern Lodge
RSVP’s to her at Fern Lodge (preferably to her email address)
Numbers are limited so please apply early.

Registration and further information on UK events at: sydney.edu.au/alumni/usukaa or complete and return the form below

Please ensure that you give your name when you make your electronic payment so that we can match the payment to you
THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
UK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Membership is open to Graduates, Staff and Friends (people who have an interest in the University but who are not Alumni)

Title (Mr, Mrs, Prof, Dr etc.): _________________________ Date: ___ / ___ /___

Family name: ___________________________________________

First name: _____________________________________________

Home address: __________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________

Home contact no: _______________________________________

Mobile no: ____________________________________________

Email Address: _________________________________________

Occupation: ____________________________________________

Organisation: ____________________________________________

Business address: _______________________________________

Position within organisation: ______________________________

Work phone no: _________________________________________

Degree/s and year/s of graduation: __________________________

Or Position in University: __________________________________

Would you be interested in sitting on the USUKAA Council? ☐ Yes ☐ No
We will contact you directly if you indicate ‘Yes’

How you heard about us/introduced by: _____________________

PLEASE SELECT:
☐ Full membership @ £15.00 per year (Graduates, Staff and Friends)
☐ Student member @ £7.50 per annum

Please make cheques payable to:
The University of Sydney UK Alumni Association
and send with completed form to:

Admin USUKAA
Swire House
59 Buckingham Gate
London, SW1E 6AJ
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7233 9311
Email: alumni.uk@sydney.edu.au

OR, I have paid directly into the USUKAA account.

Account details: Barclays Bank
155 Bishopsgate London EC2M 3XA
Account name: 90923109
Sort Code: 20-19-90

PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU MENTION YOUR NAME SO THAT WE CAN IDENTIFY PAYMENT
A decision to include a bequest to the Friends of the University of Sydney UK Trust in your will can create a legacy for generations to come and help make a better and brighter future for all. You can establish scholarships, fund research, or find your own preferred way to direct much needed resources to this internationally renowned institution.

To find out how easy it is to include a bequest in your will please contact Wendy Marceau

T +61 2 8627 8492
E wendy.marceau@sydney.edu.au
sydney.edu.au