NEW CHAPTER

Vice-Chancellor retires after 12 successful years
When you’re competing for careers where postgraduate qualifications are standard, The University of Queensland will give you the edge you need.

You’ll get a world-class postgraduate degree along with all the benefits of UQ’s national and international reputation.

The independent UK Times Higher Education Supplement ranks UQ at number 33 in the world’s top universities – the only Queensland university to rank so highly.

So you’ll get all the benefits of learning from some of Australia’s most awarded lecturers, at the forefront of their fields – and a world-class postgraduate degree that carries UQ’s international reputation for excellence. With credentials like that, employers will be impressed.

Applications for postgraduate coursework programs for first semester 2008 close on 31 January 2008**.

To get personalised advice or more information on your options for postgraduate study call (07) 3365 2203 or visit uq.edu.au/postgraduate

**Please note that this can vary across Faculties and Schools so please confirm with UQ Admissions by phoning (07) 3365 2203 or emailing admissionsenquiries@admin.uq.edu.au with your specified program.
MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

Looking back, it seems that I first thought seriously about The University of Queensland in 1994, when it was suggested I apply for the position of Vice-Chancellor. In the year between my being appointed and coming up to Brisbane in January 1996, with my wife Barbara and our family, I had little time to balance the opinions of my colleagues and friends who thought UQ offered exciting challenges and those who, to put it circumspectly, thought my decision ill-advised. Twelve exhilarating years later, it now seems that even my most optimistic expectations fell far short of what came to pass as UQ achieved new levels of excellence and an enviable reputation both within and beyond Australia.

For as long as I can remember, literature, the arts and the challenge of new ideas have compelled my imagination, just as the aspiration to teach and undertake research shaped my life. For me, the greatest privileges of being a Vice-Chancellor are the company of men and women imbued with a passion for ideas and the opportunity to act as a committed advocate for those ideas in a manner that leads to tangible and significant outcomes.

Just over a decade ago, the then Lord Mayor, Jim Soorley, arranged a meeting at Brisbane’s Irish Club (the day before St Patrick’s Day) between Chuck Feeney and me which saw the beginning of an extraordinary stream of support from the Atlantic Philanthropies for major UQ projects that has had no equal in Australia. By committing UQ to match every dollar given to it by the Atlantic Philanthropies and by my persuading, first, Premier Rob Borbidge and then, most significantly, Premier Peter Beattie to do the same (and much more) through his inspirational Smart State policy, it became possible for UQ to embark upon the construction of a nationally unprecedented series of research institutes, the new UQ Centre, the transformed James and Mary Emelia Mayne Centre housing UQ’s superb Art Museum, a program of scholarships for Vietnamese students and much else.

It has been immensely gratifying to have seen UQ’s income from competitive research grants increase dramatically, its peerless performance in national teaching awards, and its new research institutes and teaching and learning spaces recognised internationally for their excellence. But my most cherished memories are the enduring, personal ones that have made UQ part of my life: the friendship and support of the Chancellor, Sir Llewellyn Edwards and his many colleagues on the UQ Senate; the pleasure and privilege of working with the strongest senior executive group in any Australian university: Paul Greenfield (whom I am delighted to acknowledge as my successor), Michael Keriger, David Siddle, Trevor Grigg, Douglas Porter, Alan Rix, Mark Gould, Debbie Terry and Linda Bird; the dedication and tolerance of my small office staff, especially Jenny Reilly and Tara Kitch, and, above all, the love and support of my family, Barbara, Chris, Kate, Tim and Ben. More than anyone, it is Barbara who has shared most of my life and shaped it in ways that no words of gratitude can ever express adequately.

Professor John Hay, AC
$66 MILLION FOCUS ON PATIENT CARE

UQ Chancellor, Sir Llew Edwards, AC, officially launched the University’s $66 million Centre for Clinical Research (UQCCR) last month.

The UQCCR will house more than 300 researchers who will turn lab breakthroughs into better treatments and results for patients. Located beside the Royal Brisbane and Women’s Hospital, the Centre is a first for Queensland and will help fill a national gap in clinical research identified by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Researchers will initially concentrate on clinical trials, diagnosis of breast and prostate cancers, diagnosis and treatment of brain disorders, and therapies for tissue inflammation and injuries.

UQCCR director, Professor Nicholas Fisk, a Sydney University medical graduate, comes to Brisbane from Imperial College London, where he was Professor of Obstetrics and Fetal Medicine. He has an international reputation in medical research in fetal and maternal health, stem cell biology and translational medicine.

The UQCCR has been funded by The Atlantic Philanthropies, the Queensland Government and the University. It is the newest in a series of state-of-the-art UQ research facilities that includes the Queensland Brain Institute (QBI), the Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology (AIBN), and the Institute for Molecular Bioscience (IMB).

Smart science funding continues

The University has welcomed the signing of a $50 million funding agreement from the Queensland Government for the University’s Institute for Molecular Bioscience (IMB).

Premier Anna Bligh and Vice-Chancellor Professor John Hay, AC, sealed the five-year agreement at a “community cabinet” at UQ’s Queensland Brain Institute in November. It extends current Queensland Government support until 2013-2014, and lifts Smart State capital and recurrent funding for the IMB to more than $142 million.

“This is arguably one of the largest contributions to scientific research ever made by an Australian state government,” Professor Hay said.

“Continued funding for another five years will give the IMB the security it needs to conduct research which will lead to improvements in the lives of Queenslanders and people around the world.

“Without the Queensland Government’s support, and that of The Atlantic Philanthropies, the IMB and UQ’s other world-renowned institutes would not be able to achieve their incredible potential.”

The IMB conducts globally competitive research in mammalian systems with a focus on human health and biotechnology. Established in 2000, it has attracted $112m in national and international research funding to Queensland and published over 1300 scientific papers in peer-review journals. Via a dedicated commercialisation company, IMBcom, it has established 11 spin-out entities which have gained $50m in investment and more than $9m in industry research and development contracts.

LASTING LEGACY

On December 4 the IMB facility was named the John Hay Building. The occasion prompted the former Premier, Dr Peter Beattie, to write an article for The Courier-Mail. Here is an edited extract.

The relationship that existed between the outgoing Vice-Chancellor of The University of Queensland, John Hay, Chuck Feeney, founder of The Atlantic Philanthropies, and my government was unique and unprecedented in Queensland’s history. It was a partnership designed to advance research and the State and was based on goodwill. Here a billionaire’s money has been poured into research instead of political pockets or party coffers.

It is therefore very fitting that today UQ will hold an important ceremony that acknowledges this unique relationship by naming one of the State’s key research facilities after John Hay.

Funds from the Smart State strategies support the IMB’s 400 researchers drawn from 25 countries working on projects covering kidney and liver regeneration, the inhibition of tumour growth and tackling chronic diseases. This biobioceince precinct is shared with the CSIRO and other research agencies making it the largest integrated biobience complex in Australia.

Not only will this research produce life-saving treatments it will also create up to 1000 jobs and $400 million will be added to the Queensland economy in the IMB’s first 15 years of operation. The IMB will work with other scientists at the University in areas of research into nanotechnology, bioengineering and the brain.

When this partnership started in 1998, few knew where it would lead and I remember there were many doubters. Now people are starting to see tangible results and while it would not be appropriate to award the republican John Hay a knighthood, Queensland history will regard him as the shining knight of Queensland research.
Queensland Premier Anna Bligh has opened the $63 million state-of-the-art Queensland Brain Institute (QBI) research facility at UQ’s St Lucia campus.

The QBI will position Queensland at the forefront of research into discovering new treatments for disorders such as dementia, stroke, depression and motor neurone disease.

The purpose-built, seven-storey facility will house as many as 250 scientists, working to unlock the secrets of the brain in complex areas such as memory and learning, cognition and neurological disease.

UQ Vice-Chancellor, Professor John Hay, AC, welcomed the announcement that the Queensland Government would provide operational funding of $25 million for the QBI.

“I congratulate the Queensland Government on making additional support available for operational funding to ensure the Queensland Brain Institute’s research is supported,” he said.

“The University is most appreciative of the generous support of the Queensland Government and The Atlantic Philanthropies which has made this facility possible.”

The QBI is one of six new UQ institutes which have a combined community of 1500 scientists, social scientists and engineers.

Professor Hay said the critical mass of researchers at the QBI would add substantially to progress towards solutions to some of humanity’s most devastating conditions.

“It will also be of considerable benefit to the Queensland economy. One-quarter of the 24 QBI group leaders are new to Australia and 19 are new to Queensland,” he said.

QBI Director Professor Perry Bartlett said it had been a great privilege to recruit some of the world’s top neuroscientists to Queensland to focus on understanding how the brain functioned.

“It’s an extremely exciting time for neuroscience, and I believe QBI scientists can make fundamental discoveries into brain functions such as memory and learning, and apply this knowledge to address an overwhelming tide of neurological disease and mental illnesses in the community,” Professor Bartlett said.

“The new Institute will enable diverse teams of neuroscientists to work together for the first time to address these problems.

“Brain disease, such as dementia, stroke and depression, affects more Australians than cancer or heart disease, and yet we are just beginning to have the resources to tackle these diseases.”

In 2002, Professor Bartlett and his research team made a world-first discovery of the critical role of brain stem cells in the production of nerve cells, opening up a new field of study in this area.

“QBI scientists will have unique opportunities to collaborate with world-class scholars from our faculties and other new institutes”

Since this discovery, neurogenesis – investigation of how new nerve cells are created and integrated naturally in the brain – is rapidly gaining scientific attention worldwide.

A better understanding of neurogenesis is expected to lead to treatments for diseases previously labeled incurable, such as dementia, brain and spinal cord injury.

“Current and future work by QBI researchers may well lead to an ability to replace nerve cells damaged by neurological disorders and to repair and regenerate the brain,” Professor Bartlett said.

The QBI facility features state-of-the-art research laboratories, a 200-seat auditorium, and computer systems designed to manage a massive volume of electronic data generated by the Institute’s advanced imaging technology.
A SUSTAINABLE RESEARCH INVESTMENT

The University honoured Steve Irwin’s contribution to crocodile research and wildlife conservation with a public lecture at St Lucia on November 14.

UQ crocodile specialist Professor Craig Franklin, a friend and colleague to Steve, delivered the free lecture titled Tracking Crocodiles in 3 Dimensions on the eve of the first Steve Irwin Day.

Professor Franklin’s lecture focused on the collaborative ARC Linkage Project research partnership between UQ, Australia Zoo – Steve Irwin, and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service that aims to better understand the behaviour of crocodiles.

The team’s first satellite tracking study of wild crocodiles used a specially-designed transmitter attached to the back of the crocodile’s head that collected data and relayed it via satellite back to the scientists.

UQ also honoured Mr Irwin with the presentation of the posthumous Steve Irwin Adjunct Professorship in UQ’s School of Integrative Biology.

Professor Franklin said the presentation was particularly moving as Steve had passed away before the honour could be presented.

“Notification of the honour was waiting for Steve at Australia Zoo but sadly he never returned to find out the good news,” Professor Franklin said.

“This presentation now gives us the opportunity to publicly recognise his remarkable contribution to research and conservation.”

Terri Irwin, AM attended the event to accept the Adjunct Professorship from the University.

“I am very proud because this honours Steve as a scientist in his own right and recognises Steve's ongoing research work,” Mrs Irwin said.

The Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology (AIBN) and The Dow Chemical Company have announced a research alliance combining UQ’s research expertise with Dow’s market knowledge.

According to AIBN Director Professor Peter Gray the partnership will focus on two key areas: bio-mimicry and developing new manufacturing systems using bio-feedstocks.

“Escalating oil costs and concerns about carbon dioxide emissions make it imperative to develop new manufacturing processes based on renewable substrates rather than diminishing fossil fuels,” Professor Gray said.

“Scientific advances in the biosciences have enabled researchers to genetically reprogram bacteria to produce the chemical building blocks of the future.

“AIBN’s research excellence in cell biology and metabolism, as well as polymer structure and function, make an ideal fit with Dow’s position at the forefront of sustainable chemistries.”

The alliance is expected to deliver new materials and processes capable of producing desired molecules from renewable resources in a cost effective manner achieving long term benefits for the consumer.

Dow CEO and UQ graduate, Dr Andrew Liveris, said going back to nature was a further step forward in his company’s sustainable chemistry initiative.

“This alliance will help Dow to find more resource efficient ways to deliver even better products to markets and is a marvellous example of how the human element can work with nature to drive strategic growth.”

The AIBN is uniquely positioned in Australia to benefit from the alliance due to its world-leading research at the intersection of biology, chemistry, engineering and computer modelling.

It has over 300 researchers housed in a $75 million building complemented by an extensive suite of facilities.

This critical mass of researchers is working to develop new products and processes which will significantly impact on human health and quality of life.

Left: Dr Liveris
The Father of Brisbane’s Chinatown, Eddie Liu, OBE OAM, and former Queensland Premier, Wayne Goss, were among six recipients of University of Queensland honorary doctorates this month.

Also receiving an honorary doctorate was UQ’s Vice-Chancellor, Professor John Hay, AC, who retires from the University after 12 years’ service on December 31.

The awards, based on factors including community service, career distinction and contribution to the University, were presented as part of UQ’s main annual graduation ceremonies between December 3 and 17.

Mr Liu has been a driving force behind the promotion and preservation of Chinese culture in Brisbane, including the restoration of the city’s first Chinese temple, “Joss House”, which was first constructed at Breakfast Creek in 1886.

The longest-serving Honorary Secretary of the Chinese Club of Queensland, he was appointed to a committee to establish Chinatown in Fortitude Valley in 1983, and, on its opening in 1987, was appointed Honorary Ambassador for the City of Brisbane.

Mr Liu has been involved in establishing the Chinese Club’s current premises in the Valley as well as other locations in Deagon and Auchenflower, and today, the club has more than 3000 members from various ethnic communities.

In tandem with his extensive business interests, Mr Liu has demonstrated great compassion and leadership in helping resettle many migrants from countries including Hong Kong, the People’s Republic of China, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Singapore.

He has been an active fund raiser for wartime refugees, the Australian Red Cross, the Mater Hospital Trust, the Royal Brisbane Children’s Hospital, the Leukaemia Foundation and Guide Dogs for the Blind.

Mr Liu was presented with a Doctor of the University honoris causa at a Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences graduation ceremony on Monday, December 17.

An Adjunct Professor with the University’s schools of Law and Business, Mr Goss worked as a solicitor and then for the Aboriginal Legal Service before working as a lawyer for his own practice for a decade. He also served as the President of the Caxton Legal Service during this time.

He entered State politics in 1983 and served as Premier of Queensland from 1989 until 1996.

As Premier, he presided over the implementation of many of the reforms of the landmark Fitzgerald Inquiry into police corruption and his government introduced a wide range of social reforms as well as participating in a national reform program, including development of an Energy and Competition Policy.

He is National Chair of Deloitte Australia, Chair of Ausenco Ltd and Chair of the Government Reform Commission of South Australia.

Mr Goss was awarded a Doctor of Economics honoris causa at a Faculty of Biological and Chemical Sciences graduation ceremony on Wednesday, December 12.

The other honorary doctorate recipients were:
- The 18th President of Indiana University, Professor Michael McRobbie, an Arts (Honours) graduate from UQ who was presented with a Doctor of Science honoris causa at a Faculty of Engineering, Physical Sciences and Architecture graduation ceremony on Monday, December 3.
- University of Queensland Vice-Chancellor, Professor John Hay, AC, who was presented with a Doctor of Laws honoris causa at a Faculty of Business, Economics and Law ceremony on Wednesday, December 5, at 2pm.
- Head of the Women’s College within UQ, Dr Maureen Aitken, who was acknowledged with a Doctor of the University honoris causa at a Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences graduation ceremony on Wednesday, December 12.
- Warden of St John’s College within UQ, Reverend Canon Professor John Morgan, who received a Doctor of the University honoris causa at a Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences graduation ceremony on Monday, December 17.

Outstanding leaders from Brisbane and beyond were acknowledged during UQ’s December graduation ceremonies.

From left: honorary doctorate recipients Professor Michael McRobbie, Dr Maureen Aitken and Dr Wayne Goss

Professor John Hay, AC, celebrates his honorary degree with wife Barbara and sons Ben and Tim
A team of UQ metallurgical engineering students has recently returned from a South American tour of some of the world’s largest mining and minerals processing plants.

The group spent two weeks in Chile carrying out survey work and inspecting the latest technologies used in copper production.

Final-year student Eddie Paul said the trip was organised to gain first-hand experience of the mining and minerals processing operations of the world’s major mining companies.

“We saw excellent examples of engineering practice, got to speak to senior technical engineers and managers, and had an opportunity to learn about Chilean culture from metallurgy students of the Universidad Catolica Del Norte,” he said.

The visit included seven different operating sites in northern Chile including those of Anglo American, Codelco, BHP Billiton, Barrick and Xstrata Copper.

Highlights included an inspection of the world’s largest copper mine at Escondida, and a visit to a chemical reagents facility responsible for developing technologies to improve the performance and profitability of local mineral processing operations.

Participating UQ staff member, Mr Sante Di Pasquale, said the students had taken the initiative to organise and raise funds for the trip themselves.

“This group was very motivated. They approached industry members/organisations here in Australia and in Chile to gain sponsorship for travel costs and contacted industry and site managers overseas to make the trip a reality,” he said.

After arriving back in Brisbane, the students made a presentation about their experiences to industry representatives including Xstrata Copper CEO, Charlie Sartain.

Sponsors were highly impressed with the learning outcomes of the field trip, with third-year students already making preparations for next year’s event.

Young engineers experience South America

A new system to improve the quality of life for great apes in zoos has been created at UQ.

Known as Great Ape Husbandry Index, the system scores zoos out of 100 percent based on the quality of the physical and social environments of enclosures for chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans and bonobos (pygmy chimps).

School of Animal Studies PhD student Amanda Fernie, who created the methodology, said it was designed to pinpoint where zoos needed improvement.

Miss Fernie’s research shows that 35 percent of all great apes kept internationally display abnormal behaviours.

She said she hoped the index would be adopted by the zoo industry’s peak body, the Australasian Regional Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria (ARAZPA), and later rolled out internationally.

“Miss Fernie has observed apes at Melbourne, Rockhampton and Taronga zoos, and will visit New Zealand zoos next year.

All zoos are accredited to minimum standards via ARAZPA, but she said the index raised the bar.

Miss Fernie is currently studying full-time on an Australian Postgraduate Award scholarship.
It's not often that a lecturer crosses several time zones while giving a class, but for UQ's Margaret Stephenson it’s become a regular occurrence.

Mrs Stephenson is part of a team that delivers a comparative Indigenous law course to students in Australia, Canada, the United States and New Zealand simultaneously with the help of new teleconferencing technology.

Mrs Stephenson said the approach was particularly useful for Australian students given the landmark Mabo ruling took place as recently as 1992.

“We’ve had Native Title in this country for just over 15 years now, and for students to study the ways governments in other countries have dealt with their Indigenous peoples’ rights allows us to look at these responses and policies – very critically in some cases – and to learn from the mistakes and the successes that have been made.”

The course is comprised of weekly seminars, with lecturers presenting PowerPoint presentations and audiovisual material via high-definition webcams, and facilitating discussion by clicking between the screens of the six participating universities as needed.

The innovative approach is catching on internationally, with Mrs Stephenson and course co-founder, Professor Brad Morse, from the University of Ottawa, recently giving a live demonstration from UQ to a legal education conference in China.

Professor Morse said team teaching in this way not only kept the content current and topical, but helped overcome any technical hiccups.

“What’s transpired for all of us who are teaching this is that we are much more familiar and expert in the situations that exist in the other countries now,” Professor Morse said.

“So, even if we lose New Zealand say, and they’re leading that day’s class, we’re all comfortable enough with our knowledge that we can continue on that topic if one of the sites drops out.”

He said another benefit of the cross-cultural approach was that it allowed students to see beyond a simple “black letter” understanding of the law.

“The human element is perhaps more evident here than in many other legal areas, because you’re talking about a distinct population or collections of populations that are interacting with a broader society on many levels,” he said.

The change-over from expensive ISDN lines to VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) has allowed a growing number of universities to become involved since the course began seven years ago, with UQ offering the subject since 2006.

And despite scheduling some 7am lectures to accommodate the time differences, Mrs Stephenson said feedback had been consistently positive.

“Students enjoy this course, and they gain a great deal by being exposed to a wide range of Indigenous issues in the various jurisdictions,” she said.

“Broadening their knowledge of what is occurring elsewhere allows our students to be better placed in their future careers to deal with evolving Indigenous legal rights in Australia.”

LAW5135 / 7135 Law and Indigenous Peoples is next offered in Semester 1, 2008, and will be taught concurrently with the University of Ottawa, University of Saskatchewan, University of Oklahoma, University of Auckland and Monash University.

UQ IMPROVES IN WORLD RANKINGS

The University has advanced 12 places to be ranked at number 33 in the world’s top 50 universities in a recently released survey.

UQ is the only Queensland university in the world’s top 50 universities, and one of only five Australian universities in this group, in the annual top 200 ranking list produced by the UK’s Times Higher Education Supplement.

UQ has cemented its reputation as the top university in Queensland, and one of the top in country, leapfrogging from sixth-ranked Australian university in 2006 to fourth-ranked in the 2007 report.

Vice-Chancellor Professor John Hay, AC, said he was delighted with the outcome, which meant that UQ had advanced 16 ranking places in the survey in the past four years.

“It is pleasing that there has been a continued improvement in the rankings from 49th place in 2004, to 47th in 2005, 45th in 2006 and 33rd in 2007,” Professor Hay said.

“We think this is an outstanding result by any measure, and it confirms the University’s growing reputation and standing in the international community.

“Our graduates can be confident from such independent assessments that their degrees hold international cachet and will stand them in good stead.”

Professor Hay said UQ’s academics, researchers and students were recognised throughout the world for their work.

“UQ is one of the country’s top three research universities and has won more national teaching excellence awards than any other Australian university,” he said.

Recently, UQ was also announced as being among the top five Australian universities of the top 100 Asia Pacific universities in the Shanghai Jiao Tong University’s rankings, based on academic and research performance. UQ also featured in the Newsweek rankings of the world’s top 100 universities, being placed at number 91.

The University was independently ranked as one of Australia’s top universities in the 2007 edition of The Good Universities Guide.

UQ was awarded the maximum five-star rating for six key performance indicators. These included student demand, positive graduate outcomes (reflecting both graduate employment and going on to further study), staff qualifications, research grants, research intensity and toughness to get in (St Lucia campus).

“The University welcomes independent assessment of its quality and the new rankings reflect the University’s continued desire for learning and improvement,” Professor Hay said.
END OF AN ERA

UQ’S WORLD-CLASS RESEARCH INSTITUTES ARE OFTEN SEEN AS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT LEGACY OF PROFESSOR JOHN HAY’S 12 YEARS AS VICE-CHANCELLOR – ALTHOUGH HIS IMPACT HAS BEEN FAR BROADER, AS THE FOLLOWING TRIBUTES AND RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS SHOW.
Focus and balance
by Professor Paul Greenfield, AO
Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor Elect

I would summarise John Hay's numerous achievements as UQ Vice-Chancellor under two main themes: focus and balance.

By focus, I mean that John has identified and invested in UQ's areas of proven strength, as well as areas of demonstrated prospective opportunity. The balance has been achieved between excellence in research on the one hand, and excellence in teaching and learning on the other.

In research, the establishment of six internationally-recognised institutes and the exceptional staff and students they have attracted are easily characterised as the epitome of John's achievements; but his impact spreads much more widely, and a culture of recognising and then backing research excellence permeates throughout the seven faculties and six institutes.

Under John's stewardship, UQ established Australia's first annual awards for early career researchers, the UQ Foundation Research Excellence Awards, and then instigated annual awards for outstanding teaching and supervision. These awards are emblematic of his flair for matching a focus on research with a focus on teaching and the learning process.

The key to ensuring that teaching and learning share equal billing with research was the creation of the position of full-time Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic).

Since January 2001, this portfolio has complemented the long-standing office of Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research) and enabled teaching and learning to be systematically championed from the lecture theatre through to the chancellery. Our innovative and passionate teachers have every reason for confidence that issues of importance to them, such as teaching and learning spaces and materials, rate as priorities at the very top of the University.

Additionally, John's commitment to excellence in teaching and learning (which is internationally recognised and reflected in his long-term chairmanship of the Carrick Institute) has ensured that UQ's teaching is enriched by its research – and vice versa. He has led a strategy to integrate research with teaching and learning practice, and this has proven absolutely essential to UQ.

Where it has been strategically advantageous, the University has invested many millions of dollars in capital, not only for research and teaching and learning purposes, but also to advance commercialisation, the arts and cultural values. John's relationship with Chuck Feeney of The Atlantic Philanthropies has made a great start to a tradition which had little precedent in Australia, let alone in Queensland. His ability to attract philanthropic and matching funds has become legendary in Australian higher education, and has become the nation's most successful university for national teaching awards. He has overseen the establishment of an impressive number of research centres including the Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology, the Institute for Molecular Biosciences, the Queensland Brain Institute, the Centre for Clinical Research, the Sustainable Minerals Institute and the Centre for Advanced Animal Science.

For me, the magnitude and long-term significance of Professor Hay's achievements stand out against a backdrop of my personal memories.

So much has changed since I attended The University of Queensland and these changes now help fuel our economy.

Deservingly, Professor Hay was awarded a Centenary Medal for contributions to higher education and made a Companion in the Order of Australia.

He is one of Queensland's greatest ambassadors for education and academic advancement and this was recognised by the Queensland Government through his appointment as an official Smart State Ambassador in 2005 and his naming as a Queensland Great in 2007.

Professor John Hay, I thank you and I commend you for your immense contribution to education, research and innovation in Queensland.

Art and architecture
by Philip Bacon, art dealer and philanthropist

Ars Longa, Vita Brevis. If indeed life is short and art long, as Hippocrates so famously states in his aphorism of 400BC, then John Hay's most long-lived achievement may very well be the stunning James and Mary Emelia Mayne Centre, conjured up from the ageing and redundant Mayne Hall just three years ago.

In the overall scheme of the huge building projects undertaken during the Vice-Chancellor's tenure, this new home for the University Art Museum could perhaps be one of the smaller; yet to my mind it ranks amongst his most important achievements. From the body of the old hall, and fighting those who wanted things to stay as they were, John wrought a magic transformation.

The use of natural light is a triumph in this space. Natural light is sometimes seen as the enemy when architects work on art galleries, but not in this case. Visitors move through the gallery in a naturally intuitive way, able to appreciate the “bones” of the old building, while enjoying the dramatic changes.

This vision was only realised through single-minded persistence, not just with the planning, but also fundraising. John's friend Chuck Feeney answered the call, contributing $5 million. John and Chuck also decided to create a National Collection of Artist's Self-Portraits, and this has begun to achieve a real and unique status amongst art museums across Australia.

“The work lives” (even when the artist doesn’t!) and this is always the hope implicit in any act of making. This too will be John’s reward. He has “made” so many works of art, of architecture, and of creative thought.

I began with only the first four words of Hippocrates’ aphorism. It says in full: “Life is short; and art long; the crisis fleeting; experience perilous, and decision difficult. The physician must not only be prepared to do what is right himself, but also to make the patient, the attendants and externals cooperate.” This surely is what John Hay has done so very well.

Smart State smarter
by Anna Bligh, Queensland Premier

Professor John Hay has led and inspired thousands of inquiring minds during his time as Vice-Chancellor and President and, in doing so, has helped to build the Smart State.

I have been a member of the Queensland Parliament throughout Professor Hay’s 12-year tenure and have witnessed his visionary dreams taking shape.

Professor Hay has steered our State’s oldest university to greatness.

Under his leadership, UQ was named Australia’s University of the Year by the Good Universities Guide and has become the nation’s most successful university for national teaching awards. He has overseen the establishment of an impressive number of research centres including the Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology, the Institute for Molecular Biosciences, the Queensland Brain Institute, the Centre for Clinical Research, the Sustainable Minerals Institute and the Centre for Advanced Animal Science.

For me, the magnitude and long-term significance of Professor Hay’s achievements stand out against a backdrop of my personal memories.

So much has changed since I attended The University of Queensland and these changes now help fuel our economy.

Deservingly, Professor Hay was awarded a Centenary Medal for contributions to higher education and made a Companion in the Order of Australia.

He is one of Queensland’s greatest ambassadors for education and academic advancement and this was recognised by the Queensland Government through his appointment as an official Smart State Ambassador in 2005 and his naming as a Queensland Great in 2007.

Professor John Hay, I thank you and I commend you for your immense contribution to education, research and innovation in Queensland.
1996
JANUARY: Professor Hay begins appointment as Vice-Chancellor (above), succeeding Professor Emeritus Brian Wilson.
JUNE: Appointed to the Board of Brisbane Grammar School.
SEPTEMBER: UQ Senate approves a new seven-faculty academic structure from 1997 after Professor Hay reports to Chancellor Sir Llew Edwards that UQ needs “flatter, leaner, more strategically responsive and effective structures, policies and practices.”
DECEMBER: Announces plans to develop an Institute for Molecular Bioscience (IMB) at St Lucia. This will become the first in a series of world-class institutes to be built in Professor Hay’s era, with funding from Chuck Feeney’s The Atlantic Philanthropies and UQ-leveraged Queensland Government Smart State monies and – in some cases – Australian Government funds. A major collaborative venture with CSIRO was also foreshadowed to complement the IMB proposal.

1997
MARCH: Commits UQ to membership of Universitas 21, a new international consortium of world-class research-intensive comprehensive universities. Only three Australian universities are admitted.
1998
MARCH: Begins nine-year appointment as Trustee of Queensland Performing Arts.
JULY: UQ celebrates after being named the 1998 Australian University of the Year by the Good Universities Guide (below). Professor Hay becomes the only Vice-Chancellor to collect the prestigious award twice for his institution. He was Vice-Chancellor of Deakin University when it was named 1995 University of the Year.

1999
JANUARY: Appointed Chair of National Committee on University Teaching and Staff Development.
FEBRUARY: Introduces the Vice-Chancellor's Excellence Grants for Early Career Researchers, providing between $50,000 and $100,000 for each recipient.
MARCH: Drives the concept for the new Brisbane Institute (left), of which UQ is the primary sponsor. The public issues forum aims to give Brisbane and Queensland a national centre for independent, non-partisan discussion of public issues.
AUGUST: Announces establishment of University of Queensland Foundation Research Excellence Awards to encourage early-career researchers.
OCTOBER: UQ Senate unanimously endorses Professor Hay’s recommendations on the future of its Gatton campus, focusing on the teaching and research opportunities and challenges in the broad areas of rural industries and communities.
DECEMBER: Establishment of the Australian Institute of Bioengineering and Nanotechnology (AIBN) at St Lucia is announced.

2000
JANUARY: Appointed Chair of the Australian Universities Teaching Committee.
JUNE: Invested as National Living Pedagogue by the Swedish Academy for Higher Education.
JULY: Welcomes $10 million State Government funding in addition to $20 million pledged by UQ for the Sustainable Minerals Institute at St Lucia (above).

2001
JANUARY: Professor Margaret Gardner begins as UQ’s first Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic). The creation of this position is part of a strategy which leads to UQ asserting sustained leadership in teaching and learning, dominating measures including the attainment of national teaching awards.
JANUARY: Appointed Chair of the Australian Universities Teaching Council.
JUNE: Queensland Government announces establishment of a nanotechnology centre of excellence at UQ with $20 million of public funding (building on $17.4 million from The Atlantic Philanthropies).
SEPTEMBER: Volume 1 of the Bibliography of Australian Literature is published. Professor Hay is General Editor of the four-volume record of all Australian novels, plays and books of poetry published in the last 200 years.
OCTOBER: UQ Senate unanimously endorses Professor Hay’s recommendations on the future of its Gatton campus, focusing on the teaching and research opportunities and challenges in the broad areas of rural industries and communities.
OCTOBER: UQ Senate unanimously votes to extend Professor Hay’s appointment to December 31, 2007.
NOVEMBER: Appointed as inaugural member of the Queensland Innovation Council.
2002 (cont)

SEPTEMBER: The $20 million multi-purpose UQ Centre building is opened at St Lucia to provide a modern venue for large events such as graduation ceremonies. Professor Hay sources $11.5 million for the project from The Atlantic Philanthropies.

2003

MAY: Appointed Chair of Universitas 21, a position he holds until May 2006.

MAY: Official opening of the $105 million Queensland Bioscience Precinct at St Lucia (above), housing the IMB and several CSIRO divisions.

AUGUST: Announces that the University has signed an in-principle agreement with the Brisbane City Council for a bus, bicycle and pedestrian bridge between Dutton Park and the St Lucia campus.

2004

JANUARY: Welcomes a $20 million State Government commitment for the establishment at St Lucia of the Queensland Brain Institute, which has $20 million in capital from The Atlantic Philanthropies.

JANUARY: Awarded a Companion in the Order of Australia (AC) in the Australia Day Honours List for exceptional services to higher education, especially in research and innovation and in the creation of new academic, research and administrative structures.

2005

MARCH: Appointed to the Council of the National Library of Australia.

MARCH: Awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters from his alma mater, the University of Western Australia (below).

JUNE: Appointed to the Board of the Brisbane Girls’ Grammar School.

2006

AUGUST: During a Queensland election campaign, the government makes a re-election pledge to invest $100 million in a Translational Research Institute at the Princess Alexandra Hospital. The facility will house UQ’s Diamantina Institute for Cancer, Immunology and Metabolic Medicine, along with other Centres. Professor Hay and Diamantina Director Professor Ian Frazer were instrumental in securing government support for the project.

SEPTEMBER: Announces construction ready to start on the $66 million UQ Centre for Clinical Research, funded by The Atlantic Philanthropies, the Queensland Government and UQ. The building is due to open in January 2008.

OCTOBER: Premier Beattie opens the $10 million Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology.

DECEMBER: Appointed as Chair of the Queensland Art Gallery Board of Trustees.

2007

MARCH: Announces UQ’s celebration of 2007 as a year of special focus on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander issues to mark the 40th anniversary of the referendum of May 27, 1967. Activities include the opening of the Our Way: Contemporary Aboriginal Art from Lockhart River exhibition (above).

APRIL: Awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the Queensland University of Technology.

MAY: The Australian Government commits $100 million to match the Queensland Government’s funding for the Translational Research Institute at the Princess Alexandra Hospital.

JUNE: Queensland Premier Peter Beattie makes Professor Hay a “Queensland Great” (below), recognising that his lifetime achievements have played a significant role in the history and development of the “Smart State”.

JULY: Volume III of the Bibliography of Australian Literature published.

AUGUST: Appointed as Chair of the LH Martin Institute.

NOVEMBER: The $63 million Queensland Brain Institute, the $66 million UQ Centre for Clinical Research, and stage one of the $33 million Centre for Advanced Animal Science are all officially opened.

DECEMBER: Awarded an Honorary Doctorate by The University of Queensland.

2002 (cont)

FEBRUARY: Volume II of Bibliography of Australian Literature is published.

APRIL: The James and Mary Emelia Mayne Centre, created out of the former Mayne Hall, opens following a 12-month, $6.5 million transformation which was made possible by a $5 million contribution from The Atlantic Philanthropies. Professor Hay is instrumental in the building’s rebirth as the new home of the UQ Art Museum.


AUGUST: Appointed Chair of the Board of The Carrick Institute for Learning and Teaching in Higher Education.

FEBRUARY: Volume II of Bibliography of Australian Literature is published.
ELITE COMPANY

A Queensland scientist has been elected as a member of one of the world’s most respected scientific bodies, the European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO).

Professor John Mattick, from UQ’s Institute for Molecular Bioscience (IMB), was one of only eight scientists to be offered Associate Membership of EMBO in 2007, an honour reserved for outstanding researchers from outside of Europe.

“There are only three Australians listed among 80 Associate Members worldwide, many of whom are among the most outstanding molecular biologists of their generation, so I am delighted to be included,” Professor Mattick said.

Professor Mattick has been internationally recognised for his work on so-called “junk DNA”, the 98.5 percent of our DNA which does not code for proteins and, until recently, was thought to be accumulated evolutionary debris.

“It appears that the genetic programming of complex organisms has been fundamentally misunderstood for the past 50 years, because of the assumption that most genes encode proteins,” Professor Mattick said.

“This is largely true in simple organisms such as bacteria, but turning out not to be the case for complex multicellular organisms, where the vast majority of genetic information is expressed as RNA.

“This RNA appears to control gene expression at many levels, including epigenetic memory and intersection with environmental information, which is particularly important in the brain.”

EMBO Executive Director, Hermann Bujard, welcomed the new members in November and said he looked forward to their participation and input across the breadth of the organisation’s activities and programs.

**Babies’ balancing act**

With the help of an innovative machine, UQ researchers are gaining an important insight into the way babies grow and how certain factors affect their development.

Recently launched at the Royal Brisbane and Women’s Hospital, the world-first “Pea Pod” measures the bodies of premature and young babies in unprecedented detail.

Director of the Perinatal Research Centre, Professor Paul Colditz, said the new machine would allow researchers to gather much more comprehensive information about babies’ growth and nutritional requirements, to give them a better start at life.

“To date, the standard measurements have been things like weight, length and circumference, and they are all done routinely and are good sort of clinical indicators,” Professor Colditz said.

“But with the Pea Pod, we’re able to also determine the baby’s volume…. and with it, a measure that tells us how much of the body is fat and how much is everything else – that is, potentially muscle and bone.”

**SCREENING SUCCESS**

A new system to identify developmental problems including disability in premature infants has shown promise.

The new system, called the Preterm-Targeted Screening and Surveillance Program, has successfully identified cerebral palsy, developmental and intellectual delays, blindness and deafness in a trial group of 202 premature babies throughout Queensland.

Children born prematurely have higher rates of disability and need more monitoring compared to the general pediatric population.

UQ PhD graduate and program designer, Dr Margo Pritchard, said the system was better at identifying problems in preterm children compared to the national-based universal child health screening program but not as good as a neonatal follow up program.

“It’s very, very hard to have definitive diagnosis of development at 12 months,” Dr Pritchard said.

“The program is designed to continue for seven years so GPs and parents can plan child health care based on the best evidence and screening practices.”
UQ Ipswich is the perfect location for an international hub for health research, according to new Professor of Community Health Research, Robert Bush.

Professor Bush, a behavioural scientist in the field of medicine, has joined UQ as the head of a new Healthy Communities Research Centre, funded for an initial five years by a partnership between UQ’s Faculty of Health Sciences and the Ipswich Hospital Foundation.

The Centre heralds a new era for Ipswich as a centre for health research and education, making the region more attractive to health experts.

“Ipswich is expected to double in size over the next 20 years and a range of health and social issues are likely to arise with an expansion of that magnitude,” Professor Bush said.

“I think one of the most important elements which will determine the success of the Centre is the fact that it is looking to the community to set the research agenda,” he said.

“By drawing upon the resources of the Ipswich community, the Centre will be better positioned to increase the health knowledge and motivation of residents, allowing us all to make informed and effective decisions about our own health.

“That message clearly comes through when you look at their upcoming Research Scoping Workshop, which aims to bring health sciences professionals from the University together with health and business professionals from the Ipswich community to build the vision for the Centre.”

Professor Alan Rix, Pro-Vice-Chancellor Ipswich, said he was enthusiastic about plans for the Centre’s first initiative to consult with the community, combining “good science with good community engagement”.

Health experts work towards global solution

A UQ professor is among a panel of leading health scientists who have reached consensus on the world’s most deadly diseases.

Professor Alan Lopez, from the School of Population Health, is part of a committee that has declared chronic non-communicable diseases (CNCDs) to be reaching epidemic proportions, accounting for more than 60 percent of deaths worldwide.

CNCDs include cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases and certain cancers, and are largely preventable.

“Healthy diet, physical activity and not smoking prevent about 80 percent of heart disease, strokes and type 2 diabetes and more than 40 percent of cancer cases,” Professor Lopez said.

In a Nature paper, the scientists name 20 top priorities that must be acted upon to restrain and reverse the growing incidence of CNCDs.

These include raising the political priority of non-communicable diseases, promoting healthy lifestyle choices, addressing the impact of government spending and taxation on health, investigating the effectiveness of food labeling legislation and identifying the negative impacts of economic growth on health.

Professor Lopez, who co-authored the World Health Organisation’s Global Burden of Disease study, said the committee hoped to galvanise the world’s political, medical and scientific leaders into taking real action on the issue.

“We expect the burden from CNCDs to rise quickly over the next few decades, particularly in the developing world,” he said.

“But with concerted action taken now, we can avert at least 36 million premature deaths by 2015.”

The 20 priorities complement the Grand Challenges in Global Health published in 2003 by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, an organisation established to help reduce inequalities in health around the world.

Professor Lopez and UQ colleagues are working closely with the Foundation on various initiatives including a project to analyse the inadequacy of civil registration systems for counting births, deaths, and causes of death.
NEW INITIATIVES SHORE UP UQ’S ENVIRONMENTAL IQ

The University has been awarded more than $260,000 in community water grants to consolidate an environmental record that has seen it cut water consumption by around 47 percent since 2004.

The grants, handed down by the Australian Government Water Fund, will go towards a range of initiatives which include new underground water collection and storage facilities, the installation of rainwater tanks at UQ Gatton and a rainwater harvesting program at the Ipswich campus.

These projects supplement UQ’s investment of approximately $1 million on water savings since 2002 and help maintain a record that saw the University crowned “Top Water Saver” for 2006 by the Brisbane City Council.

Brisbane Lord Mayor Campbell Newman has commended UQ on its environmental achievements, noting that its water-saving strategies have led to a drop in water consumption equivalent to 780 million bottles of drinking water.

“As bottles, if placed side by side, would stretch one and a third times around the world,” Cr Newman said.

Savings to date have been achieved through a range of initiatives including retrofitting toilets, urinals, hand basins and showers with water-efficient devices; using recycled water or harvested water for irrigation of ovals and campus grounds; installing water meters to monitor water consumption and identify leaks; and installing two 110,000 litre rainwater tanks as part of a new building being constructed at St Lucia.

UQ Environmental Coordinator, Kay Ollett, said water conservation was just one aspect of a multi-faceted strategy that also included the “Unigreen Awareness” and the “Green Office” programs that have seen wasted recyclables reduced by more than 50 percent since 2002.

“UQ’s staff have really taken hold of opportunities to be involved in environmental initiatives on campus,” Ms Ollett said.

The Green Office Program, which 40 UQ business areas have joined, has achieved an average improvement in environmental performance of 15 percent across key measurements covering energy management, waste management, environmental awareness and environmentally responsible purchasing.

PHILOSOPHER TACKLES INCONVENIENT TRUTH

Associate Professor William Grey may be a self-confessed skeptic, but when it comes to the issue of climate change he doesn’t challenge the scientific consensus.

The UQ Reader in Philosophy was one of 162 Australians recently trained by Al Gore to become a “climate change messenger.”

“I have been interested in environmental issues for about the past 30 years,” Dr Grey said.

“As an environmental philosopher, I’m interested in looking at ways of promoting sustainability, and building it into our ethical systems.”

In September, Dr Grey attended Al Gore’s training session in Melbourne, and is now equipped to present climate change slideshows based on the Oscar winning film, An Inconvenient Truth.

“Al Gore is an impressive guy and someone I learned a lot from,” Dr Grey said.

“I was very privileged to be a part of the project.”

Currently the presentation includes a selection of slides taken from Al Gore’s session as well as some originals.

“Al Gore gives you a general outline, and then you tell the story your own way,” Dr Grey said.

“Climate change is a hot topic and new reports are being published all the time.

“The slideshow is changing rapidly as more material is released which amplifies the alarm bells.”

Dr Grey’s presentation details the drivers and evidence of global warming, and offers that the situation is controllable.

“The problem is not too big – we have the fundamental technical means to solve the problem and can survive without pumping fossil fuels into the environment.”

“Australians are interested in, and care strongly about, climate change, according to Dr Grey.

“In Australia, 92 percent of the population want action on climate change and it is viewed as more important than combating global terrorism,” he said.

“As an environmental philosopher, I’m interested in looking at ways of promoting sustainability, and building it into our ethical systems”
Clearing linked to drought

A UQ scientist has led groundbreaking research which shows that clearing of native vegetation has made recent Australian droughts hotter.

Dr Clive McAlpine (pictured), of UQ’s Centre for Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Science (CRSSIS), and Jozef Syktus, principal scientist with the Queensland Natural Resources and Water Department, headed a study which was published last month in *Geophysical Research Letters*, the journal of the American Geophysical Union.

In an Australian first, they applied the CSIRO Mark 3 climate model, satellite data and the DNRW supercomputer, and showed that 150 years of land clearing added significantly to the warming and drying of eastern Australia.

“Our work shows that the 2002–03 El Nino drought in eastern Australia was on average two degrees Centigrade hotter because of vegetation clearing,” Dr McAlpine said.

“Based on this research, it would be fair to say that the current drought has been made worse by past clearing of native vegetation. “Our findings highlight that it is too simplistic to attribute climate change purely to greenhouse gases.

“Protection and restoration of Australia’s native vegetation needs to be a critical consideration in mitigating climate change.”

Co-authors are Dr Hamish McGowan, Associate Professor Stuart Phinn and Dr Ravinesh Deo – all of UQ – Dr Peter Lawrence, of the University of Colorado, and Dr Ian Watterson, of the CSIRO.

The researchers found that mean summer rainfall decreased by between four percent and 12 percent in eastern Australia, and by four percent and eight percent in southwest Western Australia. These were the regions of most extensive historical clearing.

“Consistent with actual climate trends, eastern Australia was between 0.4 degrees Centigrade and two degrees Centigrade warmer, and southwest Western Australia was between 0.4 degrees and 0.8 degrees warmer. “Native vegetation moderates climate fluctuations, and this has important, largely unrecognised, consequences for agriculture and stressed land and water resources,” Dr McAlpine said.

Australian native vegetation holds more moisture that subsequently evaporates and becomes recycled as rainfall. It also reflects into space less shortwave solar radiation than broadacre crops and improved pastures, and this process keeps the surface temperature cooler and aids cloud formation.

The project, Modelling Impacts of Vegetation Cover Change on Regional Climate, was funded by Land and Water Australia Research and Development Corporation (Canberra) as part of its Innovation Research Program.

The CRSSIS is part of the School of Geography Planning and Architecture, one of a wide range of areas at UQ conducting globally-significant research into climate change and sustainability.

GAS PERMITS GO TO HIGHEST BIDDER

A UQ economist has attended an expert workshop to discuss the development of a system for auctioning greenhouse gas permits.

Professor Flavio Menezes, from the School of Economics, is an expert in auction theory and participated in the invitation-only workshop last month, sponsored by the Economic Design Network, the Environmental Economics Hub and the Centre for Energy and Environmental Markets.

“There is now bipartisan support for the introduction of a national emissions trading scheme in Australia before 2012,” Professor Menezes said.

“Such schemes contain two basic elements: one, a cap on emissions; emitters need a permit to emit and the total amount of emissions is capped so permits are valuable; and two, a process, or market, to allocate the permits and potentially secondary markets where emitters can trade their permits.”

Professor Menezes said one of the key design questions the group examined was permit allocation.

“All the design proposals currently on the table include at least partial permit auctioning; however, there is only limited international, and no Australian, experience on how such auctioning might best be implemented,” he said.

“Therefore, this workshop represented a timely opportunity to advance our understanding and exchange information over key questions of auction design.”

The workshop was held at The Australian School of Business at the University of New South Wales on November 28. Keynote speakers included Professor Peter Cramton (University of Maryland) and Professor Charles Holt (University of Virginia).
Authorship order is increasingly important for academic careers, promotions, tenure, and the success of collaborations. Authorship determination can be problematic, particularly among interdisciplinary groups where researchers may have different criteria for deciding both who should be an author, and the order of authors’ names on the byline.

Even within a discipline, particularly in the biological sciences, research groups often develop their own rules for determining authorship on publications arising from the lab’s research.

To remove potential conflict from what can be a difficult and highly emotive situation, we have devised a model for deciding the order of authors’ names on publications arising from collaborative research.

Our work in this area has been widely recognised by our peers, and was published in the prestigious *Nature* journal and subsequently picked up by *The Australian Higher Education Supplement* in July 2007.

Our model builds on the widely recognised *Vancouver Protocol*, which was developed by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors for determining who should be an author on a paper. The *Vancouver Protocol* states that authorship credit should be given to researchers who:

- substantially contributed to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; and
- drafted the article or revised it critically for important intellectual content; and
- approved the final version of the article to be published.

Once authorship has been determined using the *Vancouver Protocol*, authors should then use the multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) approach we have developed for determining the order of authors on the paper.

The group of authors should discuss the publication’s important items such as experiments that led to preparation of figures or tables, the ideas or concepts behind the publication including development of the research question, and the manuscript writing etc, and then score each person’s contribution to each item as a percentage.

Focusing on items one at a time reduces potential conflict, encourages authors to value the perspectives of others and clarifies ambiguity over author contributions.

The authors should then assess the relative importance of each item and assign the items into categories in the order of importance to the overall manuscript.

The final step in the process is to calculate each author’s relative contribution to each item. The order of authors’ names on the publication should then appear in decreasing order.

The MCDM approach enables a rational and manuscript-specific account of all factors that led to the publication so is of particular use for students, and interdisciplinary teams with different experiences and at different stages of their careers.

This process should also enhance scientific best practice and increase researcher accountability.

In August we, in collaboration with Dr Catherine Manathunga from TEDI/the UQ Graduate School, led a series of pilot workshops with academics and higher degree students from the Biological and Chemical Sciences faculty to raise their awareness of issues that can arise during authorship assignment, including presentation of the MCDM approach.

Feedback from these workshops is being used to gain a better understanding of the issues and to inform future workshop content.

In 2008, as part of a UQ Teaching and Learning strategic grant, this will be extended to a series of workshops with postgraduate students from the Schools of Social Science and Education.

“We have devised a model for deciding the order of authors’ names on publications arising from collaborative research”
New research has revealed dolphins appear to change their vocalisations depending on their physical and social environments and level of human interaction.

UQ student Melinda Rekdahl has studied dolphin behaviour and communication for her Honours degree with the School of Integrative Biology, proving for the first time that social environments can alter dolphin communication during different activities such as feeding. Miss Rekdahl studied about 120 dolphins from groups of wild dolphins in Moreton Bay, captive dolphins at Seaworld and provisioned animals (wild but handled once a day) at Tangalooma Wild Dolphin Resort.

“Captive and provisioned dolphins whistled more than the wild dolphins while feeding with captive dolphins showing the highest rate of whistles,” Miss Rekdahl said.

“Feeding was the behaviour most influenced by humans in the captive and provisioned environment.

“Human interaction through the provisioned feeding environment may lead to different vocalisations being used.”

Miss Rekdahl spent two weeks with each dolphin group and recorded hundreds of hours of noises such as burst pulses and clicks, and 10 hours of whistles.

She recorded the rates, types and frequency of whistles amongst the groups during feeding, socializing and milling activities.

Dolphin whistles and pulses are mainly used for social communication while their eco-clicks are used for feeding and navigation.

Miss Rekdahl presented aspects of her research at the International Marine Mammal Conference in Cape Town last month, and has now begun researching humpback whale acoustics for her PhD.

Removing sediment and reducing industrial runoff into Moreton Bay will not only help control a noxious pest but improve the general health of the area, UQ research shows.

Scientists from UQ’s Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Unit have shown that fireweed, a toxic blue-green algae, spreads by feeding on a cocktail of nitrogen, iron and phosphorous compounds found in sediment in the Bay.

They’ve found that as water temperatures increase, natural processes unleash tonnes of nutrients and compounds including metals, which feed the fireweed bloom.

Fireweed, or *Lyngbya majuscula*, contains toxins that turn some marine animals off their food and can also cause rashes, itches, burns, tingles, blistering and breathing problems.

CRM Coordinator, Associate Professor Ron Johnstone, said clearing fine sediments out of waters entering the Bay was critical to minimising blooms.

“There’s no silver bullet or quick fix for this,” Dr Johnstone said.

“We need to manage the release of dissolved substances into our coastal waters but also increase the focus on reducing the fine sediment that also passes into the Bay from its surrounding catchments.

“The sediment is from mud that comes from different land uses including all the bank erosion that occurs and all of the bits of organic matter that come off agriculture and out of sewerage and stormwater drains.”

Fireweed blooms in previous years had reached 40 square kilometres in the Bay, with this year’s covering about 10 square kilometres in Deception Bay.

Dr Johnstone and his team, including colleague Associate Professor Tony Chiffings, have devised new scientific models and conducted the first comprehensive study of the fireweed’s lifespan, proving that a mix of heavy metals, particularly iron and phosphorous, nourish its growth.

The research has been conducted as part of the South East Queensland Healthy Waterways research strategy, with Dr Johnstone presenting his findings to representatives of the Caboolture Shire Council and the Bribie Island Environment Protection Association in November.

**Toxic pest: a fireweed bloom in Moreton Bay**
EARTHQUAKE SUPPORT
The newly-formed UQ Latin American Students Association (LASA) have rallied behind those affected by the massive earthquake that hit Peru in August.

“We had the idea right after we saw the news and I thought a fundraiser was a great idea for a group activity and at the same time something to help people in need in our home countries,” LASA treasurer Zehev Schwartz Benzaken said.

The group organised a BBQ and persuaded the organisers of a local Latin event to donate 20 percent from every pre-sale ticket, raising a total of $1000.

“The cities most affected by the earthquake were Pisco, Ica and Chincha Alta, all located at the region of Ica southwest of Lima. The worst devastation was felt in Pisco where almost 500 people were killed,” Mr Benzaken said.

“The appeal is all about awareness so that other student clubs and societies understand that even with small donations we can make a difference.”

EXECUTIVE SUCCESS
UQ medical students have spearheaded a team to become the 2008 national executive of the Australian Medical Students Association (AMSA).

AMSA is the peak body for medical students in Australia and aims to ensure that all levels of government and relevant stakeholders in the medical education arena hear their concerns.

The 2008 AMSA executive consists of 13 medical students, seven from UQ, five from Griffith and one from Bond University.

Incoming National President Michael Bonning said his team would strive to make AMSA more relevant to medical students nationally.

“AMSA is a major stakeholder in any discussion regarding medical education and junior doctors.

“We represent 12,000 medical students and want to encourage the student body to know more about AMSA.”

UQ archaeologists have found remnants of a school and a strong presence of women and family life at one of Queensland’s most significant historical villages.

Pieces of writing slates and ceramic ink wells as well as sewing needles, decorative buttons, jewellery, perfume bottles and parts of a concertina or harmonica have been unearthed from the Mill Point Archaeological Site, north of Noosa Heads.

The frontier settlement based around Lake Cootharaba in the southern end of the Great Sandy National Park, was home to several hundred people and one of Queensland’s first sawmills from 1869 to 1892.

UQ PhD archaeology students and dig leaders Stephen Nichols and Karen Murphy said the new artefacts challenged the site’s traditional, masculine history.

“Most of the written history is all about the men logging timber and working in the mill, but we know there were lots of women and children in the community here as well,” Ms Murphy said.

Ms Murphy, who is researching 19th century family life at Mill Point, said she believed more than half the population were women and children.

She said the frontier settlement was a self-contained community with a substantial school found south of the mill, and contained a library, shop and stores.

Mr Nichols said the settlement was still plugged into a global trade network with access to supplies such as alcohol, perfume and foodstuffs from all over the world.

Mr Nichols said there were still many archaeological discoveries to be made on the five-square-kilometre site.

There are plans to use radar to pinpoint graves in the Mill cemetery and more potential for projects on maritime archaeology, Aboriginal history and the history of consumerism.

The Mill Point Archaeological Project was a recent joint winner of the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology’s Martin Davies Award for Best Public Archaeology Initiative.

Mr Nichols said Mill Point shared the award with iconic Port Arthur in Tasmania which benefited from more resources and staff.

He said the Noosa site was unique because it was within a national park, not built over and because the general public could volunteer to do valuable archaeological fieldwork.

A chimney, boiler, piles of bricks and cemetery are the only visible remains on the site now, but more than 10,000 artefacts from brick fragments to doll hands, have been uncovered so far.

UQ archaeologists have found remnants of a school and a strong presence of women and family life at one of Queensland’s most significant historical villages.

Clockwise from top right: workers at the Mill Point Archaeological Site with some of their findings, and below, a photo of the settlement during its heyday.
**EARLY CATHOLIC LEADERS FAILED ABORIGINES**

Australia’s early Catholic bishops failed Aborigines by paying lip service to their plight and not providing enough resources to help them, according to a new historical study.

The research, conducted by UQ PhD recipient Stefano Girola, examined the policies and attitudes of the Catholic hierarchy to Indigenous people from 1885 until 1967.

Dr Girola said the early Catholic hierarchy, with some exceptions such as Perth Bishop Matthew Gibney and Melbourne Archbishop Daniel Mannix, failed in its lack of social policy and in its role to work against social injustice.

His research found that the Church’s Home Mission Fund, created in the 1920s to support Aboriginal missions, was often redirected.

“Money from this fund was often used for other purposes that didn’t have anything to do with Aboriginal evangelisation or Aboriginal welfare,” Dr Girola said.

He said the Catholic hierarchy was more interested in keeping the faith of the mainly Irish “flock” and building churches and the Catholic education system.

For his research, Dr Girola searched through Catholic archives, private collections and letters between bishops and the Vatican, bishops’ diaries and personal interviews with bishops, priests and Indigenous people.

He said outreach to Aborigines was a “very low” Church priority, based on the minutes of bishops’ meetings between the 1920s and 1960s.

He also translated new historical documents in the Vatican about the Catholic Church’s work among Aboriginal people around Sydney and in North Queensland.

Dr Girola grew up a Catholic in Milan, but is no longer practising. He has written two books, one on Italian migrants and religious festivals in North Queensland and a book interview with a Catholic missionary in Africa.

---

**AN ALL-EXPENSES-PAID ODYSSEY**

India, Africa, Mexico, the Caribbean and Chile were all on the travel itinerary for Nick Holmes, the UQ Honours student who won the 2007 “J Odyssey” competition and recently returned from the trip of a lifetime.

The competition, run by ABC radio station Triple J, offers one listener their ultimate international travel adventure, and the chance to report back to Australia via blogs, images and video.

Mr Holmes, who graduated in July with marine biology and zoology majors, spent four weeks visiting and photographing environments of conservation concern.

“A report released by the UN earlier this year listed environments most threatened by climate change,” he said.

“I wanted to visit places that were different and interesting – locations no one knew of”.

Mr Holmes began his journey in October and visited the mangrove forests of India, the endangered mountain gorillas of Uganda, the Chihuahua desert in Mexico, endangered turtles, manatees and threatened coral reefs in the Caribbean, and the Valdivian rainforests in Chile.

Appropriately enough, finding out about the “once in a lifetime” opportunity involved a little bit of chance.

“I heard about the competition in early July when I was driving from Coffs Harbour to Brisbane,” Mr Holmes said.

“I didn’t have CD’s, and the only radio station between Coffs and Brisbane is Triple J, so if I hadn’t been travelling I might have missed it.”

Entering in time also proved somewhat of a challenge as field work in Cairns clashed with the submission date.

“You had to send in a five-minute DVD explaining where and why you wanted to go, and provide a full travel itinerary,” he said.

“I knew I was going to be away with no access to phones or internet, so I had to make it a week early and leave it for my flatmate to post.”

Part of the “J Odyssey” prize involves a phone, laptop and camera so correspondents can regularly report back to Triple J via live radio broadcasts and blog entries.

Mr Holmes is currently studying Honours in physiology within the School of Integrative Biology, and is regularly involved with Dr Janet Lanyon’s UQ Dugong Research Team, which catches and samples wild dugongs for research purposes.

The team was featured on ABC TV shows The 7.30 Report and Creature Features in May.

To view Mr Holmes’ complete travel diary, visit http://blogs.abc.net.au/triplej/jodyssey/

“**I wanted to visit places that were different and interesting – locations no one knew of**”
Blues award sporting best

The University of Queensland’s elite athletes and officials were honoured recently at the 2007 Blues and Sports Awards dinner.

Tattersalls’ Club provided the setting for the annual gala event which pays homage to outstanding individual, team and club performances throughout the year.

The hotly contested Sportsman of the Year award went to Wallaby and Queensland Reds hooker Stephen Moore, while swimming sensation Melanie Schlanger took out the Sportswoman of the Year.

Mr Moore came into his own in 2007, cementing his position as the first choice hooker for the Wallabies and playing in his first Rugby World Cup.

The 24-year-old said it was a privilege to join the likes of fellow Wallaby Nathan Sharpe, rower Sam Conrad and Olympian Toby Jenkins on the winner’s list.

“It’s a big honour. I’ve been at Uni now for about six years and spent a fair bit of time there so to see the trophy and read the names that are engraved on it before me is certainly very humbling,” Mr Moore said.

Clem Jones scholarship holder Melanie Schlanger has once again made an emphatic splash in the swimming arena this year.

A regular member of the Australian women’s 4 x 100m freestyle relay team, Ms Schlanger has risen to be ranked the fourth fastest Australian woman in history in the 100m freestyle.

Ms Schlanger was unable to attend the dinner as she was competing in the 2007 FINA Swimming World Cup, where she finished third in the 100m freestyle final.

This year, three Blues and 10 Half Blues recipients were also recognised as the University’s best performing athletes of 2007.

Weightlifter Amanda Phillips, rugby player Brett Gillespie and water polo star Sarah Mills were all awarded Blues, the highest honour awarded to athletes at University level.

Australian Under-19 team captain and centre for Australian Rugby Championship team the Ballymore Tornadoes, Mr Gillespie was particularly proud of the award after following in his father’s footsteps.

“It is a great honour and a thrill to do what my Dad did so many years ago when he won a Blue for soccer in South Africa,” he said.

Of the 10 Half Blues awarded it was a special occasion for the Farquhar family, with siblings Sally and Richard both receiving awards for their sporting achievements.

Richard was recognised for his consistency in the pool, claiming silver in the 50m breaststroke at the Queensland State Swimming Championships before finishing 11th in the Australian Short Course Championships in September, while Sally was awarded for her water polo achievements.

The night also paid tribute to coaches, administrators and volunteers, with Scott Young (UQ AFL Club), Steve How Lum (UQ Powerlifting) and Kerry Norman (UQ Touch) singled out for their efforts during the year.

PHYSICS HONOUR

Professor Peter Drummond from UQ’s School of Physical Sciences has been awarded this year’s Moyal Medal.

The Medal is awarded by the Department of Mathematics at Macquarie University in honour of Professor Joe Moyal, one of Australia’s most remarkable scientists.

“Moyal was a great mathematician, physicist and statistician. His pioneering work inspired many of the important techniques that physicists use today,” Professor Drummond said.

A Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science, the Australian Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society, Professor Drummond is the second recipient from The University of Queensland, following in the footsteps of his colleague Professor Gerard Milburn.

As part of the award Professor Drummond delivered a speech in Sydney last month, and will also take up an invited Professorship in Paris at Ecole Normale Superieure, France’s leading science university.

POWERFUL SCHOLARSHIPS

Six UQ engineering students have received bursaries valued at $8000 as part of an effort to strengthen Queensland’s energy industry skills base.

The bursaries are an initiative of the Power Engineering Alliance, an industry-wide partnership incorporating UQ.

The UQ recipients – Leisa Cash, Guang Guan, Alexandra Price, Damien Rua, Jessica Wrigeley and Kieran Wynn – will receive the funding over the next three years to support their studies in engineering.

Professor Tapan Saha, from UQ’s School of Information Technology and Electrical Engineering, said UQ’s success in the scholarships highlighted its significance to the State’s energy industry.

Powerlink Chief Operating Officer and Chair of the Power Engineering Alliance, Simon Bartlett, said the company was proud to support an initiative that would spark education in engineering.

“We are greatly encouraged by the impact we can have in providing opportunities for our next generation of engineers,” he said.

HELPING OLDER AUSTRALIANS

UQ researchers from the Australasian Centre on Ageing and 4MBS Classic FM are collaborating to develop a new radio service specifically for older Australians.

Funded by a grant from the Wicking Trust, administered by ANZ Trustees, the new service will address the needs of older socially and emotionally isolated Australians including those living in residential care facilities.

Social and emotional isolation in older people is associated with a reduced quality of life and wellbeing, poorer health and a shorter life expectancy, according to a Queensland Health study.

Director of the Australasian Centre on Ageing, Professor Helen Bartlett, said the funded project, Silver Memories, will start in six residential care facilities within the Brisbane metropolitan area in early 2008, extending to a further 500 residential care facilities across Australia.

Silver Memories will broadcast music, serials and other programs relevant to when these older people were growing up – the 1920s to the 1950s.
The University of Queensland Boat Club (UQBC) men’s crew finished in record time to clinch the silver at the famous Head of the Yarra regatta in November.

Regarded as the classic event of Australian Rowing, the race saw 171 crews fight it out over a challenging 8.6km course on the famous Yarra River.

The UQBC team, having already taken out the Head of the Brisbane and newly introduced Head to Paradise regattas this year, was beaten by less than three seconds by an accomplished crew from the Mercantile Rowing Club.

Both crews broke the previous course record in finishing more than two-and-a-half minutes clear of the rest of the field, with a team from The University of Melbourne claiming the bronze.

UQBC was always going to be up against it with two-time World Rowing Champion and “Oarsome Foursome” team member Drew Ginn and fellow Olympian David Cranshaw leading the charge for Mercantile.

UQBC Club Captain Dave Galley was happy with the result, but conceded that Mercantile deserved to take out the title.

“Mercos deserved to win, as they came back after a crash with Melbourne University on the notorious big bend,” he said.

Sponsored by Tattersalls’ Club, the UQBC crew was coxed by Dan Licastro, stroked by Michael McBryde with Galley, Hardy Cubasch, Dave Dancer, Jared Bidwell, Blair Brown, Graham Kolb and Matthew Bolster making up the boat.

Daniel Licastro did a lot of work designing a special fin and rudder set-up that no doubt helped the crew achieve this fast time.”

It was great to watch the UQBC guys row down and then pass Melbourne University,” he said.

“Our boatman Michael McCallum and cox Daniel Licastro did a lot of work designing a special fin and rudder set-up that no doubt helped the crew achieve this fast time.”

The club’s next major competition is the 2007 Queensland State Championships, which take place this month on Bucca Weir in Bundaberg.
The first major solo exhibition of one of Australia’s most respected artists, Paddy Bedford, is on show at The University of Queensland Art Museum until March 2, 2008.

The exhibition is organised and toured by the Museum of Contemporary Art (MCA), Sydney.

“Mr Bedford is recognised and admired for his remarkably sparse paintings of country, Dreaming stories, and the dark aspects of Kimberley history – paintings which resonate with gentle sophistication in one instance, and playful colour in another,” UQ Art Museum director Nick Mitzevich said.

“We recognise this artist as a senior Gija lawman who touched the art world for a mere eight years – albeit with a depth of facility and knowledge built on a lifetime of ceremony – whose paintings speak to us in a profound way.”

Demonstrating Mr Bedford’s powerful command of painting, the exhibition covers the span of his practice, tracing the development of his motifs and techniques over the eight years of his career.

Mr Bedford was a Gija elder from the Warmun region of the north-east Kimberley and was born around 1922 on Bedford Downs Station.

The artist passed away in Kununurra in July this year.

He had been involved in painting as part of ceremony all his life, although he only began painting for exhibition in 1998, at the age of 76, after fellow artist Freddie Timms set up the Jirrawun Aboriginal Art group at Rugun (Crocodile Hole).

Despite his relatively brief career, Mr Bedford’s artistic output was remarkably prolific and consistently innovative, which is evident in his dexterity with the medium and his subject matter.

He was one of only eight Indigenous Australian artists to have been selected to create a site-specific work for the Musée du Quai Branley in Paris and is represented in a number of major Australian and international collections.

Mr Bedford’s collection of work is arguably one of the most concentrated and compelling in contemporary Australian painting.

He experimented freely with colour, form and pictorial space in his paintings, ranging from his early, densely patterned panels of red, yellow and black ochres, to his recent, expansive canvases in black and white.

Mr Bedford’s paintings depict the bones of the landscape in which he spent a lifetime, combining important family dreamings with country he travelled in his days mustering cattle: from hills, creeks, caves and waterholes, to roads, homesteads and stock camps.

The works often act as visual accounts of oral histories, relating the interaction of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in the Kimberley.

These histories are conveyed in a beautifully austere and minimal visual language, the elegance of which often masks turbulent or violent events.

Mr Bedford continued and developed the distinctive “Turkey Creek” or “East Kimberley” style of painting.

His expanses of plain ochre ringed by white dots, sparse lines and bold, rounded shapes recall the minimal approach of artists such as Rover Thomas, Queenie McKenzie and Jack Britten.

A major publication accompanies the exhibition, featuring essays by art historian Michiel Dolk and Aboriginal academic and commentator Marcia Langton. It includes the key stories for Mr Bedford’s paintings as recounted by the artist himself, a Gija glossary, information detailing the sites in Mr Bedford’s work by Kimberley linguist Frances Kofod, and an index of Bedford’s work since 1998.

A spoken-word audio guide, sponsored by Acoustiguide, provides visitors with additional insights into the artist’s work. It includes the late artist telling some of the Dreaming stories depicted in his paintings.