



THE PARKVILLE STORYTELLING PROJECT



Creative Program





THE PARKVILLE STORYTELLING PROJECT

A number of organisations in Melbourne's diverse Parkville precinct have shared information about important people, teams or programs related to the area.

These were turned into a collection of short stories by award-winning local writer, Sonja Dechian.

The stories portrayed throughout the gantry walkways around the site of what will be the new Parkville Station were supplied by the following organisations:

- Graduate House
- Bio 21 Institute
- Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne
- Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity
- Walter & Eliza Hall Institute
- Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre
- Murdoch Children's Research Institute
- Royal Women's Hospital
- Ambulance Victoria
- Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health
- Royal Melbourne Hospital
- The University of Melbourne

The stories were then brought to life by four Melbourne illustrators and are now displayed here as a public art piece around the Metro Tunnel construction site for the new Parkville station.

You can explore all the stories online at Metrotunnel.vic.gov.au/parkvillestories

This project was commissioned by the Metro Tunnel Creative Program, which was developed to maintain Melbourne's vibrancy, liveability and public engagement during the construction impacts of the Metro Tunnel Project. The Creative Program features activities and events designed and led by a team of designers, curators and place managers dedicated to enhancing city life alongside the construction of the Metro Tunnel.

The artists

The illustrators whose work is showcased here are:

Alice Lindstrom is a Melbourne based artist who works primarily in paper collage, using hand crafted cut and paste techniques and painting to create textured and layered illustrations. Her aesthetic draws on diverse influences from mid-century illustration and design, traditional folk art along with more contemporary inspiration.

Website: www.alicelindstrom.com
Instagram: @alicemlindstrom

Mark Conlan is an illustrator originally from Dublin, Ireland, currently living and working in Melbourne. His illustrations are highly stylised compositions, incorporating a vibrant colour palette with a touch of whimsy, culminating in artworks with a very distinctive character.

Website: www.markconlan.com
Instagram: @markconlan

Antra Švarcs is an illustrator from Melbourne. She enjoys the challenge of distilling complex subject matter to its essence. Her images are bold and optimistic, often celebrating positive interpersonal connection and a respect for the environment. Antra combines analog and digital techniques ensuring her illustrations maintain the presence of her hand.

Website: www.antra-svarcs.com
Instagram: @antra.svarcs

Janelle Barone is a Melbourne based illustrator and designer. She uses digital techniques to create colourful works inspired by comic books, ukiyo-e and documentary photography.

Website: www.janelle.barone.com
Instagram: @janelle.barone



GRADUATE HOUSE

On May 4 1911, a group of young graduates of the University of Melbourne met to establish an alumni association, a group that would welcome postgraduate students of all disciplines, backgrounds, ethnicities and life stages.

They called it the Melbourne University Graduate Association.

The chairman was a student named John Monash, who would go on to become one of Australia's best known war commanders. Also present that day was Helen Sexton, just the third woman to graduate from Medicine at Melbourne University, who would play a key role in setting up the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children. Another founding member was a future Prime Minister – a young Robert Menzies.

As each of these students pursued their own destinies, the association they had established also continued to flourish. In 1957 the Graduate Union purchased Gladstone Terrace – a series of seven terraces in Carlton which soon become Graduate House, a residential college set up exclusively for postgraduates, welcoming a diverse group of graduates from universities across the world.

During the 1970s a further three terraces were added, thanks to benefactor Stella Mary Langford – an English teacher and Head Mistress also known as an astute investor. Ms Langford, a graduate of the University of Melbourne, is said to have been passing by Graduate House one day when she was drenched in an unexpected storm. The warden invited her in to dry off, offered her a

cup of tea and an umbrella before she went on her way. It's said she was so impressed by the Graduate Union and the kindness offered, that she made provisions for it in her will.

Throughout the 80s and 90s Graduate House continued to expand, with the purchase and redevelopment of further property. But for residents it was the sense of community spirit and the possibility of lasting friendships that made Graduate House a home.

By the 2000s a larger and more modern residence was necessary, and so the new Graduate House was opened, with function rooms, a bistro and state-of-the-art kitchen.

Today Graduate House remains a dynamic and exciting place to live, learn and meet new friends. Here, postgraduate students find security and friendship in a nurturing environment. Residents describe breakfast time at graduate house as a “small United Nations” – a place where diversity is celebrated and everyone is family.

Sixty years after its inception, in 2017, Graduate House launched a campaign to fund construction of an 11-storey residential building. With 136 new rooms, this will double the accommodation available, and continue to expand on the Graduate Union's rich legacy as Melbourne University's only graduate-only college, providing a home for graduates from all corners of Australia, and the world.

Illustrated by Alice Lindstrom



MEG LANNING

CAPTAIN

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S NATIONAL CRICKET TEAM

Meg Lanning is an Australian Cricketer and current Captain of the Australian women's national cricket team.

Nicknamed 'the Megastar,' Lanning is renowned as a trailblazer for the game, with a string of 'firsts' to her name.

In 2006, as a 14-year-old, she made history as the first girl to play First XI cricket for an Associated Public Schools team. It was unusual for a Year 9 student to make the selection, and unheard of for a girl. On a team of boys, young Meg Lanning stood out, with her blond ponytail poking from beneath her helmet.

Lanning says playing against all-boy teams meant she was out of her comfort zone at times. But challenging expectations, and breaking records, was something she'd get used to.

At 18 Lanning made her One Day International (ODI) debut, and in just her second game became the youngest Australian to score an international century. A year later she broke the record for the fastest century by an Australian, in a mere 45 balls.

Lanning went on to become the youngest player to captain Australia in 2014, at the age of 21.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, in 2015 she was named the Wisden Leading Woman Cricketer in the World, and went on to captain her side to victory in the Ashes. To top off this impressive run, in March 2018 Lanning became the first Australian, male or female, to score 2,000 runs in Twenty20 Internationals.

She currently holds the record for the most centuries in women's ODIs in a career, with twelve.

Coaches put Meg Lanning's success down to her drive to continually challenge and improve herself. Although women's cricket attracts a smaller salary than men's, it's grown rapidly in popularity, largely thanks to the commitment of stars like Meg Lanning. She says she is proud to play her part in the evolution of the game, and to inspire young women and girls to play cricket.

Illustrated by Alice Lindstrom

The Metro Tunnel's blue Tunnel Boring Machine is named after Meg.



SHAWNA FARQUHARSON CHIEF RESEARCH RADIOGRAPHER THE FLOREY INSTITUTE OF NEUROSCIENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH

Shawna Farquharson describes 1997 as a defining moment in her career as a Radiographer specialising in clinical-research. She was a Senior Radiographer working in paediatrics at Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH) in London. Every day, children would arrive battling the most complex illnesses. Every day, the brightest scientific minds would come together to work towards medical breakthroughs. And every day, clinical teams would deliver the highest quality of care, making a difference in the lives of each and every patient.

It was there she began to understand the importance of collaboration and the vital role of the radiographer. With insight into both technical and clinical aspects of healthcare, radiographers help to bridge the gap between scientific advances and patient care. For Shawna, this remains one of the most rewarding aspects of her profession.

Shawna is now the Chief Research Radiographer at The Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health. The more than 600 medical researchers at The Florey work on a range of serious diseases including stroke, epilepsy, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and motor neurone diseases, depression and addiction. The search for causes, treatments and cures for conditions affecting the brain and mind couldn't be more urgent.

Shawna's team of research radiographers are trained to deliver the highest quality anatomical and functional

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) studies. MRI has become a key tool in the study of the brain. It's a rapidly evolving field and so highly specialised radiographers are an integral part of the research team, helping to improve our understanding of the normal developing brain, the ageing brain, and our knowledge of trauma and pathologies affecting the brain.

Over the last decade in her role at The Florey, Shawna has had the opportunity to contribute to groundbreaking work in neuroscience as well as providing patients with the most advanced imaging methods to improve the outcomes of surgery. She says it is a privilege to work at one of the world's leading neuroscience institutes, but it's seeing patient's lives transformed that makes it all worthwhile. When a patient returns after surgery for a follow-up MRI scan, now seizure free and living life to the fullest for the first time, she is always reminded how important it is to keep striving to make a difference.

Shawna has recently been appointed as 2019-2020 President of the International Society for MR Radiographers and Technologists (SMRT) where she hopes to inspire and empower MR Radiographers and Technologists around the world to become future leaders of the profession.

Illustrated by Alice Lindstrom



LADY MILLIE PEACOCK (1870 - 1948)

FIRST WOMAN ELECTED TO THE PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA

Lady Millie Peacock was the first woman elected to the Parliament of Victoria. Although Victorian women had won the right to stand for election in 1924, no female candidate was successful until 1933, when Millie Peacock would make history.

Millie was born in 1870 to Irish parents, the second of two daughters. Her mother died just months after giving birth, and Millie's father, an auctioneer, went on to marry Millie's maternal aunt. They had another eight children.

In 1901 Millie married Sir Alexander Peacock, a former teacher and mining manager who had won a seat in the Legislative Assembly in 1889.

Sir Alexander went on to become the Premier of Victoria on three occasions. Meanwhile, Lady Millie was active in community organisations such as the Red Cross and the Ladies Benevolent Society and often assisted her husband in his role. She frequently attended functions and on at least one occasion spoke on his behalf during an election campaign. Her husband jokingly referred to her as 'the deputy member' for the electorate, recognising that she was as much a part of the political life of the electorate as he was.

Then in 1933, after 44 years as the member for Allandale, Sir Alexander died. A by-election would be

held to fill his seat, and Lady Millie was invited to stand. While reluctant to embark on a political career, she agreed. However, as she remained in mourning, Lady Millie made no public speeches or appearances during the campaign.

On November 11, 1933 Lady Millie Peacock was elected to represent the electorate of Allandale. She was the first woman to be elected to Victoria's Parliament. The Age newspaper wrote: "another step has been won in the women's fight for complete freedom and equality."

Lady Millie was sworn in before a packed public gallery, and gave a passionate maiden speech on her husband's role in developing the Factories and Shops Bill. It turned out to be the only speech she ever gave in parliament, preferring to spend time dealing with the correspondence and concerns of her electorate directly.

Lady Millie Peacock did not seek re-election, and retired from Parliament in 1935, but continued to carry out community work. She died in 1948.

Illustrated by Alice Lindstrom

The Metro Tunnel's yellow Tunnel Boring Machine is named after Millie.



ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR KYLIE MASON

BLOOD CANCER AND BLOOD DISEASE SPECIALIST

Associate Professor Kylie Mason knows just how her patients feel.

She was just 15 when a leukaemia diagnosis changed the course of her life. An active and determined teenager, Kylie continued to study throughout the two and a half years of her illness, until at 17 she was finally given the all clear.

That same year, she was accepted to study Medicine at the University of Melbourne.

Kylie graduated as a doctor and went on to specialise in the very disease that affected her as an adolescent. She was determined to make a difference in the lives of patients who, like her, faced a life-changing cancer diagnosis.

Kylie went on to complete a Ph.D. at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research focusing on developing new drugs for leukaemia and lymphoma.

After more than 18 years of study and specialist training, Kylie began work as a haematologist with the Royal Melbourne Hospital and Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, where she carried out clinical research and also treated patients with leukaemia and other blood disorders.

But in 2009 Kylie faced another setback – she was diagnosed with a brain tumour, a result of the intense

treatment she received as a teen. The tumour was successfully removed, but Kylie's health continues to be monitored by doctors at the Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre.

Despite access to the latest medical advances, patients like Kylie are often afflicted with chronic medical issues as a side effect of their treatment. That's why she's striving to develop not only more cures for cancer, but also a better cure – one that results in fewer side effects from both the disease and its treatment.

Kylie says the thing that motivates her is her desire to make a difference – both in terms of the successful treatment of blood cancer and blood disease, and also in her one-to-one interactions with patients.

She recalls the people that had the greatest impact during her time as a cancer patient were those who made just a little extra time for her – from the doctor who seemed to know when she was having a rough day, to the nurse who sat by her bed as she lay awake in the night.

It's this principle she brings to her own work with patients, knowing first-hand the difference that one extra moment can make.

Illustrated by Alice Lindstrom



PROFESSOR FRANCES SEPAROVIC AO

DEPUTY DIRECTOR BIO 21 INSTITUTE AND PIONEER RESEARCHER IN MEMBRANES AND PROTEINS THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Frances Separovic grew up in Broken Hill with her three younger siblings and their Croatian parents. Her father worked in the mines, while her mother cleaned houses. As a child Frances was determined to learn about Australia in order to be like the other children, and so set about reading every book in her school's library. She would go on to top every subject and be named dux of the school – although she did not yet know the word 'dux' and initially wondered why they had named her 'duck of the school'.

In high school Frances wanted to study maths and physics – but it wasn't a passion for science that drove her. Her traditional parents did not allow her to go out with boys, and Frances figured that maths class offered a valuable opportunity to meet them. She excelled in the sciences and was offered two scholarships to continue her studies in Sydney. She took the opportunity but life in the big city proved challenging. She had already covered maths at this level and found further studies pointless. Frances soon left university and took a job at the CSIRO as a junior technician.

It was after she had a child that Frances realised she wanted more out of life, and so returned to her studies, this time at TAFE. She went on to university, working all the while to support herself and her son and, by the time he turned 18, completed her PhD in physics.

Frances worked in the United States for two years before returning to Australia, where she would go on to

become the first female professor of Chemistry at the University of Melbourne.

Today, she is the Deputy Director of the Bio 21 Institute and has been a visiting professor at Harvard Medical School and an honorary academic at Oxford University as well as a host of other international universities and institutions.

Professor Frances Separovic is a pioneer in the study of membranes and the proteins found within them. She uses nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy to learn more about these proteins and their applications. Her focus areas are antimicrobial peptides, such as antibiotics, and amyloid peptides, the type of proteins found in plaques in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease. Only by understanding the structure of these proteins can science build on this knowledge to create better treatments.

Professor Frances Separovic was the first woman chemist to be elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science. She was also elected a Fellow of the Biophysical Society, and an International Society for Magnetic Resonance Fellow.

But deep down, Frances says, she just wants to know how things work.

Illustrated by Mark Conlan



MAJOR ALICE APPLEFORD (1887 - 1968)

MILITARY NURSE AND RECIPIENT OF THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

Alice Ross-King was a military nurse known for her bravery, compassion and her sense of duty. Born in Ballarat in 1887, Alice moved with her family to Perth while she was still young. There, a terrible accident resulted in the drowning of her father and two brothers. Alice and her mother relocated to Melbourne where Alice went on to train as a nurse.

In 1914 she enlisted in the Australian Army Nursing Service. Just weeks later, Alice sailed for Egypt where she served in hospitals and on hospital transport ships before moving to France.

It was during this time she met Harry Moffitt, a 32-year-old Lieutenant from Bendigo. The two fell quickly in love and planned to marry, but it was not to be. Harry was killed in the Battle of Fromelles in 1916. On hearing of his death Alice wrote in her diary: Well, my world has ended. Harry is dead. His body was never identified.

Alice went on with her work, and was sent to No.2 Australian Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) – a hospital where injured soldiers were taken if they could not be treated by field ambulance. By July 1917 the hospital was at capacity, with three operating tables in use throughout the day, and two at night. Alice had only been there five days when the CCS was bombed by German aircraft. Nurses rushed to tents shattered by the bombing. Alice helped to carry patients to safety, sheltering those that could not be moved. She and

three other nurses were awarded the Military Medal for their bravery during the attack.

Bombings continued over the next few weeks. Alice wrote in her diary: The Last Post is being played nearly all day at the cemetery next door to the hospital. So many deaths.

Alice returned to Australia at the end of the war, and on the voyage home befriended the ship's doctor, Major Sydney Appleford. The two were married later that year and settled in Gippsland, where they went on to have four children.

When World War II broke out, Alice again enlisted, this time with the Volunteer Aid Detachments, which would later be called the Australian Army Women's Medical Services. Alice Appleford earned the title of Major and was appointed senior assistant controller for Victoria, where she was known for her untiring commitment, her fundraising skills, leadership and, above all, her humanity.

Alice was awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal in 1949 by the International Red Cross. She died in 1968.

Illustrated by Mark Conlan

The Metro Tunnel's green Tunnel Boring Machine is named after Alice.



PROFESSOR PETER DOHERTY

PETER DOHERTY INSTITUTE FOR INFECTION AND IMMUNITY

As a child growing up in the 1940s on the outskirts of Brisbane, Peter Doherty played tennis and paddled a homemade canoe, but he most often had his head in a book—although not typically a science book.

His first contact with the biological sciences came at an open day for the local university Veterinary School, as boys weren't allowed to study biology in Queensland's public schools of the era. Peter resolved to become a vet, but soon discovered his true passion was for research. He went on to specialise in immunology, the study of the immune system.

After completing an overseas PhD looking at virus infection in sheep brains, Peter returned to Australia and set out to study a type of immune cell known as T-cells. And that's when he made the discovery that would forever change our understanding of the immune system.

In 1996 Professor Peter Doherty was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work with colleague Rolf Zinkernagel describing how the body's immune system recognises viruses.

He explains that they never set out to make a discovery, but simply followed their curiosity to see where it might lead them.

Professor Peter Doherty remains the first person with a veterinary qualification to win a Nobel Prize.

Today, he's the namesake and patron of the Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity, a centre of excellence where leading scientists collaborate to improve human health. A joint venture of the University of Melbourne and the Royal Melbourne Hospital, the more than 700 staff of the Doherty Institute work to prevent, treat and ultimately eliminate infectious diseases globally.

Professor Peter Doherty is also the author of several books about science written for a general audience. He remains passionate about engaging non-scientists in the value of following their own curiosity in the search for evidence-based information.

He was Australian of the Year in 1997, is listed as a living National Treasure, has had his face on a postage stamp, and has research fellowships, a street and two buildings (in Edinburgh and Melbourne) named after him.

Illustrated by Antra Svarcs



DOHERTY INSTITUTE FOR INFECTION AND IMMUNITY

PHD STUDENTS

When Dutch student Paula Cevaal arrived at Melbourne's Doherty Institute to begin her PhD, she says she felt nervous, motivated and most of all, right at home.

Expectations were high - Paula's project entails engineering new 'kill' compounds that will hopefully contribute to a cure for HIV. But Paula knew she was in the right place.

The Doherty Institute is a hub for undergraduate and postgraduate study and high-level research training in the study of infectious diseases and immunology. The Institute is home to around 190 students from all over the world, with different backgrounds, interests and motivations.

Putri Warta from Indonesia is studying Malaria in pregnant women. Julio Carrera is working on a vaccine against the Zika virus. Matthew Pitman is studying the effect of high-dose Vitamin D in individuals living with HIV.

Christopher Morgan is a physician who's also working on a PhD. He's looking for better ways to deliver vaccination services to children across the world. He's aiming high, with hopes to see vaccination coverage in PNG rise from 60% to over 90% in the next five years, the eradication of polio, and a continuing reduction in other vaccine-preventable diseases.

From curing HIV to eradicating Malaria, students at the Institute have big dreams. They are driven by curiosity and a thirst for knowledge. They are inspired by the legacy of Nobel laureate Peter Doherty.

These students are the great scientific minds of tomorrow. They are the future, authors, teachers, researchers - and Nobel Prize winners - who will change the way infectious diseases are prevented, treated and cured across the world.

Illustrated by Antra Svarcs



DR AMANDA ROBERTSON

KIDNEY TRANSPLANT SPECIALIST

ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL

It was a Saturday evening just after dinnertime when Amanda Robertson took the phone call that would change five people's lives.

From the regular hubbub of her busy family home, Amanda said goodnight to her children and set off to the Royal Melbourne Hospital (RMH), where, as Head of Nephrology Surgery, she leads the kidney transplant team.

That night, and over the following 36 hours, Amanda would lead her team through a succession of five kidney transplant surgeries in a row, catching just a couple of hours sleep in between.

Amanda says she's extremely grateful when people choose to donate their organs, and when a kidney does become available, time is of the essence. The longer the organ is kept out of the body the more likely it is to deteriorate, so acting fast is key to a successful outcome.

That's why, when the opportunity lines up, every member of her team has to be ready.

Formed in 1964, the kidney transplant unit now performs more than 150 transplants a year. Renowned for their innovation, the team at the RMH have found

ways to transplant kidneys that would ordinarily be discarded by other kidney units, for example kidneys that have sustained injury or those from donors with incompatible blood types. The RMH kidney transplant team has been able to make these types of surgeries safer, and more available to patients.

Royal Melbourne Hospital also heads up the Australian Paired Kidney Exchange (AKX), a service that matches kidney recipients who have a willing but incompatible donor with other incompatible pairs across Australia. Through this program, they've been able to facilitate 6-way (12 people), or even 7-way paired or 'domino' transplant exchanges, often taking place across the country - meaning kidneys need to be flown to their intended recipient.

Through all of this work, Amanda Robertson says she remains motivated by her patients. Seeing someone who was previously hooked up to a dialysis machine now able to enjoy life makes the hard work worthwhile. And even as she worked through the night, Amanda feels grateful to be a part of this transformation.

Illustrated by Antra Svarcs



DR MISTY JENKINS

IMMUNOLOGIST SPECIALISING IN BRAIN CANCER

WALTER & ELIZA HALL INSTITUTE

Misty Jenkins is a descendent of the Gunditjmara nation of western Victoria, and a trailblazer in the world of science.

She was the first person in her family to go to university, leaving her home in Ballarat to study at the University of Melbourne. After completing her PhD, she became the first Indigenous Australian to undertake post-doctoral training at both the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge.

Today Dr Jenkins leads her own research lab at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute for Medical Research, where she's set her sights on another 'first' - developing revolutionary immunotherapies for currently incurable brain cancers.

Brain cancer kills more Australian children, and more people under 40, than any other disease. Survival rates are low, and have not changed for around 30 years. Dr Jenkins hopes her work will be a major step towards changing this.

Her focus is on manipulating the human immune system to make it fight cancer. Dr Jenkins and her team are genetically changing the disease-fighting white blood cells of our immune system, killer T-cells, to help them recognise and attack cancer cells in the brain.

It's high stakes work, but Dr Jenkins is driven by her passion for discovery, and the prospect of giving real hope to people with one of the deadliest types of cancer.

Given her experience, it's not surprising Dr Jenkins has become an advocate for women in science, and for increasing the participation of Indigenous Australians in higher education, and in the world of science.

Illustrated by Antra Svarcs



DR LUCY BRYCE (1897 - 1968)

HAEMATOLOGIST AND BLOOD TRANSFUSION PIONEER WALTER & ELIZA HALL INSTITUTE

Lucy Bryce was one of just a handful of women to graduate with a medical degree during the 1920s. As a science student at the University of Melbourne during World War I, she had seen the urgent need for doctors brought by the war and decided to alter her career path. It was a decision that would see Dr Lucy Bryce become a pioneer of Australian medicine.

After a short period at the Lister Institute in London, Dr Bryce joined the Royal Melbourne Hospital as its first full-time bacteriologist and clinical pathologist. This was a time before antibiotics, and bacterial infections were a significant cause of illness and death.

But the work for which Dr Bryce is best known began in 1929 when she became honorary director of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service at the Royal Melbourne Hospital – Australia’s first blood bank. It was through her work with this innovative service that Dr Bryce would go on to save thousands of lives.

Her vision brought blood banks and transfusion services to Australian soldiers and civilians throughout World War II. The blood bank stockpiled for civilian needs in preparation for a potential air attack on Australia. During the war Dr Bryce held the rank of major at the 115th Australian General Hospital, Heidelberg, where she was a visiting specialist.

Dr Lucy Bryce’s contributions to Melbourne’s clinical and research sector have been widely recognised. Her awards include the Commander of the British Empire (CBE), honorary life membership of the Australian Red Cross and inclusion on the Victorian Honour Roll of Women in 2001. The Central Blood Bank in Melbourne now has a room named after her – the Lucy Bryce Hall.

There is also a crater on the planet Venus named in her honour.

Illustrated by Antra Svarcs



SIR PETER MACCALLUM

ONCOLOGIST AND PATHOLOGIST

PETER MACCALLUM CANCER CENTRE

Sir Peter MacCallum always wanted to study medicine.

Born in Scotland in 1885, he grew up in New Zealand, where he left school at just 12 to work in an ironmonger's store. His health suffered as a result of the work, however, and on medical advice he returned to his studies. Peter went on to win a scholarship to university where he earned his Master's Degree before packing up everything he owned, boarding a ship and working his passage to England.

He was accepted to study Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, but on completion only worked in general practice for six months before being called up for service in the Royal Army Medical Service. Sir Peter served as a medic on the Western Front during World War I, for which he won the Military Cross.

Then, in 1918, he was gassed and evacuated to England where he eventually shifted the focus of his career to pathology and research.

In 1924 Sir Peter was offered two positions: chairs of pathology at Johannesburg, South Africa, and at the University of Melbourne.

He chose Melbourne.

Here, he was welcomed by a medical establishment ready to embrace the change he represented. And Sir Peter delivered with energy and commitment.

He supported the proposal for a new medical school, leading to the Royal Melbourne Hospital being relocated closer to the university. He was dean of the Faculty of Medicine, chair of the Professorial Board and a member of Council.

He was also instrumental in setting up Victoria's first cancer centre in 1949. The 'cancer institute' had humble beginnings - just one room of the Queen Victoria Hospital in Melbourne - but it has flourished.

Sir Peter MacCallum was an influential leader, known for his compassion, generosity and staunch principles. In 1953 he was knighted for his contributions to health and education.

In 1986 the Cancer Institute changed its name to the Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre in honour of Sir Peter's legacy.

Today, the Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre is the only public hospital in Australia solely dedicated to cancer research, treatment and care. It is housed in the purpose-built \$1 billion Victorian Comprehensive Cancer building in Parkville, where Sir Peter MacCallum's commitment to humanity, care and research lives on.

Illustrated by Antra Svarcs



PROFESSOR RUTH BISHOP

AUSTRALIAN VIROLOGIST, ROTAVIRUS SPECIALIST
MURDOCH CHILDREN'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE

From the first time Professor Ruth Bishop looked into her microscope and saw the distinctive wheel shape of the rotavirus, she was struck by its beauty.

It was the early 1970s, and Professor Ruth Bishop, then a young bacteriologist, was leading a team of scientists on the Melbourne Children's Campus (The Royal Children's Hospital, Murdoch Children's Research Institute and the University of Melbourne), searching for the cause of childhood gastroenteritis.

This deadly illness was causing the deaths of millions of children around the world. Each year, about 10,000 Australian children were hospitalised with the disease – yet no one had been able to pinpoint the cause.

Professor Bishop had concluded that the infectious agent behind the disease had to be a virus. In 1973, working with colleague Professor Ian Holmes at the University of Melbourne, she and her colleague Professor Graeme Barnes sent intestinal biopsies taken from children with acute gastroenteritis for electron-microscopy examination.

It was immediately clear the cells were infected with a wheel-like virus. The new virus, named 'rotavirus', was subsequently confirmed to be the cause of the severe diarrhoea that had taken so many young lives.

It was a discovery that would begin a revolution in public health. Now that the primary cause of acute gastroenteritis was known, the search for a vaccine could begin.

A vaccine against rotavirus, delivered at 6-8 weeks of age, became part of the vaccination schedule in Australia in 2007.

Since the introduction of the vaccine, hospital admissions for severe gastroenteritis in Australia have dropped to fewer than 2000 a year.

However, more than two thirds of the world's children still do not receive a rotavirus vaccine, most living in low-or-middle-income countries.

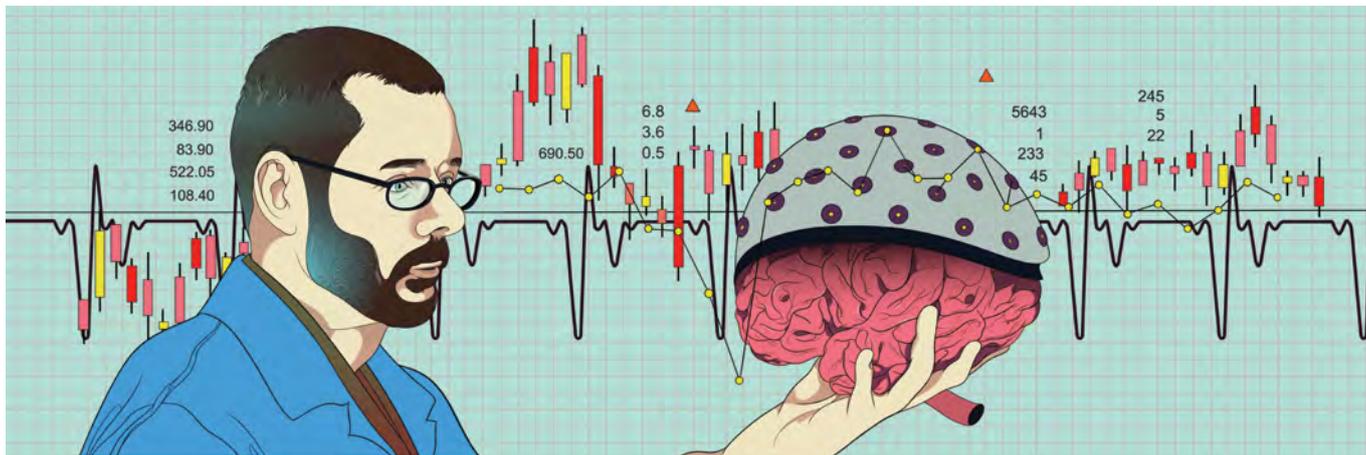
Now the Murdoch Children's Research Institute, where Professor Bishop is an esteemed honorary fellow, has developed a vaccine that can be administered in the first few days of life.

The new oral rotavirus vaccine, RV3-BB, will be delivered at birth and provide the earliest possible protection against the virus.

While there is still work to be done on rotavirus, Professor Bishop's efforts have saved millions of lives.

Now in her eighties, Professor Ruth Bishop is known for her humility and tenacity. In 2013 she became the first woman to be awarded the prestigious Florey Medal, and in 2019 was appointed a Companion to the Order of Australia.

Illustrated by Antra Svarcs



PROFESSOR PETER BOSSAERTS

BRAIN MIND AND MARKET LABORATORY THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Do humans think like computers?

When faced with a problem a computer will take a set of instructions and follow them to get an answer. But what about the human mind?

Professor Peter Bossaerts is the Belgian-born co-director of the Brain Mind and Market Laboratory at the University of Melbourne, where economists, neuroscientists, and computer scientists are working together to better understand how we make decisions, using a unique experimental methodology. Their revolutionary research is transforming our understanding of how humans think.

The team at the Brain Mind and Market Laboratory is working to unravel how the human brain compares to a super computer. While both humans and computers struggle to navigate complex problems, humans have a unique advantage: We can quickly tell that a problem is difficult and decide whether to spend time solving it. Computers, on the other hand, will continue to try and solve the problem, indefinitely.

Professor Bossaerts explains that experimental methods are widely used in science and medicine, but experimental economics is a new and relatively untapped field of research.

To understand the nature of human decision making, the Brain Mind and Market Laboratory involves volunteers in problem solving experiments. Participants are presented with complex problems and researchers observe how they respond. These behavioural observations are combined with neuro-imaging to better understand the biological processes behind decision making.

The real-world applications of this work are wide ranging. From saving for retirement to investing in the stock market or buying a house, the level of financial complexity every day Australians are expected to navigate continues to grow. By better understanding how we make decisions, the Brain Mind and Market Laboratory's research can inform practice and policy to better position people to safeguard their own financial wellbeing.

This approach to the science of decisions has made Professor Bossaerts one of the world's leaders in experimental decision-making research in finance and economics.

Illustrated by Janelle Barone



THE ROYAL WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

The Royal Women's Hospital, Australia's first public women's hospital, opened in Melbourne 1856. At the time Victoria was caught up in a gold rush that would bring half a million people to the colony within a decade. But while some found their fortune, for many women it was a time of great hardship with little access to medical services.

Founded as a hospital where disadvantaged women could give birth safely and receive proper medical and nursing care, its original name was the 'Melbourne Lying-In Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases Peculiar to Women and Children'. In 1884 this was shortened to the 'Women's Hospital' and the 'Royal' was conferred in 1954.

Over the following decades the Royal Women's Hospital continued to serve the most vulnerable, adapting to meet the changing clinical and social needs of the community, caring for women of all cultures and abilities, while remaining at the cutting edge of contemporary practice and social reform. Technology and research have always been a key focus of the hospital. The Women's was at the forefront of IVF technology and involved in the conception of Australia's first IVF baby, Candice Reed, who was born at the hospital in 1980.

Today the Women's is one of Australia's most loved and trusted public hospitals for women and newborns. Its services range from expert pregnancy care, birth and neonatal care, women's cancer, assisted reproduction and gynaecology services. With a focus on the 'whole woman', the hospital prides itself on embracing all aspects of health - physical, mental, emotional and social. It is recognised for expertise in those areas of women's health that have long been overlooked or stigmatised - endometriosis, menopause, mental health, female genital mutilation, contraception, abortion, and family violence.

The Women's not only provides outstanding specialist care for women and newborn babies but also trains thousands of doctors, midwives and nurses across Victoria. The hospital also houses 10 research centres reflecting the full spectrum of women's health experiences. The work carried out by the Women's team of researchers improves the lives of thousands of Victorian families every year delivering new treatments and improvements that flow to the wider community, nationally and internationally.

Illustrated by Janelle Barone



MOBILE STROKE UNIT

THE FLOREY INSTITUTE OF NEUROSCIENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH,
ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL, THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE AND
AMBULANCE VICTORIA.

When the call goes out the Mobile Stroke Unit hits the road. This rapid response vehicle is the first dedicated stroke ambulance in Australia, purpose built to evaluate and treat stroke in the crucial first minutes.

A stroke happens when the supply of blood to the brain is interrupted. Stroke is a time-sensitive medical emergency. Because the brain is deprived of oxygen, every second counts.

In Australia, two thirds of stroke patients do not arrive at hospital in time for clot-busting medication, and only one third receive treatment within the critical first 60 minutes. These delays have devastating consequences – stroke is now the leading cause of disability in Australia.

On board the Mobile Stroke Unit is a team of highly trained specialists, including paramedics, a stroke nurse, radiographer and a neurologist. The vehicle is equipped with the latest diagnostic technology, including a CT scanner so the team can perform hospital grade brain scans for fast diagnosis. Telemedicine technology

connects the team with hospital neurologists who can consult in real time.

A true emergency department on wheels, the Mobile Stroke Unit also carries a full range of clot-busting medications, so treatment can begin even before patients reach hospital.

For patients, the arrival of the Mobile Stroke Unit is life changing – and life saving.

The Mobile Stroke Unit is a joint collaboration between The Royal Melbourne Hospital, the Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, the University of Melbourne and Ambulance Victoria. The ambulance set up was made possible by a generous donation from leading Melbourne business figures, the Stroke Foundation and The Royal Melbourne Hospital Neurosciences Foundation.

Illustrated by Janelle Barone



MICHAELA MALCOLM AND SARAH WELLS

MOBILE INTENSIVE CARE AMBULANCE AMBULANCE VICTORIA

For Michaela Malcolm and Sarah Wells, treating life-threatening injuries 1000 feet in the air is just a regular day at work.

They are Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance (MICA) flight paramedics – highly trained medical staff providing emergency response on Ambulance Victoria's helicopters and aeroplanes. They're also the first women to carry out this role.

It's a physically challenging job, as MICA flight paramedics deal with complex medical emergencies in difficult environments.

Sarah has been a paramedic for 15 years and says she has long admired the calm demeanour of the MICA Flight Paramedics as they walk into a dynamic scene and take control. She set her sights on joining their ranks and, alongside Michaela, worked through a rigorous 18-months of training to do so.

MICA Flight Paramedics must come prepared for the worst-case scenario. Sarah and Michaela are trained to handle the toughest situations. They've learned how to

be winched from great height to a patient in distress, and mastered the art of escaping from a submerged helicopter – blindfolded.

Michaela grew up in country Victoria where her dad was a volunteer ambulance officer. She says she saw the value of community service from a young age, and today is humbled by the opportunity to provide high-level care to the people of Victoria.

The job can be mentally and physically demanding at times. MICA Flight Paramedics often work in the cramped cabin of a helicopter, dealing with extremes of temperature and the intense noise of an aircraft, all while making clinical decisions with the highest of stakes.

But for Sarah and Michaela the challenging nature of the work makes it fulfilling. After all, no two days are ever the same. They agree it's a privilege to be there for people at their most vulnerable – and they can't imagine doing anything else.

Illustrated by Janelle Barone



JOAN KIRNER (1938-2015) FIRST FEMALE PREMIER OF VICTORIA

Joan Kirner was the Premier of Victoria from 1990 until 1992.

A former teacher, it was only when she married and had her three children that Kirner's career in politics began. A community activist and leader of the grassroots campaign for educational reform in Victoria in the 1970s, Kirner became president of the Victorian Federation of State School Parents Club and then the Australian Council of State School Organisations. In 1980, she was named a Member of the Order of Australia for her community service.

In 1982, just four years after joining the ALP, Kirner entered parliament and was soon promoted to the front bench as Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands. Here she proposed the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act, bringing Victoria's first effective controls on land clearing, and was integral in the formation of the first Landcare groups.

But it was education that remained her passion. In 1988 Kirner held the education portfolio and was able to pursue an agenda of reform. She was committed to equality of education and delivered a reduction in class

sizes, improved retention rates and the introduction of the Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE).

Joan Kirner became Deputy Premier in 1989, and 18 months later became Premier following the resignation of John Cain. She inherited a government beset by financial woes, and the party lost the 1992 election.

Despite this, Joan Kirner's legacy as the state's first female Premier is one of determination and defiance. She faced sexist commentary and political attacks head on, and won the respect of many with her strength and dignity.

After retiring from state politics in 1994 Kirner maintained an interest in social justice and environmental issues. She was president of the Victorian ALP, and a champion of progressive women in politics.

In 2012 she was made Companion of the Order of Australia for her service to the parliament and the community.

Joan Kirner died in 2015 of oesophageal cancer.

Illustrated by Janelle Barone