AUSTFHU

HEBREW UNIVERSITY – THE INNOVATIVE WAY

Australian Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem Newsletter Issue 59 Autumn 2017

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull speaks at the Central Synagogue in Sydney where Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu attended.
Israel was "the original start-up nation" and its focus on innovation in science and technology was a perfect fit with Australia's ambitions, Turnbull said.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY IN THE NEWS

Malcolm Turnbull lauds Israel as 'the original start-up nation'

– The Australian - 23 February 2017

In his address, Mr Turnbull spoke of information technology and business intelligence, adding "Joint medical research conducted between the two countries was also strong, including in a memorandum of understanding between the Hebrew University and the universities of Sydney and NSW on medicinal cannabis research". He also said Australia "deplored" the boycott, divestment and sanctions movement, designed "to delegitimise the Jewish state".

PESACH FUN FACT

According to Abba Eban, the modern pizza "was first made more than 2000 years ago when Roman soldiers added cheese and olive oil to matzah" (Wikipedia)

CHAG PESACH SAMEACH !!

WHAT IF YOUR SMARTPHONE IS OUT OF TOUCH?

- BBC News - By Beth Rose 23 November 2016

Phones, tablets, many cash points and self-service check-outs are all designed to give the consumer control at the swipe of a finger. But what if you can't use them?

According to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 11 million people in the world have cerebral palsy and 10 million people have Parkinson's disease. Two HebrewU computer science students, Aviva Dayan and Ido Elad and their Prof. Yuval Kochman, developed potentially life-changing, but yet-to-be-named, tremor absorbing software to help them use touchscreens.

Dayan describes the software as a "translation program" which intercepts and "listens" to the shaky screen touches, cancelling out the "noise" of the tremors for the operating system to understand and act upon without delay. "As far as the user is concerned, they just press the icons on the screen, and the computer works just the same as it works for anyone else." She says the bonus is that it would work with any phone and not "come with 'special needs' adaptations".

The potential of the students' project was first identified at a science fair by Tamir Huberman, a business development specialist for the University's for-profit company, Yissum, which aims to turn the best ideas originated at the University in to businesses.

JOIN US FOR THE EXPERIENCE OF A LIFETIME AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY'S 2017 BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING.

http://austfhu.org.au

Learn of the latest amazing research emanating from Israel's number 1 university. Meet outstanding students, contributors to Israel's and the world's future, visit Jerusalem's Media Quarter, tour the Supreme Court and celebrate the conferment of an Honorary Fellowship on our former Federal Executive Director, Barry Joseph.

BACTERIA SLEEP, THEN RAPIDLY EVOLVE, TO SURVIVE ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENTS

Hebrew University biophysicists used quantitative approaches from Physics to understand issues in Biology

According to the World Health Organization, antibiotic resistance is rising to dangerously high levels in all parts of the world and new resistance mechanisms are emerging and spreading globally, threatening our ability to treat common infectious diseases. But how these bacterial resistance mechanisms occur, and whether we can predict their evolution, is far from understood.

Researchers have shown (http://new.huji.ac.il/en/article/22060) that one way bacteria can survive antibiotics is to evolve a "timer" that keeps them dormant for the duration of antibiotic treatment. But the antibiotic kills them when they wake up, so the easy solution is to continue the antibiotic treatment for a longer duration.

Now, in new research published in the prestigious journal, "Science", researchers at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem report a startling alternative path to the evolution of resistance in bacteria. After evolving a dormancy mechanism, the bacterial population can then evolve resistance 20 times faster than normal. At this point, continuing to administer antibiotics won't kill the bacteria.

Scanning electron micrograph of Escherichia coli, grown in culture and adhered to a cover slip. (Photo: NIH/NIAID)

To investigate this evolutionary process, a group of biophysicists, led by Prof. Nathalie Balaban and PhD student Irit Levin-Reisman at the Hebrew University's Racah Institute of Physics, exposed bacterial populations to a daily dose of antibiotics in controlled laboratory conditions, until resistance was established. By tracking the bacteria along the evolutionary process, they found that the lethal antibiotic dosage gave rise to bacteria that were transiently dormant, and were therefore protected from several types of antibiotics that target actively growing bacteria. Once bacteria acquired the ability to go dormant, which is termed "tolerance," they rapidly acquired mutations to resistance and were able to overcome the antibiotic treatment.

These findings may have important implications for the development of new antibiotics, as they suggest that the way to delay the evolution of resistance is by using drugs that can also target the tolerant bacteria.

BOTH PUSH AND PULL DRIVE OUR GALAXY'S RACE THROUGH SPACE

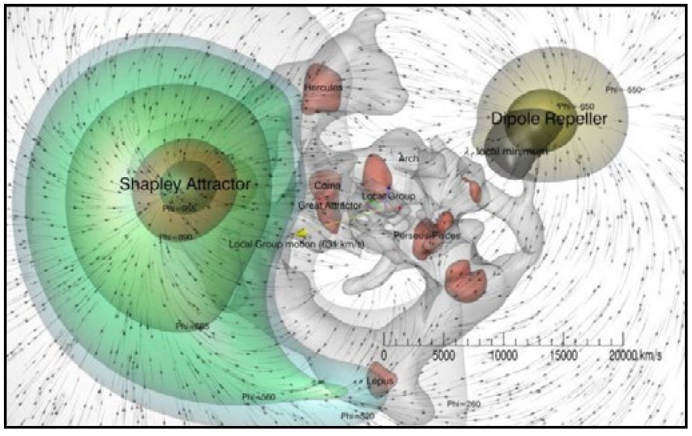
Discovery of the "Dipole Repeller" confirms that both attraction and repulsion are at play in our extragalactic neighbourhood

Although we can't feel it, we're in constant motion: the earth spins on its axis at about 1,600 km/h; it orbits around the sun at about 100,000 km/h; the sun orbits our Milky Way galaxy at about 850,000 km/h; and the Milky Way galaxy and its companion galaxy Andromeda are moving with respect to the expanding universe at roughly 2 million km/h (630 km per second). But what is propelling the Milky Way's race through space?

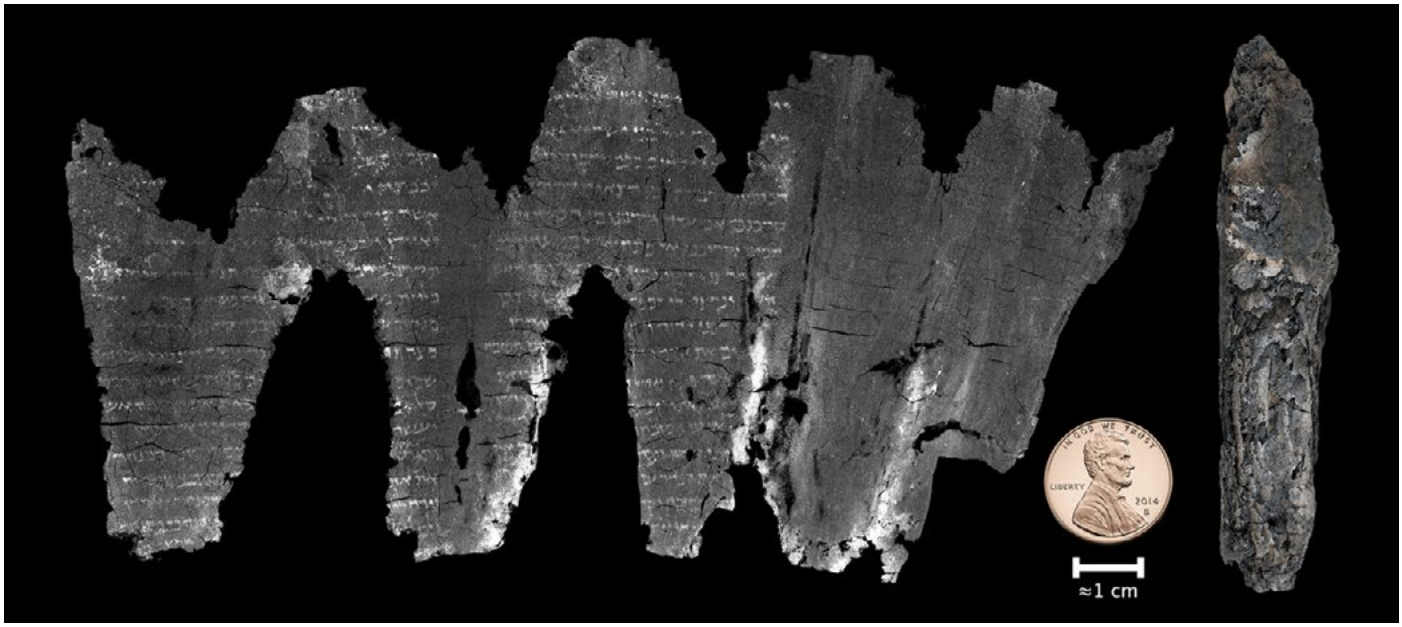
Until now, scientists assumed that a dense region of the universe is pulling us toward it, in the same way that gravity made Newton's apple fall to earth. The initial "prime suspect" was called the Great Attractor, a region of a half dozen rich clusters of galaxies 150 million light-years from the Milky Way. Soon after, attention was drawn to an area of more than two dozen rich clusters, called the Shapley Concentration, which sits 600 million light-years beyond the Great Attractor.

Now researchers led by Prof. Yehuda Hoffman at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem report that our galaxy is not only being pulled, but also pushed. In a new study in the forthcoming issue of Nature Astronomy, they describe a previously unknown, very large region in our extragalactic neighbourhood. Largely devoid of galaxies, this void exerts a repelling force on our Local Group of galaxies.

"By 3-D mapping the flow of galaxies through space, we found that our Milky Way galaxy is speeding away from a large, previously unidentified region of low density. Because it repels rather than attracts, we call this region the Dipole Repeller," said Prof. Yehuda Hoffman. "In addition to being pulled towards the known Shapley Concentration, we are also being pushed away from the newly discovered Dipole Repeller. Thus it has become apparent that push and pull are of comparable importance at our location."



Labelled 3D model. The little arrows are galaxies, and the lines coming from them depict their velocities (with the influence of the Universe's expansion on their velocities removed). Our galaxy, the Milky Way, is located in the Local Group, near the centre of the image. The motions of all the galaxies seen here are dominated by the Shapley Attractor and the Dipole Repeller.



Picture: Completed virtual unwrapping for the Ein-Gedi scroll (courtesy: Brent Seales)

THE SCROLL FROM EIN-GEDI: A HIGH-TECH RECOVERY MISSION

A scientific research paper further unveils the unique technological methods used for revealing the biblical text in an ancient scroll dated back to the first centuries

Prof. Brent Seales professor and a chair of the Department of Computer Science at the University of Kentucky and his team have further unlocked the text in the ancient Ein-Gedi scroll - the first severely damaged, ink-based scroll to be unrolled and identified noninvasively. Through virtual unwrapping, they have revealed it to be the earliest copy of a Pentateuchal book – Leviticus – ever found in a Holy Ark.

Seales and his team have discovered and restored text on five complete wraps of the animal skin scroll, an object that likely will never be physically opened for inspection.

In a study published in "Science Advances", Seales and co-authors, including researchers from The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, describe the process and present their findings, which include a master image of the virtually unrolled scroll containing 35 lines of text, of which 18 have been preserved and another 17 have been reconstructed.

The scroll was unearthed in 1970 in archaeological excavations in the synagogue at Ein Gedi in Israel, headed by the late Prof. Dan Barag and Prof. Ehud Netzer of the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University and Yosef Porath of the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA). The IAA's Lunder Family Dead Sea Scrolls Conservation Center, which uses state of the art and advanced technologies to preserve and document the Dead Sea scrolls, enabled the discovery of this important find.

SCIENCE BRINGS TOMATOES BACK THEIR GOOD OLD FLAVOUR

Hebrew University researchers are part of an international team that identified the chemical compounds and the functional genes that give a tomato its great taste.

In pursuit of longer shelf life, enhanced firmness and disease resistance, modern commercial tomatoes have gradually lost their flavour.

Now, after a decade of research, a global team of scientists from the U.S., Israel, China and Spain have identified the flavour components that contribute to the delicious taste of tomatoes, and the genes that code for the tomatoes' flavour-enhancing chemicals. The study, published in the journal "Science", has made it possible to produce tomatoes with their good old flavour, alongside other traits that make them attractive to consumers and longer-lasting for shipment around the world.

To start the research, the Faculty of Agriculture of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has contributed 398 tomato varieties from the laboratory of Prof. Dani Zamir at the Institute of Plant Sciences and Genetics in Agriculture.

"We identified the important factors that have been lost and showed how to move them back into the modern types of tomatoes," said Prof. Harry Klee from the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, who led the international study, stressing that this technique involves classical genetics, not genetic modification. "We're just fixing what has been damaged over the last half century to push them back to where they were a century ago, taste-wise. We can make the supermarket tomato taste noticeably better."

Ph.D. student Itay Zemach holding a tomato cluster of an elongated cherry variety he bred that is rich in flavour, unique in colour and shape and has high yield (courtesy: Amit Koch)

OF MICE AND MEN: UNIQUE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF HUMAN NERVE CELLS MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Scientists present first direct evidence that human neocortical neurons have unique membrane properties that enhance signal processing

The human brain's advanced cognitive capabilities are often attributed to our recently evolved neocortex. Comparison of human and rodent brains shows that the human cortex is thicker, contains more white matter, has larger neurons, and its abundant pyramidal cells (formerly called "psychic" neurons) have more synaptic connections per cell as compared to rodents.

However, scientists have yet to determine whether there are important differences at the biophysical level of the basic building blocks of the human neocortex, the pyramidal neurons. Do these cells possess unique biophysical properties that might impact on cortical computations?

To answer this question, a theoretical team led by Prof. Idan Segev from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, working with experimental colleagues at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and Instituto Cajal in Madrid, built detailed 3D models of pyramidal cells from the human temporal neocortex. These first-ever detailed models of human neurons were based on in vitro intracellular physiological and anatomical data from human cells.

The theoretical study predicted that layer 2/3 pyramidal neurons from the human temporal cortex would have a specific membrane capacitance that is half of the commonly accepted "universal" value for biological membranes (~0.5 µF/cm2 vs. ~1 µF/cm2). Since membrane capacitance affects how quickly a cell can respond to its synaptic inputs, this finding has important implications for the transmission of signals within and between cells. The theoretical prediction regarding the specific membrane capacitance was then validated experimentally by direct measurements of membrane capacitance in human pyramidal neurons.

A NEW PASSIONFRUIT VARIETY KEEPS THE BRAIN YOUNG

Hebrew University researchers develop a new strain of passionfruit that significantly protects brain cells and its function from aging-related damage

It is known for its exotic taste and aroma but research by an interdisciplinary team of nutrition, neuroscience and plant scientists from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem now shows that eating passionfruit could also preserve the brain's health into old age.

Prof. Oren Tirosh, Prof. Alon Samach and Dr. Aron Troen from the Hebrew University's Robert H. Smith Faculty of Agriculture, Food and Environment are researching and developing functional food capable of protecting the brain and central nervous system. "We've noticed that passion fruit contains a remarkable level of chemicals with potential antioxidant properties as compared to other fruit," explains Professor Samach.

In a follow-up study on "Dena", led by Dr. Troen, director of the Nutrition and Brain Health Laboratory, the team exposed a group of mice to a toxin that causes oxidation damage to the neurons in the part of the brain known as the substantia nigra — the same neurons that die in Parkinson's disease — and then supplemented the mice's diet with an extract from this cultivar. The supplementation significantly reduced the extent of neuronal death compared with control mice that did not consume the extract. Additionally, mice that ate the extract had a higher overall survival rate at the end of the experiment.

HEBREW U SETS UP TEAM TO TACKLE COMPLEX WORLD OF CYBER-LAW

- Shoshanna Solomon, "Start-Up Israel"

Israel's Hebrew University of Jerusalem has set up a team of legal and technology experts to tackle the challenges posed by the new digital world and cyber-warfare to legal systems around the world. The aim will be to come up with new legal blueprints that can be adapted by Israel and countries worldwide.

The team is part of the Hebrew University's international cybersecurity centre, which was set up in 2015 to advance cyber-research and cybersecurity in Israel and the world. The centre, which received an NIS 5 million ($1.3 million) grant for the task, is funded jointly by the university, Germany's Fraunhofer Institute for Secure Information Technology SIT, and the Israeli Prime Minister's Office.

The aim of the project is to enhance Israel's leading position in the world not only in cybersecurity but in cyber-law as well.

L: Entrance to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. R: Prof Yuval Shany

Legal systems globally have been created on the assumption that each state legislates and enforces the rule of law within its own boundaries. However, with the advent of the digital age, legal systems around the world need reform, said Prof. Yuval Shany, a former dean of the Faculty of Law at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and an expert in international law and international human rights law, who will lead the team of 12 researchers.

The idea, he said, is to undertake a wide-ranging and in-depth study of the issues and set out a legal blueprint or framework that can be adopted — and where necessary adapted — by countries around the world as a basis for the new cyber reality. There are some research centres in the US doing similar work, but none of them has taken on the wide spectrum of legal and extra-legal subjects the Hebrew University team is planning to tackle, he said.

The group of researchers will deal with issues such as what the responsibility of the state is regarding cyber offenses; how to define the right to privacy in the cyber realm; and what characterises cyber-crime and cyber-terror. It will also focus on the legal protection against threats to human rights and national infrastructure as a result of the misuse of cyberspace.

Research into these matters require "out of the box thinking," said Shany. "Israel is considered a cyber-power technologically, and now we have the tools to upgrade the legal understanding of the field."

FULLY-ACCREDITED 3-WEEK COURSE ON BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

27 students arrived at the Rothberg School of Hebrew University January 2017 for registration and orientation into a new, intensive, fully-accredited 3-week course on Biblical Archaeology. The course was jointly run by Professor Wayne Horowitz (HUJI) and Dr Gil Davis (Macquarie University) with the strong support of The Australian Friends of Hebrew University. The students came mostly from Macquarie University with a sprinkling from Melbourne and Sydney Universities, the United States and Hong Kong.

The course uncovered the rich history of Israel and the ancient Near East from settlement in Canaan to the conquest of Jerusalem by the Babylonians. It was taught by leading practitioners in the fields of archaeology, texts and bible, and included a fascinating mix of lectures and field trips to various archaeological sites throughout Israel.

A social highlight of the course was "A Traditional Friday Night Dinner in Jerusalem" sponsored by the Australian Friends complete with *zmirot*. The students were joined by another group "Mishpatim" - Australian law students - making for a terrific evening.

Having courses in Israel over summer in the southern hemisphere has long been a dream of the Friends. The enormous success of this one indicates the potential for the future.

STUDENTS AND ALUMNI

Meet Orly

Orly is a second year medical student at the Hebrew University studying in the Tzameret track (Military Medicine at the Hebrew University). She is top of her class with a 94.15 average and owes her success to the Feuerstein project.

Orly always dreamed of becoming a doctor, and like many young Israelis of Ethiopian descent faced challenges in the psychometric college acceptance exam. This is a nationwide problem; Ethiopians are at a disadvantage when it comes to the testing system.

The Feuerstein project provides an alternative option for university acceptance for Israelis of Ethiopian descent and encourages equal access to higher education. Without the Feuerstein project, Orly wouldn't have been accepted to medical school.

The above is featured in YNET article: http://www.yediot.co.il/articles/0,7340,L-4921038,00.html (in Hebrew)

LETTERS

To whom it may concern,

My name is a Karell Schmitt-Virgo and I am a second-year law student at the University of Southern Queensland. I was fortunate enough to take part in the Mishpatim Seminar at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in January 2017. It has been one of the most educational experiences of my life and I am so grateful to have been selected for this program.

I could not have participated in this course without the generous support from the sponsors at the Australian Friends of the Hebrew University. I would like to thank AUSTFHU for the financial and emotional support. Moran kept in touch regularly and I felt incredibly well looked after for the entire course. From accommodation to class schedules, everything was skilfully organised to ensure a smooth transition into a new country. I felt safe, welcome, and comfortable for my entire stay.

The course itself was well structured with an extremely high calibre of teachers. The extensive content was delivered gradually and in a cohesive order, allowing for a maximum amount of information to be retained. The subjects were thought-provoking and crucial in understanding the many challenges faced by Israel and its relationship with international law.

Numerous field trips were organised throughout the course to explore the beautiful surroundings of Jerusalem and allow for student bonding. For Masada and the Dead Sea, we had a guide to explain the rich history. Our days off were structured together and we were encouraged to travel around Israel and learn about our surroundings. I was fortunate enough to spend a weekend in Tel Aviv and take a walking tour in Jaffa. It was incredible to see the striking difference between two cities only a few minutes from each other.

One of the most emotional days was meeting the Bereaved Parents for Peace. An Israeli man and Palestinian woman stood side by side, discussing the importance of communication between one another. It was a heart-wrenching day, but a break from the challenging intellectual content. For me, it was incredibly important to connect with the people and subjects on an emotional level.

I would recommend this course to anyone interested in international law and human rights, or simply those wanting to experience different cultures and challenge preconceptions that are perpetuated by the mass media. It's easy to forget the humanity in these issues when you live halfway across the world.

Thank you so much for the opportunity. If I can be of any further assistance to the Australian Friends of the Hebrew University, please let me know.

Warm regards,

Karell Schmitt-Virgo

NEWS IN BRIEF

Germany's highest honour conferred on Hebrew University President, Prof Menahem Ben-Sasson.

The Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany recognises Prof Ben-Sasson's commitment to German-Israel relations in the field of science, and thus the cooperation between the two nations.

Hebrew University Students Ranked the 67th Most Empoyable Worldwide, Most Employable from Israeli Universities

The analysis of graduates' employability was published by Times Higher Education (THE) and reveals which universities recruiters at top companies think are the best at preparing students for the workplace. Respondents were asked to define what they looked for in graduates and which universities they believe produced the most employable graduates.

Israeli & Palestinian Researchers Cooperate to Find Risk Factors for B Cell non-Hodgkin Lymphoma.

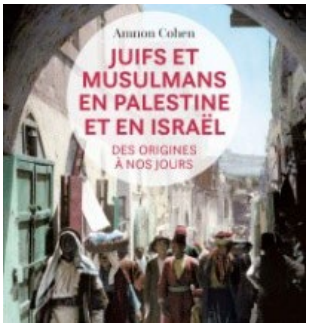
In both groups, recreational sun exposure, black hair dye, a history of hospitalisation and having a first-degree relative with blood cancer were associated with B-NHL. Each group has unique risk factors too.

Have a Taste of a Hebrew University Course and Learn About Israel with Coursera

– For the full list of Coursera courses, check out this link (note: some are in Hebrew) https://www.cousera.org/huji

Prof Haim Cedar, a pioneer in the field of cancer epigenetics and a Wolf Prize winner, considers his education to be the greatest gift he ever received.

Israel Prize to be Awarded to **HU Professor Yehuda Liebes** for his Work in the Field of Kabbalah and Jewish Mystical Literature. The Israel Prize Committee noted that Prof Liebes is a brilliant leading researcher in his fields.



History book about Jewish-Arab relations by HU Prof Amnon Cohen titled *"Juifs et Musulmans en Palestine at en Israël: Des origines à nos jours"* recently won the first prize for the best history book published in France in 2016. Prof Cohen is an historian and expert on the Ottoman Empire.

HU Researchers Bring Home 3 of the 8 EMET 2016 Prizes Awarded in Five Award Categories.

Prof Yehuda Bauer: awarded for multifacted research that raised public awareness of the Holocaust and influenced the study of the Holocaust and the public discourse in Israel and worldwide on anti-Semitism, the Holocaust and genocide.

Prof David Jazhdan: awarded for major contributions in the design of representation theory and its uses in algebra, algebraic geometry and number theory.

Prof Haim Sompolinsky: awarded for establishing the theoretical framework for understanding the principles of brain function and the behaviour of neuronal networks.

Higher BMI in Adolescence May Affect Cognitive Function in Midlife

HU research results were "consistent with the hypothesis that childhood living conditions, as reflected also by height, influence cognitive function later in life; however the study is unique in showing that an adverse association of higher BMI with cognitive function appears to begin in adolescence and that it appears to be restricted to adults with lower childhood socioeconomic position", advised Prof Jeremy Kark.

Overweight and obesity in adolescents today affect a third of the adolescent population in some developed countries.

NEWS FROM AROUND AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

DR DAN PORAT VISIT

Dr Dan Porat teaches at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

A Sir Zelman Cowen Universities Fund Academic Exchange Fellow, his visit was sponsored by the Fund, which supports co-operative work between the University of Sydney and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

He has published The Boy: A Holocaust Story (Farrar, Strauss & Giroux, 2010), a book focused on the iconic photograph of a little boy raising his hands in the Warsaw ghetto. Currently he is writing a book State of Suspicion: Israel Tries Jews Who Collaborated with Nazis that focuses on forty criminal trials (1950-1972) in which the State of Israel prosecuted Holocaust survivors for allegedly collaborating with the Nazis.

He addressed a variety of functions, held in cooperation with the Australian Association for Jewish Studies and the Dept of Hebrew, Biblical and Jewish Studies, The University of Sydney.

COMMITTEE FOR STUDENT SUPPORT

Our year began in February with an enthralling and emotional address by Federal Executive Director of the Australian Friends, Ilana Den. This talk, film presentation and luncheon focussed on "The Hebrew University: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow". Thanks were extended to Peggy Lin for setting up the video equipment the night before the function, which was held at the home of Irene Selecki.

HONOURS CLUB

A perennial favourite of our members, Dr Michael Abrahams-Sprod, historian, linguist, author and educator spoke of "The Holocaust and Revivalism in Israel" at our November meeting.

Hebrew University alumnus and former Chaplain at the US Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Rabbi Dr Sanford Shudnow addressed our December meeting on "How Jewish is Palestine?"

Our March meeting is being held, for the first time, at the Woollahra Library, Double Bay. We look forward to welcoming our members to this new venue.

We are happy to provide the complete news releases on articles within. Contact us (details on p8) or visit http://austfhu.org.au/hebrew-university-news

From left: Dr Dan Porat, Ilana Den, Dr Michael Abrahams-Sprod

VICTORIA

24 November 2016 – Business Boardroom Lunch hosted by Josh Liberman with Yossi Gal as keynote speaker

From left: Eitan Drori, Josh Liberman, Ambassador Yossi Gal, Grahame Leonard AM, Dr. Rolene Lamm and Jeff Morrison

24 November 2016 - Tribute event to past President of AustFHU-VIC John Shalit OAM (2006-2012) and Larry Gandler (2012-2015) and past Board members hosted by Nir and Li Pizmony with Ambassdor Yossi Gal as keynote speaker

From left: Ambassador Yossi Gal, John Shalit OAM, Larry Gandler and Grahame Leonard AM

7 December 2016 – Shmoozday Club at Caulfield Synagogue with Keynote Speaker Dr. Amit Lotan on the topic: "Abstract - Differential age-related vulnerability to physical and cognitive frailty induced by chronic stress"

Dr Carly Golodets with Assoc Prof Peter Winterton AM

L to R: Martin Brezger, Yael Jacobson, Prof Gad Baneth, Assoc Prof Peter Winterton AM and Prof Shimon Harrus

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Australian-Israeli ecologist gives talk to Australian Friends of the Hebrew University, WA Division

Dr Carly Golodets, originally from Perth, gave an interesting address on Conservation, Climate Change and Cattle Grazing in Israel. Carly addressed a fascinated audience at the Perth Jewish Centre on 23rd of February. In her talk she gave some insight into the labour involved in ecological research, and the meticulous note keeping and detail which she and her fellow scientists pursue in the name of science.

The principle task of the research she conducted, while completing her PhD at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, was to establish the effect of animal grazing on the ecosystem in Israel. Raising goats has been carried out for thousands of years and it became evident from her talk that this activity is crucial for plant renewal and the survival of the ecosystem in Israel. She pointed out that the Australian ecosystem is very different from that in Israel, as goats, which are an introduced species in Australia serve no ecofriendly role at all.

“Climate change is here and the extremes of weather that we have experienced have also been experienced in Israel” said Dr Golodets.

At the completion of her address she answered numerous questions from the audience, especially relating to her earlier work on forests in the south west of WA.

Australian Friends of the Hebrew University, WA Division, host world class Veterinary Scientist from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

The Australian Friends of the Hebrew University, WA Division, were privileged to host a world-class expert in the field of veterinary medicine. On 19 February, Prof Gad Baneth gave a riveting talk about the cutting-edge facilities and research conducted at the Koret School of Veterinary Medicine at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Located within the school is a veterinary hospital which caters to the following disciplines; internal medicine, neurology, animal behaviour, genetics, big animal surgery, equine department and infectious diseases. Additionally the hospital boasts an MRI for animals - especially important for animal neurology – and one of the few Hemodialysis units for animals in the world.

The Koret School of Veterinary Science runs the only animal hospital in Israel, providing 24/7 care for all animals who present with their owners or are found in need of care.

CONTACT US

- Do you want to know more about the activities of the Friends?
- Interested in upcoming events?
- Going to Israel soon and keen to visit the Hebrew University?
- Interested in studying at the University, or do you know someone who is?

Become our Facebook friend – join us on Facebook www.facebook.com/AUSTFHUpage

Please contact us; we can assist.

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