



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE

University Magazine

AUGUST EDITION 2007



Noise: A loud and clear cinematic success story for Matthew Saville
Medical tourism: First world medicine at third world prices?
Climate change: Can we get it right?
Analysis: David Hicks' guilty plea, what it really means

The Ethical Imagination

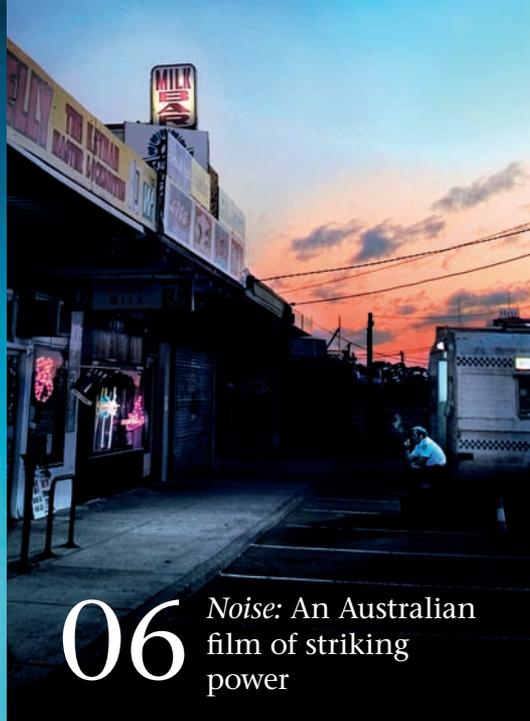
Journeys of the Human Spirit

Margaret Somerville

04 Review



06 *Noise: An Australian film of striking power*



08 Medical tourism



Melbourne University Magazine 2007,
August Edition

Melbourne University Magazine is a publication for alumni and friends of the University of Melbourne. All correspondence relating to the editorial content of the magazine should be addressed to:

The Editor: Silvia Dropulich

Melbourne University Magazine,
Marketing and Communications,
The University of Melbourne,
Victoria 3010

Phone: +61 3 8344 7999

Fax: +61 3 8344 4921

Email: silviad@unimelb.edu.au

Cover: From the movie *Noise*, image supplied courtesy of Madman Cinema

Change of address:

If you would like to be added to the *Melbourne University Magazine* mailing list, or report a change of address, please direct your enquiries to:

Phone: +61 3 8344 1751

Fax: +61 3 9348 0013

Email: info@alumni.unimelb.edu.au

Web: www.unimelb.edu.au/alumni

Editorial Board

Sean Cubitt – Director Media and Communications Program
Faculty of Arts (Chair)

Silvia Dropulich – Writer & Editor, Marketing & Communications (Editor/Managing Editor)

Campbell Bairstow – General Manager, Alumni Relations, Advancement

Dr Elizabeth Presa – Head and Academic Coordinator, Centre for Ideas, VCA

Dr Philip Batterham – Associate Professor and Reader, Bio21 Institute of Molecular Science and Biotechnology

Dr Douglas Parbery – Committee of Convocation

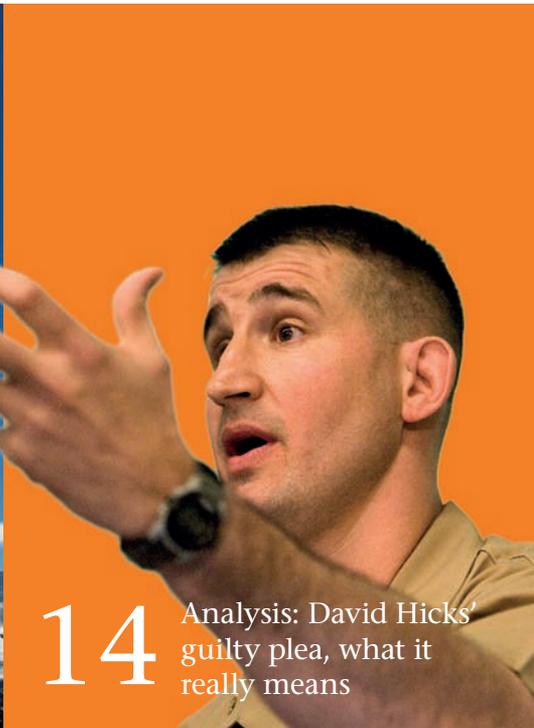
Yee Fui Ng – International Law Alumna

Views expressed by contributors are not necessarily endorsed by the University

ISSN: 1442-1349



10 Climate change



14 Analysis: David Hicks' guilty plea, what it really means

Contents

- 3 From the Vice-Chancellor
- 4 Imagination provides insights into ethics
- 6 *Noise*: a loud and clear cinematic success story for Matthew Saville
- 8 Medical tourism in Asia: First world medicine at third world prices?
- 10 Climate change – the most significant environmental and economic issue facing Australia for the remainder of this century
- 13 Government called on to ‘kick-start’ the nuclear industry
- 14 Analysis: David Hicks’ guilty plea, what it really means
- 17 Alumni in Print
- 18 Alumni News
- 21 Giving to the University
- 22 University News
- 28 Queen’s Birthday Honours

Australia's Best Research Training



The University of Melbourne - Leading Australia's Research

*Are you one of Australia's brightest minds?
At Melbourne you can realise your dreams.*

We are seeking high calibre students to become partners in our research endeavours. To facilitate this, we provide a wide range of scholarships including living allowances (stipends), fee remissions and support for research and studies undertaken overseas.

The University of Melbourne is recognised internationally as a leader in graduate research studies and for the breadth and quality of its research higher degree programs. As one of our students, you will have access to an unparalleled array of opportunities to work with leading researchers in highest quality facilities, and to develop skills for your future career.

In addition to providing a dynamic and extremely well regarded research environment, the University boasts a superb campus environment and extensive support services, including a dedicated centre for postgraduate students. The University is also close to the heart of cosmopolitan Melbourne.

To find out more about undertaking a graduate research degree at Melbourne, visit www.gradstudies.unimelb.edu.au or email grad-info@unimelb.edu.au

For information about scholarships, visit www.postgradschols.unimelb.edu.au

From the Vice-Chancellor



2007 has been a watershed year for the University of Melbourne as it gears up for the introduction of the Melbourne Model next year.

Close attention has been given to finalising the shape and form of new professional Masters programs and the six 'new generation' undergraduate degrees which will join several continuing programs in 2008.

The University is also moving to a more student-centred approach to student services delivery. Students need to access a range of services – administrative, academic and well-being – in a consistent, seamless format through faculty/graduate school hubs operating as 'one-stop-shops'.

While these important developments are underway, the University's remarkable community of scholars and students continues to teach, to learn, to carry out research and to transfer knowledge.

This issue of the *Melbourne University Magazine (MUM)* captures some of that work and shares it with some 160 000 alumni and friends in more than 120 countries.

It celebrates the alumni, staff and students of the University whose contributions to scholarship, research and a wide range of professional and community activities has been recognised in the 2007 Queen's Birthday Honours.

MUM also looks at the pressing issue of climate change from two perspectives.

University agronomist Professor Snow Barlow was one of a handful of scientists asked to comment on whether Al Gore's *Inconvenient Truth* was scientifically sound. He discusses whether our society will 'get it right' on climate change and explores the challenges that climate change is setting us.

MUM also reports on a recent University forum where Melbourne alumnus Dr Ziggy Switkowski, Chair of the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, discussed the issue of nuclear power as a viable option to combat climate change in Australia.

There is an insightful interview with Victorian College of the Arts (VCA) graduate and up-and-coming director/writer Matthew Saville whose first feature film *Noise* is impressing audiences nationally and internationally. Now a faculty of the University, the VCA has brought along a rich array of arts talent.

University of Melbourne anthropologist Andrea Whitakker sheds light on the phenomenon of 'medical tourism' which offers third-world prices for first-world medical treatments, and University humanitarian lawyer, Professor Tim McCormack – an expert witness for the defence in the David Hicks' trial – analyses the outcome of the David Hicks' saga.

There's also plenty of news and views on the University. I hope you enjoy it all.

Glyn Davis
Vice-Chancellor

The Ethical Imagination

Journeys of the Human Spirit

Margaret Somerville



IMAGE SUPPLIED COURTESY OF MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING



ABC
Radio National

Imagination provides insights into ethics

REVIEW BY [LOANE SKENE](#), PROFESSOR OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Professor Margaret Somerville is an internationally renowned lawyer and bioethicist at McGill University in Montreal.

The cover of her recent book shows a bird sitting on a man's shoulder. Professor Somerville says that for her, the bird 'symbolises the human spirit, imagination, freedom and the capacity and courage to explore physical, intellectual and spiritual unknowns'. This imagination, drawing on experience, might provide insights into the ethical issues that arise from modern technology and its potential applications.

Professor Somerville argues that respect for all life, and in particular human life, and for the human spirit, should make us pause before we make decisions that our children and grandchildren will regret and be unable to remedy.

There should be 'a presumption in favour of the natural' and a reverence for the mystery of life without trying to change it. While it is ethically permissible to use technology 'to repair nature when it fails', we should not use it 'to realize what would be an impossible outcome through natural processes'.

Combining these ideas – our duty to future generations not to distort nature by technological intervention – leads Professor Somerville to reject preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD). Social engineering will distort the community in which we live, she says, with all its richness and diversity.

Imagine the outcome if prospective parents could test for a 'male gay gene' or a gene for bipolar disorder, and choose not to have children with those traits, which are also connected with creativity. Using technology to select children of a particular sex is also ethically unacceptable.

Children should be accepted and loved by their parents unconditionally. Same sex marriages and the provision of reproductive technology except for married heterosexual couples is wrong because we should respect the traditional concept of marriage and 'keep the biological links between parents and children' which is a 'natural biological reality'.

We should not create human embryos for research by somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT, the 'Dolly technique') because that undermines the dignity of human life. And creating 'transhumans' (who are partly human and partly machines) will lead to 'a future in which humans as we know them will become obsolete and will be replaced by redesigning *Homo sapiens* with technoscience such as genetics, artificial intelligence, robotics and nanotechnology'.

“There should be a ‘presumption in favour of natural’ and a reverence for the mystery of life...”

Many of these ideas are obviously contentious but they are advanced clearly – and at times poetically – with their foundations logically argued, if one accepts the author's viewpoint.

For myself, many pronouncements are too absolute. I have no hesitation in allowing couples to use IVF and PGD if they have a family history of a serious genetic condition with debilitating effects and early death. There are so many people in our community who develop disabilities during life that we will not lose our sympathy for those with disabilities by a reduction in their number, or the diversity they bring to the community. Indeed, if we have fewer people with inherited disabilities, there

will be more resources to help those who acquire disabilities in later life.

Fears that prospective parents will rush to IVF and PGD for 'enhancement' seem ill founded as the vast majority of couples will seek IVF only to avoid extreme risks. With SCNT, it is a criminal offence to implant embryos used in research into women so those embryos cannot develop into a child. Also, SCNT embryos contain DNA almost entirely from one person so they are different from embryos formed by the fertilisation of a human egg by human sperm which contain the DNA from both parents.

And there are many types of family. What matters for a child's development is being reared in a loving and supportive environment. The new biotechnologies have much to offer in helping us to understand cellular

development, bodily functions and disease and the development of new treatments. People with 'machines' inserted into their bodies, such as pacemakers and bionic ears, seem to me no less 'human' than the rest of us.

Professor Skene recently discussed some of these issues with Professor Somerville at the University of Melbourne. See: www.bookshop.unimelb.edu.au/antinomy



MAIN IMAGE: SUPPLIED COURTESY OF MADMAN CINEMA
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY BY CHRIS DYSON



Noise: a loud and clear cinematic success story for Matthew Saville

BY SILVIA DROPULICH

Through both the noises and the silences of his new film, Matthew Saville is exploring what it means to be decent.

The Victorian College of the Art's graduate's recently released film *Noise*, which has been around the world in film festivals such as Sundance, is also a damning social commentary on economic rationalism.

Described in many a review as an Australian film of striking power and originality, *Noise* is a psychological feature built around the dysfunctional though laconic and likeable constable Graham McGahan (Brendan Cowell).

It opens with a violent sequence on a suburban train line, where a young woman finds herself in a carriage at the centre of horrific murders. Parallel, but separate to this scene, McGahan collapses at another train station – because of tinnitus (a ringing in the ears) – and is later placed on light duties. His job is to man a police community caravan near the scene of the killings and take information about the crime.

“The first and big issue I was trying to explore in this film is the idea of decency,” says the 41-year-old Saville of his first film feature. “As the world becomes increasingly chaotic and frightening it becomes more difficult to behave with decency. It’s always a cataclysmic event that tests these notions and forces characters to question their place in a society that’s damaged.”

There is also a sense of isolation in the film in that the characters live in a metropolis, but feel isolated, particularly McGahan because of his tinnitus, which can be quite debilitating in terms of how it isolates one from the rest of the world. McGahan’s journey is to accept that he does have responsibilities and that he can’t just cloister himself away and live a self-satisfied life.

“Every character on some level is reaching out and trying to establish a connectedness on some level with the world,” Saville said. “The strengths of the characters are that they ultimately acknowledge and then overcome their weaknesses. Despite their failings, foibles and faults, they do their utmost to rise above them and behave with a certain nobility.”

Saville began writing the film after the Port Arthur massacre. The massacre triggered a range of emotions in him from dark reckoning and upheaval to anger, dismay and guilt.

He argues that it’s too easy to dismiss Martin Bryant as the personification of evil. Saville believes Bryant is actually far more complex than that, and that he was a disturbed man.

“I kept wondering, what if I’d voted for a government that supported a healthcare system that might have caught Bryant in the net?” Saville said. “We economically rationalise all of these things – the healthcare system, the police system – to the point of near crisis, then an event such as Port Arthur occurs which creates great upheaval, but the system was nearly toppling over anyway. I try to evoke that in *Noise*. It’s not a shiny film, the reality is that our bureaucracy has been gutted and is fighting an un-winnable war.”

Saville employs unique sound techniques in *Noise*. The sounds in the film are of the everyday variety and are familiar in that they are all recognisable, but they’re expressed in a way audiences don’t generally see to give a distinctive aural perspective.

Another unique characteristic of the film is its use of dry wit and superbly sarcastic Australian vernacular. Saville says his use of the vernacular, for example, “as full as a State school”, is drawn from his love of it.

Noise is also a very inward looking film, and Saville concedes that film is a very clumsy medium in that regard.

“I think it comes down to characterisation and how the characters are performed,” Saville said. “Part of the Australian vernacular and the Australian character is that unlike the Americans or Europeans, we don’t do our emotional laundry in public,” he said.

“We do everything we can to shield each other from our innermost feelings, but if you live in a society that functions in that way you learn to decode the signals.

“What I was trying to do was show some of those signals and have some faith that the audience would manage to decode them.”

The police are portrayed as pedestrian and mundane, but Saville isn’t arguing that the majority of police are like McGahan. Neither of the traditional cinematic portrayals of police ring true for Saville, who observes that they’re either portrayed as vigilantes against crime, or corrupted bad seeds.

“When we interviewed police they all had a story about someone who was like McGahan,” Saville said. “I wanted to see past the uniform and acknowledge that these are people with a difficult job who work under stressful conditions in an under-funded institution.”

Like McGahan, Saville has also suffered from tinnitus, though not to the same extent as his main character.

“I’ve had it enough to experience some of the emotions that McGahan experiences: the isolation, anger and selfishness,” Saville said. “You feel so cut off from the world that you can’t really engage with it and you lose a sense of empathy, which is really quite terrifying. I always think that the greatest conflicts are the internal conflicts and they’re the most difficult to win.” ☺

Medical tourism in Asia: First world medicine at third world prices?

BY SIAN PRIOR

Medical tourism – the trade in health services for foreign patients – is one of the 21st century's fastest growing industries and is being aggressively marketed in countries across Asia.

At Bangkok International Hospital, for example, there's an advertising sign which reads 'combine your healthcare needs with a holiday in paradise', and it's a classic example of the kind of sales strategy being employed to encourage tourists to travel abroad for their medical procedures.

In this edited interview Sian Prior talks to medical anthropologist, Dr Andrea Whittaker, who has been studying medical tourism in Thailand, Singapore, India and Malaysia as part of her work as a senior lecturer at Melbourne's Asia Institute.

SP: Your research is showing that these days, medical tourists are heading off most often to countries in Asia. When did this trend begin and why?

AW: The trend started in around 1997, after the Asian economic crisis and it's been the initiative of a number of Asian governments to really start to promote medical tourism or the use of hospital services in their countries as a way of generating foreign exchange.

Asia now has a number of places, which are promoting themselves as medical hubs in Asia, and so we see a lot more people starting to go there because the price makes it very affordable for a large mass market.

SP: What kind of treatments are we talking about?

AW: Just about anything really. We're talking about things such as facelifts, cosmetic surgery of all types, things such as gender reassignment surgery, cardiac surgery, right through to specialist oncology services for cancer treatment, or orthopaedic surgery.

SP: And who's in the market for this kind of medical tourism? Is it mostly wealthy westerners who want a holiday in paradise to go with their surgery? Or is it people who are having difficulty accessing the medical treatment that they need in their own country?

“The [medical tourism] trend started in around 1997, after the Asian economic crisis...”

AW: It's both. It's a very diverse market and in some respects the term medical tourism is a bit of a misnomer because at one extreme you have people who are combining a holiday with a facelift or a tummy tuck to those travelling to access cancer treatments not available in their home countries.

SP: How much of it is people seeking treatment that they can't get at home? I'm thinking of a recent example in

the Australian media of a woman who travelled to India in order to access stem cell treatment for spinal damage that she'd had – the medical establishment in Australia seemed quite dubious about it.

AW: That's an important aspect of it. People are travelling either for affordability but also those sorts of issues. The regulatory boundaries of care differ from country to country and so for instance in Thailand as yet IVF is unregulated and it is possible to have pre-implantation sex selection there.

SP: What are the statistics on the number of people travelling for medical tourism or medical treatment?

AW: It's very difficult to pin numbers down. If you believe the websites, then there are a lot of people travelling. For instance in Singapore, they quote that about 150 000 patients went to Singapore in the year 2000 and they're saying that that was worth about US\$220 million to their economy.

Certainly governments in the region see it as a whole new form of foreign exchange and trade for them, and to fill a gap that the Asian economic crisis has left.

SP: Are there disadvantages to people in those countries who are now providing those services? What sort of impact is it having on local people in terms of what medical treatments they can access?

AW: One of the major disadvantages is that it appears as though this trade potentially has created a two-tiered



health system, where poorer locals access hospitals which don't have the high-tech medicine that's available in the sort of export oriented hospitals, whereas foreigners can access superb medical facilities in these private hospitals. Trying to find a balance between that is something that a lot of the countries are struggling with at the moment.

SP: What sort of value for money are the patients getting for these trips?

AW: If you take again quotes from the hospitals themselves, for example in India, they'll say that in general their medical procedures cost about a fifth to a tenth of what those medical procedures would cost in a developed country.

SP: That'll pay for your airfare.

AW: Well a lot of their websites actually say that it's first world medicine at third world prices.

SP: What are the risks involved for people travelling for these kind of treatments? If it's cheap, is it nasty?

AW: Not necessarily. A lot of the hospitals involved, their specialists are trained overseas so they'll be trained in the US or Britain or Australia, but there are risks and as with any biomedical procedure there's always going to be things that go wrong.

The problem for patients travelling from overseas is that they don't necessarily have the same levels of legal protection that they would expect from their home

countries, and they may have very little recourse for damages, if something does go wrong.

Part of the problem too is that if things do go wrong, they're often not going to be in the country where they had the services. So, all of those costs of complications are going to be handled back in their home country again. They may end up, despite all of their efforts to keep things cheaper, with very expensive health bills back home.

The full story is available at: <http://upclose.unimelb.edu.au/?q=node/64>

See also: www.asiainstitute.unimelb.edu.au/people/staff/whittaker.html
www.sianprior.com

“The problem for patients travelling from overseas is that they don't necessarily have the same levels of legal protection...”

Climate change

– the most significant environmental and economic issue facing Australia for the remainder of this century

BY PROFESSOR SNOW BARLOW

IMAGES FROM THE 'DREAMLARGE' CAMPAIGN



The hot spring of 2006 was the tipping point for community attitudes to climate change in Australia elevating it to the top of the political agenda through the remarkable synergism of bushfires, drought, a notable movie and a challenging economic evaluation of inaction.

Spring temperatures 3-4°C above normal over much of Victoria led to a premature start to the bushfire season, blanketing much of the State with smoke in December. More than a million hectares of forest burnt before the fires finally extinguished in February.

Severe water shortages occurred in both urban and rural areas. These events in nature were given extra meaning by an accessible explanation in the Al Gore movie *An Inconvenient Truth* and a powerful analysis of the potential costs to society of inaction, the Stern report. The pace of disclosure has not slackened in 2007 with the release of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fourth assessment report detailing compelling evidence of significant global warning.

Australia is particularly vulnerable

Climate change is now an issue of national, as well as global, significance and likely to play a significant part in the policy battles leading to the Federal election later in the year. It has also become front and centre on the agenda for the

APEC meeting in Sydney, immediately prior to the election, as the Government attempts to assume control of the issue. Will this interest persevere and does the issue warrant such attention?

Australia is particularly vulnerable, firstly because of our extremely variable climate, and secondly because our export economy is based on the fossil fuel intensive mining industry and climate sensitive agricultural industries. Regrettably we are also playing catch-up with regard to climate change policy at a Federal level after being leaders in this area immediately post Kyoto. In this decade the carbon intensity of wealth generation has risen alarmingly. The lack of detailed policy research and analysis in the post Kyoto decade has resulted in a government that has a strategy but no quantitative target, and an opposition that has a target but no comprehensive strategy to date.

Climate change is a fascinating area because of the continual interplay between the science of global climate change, the policy of mitigation and adaptation and the politics of national and global action or inaction. As a scientist who has traveled a sometimes lonely road over the last 25 years I find it is always the science that sustains you.

While policy progresses as 'punctuated evolution' in sporadic leaps and stumbles, such as at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 and the 2006 spring of action,



scientific progress is inexorable as new methods develop, new observations are made consolidating the theory, and ultimately improved projections are published. Fortunately Australian climate change science remains strong with several Australians acting as lead authors in the IPCC 4th Assessment Report and many others acting as authors.

So what of the future?

There are significant threats but ample opportunities for Australia as we explore new solutions to the fundamental issues of climate change adaptation, including water availability and food production, and mitigation with regard to energy generation, transport issues, and the industrial sector. Under a business as usual scenario we expect energy consumption to increase by 1.5 to 2 per cent per year leading to an effective doubling of our emissions by about 2040. Unfortunately, global emissions appear to be following a similar path driven by sustained high growth in developing nations and a lack of significant mitigation in developed nations including Australia.

Recent evidence published in the *Proceeding National Academy of Sciences* (US) demonstrated that global greenhouse gas emissions are now running higher than the highest high growth/fossil fuel intensive scenario developed following the Rio summit in 1992. Given the current policy positions of major developed and developing nations, and the lead time required to make substantive change to energy generation systems, this

emissions situation is unlikely to change substantially before 2020/25.

We can expect to pay more for our energy, food and water under this scenario. While the anticipated carbon emissions trading scheme will result in modest increases in energy prices we can expect major change in the price of food and water. Southern Australia, which includes the nation's food bowl the Murray-Darling Basin, can expect 10-15 per cent decreases in rainfall with concomitant increases in temperature and evaporation. Access to water will become more limited and its price will rise. Food prices will face upward pressure from rising water and fuel prices and competition for the nations farmlands from the biofuel industry.

The combined impact around the globe of the Gore movie and the Stern report, was a powerful world-wide wake-up call to the fact that climate change is now the most significant environmental *and* economic issue facing the planet. Furthermore it's the first truly *global* environmental problem.

We have no choice but to try and meet the immense challenges associated with climate; Australia must start being part of the global solution and reduce the extent to which we are part of the global problem.

The University's Growing Esteem Agenda is particularly timely – given its objectives to develop students who are leaders in a civil society, students who have the ability to both engage with the local community and to tackle issues of

global significance. These challenges can only be met through teams of people with high levels of expertise *and* from a wide range of disciplines, collaborating on creating local and global solutions.

The exciting thing is that's precisely what the University of Melbourne as a world class comprehensive university is able to offer. Through collaborating we have the breadth and depth of knowledge across the campus that's required to create new local and global solutions to many of these problems. And we can extend this ability by working together with the community, government bodies and industry.

And it's already happening in the new generation degrees. A group of us drawn from Science, Arts, Land and Food and Economics, led by Professor Rachel Webster, are establishing a sequence of three breadth subjects in the area of climate change which will be available to students in all six 'new generation' undergraduate degrees. They will give the new Melbourne graduate the opportunity to understand the physics of the global climate system, the science of the greenhouse effect, potential impacts of climate change on our food and water systems, energy policy and socio-economic systems.

Fortunately, the solutions we create and discover together will not only be of social value – they'll also be economically valuable and highly marketable. The trick will be to find clever ways of capturing the value so as to make our own teaching and research more sustainable. ☺

Government called on to 'kick-start' the nuclear industry

BY DR NERISSA HANNINK



DR ZIGGY SWITKOWSKI IS A FORMER CEO OF TELSTRA. HE IS CURRENTLY A NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SUNCORP, TABCORP, HEALTHSCOPE AND OPERA AUSTRALIA. PHOTO: FRED KROH

As our population grows, the need for more energy and fresh water will increase, and nuclear power should be considered as an option to address this, according to Dr Ziggy Switkowski, Chair of the Australian and Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation.

Some of Australia's leading scientists were among the capacity crowd that came to hear Dr Switkowski's recent lecture entitled 'Climate Change and Nuclear Power in Australia'. Dr Switkowski last year chaired the Prime Minister's Review of Uranium Mining, Processing and Nuclear Energy.

The focus of his presentation at the University of Melbourne, where he gained a PhD in nuclear physics, was the main findings of the Howard Government's 2006 Nuclear Review.

"The demand for electricity is expected to grow by 1.5-2 per cent a year into the future," Dr Switkowski said.

"This means that Australian use of electricity will be double today's levels during the 2040s and planning for, and investment in electricity generation needs to happen now.

"All available platforms for generation must be on the table. For base load generation (the minimum amount of electric power delivered or required over a given period of time at a steady rate), there are probably only four options: coal, gas, hydro (now at risk given our water challenges) and nuclear."

He noted that the Review found there was no reason to limit Australia's prospecting, mining and export of uranium as the high prices and demand for Australian uranium meant that the business opportunities were compelling.

Dr Switkowski identified the potential need for Government to kick-start the nuclear industry as has happened in many other countries. There are at present 31 nuclear powered countries with 20 more in the queue, totaling 443 reactors (plus about 150 nuclear powered aircraft carriers and submarines).

Currently 15 per cent of global electricity and 23 per cent in OECD countries comes from nuclear power which has special relevance in Australia for desalination projects and eventually feeding a hydrogen economy.

"Global decisions will be made around us by our trading partners," Dr Switkowski said.

"We need to get to 'the main table' to help shape international thinking, and protect and advance our commercial interests."

According to Dr Switkowski, if we introduced nuclear power in Australia today, costs for electricity generation would be 20-50 per cent higher at the generation stage than for fossil fuels, as these are currently so cheap. Generation costs represent one-third of nuclear retail costs (the rest being in transmission, distribution and retailing). When carbon costing is introduced (current proposals are \$15

to \$40 per tonne of carbon dioxide per year), then the price gap closes. By the time a reactor was up and running in this country, nuclear would become one of the lowest cost options and probably the cleanest in terms of greenhouse gas emissions.

When pressed by an audience member as to whether the cost of decommissioning was factored into the costs, Dr Switkowski replied that there was an attempt to factor in all costs of decommissioning, waste and storage into the 2006 report and should be implemented as a kind of 'future fund'. Dr Switkowski believes that if the first reactor was built in 2020 one national facility would be needed in 2080 to permanently store spent nuclear fuel. He said that these costs were a fraction of the total for a reactor and that proliferation and illegal diversion of nuclear materials to weapons had not been an issue for inspection-compliant, transparent regimes (Australia already being in a region of nuclear powered countries).

"The science of climate change is sound, but global emissions continue to rise," Dr Switkowski said. Beginning in the 2020s, Australia could have 25 reactors by 2050 producing a third of our electricity needs with near zero greenhouse gas emissions.

"Total greenhouse gas abatement would be 18 per cent compared with business as usual so nuclear power would be a valid part of a portfolio approach to energy production, but not a 'silver bullet'." ☺

HICKS' CASE LEAVES NO WINNERS – LEFT OR RIGHT

BY SILVIA DROPULICH

ABC Washington correspondent, Sales wanted to find out whether the handling of David Hicks furthered the goals of the war on terror, while at the same time preserving the legal and human rights that distinguish democratic societies.

In her book *Detainee 002: The Case of David Hicks*, she concludes with a resounding 'no' to her central question.

"Ultimately the outcome of the Hicks case does not serve the causes of either the left or the right," Sales says.

"Those who believe Hicks is a terrorist will be infuriated that the legal process was so mishandled that he will always be able to claim he pleaded guilty only to escape the harsh conditions at Guantanamo Bay. Those who believe his trial was rigged will chafe at the injustice and Hicks' inability to ever clear his name."

The book provides a lot of detail about what was going on behind the scenes in Washington between the Australian Embassy and the Bush Administration. It looks at how the Australian Government, according to Sales, very early on in about 2003 knew that the process was desperately flawed, but continued to stick with it feeling that they had no option other than to trust the Pentagon.

David Hicks appeared at a preliminary hearing before a military commission at Guantanamo Bay on 26 March this year with his lawyers striking a deal with the Convening Authority. He was sentenced to seven years in prison, six years and three months of which are suspended. He will serve the remaining nine months in an Australian prison. Sales completed the last chapter of her book a couple of weeks shortly after Hicks was convicted.

"The end result of the Hicks case is an outcome that will always lack credibility," writes Sales.

"That does not serve Hicks, who should've been entitled to the same standard of justice as any Australian citizen. It does not serve the Australian public who would have liked to see Hicks held accountable, given the undisputed facts of his Al-Qaeda connections."

According to Sales, the Hicks process drained resources from the Attorney-General's Department in Canberra and the Australian Embassy in Washington.

"It damaged the reputation of the United States," she writes. "It did not insulate Australians from terrorism... and any electoral advantage it delivered to the Prime Minister evaporated long ago."

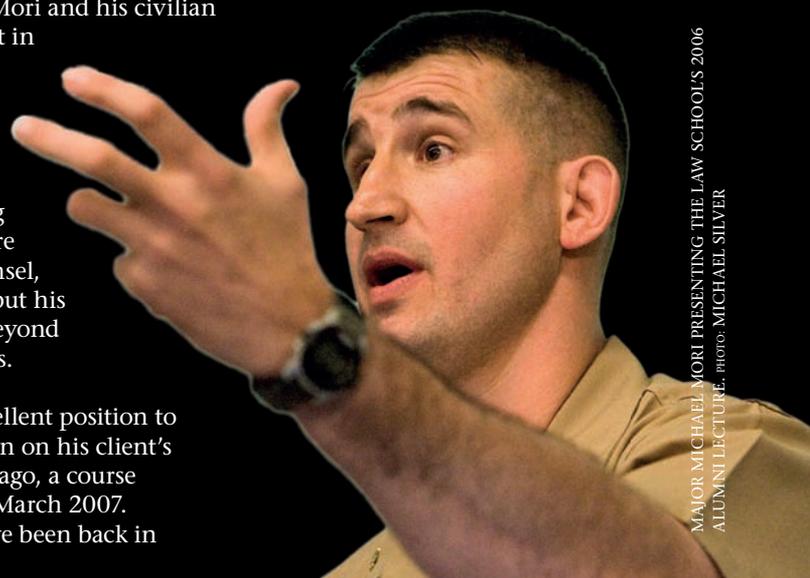
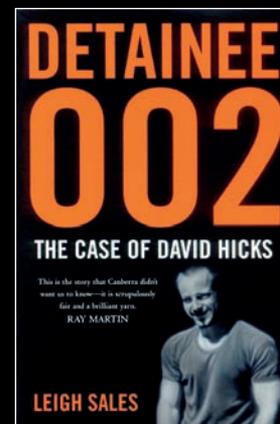
Sales argues that Bush and Howard were not the only parties to the Hicks issue. She says Major Michael Mori, the detainee's military lawyer, became a 'cult hero' in Australia as a result of his strong, public advocacy for Hicks. But, she asks, did Mori and his civilian offiders always act in their client's best interests?

"There is no suggestion that Mori was anything other than a sincere and energetic counsel, but that does not put his defence strategy beyond critique," Sales says.

"He was in an excellent position to strike a plea bargain on his client's behalf three years ago, a course he finally took in March 2007. Hicks could've have been back in

Australia years ago, instead of sitting in Guantanamo Bay for several years while Mori waged an unsuccessful pressure campaign to force the Howard Government to repatriate his client."

Detainee 002: The Case of David Hicks is published by Melbourne University Publishing.



MAJOR MICHAEL MORI PRESENTING THE LAW SCHOOL'S 2006 ALUMNI LECTURE. PHOTO: MICHAEL SILVER

MARCH 2007: IDEAL TIME TO PUSH FOR LENIENT DEAL FOR HICKS

BY PROFESSOR TIM McCORMACK

Since arriving back in Melbourne from observing the US Military Commission proceedings against David Hicks in Guantánamo Bay in March 2007, I have been surprised by the number of people who have asked whether I was disappointed by the entering of a guilty plea. Implicit in the question is a suggestion that David Hicks owed others a commitment to battle the injustice against him to the bitter end of the process. I find it wholly repugnant to suggest that he let anyone down in choosing the path he did. David Hicks leapt at the offer of an opportunity to leave Guantánamo Bay after five long, uncertain years of detention, to return to Australia and to be incarcerated for a specified and relatively short period of time before regaining his freedom. Who could possibly blame him for doing so?

In her recent book *Detainee 002: The Case of David Hicks* Leigh Sales questions whether Major Mori really was acting in the best interests of his client by negotiating a plea agreement in 2007 rather than several years earlier – say 2004 – such that David Hicks may have already been free by now.

But Sales makes one fundamental concession in her book as she speculates about what might have been:

“Those who believe Hicks confessed his guilt only to get out of the notorious prison will continue to see Mori as a hero for holding out so long. Others will see him as a fool for not acting pragmatically at the start, although of course the political situation was not so favourable then for a lenient plea deal. (p. 227, emphasis added)”

The acknowledgement by Sales that the political situation was never as favourable for a lenient plea deal as it was in early 2007 is, in my view, understated.

The case of David Hicks became a palpable irritant for the Howard Government after the decision of the US Supreme Court in *Hamdan* in June 2006 declaring Military Commissions Mark I illegal and as the period of incarceration at Guantánamo Bay, with no obvious end in sight, became increasingly untenable.

The public campaign gained much greater traction in the second half of 2006 as many politically conservative organisations and institutions joined the growing chorus of discontent for an apparent disregard for fundamental principles of justice and respect for the Rule of Law. The expeditious resolution of the case became a political imperative for the Howard Government in a Federal election year.

The Prime Minister himself explained on the *7:30 Report* in early April that he had spoken twice to President Bush by phone and extensively in person to Vice-President Cheney demanding

a conclusion to the proceedings as expeditiously as possible (and, I assume, well before the Federal election). That particular constellation of factors made March 2007 the ideal time to push for a lenient deal. Major Mori seized the moment and struck a very favourable deal indeed. In my view, any attempt to strike a deal prior to 2007 could never have produced such a relatively lenient outcome for David Hicks and I am convinced that he owes a debt of gratitude to his US and Australian lawyers for the outcome they achieved on his behalf.

John Howard and other senior ministers argued that the Australian Government had nothing to do with the terms of the pre-trial agreement but I find the arguments disingenuous. How can there be a reference to an Act of the Australian Parliament (the *Proceeds of Crimes Act*) in the pre-trial agreement without input from the Australian Government? The independent representative of the Law Council of Australia, Lex Lasry QC, forcefully articulated what so many of us believe in a statement to the media at Guantánamo Bay after the terms of the pre-trial agreement had been announced. Mr Lasry reflected then on the convenience of David Hicks remaining in prison until just after the federal election and being subject to a gag order until early next year and, in so doing, raised a suspicion of extensive influence by the Howard Government over the terms of the agreement. Whether or not the gag order can be enforced in Australian courts is moot since David Hicks has made it clear, through his Australian lawyer David McLeod, that he intends to abide by the agreement he has signed.

Our PhD student, Sarah Finnin, and I have both invested a great deal of time and energy on our involvement in this case. I know I would not hesitate





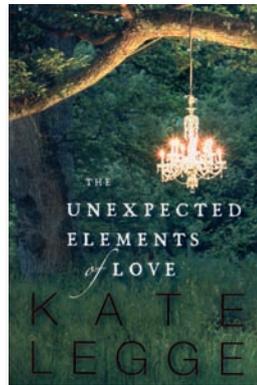
PROFESSOR TIM McCORMACK, DIRECTOR ASIA PACIFIC CENTRE FOR MILITARY LAW, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
PHOTO: JOE VITTORIO

to commit myself all over again and I am sure Sarah would say the same – especially given that she has remained in Washington DC after the end of the Hicks Case to assist the Office of Defense Counsel for the Military Commissions in some of the other ongoing cases. Both of us became involved because of our concerns for the threats to principles we have long held dear – a commitment to justice and to the importance of the Rule of Law. These principles have been seriously challenged by the Bush Administration's choice of modality for the prosecution of alleged offenders in its War on Terror and, unfortunately, the Howard Government extended its unqualified support. There are many significant challenges in dealing with those involved in terrorism but I certainly hope that the current, as well as future, Australian governments re-commit themselves to acting consistently with our foundational principles.

Tim McCormack is the Foundation Australian Red Cross Professor of International Humanitarian Law. Since December 2003 he has provided expert advice on Law of War aspects of the David Hicks Case to the Defence Team. In that capacity he attended the proceedings against David Hicks in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, in March 2007.

Alumni in Print

We are always happy to hear of published works by our alumni. Send details to info@alumni.unimelb.edu.au



The Unexpected Elements of Love

Kate Legge (BA (Hons) 1979)
Penguin Australia, August 2006

Kate Legge's book looks at the modern conundrums of family, work and ageing. Legge, a former *Farrago* editor, explores ADHD, the stresses on modern working families and even global warming which provides a menacing backdrop to the novel.

The Unexpected Elements of Love is Legge's first novel and draws on many of the social issues she has written about for *The Australian* newspaper. It has been long-listed for the Miles Franklin Award.

"I think we've devalued caring as a society," Legge has said. "People who look after plants get paid more than people looking after children. And people who work in nursing homes similarly are paid appalling amounts of money. We have to value caring more."

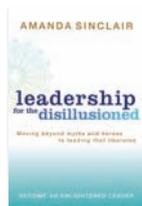


Living the French Revolution 1789-1799

Peter McPhee (BA (Hons) 1969,
MA 1973, PhD Arts 1977)
Palgrave Macmillan,
October 2006

What did it mean to live through the French Revolution? This volume provides a coherent and expansive portrait of revolutionary life by exploring the lived experience of the people of France's villages and country towns, revealing how the Revolution had a dramatic impact on daily life from family relations to religious practices.

Professor Peter McPhee is Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) and holds a Personal Chair in History at the University of Melbourne.

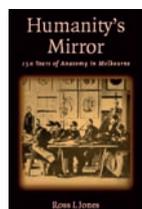


Leadership for the Disillusioned

Amanda Sinclair (BA (Hons) 1975,
PhD Arts 1984)
Allen & Unwin Australia,
March 2007

We expect our leaders to be assertive, confident, in control. Can they, and we, live up to this? Or should leadership instead be aimed at altogether different outcomes? This book tackles fundamental questions about leadership head on and shows how our ideas about leadership have been captured by narrow interests and corporate templates.

Professor Amanda Sinclair is Foundation Professor Management Diversity and Change at the Melbourne Business School.



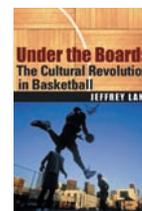
Humanity's Mirror: 150 Years of Anatomy in Melbourne

Ross L. Jones (BA (Hons) 1978,
GDipEd 1979)
Haddington Press, August 2007

The social and intellectual life of medical Melbourne

over the past 150 years is replete with heroes and villains, valour and pettiness, drama and intrigue. This book follows the development of medical education from the days before 'bacteria' and modern surgery, when quacks often had as much credibility as university trained practitioners, until the establishment of today's world renowned high tech biomedical precinct in Melbourne's Parkville.

Dr Ross Jones is a Fellow of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science and the Johnstone-Need Medical History Unit at the University of Melbourne.

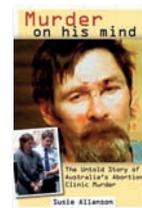


Under the Boards: The Cultural Revolution in Basketball

Jeffrey Lane (Exchange,
Study Abroad 2006)
University of Nebraska
Press, May 2007

The true story of basketball lives as much off the court as on the hardwood; it is about politics and race and cultural clashes as heated as a final-four buzzer-beater. Lane's book documents a profound change in basketball and in American culture over the last 30 years.

Jeffrey Lane is the founder and director of Schoolhouse Tutors, a mentoring program for middle and high school students in Manhattan and Brooklyn.



Murder on his Mind: Australia's Abortion Clinic Massacre

Susie Allanson (BA (Hons) 1976,
MA 1979, PhD MDHS 1999)
Wilkinson Publishing, June 2007

Five years after what became known as Australia's Abortion Clinic Massacre, Dr Susie Allanson, lecturer and clinical psychologist, has written a book with a powerful message, about people with committed views. *Murder on His Mind* is a riveting read from 'inside' the killer's mind and alongside those who witnessed the horror of that winter day in leafy East Melbourne.

Alumni News

Alumni key-note at AsiaConnect

University of Melbourne Alumni featured as keynote speakers at the 2007 AsiaConnect, Asialink's biennial business and careers conference.

Opening the conference, Mark Dal Pra (BEng/BCom, 1995) and Sin May Leong (B Education Studies, 1995) spoke about Jetstar's expansion into the long haul business in Asia.

The Age reporter, Kenneth Nguyen (BA/LLB 2004) moderated a round table to discuss new avenues for business in Asia. Other presenters included Deputy Secretary of the Office of Learning & Teaching, Department of Education and Training, Dr Dahle Suggett (PhD Arts 2003); Senior Trade Commissioner and Minister Commercial, South Asia, Austrade, Mike Moignard (BSC 1974, MSc 1978); and General Manager of Business Operations, Intrepid Travel Tom Beadle (BA/LLB 1990). For audio transcripts see: www.asialink.unimelb.edu.au/

University forges closer links with Chinese alumni

On 31 May Vice-Chancellor Professor Glyn Davis and Deputy Vice-Chancellor Professor Frank Larkins met with senior alumni in Beijing for a private dinner. Professor Larkins hosted a similar occasion the following week in



CONVENORS OF THE BEIJING ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MR FREEMAN WANG (LEFT) AND DR HAIFENG LI (CENTRE) WERE PLEASED TO MEET THE VICE-CHANCELLOR. PHOTO: SONG HONG

Shanghai. China is the University of Melbourne's fastest growing alumni community and these visits follow successful alumni receptions in Shanghai and Beijing in March 2007.

Melbourne Model attracts alumni interest

Two hundred alumni and their guests returned to campus in May for a forum on the Melbourne Model. Alumni were intrigued to hear the reasons for the University's bold new directions

and discover some of the detail of the new curriculum and programs.

Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) Professor Peter McPhee impressed the guests with his passion for the new model and the goal of the University offering education that is widely acclaimed and accredited internationally. He was joined by Professor Pip Pattison, President of the Academic Board, and Professor Rick Roush, Dean of the Faculty of Land and Food Resources.

Coming events

For more information visit www.unimelb.edu.au/alumni/events

August 2007

- Young Alumni Reception (Bangkok, Thailand) – Sunday 26 August
- Alumni Dinner (Hong Kong) – Wednesday 29 August
- Veterinary Science 35-Year Reunion – Friday 31 August to Sunday 2 September

September 2007

- Melbourne Business School Sydney Annual Alumni Dinner – Thursday 13 September
- Vice-Chancellor's Oration for Alumni in Melbourne – Wednesday 19 September
- Grand Union Canal Boat Trip (London, UK) – Friday 21 September

- Theatre Matinee and Alumni Reception (Geelong) – Saturday 22 September
- Alumni and Friends Reception (Delhi, India) – Saturday 29 September

October 2007

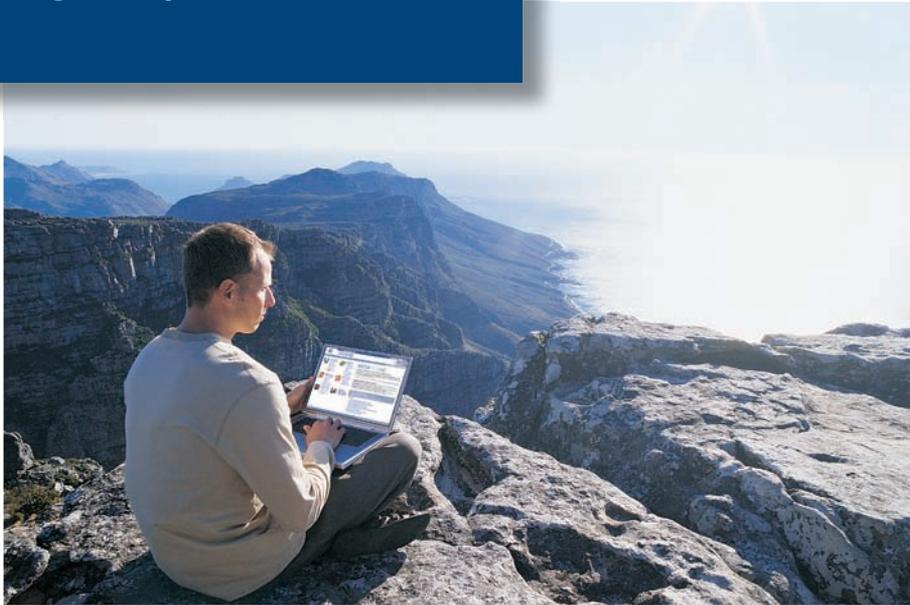
- Alumni Reception (San Francisco, USA) – Friday 12 October
- Alumni Reception (Los Angeles, USA) – Saturday 13 October
- Alumni Reception (New York, USA) – Monday 15 October
- Medicine (MBBS) 40-Year Reunion – Friday 19 to Sunday 21 October
- Heritage Society Annual Luncheon – Wednesday 24 October

- Graduate Careers and Employment Function (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) – Thursday 25 October
- Veterinary Science 25-Year Reunion – Friday 26 to Sunday 28 October
- Medicine (MBBS) 50-Year Reunion – Saturday 27 October
- Graduate Careers and Employment Function (Singapore) – Wednesday 31 October

November 2007

- Melbourne Business School Annual Alumni Dinner (Melbourne) – date to be confirmed
- Medicine (MBBS) 55-Year Reunion – Saturday 10 to Sunday 11 November

Never let anyone forget where you came from.



By joining the online community for alumni, you can not only keep in contact with old friends but connect with other alumni from around the world. You can also register your '@alumni.unimelb' email address which will ensure you are always connected to what's happening in your alumni community.

Stay connected at www.unimelb.edu.au/alumni

dream large



Giving to the University

Making education possible for future generations



RYEN DIGGLE, SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT
PHOTO: JOE VITTORIO

In March 2007, the University announced the creation of the Future Generations Fund to expand the range and number of scholarships it currently offers to Australia's most promising students. Initial capital to the fund was contributed by donors to the University's Highest Priorities and Scholarships through the University Fund in 2006.

With a goal to create an endowment fund of \$110 million, the Fund will make a Melbourne education possible for future generations of outstanding students.

Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) Professor Peter McPhee acknowledges the impact that this support has on the student body. "Melbourne has long been a leader not only in attracting bright and gifted students from Australia and beyond, but also in providing special support for students of disadvantage," Professor McPhee said.

"By increasing our available scholarship support, we have a unique opportunity to make a difference in their lives."

Ryen Diggle said that without his scholarship, he would not have been able to accept the offer of a place at Melbourne.

"I've wanted to study medicine since Year 10 in high school, but there are no medical schools in Darwin," Diggle said.

"The prospect of studying at the University of Melbourne was very exciting but also daunting."

Timothy Kern, currently enrolled in Law/Commerce, said of his 'exchange year' that it exposed him to ideas and opportunities that he did not know existed.

"I would not have been able to travel abroad at all were it not for the generous support of donors," Kern said. "It may sound like a cliché but the Melbourne Abroad Scholarship really changed my life – without it none of the past year would have been possible."

Generous staff donations

In 2006, for the first time in the University's history, a University-wide Staff Appeal was launched. Over \$370 000 was generously donated by academic and professional staff. Of this total, \$49 000 was pledged through the Staff Appeal to the University and three nominated charities, Medecins Sans Frontieres, Oxfam Australia and the Australian Red Cross.

The Staff Appeal represents part of a broader national trend of increasing philanthropy – in growing numbers Australians are answering the call to give back, and are making a significant impact locally and globally.

The workplace giving program is continuing in 2007. See: www.unimelb.edu.au/giving/staff-appeal



MILDURA ALUMNI 60TH ANNIVERSARY
REUNION LUNCH PHOTO: JUSTIN BRIERTY

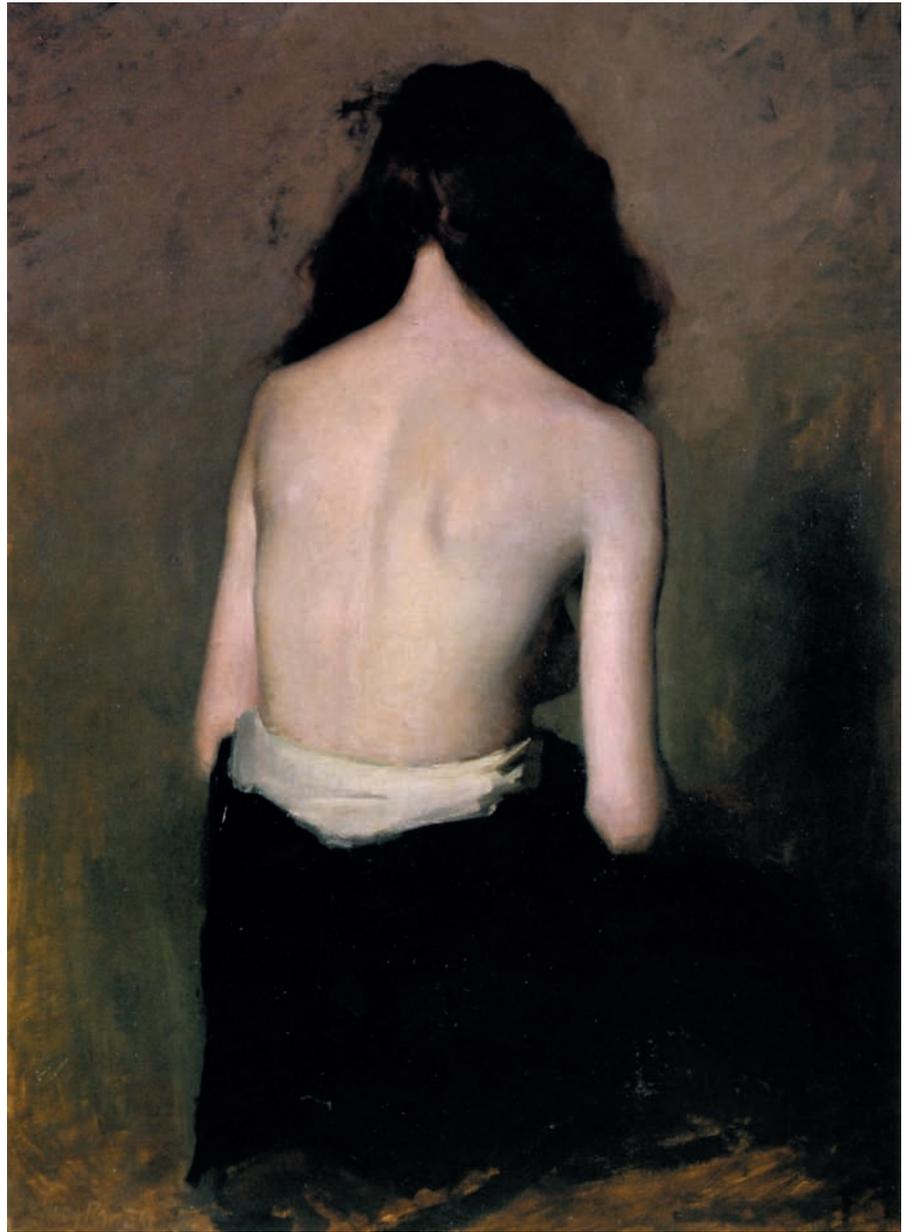
60 years of memories and an enduring legacy

The Mildura alumni occupy a special place in the University of Melbourne's history. From 1947 to 1949 more than 1300 students and staff from Architecture, Engineering, Dental Science, Medicine and Science had the unique experience of studying at a residential branch of the University in Mildura.

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the opening of the Mildura campus. In April 170 Mildura alumni celebrated the anniversary at a lunch hosted by Professor Peter McPhee, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Academic. At the lunch Dr George Hale spoke passionately about the need to support rural and regional students and honoured donors to the Mildura Scholarship Appeal. The Mildura Scholarship Appeal, launched in 2006, was established following a reunion in 2005 when the Mildura group decided to establish a lasting memorial. They wanted to give back to the community which had provided them with such an enriching experience.

The Mildura Scholarships will support students from the Mildura region to attend the University by providing up to \$5000 per annum. For further information on the Mildura Group or the Mildura Alumni Scholarship please contact Suzanne McGraw in the University's Advancement Office, email slmcgraw@unimelb.edu.au

University News



EXQUISITELY RESTRAINED: *SEATED GIRL* (DETAIL) C.1896-98, HUGH RAMSAY, OIL ON CANVAS MOUNTED ON BOARD, SIGHT 95.2 X 70.1 CM. PURCHASED BY MELBOURNE TEACHER'S COLLEGE 1965.

Seated Girl one of our 'greatest paintings'

Hugh Ramsay's *Seated Girl* painting at the University of Melbourne's Ian Potter Museum of Art has been named by art critic Sebastian Smee as one of Australia's greatest paintings, based on his criteria of 'originality, beauty and a sense of surprise'.

Smee's assessment appeared in *The Weekend Australian Review* [28-29 April] where he is the newspaper's art critic. The only condition he set himself

in selecting the six works was that they be on public display in a leading Australian gallery. With the exception of Melbourne's Ian Potter Museum of Art, all are in State or national galleries.

"This is simply a beautiful picture," Smee writes. When you look at the picture, you can almost hear Ramsay murmuring, asking the girl to divide and part her hair and the girl doing it, wordlessly.

“Some people might find something creepy or sexist about the situation. I don’t. The result is too intimate, too reticent, too exquisitely restrained.”

Director of the Ian Potter Museum, Dr Chris McAuliffe, said Ramsay’s *Seated Girl* was bequeathed to Melbourne High School in 1947 by a niece of the artist. The painting was restored and purchased by the Melbourne Teacher’s College before eventually entering the University Art Collection on the amalgamation of these two institutions.

The other paintings in Smee’s choice of Australia’s greatest paintings included: *Fish Catch and Dawes Point*, John Lewin c.1813, Art Gallery of South Australia; *Luna Park*, Sidney Nolan, 1941, Art Gallery of NSW; *Fire’s On*, Arthur Streeton, 1891, AGNSW; *Mt Wellington with Orphan Asylum*, *Van Diemen’s Land*, 1837, National Gallery of Victoria; *Ernestine Hill*, Sam Fullbrook, 1970, Queensland Art Gallery.

Inventor of Cochlear implant wins Germany’s top neuroscience award

University of Melbourne scientist Professor Graeme Clark has received the 2007 Klaus Joachim Zulch prize for his research into neuroscience and the Cochlear implant, giving hearing to deaf people.

Professor Clark was awarded the prize for outstanding achievements in basic neurological research for developing the multi-channel Cochlear implant (Bionic Ear). He shares the prize with Dr John Donoghue who leads the brain science program at Brown University in the US.

The Zulch prize is Germany’s highest award in neuroscience, and is made by the Max Planck Institute which is ranked by *The Times Education Supplement* in 2006 as the top research institute in the world.

Over 80 000 people in more than 70 countries around the world now use Cochlear implants to hear.

Professor Clark’s research in the Cochlear implant was first undertaken at the University of Sydney from 1967-



PROFESSOR GRAEME CLARK
PHOTO: MICHAEL SILVER

1970, and then it flourished at the University of Melbourne when Clark was appointed as Foundation Professor of ear, nose and throat surgery in 1970 till he retired from this position in 2004.

His research also received considerable support from the Bionic Ear Institute which Clark founded in the late 1980s and continued until his retirement in 2006.

The Cochlear implant would not have achieved such success if it were not for the excellent industrial development by the Australian firm Cochlear Limited and the crucial work at the Eye and Ear Hospital in Melbourne.

Group of Eight outlines a new vision for Australian higher education

The Chair of the Group of Eight, Professor Glyn Davis, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, has outlined a new vision for higher education and university research in Australia. In a National Press Club address entitled ‘Seizing the opportunities’, Professor Davis called for bipartisan political support to modernise Australia’s higher education system.

His speech coincided with the release of a Go8 policy discussion paper which proposes measures to reform current policy, widen student choice, promote

diversity and underpin Australia’s international competitiveness.

“The old system of centrally-allocated university places cannot keep up with rapid shifts in labour market needs,” Professor Davis said. “We find ourselves at an unusual juncture – though the major parties still disagree on many policy details, there is consensus on the big picture about the need for a new regulatory approach.

“So the Group of Eight has decided to make a policy contribution today, in the fervent hope this inspires others with a stake in higher education to set forth their vision of the future. In an election year, in a time higher education has found some political salience, now is the moment to promote new ideas.”

Professor Davis’s speech, the Go8 policy paper and summary document are available at www.go8.edu.au

International award for University of Melbourne sex education website

A University of Melbourne website has won a major international award, outscoring entries by major corporations from all over the world.

www.yoursexhealth.org was judged ‘Best in Class’ in the 2007 Interactive Media Awards for the education category. This is the highest honour bestowed by the New York-based Interactive Media Council.

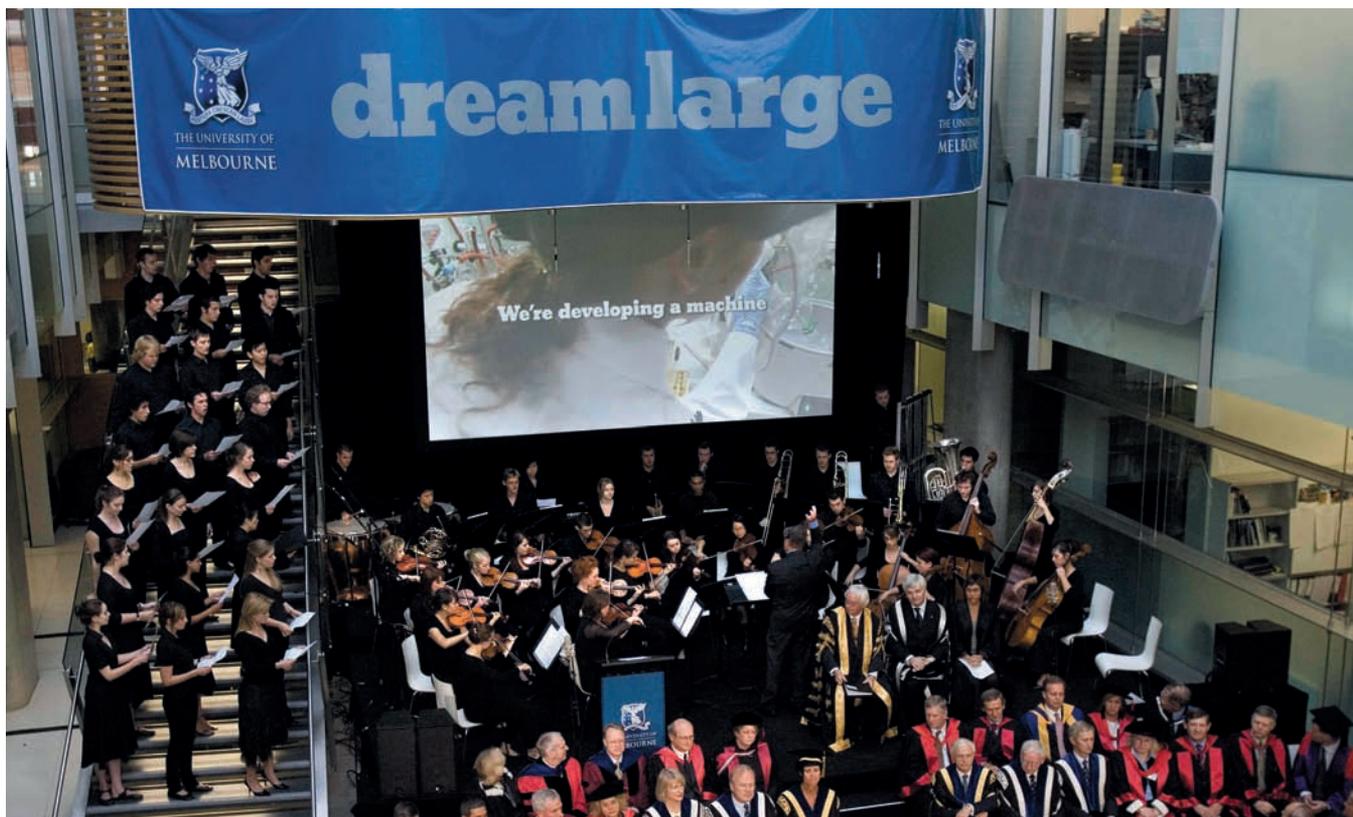
Although www.yoursexhealth.org was not marketed overseas, it is attracting thousands of visitors from around the world since it was launched in January.

www.yoursexhealth.org covers 120 topics, ranging from physiology to first dates, and has a unique feature called ‘True Stories’. These professionally produced photo essays, linked to audio, play out the real-life dilemmas that teenagers face every day – and every night.

The winning website team headed by Professor Rosenthal was: Penny Harris (Creative Director); Kay Ansell and Brian Diamond (writers); Lara Cameron (designer/Flash programmer); Patrick Fitzgerald (HTML programmer).

University News

Dreamlarge campaign touches the imagination



THE DRAMATIC LAUNCH OF THE 'DREAMLARGE' CAMPAIGN ON 17 APRIL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.
PHOTO: MICHAEL SILVER

The University of Melbourne sees the 'dreamlarge' message as a stimulus to attract the brightest minds.

The University's 'dreamlarge' campaign was aired in cinemas and on television around Australia from mid April. Composer Julian Langdon hopes that the music can provide for the 'dreamlarge' campaign a sense of grandeur and weight. Julian is studying for a Bachelor of Music Performance with Honours (Practical Composition Stream) at the University's Faculty of the Victorian College of the Arts (VCA). Julian was one of a small number of composers at the VCA and the Faculty of Music invited to work up a submission for a panel to assess.

Universities have traditionally maintained a conservative approach to advertising, although the education sector's advertising expenditure, at around \$90 million a year, is significant.

Melbourne has adopted a creative new cinema and television approach, developed with advertising agency

AJF, using the campaign message 'dream large' to launch the University's Melbourne Model degrees. Director of AJF, Andrew Foote, says inspiration for the campaign drew on the human need to believe and to dream: "It was Eleanor Roosevelt who said: 'The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams'."

The stories and examples on which the 'dreamlarge' campaign is based all relate to broad-ranging activities and research at the University of Melbourne – including science and innovation, arts and culture, medical advances and engineering technology.

To hear Julian's music and to learn more about 'dreamlarge' see: www.dreamlarge.edu.au

New University of Melbourne institute to train higher education leaders

A new institute, led by the University of Melbourne, is set to train the next generation of leaders of Australia's \$25 billion higher education sector.

The L H Martin Institute for Higher Education Leadership and Management – which has received \$10 million in Commonwealth funding – will be located in the University's Faculty of Education. Federal Education Minister Julie Bishop announced the funding for the new Institute, under the second round of the Workplace Productivity Program.

The Institute is named after Professor Leslie Martin, one-time Chair of the Australian Universities Commission and author of the report that resulted in the establishment of colleges of advanced education.

The L H Martin Institute will be led by a Director, reporting to the University's Dean of Education. It will be guided by an Advisory Board with a broad membership including senior representatives of the Group of Eight, the Innovative Research Universities, the Australian Technology Network, the Australian Council for Private Education and Training, and a State TAFE authority.

University of Melbourne Vice-Chancellor, Professor Glyn Davis, says Commonwealth Government support for the Institute means a critical gap in leadership and management education for the Australian higher education sector will be filled. "Our post-secondary education sector accounts for some \$25 billion of revenue, managed through individual universities, VET providers and private institutions, all operating in a rapidly changing environment," he said.

"Until now, Australia has lacked a focussed and systematic approach to preparing higher education leaders and managers to deal with the increasing complexity of their institutions."

The L H Martin Institute will provide these leaders – in Australia and the region – with a range of award and non-award courses in leadership and management, including a flagship Masters program.

Royal Society elects two of Melbourne's leading scientists



PROFESSOR SAM BERKOVIC IS DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S EPILEPSY RESEARCH CENTRE. PHOTO: JOE VITTORIO

Two outstanding University of Melbourne scientists are the only Australia-based academics to be elected Fellows of the prestigious Royal Society in 2007.

They are epilepsy researcher Professor Sam Berkovic and researcher in fluid mechanics, Professor David Boger, who discovered elastic liquids, subsequently named 'Boger fluids'.

The Royal Society is the independent scientific academy of the UK and the Commonwealth. Dedicated to promoting excellence in science, its foundation dates back to 1660.

Professor Berkovic and Professor Boger were among 44 new Fellows from the fields of science, engineering and technology.

Fellows are elected for their contributions to science, both in fundamental research resulting in greater understanding, and also in leading and directing scientific and technological progress in industry and research establishments. They must be citizens or residents of Commonwealth countries or Ireland.

Sam Berkovic is Director of the University's Epilepsy Research Centre. He is distinguished for his discoveries relating to familial forms of epilepsy, leading to a complete overhaul of their clinical classification and providing new insights into their underlying biology.

His research has established that mutations in single genes encoding neuronal membrane channels cause epileptic seizures, and has been recognised by numerous awards and prizes both within Australia and internationally, including as a Member of the Order of Australia.

David Boger, a Laureate Professor in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, is distinguished for his work on fluid mechanics.

His work has been recognised with many awards including the Victoria Prize in 2002, and the 2005 Prime Minister's Prize for Science.

Go8 releases a plan to rescue foreign language education

The Group of Eight has released its plan to halt the decline in foreign language education in Australia. The Go8 policy paper entitled Languages in Crisis aims to put this important issue on the political agenda and promote its solutions for discussion.

"Crisis is not too strong a word to describe the decline in foreign language education in our schools and universities," said Go8 Executive Director, Michael Gallagher.

"Despite many positive efforts from committed teachers and language experts, the percentage of Year 12 students graduating with a second language has fallen from 40 per cent in the 1960s to as low as six per cent in some states in Australia today.

"At tertiary level where Go8 universities are responsible for delivering the majority of foreign language education, the number of languages available has fallen from 66 to 29 in the past 10 years.

"Our national deficit in foreign language capability is something we can no longer afford to ignore. It is Australia's great unrecognised skills shortage – and the one most directly relevant to our competitiveness and security in an increasingly global environment."



BILINGUAL AND MULTILINGUAL DICTIONARIES IN THE BAILLIEU LIBRARY. PHOTO: ERIN STAPLETON

The Go8's paper sets out the trade, economic and security risks of the widely held assumption in Australia that English is the only language we need.

The Go8's paper, Languages in Crisis: A Rescue Plan for Australia is available at www.go8.edu.au

University News

In April 2007 the *Melbourne University Magazine* featured a report by Professor Michael Clyne (School of Languages and Linguistics) arguing that Australia had a very rich linguistic resource, but was inhibited by a dominant monolingual mindset. The feature is available at: www.unimelb.edu.au/alumni/mum/

Eminent Fellow

University of Melbourne alumna Dr Elizabeth Blackburn has been elected a Fellow of Janet Clarke Hall (JCH), the College's highest honour.

Dr Blackburn, who attended JCH while studying for her BSc, is among the world's leading scientists. Her recent

honours include the Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research and the Genetics Prize from the Peter Gruber Foundation.

Currently Morris Herzstein Professor of Biology and Physiology at the University of California at San Francisco, Dr Blackburn is internationally recognised for her telomere and telomerase research which has uncovered how the tips of damaged chromosomes are rebuilt, thus protecting human DNA.

Melbourne, Monash in \$2m water crisis move

The University of Melbourne and Monash University have joined forces in Uniwater, a major research-driven response to the current water crisis.

The two leading Australian universities have each put in more than \$1 million over three years to spearhead a unique collaboration creating a powerful critical mass of expertise in water-related research. The collaboration is the first initiative under the revitalised Melbourne Monash Protocol which was set up in 1997.

Uniwater was launched by Victorian Minister for Water John Thwaites with support from the University of Melbourne Vice-Chancellor Professor Glyn Davis and Monash University Vice-Chancellor Professor Richard Larkins.

Minister Thwaites said the collaboration "will further develop our ability to provide sustainable water supplies into the future by increasing our knowledge and understanding of water issues".

Director of Uniwater, Professor John Langford, agrees that research holds many of the answers to the water crisis. "We cannot begin to solve water management problems until we do that research," he said.

Professor Langford previously headed the University of Melbourne's Melbourne Water Research Centre.

Uniwater's independent board is chaired by Professor John Lovering, a distinguished geologist and former President of the Murray Darling Basin Commission and Chairman of the Victorian Environment Conservation Council.

Uniwater has four strategic objectives:

- Maximising environmental return on investment in repair of rivers, groundwater and catchments;
- Realising the potential of irrigated and dryland agriculture using less water;

Artists lead way

Six Indigenous artists who graduated from the University of Melbourne's Victorian College of the Arts recently are the first Indigenous graduates in their respective disciplines.

Jacob Boehme of the Narrangga and Kaurma people of the York Peninsula and the Adelaide Hills graduated with a Postgraduate Diploma in Puppetry, Jadah Milroy of the Palyku people of Perth graduated with a Graduate Diploma in Community Cultural Development, and Janawirri Forrest of the Wongi people in the Western Desert, Kye McGuire, a Noongar from Perth, Mark Coles-Smith of Broome and Mariaa Randall of the Bunjalung people in Casino, NSW, all graduated with a Graduate Certificate in Indigenous Arts Management.

Their graduation also set a new VCA record for the number of Indigenous graduates in one year.

A new publication from the VCA's Wilin Centre, *Illuminate: Shining the Light on the VCA's Indigenous Alumni*, profiles the VCA's 2007 Indigenous graduates as well as Indigenous Alumni who have graduated from the college over the past 30 years. For further information see: www.vca.unimelb.edu.au/wilin/about/



INDIGENOUS EDGE: FROM LEFT MARIAA RANDALL, JACOB BOEHME AND JADAH MILROY.
PHOTO: JORGE DE ARAUJO



SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT: FROM LEFT (FRONT) PROFESSOR JOHN LANGFORD AND PROFESSOR JOHN LOVERING, AND (BACK) PROFESSOR RICHARD LARKINS, MINISTER JOHN THWAITES AND PROFESSOR GLYN DAVIS. PHOTO: PETER CASAMENTO



ROLE MODELS: PROFESSOR RACHEL WEBSTER AND PROFESSOR TOM HEALY WITH DR PHILIP CAMPBELL AT NATURE'S AWARDS EVENT AT SCIENCEWORKS. PHOTO: LES O'ROURKE

Each winner received \$A10 000 and was profiled in *Nature*. Dr Campbell presented the winners with their awards at the Scienceworks Museum in Melbourne recently.

Rowing success



Melbourne University Boat Club members (from top) David England, Geoff Rees, John Whiting, Peter Antonie (gold medalist, Barcelona Olympics 1992), David Ball, Tim Marshall, Sandy Marshall, John McKenzie and Field Rickards recently won Gold in the 50-55 year category at the Australian Masters Rowing Championships held on the Penrith Olympic Rowing Course in early June. MUBC was represented at the regatta by 22 men and women 'master' rowers spanning age groups from 28 to 60+ years, all of whom returned with a range of medals. The University and MUBC enjoy ongoing support from these very active graduates.

- Providing a reliable and sustainable water supply to Australia's growing cities; and
- Developing water policies and institutions within a Federation framework.

Uniwater's research will focus on Melbourne and the Goulburn Valley, Victoria's food bowl and part of the Goulburn-Murray river system.

Nature science mentoring awards for Melbourne two

The inaugural winners of two new *Nature* awards for mentoring in Australasian science – one for a scientist in mid-career and the other for lifetime achievement – are two University of Melbourne scientists.

The winner of the mid-career award is Professor Rachel Webster, an astrophysicist (Physics). The lifetime award goes to Professor Tom Healy, a physical chemist (Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering).

"We are delighted to recognise the efforts and commitment of these two exceptional science mentors," said

Editor-in-Chief of *Nature*, Dr Philip Campbell.

Chair of the judging panel, and head of the Australian Academy of Science, Professor Kurt Lambeck, said *Nature* received 74 high-quality nominations from across Australia and New Zealand in a broad range of disciplines. "Judging these awards was the hardest task I've ever had to undertake," he reports.

Nature's citation says Rachel Webster created a strong research environment from scratch when she was appointed just over 10 years ago.

"In a relatively short time, she has fostered a thriving astrophysics community and spawned a pedigree of protégés, who attribute their success to her inspirational guidance."

The winner of *Nature's* lifetime mentoring award, Professor Tom Healy, "is an example of a person who not only mentors his own students, he also succeeds in mentoring an entire field of science", said one of his nominators. Australian colloid and surface science is ranked among the best in the world, thanks in large part to Professor Healy.

Queen's Birthday Honours 2007

The University of Melbourne is proud to announce the following list of alumni, staff and honorary appointees who were awarded honours in 2007.

Companion of the Order of Australia

Mr Ross Adler, AC – BCom 1966 For service to business and commerce, particularly through the promotion of international trade and as a contributor to company and commercialisation development in Australia, to the community through administrative roles with educational institutions, and as a supporter of the arts.

The Most Rev Dr Peter F. Carnley, AC – BA (Honours) 1966 For service to religion as Primate of the Anglican Church of Australia, as a renowned theologian, and significant contributor to international inter-faith collaboration.

Officer of the Order of Australia

Dr John Best, AO – MBBS 1963 MD 1970 For service to medicine and to public health through support for strategic health research and policy development, and as a contributor to the development of rural and remote health services and medical education programs, particularly in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island communities and regional Victoria.

The Hon Mr Justice Alex Chernov, AO, QC – BCom 1962 LLB (Honours) 1967 For service to the law through a range of judicial and administrative roles with Victorian, national and Asia-Pacific bodies, and to education through the University of Melbourne.

Sister Eileen A. Daffy, AO – BSc 1970 GDip Education 1970 BEd (Post Graduate) 1972 LLB 1987 For service to education through leadership and development roles in Catholic secondary schools in Australia and Pakistan, and to the community through Caritas Pakistan.

Emeritus Professor Peter L. Darvall, AO – BE (Civil) 1964 For service to education, as Vice-Chancellor of Monash University and as an engineering academic and researcher.

Professor Anne Kelso, AO – BSc (Honours) 1977 PhD 1980 Dip Teach (Primary) 1979 For service to science, particularly in the field of immunology and vaccine research through contributions to a range of scientific organisations, and as an academic and mentor.

Professor Colin P. Mackerras, AO – BA 1961 For service to Asian studies and international relations, particularly in the field of Chinese society, culture and language.

Mr Allan J. Myers, AO, QC, – BA 1969 LLB (Honours) 1970 For service to the community through support and sponsorship of a range of educational, Indigenous, heritage and art organisations, to the law, and to business.

Mrs Maria J. Myers, AO – BA 1971 GDip Social Studies 1972 LLB 1991 For service as a philanthropist supporting and endowing a range of charitable, Indigenous, heritage and art organisations.

Mr Dennis J. Trewin, AO – BSc (Honours) 1968 For service to statistics as the Australian Statistician, particularly through the reform of reporting standards and practices and support for a range of national and international professional organisations, and to the community.

Member of the Order of Australia

Mr Sauro Antonelli, AM – BCom 1972 For service to the Italian community through a range of church, welfare, aged care and arts organisations, and to multicultural and migrant assistance programs.

Ms Gaynor M. Austen, AM – BA (Honours) 1971 For service to library and information management, particularly through the integration and management of new and evolving resources available in university libraries, and executive roles with a range of professional associations.

Dr Kerry J. Breen, AM – MBBS 1964 MD 1976 For service to medicine through the advancement of medical ethics and professional standards of training and practice and to the specialty of gastroenterology as a clinician and teacher.

Mrs Ruth E. Bunyan, AM – BSc 1961 For service to education through the Invergowrie Foundation, the Council of International Schools, and as Principal of Strathcona Baptist Girls Grammar School.

Dr James M. Butler, AM – MBBS 1972 For service to medicine in the field of dermatology, particularly through the establishment of the Skin and Cancer Foundation, and to the Australasian College of Dermatologists.

Miss Mary Cameron, AM – LLB 1938 For service to the legal profession and to the community through significant contributions to the early development of family law, women's legal rights and the role of women in the law.

Mr Tony W. Darvall, AM – LLB (Honours) 1963 For service to the legal profession, to sustainable urban and transport infrastructure development in Victoria, and to the community.

Dr Ralph A. Fischer, AM – BAgSc 1961 MAgSc 1965 For service to agricultural science in Australia and developing countries, particularly wheat research in the areas of grain yield and crop cultivation and management.

Professor Richard M. Fox, AM – Former staff member For service to medicine in the areas of clinical oncology and research, to medical education and training, and through governance and leadership roles within professional organisations.

Mr John W. Gourlay, AM – BCom 1959 For service to the community as a philanthropist supporting charitable organisations, educational institutions and business ethics programs, and to the accountancy profession.

Mr Jack H. Harty, AM – LLB 1958 For service to the community through support for a range of health organisations, particularly the Mental Health Foundation of Australia, and to the legal profession.

Dr Tony Mariani, AM – MBBS 1971 For service to medicine as a consultant physician in the fields of gastroenterology and internal medicine and through the development and promotion of preventive health care initiatives within the Italian community in Australia.

The Venerable Barry N. Martin, AM – BA 1964 For service to the community through contributions to the social welfare services of the Anglican Church, to young people at risk, to pastoral care and the promotion of ecumenism.

Mr Lawrence McCredie, CBE, AM – LLB (Honours) 1960 For service to legal education, particularly in the areas of tertiary administration and teaching, and to the community through advocacy roles for people living with a disability.

Associate Professor Stephen E. McIntyre, AM – BA 1968 For service to music as a concert pianist, teacher and supporter of young musicians, and through administrative roles with national and international music festivals and competitions.

Mr Ian M. McMaster, AM – BE (Metallurgical) 1970 For service to the sugar and steel industries through a range of executive roles, to the development of capital investment initiatives, research and industry reform, and to the advancement of community, government and industry partnerships.

Mr David A. Miles, AM – LLB 1968 For service to the community through support for Australian innovation and research, to public policy development in the areas of trade, taxation and international relations, and to the legal profession.

Ms Susan M. Pascoe, AM – BA 1973 MEd 1991 For service to education through a range of executive roles, particularly in the Catholic education sector, to curriculum policy development, to international relations through initiatives to provide opportunities and resources for educators in the Pacific region, and to the community.

Dr Kevin H. Siu, AM – MBBS 1965 For service to medicine as a neurosurgeon and through contributions to a range of professional associations.

Professor Geoff Tregear, AM – BSc 1963 For service to scientific and medical research and through administrative roles within research institutions.

Ms Gemma S. Sisia, AM – BSc 1992 For service to the international community through the establishment and development of The School of St Jude in Arusha, Tanzania.

Emeritus Professor Bruce A. Stone, AM – BSc 1949 For service to science, particularly in the field of biochemistry as a researcher, academic and administrator.

Mrs Josephine G. Stone, AM – LLB 1983 For service to the community of the Northern Territory, and to the law.

Associate Professor Jennifer M. Strauss, AM – BA (Honours) 1955 For service to education as an academic and scholar in the field of Australian literature and poetry, and to a range of organisations involved in women's issues and industrial relations.

Ms Yvonne V. Von Hartel, AM – BArch (Honours) 1967 For service to architecture, design and building through involvement with a range of professional organisations, to the promotion of women in business, and to the community.

Professor Peter Vulcan, AM – BE (Mechanical) 1955 BA 1963 For service to the community as a contributor to accident and injury prevention in the field of road transport, and to people with intellectual disabilities.

Mrs Janet B. West, AM – BCom 1975 For service to the accountancy profession through the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, and to the community.

Medal of the Order of Australia

Mr Eddy M. Abraham, OAM – GDip Applied Linguistics 1989 GDip Inter-Ethnic Studies & Education 1978 BEd (Primary) 1982 For service to the community through migrant assistance, multicultural media programs, and activities supporting senior citizens.

Mr John Burt, OAM – Certificate Trained Specialist Teachers 1976 For service to education, particularly through the Ballarat Specialist School, and to the community through a range of sporting and service organisations.

Professor Allan Carmichael, OAM – MD 1988 For service to medicine as an educator and administrator through a range of government and professional organisations, particularly in the field of paediatrics.

Mr Donald L. Chisholm, OAM – LLB 1953 For service to the community as a legal practitioner, and to people with disabilities through the provision of employment and educational opportunities.

Mr Norman H. Deane, OAM – BE (SEECs) 1947 For service to sailing as a competitor, coach and in administrative roles, and to the community through a range of charitable, service and church groups.

Mr Peter S. Dwyer, OAM – BAppSc 1966 For service to optometry through executive roles in professional organisations, the establishment of a nationally consistent competency-based approach to the registration of practitioners and as a researcher in the field of paediatrics.

Mr Bruce G. Fell-Smith, OAM – BArch 1966 For service to humanitarian aid through the establishment of the Talpe Rehabilitation and Development Trust in Sri Lanka.

Dr John G. Fraser, OAM – MBBS 1958 For service to tennis at State, national and international levels through administrative roles, and to sports medicine.

Dr Howard A. Freeman, OAM – BDSc 1965 For service to the Jewish community, particularly through the preservation of historical documents.

Dr Peter R. Harcourt, OAM – MBBS 1973 For service to sports medicine as a practitioner, administrator and educator, and through contributions to the development of anti-doping policies in sport.

Mr Mohamed A. Hassan, OAM – GDip Special Ed 1992 PGDip Ed Studies 1996 For service to education and to the Islamic community, particularly as the founding Director of Minaret College.

Associate Professor Jill E. Keeffe, OAM – PhD 1992 For service to public health, particularly in the area of vision testing, and as a contributor to the advancement of eye care education and practice.

Mr Peter J. Kolliner, OAM – BE (Metallurgical) 1963 For service to the Jewish community through cultural and religious organisations, to materials engineering and metallurgical education, and to the arts and tourism promotion in Melbourne.

Mr John L. McInnes, OAM – BCom 1969 For service to the community through educational, social welfare and sporting organisations and through roles in business and commerce.

Dr Kevin Moriarty, OAM – MBBS 1969 For service to medicine as an anaesthetist and through honorary medical appointments at the Royal Melbourne Zoo and surf lifesaving organisations.

Mr Lynn K. Murrell, OAM – BA 1969 GDipEd 1970 For service to conservation and the environment through organisations involved with natural resource management and protection, and to local government.

The Rev Brother Henry F. O'Halloran, OAM – BA 1963 GDipEd 1967 For service to education as a teacher and administrator in the Catholic sector.

Dr Alan G. Parker, OAM – BDSc 1936 DDSc 1953 For service to dentistry, particularly in the field of orthodontics and oral and maxillofacial trauma management.

Mr Maurice R. Sexton, OAM – BCom 1965 For service to heritage conservation, particularly through the Kosciuszko Huts Association, and to the community of Canberra.

Dr Ernst P. Silberstein, OAM – BSc 1948 MBBS 1951 For service to medicine, particularly as a paediatric neurologist, and through executive roles with disability support organisations.

Dr Graeme R. Smith, OAM – BVSc 1976 For service to animal welfare through The Lost Dogs' Home, and to sport through junior soccer development.

Dr Robin J. Wilson, OAM – MBBS 1975 GDip Mental Health Science (Infant & Parent Mental Health) 1999 M Health Science (Infant & Parent Mental Health) 2002 For service to the community through the provision of mental health services and to organisations that provide assisted accommodation for people who are unable to live independently.

Mr Clifford D. Wise, OAM – BCom 1975 For service to the community, particularly through organisations that support people with disabilities.

Professor John R. Zalberg, OAM – MBBS 1975 PhD 1985 For service to medicine in the field of oncology through initiatives to assist cancer patients and their families and through the promotion of clinical research.

Public Service Medal

Dr Margaret H. Friedel, PSM – BSc 1967 PhD 1973 For outstanding public service in the field of arid zone research.

Ms Valerie J. Gill, PSM – GDip Special Ed (Early Child) 1985 For outstanding public service in the field of Autism Spectrum Disorder and Asperger Syndrome.

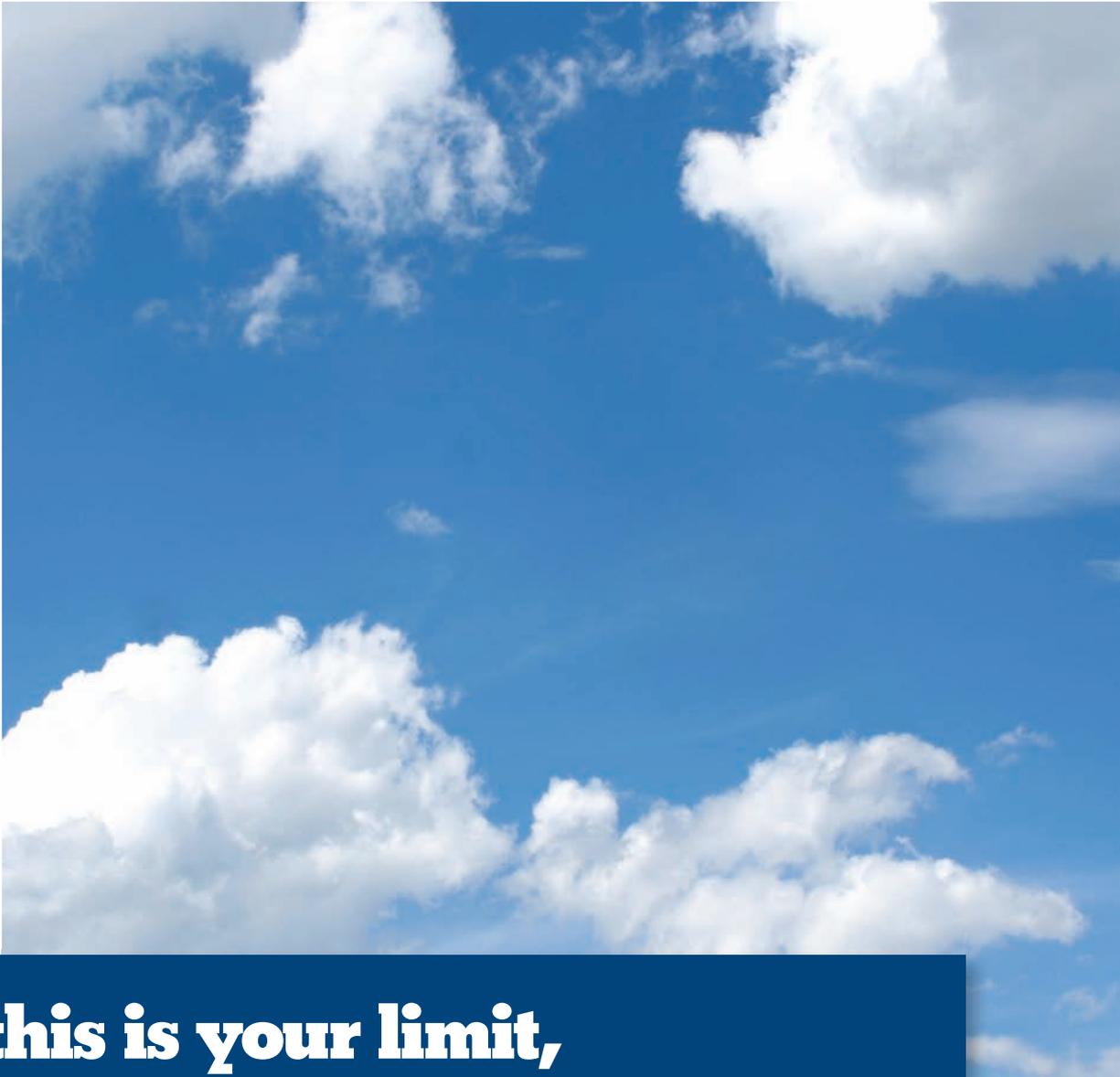
Mr John Leatherland, PSM – BA 1970 GDip Social Studies 1973 MSW 1988 For outstanding public service, particularly to vulnerable families and children, and to people with disabilities.

Conspicuous Service Cross

Lt Colonel Ian W. Upjohn, CSC – BA (Honours) 1991 LLB 1991 For outstanding achievement as Commanding Officer of 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse within the 4th Brigade.

Australian Fire Service Medal

Mr Peter R. Billing, AFSM – BSc (Forestry) 1976



If this is your limit, Melbourne's your university.

To launch a world-class career, you need a world-class qualification. The University of Melbourne is consistently ranked as one of the top 25 universities worldwide and its postgraduate courses equip students with leadership and management skills that last a lifetime. In 2008, Melbourne will begin phasing in Australia's first comprehensive graduate schools as part of its innovative education reforms. When you study at University of Melbourne, the sky's the limit to what you can achieve.*

Visit www.futurestudents.unimelb.edu.au to find out more.

*World University Rankings 2006 published by the *Times Higher Education Supplement*, UK, October 2006.

