The legacy lives on – UQ and World War I
The art of giving
Customs House – a Brisbane icon
Do we control our own media?
**IMPACT**

UQ Art Museum receives the most valuable gift of Australian art ever donated to the University.

**UPDATE**

Gina Wheatcroft discusses the “brand” value of your UQ degree.

**BOOKS**

Reviews include Kristina Olsson’s book *Boy, Lost*, a moving exploration of her mother’s struggles.

**REMEMBER WHEN**

Looking back at the first Great Court Race, almost 20 years ago.
NEW LEASE OF LIFE
20 years on, UQ’s multi-award-winning Customs House is an example of the lasting impact of philanthropy.

DIY LEARNING
Dr Jason Tangen explores an exciting new world of learning – Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) – including what’s on offer at UQ.

FROM THE SOURCE
Network Ten Australia’s US Bureau Chief and UQ alumna Emma Dallimore discusses her career in a hectic modern media world.

FAMILY FOOTSTEPS
Generations of the Hirschfeld-Mahoney family have made an impact on the University.
Letters to the Editor

Congratulations on the apparent leap forward in the quality and layout of the photos in the Summer 2013 edition of Contact. The inclusion of many photos from the Fryer Library was a timely reminder of the debt we owe to JD Fryer and other brilliant former students who died as a result of war. Their loss echoes still in the family and intellectual life of Australia and I look forward to reading your 2014 editions on this theme.

Like most students, I related to your well-illustrated feature on sport and the passion it engenders on and off the field. Then I turned to another theme of loss and (restrained) urgency in the article by Professor Hugh Possingham on our declining biodiversity. Scientists and former students of this University have developed the key knowledge and tools to help conserve many threatened species. Queensland scientists, educators and passionate community volunteers have nurtured successful partnerships in this great endeavour. The servicemen who carried the Australian bush into war would appreciate such protection of the unique natural estate for which they fought.

Sergeant Greg Ivey
Master of Educational Studies – ’83

I’ve been reading Contact magazine for many years and I’ve always found it a great way to keep in touch with what’s happening at UQ. Occasionally I recognise a name or a face, apart from learning about the good things happening in the academic world.

When it first came to my attention that there is now an app for the magazine I didn’t take much notice of it, because you get that from many publications and, when you download it, you find that all you have is a PDF version of the same thing you would normally get on paper. Now, if I am only going to see pictures and read, give me paper any day. I am that old fashioned. That said, I also care about not wasting paper, so I decided to check out the app. Admittedly to my surprise this app was different.

I found it very easy to navigate, the quality of the images is excellent and I particularly enjoy the added features that you don’t get on paper – the option to tap and read an extract from a book referred to in an article, rotating the tablet to see a video relevant to the article you are reading, or even swiping to see a number of pictures in the same frame.

The app is not just a collection of PDF files, it is an improvement on that and I’d like to congratulate you for it. I think what you are producing is probably a glimpse into what many magazines will be in the not-too-distant future, because it is a nicer experience for the user than just reading a magazine. Well done, keep up the good work.

Pablo Silber (pictured right)
Master of Business Administration – ’02

On page 43 of the Summer 2013 edition of Contact, you mention Jessie Elizabeth Dakin as being one of the first five graduates of the University. I thought you might be interested to know that Mrs Dakin started her career teaching at Maryborough Grammar School and joined the staff of Brisbane Girls Grammar School (BGG S) in 1900 as the Classics Mistress. Dakin taught at BGG S until 1911 when she left to complete her Bachelor of Arts. Afterwards, she and her husband, also a teacher, opened a Coaching College where she tutored students until her retirement in 1929.

Jenny Davis

We appreciate your feedback – if you have a letter for the editor, please email the Contact editorial team at contactmagazine@uq.edu.au or write to us at:
Office of Marketing and Communications,
Level 7 JD Story Building, St Lucia Campus,
The University of Queensland, QLD 4072
For Privacy Policy details, please visit: ppl.app.
uq.edu.au/content/1.60.02-privacy-management

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Courtesy of Brisbane Girls Grammar School
"In Memoriam" newspaper clipping.
A TIME TO REFLECT

“Yet in 1914 Europe did walk over the cliff into a catastrophic conflict which was going to kill millions of its men, bleed its economies dry, shake empires and societies to pieces, and fatally undermine Europe’s dominance of the world.”

– Margaret MacMillan

In her masterful book The War That Ended Peace (2013), Margaret MacMillan explores the circumstances leading to what was first known as the Great War. As she points out, the copious literature on the events of 1914 understandably asks why the war broke out. Her approach is to pose another question: why did the long peace that had substantially endured in Europe for a century, bringing with it increasing progress and prosperity, not prevail?

One conclusion that may be drawn from her analysis is that war was not inevitable, and that if the leaders and opinion makers of the day had been wiser and more insightful, the inexorable process whereby the alternative options were whittled away might have been circumvented.

As Chancellor, it is my privilege, together with the Deputy Chancellor, to play a part in our graduation ceremonies. As I see the pride, energy and enthusiasm of the graduates as they cross the stage, and the idealistic commitment to making the world a better place that resonates in the speeches of the valedictorians, I cannot help but be hugely optimistic for the future.

Claire Maizonnier (Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Social Science ’13) graduated in December last year. Inspired by her father, who had fought in the French Resistance during World War II, she chose peace and conflict studies, and this year is fulfilling a Rotary Peace Fellowship at Uppsala. In her valedictorian speech, this was her advice to her fellow graduates:

“Though this might be purely a reflection of a cosmopolitan ideal, and not an ethical standpoint familiar to everyone, I wholeheartedly believe that it is our responsibility to take the privilege of education and use it to improve our communities and our world. It is our duty to use it to benefit others as well as ourselves. This is our shared responsibility as alumni of UQ, and in this period of transition we are at a perfect stage to make career decisions towards this end. Be ethical in your choices.”

The University of Queensland sees as part of its mission, the development of leaders to inspire the next generation. I am confident that our graduates of today, as they emerge to become the leaders and opinion makers of tomorrow, will be far better equipped to confront the inevitable challenges that so overwhelmed their predecessors one hundred years ago.

This edition of Contact focuses on World War I, recognising the impact that the war had on the University, and on our staff, students, alumni and their families. But it also contains stories of exceptional work that is being undertaken within the University today, and of the outstanding contributions being made in the wider world by our alumni.

I particularly draw your attention to the profile on Adjunct Professor Mary Mahoney AO. Mary retired as a member of Senate last year after 24 years of devoted service to the University.

I have no doubt that, having read this edition, you will share my optimism.

John Story
Chancellor

From left to right: Vice-Chancellor and President Professor Peter Høj, then Acting Executive Dean of the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences (SBS) Associate Professor Julie Duck, SBS valedictorian Claire Maizonnier, then Acting Executive Dean of the Faculty of Arts Professor Fred D’Agostino and Chancellor John Story.
A POSITIVE FUTURE

Director of Alumni and Community Relations Gina Wheatcroft discusses the importance of sharing your stories with UQ.

Capital appreciation is something we all strive for in our lives, especially if it comes with little or no additional expenditure on our part. This could be the value of your house increasing just because the suburb it is located in becomes more desirable, or company shares you own rising because of a popular new product.

The benefit is that the value of the asset that you own increased since you first came into possession of it, and the same concept applies to your university qualifications. Your degree is an asset that has helped you in many areas of your life.

Its value also rises as the reputation and prestige of the institution you earned it through increases.

International university rankings have become an important measure of achievement in recent years, and we are proud that UQ ranks in the world’s top 100. “We are proud that UQ ranks in the world’s top 100. The latest Academic Ranking of World Universities lists UQ 85th in the world, and third in Australia.”

The latest Academic Ranking of World Universities lists UQ 85th in the world, and third in Australia. Our MBA program was recently ranked 14th in the world by The Economist – a boon for any alumnus who holds that qualification. An important way in which the community ranks universities is through the achievements and financial support for their alumni.

The success of our graduates not only reflects positively on you, but on UQ generally, and therefore everyone who is associated with it.

It is in the best interest of all alumni that we promote the stories of those who are impacting society as your achievements benefit us all through strengthening the UQ brand.

We want to hear your success stories so we can help raise your profile and add it to the list of amazing alumni we put forward for various local and international awards, including our own UQ Alumni Awards.

To share your stories with the University, email advancementnews@uq.edu.au

YOUR UQ

Your global leaders

Hundreds of alumni and community members have had the opportunity this year to learn about the latest research making an impact globally at the Global Leadership Series (GLS). From improving the reach of vaccines to the developing world, to the power of sport and more recently the future of food, all events have been well attended and have received very positive feedback.

To find out more about upcoming GLS events, visit alumni.uq.edu.au/global-leadership-series

In July 2013, 31 Agricultural Science and Science (Forestry) alumni celebrated their 50-year reunion at Woodlands of Marburg and Gatton campus.

Your reunion

The first year of UQ’s reunion program was a great success, with more than 500 alumni attending over 20 class reunions to celebrate their 20 to 50-year milestones.

To find out more about organising a reunion for your graduating class, visit alumni.uq.edu.au/reunions

Your alumni benefits

The value of being a part of the UQ alumni community continues to grow, with new deals and benefits listed on the website.

To find out more about your alumni benefits, visit alumni.uq.edu.au/alumni-benefits
WHAT’S HAPPENING ON CAMPUS

UQ OPEN DAY

Open Day is one of the largest events on UQ’s calendar, offering students and their families an insight into university life. It is also a great opportunity for alumni to get back on campus and see what has changed, what has stayed the same and what is on offer for further learning opportunities.

St Lucia Sunday 3 August, 9am – 3pm
Ipswich Wednesday 6 August, 2.30pm – 6.30pm
Gatton Sunday 17 August, 9.30am – 3pm
For more information, go to: youruq.com/openday

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY OF SOUNDS WITH UQ

The Symphony Orchestra from the School of Music will perform at QPAC on Sunday 2 November at 2pm. The performance will be conducted by Warwick Potter, one of Australia’s leading conductors.

For more information, contact: concerts@uq.edu.au or call +61 (0)7 3365 3952

CONTEMPORARY RESPONSES TO WAR

10 May – 7 September 2014

This exhibition reflects on the world-altering events of 11 September 2001 and explores art made around the theme of war in the years since. The exhibition takes a wide-ranging view, considering conflict on a global scale and more localised struggles.

It addresses, for instance, the historical conflicts that accompanied colonisation and continue to affect present generations. Memorials and commemoration and the machinery and technology of war are also examined.

For more information, go to: artmuseum.uq.edu.au

GLOBAL LEADERSHIP SERIES 2014

Come along to one of the Global Leadership Series (CLS) events for 2014 to engage in a lively discussion about the world of insider trading, with particular focus on the legal ramifications of such trading. The discussion will be based on UQ Business School research drawn from 51 countries, over 40 years.

The event will be held on Tuesday 30 September 2014 from 6pm at Customs House in Brisbane.

For more information on this event and other GLS events, go to: alumni.uq.edu.au/global-leadership-series

INSIDER TRADING AROUND THE WORLD

Lucy Griggs
Special Forces 1 2013
synthetic polymer paint wall painting.
dimensions variable.
Collection of The University of Queensland, purchased 2013
Reproduced courtesy of the artist and Milani Gallery, Brisbane
GET CONNECTED

Are you a UQ Business, Economics, Law or Tourism alumnus?
Stay up to date with UQ Connections online, where you can access the latest UQ business, economics, law and tourism news, research and opinions.

By joining UQ Connections online, you can:
• watch videos and read academic blogs
• access the latest UQ news stories and engage in discussion
• review academic and alumni profiles
• register for upcoming events
• access alumni offers and discounts.

To find out more about how you can be an active member of your alumni community and sign-up for our e-newsletter, visit uqconnections.com.au
With three UQ science degrees to his name, Jason Armstrong’s career has experienced many highs, not least his work on NASA’s famed zero-gravity “vomit comet” jet.

Now the Manager of Boeing’s Brisbane Technology Centre, Armstrong (Bachelor of Science ’89, Bachelor of Science (Honours) ’90 and Master of Science ’92) has worked for some of the most renowned research technology and venture capital companies in the world.

He says that the breadth of knowledge and experience he was able to bring to employers has been important in translating his extensive higher education qualifications into career success.

“My multidisciplinary career exposure to research and development, and having a business and management thread through that, was very important,” Armstrong said.

“I did three degrees at UQ and then completed a PhD at the NASA Specialized Center of Research and Training.

“My UQ postgraduate work helped me to be awarded a NASA scholarship due to my research having a multidisciplinary bioengineering focus.

“This multidisciplinary exposure was key to my first steps in being involved in NASA Space Shuttle biomedical payloads, and experimentation in zero-gravity flights for automated systems to support them.

“That diversity of knowledge and experience has been an important advantage throughout my career.”

Armstrong’s career includes research at one of the world’s largest biotech companies, AMGEN, and robotic and instrumentation company Zymark-Caliper Life Sciences, before returning to Australia after 12 years in the US and Japan to work in venture capital.

In 2013 he joined Boeing and currently oversees the research and development portfolio, strategy and operations of the Brisbane Technology Centre, including fundraising, strategic activities, business development, technology transition, budget and personnel.

The Brisbane Technology Centre is one of just six Boeing research and development hubs outside of the US, and is responsible for providing research and development strategy and new technologies to the company, as well as university and grant-based collaborations.

Armstrong says the opportunities at UQ to diversify his knowledge and receive guidance from staff were invaluable.

“In my eyes, UQ was the premier university to attend in Queensland and staying on for postgraduate research studies was, in a large part, due to my postgraduate advisor Professor Simon Manley,” he said.

“He was one of the most intelligent people I have ever met and his multidisciplinary knowledge was inspiring.”

Armstrong’s advice for UQ alumni who are in the early stages of their careers is uncomplicated, but proven.

“Look for ways to learn from positive people, with large goals and who find ways to make things happen,” Armstrong said.

To find out more about where a science course at UQ can take you, visit science.uq.edu.au
As 2014 marks the centenary of World War I, Contact examines the impact that the war had on The University of Queensland and, conversely, the impact the University had on the war effort.

**UQ AND WORLD WAR I**

In Brisbane on the afternoon of 5 August 1914, Lieutenant-Governor Sir Arthur Morgan broke the news that Great Britain was at war with Germany to “several hundred” people outside the Courier building.¹ The war, officially declared by Great Britain on 4 August 1914, would have a significant impact on the newly formed University of Queensland in the years that followed, and forever alter the lives of many students and staff.

When the news was relayed to the men of King’s College at Kangaroo Point, student JA Robinson described the announcement as having a “very peculiar effect on students”, urging every student to discontinue the activity in which he happened to be engaged at the moment and return to the College by the most direct route… always the questions were to the fore – How long would the war last? Would Australia send an expeditionary force? Would all Australians be required for Home Defence? Should students enlist prior to gaining their degrees?²

As the men would discover, the impact of the war on UQ was even more profound than they could have imagined. Out of a total of just 263 staff and students, 154 members of the University served in the armed forces between 1914 and 1918.³ Another 17 were engaged on munitions or Red Cross work and five on home service work. A total of 33 University men were killed – their names recorded on The University of Queensland Roll of Honour, 1914–1919 plaque in the Forgan Smith Building.⁴

UQ had only taken its first enrolment of students in 1911 and to some extent was just beginning to establish routines when war broke out.⁵ Plans for expansion were put on hold but, at least initially, the University attempted to conduct “business as usual”.⁶

By mid-1915, however, UQ, along with each of the other five Australian universities, had established a War Committee to assist the war effort, particularly in response to the shortage of war munitions and the urgency felt after the failed British naval attack on Turkish forces in the Dardanelles in north-
western Turkey in March 1915. At this time, Engineering Professor Alexander Gibson argued that rather than “business as usual”, “we have only one business, and that is war”.7

The Chancellor, Sir William MacGregor, was President of the War Committee8, which conducted a range of activities including providing scientific expertise for munitions production, leading propaganda and recruitment campaigns, providing intellectual expertise and advice to government, and offering the services of the University rifle club.9

In particular, the committee saw its role as highlighting the significance and gravity of the war crisis as a threat to Australia and mobilising public opinion on the urgency of sending men to the front.10 It did this both by organising a series of public lectures throughout regional Queensland and by contributing articles to regional press.11 During this time, many UQ academics became fervent advocates of conscription.12

Women at the University, such as Women’s College Principal Miss Freda (Frederika) Bage, also played a part in the war effort. Bage was a member of the Queensland Recruiting Committee responsible for campaigns to encourage men to enlist. She also worked for the Red Cross and helped to transport wounded returned soldiers.13 Women’s College wrote of sending Christmas boxes to the men serving and women also wrote in the Queensland University Magazine on supporting conscription.14

The debate over conscription soon divided the country across lines that reflected political, social and religious differences. JJ Stable, lecturer in modern languages and, after the war, the University’s first Professor of English, became embroiled in these controversies. As Censor for Queensland between 1917 and 191915, he played a role in supporting the military conscription campaign of Prime Minister Billy Hughes in late 1917.16

In Queensland, the State Labor Government of Premier TJ Ryan took an anti-conscription stance in contrast to other state governments. After Stable censored portions of Premier Ryan’s anti-conscription speech in a popular Brisbane newspaper, Ryan repeated the speech in Parliament in order to convey it in Hansard, under parliamentary privilege. The plan was to distribute Hansard throughout Queensland but Stable, and later

Prime Minister Hughes himself in a military raid, confiscated the majority of copies of Hansard from the Government Printing Office before they were distributed. That night, Ryan’s government managed to distribute the last 1500 copies of the banned Hansard “through the suburbs…being thrown over the fences into the gardens ‘like a newspaper delivery’”.17

While small rifles and artillery were made locally, the majority of the weapons work was carried out in Britain. UQ scientists aided the war effort when they were seconded to Britain to assist in making munitions. Professor Gibson served in England as a major in the munitions scheme, Professor Thomas Parnell designed a grenade firing mechanism for the War Office in London,18 and, most notably, Professor Bertram Steele, a distinguished Chemistry Professor, provided scientific expertise for munitions projects such as a more effective gas mask and a synthetic phenol factory.19

Do you think that Mum would consent to my volunteering for active service? Really, Liz, I think it is about time we all went, for this war is by no means over… Before that Bill is passed, probably all the men at the University will have gone. They are drizzling out now by twos and threes, and I don’t want to be one of the last.”
Many senior staff who joined UQ after the war had also undertaken distinguished war service. For example, Dentistry Professor SF Lumb was awarded the Russian Order of the Cross of St George for his service and Associate Professor of English FW Robinson served as a censor-interpreter and later trained Australian Intelligence officers in France. His German language skills were also used in the interrogation of prisoners of war. Sir Raphael Cilento, Ernest Sandford Jackson and Professor Errol Solomon Meyers, three of the key figures in establishing UQ’s Medical School in the 1930s, also served in the war.25

Many students are also remembered for their part in the war. For example, John Denis (Jack) Fryer, after whom UQ’s Fryer Library is named, interrupted his Arts degree to serve in the war. He died of tuberculosis in 1923 after returning to complete his degree.21 In the 2010 book Found in Fryer, Mark Cryle describes Fryer as representing a “fallen digger” in the consciousness and memory of his fellow students and teachers.22

The JD Fryer Collection in the Fryer Library includes many letters, postcards and family documents before, during and after his wartime service, capturing the life and thoughts of the young university student during war times. For example, he wrote many candid letters to his beloved sister, Lizzy, including one from May 1915 that captures his feelings about enlisting:

“Do you think that Mum would consent to my volunteering for active service? Really, Liz; I think it is about time we all went, for this war is by no means over…Before that Bill [conscription bill] is passed, probably all the men at the University will have gone. They are drizzling out now by twos and threes, and I don’t want to be one of the last.”

Another notable character of this time was UQ graduate and later lecturer, James Alexander (JA) Robinson, whose efforts resulted in Brisbane owning a rare piece of World War I history, the last surviving German A7V Sturmpanzerwagen tank called the Mephisto. The Mephisto, now residing at Ipswich’s Workshops Rail Museum, would never have made it to Brisbane without Robinson’s bold efforts. Robinson enlisted after graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in 1915, and by 1918 had become a Battalion Commanding Officer with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Robinson ordered the capture of the Mephisto in France in July 1918, after the tank had been stuck and then abandoned by the Germans weeks before. Despite the Germans’ attempts to prevent its capture, Robinson’s 26th Battalion successfully retrieved the tank and organised its return to Brisbane.

The end of World War I marked a new time of growth for UQ both in terms of new courses and the numbers of students attending the University. At this time, many of the men who postponed their studies returned to complete their studies, yet sadly there were 33 men who did not.

POST-WAR YEARS AT UQ AND WORLD WAR II

Following the end of World War I, the University held a banquet to welcome University men who had recently returned from active service and to toast the “Fallen Soldiers”. As reported in the Brisbane Courier on Saturday 19 July 1919, academic Dr Glaister made a toast to the men, saying they had “responded to their call of duty, and had fought to secure the freedom of humanity”. The dance card, which lists the 12 dances and the toasts made, is kept in the Fryer Library Collection.

There were a number of medical issues facing returned soldiers according to Professor and Major General John Pearn, a former Surgeon General and a current academic at UQ’s Medical School.

“The mortality rate for soldiers with penetrating head and chest wounds was approximately 95 per cent, largely because the war was before the antibiotic drug era,” Pearn said.

“By comparison, the mortality rate in World War II was less than nine per cent.”

The other issues that faced soldiers according to Pearn included tetanus, gangrene, malaria, typhus, dysentery and war post-traumatic stress disorder (then known as “shell shock” or “war neurosis”).

Two UQ professors – GE Mayo and Professor James Prah Lowson – made a significant contribution to research into shell shock.

Mayo studied the treatment of soldiers with shell shock using psychotherapy, a modern technique at the time.23 His work contributed to the British Red Cross endowing a Research Chair in Medical Psychology at the University, one of the first positions to be created solely for research.

The first Chair was Lowson, who had served in France as a neurological specialist and treated 6000 cases of war neurosis.

One of the conditions of the position was that he would treat soldiers free of charge.24

The period between wars was a time of growth for the University in terms of student numbers and course offerings.

The faculties of Agriculture and Dentistry were both established in 1927, and by 1936 there were 1149 students at UQ. In this year, the faculties of Medicine and Law were established, as was the School of Veterinary Science at Yeerongpilly. Music was added...
LOVED ONES ON THE FRONT LINE

Dear Contact

My grandfather, Frank Wheatley Dunstan, won one of only 20 open scholarships to the Queensland University in 1915 to study engineering. However, he postponed his studies to enlist in World War I. During his time there, he was gassed twice in the Somme and then later, in mid-1918, was wounded by a hand grenade at Villers-Bretonneux. A fragment as big as a thumbnail from a Mill’s bomb (a British hand grenade) travelled through his left thigh. While the throwing range of the grenade is 30 yards, the damage range is 100 yards, explaining why Grandfather Dunstan was injured. He kept the piece of metal that was taken out of his leg.

When he returned to Australia in 1919, he took up his engineering scholarship at the University and this is where he met my grandmother, Jean Wallace, who was studying science at the time and lived at Women’s College.

Frank was a keen sportsman, but because of his war wound wasn’t able to play rugby, so he became a rugby coach for King’s College instead. There is a photo taken in 1922 of the entire student body of UQ and, of the 122 students, six of them were from our family including both my grandparents. Since this time, our family has had a long, ongoing connection with the University, with all of Frank’s surviving children attending UQ and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren having also gained their education here.

Frank Wheatley Dunstan’s name appears in the University of Queensland’s Roll of Service. Sadly, my grandfather died in a tragic drowning accident along with one of his sons in the Noosa River. It is thought that he got a cramp in his wounded leg while trying to rescue his four-year-old son, Richard.

Marion Dunstan
Safety Coordinator,
School of Chemical Engineering

My Dear Mr. Donoghue,

I think Father both you and Mother made altogether too much of my throwing up that job in England. I don’t think it takes a very brave man to go into the trenches, curiosity will carry Australians farther than that…

Tell Mother not to worry about me taking unnecessary risks. Father I am too frightened of my own hide for that…I feel sure I will come out of it all safely, and I don’t think it will be many months before we are on our way home again…

Dear Contact

My family has a long association with the University both during war and peacetime, which started with my paternal grandfather, the late Dr Errol Solomon (ES) Meyers. Dr ES Meyers served in World War I and worked for the creation of a medical school at UQ. He later became Dean of the University’s Faculty of Medicine from 1941 to 1954.

Dr Meyers graduated with a Bachelor of Medicine from Sydney University in 1914 (as there was no medical school in Brisbane at the time).

While at university, Meyers enlisted in the Sydney University Scouts Rifle Club, and later enlisted in the Australian Army Medical Corps in 1916. He served in France as a regimental medical officer to the 41st Battalion and was later posted to the 11th Field Ambulance, which took part in the final assault on the Hindenburg Line. During this time, he was injured in gas attacks twice, however returned to active duty after both incidents.

All of Dr Meyers’ four children also studied at UQ, and the three men, John, Derek and Rodney (my father), interrupted or deferred their studies to enlist in World War II. On return from their war service, each of them graduated and entered the medical profession like their father.

Rodney, my father, served as a sub-lieutenant in the Navy on the HMAS Geraldton, which took part in the invasion of Sicily in July 1943. After the war, he returned to UQ and his career was in the area of rehabilitation medicine.

Many children, grandchildren and even great grandchildren of the Meyers family have studied or are studying at UQ. I think ES Meyers would be happy to know that his passion for education and service to others continues in the family.

Jim Meyers
Bachelor of Arts – ’83,
Diploma in Education – ’84

Mary McCafferty (Bachelor of Arts ’80, Bachelor of Laws ’82) wrote to Contact to tell the story of her uncle, Corporal John Francis Donoghue, a second-year dental student at UQ who died while in the Australian Imperial Forces in World War II.

“Within a few hours of catching a bacterial infection in an army training camp, Corp John Donoghue died, despite his physical prowess,” McCafferty said.

Donoghue was remembered in the 13 June 1941 issue of Semper Floreat, UQ’s student newspaper, as a man with energy and enthusiasm. He was also a gifted athlete, having won a University Blue (the highest university athletic honour) for football.

McCafferty said Donoghue’s parents had both lost brothers in action in the Battle of Messines in France on the same day in July 1917, something they didn’t realise until after they had married. Sadly, their son would also die in war years later. McCafferty’s family has kept the collection of a dozen letters sent by Pte Christopher Thomas Donoghue (Corp John Donoghue’s uncle) that capture his life and death as a soldier in World War I. She has shared some excerpts below.

France, 2 March 1917

You have no idea Mother what war is, until you get into the country where the fighting is. It would almost make one cry to see the beautiful buildings that have been battered about with shells, some most beautiful cathedrals almost smashed to the ground.

France, 9 May 1917

I think Father both you and Mother made altogether too much of my throwing up that job in England. I don’t think it takes a very brave man to go into the trenches, curiosity will carry Australians farther than that…

Tell Mother not to worry about me taking unnecessary risks. Father I am too frightened of my own hide for that…I feel sure I will come out of it all safely, and I don’t think it will be many months before we are on our way home again…

France, 28 June 1917

I very much regret that I should have occasion to write to you of the death of your gallant son, No 1815 Pte. Christopher Thomas Donoghue. He was killed in action in the Battle of Messines on June 8th.

I deeply deplore the death of such a reliable, hardworking, conscientious soldier. In the battle he distinguished himself by his courage, coolness and determination. All mourn the death of such a splendid comrade…

Leslie J. Moreshead
Lieutenant Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Thomas Donoghue (Corp John Donoghue’s uncle) that capture his life and death as a soldier in World War I. He took up his engineering scholarship at the Queensland University in 1915 to study engineering. However, he postponed his studies to enlist in World War I.

While the throwing range of the grenade is 30 yards, the damage range is 100 yards, explaining why Grandfather Dunstan was injured. He kept the piece of metal that was taken out of his leg.

Dear Mr. Donoghue,

I deeply deplore the death of such a splendid comrade…

With all my sympathy and with the hope that you will take comfort in the thought that your son died as a soldier, serving his country.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

France, 2 March 1917

You have no idea Mother what war is, until you get into the country where the fighting is. It would almost make one cry to see the beautiful buildings that have been battered about with shells, some most beautiful cathedrals almost smashed to the ground.

France, 9 May 1917

I think Father both you and Mother made altogether too much of my throwing up that job in England. I don’t think it takes a very brave man to go into the trenches, curiosity will carry Australians farther than that…

Tell Mother not to worry about me taking unnecessary risks. Father I am too frightened of my own hide for that…I feel sure I will come out of it all safely, and I don’t think it will be many months before we are on our way home again…

France, 28 June 1917

I very much regret that I should have occasion to write to you of the death of your gallant son, No 1815 Pte. Christopher Thomas Donoghue. He was killed in action in the Battle of Messines on June 8th.

I deeply deplore the death of such a reliable, hardworking, conscientious soldier. In the battle he distinguished himself by his courage, coolness and determination. All mourn the death of such a splendid comrade…

Leslie J. Moreshead
Lieutenant Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Thomas Donoghue (Corp John Donoghue’s uncle) that capture his life and death as a soldier in World War I. He took up his engineering scholarship at the Queensland University in 1915 to study engineering. However, he postponed his studies to enlist in World War I.

While the throwing range of the grenade is 30 yards, the damage range is 100 yards, explaining why Grandfather Dunstan was injured. He kept the piece of metal that was taken out of his leg.

Dear Mr. Donoghue,

I deeply deplore the death of such a splendid comrade…

With all my sympathy and with the hope that you will take comfort in the thought that your son died as a soldier, serving his country.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

France, 2 March 1917

You have no idea Mother what war is, until you get into the country where the fighting is. It would almost make one cry to see the beautiful buildings that have been battered about with shells, some most beautiful cathedrals almost smashed to the ground.

France, 9 May 1917

I think Father both you and Mother made altogether too much of my throwing up that job in England. I don’t think it takes a very brave man to go into the trenches, curiosity will carry Australians farther than that…

Tell Mother not to worry about me taking unnecessary risks. Father I am too frightened of my own hide for that…I feel sure I will come out of it all safely, and I don’t think it will be many months before we are on our way home again…

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[Signature]
to the list of arts courses in 1934. It was also hoped that a Department of Oriental Studies would be established, but this plan was abruptly terminated with the outbreak of World War II.26 It wasn’t until 1965 that the University started to teach Japanese studies.

In 1932, the first University Detachment was established by graduates Thomas Penberthy Fry and Cecil Ellis. The detachment later became the Queensland University Regiment, an officer training unit of the Australian Army Reserve.26 At that time, University Regiment, an officer training unit of the University of Queensland, was abruptly terminated with the outbreak of World War II.27 Teaching continued during World War II with some changes. For example, Veterinary Science was suspended because the majority of staff and students volunteered for war service.28 While many students and staff enlisted or were called up for national service, the impact on teaching was not as great as in 1914–18, partly because of increased staff and students. Again, UQ’s activities played an important role in the national war effort.29

Some courses were modified to allow soldiers to train for national service in the least possible time, such as Engineering awarding a three-year Bachelor of Science in Engineering to students who had completed three of their four years. The faculties of Medicine, Dentistry and Physical Science were reserved areas, meaning students enrolled in the programs did not have to do national service. Unreserved courses could only be taken by male students under 18, women and those with military service exemptions. During this time, the University also offered special courses in first aid, field cooking, demolition and physical education.30

When the war began in 1939, two buildings at St Lucia were under construction – the Forgan Smith and Steele (Chemistry) buildings. These buildings played a crucial role in the war, becoming the Advanced Land Headquarters of the Australian Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Thomas Blamey, working under the American Allied Commander General Douglas MacArthur, from 1942 to 1944.31 The secure doors that protected the maps and plans are still on campus and can be identified by military archaeologists.32

At the end of World War II, the University expected a rush of students from the armed forces, though no one predicted the extent. For example, in 1945, there were 250 students in the Chemistry and Physics departments; the following year, numbers rose to 600. UQ made every effort to accommodate returned soldiers with guidance sessions, flexible benevolence regulations and squeezing quotas.33 Numbers were also boosted by the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme (the Australian equivalent of the American “GI Bill”), which provided returned soldiers with financial support. By 1948, UQ’s enrolment was 4343. This was also the year that the move from George Street to St Lucia began. These post-war intakes were, according to staff, the most dedicated students ever encountered: “the best group we ever had.”34

FOOTNOTES

2 T. Faragher, Men and masters: a centenary history of King’s College within The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland, King’s College, 2012, pp. 17–18.
3 T. Faragher, Men and masters: a centenary history of King’s College within The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland, King’s College, 2012, pp. 17–18.
4 The University of Queensland, An account of The University of Queensland during its first twenty-five years, 1910–1935, Brisbane, 1935, pp. 6–8.
5 The University of Queensland, The University of Queensland during its first twenty-five years, 1910–1935, Brisbane, 1935, pp. 6–8.
9 The University of Queensland, The University of Queensland, 1910–1932, Brisbane, 1923, p. 61.
15 H. Gregory, Thoughts on Conscription, University Magazine, October 1916, pp. 27–30.
A PhD researcher uncovers the untold stories of ANZAC prisoners of war

The fascinating story of a group of 196 Australians who were held as prisoners of war (POWs) by the Turkish forces during World War I has been uncovered by PhD researcher Kate Ariotti.

Ariotti said that while there are many stories of the 30,000 Australians held captive in World War II, the stories of those taken prisoner in the First World War had not been well documented.

She said she hoped her research would contribute to a more rounded understanding of Australian military and social history.

"While there was not a lot of written information on these men, I found a huge amount of primary source material that sparked my curiosity," Ariotti said.

"I looked at what happened to them, how they felt while in captivity and afterwards, and how families dealt with the situation." Ariotti said many of the men felt a strong sense of guilt that they had "let the side down" and hadn't lived up to their expectations of being an Anzac.

"Many of the men struggled with the feeling that surrendering or being captured wasn't the Australian way," Ariotti said.

The story of light horsemanship Maurice Delpratt (pictured right) captured Ariotti's fascination as she read through four years of letters between Delpratt and his sister, Elinor, while he was in captivity.

"Maurice had put a lot of thought into his letters and in those times, writing a letter was a big part of your existence. For families, letters were signs of life. "His sister would hand-copy his letters and share them amongst the family to keep the spirit and goodwill for Maurice alive," Ariotti said.

During her research, Ariotti also uncovered a network of families across Australia that formed to share precious snippets of POW news.

"It was meticulous and all done by letter," Ariotti said.

"Families and volunteers from the Red Cross in England would communicate any piece of information from the prisoners. "These men had disappeared into a place where no one knew anything, so for families the network and the Red Cross volunteers were a lifeline."
Chief of the Navy is a position with the incredible responsibility for overseeing more than 50 commissioned vessels, 17,000 personnel and the maritime defence of the world’s largest island nation.

Griggs (Bachelor of Arts ‘94) joined the Adelaide Port Division of the RAN Reserve in 1978 as a Radio Operator. He served as an officer in numerous ships, including command of HMAS Arunta when it was deployed to the Persian Gulf in 2002. Griggs was appointed to his current role as Chief of the Navy in 2011.

What first attracted you to the Navy?
Both my parents served in the Navy so it was something that had always interested me. I joined the Royal Australian Navy Reserve in 1978 as a Radio Operator. I was in Year 12 at the time. I then had the opportunity to go to the Naval College at Jervis Bay when I left school the following year. At that stage I just wanted to get to sea; the notion of studying took a back seat.

What has been your proudest achievement during your career?
I’m not sure I could pick one. As the Navigator in HMAS Jervis Bay I was directly involved in training hundreds of junior officers and that is something I really enjoyed – it combined my passion for navigation and the opportunity to share that with people as part of their own development.

Commanding the frigate HMAS Arunta in late 2001 and 2002 is something I will always be proud of. For a seaman officer, having the opportunity to command a major warship is the pinnacle of a seafaring career. In your late 30s or early 40s, you are responsible for an asset worth hundreds of millions of dollars, with almost 200 people who depend on you. I had a great crew and a busy and challenging period in command, participating in border protection operations off north-west Australia and also in operations in the Middle East.

Commanding the Navy as its Chief is of course an enormous honour and privilege. It is, as you would expect, a tough job, but there have been some great moments as well. The best aspects of the job are being able to shape the future direction of the organisation and leading a wonderful team through tough times.

What lessons have you learned during your career that have helped you the most both within the Navy and in life generally?
One thing that you learn very early on as a young watchkeeper on a warship is that you are responsible and accountable for your actions, particularly when they relate to the lives and safety of others. Being held accountable has stayed with me throughout my career. It is something that changes your outlook on work and in life more broadly.

You have been in many leadership positions over the course of your career. What are the critical components of a good leader?
I think leadership is a very personal activity – it’s messy and anyone who says otherwise has not seriously led people in challenging circumstances. At the core of effective leadership is self awareness. You need to understand how you project, what your strengths and weaknesses are and the impact you have on people. A very effective leader will have worked on these and ensure the key team he or she has is balanced in a complementary way around your own leadership style. You will never be the perfect leader, but you can maximise your effectiveness through a realistic appreciation of your own capabilities.

I also believe you must be yourself – you have to be true to who you are and live your own values. Sure, there is a mask that you need to don in certain situations, but that mask can never be a substitute for who you are.

Above all, you must have a passion for your job, for your people (particularly when taking them into harm’s way) and for your organisation.

The decisions you make have a significant impact on thousands of people. What advice do you have for leaders who are trying to make these decisions?
What works for me is to be up-front and as honest with people as I can be. Sadly, I think people have come to expect senior leaders to have slick, down-pat answers that have been rehearsed and worked. When you are taking big decisions that impact the people you lead, you have to be able to explain the rationale behind your decision. If it’s perceived as a negative impact, don’t sugarcoat it; be real, be honest about the impact. People won’t necessarily like it but generally appreciate being told it straight.

Another important aspect is that when making change you will never necessarily have all the information you really want. If you are not comfortable with ambiguity you will struggle. Often you just have to go with what you have, drawing on your intuition, your experience and the experience of those around you. You cannot afford to be paralysed in making change because you cannot live with ambiguity.

The Royal Australian Navy’s history dates back over 100 years. How has the Navy’s style of leadership changed over that time?
The Navy has served Australia since Federation and over that time our leadership style has always been distinctively Australian, despite our close historical links to the British Royal Navy, where respect is earned rather than coming simply by virtue of rank.

Over the years I think our leadership style has become much more inclusive. In recent years, we have emphasised ethical leadership as a crucial part of our cultural reform program called New Generation Navy. We see leadership as an activity that occurs in many different places and at many different levels throughout a ship or shore organisation.

At the time of Contact going to print, the Australian Government announced the appointment of Vice Admiral Ray Griggs AO, CSC about the responsibility and leadership that underpins his role as Chief of the Royal Australian Navy.
The treatment of brain tumours requires more than medical expertise. It requires determination to make a difference.

This determination has led Brisbane neurosurgeon Dr Sarah Olson and businesswoman and philanthropist Beverley Trivett to team up in their support of brain tumour research.

Olson has joined the board of the John Trivett Foundation, established by Beverley Trivett in 1998 after losing her husband John to a primary brain tumour.

“The foundation is raising $1.5 million for a senior research fellow to be based between two institutes at the University: the Institute for Molecular Bioscience (IMB) and the Queensland Brain Institute (QBI),” Olson said.

“There has been some important progress made in brain tumour research, but we still don’t understand why people develop these dreadful tumours and why they grow so rapidly,” Trivett said.

The women hope the foundation will continue to enable greater understanding and research outcomes in brain research.

Above: diagnostic image of a benign tumour, coloured in blue.
CLAM CLAIM

IT’S NOT EVERYDAY A NEW SPECIES IS UNCOVERED, PARTICULARLY A BRIGHTLY COLOURED GIANT CLAM.

UQ School of Biological Sciences postgraduate student Jude Keyse said the clams were found on reefs in the Solomon Islands and at Ningaloo in Western Australia.

“DNA sequences strongly suggest that a distinct and unnamed species of giant clam has been hiding literally in plain sight, looking almost the same as the relatively common Tridacna maxima,” Keyse said.

Charles Darwin University postgraduate student Shane Penny, who co-authored the PLoS One paper, said identifying a new species within a well-known group such as giant clams was a unique opportunity for a student.

“To correctly describe the new species now becomes critical as the effects of getting it wrong can be profound for fisheries, ecology and conservation,” Penny said.

Above: The currently undescribed species photographed by Eric A Treml at Coral Bay, Western Australia.

HENDERDA VIRUS ANTIBODY

UQ researchers are playing a pivotal role in the fight against the deadly Hendra virus.

Experts at the Australian Institute of Bioengineering and Nanotechnology (AIBN) will produce a monoclonal antibody for use in clinical trials to prove the safety of the only known effective treatment for humans exposed to the virus.

AIBN Director Professor Peter Gray said the antibody produced has been provided to Dr Geoffrey Playford at Princess Alexandra Hospital for use on compassionate grounds for individuals exposed to the Hendra virus.

“The antibody for the trial was developed through a long-standing association between Australian researchers and US laboratories,” Gray said.

The Phase 1 clinical trial is to commence in 2014.

The research is supported by a joint grant of $1.2 million from the Queensland and NSW governments.

WOMEN: HEALTHY LIFE, HEALTHY BRAIN

A n Australian study has found that from the age of 45, women’s lifestyle choices can have a direct impact on their brain performance.

Researchers from UQ, the University of New South Wales and Flinders University of South Australia have identified certain lifestyle behaviours such as smoking, excessive drinking and physical inactivity are linked to negative brain functions in women.

Professors Gerard Byrne from the UQ School of Medicine and Nancy Pachana from the UQ School of Psychology, who supervised the author of the study, PhD student Ada Lo, said cognitive function can be impaired much earlier than previously thought.

“Moderate drinking and high physical activity levels offer protective effects over time, whereas smoking was associated at all points with poorer performance on tests of thinking and memory,” Pachana said.

Above: Smoking cigarettes, excessive drinking and physical inactivity can have damaging effects on women’s brains.

PARALYMPIC SPORT IN FOCUS

S O CIAL MEDIA MAY BE A RELATIVELY NEW PHENOMENON, BUT THAT DOESN’T MEAN IT CAN’T PLAY A POWERFUL ROLE IN RETELLING HISTORY.

This idea has formed the foundation of a UQ-led research project, ‘Creating Histories of the Australian Paralympic Movement: A New Relationship between Researchers and the Community’, where social media is being used to tell the history of the Paralympic movement in Australia.

With funding from the Australian Research Council Linkage Projects scheme, the project is a collaboration between UQ’s School of Human Movement Studies, through Associate Professor Murray Phillips and Dr Gary Osmond, and the Australian Paralympic Committee and Wikimedia Australia.

These groups will combine their expertise and knowledge to create a new relationship between historical research, disability sport and the Australian community, while exploring and analysing the historical development of sport for people with disabilities in the Australian context.

Above: Paralympic sport, such as wheelchair basketball, will be documented via social media.

Left to right: The Honourable Lawrence Springborg MP, Minister for Health, and Professor Peter Gray in the AIBN labs for the Hendra virus trial funding announcement.
The 125-year-old Customs House is this year celebrating 20 years since a major UQ-led refurbishment project gave it a new lease of life.

The University rescued the building from a derelict state and uncertain fate thanks to a visionary fundraising campaign and the generosity of around 2000 donors both in the initial refurbishment phase and the years that followed.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Advancement) Clare Pullar said such generosity was an example of the lasting impact philanthropy could have for the University and wider community.

“The efforts of the University and benefactors 20 years ago in raising $5.4 million has led to the revitalisation of an iconic building which serves not only the University but the entire community through public events and lectures, in-house dining, exhibitions and music recitals,” Pullar said.

“Special thanks must go to the more than 100 individuals, families, companies and other organisations who helped to raise $5.4 million in a short space of time towards the overall $7.5 million cost of the restoration.”

When the Australian Customs Service vacated the premises at 399 Queen Street in 1988, the rat-infested building was in dire need of repair and its future seemed uncertain.

The University knew a wonderful opportunity when it saw one and was successful in taking on the 30-year lease in 1992.

A Customs House Restoration Campaign, headed by Dr Nicholas S Girdis CBE (Bachelor of Dental Science ’51, Doctor of Dental Science ’60) was launched by then Chancellor Sir Llew Edwards, AC, (Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery ’65, Doctor of Laws ’88) and then Governor-General Bill Hayden, AC, KSJ (Bachelor of Economics ’69, Doctor of Laws ’90). In late 1994, the building was transformed into a focal point for cultural and educational activities.

“The fundraising was one of the first major fundraising activities of the University and offered a tangible asset for donors to donate indirectly to The University of Queensland,” Girdis said.

“It made a lasting impact of philanthropy which has been developed and magnified for many projects by the University.

“Through excellent management, Customs House remains an asset of the University.”

Customs House was reopened by the then Queensland Governor, Leneen Forde, on 23 October 1994.

The heritage-listed building is renowned for its distinctive copper dome, which was also lovingly repaired and refurbished.

Inside, the Long Room is suitable for gatherings of up to 350 people and has

Customs House in 1988. Image courtesy of The University of Queensland Archives.
The entry to Customs House from Queen Street in the Brisbane CBD.

proved a popular choice of venue for wedding receptions, as well as being home to a series of concerts held each year by UQ’s School of Music.

What was once the Queen’s warehouse on the lower ground floor is now a stylish eatery. The latest in a series of awards for Customs House was the 2013 Savour Australia Restaurant and Catering HOSTPLUS National Awards for Excellence – Wedding Caterer and Caterer of the Year awards.

Customs House Director Brian Roberts attributes Custom House’s success to the quality of the food and the determination of its staff to exceed guest expectations. “The awards position Customs House as one of the city’s drawcards, and that’s an asset for us when Brisbane hosts international events, like the G20 Summit in November this year,” Roberts said.

Other awards received include the 1999 Queensland Tourism Award for Heritage and Cultural Tourism and the Brisbane Tourism Award for Heritage and Cultural Tourism in 1999, 2000 and 2001. Customs House was inducted into the Brisbane Tourism Awards Hall of Fame in 2001 and also won various categories at the South East Queensland Restaurant and Catering Awards in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Customs House offers a 10 per cent discount off restaurant dining for alumni.

For more information, visit customshouse.com.au

FAST FACTS

Since reopening following its restoration in 1994, UQ’s Customs House has been the venue for:

1235 weddings
180 concerts
418,000 restaurant guests who were served more than 350,000 meals
817,000 function guests

In total, more than 1.3 million guests have enjoyed the building by attending functions, dining in the restaurant or participating in tours.

Recipe for success (from left): Customs House Restaurant Head Chef Didier Pollaert, Customs House Director Brian Roberts and Restaurant Chef de Cuisine John Offenhauser.
In a classic essay called *Electronic Tutors*, Arthur C Clarke famously wrote; “any teacher that can be replaced by a machine should be!” These words resonated with me in 2007 as I parroted my third repeat Honours-level statistics class of the final week. A student asked me whether she could record the lecture for a friend who couldn’t make it to class. I consented, but I started to question whether my live performances added anything to my students’ learning experience above and beyond the mini voice recorder in the front row.

Over the past two years, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) have exploded with the launch of edX, Coursera, Udacity, Iversity and FutureLearn, among others. These courses are free and open to anyone. You don’t need any previous education or experience, and can participate as much or as little as you’d like. Enrolments for a single course have exceeded 300,000 students from 209 countries.

Now, anyone can watch the best teachers from elite universities across the globe – anywhere, anytime, on any device. You can learn classical mechanics from 77-year-old Walter Lewin from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who rides a fire-extinguisher-propelled tricycle across his classroom; you can take courses on robotics and artificial intelligence from a dozen different institutions; you can even learn about heat transfer in the molten chocolate cake from eminent researchers and world-class chefs in Harvard’s Science and Cooking course.

After watching these incredible performances and even using some of their demonstrations in my own lectures, it became very apparent that Clarke’s dictum was true: I could be replaced by a video recording, and I probably should be. Packing students into giant lecture halls with stadium seating to hear me present old material or watch online videos together just seems ridiculous. The 500-year-old “sage on stage” model of higher education appears to be broken.

Last year, when The University of Queensland joined the edX consortium founded by Harvard and MIT, I wanted to begin addressing the problem by designing a MOOC that was entirely different from the traditional lecture. The course is called *Think101x: The Science of Everyday Thinking*, and deals with topics ranging from hindsight to horoscopes. Along with UQ lecturer and Postdoctoral Fellow Matthew Thompson and producer Emma MacKenzie, we are challenging people to be more curious. Knowing how to think is far more important than knowing what to think.

Rather than simply uploading video recordings of live lectures or talking heads on slideware, we wanted to offer the best online experience that we could imagine. We travelled far and wide to film conversations with some very clever people including Daniel Kahneman, who won the Nobel in economic science; Elizabeth Loftus, who pioneered the study of false memories; and even talked to the MythBusters about testing claims and distinguishing between fact and fiction. We met 21 leading thinkers from across the world and combined hundreds of hours of conversations, demonstrations and assessment into short, highly polished episodes on how to evaluate claims, learn and remember information better, and ultimately make smarter decisions.

*Think101x* is about everyday thinking, so there were no lab coats and no standing in front of a whiteboard or bookshelf—we filmed real arguments at the dinner table and the pub instead.

If students can kick back at home and watch weekly episodes on their computer, television or other device – where does that leave the on-campus experience? What happens to the UQ Advantage? Our goal with the *Think101x* MOOC was not to replace the campus experience with an online experience. Instead, we wanted to use our edX course to free-up our time and
resources to offer the best live experience possible.

On 3 March 2014, Semester 1 classes commenced at UQ and 186 students were registered for PSYC2371: The Science of Everyday Thinking, to be held in the new, iconic Advanced Engineering Building situated near the University Lakes on the St Lucia campus.

On the same day, Think101x: The Science of Everyday Thinking went live on the edX platform, where 75,000 people were enrolled.

Each week, a new episode was released on edX and the 186 students at UQ watched the videos at their leisure, completed the quizzes and discussed and debated the material with the 75,000 people across the globe in the online discussion boards. When they showed up for class at UQ each week, our students were now familiar with the topic. We essentially “flipped” the focus from teaching to learning and assigned online lectures as homework – before coming to class – so that class time was devoted to discussions, demonstrations, debate, peer interactions and time to think.

In line with everyday thinking, we introduced a horoscope activity to demonstrate the confirmation bias; we examined topical media reports to evaluate claims and opinions; and students analysed their own responses to an initial questionnaire to demonstrate hindsight bias, intuitive physics, the law of large numbers, regression to the mean, false consensus and the gambler’s fallacy. We engaged in “dinner table discussions” where students argued for one side of a given controversy. They assessed the validity of dozens of pseudoscientific techniques and phenomena (e.g. magnet therapy, crystal power, detox diets and telepathy) and proposed experiments that would test the efficacy of these claims. The classes became an interactive experience where we exchanged ideas, debated issues and had the time to provide immediate, directed and thoughtful feedback. This new model of teaching seems to better reflect the ethos of the UQ Advantage.

Every week of the UQ course, we filmed highlights of each class and bundled them with the 12 online episodes on the edX platform. Through edX we are offering the best of both worlds: the best online content featuring international experts, and the best live and interactive experience with discussions, debates, demonstrations and activities that were designed to reinforce the content.

Academics from other institutions, school teachers, and even self-organised groups at a coffee shop presented the components of the course anywhere, and adapted them for their own purposes at no cost. We asked each instructor to contribute to the development of the course, however, by uploading their own activities and ideas, along with their input on how to improve and enrich the course. By leveraging the enormous scale of the MOOC, we have created a crowdsourcing platform for these teachers to provide feedback and improve the components of the course, ultimately improving our UQ offering. If others follow the same model, it could be a significant time and cost saving and could allow us to focus our time and efforts on what we do best.

Following the famous quote by Arthur C Clarke on replacing teachers with machines, he suggested that these “electronic tutors” would help to eliminate the repetition in teaching, make learning more like play, and paradoxically humanise education. I’d like to think we are well on our way to realising Clarke’s vision.

To find out more about Think101x: The Science of Everyday Thinking, visit edx.org/school/uqx

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr Jason Tangen is a Senior Lecturer in cognition with the School of Psychology at UQ. Tangen’s research is broadly based on expertise and evidence. Trained in Canada, Tangen relocated to Australia in 2004 to continue his research. More recently, Tangen is the course coordinator for the edX course, Think 101x: The Science of Everyday Thinking. He is also leading The Forensic Reasoning Project, with the aim of examining the nature of expertise in forensics with a view to improving training and the value of expert testimony.
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$5 parking available after 5pm Mon-Fri and all day Sat and Sun. Please see the website for full details.
THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE CLASSICS

In modern higher education, the litmus test for the value of education is often the impact that research will make on society or the relevance a program will have in helping students find a job.

While “impact” is usually associated with programs in health sciences, biotechnology and engineering, UQ’s inaugural Paul Eliadis Chair of Classics and Ancient History, Dr Alastair Blanshard, says traditional humanities are just as important.

“Classics offer so much to the urgent conditions and debates of the modern world,” Blanshard said.

“If you want to think about the consequences of conflict, then I can think of no better text than Euripides’s The Trojan Women – a play that takes every comfortable assumption about how war should work and turns them on their heads.

“If you want to think about how ‘power’ operates, then I offer you Thucydides and Tacitus. There is a reason why every discussion of realpolitik and international relations theory has to begin with the Melian dialogue.

“If you want to think about environmental concerns, then I can think of no better example than Erysichthon, his indifference to the natural world and his ever-consuming jaws; jaws so greedy that they consume even his own children.

“There is a reason why the Classics are foundational. Almost every aspect of the human condition was discussed by the Greeks and Romans first, and often they do it best.”

Blanshard, who earned a Master of Arts from UQ in 1996, and a PhD from the University of Cambridge in 1999, is an internationally recognised leader in the field of Classical tradition. He is also a series editor for the Classics After Antiquity monograph series published by Cambridge University Press.

His research interests include Greek cultural history, Greek rhetoric and law, epigraphy, ancient sexuality and the role that the Classical past plays in the history of ideas.

A senior lecturer at The University of Sydney prior to joining UQ in early 2014, Blanshard also taught at the University of Reading and at Merton College, Oxford.

He paid tribute to the generosity of Dr Paul Eliadis, whose gift will fund the Chair in perpetuity, and said the presence of the Classics at UQ had far-reaching benefits.

“Having the capacity to teach the Classics takes on particular significance for UQ. This University can become a magnet for students internationally who want to study these disciplines,” Blanshard said.

“That is why gifts such as Dr Eliadis’s are so important. It means that students from as far away as Emerald, Mackay, Dalby, Winton, Cloncurry and Townsville will still have the opportunity to hear the words of Homer, Horace and Herodotus.”

To find out more about the School of History, Philosophy, Religion and Classics, visit uq.edu.au/hprc
EMERGING LEADERS

Contact spoke with three UQ alumnae about their career trajectories and what has influenced them on their leadership journeys.

DR ANA CHARLES
The last time Dr Ana Charles (Master of Public Health ’05) was in Brisbane, it was to receive UQ’s International Alumnus of the Year 2013 award for her achievements helping to tackle her country’s health challenges. Now back home in Mozambique, Charles is leading a new generation of Mozambicans toward a healthier future.

As Provincial Coordinator of the Ariel Foundation, Charles is working to prevent paediatric HIV and AIDS.

Her success stems from a passion for better public health, alongside her academic qualifications. Charles completed her Master of Public Health in 2005.

“My career in public health began in 2000 during the Mozambique flood, when I was Maputo Province Medical Chief Officer,” Charles said.

“The province was devastated. After the flood, I took a course in disaster management with AusAID, led by a unit from Queensland as the weather looked similar to Mozambique.

“My time at UQ was the most memorable in my life. My classmates, teachers, the AusAID staff were all very kind and supportive. I learned a lot and also had great fun.

“Professor Peter O’Rourke, my Masters co-supervisor, has been one of the most supportive people during and beyond my academic life. I remember how kind he was when my dad passed.”

Since returning to Mozambique, Charles’s contribution to the development of health-related services for young people has had a far-reaching and positive impact. She has been responsible for the capacity building of health professionals in Mozambique’s 11 provinces, and is a mentor to other Mozambicans in her field.

“I am passionate about public health, and my dream is to see my country prosper and the people adopting a healthier lifestyle,” Charles said.

MEG VANN
Meg Vann (Bachelor of Arts ’90, Graduate Certificate in Arts (Writing, Editing and Publishing) ’07, Graduate Diploma in Arts (Writing, Editing and Publishing) ’09) has trekked over glaciers while both pregnant and with a toddler in tow, talked her way out of a New York mugging and been detained for no apparent reason at Uzbekistan airport.

In her current role as CEO of the Queensland Writers Centre (QWC), Vann shows the same determination to help Australian writers develop sustainable careers, and to be read and enjoyed throughout the world.

“I go to great lengths to follow my curiosity,” Vann said.

“I have been to some amazing and forbidden places, as well as having met and learned from extraordinary people.”

While deciding on her career path, Vann describes her writing apprenticeship as “an adventure and with a toddler in tow, talked her way out of a New York mugging and been detained for no apparent reason at Uzbekistan airport.

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“I have been to some amazing and forbidden places, as well as having met and learned from extraordinary people.”

Vann, who formerly led The Australian Writer’s Marketplace unit at QWC, has flourished in her current role.

“This truly is my dream job. I meet hundreds of incredible writers each year.

“I am keenly aware of the weight and substance of my responsibilities here at the helm of QWC. It is a vibrant community created by Queensland visionaries over 23 years, and I lead it with great joy and much care.”

ASUKA KAGAWA
Asuka Kagawa’s (Bachelor of Engineering (Mining) ’97) engineering career has taken her to some of the most remote and exotic corners of the globe.

Her journey started at Mount Isa Mines, before heading off to work in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Spain and Canada.

Now back in Brisbane, Kagawa has come full circle to the place where her journey began when she enrolled in engineering at UQ.
As Manager, Investments, for Rio Tinto’s Energy product group, her role covers the link between the business’s commercial and technical departments. She says a highlight is mentoring the next generation of mining engineers.

“As an engineer, it’s really pleasing to find a balanced outcome for the community or implement a smarter way to work, but it’s even more rewarding when someone you’ve trained or mentored achieves this,” Kagawa said.

“When you plan for someone else to take your role, you approach your work in another way – as was the case in PNG. You share information differently; you make sure you aren’t the only person that could do a task, and it results in a more sustainable way of working. There was a transition period, but it was great to see local PNG mining engineers taking on more leadership roles.”

Kagawa’s role is also helping to encourage more women into mining and engineering careers.

“One of the ways we are doing this is through UQ Women in Engineering, a partnership with the Australian Power Institute, the Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association and Rio Tinto,” Kagawa said.

“We are promoting a career in engineering to female high-school students and their parents by removing some of the stereotypes and highlighting the many career path options.

“In the future, we will have to be more creative and collaborative as problems become increasingly more complex. We need both smart and caring women and men to take on this challenge and I’m really pleased to be part of this journey,” Kagawa said.

“I am keenly aware of the weight and substance of my responsibilities here at the helm of QWC. It is a vibrant community created by Queensland visionaries over 23 years, and I lead it with great joy and much care.”
The growth of social media has created new platforms for discussion, but as we venture into the digital landscape, are we at risk of narrowing our world experiences?

By Dr Nicholas Carah, School of Journalism and Communication
For much of the twentieth century, we lived in broadcast societies. In these societies, mass media like radio and television brought into being shared lives across vast populations. Millions of people within an enormous geographical area who would never meet each other could imagine themselves as part of a collective way of life. This system of media both made mass democracies cohesive and workable, and fashioned the lifestyles that underpinned mass consumption.

The rise of social media over the past 10 years tells us a lot about the changing role of media in creating and managing publics, markets and audiences.

Social media are web-based communication technologies that enable ordinary people to create and share content, identities and perspectives. Antecedents to social media were found on the text-based discussion boards and email lists of the 1990s, which first instituted the web as a place for public discussion. The development of blogging from the late 1990s made the production of content by ordinary people a feature of online life. With blogging, an ordinary person could establish an online profile and publish content. Social networks also developed as bloggers commented, linked and shared with each other.

Social media as we know it today emerged with MySpace in 2003, Facebook in 2004 and Twitter in 2006. These platforms enabled users to easily establish a profile, connect themselves to a social network and publish a range of content. If blogging required the dedication of a writer and the time and skill to build an audience, these social media platforms made the publishing of small items of content like images, status updates or tweets and the acquisition of a social network accessible. With the advent of smartphones, creating and circulating content via social networks became an ordinary part of everyday life.

Our day-to-day engagement with media was once largely confined to specific places, times and rituals. We read the newspaper at breakfast, listened to radio on the drive to work, and watched television as a family in the evening. While for many of us these routines persist, social media marks the now ubiquitous presence of media in our lives. Where for much of the twentieth century the television was stuck in the corner of the living room, the smartphone is both always and nearly always attached to our body. Our daily lives are punctuated by many moments spent swiping, flicking, clicking, liking, commenting and sharing within the flows of social media.

Broadcast media like television controlled who spoke and what was said. Social media let anyone say nearly anything they like and instead focus on controlling the networks within which we speak.

Social media rely on our participation. Users provide the content, social connections, attention and data that social media platforms capture and channel.

Social media is emblematic of a media system that relies less on telling participants what to think or believe and more on facilitating the social spaces in which we interact.

Although social media provides the opportunity for anybody to speak, the real question is considering who gets heard and how.

Those with economic, cultural or political capital are more likely to attract attention on social media, and the information that ordinary people interact with or circulate on social media is made by media organisations, brands, politicians or cultural producers.

In addition to identifying who gets heard, we also need to ask who gets watched. The more we participate on social media, the more data we generate that enables those platforms to manage our participation. Where television could only speak to audiences, social media can watch and respond in real time.

The power of social media to watch audiences is enhanced as they become more ingrained with our everyday lives. As we share images of our friends or places we go, express opinions about restaurants, or films, or political events; or tell our friends how we feel or what mood we are in, we contribute to a vast digital portrait of social life.

Over time, social media learns to respond to us based not only on who we are and what our preferences are, but also on how we feel, where we are, who we are with or what we are doing.

As social media platforms accumulate information not just about us as individuals, but about millions of people who share similarities with us over the course of our lives, we might ask: How does this system of media make decisions about us and the lives we are likely to lead? How will those decisions shape the kind of society we live in?

In April 2012, Google gave us its answer to these questions when it posted on YouTube a concept video for Google Glass. Glass is an augmented reality technology that integrates an information into our experience of urban space in real time. In the concept video, Glass constantly anticipates and responds to the needs of the user. When trains are suspended, it plots a walking route for the user to meet a friend. On the way, the user sees a poster for a gig. Glass views the image, deciphers it and records it in the user’s calendar. The user meets up with the friend and they go to a coffee cart. Glass checks the user in on a social network. When the user sees some street art on a city wall, Glass takes a photo and shares it on the user’s social media profile.

In this vision of the responsiveness of social media, the technology responds to our needs in everyday life.

Behind each of these interactions though is the accumulation and application of vast troves of data. The analytics and algorithms social media platforms develop customise the information served to users.

This might appear convenient. For instance, a social media platform might recommend one bar over another by assessing the practices and tastes of your social network and deciphering which you would prefer.

This sorting and customising though will have larger social ramifications that we need to think through. In basic terms, as content that isn’t relevant to us is filtered out of flows we see on social media, people, places and practices that don’t reflect our way of life will disappear from view.

We might be less likely to discover somewhere we haven’t seen before, or go to a part of town not frequented by people like us, or see the political viewpoints or cultural values and tastes of people who are different to us.

As social media increases its ability to manage our participation by deciding what networks of people and ideas we are connected to, it might give us what we “want”, but does it create broad-based forms of public discussion and life that are the bedrock upon which we work through social, cultural and political differences?

Download the Contact app to find out more about Dr Nicholas Carah’s research.

About the Author

Dr Nicholas Carah is a Lecturer in the School of Journalism and Communication at the University of Queensland. His research examines the relationships between social media, branding, popular culture and social change. In 2010, Carah published the book *Pop Brands: branding, popular music and young people*. Through his research he has collaborated with the social change organisation Hello Sunday Morning. He teaches media and society, information and communication technologies and social change.
In 1965, an adventurous 19-year-old from Brisbane was bound for London aboard the RMS Oronsay. She was unaware that her travels would soon see her confronted by riot police in Paris while studying at the Sorbonne, before becoming an internationally renowned artist amongst the bright lights of New York.

That budding artist was Denise Green AM, who, with her husband Dr Francis X. Claps, recently donated 80 works on paper and 36 paintings to the UQ Art Museum. Worth more than $1 million, the Denise Green/Francis X. Claps Collection is the most valuable gift of Australian art ever received by the University.

Born in Melbourne, Green grew up in Brisbane and spent time with her mother in New Farm Park where her appreciation of beauty and “sense of wonder” about nature grew to influence her early development as an artist.

“I think I’ve always had an appreciation of nature, and an important influence on how this has impacted me and my work is a book written by Philip Fisher called Wonder, the Rainbow and the Aesthetics of Rare Experiences. I was told about that book by Peter Timms, a friend and colleague of mine and an important critic in Hobart. He recommended it after he and I visited his garden, noting my response to its visual beauty,” Green said.

The early years of Green’s career were spent studying in Paris in the 1960s. “I was in Paris when the student occupation protests happened. This was quite an extraordinary time to have been studying there,” Green said.

“I felt very motivated and encouraged, that’s what I remember, feeling that somehow I was functioning in a context that had a great respect for learning.”

The Denise Green/Francis X. Claps donation includes pieces from the artist’s early years through to recent work.

“The collection does span my whole }
career, which is very unique and wonderful. It’s a very comprehensive selection, it’s quite complete,” Green said.

“We wanted to get the strongest works that would hang together well, that was our guiding principle.

“I feel very happy that there are groupings of works that represent the different periods of my career.”

Green encouraged her husband to donate the works to UQ, to acknowledge the city of Brisbane where she grew up.

“This is where it all began. It was an issue of giving back with the overriding consideration that this is where my odyssey began.

“I have a great respect for the staff at the UQ Art Museum. They are not just seeking to do shows that are crowd pleasers. The museum also has an educational mission and strong research initiatives. Giving back is part of my understanding that I’ve been nurtured by my roots and I’m really proud of where it has led me.”

Green said her life in New York and people she has met in the artistic community had a large influence on her decision to donate such a significant gift to the University.

“In addition to my husband, my friend and mentor, Colby Collier, has been a major influence – not only supporting my identity as an artist but helping me understand philanthropy and a sense of giving back,” Green said.

“Philanthropy is a really unique part of the American culture, one I respect and responded to and have absorbed.

“This is one of the things that I’ve gained from the years I’ve spent in America and the friendships that I’ve made. I am grateful to the people who have guided me on this path.”

The UQ Art Museum will celebrate the gift with a major exhibition and publication in late 2016.

To find out more about the Denise Green/Francis X. Claps Collection, visit artmuseum.uq.edu.au/the-denise-green-francis-x-claps-collection
Above: Fiona Hall’s photo collage artwork, “Out of Mind”, stands four storeys high on the glass in front of QBI’s neuroscience laboratories.

In late 2013, after attending an opening event at UQ’s Queensland Brain Institute (QBI), philanthropist and Brisbane local Robyn Hilton made an important decision about a cause that was very close to her heart. The cause was to further knowledge about Alzheimer’s disease, which is a type of dementia that affects memory, thinking and behaviour.

Alzheimer’s disease accounts for more than half of all dementia cases, and one in four Australians over 85 are diagnosed with dementia.

Mrs Hilton donated $500,000 to create The Peter Hilton Research Fellowship to honour the memory of her late husband Peter Hilton, who passed away in 2011 from complications associated with Alzheimer’s disease.

The fellowship will support an outstanding early-career researcher over five years based at the Clem Jones Centre for Ageing Dementia Research (CJCADR). The centre is Australia’s first and the only facility focused entirely on research into the prevention and treatment of dementia.

“Peter was diagnosed with Alzheimer’s disease in February 2000, at the age of 66, after retiring from his career in law,” Hilton said.

Peter completed a Bachelor of Laws at UQ in 1966, and was appointed a judge of the Family Court of Australia in 1991.

Hilton, like many touched by family members with dementia, says the impact of his diagnosis was profound.

“Some time after the initial shock of the diagnosis, you start to feel helpless because there’s no known cure, there’s no timetable for the inevitable cognitive decline, there’s little effective medical treatment,” she said.

She describes dealing with Alzheimer’s disease as “feeling your way in the fog”.

“Each case is unique, depending on the type of dementia, the personality of the sufferer and which part of the brain is primarily affected,” Hilton said.

The primary role of The Peter Hilton Research Fellowship will be to explore the interface between biological and physical research in memory and learning and how these functions are disrupted in dementia, and develop procedures to test and manage these dysfunctions.

“I knew QBI was conducting valuable research into brain diseases, including dementia, and to have a centre dedicated to researching ageing dementia highlights the obvious need for research in this field,” Hilton said.

World-renowned neuroscientist and Director of the CJCADR, Professor Jürgen Götz, said the fellowship had the potential to help unlock how dementia developed and how it could be be treated in the future.

“More than 250,000 Australians are currently diagnosed with dementia, Alzheimer’s being the most common form of the disease,” Götz said.

“With many patients needing to be institutionalised as the disease progresses, the toll of Alzheimer’s on the patients and their families can be devastating.

“Today, Alzheimer’s disease is incurable. The Peter Hilton Research Fellowship will help us forge ahead with research to better understand Alzheimer’s disease and to develop new approaches for therapy and ultimately, prevention.”

Dementia is the nation’s third leading cause of death, after heart disease and stroke.

To find out more about how you can support dementia research, email development@qbi.uq.edu.au
We would like to extend a heartfelt thank you to our alumni, staff, industry partners and the broader community for your continued support. To view the donor honour roll visit alumni.uq.edu.au/donor-honour-roll

In 2013, the generosity of many individuals and organisations enabled us to raise nearly $25 million.

THE IMPACT OF YOUR DONATIONS

51% RESEARCH TO AID DISCOVERY OF SOLUTIONS WITH WORLDWIDE IMPACT

35% SCHOLARSHIPS AND ENRICHING THE STUDENT EXPERIENCE

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WHAT WE COULD DO WITH YOUR SUPPORT

The University of Queensland has more than 210,000 alumni. If each of them gave:

$10 176 FINANCIALLY DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS AWARDED A UQ LINK SCHOLARSHIP

$20 A NEW ACADEMIC CHAIR ESTABLISHED AND PERMANENTLY ENDOWED, LIKE THE PAUL ELIADIS CHAIR OF CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY

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PLEASE CONSIDER MAKING A DONATION TODAY. VISIT uq.edu.au/giving/donations
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Friday, 22nd August 2014
Brisbane City Hall

All alumnae and those who value The Women’s College are invited to be part of this defining moment in our history.

The Women’s Centenary Gala will be a celebration unlike any other, weaving together one hundred years of empowering women leaders.

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Saturday, 23rd and
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Reconnect with fellow alumnae and with the place you once called home over the 2014 Centenary Reunion Weekend. Numerous tours, talks and events are planned to showcase The Women’s College at our first century finest.

For details of weekend activities, listings and to register your attendance:

Phone 07 3377 4500
Email alumnae@womens.uq.edu.au
Visit www.womens.uq.edu.au/centenary

www.womens.uq.edu.au/centenary
THE GIFT OF GIVING

A group of Year Five girls at St Brendan’s Primary School in the Brisbane suburb of Moorooka became UQ’s youngest philanthropists after donating money they raised to help fund dugong research.

The girls organised a bake sale at the school and sold their sweet treats to fellow students and teachers to raise $71.60, which was donated to UQ’s Marine Vertebrate Ecology Research Group.

St Brendan’s teacher Linda White said the donation demonstrated the children’s admirable spirit of philanthropy and determination to make a difference to the world around them. While a parent helped set up tables, the girls baked the cakes, arranged the float and ran the stall themselves.

“The seven girls are passionate about saving the world’s animals and making the world a better place. I think this is insightful at such a young age,” White said.

“It’s more than simply giving money – the whole process involved promoting a cause that means something to them through to sending off a cheque at the end. It has been a real accomplishment for them.

“Their determination to make a difference has been inspiring for everyone involved.”

“Letting the students choose how to raise the money and where they want to donate to has proven to be a successful lesson in philanthropy. They are all really proud of their achievement, as are we.”

“This is their second fundraising effort and donation – they’ve previously given to the Turtle Hospital. We don’t think it will be their last...”

UQ’s lead researcher with the Marine Vertebrate Ecology Research Group, Dr Janet Lanyon, said funding for the conservation of dugongs and marine ecosystems was vitally important.

“Our long-standing research has collected valuable insights into the biology and health of dugongs, along with the health of important waterways such as Moreton and Hervey bays,” Lanyon said.

“Detectable changes in dugongs inform us about contemporary changes to the environment and current threats. Dugongs are kind of like the overweight, grey canaries of tropical coastal systems.”

Lanyon said during the 2011 floods, dugong health assessments were particularly useful in gauging the effects flooding had on the water quality in Moreton Bay.

Further funding will enable the research team to expand dugong health assessments into other major water ecosystems along the central and northern Queensland coasts.

To find out more about UQ’s dugong research or to donate, visit facebook.com/pages/Dugong-Conservation/582963185061590
Money is no longer the major driving force behind Australian graduates heading to the UK. That's the view of KPMG Partner, Matthew Custance (Bachelor of Commerce (First Class Honours) '91; Bachelor of Laws '94) and Chair of the London Business, Economics and Law (BEL) Alumni Ambassador Council.

"It's the buzz of working in the world's financial capital and the extraordinary travel and cultural opportunities," Custance explains. "Most expats I speak with are now motivated by the career opportunities available in a bigger and more connected economy. "And for some of us, it's the place we now feel comfortable and call home."

As well as the many alumni who are based in the UK, the University's deep and longstanding links and shared interests with the UK are reflected across a range of student exchanges, scholarships and research agreements.

UQ has student exchange arrangements with 15 universities in the UK (e.g. UQ Abroad, research collaborations and self-funded, short-term study) and the country remains one of the most popular student exchange destinations for UQ students. Over the past five years, more than 600 students have enjoyed a UK exchange, with around the same number of UK students coming to UQ to study.

Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) Professor Joanne Wright said UK university students and UQ had developed a strong and robust exchange relationship.

"In 2013, there were 196 UK students enrolled across undergraduate and postgraduate programs and approximately 22 per cent of UK students at UQ are completing Research Higher Degrees," Professor Wright said.

The UK is one of the top two destinations for UQ students participating in UQ Abroad. From 2009 until 2013, around 20 per cent or 461 of all UQ students going on UQ Abroad exchange headed for the UK and in 2014, 172 students are destined for placements there.

Professor Wright attributes the UK's popularity as a UQ Abroad destination to it being an English-speaking country (with courses taught in English); the quality of the partner institutions UQ students could attend while still gaining credit towards their degrees; and the UK's proximity to Europe, opening up a myriad of travel possibilities.

"UQ's network of UK partner institutions is extensive through our Universitas 21 (U21) membership. The University is one of only three Australian founding members of U21, an international consortium dedicated to world's best practice to foster global citizenship and institutional innovation," she said.

Provost Professor Max Lu said UQ's enduring relationship with universities and organisations in the UK as well as the many alumni who lived there made sense.

"Australia and the UK have a special connection, with around 5.5 per cent of Australian residents born in the UK," he said. "The UK is also Australia's major source of visitors. We have a shared heritage, common values, and closely aligned strategic outlook and interests, which includes international security, multilateral cooperation and climate change."

Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Advancement) Clare Pullar said UQ's global profile owed much to the achievements of alumni including many based in the UK.

Prominent UQ alumni living and working in the UK include current High Court Judge (Queen's Bench Division) Sir Ross Cranston (Bachelor of Arts '69, Bachelor of Laws '70); Assistant Private Secretary to the Queen, Royal Household of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, Samantha Cohen (Bachelor of Arts '88); and refugee advocate and CEO of GlobalGiving UK, Eleanor Harrison (Master of International Studies '04).

"Their endeavours, together with those of all our alumni in the UK and elsewhere, help to validate the excellence of a UQ education," Pullar said.

She said it was also wonderful to know that alumni spread far and wide had formed groups to network with each other as well as to provide a channel for news from their alma mater.

"These groups can encourage members to tap into University expertise as well as maintain a relationship with UQ over the years."

One such group is the London BEL Alumni Ambassador Council, which supports members by offering networking, mentoring opportunities, coaching and leadership.

Custance said chairing the Council was his way of giving back to UQ.
“I was very lucky to have the benefit of a UQ education and the opportunities which flowed from that,” Custance said.

“I’ve also been lucky since then to work for large firms which have provided me with a support network, which is particularly important when you are moving between countries.”

The council was formed in 2012 to maximise networking opportunities for UQ alumni based in the UK.

“Our goals are to promote networking among alumni; create opportunities, especially for alumni at earlier stages in their careers; and to provide avenues for alumni to give back to the University, the broader community and to each other,” Custance said.

The group meets regularly to discuss ways to contribute to the University community and has so far held two networking functions at Australia House thanks to the assistance and support provided by the Queensland Trade Commission.

“The alumni network is another way the University can help overseas graduates to have support in London,” Custance said.

Research partners

UQ academics are currently conducting around $13.25 million worth of research with UK universities through a number of bilateral partnerships and through membership of U21.

Three of UQ’s “top 10 partners” are within the UK – the University of Edinburgh, Imperial College London and the University of Nottingham. UQ has also formed active research partnerships with eight member institutions of the prestigious Russell Group, which represents 24 leading UK universities committed to maintaining the very best research, outstanding teaching and learning experiences, and unrivalled links with industry and the public sector. UQ’s strong history of research collaboration with the UK is reflected in the fact that the UK is second only to the US among countries that co-publish with UQ, with 2714 co-publications for this period, 429 were with the University of London, 330 with the University of Oxford and 246 with Imperial College London.

The main subject areas covered in UQ-UK co-publications for this period were genetics/heritity, multidisciplinary sciences, biochemistry, molecular biology, ecology and neurosciences.

Professor Max Lu said it was not just the number of publications that were important, but the quality.

“Since 2008, there have been 60 UQ-UK co-publications in PLOS ONE, 34 in Nature Genetics and 23 each in Lancet and Nature, which is a great result,” he said.

Key collaborations

• Professor Ian Frazer has collaborated with the University of Oxford on a number of high-profile cancer-related studies.

• Professor Paul Young from UQ’s School of Chemistry and Molecular Bioscience has worked with the University of Oxford’s Centre for Tropical Medicine and its Clinical Research Unit in Ho Chi Minh City on a “Therapeutics for Dengue” study.

• Dr Peter Nixon from UQ’s Global Change Institute is collaborating with Imperial College London on biofuels.

• Professor Matt Cooper from UQ’s Institute for Molecular Bioscience is working with a group of researchers led by scientists from the London Centre for Nanotechnology and University College London to help understand how an antibiotic is effective against bacteria.

• Dr Kerryn McClusky from the School of Education in collaboration with Sheffield Hallam University (SHU) has initiated a reciprocal international experience for Education students.

Keep in touch

The University is keen to stay in touch with all of its alumni living and working around the world. Update your details at alumni.uq.edu.au/update-your-details

To contact the London BEL Alumni Ambassador Council, email alumni@bel.uq.edu.au or visit linkedin.com/groups/Business-Economics-Law-Tourism-London-4806740/about

Rhodes Scholars

Member of the UQ Senate for 20 years (1966–1986), Konrad Hirschfeld CBE (Honorary Doctor of Surgery ’82), was Queensland’s Rhodes Scholar in 1927. Since then, 94 per cent of Queensland Rhodes Scholars (emanating from universities) have been UQ graduates, including two of Hirschfeld’s grandchildren.

Ryan (Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Laws (First Class Honours) ’03) and Caitlin Goss (Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Laws (First Class Honours) ’07), were Queensland Rhodes Scholars in 2007 and 2009 respectively.

Interestingly, Queensland’s first female Rhodes Scholar, Beth Woods, was also a UQ graduate and later returned to UQ to teach.

A University Medalist, she graduated with a Bachelor of Agricultural Science (First Class Honours) in 1977 and became Queensland’s Rhodes Scholar in the same year – the first woman chosen in the first year the prestigious scholarship was opened to women. She later graduated with a Doctor of Philosophy in Agricultural Economics from Oxford University in 1980.

In another first, Professor Woods’s appointment as the Queensland Industry Development Corporation (QIDC) Foundation Professor of Agribusiness in 1997 made her the first female professor based at the then Gatton College, now Gatton campus.

The 2013 Queensland Rhodes Scholar, Andrew Barnes, graduated with a Bachelor of Economics in 2009 and a Bachelor of Business Management (First Class Honours) in 2011.

Currently finishing his PhD through the UQ Business School as well as managing his own e-learning business, Aduro, Barnes said he intended to use the Rhodes Scholarship to study a Master of Science in learning and technology at the University of Oxford.

Vice-Chancellor and President Professor Peter Høj congratulated Barnes, who he said represented the cream of both the future and the heritage of UQ.

“Andrew is specialising in one of the most exciting frontiers of modern education, technology-assisted learning,” Professor Høj said.

“Technology-assisted learning is revolutionising how people learn and share knowledge, particularly with the rise of Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs) and the related area of learning analytics.”

To find out more, visit uq.edu.au/about/rhodes, including a list of all Queensland Rhodes Scholars since 1904.

From left to right: Sachini Fonseka, UQ International Director Andrew Everett, Alyona Dziouba and Provost Professor Max Lu. Fonseka and Dziouba are from the first cohort of UQ Abroad exchange students studying at University College of London.
A THESIS IN THREE MINUTES

The challenge of providing a short, concise argument for research funding led UQ to develop the innovative Three Minute Thesis (3MT®) competition in 2008.

Success or failure can come down to a single presentation. When applying for funding from government and industry, many researchers are faced with a confronting reality – critical funding decisions made by people who do not have specialist knowledge of the research area, and who have limited time to assess the merits of an application.

The challenge of providing a short, concise argument for research funding led UQ to develop the innovative Three Minute Thesis (3MT®) competition in 2008. In just six years, this initiative has spread to more than a dozen countries and 110 higher education institutions all over the world.

Essentially an “elevator pitch”, 3MT challenges Research Higher Degree students to communicate the significance of their projects to a non-specialist audience, in just three minutes.

For those researching very complex subjects, the challenge is to not only to turn years of hard work into a three-minute presentation, but to also communicate its impact and significance without the use of props or industry jargon.

For 2011 People’s Choice winner and overall runner-up Dr Ryan Stafford, the benefit of competing in 3MT provided the opportunity to speak at a UQ industry engagement dinner and network with contacts outside of his primary field.

“After I spoke at the dinner, the state government invited me to present at a Brisbane business leaders’ innovation meeting. They wanted to use the 3MT talk as a way to illustrate how complex ideas can be communicated in a way everyone can understand. This is something business leaders were really struggling with,” Stafford said.

“It was a fantastic opportunity to network with industry and business leaders.

“As a result of doing that presentation, I was invited to work with the government directly to help develop new innovation strategies for businesses.”

The 2013 UQ 3MT winner, PhD student Michael Thai, said some of the benefits of competing were unexpected.

“When you have been doing a PhD for a while, you start to wonder about its impact because you do not receive a lot of external feedback.

“By doing 3MT, you get the feedback that you need, and I have had people telling me how they personally relate to my research. It has been really rewarding in that respect,” Thai said.

3MT will again be held in 2014, with the UQ Final taking place during Research Week in September. The winner of that final will represent the University at the 3MT Trans-Tasman Final, bringing together competitors from more than 40 institutions in Australia and New Zealand, as well as guest presenters from the South Pacific and Hong Kong.

UQ School of Psychology PhD student Michael Thai took his elevator pitch straight to the top, winning the 2013 UQ Three Minute Thesis competition.
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Gurion Ang was just the type of student the University had in mind when the Future Leaders program was created — recognising high achievers who have gone well beyond what is expected of them as students.

Ang graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) last June, and was part of a select group representing UQ’s top graduate ambassadors, volunteers, distinguished researchers and other high achievers who demonstrated a commitment to leadership.

His passion for “bug” research helped him to secure a PhD scholarship at UQ, which he commenced this year.

“Creepy crawlies have always fascinated me, however my interest in studying them came when I made the decision to move to Brisbane,” Ang said.

“I grew up watching wildlife documentaries and, according to my parents, my first word was ‘frog’.”

Ang’s love of wildlife didn’t diminish as he got older, and he took the opportunity to delve further into his passion when he became a university student.

“I was keen to travel to Australia to participate in the Summer Research Program at UQ. Queensland’s summer is the perfect season to study bugs and that’s when I really took a shine to the little invertebrates.”

Bio-control is increasingly important in Australian agriculture, and Ang’s work may help solve part of Australia’s food security puzzle.

His research explores how predatory wasps can be used to control the caterpillars responsible for destroying cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower and canola crops. His work has been extended to the South Pacific, where Ang is involved in projects to improve the cultivation of these high-value crops, on commission from the Australian Centre of International Agricultural Research.

“The heart and soul of my research is dedicated to the parasitoids. I love them!” Ang said.

“They are a little bit gruesome, but fascinating creatures to study – they inject their eggs into the caterpillars of other insects. The wasp larvae develop and eventually emerge from the caterpillar, killing it. It’s like that scene from Alien, but on a smaller scale.”

Understanding wasp behaviour will provide Australian agriculturalists with greater insight into how wasps might be used as bio-control agents in insect pest management strategies.

During his undergraduate studies at UQ, Ang tutored with the Faculty of Science and spent time volunteering his time on research field trips.

“UQ has a lot of opportunities for anyone who is willing to take them. I had the chance to gain experience by getting involved with research projects and this has helped shape my career goals,” Ang said.

“I was given the chance to pursue my own ideas. At this university, it’s okay to ask ‘what if?’ and someone, somewhere will be willing to help you find out.

“If you do something you are passionate about, everything else comes naturally.”
In a media world with a 24-hour news cycle, journalists are now working to an increasing number of deadlines with limited resources. Network Ten Australia’s US Bureau Chief Emma Dallimore said the best piece of advice she ever received was counter-intuitive to this hustle and bustle environment.

“I was told to stop every now and then and take it all in,” Dallimore said.

“As journalists, we are often blessed to have a front row seat at some pretty historic events and it can be easy to just concentrate on getting all the elements of your story and watching the clock. Sometimes you need to just stop for a minute and see, really see, where you are in a larger context. It not only provides a bit of a personal memento, but it sometimes helps you break the story down and let the viewer understand your perspective,” Dallimore said.

Dallimore has been in her current role for the past four years, and says the stories that most readily come to mind over that period involve both tragedy and inspiration.

“Nothing can quite prepare you for going to a place like Haiti after the earthquake there, or to the little village of Newtown after a massacre of Grade One kids. Those stories stick with me – and at times they’re incredibly hard to deal with – but the people you meet there always remind you of human resilience and sometimes, just incredible bravery,” she said.

Despite working in a hectic modern media world that has seen the rise of social media as a legitimate information source, Dallimore says accuracy will always remain her number one priority.

“CBS Anchor Scott Pelley recently recalled advice he was given by the late CBS Executive and TV Pioneer Fred Friendly: ‘If you are first, no one will ever remember. If you are wrong, no one will ever forget,’” Dallimore said.

Dallimore’s career started a world away from the bright lights of Los Angeles, having joined Channel 7 Mackay while in her final year at UQ. She said the experience was invaluable.

“I learnt so much in regional TV. So many of my close friends who are also in the industry started in regional TV and we all talk about how much that experience taught us,” Dallimore said.

“You’re generally in a small newsroom without great resources, so it teaches you to be creative in the way you tell and present a story. It also teaches you to be quick and decisive under pressure, as often you’re writing more than one story, then you might be presenting the weather! Being able to rotate through as Chief of Staff, presenter and reporter so early in your career really provides you with a sound understanding of how all the pieces of a newsroom work.”

“I was told to stop every now and then and take it all in.”

Emma Dallimore (centre) with actors Robert De Niro (left) and Jacki Weaver, stars of the 2012 movie Silver Linings Playbook.
Did you know Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre (BCEC) is more than just a venue? We proudly collaborate with UQ scientists and alumni all around the world.

Did you know we have a team whose job is to help UQ scientists and academics bid for international conferences to be held in Brisbane? BCEC bidding support is free and we facilitate financial assistance for travel scholarships and speaker costs.

**We work together to attract conferences that shine the spotlight on UQ’s research and development.**

If you are attending or speaking at an international conference that could be held in Australia, please remember to ‘put in a good word’ for Brisbane!
As one of the world’s leading cardiologists and pioneer of the first US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved balloon expandable coronary stent, alumnus Dr Gary Roubin is a voice to be listened to when it comes to healthy hearts.

“Cardiovascular health can be defined by three words: lifestyle, lifestyle and lifestyle,” Roubin said.

“It is important to engage in exercise, diet and stress-reducing strategies, even if you are unfortunate to have inherited the wrong genes.”

Over the past 38 years, Roubin’s impressive career as a clinician and researcher has spanned two continents and included important stints with the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Emory University, The University of Alabama at Birmingham, Lenox Hill Heart and Vascular Institute of New York, New York University and, most recently, as Director of Cardiovascular Services at Beth Israel Hospital and Continuum Cardiovascular Centres of New York.

As well as pioneering the first FDA-approved coronary stent, a pivotal event that changed the direction of the management of coronary heart disease, Roubin also pioneered techniques of carotid stenting and embolic protection devices.

Roubin, who lives in the US with his wife and four children, recently visited UQ’s St Lucia campus to receive an Honorary Doctorate. He says his life now is very different to what it was when he first started university.

“I grew up riding horses and working on cattle and dairy farms. My only opportunity to attend university was to be awarded a scholarship. Financial hardship in my early years at vet school pushed me to work as a vet in large abattoirs, ensuring safe meat products for export and local consumption,” Roubin said.

His work with large animals piqued his interest in human health and nutritional issues, which led him to complete his medical degrees.

“My horizons expanded beyond the farms to national health issues, public health and vistas I had never imagined. Feeling uncertain about a career change, I pushed forward, practising as a small animal vet to put myself through medicine.

Life is filled with twists and turns, random opportunities and forks in the road,” he said. Roubin says the principles that underpin innovation have remained consistent throughout the years despite the changes in the medical profession.

“Medicine has changed dramatically over the past 30 years, mostly through information technology and the huge amounts of data on the science of medicine and best clinical practices.

“The regulatory environment may be a bit more difficult but is offset by enhanced technology, computing and imaging. The principles are the same – identify an unsolved clinical patient need, study it so you really understand the problem, map a pathway to find the solution and use rigorous scientific methodology at every step.”

As a beneficiary of mentoring throughout the early years of his career, Roubin says he enjoys passing on his knowledge to the next generation of practitioners.

“I am still very active clinically, at least with complex tertiary cardiac and vascular procedures. I like to take the opportunity to pass on my experience and judgement that I have gained over 30 years of practice,” he said.
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Taking anatomy courses in old army sheds at Victoria Park, meeting her future husband in first-year medicine and sharing the UQ tradition with generations of her family are just some of the happy memories Adjunct Professor Mary Mahoney AO has from her time at UQ, both as a student and later as Deputy Chancellor and Senator.

Mahoney, the University’s first female Deputy Chancellor, began her journey with the University in the old UQ building (now QUT) and said the best part of her undergraduate degree was when she was in fourth year and could start “prac”.

“I loved this part of the course because it meant we were able to visit hospitals and see patients, attend ward rounds with the consultants and watch operations. I suppose I was so passionate about this aspect of the course because my father was a surgeon,” Mahoney said.

Mahoney was not alone in her positive experiences at the University, with generations of her family having studied at UQ across a range of disciplines.

“Seven of our family have done medicine (four of those at the University). There are three lawyers, one social worker, two physiotherapists, an engineer, five have done arts and one economics. Then there have been Rhodes Scholars: my father Konrad Hirschfeld and niece and nephew, Ryan and Caitlin Goss,” Mahoney said.

She said the catalyst for generations of her family studying at UQ began with her grandfather, Eugen Hirschfeld.

“Eugen was on the first Senate from 1910 to 1914. He had a say in how the University would be formed and what sort of courses would be offered. “Eugen was on the first Senate from 1910 to 1914. He had a say in how the University would be formed and what sort of courses would be offered.

“My uncle, Otto, was a Senator from 1950 to 1957. He was Deputy Chancellor and also Chancellor. His granddaughter, Kathy Hirschfeld, is currently on Senate. Then my father, Konrad, was on UQ Senate from 1966 to 1986. He was also curator of the Museum of Medical History, which became the Marks–Hirschfeld Museum of Medical History after his death.”

Mahoney became Deputy Chancellor in 1996.

“That was very special. What I found really heart-warming was that after I became Deputy Chancellor, a lot of people said how pleased they were that there was a female Deputy Chancellor. I was then fortunate enough to be elected again in 2010,” she said.

Mahoney said she valued highly both her career as a doctor and her role as a UQ Senator.

“I really enjoyed officiating at graduation ceremonies and seeing the joy and pride in the families and students on graduation day,” she said.

Mahoney said throughout her UQ journey, she had been encouraged by friends, colleagues and a family that supported the UQ tradition.

“I could not have achieved all I have without the support of my husband Patrick and my four children. They have shared all of these experiences with me,” she said.
RECOMMENDED READING

Mullumbimby
(2013 Queensland Literary Awards Best Fiction)
Melissa Lucashenko

Reviewed by Elizabeth Georgiades – Graduate Diploma in Arts (Writing, Editing and Publishing) student

Mullumbimby is a modern tale of romance and land ownership set on the Arakwal lands of the Bundjalung Nation. The story follows sassy ex-musician Jo Breenan, who moves to the country with her daughter Ellen, set on a tree change. With her divorce settlement, Breenan purchases a block of farmland, hoping to reconnect to her ancestral land. Breenan embraces this new life with passion, but encounters dissent from her daughter and trouble from her white neighbours. Set against this tumultuous backdrop, romance blossoms between Breenan and Twoboy, a charismatic out-of-towner, who initiates a land claim that stirs conflict among the Aboriginal community.

Mullumbimby is a heartfelt story about being worthy of love, of longing for home and of belonging to the land.

Wholehearted Food
Brenda Fawdon

Reviewed by Jacinda Wilson – Master of Arts (Writing, Editing and Publishing) student

Food do not bring me to tears. This book, however, nearly broke the dam. Boy, Lost is Kristina Olsson’s fourth book, and she has lost none of her talent for writing about the lives of women.

Boy, Lost is a memoir about Olsson’s mother and the child she lost to her abusive first husband. Olsson uses photographs and old documents as the portal to a life she only ever suspected, thanks to her mother’s acute silence regarding the matter. In captivating style, Olsson plays the part of medium-detective, bringing ghosts to life, yet they remain haunting. This story provides stark evidence that time cannot heal all wounds.

You will hope for the best and yet expect the worst, but it is not through happy endings that this book will provide its warmth: instead, that warmth comes from the empathy you will feel for these perfectly human characters. It is poignant, skilfully composed and worth every dollar.

Wholehearted Food
Brenda Fawdon

From the beautifully textured cover and rustic photography to the wholesome mouth-watering recipes, UQP’s first cookbook is designed to be savoured. Author Brenda Fawdon is a co-owner of Mondo Organics in Brisbane, Australia’s first licensed organic restaurant and cooking school. Fawdon tantalises our tastebuds with exotic-sounding ingredients such as kitchari, radicchio and kefalotyri, and innovative food combinations including mung bean in falafels, ginger beer in muesli and pomegranate on pizzas. Recipe suggestions for breakfasts (eggs Florentine with saffron hollandaise); mains (harissa barbequed quail) and desserts (chocolate dandelion pudding) show readers that wholefood eating certainly does not mean foregoing taste. I challenge you to read Wholehearted Food and not feel inspired to embrace a cleaner, healthier lifestyle!
The very first Great Court Race at UQ, held in 1985, was a right royal affair, with the Duke and Duchess of Kent on hand to present the prize – a set of bookends – for first place.

Inaugural winner, middle-distance runner Stephen Shirley, ran the 636-metre circuit of the Great Court Cloister against four other runners in 1 minute 28 seconds. He said he was proud to win the first race, a special event established to commemorate the University’s 75th anniversary.

Since then, the race has been held every year in March or April and gradually expanded to include an Open Women’s race (1986 onwards), a College relay, a handicap 70-metre sprint, a staff relay and a UQ Clubs relay.

The main race is open to all UQ undergraduate students, while all UQ staff and students (including postgraduate students) are welcome to enter the sprint event, with prizes for the winners.

The idea for the race came from the 1981 film Chariots of Fire, in which Olympic gold medallist Harold Abrahams is depicted as winning a similar race around the Cloister of Trinity College at Cambridge University in the 1920s.

The race depicted in the movie is based on an actual Great Court Run held annually at Trinity College, Cambridge, where athletes attempt to run around the Great Court – a distance of 370 metres – within the length of time that it takes the College clock to strike the hour of 12.

Depending upon the state of winding, the clock takes between 43 and 44.5 seconds. It is traditional for athletically inclined members of Trinity to attempt the run every year at noon on the day of the Matriculation Dinner.

Since 1985, there have been 16 winners of the Open Men’s event, with a handful of runners winning it three times in a row, such as the inaugural winner Stephen Shirley (Bachelor of Human Movement Studies ‘87, Diploma in School Counselling ‘90).

Simon Still holds the record for the most wins – four consecutive times from 1988 – as well as for the fastest time – 1 minute and 26.40 seconds in 1990.

Since 1986, there have been 14 winners of the Open Women’s event, with Daina Surka, (Bachelor of Pharmacy ‘07) winning it five times in a row from 2003.

The record for the women’s event is 1 minute 41.16 seconds by Caitlin Sargent in 2012. Currently completing a Bachelor of Physiotherapy (Honours), she won the race in 2011, 2012 and 2013.
The first four of eight UQx courses available in 2014 are now open for enrolment. UQx presents the best of higher education through MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses), offering opportunities to anyone who wants to achieve, thrive and grow.

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To find out more and to register for upcoming UQx courses visit www.uqx.uq.edu.au.