

# Court of Appeal

## Justice Stephen Charles



ON Thursday 6 April 2006 a large body of judges, practitioners, family and friends gathered in the Banco Court to farewell the Honourable Justice Charles upon his retirement from the Supreme Court of Victoria.

His Honour was appointed a Justice of Appeal on 13 June 1995, one of the three new members of the Court appointed directly from the Bar, the other two members being Winneke P and Callaway JA. In relating aspects of his Honour's background, the Chairman of the Bar, Kate McMillan S.C. said:

Your Honour's education as a boarder at Geelong Grammar School came at considerable family sacrifice and personal effort. The Solicitor-General has detailed the merit scholarships won by you at school. After school, you worked for a year as a labourer on the Snowy Mountain Scheme to raise money to go to the University.

With your brothers, Arthur and Howard, still at Geelong Grammar School, your family circumstances did not allow you to remain in residence at Trinity beyond your first year.

For the remaining three years of your law course, Your Honour was received into the family of an old school friend and fellow law student — now retired Associate Professor Charles Coppel, who is in court today.

Professor Coppel is the son of the late Dr E.G. Coppel KC, a brilliant legal scholar

and barrister, one of very few to earn the higher doctorate, Doctor of Laws.

Dr Coppel served for several years as an Acting Judge of this Court, and was honoured for his services to the law by being made a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George.

Many of Dr Coppel's friends from the Court were regular visitors to the Coppel home. Thus Your Honour got to meet and know Judges such as Tom Smith and Sir Alistair Adam — also Sir Richard Eggleston of the Commonwealth Industrial Court and several members of the High Court.

As a student, and as a recent law graduate, Your Honour played a role in the movement to abolish the White Australia Policy.

In 1958 and 1959, Your Honour and Professor Coppel served as President and Secretary respectively of the Melbourne University Students' Representative Council.

With the conservative Bolte and Menzies Governments in Melbourne and Canberra, the Melbourne University SRC was the radical leader in the National Union of Australian University Students. Your Honour and Professor Coppel strove mightily in urging the NUAUS to come out against the White Australia Policy. Queensland, in opposition, threatened secession from NUAUS. But ultimately opposition to the policy was carried.

Your Honour was also a member of the small Immigration Reform Group, which in 1960 published a paper against the White Australia Policy: Control or Colour Bar.

The diverse group included academics and recent graduates — it included Sir James Gobbo; Justice Howard Nathan; Professors Vincent Buckley and Hume Dow, both of the English Department; and Professor Max Charlesworth of the Philosophy Department.

His Honour had an outstanding career at the Bar. Ms McMillan said:

After your reading period with the late Mr Justice Harris of this Court, Your Honour's practice soon took off — although you were not always in the high-flying commercial and civil jurisdiction. It has been said that in your early years at the Bar, Your Honour specialised in prosecuting dirty books and

plays for the then responsible minister, Ray Meagher. Your readers and colleagues recall the many exhibits lying about your chambers. “The Lecherous Milkman” was one.

The harvest of one extensive government sweep of the porn shops filled your chambers with glossy magazines in sealed plastic covers. Not all visitors to your chambers at that time visited you for your ready smile and dazzling wit. Even the visible covers were decidedly distracting. At the hearing, there were three bundles of the choicest samples, still all sealed and stapled up for prosecution, defence and the court. Your Honour raced through the exhibits and it is said that the learned Stipendiary Magistrate nearly did himself an injury, hastily wresting with the staples, trying to keep up with Your Honour’s presentation of the case.

Back to more serious matters — Your Honour was the first-ever Assistant Honorary Secretary of the Bar Council — appointed in 1966. Then, in 1967, upon your election to the Council, you became Honorary Secretary.

With only a couple of breaks, Your Honour was a member of the Bar Council from 1967 to 1986. You served as Chairman of the Bar Council from September 1983 until March 1985.

Your Honour served many years on several Bar Council committees. In particular, you chaired the Ethics Committee and you were Chairman of the Company Law Committee for six years.

As well as your work and career at the Bar, Your Honour was a lecturer in mercantile law at the University of Melbourne. You also taught mercantile law and principles of property and conveyancing in the Council of Legal Education Course at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology — an outstanding teacher in a constellation of extraordinarily good teachers, including Sir Daryl Dawson teaching introduction to legal method, Sir Edward Woodward teaching torts, Justice Chernov teaching equity, and Mr Ray Dunn teaching criminal procedure.

In 1987, Your Honour succeeded Chief Justice Michael Black of the Federal Court as Chairman of the Readers’ Practice Course Committee. You chaired that committee for five years. Your Honour and Chief Justice Black were prime movers in the establishment, and the first 12 years, of the Readers’ Course. You still teach in that course.

From 1996 to 1998, Your Honour chaired the Steering Committee for the landmark report Equality of Opportunity for Women at the Victorian Bar. No doubt prior to undertaking your equality work Your Hon-

our made full disclosure of the equality reigning in your own home as highlighted in the article entitled, “These Four Men Cook Dinners for Their Wives” published in the *Australian Women’s Weekly* on 20 July 1966.

Although such role-reversal-aberrations occurred only at three monthly intervals, this was afforded a full-page spread with colour photographs!

The dinners did not continue after the article but they had served a purpose. Your Honour had progressed from “sherry soup” — described as little more than Bonox, water and sherry — to your final effort, a decorated standing crown roast with sophisticated embellishments.

Both in the establishment and development of the Readers’ Course and in the area of equality of opportunity, Your Honour changed the landscape of the Bar. You did so with your customary charm, grace, sensitivity and modesty. As the Solicitor-General has observed, you smoothed the way for a high level of survey responses from judicial officers and courts. Nationally, you served on the council of Australian Bar Association for three years and as President in 1985–86.

Before your appointment to the Court of Appeal in 1995, Your Honour was a member of the Commonwealth Administrative Review Council for four years and a member of the Victorian Barristers Disciplinary Tribunal for five years.

Your Honour’s appointment in 1995 as a foundation member of the Court of Appeal was greeted with acclaim by the legal profession and particularly the Victorian Bar.

The Chairman then referred to his Honour’s career on the Court of Appeal citing the decision in *Cleane Pty Ltd v ANZ Banking Group Ltd* [1999] 2 VR 573. She continued:

Your Honour’s judgment, with which President Winneke concurred, was adopted by the English Court of Appeal in *Locabail (UK) Ltd v Bayfield Properties Ltd*.

The issue was automatic disqualification of a judge for financial interest where the judge held shares in a corporate party to the case at hand.

The High Court in *Webb v R* had rejected the “real likelihood” or “real danger” of bias test applied in the House of Lords. That divergence remains — the test in Australia being reasonable apprehension by a fair-minded lay observer.

However, the English Court of Appeal quoted from Your Honour’s judgment in *Cleane* and adopted the principle of a case-

by-case assessment of the apprehension of bias.

The English Court of Appeal judgment in *Locabail* was delivered in November 1999. It was not until June the next year that the High Court heard the appeal in *Cleane*. It was heard with *Ebner v Official Trustee in Bankruptcy* (2000) 205 CLR 337.

The majority judgment in the High Court noted, with interest, the adoption of Your Honour’s judgment by the English Court of Appeal and noted also that court had included Chief Justice Lord Bingham, who had contributed a chapter on judicial ethics to Cranston’s *Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility*, addressing the issue of disqualification.

Subject to the different test for apprehended bias, the High Court adopted the English Court of Appeal formulation based on Your Honour’s judgment and upheld the Court of Appeal decision in *Cleane* on that basis.

There is a certain novelty in being upheld on the basis of a foreign decision that followed the decision being appealed.

I should say that there is no truth in the rumour circulating that those in attendance today are entitled to one CLE point!

With a touch of humour the Chairman said:

Your Honour’s skills and abilities surfaced early in life. As a student, Your Honour committed to memory all the songs and patter of Tom Lehrer. The introductory patter about Lehrer states: “Even before he came to Harvard, he was well known in academic circles for his masterly translation into Latin of *The Wizard of Oz*, which remains, even today, the standard Latin version of that work.”

In your retirement, you may consider spending a pleasant evening with the three retired Jurisprudential musketeers (The Honourable John Batt, the Honourable J.D. Phillips and the Honourable William Ormiston) debating the faithfulness of Mr Lehrer’s Latin *Wizard of Oz*. You could distract Mr Justice Callaway from his continual work in the Court by referring to him any infelicities in Mr Lehrer’s Latin.

Maybe you could even sing a few Lehrer songs together — “Be Prepared” and “Poisoning Pigeons in the Park” — and perhaps “We Will All Go Together When We Go”.

Let I be misunderstood, I should explain that the latter song refers, not to recent retirements, but to the threat of nuclear holocaust. However, the song is thus:

We will all go together when we go!  
All suffused with an incandescent glow!  
There will be no more misery  
When the world is our rotisserie?  
Universal bereavement:  
An inspiring achievement!  
Yes, we will all go together when we go.

The Chairman concluded:

In your capacities as barrister, teacher, leader of the Bar and judge, Your Honour has been an outstanding person. In undertaking all of your roles, you have brought to the task an enviable depth of intellectual rigour and you have applied yourself assiduously throughout your career. In

addition, you have earned a reputation for unflinching courtesy and charm, together with an unparalleled ability to remain calm at all times.

Your farewell today gives the Bar an opportunity to acknowledge and thank you for your valuable and significant contribution to the administration of justice, to this Honourable Court, to the legal profession and to the public.

The Victorian Bar wants you to know that it holds Your Honour in the highest esteem, that you have our respect and our gratitude and that it regards you as one of its much loved sons.

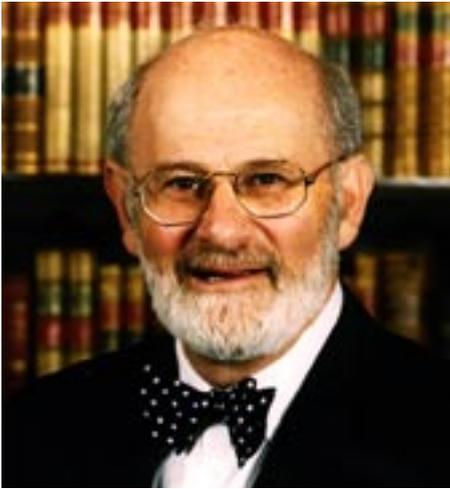
On behalf of the Bar, I wish Your Honour a warm and affectionate farewell from this

Honourable Court and I trust that you and your wife, Jenny, enjoy a long, happy and satisfying retirement.

Afterwards his Honour and his wife hosted a large gathering in the library of the Supreme Court. His Honour had declared that it would be the first and last time they could host such a function in one of Melbourne's finest rooms. Within weeks, his Honour was on a flight to Prado in Italy where he was to be a guest lecturer in comparative criminal law. We are sure that his Honour's wide range of interests from art to golf will well occupy him in the years to come.

# Supreme Court

## Master Bruce



THE law relating to costs is fundamental to the administration of justice in our society. It regulates both the nature and level of the charges that can be made by practitioners to their clients; and, the costs and expenses that can be recovered by parties to litigation pursuant to court orders made in their favour. There is perhaps no other subject which creates such confusion and friction between practitioners and their clients. Historically it has been something of a public relations nightmare for the profession.

So far as the Bar is concerned there is usually to be found a general air of lofty

disdain in relation to the subject. For example, when asked by clients about the financial consequences of party/party and solicitor/client costs differential we are all too frequently minded to say that the question should be directed to our instructors because it is really solicitors' business!

However, the problem is more widespread. Roger Quick, writing in his preface to one of the two leading textbooks on the subject<sup>1</sup> has observed:

In Australia there is currently little understanding of the law of costs. In the past solicitors have understood it better than either barristers or judges. Numerous things have meant that of recent times knowledge of this area of the law has declined even among solicitors; these include the use of costs draftsmen to draw bills of costs between parties to proceedings because of the intricacies and complexities of the scales of court costs with which such bills must comply, or increasing use of time costing systems to calculate solicitor and client costs which do not require a knowledge of the legal principles underlying the assessment of costs, and the absence of any recent comprehensive statement of the law of costs,

This was Tom's special field of expertise. He served the Supreme Court of Victoria for more than 32 years as its

Taxing Master, a curious title which immediately engenders fear in many lay clients — "not another tax"! It makes sense, however, if one of the meanings of its Latin root is kept in mind — *taxare*, to appraise or assess. And that is what Tom did: appraise or assess bills of costs in the astonishing number of between 1000 and 1500 a year.

There must be something very special about the office because in just over 100 years since it was established in 1905 we have only had five Taxing Masters. The first two, Morris Phillips (1905–1923) and Edgar Trebilco (1923–1943) between them served for 42 years.<sup>2</sup> Then Louis Oliver (1947–1961) served for 14 years<sup>3</sup> followed by Cyril Fyffe who served for 12 years.

I venture to think that the principles and practice of the Taxing Master's Office underwent a greater change under Tom's regime than had happened in all of the years prior to his appointment. There was also a dramatic increase in the burden of work that the Taxing Master was required to perform as the size and business of the Supreme Court expanded to its present levels.

So far as the Bar is concerned, in Tom's time we have experienced the end of brief and refresher fees; the recognition of daily and time based fees; the abolition of the two-counsel rule (the compulsory retainer of junior counsel to appear with

silks); the abolition of the two-thirds rule (junior counsel charging two-thirds of their leader's fee); the requirement to detail the tasks and the time taken for their performance; etc. etc. The result is that the taxation of barrister's fees has become far more complex than it ever was before Tom's time.

There have also been the elaborate legislative changes requiring legal practitioners to provide costs information to clients; and the detailed regulation of costs agreements. These changes appear in the *Legal Practice Act 1996* and the *Legal Profession Act 2004* as well as earlier legislation. Then again with the collapse of legal aid schemes there has come the judicial recognition of litigation funding and various "success fees" which would have mortified Tom's predecessors. Tom also had to grapple with the impact on cost assessments of all of the modern office information technology systems and all of the current forms of electronic communications and research. These changes have added considerably both to the Taxing Master's workload and to accommodating them to traditional costs principles.

In *Dimos v Watts*<sup>4</sup> Ormiston JA described Tom as "... one of the most experienced taxing officers in the common law world ...", as indeed he was, but in addition he was as well one of the most learned, hardworking and efficient Taxing Masters. What characterised his approach to the taxation of costs, as everyone who appeared before him quickly learned, was careful preparation and a meticulous attention to detail informed by a complete understanding of the underlying principles of this area of the law which he drew from all over the Commonwealth. For him this area of the law was no arcane mystery, as it may seem to others, but a vital aspect of the administration of the law as indeed it is. Tom realised that at the end of the day it was his unique task to achieve a fair balance between the interests of successful and unsuccessful litigants; and, between practitioners and their clients. This task he carried out with consummate ability, flair and courtesy. He would speedily deal with the often mundane, but nevertheless important, items in a bill, but when it came to a point of principle or a novel point he expected thorough researched argument after which he would deliver *ex tempore* reasons.

His remarkable success as a Taxing Master can be measured in various ways. Under the Rules of Court<sup>5</sup> the Taxing Master can be required to review items

ruled on in a taxation and to give written reasons for the decision on review. This was a right not often exercised. Further if the decision on such a review was thought to be unsatisfactory then the matter could be further reviewed by a Judge,<sup>6</sup> usually sitting in the Practice Court. During Tom's 32 or more years there were very few such judicial reviews and even fewer that ever found their way to the Court of Appeal. Indeed the statistics show that overall the number of judicial reviews of his rulings were insignificant; and, the success rate of those reviews were minuscule compared to the numbers of taxations which he conducted over the years. Then again if the unqualified respect and trust of the profession is any guide then Tom had it to the full, I take leave to say that few judicial officers of our Court have enjoyed such a reputation.

Tom's personal background and some humorous and other anecdotes about him can be found in Kate McMillan S.C.'s splendid and well researched farewell speech which she delivered on behalf of the Bar at his retirement sitting. It is easily accessible on the Bar's website. What I wanted to record here is nothing about that urbane, cultured — essentially European — man with multi-faceted interests in music and the arts; or, his long time and rich contribution to tertiary education, but rather of the marvellous unsung but critically important role that Tom played for such a long time in the administration of justice in this State.

I have known Tom for a very long time. We were contemporaries at the Melbourne University Law School. After graduation I indulged myself for a time in the groves of academe. He became a solicitor. Later when I underwent, if that is the appropriate verb, articles of clerk-

ship I had a desk in a corner of his office. Although I was formally articled to one of his partners I really served my articles under his guidance and I learned a lot from him.

So having thus confessed my longstanding association with Tom I nevertheless take leave to think that I am correct in saying that he was by far the best Taxing Master that has served any Australian Court.

I have only one reservation, it is this. Because Tom's rulings on a multitude of important questions of practice and principle have been but rarely challenged, the corpus of his learning is denied to most of us. To put it another way, the fact that you can ransack the reported and unreported decisions of the Supreme Court of Victoria and find little in the way of any judicial consideration of Tom's rulings means that most of us are denied access to this rich resource which was built up over so many years. If only he would follow in the tradition of Phillips/Trebilco and Oliver, and produce a text on costs we would be even more grateful to him than we are for his long judicial service.

#### Notes

1. Quick and Gainsworthy, *Quick on Costs* (1996, looseleaf). The other is Dal Pont's *Law of Costs* (2003).
2. And between them they produced three editions of Victoria's first specialist text on the subject, Phillips and Trebilco's, *Bills of Costs* (1916), (1924) and (1932).
3. He also wrote a text, *The Law of Costs* (1960), which supplanted Phillips and Trebilco's work as the then leading text on the subject in Victoria.
4. [2000] VSC 154 at [24].
5. Order 63.56.1.
6. Order 63.57.

# Family Court

## Justice Alwynne Rowlands AO

### LAST OF THE ALL-ROUNDERS

**E**ARLY this year Justice Alwynne Rowlands AO retired as a Judge Administrator and Judge of The Family Court and as a Presidential Member of the federal Administrative Appeals Tribunal after a long and distinguished legal career. While in the federal

jurisdiction he mostly sat in Sydney, after 1989, where he now lives with his wife, Marelle, although they spend some months each year in their holiday house at Blairgowrie. He last sat in Melbourne as the presiding judge in the Full Court in 2005.

Prior to the Family Court he was on



the County Court and was the foundation President of the Victorian AAT (the predecessor of VCAT). The latter was an exciting time as Fol opened the workings of the Victorian Government to the public gaze, much to the delight of the newspapers. That was a period of front-page headlines. The Family Court, of course, ended all that.

The President of the New South Wales Bar Association, Mr Michael Slattery S.C., said at the Judge's Sydney farewell:

It is particularly important that a judge have what we at the Bar rather like to think of as a judicial temperament. On the Bench your Honour undoubtedly represented and represents a model of fine judicial temperament, unfailing courtesy, a true judicial gravitas and the succinct judgment which were the hallmarks of your Honour's judicial style ... Your Honour's approach has always been to attend directly and exactly to the legislation you were called upon to apply, and to avoid the merely adventurous. Your Honour once described the role of judges as that of non-political professional umpires who call the shots as they see them rather than as they may desire them.

The judge has described judicial independence as independence from the executive but not from the law.

Probably the judicial work Alwynne Rowlands most enjoyed was that of Judge Marshal of the Royal Australian Navy and then Judge Advocate General of the Australian Defence Force, in the period from 1987 to 1996, because of his long-time association with the Naval Reserve in

which he is the only reservist to have been confirmed in the rank of Rear Admiral.

In 20 years at the Victorian Bar, culminating in silk in 1982, Justice Rowlands had an even broader practice than his range of judicial appointments suggest.

Early, when practising criminal law he did 12 rape cases in 12 months (1968), more than a decade later he did 12 national wage cases for the Federal Government. Along the way he had a large common law circuit practice in the Western District and did a series of high-profile marine cases, generally acting for the Seamen's Union. These included the Hobart Bridge, the Noongah, the Straitsman, the Blythe Star and the Melbourne/Evans court martial. He also did administrative law matters and the academic and medical salaries enquiries.

This was all mixed with planning cases with clients as diverse as BP and the National Trust. Once, as he passed a BP service station in Richmond, he said to his three young children, "that's your father's contribution to the aesthetics of Melbourne". Nonetheless, Diana proudly followed her parents into the law, Rebecca and Rosalind preferred economics and industrial design respectively. At present the retired Judge has six grandchildren and is hopeful of more.

Among his happiest memories are the social life of the Bar during the sixties and seventies. This included circuit, the old common room (where you sat at table in order of arrival — High Court Judge alongside reader), restaurant lunches with the "red faces" and sailing on the Bay and the Gippsland Lakes.

He had four readers: Maguire, P.W. McDermott, G.M. McDermott and Devries and warned them all against narrow specialisation.

At the farewell in Melbourne, Judge Wood, in purple, sat with a Full Court of the Family Court to represent the County Court. Kirkham QC spoke for the Bar and the Defence Force.

The Bar wishes Alwynne Rowlands all the best and hopes that he enjoys retirement as much as he obviously did the life at the Bar and on the Bench.

## Brian Shaw QC



**B**RIAN Shaw retired from full time practice at the end of April 2006. He graduated from the University of Melbourne with first class honours degrees in both Arts and Law. He won the Final Honours Prize and the Dwight Prize, as the top history honours student and he won the Supreme Court Prize as the top student in Law. He went to Oxford and placed first there also in a competitive Bachelor of Civil Law class, winning the Vinerian Scholarship.

Brian was admitted to practice on 2 March 1959, signed the Roll on 3 April 1959 and took silk in 1974. He read with Sir Ninian Stephen. Upon retirement, Brian had been in practice more than 47 years, and of that, more than 30 years as one of Her Majesty's counsel. He was also admitted to practice as a silk in every other Australian State.

Brian served as Chairman of the Bar Council for two years (1981 to 1983) and before that as Vice-Chairman for two years (1979 to 1981). He has been the leading taxation silk in Australia and prominent in all areas of commercial practice.

During Brian's most recent appearance before the High Court, in *Commissioner of Taxation v McNeil* on 14 June 2006, Justice Gummow summarised the significant contribution Brian has made to the legal profession, as follows:

Before we adjourn there is one further matter that should be said. The Court understands that this may be the last occasion on which it would have the assistance of leading counsel for the appellant. Mr Shaw signed the roll of counsel as long ago as 3 April 1959. Shortly thereafter, he

first appeared in this Court. He was led by Gillard QC in the case of *Ferrum Metal* 105 CLR 647. The judgment in the present appeal, when it comes to be reported, will appear, I imagine, in volume 225 or thereafter of the *Commonwealth Law Reports*. Thereby hangs a tale. In the last 45 years Mr Shaw has appeared in more

than 80 cases in this Court which have been reported in the *Commonwealth Law Reports*. The Court acknowledges with gratitude the assistance provided over that period and wishes Mr Shaw well.

On behalf of the Bar, I wish Brian a long and satisfying retirement.

## Hartog Berkeley



HARTOG Berkeley retired from full time practice at the end of June 2005. Hartog was admitted to practice on 1 June 1959 and he signed the Roll on 25 June 1959. He took silk in 1972. He read with Tom Hughes in Sydney and William Harris in Melbourne. He was admitted to practice as a silk in every other Australian state.

Hartog is well remembered by his friends and colleagues at the Bar, not only for his colourful and engaging personality but also for his formidable and forceful reputation as a barrister and as a leader of the Bar. He was generous with his time in assisting other members of counsel and has given a lifetime of service to the Victorian Bar.

Hartog served as Chairman of the Bar Council for two years (1979–1981). He was a member of the Ethics Committee and its Chairman for two years (1976–1977). He was President of the Australian Bar Association for two years (1979–1981) and he was Solicitor-General for the State of Victoria for ten years (1982–1992).

Hartog's substantial contribution to the Bar is illustrated not only by his contribution to the Bar Council and the Ethics Committee but also by his contribution to many other Bar committees, some of which were (but not all) as follows: the Practice Sub-Committees-Causes (1972–1973), the Legal Aid Committee (to December 1972), the Accommodation

Committee (Chairman) 1973–1976), the Bar Secretariat (1976/77 to 1980/81), the Joint Standing Committees Bar and Law Institute (1976/77 to 1980/81), the Applications Review Committee (May 1976 to June 1977), the Equality Before the Law Committee — Chairman 1993 to 1994 and the Bar Centenary Committee (1984, 1980/81 and Chairman 1981 to 1984). Also he was a member of the Committee of Management (1979–1981) of the Barristers' Benevolent Association of Victoria and the Bar's Appointee to the Victorian Law Foundation (1979 to 1981). He was also a member of the Past Practising Chairmen's Committee, Chairman of the List G (1996/97) and a member of the Board of Examiners as well as its Chairman. He was an ex officio member of the Law Reform Committee (1976/77 to 1978/79) and on the Law Reform Committee Panel—Administrative Law (1993/94).

Hartog was a major “mover” in the acquisition of two substantial pieces of artwork by the Bar. In 1985, a committee comprising Berkeley QC (then Solicitor-General), Shaw QC, Charles QC and Byrne QC was formed to consult with the Victorian Tapestry Workshop and the Silks' Tapestry was commissioned. It is hanging in the foyer in Owen Dixon Chambers West and, it has been said that if you look very carefully, one of the barristers depicted in the Tapestry bears a remarkable resemblance to Hartog. In 2002, Hartog together with Peter Jopling QC, Robin Brett QC, Campbell Thompson and Michelle Gordon persuaded some ninety Queen's Counsel and Senior Counsel to donate \$1,000 each for the commission of the sculpture by noted Australian sculptor, Paul Selwyn. The sculpture was unveiled by the Honourable Sir John Young at a reception on 24 March 2003 and it is located in the foyer of Owen Dixon Chambers East.

On behalf of the Bar, I wish Hartog a long and satisfying retirement and I thank him for his substantial contribution to the Bar over his time at the Bar.