WARNING

This material has been reproduced and communicated to you by or on behalf of The University of Adelaide pursuant to Part VB of the Copyright Act 1968 (the Act).

The material in this communication may be subject to copyright under the Act. Any further reproduction or communication of this material by you may be the subject of copyright protection under the Act.

Do not remove this notice.

External Copyright permission (if applicable) - permission received 2006.

For personal use only.

Further information about the conditions of use of this item is available from Special Collections at the Barr Smith Library.
An audience when freed of one of Shakespeare's hang-ups tends to approach it with an attitude of "Well, it had better be good!"

Where there is little apparent mobility in the plot, the job of providing action and interest falls heavily on the producer.

Henry IV — Pt. I. I demand great vigour and a quick tempo if it is not to fall flat. In its own atmosphere, the first half of the Adelaide University Theatre Guild's production of Henry IV — Pt. 1 is in the Union Hall encompassing the initial conflict between Percy Holupt and his wife, and the pressures of Prince Hal and his friends. It could not be criticised for want of vigour. It is a risky approach to the problem of combining Shakespeare's text with a modern setting. This approach was aided considerably by the versatility of the set — by its coincident dimensions with the interior, the consciousness of the "extraordinary" energy in Lord Chamberlain's Men, the respect, Wirk, Billingham, is to be congratulated on the importance of a good supporting cast to create a 'drama' among serving men (1st sense) and the tavern setting.

I was disappointed that more use was not made of the Byne brothers' original effort in the first scene, though shilly in style, with a valuable contribution and their presence might well have been bettered in the Tavern scenes.

Jonathan Leigh, as King Henry, seemed to be on the wrong road as to whether he should play the "strong, dicatiorial leader" or a man being aged by the weight of his crown. Inevitably, he got something of one or the other. The compromise of character is rarely successful.

Prince Harry (Roger Taylor) bores the grandparents to sleep in the first act, for he was the sole connection between the events of the battle and the trials of Falsaff and Co. It was a worthy first performance, portraying the two themes in his personality, an outward exuberance with a quiet maturity undercurrent. He had a tendency, though, to drop his voice when talking softly. On stage there is a difference of style between the first and second acts of the play. It is a pity that Holupt was not very good.

Percy Holupt (Warwick Cooper) represented to me the shortcomings of the first half — vigour to the extent of overemphasis and mannerism. And that was not just because he was a different character to the one I would have expected — intense, moody and heavy, instead of short-tempered, decisive, brisk. Heathcote is not well reviewed by any audience. It was further emphasised by the lack of chemistry between the couple. Perci, Mistress Quickly and the Tavern were the only places to be found to vicariously use the essentially a man's world, their appearances were all the more exaggerated, to give down the heavy intensity of men fighting for their ambitions or their dignity. This was clearly demonstrated in the brief exchanges between Holupt and his wife, Lady Percy (Piper Bannister). Her presence took away some of the heaviness. Holupt and her quiet, feminine questions raised the tension.

The second half, the preparations and battle between King Henry's forces and Holupt's, is a high point. There are withdrawals of several of his allies, did not reach the audience. The second act is just the first indication of the end. In fact, one could say that it is the work of good acting and the good work achieved in the first 2 acts.

It slowed in tempo and became banal. Prince Henry, the gay youth

with the touch of seriousness becoming intense and exaggerated in movement; the fighting sequences, though clearly devised, were laboured and isolated and a little hint of the coming battle — but that may be saying too much; I have yet to see a success in the 2 acts. I have heard mention of Sir John Falstaff (John Coulton) until now because, while he helped to make the first half, he was the saying grace of the second. Traditionally droll and dashed, he shifted exuberant, tampered and buffed his way through the entire play. Some might say that John Coulton's interpretation was nothing new. Yet if there was a star in the play, it was Falstaff. At the climax when the play was threatened with suffocation he at least lightened the load — whether it was vainly attempting to get through his dialogue (Brian Normann) in comic and baffled stage, or seize his sword, or claim Percy Holupt as his enemy of his own ordnance, minutes after Prince Henry had hanged him with his.

Behind the scenes, David Hurlshonde and Roger Clowes gave a wonderful impression of an incredible job in scene changing. To dismantle an entire Shalot country including balconies and staircases, while the play is going on stage is a fine accomplishment. And I was not in the least surprised that the Archbishop of York, having dispatched his messages of withdrawal to his allies, should make his exit a top the last remaining staircase.

Ultimately, a play must be judged by its impact on the audience. The performance started with promising vigour but bogged itself in laboured and pompous movement which was thought, reasonably, to be necessary to provide enough intensity and emotion. Shakespeare was principally a playwright and not a poet, and his gift of expression and invention are of absolutely no value if an audience is stifled before they have an opportunity to appreciate them.

But let it not detract too much from a generally impressive first half. It is a fine play.

Anyway, I liked the programmes.

Jonathan Wells.

A.V.A. holds first ever Volunteers Abroad. It's a national program to encourage Australians to volunteer in Asia, Africa and the Pacific. Just at the moment 108 Australians are doing a job for profit and a profit is being done in the field. More are being sought for future programs.

That's a small part of Sue King's job. To interview and assess Melbourne volunteers for one year or two. Sue is one of three returned Volunteers who make up "education" team to help speed the A.V.A. story to the world.

And, once a message comes across loud and clear and to the A.V.A. volunteers, then the chance to contribute their skills, they are given a task. Sue is not in a job. She is in a job.

For example, Elizabeth Cogilan, a double-certificated nurse from Victoria who went to Papua New Guinea as a A.V.A. volunteer two years ago. Elizabeth, a child-lord sudded into Elizabeth's clinic, in Papua New Guinea had a double task.

The tipples were很低 in a difficult position and the clinic's equipment was low. It was five hours away by boat. So they set off as quickly as the mud river, the mad river, the garbage.

Once they'd got over the deep and in the choppy sea, showers of water flew over the tipples, half way, the first they saw was back. Their nurse Elizabeth reconsidered once. "I realized it wasn't as easy as I thought.

I held up three fingers to the grandmother, the dying boy. The first person to work with three newborn babies in a small gauze in a remote area. Elizabeth wasn't at all. She surveyed the scene. And then she faced up to her small, fragmented problem. Quickly she emasculated the case, and gently put the child inside. The doctor and the child were a safe and sound in the doctor's range.

She felt Elizabeth, and she was on the case. The child was in the doctor's range. The doctor's surprise when the lift was the lift. Of course, not all A.V.A. people's stories have been dramatized; but A.V.A. people are usually seen to find a home at last. A.V.A. people are usually seen to find a home. A.V.A.

"One question I'm often asked," said Sue. "Is it just what sort of opportunities exist overseas for the A.V.A. volunteers? And the answer to that is not clear. Graduates — even recent graduates — trained in such fields as agriculture, science, engineering, social work, medicine or the physical sciences are sometimes accepted overseas to fill gaps until sufficient native people are available. However, by far the majority of the graduates are sent overseas as members of permanent establishments, mainly because most volunteers don't possess any more than a basic set of skills and experience themselves," said Sue.

The Scheme, which was later administered by the Overseas Service Bureau, began operating a decade before the widespread growth of the A.V.A. activity. As recently as 1969, the U.S. Peace Corps program was part of the Government Aid program, she explained. "The U.S. A.V.A. was born and has grown.

"A.V.A. is financed by public spirited Aussies. By organisations like N.U.U.S., history, the Vietnam Foundation, several colleges, S.R.C.S. and youth clubs. By leading companies like B.M.P. and Carbon, Commonwealth Sugar, Hellyer, Cusinco, Cusinco, Bache and Lomas. And the scheme is growing. And as the scheme is growing, the scheme is growing.

A.V.A. accepts Volunteers for one and two year terms, pays the return air fares and arranges accommodation. "A visit point," Sue points out, "is that little people who are skilled are valued.

Professional skills, such as teaching, lecturing or engineering. A whole range of graduate skills. Commercial skills, and trade skills, such as commerce have been utilised through A.V.A.

And what about teaching qualifications? Our teaching qualifications are desirable, of course, but in some countries, due to extreme teacher shortage or in a host of other factors, University Graduates are invited to teach. Provided, naturally enough, that teaching subjects are in demand, or they possess a technical qualification in the subject.

The Bureau will like as many A.V.A. volunteers as it can get. If you're interested, contact the Director at 23 Corrigan Street, Canberra, or any A.V.A. branch office.

Sue says A.V.A. people look on their time in the overseas experience as a fresh and rewarding experience.

Best of all, A.V.A. people don't go away to do a job. They return to their home country and have a good time.
CAN YOU DIG IT 45
EVERYBODY TELLS IT LIKE IT IS
EVERYBODY READS IT THE WAY THEY WRITE IT
EVERYBODY HEARS IT THE WAY THEY SING IT
EVERYBODY WANTS IT THE WAY THEY NEED IT
EVERYBODY SAYS IT THE WAY THEY SPEAK IT
NOBODY KNOWS NOBODY KNOWS NOBODY KNOWS WHAT IT IS TO BE NORMAL
I'M NORMAL BUT I DON'T KNOW HOW IT IS
EVERYBODY'S HAPPY EVERYBODY'S HAPPY EVERYBODY'S WHERE IT'S ALL AT EVERYBODY'S WHERE IT'S ALL AT AND IT'S ALL HAPPENING RIGHT HERE AND IT'S ALL HAPPENING RIGHT HERE EVERYBODY'S WHERE THEY'RE GOING EVERYBODY'S WHERE THEY'RE GOING EVERYBODY'S WHEREVER THERE ARE THINGS GOING AND EVERYTHING'S GOING JUST FINE AND IT'S ALL TRUE TOO AND YOU CAN'T ARGUE WITH THAT ONE OH BABY EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT WHAT THEY'RE SAYING EVERYBODY'S LISTENING TO WHAT THEY'RE HEARING EVERYBODY'S HEARING WHAT THEY'RE ALL SAYING AND YOU CAN'T ARGUE WITH THAT ONE I THINK THAT JUST ABOUT SUMS UP THE ENTIRE SITUATION

HALF OF WHAT I SAY
I think I'm gonna break up inside (SHA LA LA)
I think I'm gonna burst inside me (DOO WA DOO WA)
I just can't go on any more (BOP SHOO WADDY WADDY)
I think I'm gonna die (BOP SHOO WAH BOP SHOO WAH)

Bop shoo wah bop shoo wah (NOTHING SEEMS TO MATTER ANYMORE)
Doo wah diddy diddy (I THINK I'LL GO AND KILL MYSELF)
Bang shang-a-lang (EVERYTHING SEEMS TO BELONG TO SOMEONE ELSE)
Shoo shoo shoo (NOBODY WANTS TO HEAR WHAT I HAVE TO SAY)
So I think I'll go and kill myself (Bang shang-a-lang)

BOP SHOO BOP SHOO BOP (Dit dit dit dit dit)
RATTA TANG DOO TANG DOO TANG (Ramma lamma ding dong)
SHA LA LA (Doo wah diddy doo)
BOOM SHU BOOM SHU BOOM (Dooby du wup wup)

Bop bop a whooby-doo (DOO LANG DOO LANG DOO LANG)
Rattap Tang du Tang du Tang (COMMA COMMA DOWN DOOBY DU DA DOWN)

XERXES GREENHOUSE

READY-MADE/ONE
Sal Vital is a pleasant effervescent lemon flavoured
Health drink for relief or sick headaches,biliousness,
Torpid liver and kindred complaints.
Invigorating in cases of listlessness due to changing
weather conditions or excessive heat.
A teaspoonful of Sal Vital in a glass of cold water,
Drunk during effervescence at any time during the
Day, is beneficent to young and old.
Two teaspoonfuls taken first thing in the morning, on an
Empty stomach, will prove a mild but efficient apertient.
Use a dry spoon. Keep in a cool place.
Discovered by X. Greenhouse 4/3/70

READY-MADE/TWO
Sal Vital is loosely packed
To preserve its quality and flavour,
When it settles, the tin may appear
To be only partially filled.
The correct weight is guaranteed.
SAL VITAL
Replace lid tightly after use.
Discovered by X. Greenhouse 6/4/70
Ray Charles
Atlantic Jazz Anthology
This is a purely instrumental album, showing Ray Charles as a jazz pianist (and on "How Long Blues" as a reasonably able saxophonist). The recordings were taped between 1949 and 1954, the period of the "cool school," and since that time Charles has concentrated on popular vocal music. Inevitably, he has had a lesser light in the jazz field.

The album is historically interesting, but much of the material is poorly chosen. On a couple of tracks Charles merely seems to be an accompanist to a more audible (and more interesting) front line, while on others the piano work could be equaled by any reasonably competent jazz pianist. "Rockhouse" shows Charles' potential, but on "Blues Waltz," another of the better tracks, he hands features. Peter Kalbott

Guess Who
American Woman
The Wheelfield Soul syndrome has been cast aside as the Guess Who discover that heaviness is all you need for success in 1970. Randy Bachman's guitar leads have developed in the direction of Jimmy Page while the vocals, although not exactly challenging Robert Plant, have a damn good try. A lot more often. Not that they have abandoned their harmonies: No Time from their first album has been rewritten here with the vocals virtually unchanged.

Iron Butterfly
Live
"In a-Gadda-da-Vida" (whole of side 2) suffers the most in this re-recording. Iron Butterfly. Whatever made this number keep their first album in the Cashbox charts for almost two years is missing. A nineteen minute opus that occasionally stoops to a sickly parody of the original.

The other tracks are passable enough in their unique solid rock productions. A good introduction to Iron Butterfly for those who don't need three albums, sound quality is good. (Remixed)

Curtis Knight
Curtis Knight
A Curtis Knight - Jimi Hendrix album was released about a year ago, but whether it was pressed from five year old tapes when they were supposed to have discovered each other or a new recording, I don't know. Nor do I know of any new tracks, a mixture of 1967 soul, three riffs, gospel vocal backings with an occasional guitar solo on "Jimi's Voice" giving it a distinct bathing feel.

At least he can sing, something that never bothered Hendrix.

Turtles
Happy Together
Still their albums keep coming. This one is better than usual only because of the inclusion of the title tracks. Otherwise fairly predictable top 40.

Real Friends
Friends of Distinction
Two members of each sex, all black, trying to be white and selllmary while demanding an equal status into believing they're working with the Fifth Dimension.

Colour them wishy-washy.

ON DIT, August 6, 1970-9
The 1960’s has been a decade of liberation; women have been swept up by that storm along with the blacks, Latinas, American Indians and poor whites—the whole soft underbelly of American society—that great wave turned over the nature of its oppression in American society, as women have discovered that they too are treated for and fully human lives.
The three major groups which make up the new women’s movement—working women, middle class married women and students—bring very different kinds of interests and objectives to women’s liberation. Working women are most concerned with economic issues of guaranteed employment, fair wages, job discrimination and child care. Their immediate oppression is rooted in industrialization and felt directly through the victimization of an exploitative labor market.
Middle class women, oppressed by the psychological mutilation and injustices of institutionalized segregation, discrimination, and imposed inferiority are most sensitive to the demeaning consequences of gender role and class lives. Usually well educated and capable, these women are rebelling against being forced to subordinate their lives, to live vicariously through husbands and children.
Students, as unmarried middle class girls, have been most sensitized to the sexual exploitation of women. They have experienced the frustration of one-way relationships in which the girl is forced into a "naive" and compliant role with none of the supposed benefits of marriage. Young women have increasingly rebelled not only against passivity and dependency in their relationships but also against the notion that they must function as sexual objects, being defined in purely sexual rather than human terms, and being forced to package and sell themselves as commodities on the market.
Each group represents an independent aspect of the total institutionalized oppression of women. Their differences are those of emphasis and immediate interest rather than of fundamental values. Within their own terms they have a growing understanding that the common oppression of women provides the basis for uniting across class and race lines to form a powerful and radical movement.

why

women's
liberation?

According to this view, the very fact of a group's oppression proves its inferiority and the inevitable correctness of its own position. In this way each successive immigrant group coming to America was shoved out in the garments of "racist" or "biological inferiority until the group was sufficiently assimilated, whenupon single-handedly would turn on a new group filling up the space left behind.
Now two groups remain, neither of which has been assimilated according to the classic American pattern the "visible"—blacks and women. It is equally true for both "It isn't fair!"

Yet the greatest obstacles facing those who would organize women remains women's belief in their own inferiority, as all subject populations are controlled by their acceptance of the rightfulness of their own status, as women remain subject because they believe in the rightfulness of their own oppression. This dilemma is not a farce to women, for the entire society is geared to socialize women to believe in and adapt as impossibly necessary their traditional and inferior role. From earliest infancy girls are taught to value the "gentle" and "nice" in contrast to the "rough" and "playful".

Far for those who believe in the "rights of man," the "dignity of man," would have to change to make a woman a person, a human being in her own right, you would have to change her sex! Imagine Stokely Carmichael "dame and slut", images Mark Rudd or a Long-Legged girl picture Ronnie Davis as Miss America. Such connotations of these shas how pervasive and deep-rooted is the cultural constraint for women, how difficult it is to imagine a woman as a serious human being, or conversely, how empty and degrading is the image of woman that feeds the culture.

Caucasian studies have shown that black acceptance of white stereotypic lead to an attenuated identity, to alienation, to rage and self-hatred. Human beings cannot bear in their own hearts the contradictions of those who hold them in contempt. The ideology of male supremacy and its effect upon women merits as serious study as has been given to the effects of prejudice upon Jews, blacks, and immigrant groups.

It is customary to blame those who would draw the parallel between women and blacks by a great show of concern and chest beating over the suffering of black people. Yet this response itself reveals a refined combination of white middle class anxiety and the black chauvinism, for it overlooks several essential facts. For example, the most oppressed group within the feminized population is made up of black women, many of whom take in dim view of the black male intellectual's adoption of white male attitudes of sexual superiority (an irony too crude to require comment). Neither are those who make this partial objection to the racial parallel adding to the socioeconomic very adequately to the millions of white working class women living at the poverty level, who are not likely to be moved by this middle-class guilt-ridden one-upmanship which is a means to deal with the boss, the factory, or the welfare worker day after day. They are already dangerously resentful of the gains made by the blacks, and much of their "racist backlash" stems from the fact that they have been frustrated in the push for social change. Emphasis on the real mechanism of oppression—the commonality of the process—a essential fact groups such as those, which should work in alliance, becomes divided against one another.

White middle class males already struggling with the acknowledgment of their own prejudices and stereotypes, are to be expected to resent any challenge to their own cultural majority, to the ideological structure. Wherever the performance to date "Take her down off the platform and give her a good ---

Dirty Bum Bum Bum Bum Bum Bum Bum!" or in the classic words of a Berkeley male "Tinder," "Let them eat cake."

Among whites, women remain the most oppressed—and the most unorganized—group. Although they constitute a potential mass force for the radical movement, in terms of movement priorities they are ignored indeed they might as well be invisible. Far from losing an audience, this invisibility is a decisive advantage, a growth of the solid male supremacist beliefs of white racist and left-libertarian men. Even "non-feminists" with both feet and agitation, leftists men find the idea of placing any serious priority upon women's rights as an absolutely insolvent notion, that they respond with a violence of out proportion to the modest respect we celebrate women.

This was the feeling that women must stop waiting their time worrying about the chauvinism of men in the movement and focus instead on their real priorities organizing women.

By Marlene Dixon who is professor of sociology at McGill University and an activist in the Women's Liberation Movement. Her article centers on the situation in the U.S.A., but what she discusses applies generally to the status and function of women.

The concluding part of this way, dealing with marriage, will appear next term.
myer

Our organisation employs in excess of twenty thousand people and this factor, coupled with a sound and rapid growth rate, creates excellent career opportunities for graduates of any faculty, who are interested in Retail Merchandise Management, Personnel, Training, Advertising or Financial Administration.

You may discuss these opportunities with—

M. R. D. A. MCDONALD
Executive Development, Controller,
The Myer Emporium (S.A.) Ltd.,
Phone 8 0123, ext. 565,
to arrange on appointment, or contact your University Careers Guidance Officer.

Training as Librarians

An attractive training scheme provides a full-time postgraduate course on full salary, followed by a professional career in the library service of the Commonwealth.

Qualifications: Graduates and final year students of such university faculties as Arts, Law, Commerce, Economics and Science. Diplomates of approved Institutes of Technology.

Salary throughout the training year is within the range of $3465-4200 ($3271-3716 for women). Upon satisfactory completion of the course, automatic promotion is guaranteed to Librarian Class I ($4083-3974).

Training and Location: Training for university graduates at the University of New South Wales; for graduates and diplomates at Canberra College of Advanced Education and Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Placement after training is mainly in Canberra, Melbourne and Sydney.

Information and application forms from—

Commonwealth Public Service Inspector,
Da Costa Building, 68 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000,
Telephone 23 8911.

BALM PAINT LTD.

BALM PAINTS LTD. is a leading manufacturer of surface coatings including the Duco-Dulux-Dulux range. It has a significant place in the Australian chemical industry as a subsidiary company of Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand Ltd.

BALM is supplying coatings for such diverse articles as car bodies, metal cans, office furniture, refrigerators, ships and aircraft as well as for the better known and established building and home decoration markets. In the decorative field, BALM has been a leader in developing and marketing synthetic-based coatings.

TYPE OF GRADUATE REQUIRED

Scientists and engineers with an interest in chemistry.

WORK OF THE GRADUATE

The development of surface coatings to meet a variety of stringent specifications means that the laboratories are very frequently presented with a whole series of new problems which often involve months of work and testing before the coating is completely satisfactory.

Graduates participate in this development by joining the research and development laboratories.

Training

Graduates are appointed to specific jobs, thereby quickly developing a sense of involvement with the company. Objective tasks are assigned, and training and guidance are given by working with senior personnel. Personal recognition is given in patent applications.

Contact Personnel of Training Officer, Spencer St. P.O. Box 4532, Melbourne. 662 2666
Information can also be obtained from offices in Qld, N.S.W., S.A., W.A., N.Z., and T.P.N.G.
AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEERS ABROAD

Opportunities exist for skilled Australians to serve as Volunteers in Asia.

Africa, Papua and New Guinea, and the Pacific.

Main Openings are for:
- Graduates and Diploma Holders whose skills include teaching, the sciences, medicine, agriculture and various technical fields.
- Service is for two or three years and basic living costs are arranged.

Applications are now being received for the 1971/1972 program, departing in January.

ENQUIRIES AND APPLICATION FORMS:

OVERSEAS SERVICE BUREAU,
C/- C.A.A.,
5a Gay's Arcade Balcony (off Adelaide Arcade),
ADELAIDE, S.A. 5000
Telephone: 23 3369

COMMONWEALTH TREASURY, CANBERRA

VACANCIES FOR RESEARCH & FINANCE OFFICERS

A number of vacancies for Research and Finance Officers will arise in 1971 in the Commonwealth Treasury, Canberra. Details of the

vacancies sought, with the likely aspects of work in the general area of

Federal Government financial, monetary and economic policy, are

given below.

First or Second Class Honours Degree in Economics, Commerce or Arts (Economics Major):

1. Domestic economic and financial policy: assessments of economic
trends and prospects; general taxation policy; and associated
research.

2. External financial and economic policy, including: balance of
payments; Australia’s membership of International Monetary Fund,
and similar institutions; economic aid to developing countries.

Degree in Economics, Commerce, Law or Arts

1. Administration of banking, currency and insurance legislation: advice on proposals affecting insurance; overseas investment in
Australia; investment overseas by Australian residents.

2. Rating, classification and control of Commonwealth and
Commonwealth/State financial relations; financial assistance for
developmental projects.

3. Legislative and financial aspects of social services, repatriation,
health, education, housing, migration, scientific research and
supernumerary policy.

4. Advice on financial/economic aspects of land, sea, air transport
operations; internal and international communications; assistance to
vital, mining and manufacturing industries.

5. Operation and regulation of government accounting; preparation of
innormal Federal Budget.

6. Evaluation of proposals emanating from the Defence Group of
Defence and civil works projects.

Degree with Mathematics or Statistics Major

 Provision of actuarial advice to Government, etc.

SALARIES

Selected candidates would be appointed as permanent members of the Commonwealth Public Service, eligible for normal Public Service
salaries, allowances and benefits. Currently, minimum levels of salary at
entry for men range from $3,750 three years pass degree to $4,000
p.a. first class honours degree; entry salaries for women are about
$400 less.

PROSPECTS

Promotion in the Commonwealth Service is on merit, governed by
the Public Service Act and Regulation. Prospect are excellent; most
graduate entrants achieve a salary range of $6,042 to $6,512 p.a. (male),
$5,620 to $6,604 (female) within two years of entry.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Interested undergraduates are invited to write for application forms
and further information to:

Director, Establishments and Finance,
Commonwealth Treasury,
CABARET, A.C.T. 2600

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A CAREER AS A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT?

Offers scope for the graduate who is creative and able to

build a background and a valuable critical ability, to assess information
and test ideas.

This is a rapidly expanding profession with increasing responsibilities and
opportunities and with a growing, attractive earnings.

Enquiries may be directed to

The Institute of
Chartered Accountants
in Australia
S.A. Branch
44 Gouge Street,
Adelaide.

careers in automatic data processing

The Commonwealth Services is developing some of the most

capable and efficient computer-based information systems and

makes use of the most modern computer sciences in Australia.

Staff is required for training and programming and information

sections, design and development.

A well-established training scheme provides twelve months free

training or office experience on full salary. Training starting 1971 will

be in Canberra and Melbourne and possibly in Sydney.

Benefits: Training policy for Programsare as follows: Training is

within the range of 14000-16400 according to qualifications and

experience. Applications for Postgraduate Programmes are as

appropriately priced. Further information and application forms

are obtainable direct from the Personnel Officer, Commonwealth

Public Service Inspector's Office

DA COSTA BUILDING, 18 GREENFLY STREET,
ADELAIDE 9000

FURTHER INFORMATION TELEPHONE 23 6911

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL GROUP OF COMPANIES

Types of graduates required:—

ACTUARIAL: honours graduates with minsters in mathematics.

DATA PROCESSING: arts, science, commerce or economics.

INVESTMENT: economics or commerce.

ADMINISTRATION AND SALES: graduates of any faculty.

Successful applicants will generally be appointed to the Staff of the National Australian Branch for two years to gain a basic understanding of
the industry before transfer to the Head Office in Melbourne. Students whose courses include a

loading of Mathematics/Statistics subjects will be

favourably regarded for appointment to Melbourne as trainee actuaries or trainee systems analyists/programme

assistants. A limited number of graduates are

required for work in the administrative fields.

covering Accountancy, Investments, Law and Sales

Management.

For further information telephone or write to:

The Personnel Officer,
60 King William Street,
ADELAIDE... S.A.

Phone: 51-6851

MEMBERSHIP OF THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS:

WHAT DOES IT OFFER?

A career in accountancy is open to a person who has completed an

appropriate academic preparation, but membership of a recognised

organization, required by many employers, provides a means of

identifying potential members of the community as people with a common approach to the

management of professional accounting. This is why all graduates entitled to

an offer should take the further step of qualification for membership of

the Australian Society of Accountants.

The booklet "Educational Qualifications for Membership" is obtainable from the Society offices, 25 Bank Street, Adelaide.