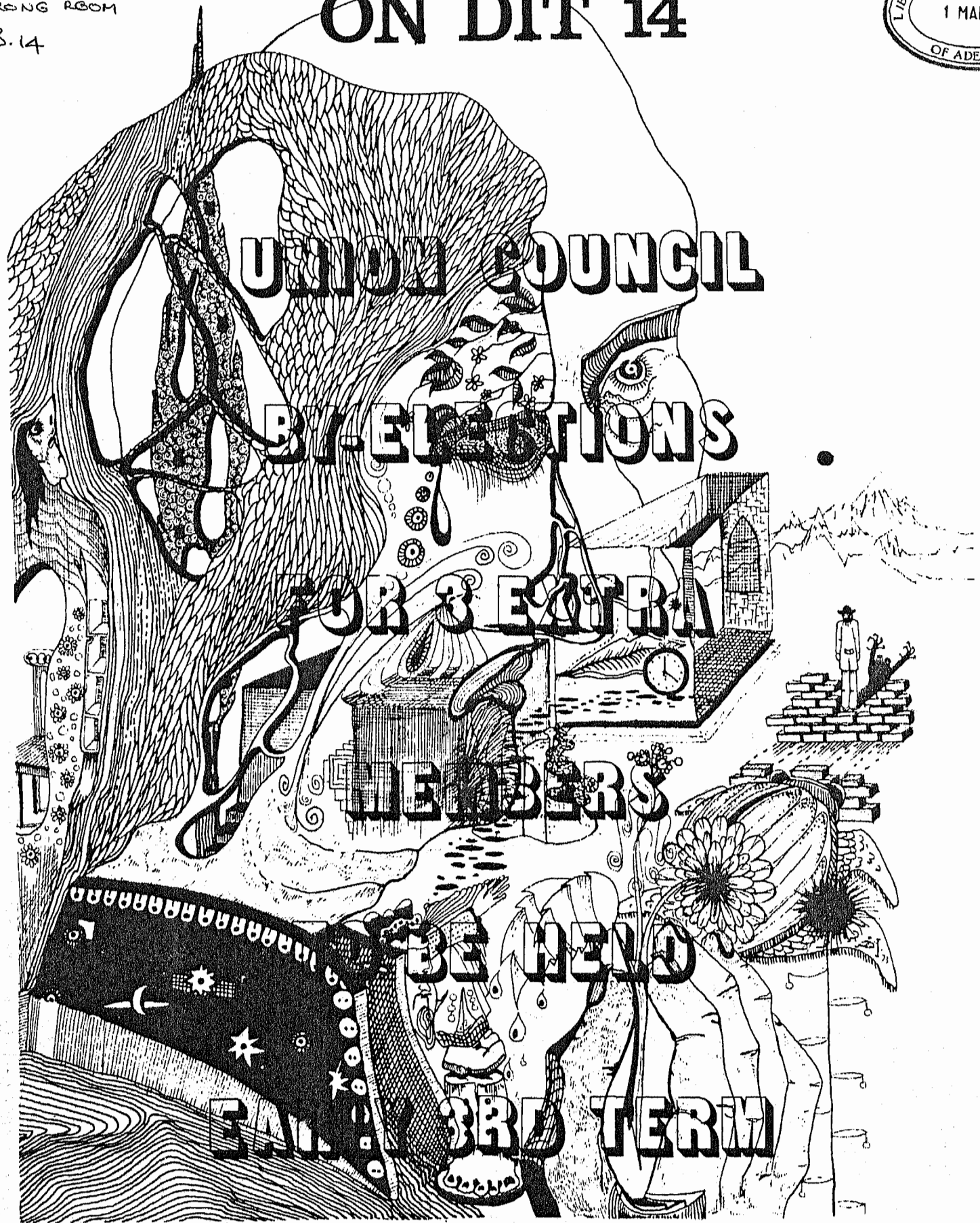


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UNION COUNCIL

RE-ELECTIONS

FOR 3 EXTRA

MEMBERS

TO BE HELD

EARLY IN THE TERM

THE REFUND & SQUAT BETTY



NORMAN ATHERSMITH

MARION HENNESSY

JOHN NOBLE

BRIAN WELLINGTON

FRANK HIND

The South Australian Creative Workshop are certainly versatile in the works they present. This was proven when I saw these two rather unusually structured plays they are presenting at the Little Theatre until the 16th of August.

Both have a rustic appearance, but there the similarity ends, other than the acting which in both was excellent.

The Refund is set in the early 1900's the story revolves around a certain gentleman called Wasserkopf who feels that he has been cheated in his education, has learnt nothing that equips him for life and hence, at the insistence of a friend and demands his tuition fees back. An interesting thought, but stranger still is the examination Wasserkopf undergoes to satisfy the school that he does know something. (Whatever he answers to questions put to him he is correct - with some very strange results). He passes with high honours and is duly escorted from the school by those he proceeded to insult in the course of the examination. Wasserkopf (Brian Wellington) was excellent, his portrayal of the graduate of the school, who's maybe not been equipped for the vigours of life outside, struck a note of familiarity that I've seen elsewhere and not on the stage. John Noble (who also appears in Squat

Betty) portrayed the Mathis Master with remarkable reality. He is not as doddering as the rest of the staff and certainly provides the fate accompli to Wasserkopf and his demands. Karen Hughes who had to age some 40 years to play an old Geography Mistress (who is harrowed constantly throughout by the lecherous geriatrics who comprise the staff of this austere school) played the part very well and was quite convincing.

Squat Betty is not as humorous as the Refund, although there are moments when one must laugh at the ridiculous situations that develop when three people in a hostel fail to understand each others desires. The wife wants to leave, the husband (the warden) intends to hang himself and the lover is caught in the bind and he doesn't even want to be there. It shows how communication is very important for people to interact usefully and where there is none then one manufactures that have no substance. In the end one is left wondering what really did happen. On reflection though there was much material for thought. John Noble showed his versatility by playing a completely different role here and playing it well as the confined Jonathon Norman Athersmith, as the husband certainly carried the play through and was very enjoyable to watch.

Two different plays but certainly good entertainment, the acting is superb and overall direction was faultless. I'm not one for theatrical comparison but a few nights before I went to see Kennedys Children, which promised to be very good, at least I was informed. But my disappointment was complete when it was over. Not only were there several notably bad pieces of acting, but the overall play suffered from a general lack of positive drive and I felt by the end there I'd been sucked down into someone's neurotic nightmare, someone who couldn't see beyond the sixties and hence played them up as being the ass-hole end of all decades of all centuries. Sure much of what was said was true, but over dramatised, unfounded and downright too pessimistic to make the play one that will inspire future theatre-goers and writers. One exception was the worn-out, alternative actor whose grasp of life and his cynicism were the closest balance to reality throughout the performance. The sets were magnificent. In comparison the acting in the Refund and Squat Betty was faultless from all quarters, smooth and convincing, it is a credit to such a young group that they have such a high standard - maybe they belong in the Playhouse, they couldn't do worse.



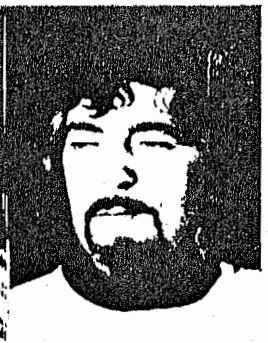
MARTIN CHRISTMAS



STEVE WHITEAR

KAREN HUGHES

MARK HANSON



MICHAEL MOODY

AUS PUBLISHES SEXUALITY HANDBOOK

(ENS)—This handbook was compiled by a group of women; angry at the widespread ignorance concerning sexuality, reproduction, sexual diseases, birth control, and sexual alternatives; and believing that the confusion, mystification and ignorance which surround sexuality serve a political purpose of control in a sexually repressive society.

The current sexual norm is both heterosexual and male. Female sexuality is largely invisible and unexplored. The heterosexual norm negates the possibility of free sexuality.

In compiling the handbook, an attempt has been made to break down the heterosexual assumption which lies behind other sex education manuals. Thus, the articles explore the possibilities of different types of relationships.

The "Our Relationships" section includes articles on heterosexuality (male & female viewpoints) celibacy, non monogamous relationships, homosexuality and bisexuality.

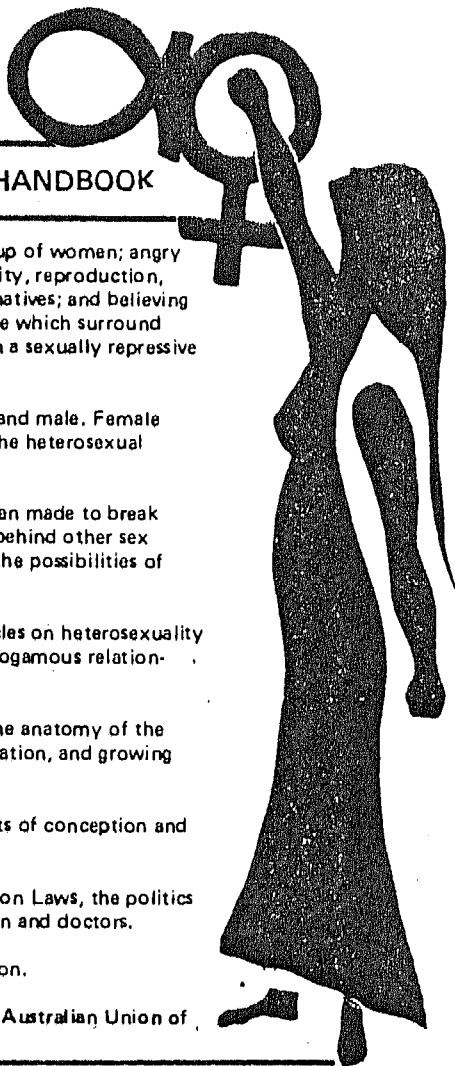
The "sensuality" section includes articles on the anatomy of the female and male reproductive system, masturbation, and growing up.

The "Rational Sexuality" section covers aspects of conception and contraception.

The next section includes discussion on Abortion Laws, the politics of penetration, why women go mad and women and doctors.

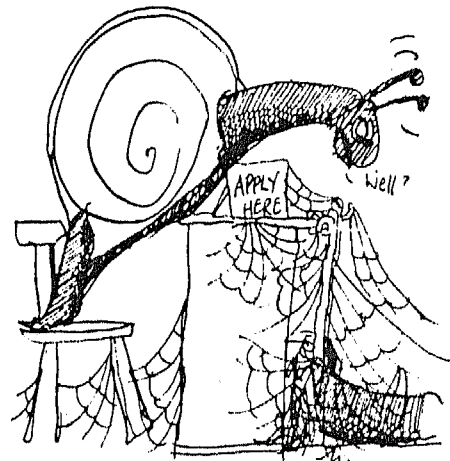
Genital infections are covered in the next section.

Copies of the handbook are available from the Australian Union of Students for \$1.



Student Allowances

A booklet explaining the campaign by the Australian Union of Students for changes in TEAS, the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. Support the moves for increases in allowances, changes in eligibility rules, and improvements in administration. Ask for a copy at your local Students Council/Union/Guild, or write to 97 Drummond St Carlton 3053.



SOCIAL ACTION/ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT OF A.U.S. PROGRAMME OF ACTION

(ENS/SAE)—"The welfare of people cannot be separated from the destruction of their natural and urban environments, yet this process is an integral part of the economic, social and cultural structure of Australian society. The 'environment crisis' is one symptom of the overall crisis of our society. Modern capitalism must expand its motivation: the private accumulation of profit. Each corporation seeks to operate as profitably as possible, paying only the costs it is impossible to avoid. All social and environmental costs are either passed on to the consumer or their existence is denied. As a result recent times have seen a growing merger between State and Corporate interests."

S.A.E. has a programme of action centring around public transport and uranium, forestry and packaging and action against advertising and supermarket prices.

These campaigns are being conducted in conjunction with many trade unions and community organisations/groups.

S.A.E. operates as a service for activists — co-ordinating and acting as a catalyst. Each region has one or more representatives on S.A.E.'s national action committee. These people are the main S.A.E. contacts in each region — co-ordinating action on this level. Key information — resources which are too bulky/expensive to send in constituent mail will be sent to these people in the next two weeks and can be obtained from each representative.

S.A. Marion Reilly (08) 2232412

TRAINEE TEACHERS TO SET UP NATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATION

(ENS)—More than 180 trainee teachers from all over Australia attended the Teacher Trainees Conference held at Melrose in the mid north of South Australia on 6th to 8th June.

One of the major outcomes of the conference was the decision to set up a permanent organisation for teacher trainees with A.U.S.

A steering committee is to be formed for implementing and supervising interim campaigns, to convene another teacher trainees conference at Easter 1976 and to make recommendations to the January 1976 Annual Council of AUS. These recommendations relate to the creation of a continuing national executive of the Union for teacher trainees and the election of a national officer within the AUS Education Department to service the interests of the teacher trainees.

The conference took the form of a series of workshops on a number of subjects including: student apathy, courses for teacher trainees, assessment, AUS's role, teaching practice, women's position, student's rights, creating a learning situation, communication between education strands, finance, special education, curriculum & bias, TEAS, and teacher employment.

A final plenary session was held at the end of the conference to decide action programmes, the structure of the teacher trainee organisation and the steering committee. By all accounts the conference was very successful.

URANIUM CRANIUM



THE CASE AGAINST MINING AND EXPORT OF AUSTRALIA'S URANIUM, a kit for speakers and activists.

Environment Department, Australian Union of Students, 97 Drummond Street, Carlton, 3053.

Edited by Wes Arnott, with assistance from C.I.C.D., I.D.A., Friends of the Earth, and in particular Jim Falk, Alan Roberts, Peter Hayes and Stan Jurisevic.

Layout by Simon Marginson.

Typesetting by Margaret Byron and Barbara Thomas.

THE CASE AGAINST URANIUM EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA

A. THE GENERATION OF ENERGY

History

Broadly speaking, humanity's generation of energy has doubled once per decade since 1820. Of this, the lion's share (about 75 percent) has been generated in the developed countries. In 1970, seventy percent of the energy was generated from oil. Since oil reserves are limited, it has become clear that either a new source of energy must be developed on a large scale (such as coal, nuclear or solar power) or energy consumption must be slowed down.

The Slow-down in Consumption Trend

It has now become widely recognised, in the developed countries, that they will not be able to maintain the spectacular rates of increase in power consumption which they have recorded in recent decades. Relevant to this realisation has been the powerful impact of the Club-of-Rome-type analyses (1), and a growing concern has been widened by changes in 1976 model American cars to curb their petrol consumption, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences' call for conservation of resources to become a "religion" (2), and the Swedish Government's cut-back in power plans: aiming in the near future at a rate of growth reduced to 2% (3).

Reasons for the Slow-Down

This "slow-down" trend in energy consumption is based on many factors, including the coming exhaustion of oil reserves (4), the rise in oil prices, the polluting effect of coal-fired stations, and the realisation of the wastefulness of much power consumption. (Analyses have shown that significant cuts in power consumption can be made without significant reductions in standard of living (5).) But important also are the growing doubts now cast on early optimistic expectations that nuclear power (fission reactors) could solve the problem.

B. NUCLEAR POWER HAS NOT LIVED UP TO EXPECTATIONS

Performance of Conventional Reactors

Present-day reactors (the so-called "non-breeders") are certainly not a long-term solution, because of the limited amount of suitable nuclear fuel available. (At the present price of energy fuels, known global reserves of uranium can provide only about 3% of the energy available from known coal reserves (6).) But there is now controversy over their adequacy, even in the short term. This arises particularly from studies of the vast amounts of coal or oil needed to establish a nuclear station and its fuel (the extraction and enrichment processes) (7), and of the disappointingly inefficient performance of most present day reactors, after several years' operation (8,9).

Breeder Reactors

While so-called "breeder reactors" would create fuel from material not at present usable, thus multiplying the available fuel stocks by a factor of about 70, so many technical, safety and economic problems remain in their development that they cannot be viewed as a proven long-term source of energy.

C. GROWING PUBLIC DISILLUSION

A Lessened Industrial Enthusiasm

This means that, in balancing the benefits of nuclear power against its risks, the benefits side is now seen as lighter than before. These disappointed expectations have apparently lessened industry's enthusiasm for nuclear power (9), but it is the other side — that of the risks — which has had more influence on public attitudes.

Cut-backs in Construction Plans

This public swing against nuclear power has already caused the Swedish Government to cut back drastically on its nuclear construction plans (from fourteen to two stations in the next decade (10)), and contributed to an uneasy nuclear climate in the U.S.A. (where 60% of orders for nuclear sta-

tions have been deferred or cancelled (11), due particularly to unavailability of capital).

Concern in the Nuclear Industry

A number of developed countries retain a nuclear perspective as the short-term alternative to fossil fuels. But it is evident that growing public suspicion would affect them also — a fear the nuclear industry openly expresses (12). It is important to decide, then, whether this public suspicion of nuclear power is justified or not.

D. HAZARDS — REAL AND OTHERWISE

It is as well to begin by noting that a Hiroshima-type explosion could not ensue from any conceivable accident in present types of nuclear power stations. Also, while their normal operation would release some radioactivity, the quantity involved can be held to a very low level. However, some authorities still express concern at possible health damage from even these low levels, and from the higher levels found in discharges from fuel reprocessing plants (13).

The major hazards, however, appear to be:

- unscheduled (inadvertent or deliberate) discharge of radioactive wastes to the environment;
- catastrophic accidents;
- malevolent activity with nuclear materials;
- the disposal of radioactive wastes; and
- undesirable political and social measures adopted to cope with nuclear hazards in general.

E. THE GROUNDS FOR APPREHENSION

Reactor Waste

As background information to the discussion of these questions, it needs stating that in every reactor radioactive "wastes" build up, which must be removed once or several times a year. A reactor accumulates in one year radioactivity — contained inside the reactor, in normal operation — of the order of 1,000 times that released by the Hiroshima bomb (14). Of these poisonous wastes, the most deadly is plutonium. Plutonium's ability to produce cancers is so great that an average reactor's yearly output of plutonium alone could provide a dangerous dose for every person in the world, a hundred times over (15).

Hazards to Health from Radiation

The health damage due to radiation is of three kinds. First, it directly causes cancers of various kinds (e.g. leukemia, thyroid cancer) in the recipient ("somatic damage"). Secondly, it can affect the reproductive organs so that deformed or stillborn babies result in the following generation ("genetic damage"). Thirdly, it can adversely affect the development of fetuses and young children (16).

Thus, if electrical power is predominantly nuclear-generated, a major segment of industry will be built around the widespread distribution of substances which are uniquely poisonous in both quality and quantity. It is in this light that the hazards listed in section 1 above should now be considered:

Risks of Accidents

Rigorous safety standards are laid down for nuclear installations, but in actual practice they have not prevented a disturbing number of serious "incidents". These include the leakage of over 100,000 gallons of highly radioactive waste (17), the avoidance of serious damage by "good luck" (18), the contamination of milk supplies following accidental discharge (19), and the release of radioactive material to the atmosphere (22).

Result of an Accident

A failure of the cooling-fluid flow in a reactor could produce a fuel "melt-down" and/or a chemical (i.e. non-nuclear) explosion, emitting catastrophic quantities of radioactivity to the air. An American Atomic Energy Commission study of the likely effects of such a "maximum accident", for a reactor smaller than average, estimated 3,400 deaths, 45,000 injured and \$7 billion property damage (14). Serious criticisms have been made of the existing arrangements for preventing such accidents (20). The record in fact shows instances of partial melt-down (19,22) and, only in March this year, a serious incident in which the emergency cooling also failed (21).

Deliberate Damage

Radioactive materials — plutonium in particular — constitute a uniquely effective tool for blackmail or extortion

applied to a whole city (23). About fifty Nagasaki-type bombs could be made from one year's plutonium from one reactor (15). Re-fuelling and re-processing requires much truck or rail transport of large quantities of radioactive materials, which are thus made increasingly vulnerable to hijacking, direct theft or embezzlement (23). Thus each station, processing plant or transporting vehicle will be a rewarding target for terrorists, saboteurs or gangsters (24).

Waste Disposal

There is as yet no solution to the problem of permanent disposal of radioactive wastes — as opposed to their temporary management. They remain dangerous for hundreds of thousands of years (15), so that every nuclear station is creating an essentially permanent problem for humanity, before we know whether any solution in fact exists.

Social Implications

The more thoughtful advocates of nuclear power take the above hazards seriously, and suggest solutions. These solutions include the need to train dedicated priesthoods of nuclear technologists, to eliminate rights of privacy so that extensive security checks can be multiplied, and to establish (in the U.S.A.) a special nuclear Federal police (25). These last two (official American A.E.C. proposals) typify the inroads on civil rights which widespread nuclear power would appear to require. In the situation of a terrorist or extortionist threat, using stolen or embezzled plutonium, it would be difficult to avoid a martial law regime.

Public Suspicion Justified

After considering such hazards as these, then, the growing public suspicion of an expanded nuclear power industry is not only understandable, but also justified.

The benefits of a large-scale nuclear power industry are heavily outweighed, at the present time, by its costs. A world in which electrical power came mainly from nuclear sources would be characterised by continuous dangers and unavoidable regimentation. In the worst case, it could be marked by destructive catastrophes and the nurturing of totalitarian regimes.

F. NUCLEAR POWER AND THE THIRD WORLD

The developing countries of the Third World have an obvious need for additional power supplies. It is natural here to consider nuclear sources, but their suitability is open to serious question. In addition to the hazards sketched above, developing countries find themselves with scanty uranium deposits (which are concentrated in the developed world (26)), and a lack of the enormous capital needed for nuclear installations. More importantly: nuclear stations of economic size are necessarily large, while smaller sources widely distributed would appear more suitable for agricultural hinterlands. Nuclear stations in poorer countries tend to be prestige showpieces, serving the needs of urban industry, urban expansion and inefficient centralisation, rather than the needs of the underprivileged. (The nuclear stations operating in India, Pakistan and Spain, for example, have hardly contributed to solving the social and economic problems of the mass of the population in these countries.)

G. THREAT, NOT PROMISE

We conclude, then, that the warnings of the international Pugwash conference (27), of Nobel Prize winner Hannes Alfvén (28), and many other distinguished scientists are correct: in present conditions, nuclear power constitutes a threat rather than a promise. While this situation could be changed by possible technological breakthroughs, the basic hazards do not appear removable over the coming few decades.

H. BAN THE URANIUM EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA

In these circumstances, it would be morally wrong for Australia to contribute significantly to world nuclear developments, in particular by the massive export of uranium, whether natural or enriched. In fact, it should positively encourage resistance to the deployment of further reactors by banning all such exports.

It Is In Our Own Interests

Even from the narrow viewpoint of nationalist interest, we need to consider the wisdom of a uranium export policy. To assist the growth of nuclear power is to assist processes of centralisation and regimentation (see section E above) in our trading partners, who are often important in our diplo-

matic relations also. It is to provide them with the materials for making nuclear bombs, while trusting to the (dubious) strength of treaty provisions to prevent them doing so. It is to accept the risk of catastrophes, from accident or malevolence, whose harmful effects would not necessarily be confined to the country of origin. It is to contribute to the stockpiling of wastes whose danger is near permanent, able to poison the atmosphere of the whole of the world — including Australia.

In contrast, Australia can set an example in its energy policy, once it turns decisively from the nuclear path. The world's energy problems cannot be solved by one magic panacea — nuclear or otherwise. But research and development work in the directions of real promise have been neglected, a neglect due in part to over-concentration on the false promise of nuclear power.

We Can Better Contribute to World Energy Needs in Other Ways

To cope with its own energy problems, present and future, and contribute to the world's needs also — particularly those of the poorer countries — Australia should energetically pursue research and development work, and adopt the measures their results indicate, in the following fields:

i) Rational use of the available energy (e.g. by home insulation, substitution for energy-consuming materials, improved public transport, rationalisation of packaging . . .)

ii) Power production by methods which neither pollute nor consume irreplaceable resources (e.g. solar energy, wind power, geothermal sources).

An Enquiry Needed

Public acceptance of a rational energy policy can be expected only if the facts and arguments on which it is based are widely available and publicised. As a step towards this educational end, we should press the Australian Government to open a public enquiry, allowing full scope for intervention by all interested bodies and individuals, into present and future energy needs and utilisation, including the question of the nuclear power industry and the associated minerals issue. Such an enquiry would need to be wide-ranging enough to examine, inter alia, all the relevant aspects which we have discussed above.



National Homosexual Conference

August 16, 17 1975
Melbourne University Union



You are invited to participate in a National Conference for homosexual women and men. The Conference is being organized by a group of lesbian women and homosexual men from Melbourne.

The idea for the Conference grew out of the need for homosexuals throughout Australia to come together in order to discuss our experiences of oppression and actions towards liberation.

WHY A HOMOSEXUAL CONFERENCE?

For a number of years Gay Liberation Front and Campaign Against Moral Persecution have worked for homosexual liberation in Australia. Yet change has been slow and there have been many problems. There have been political splits and divisions between conservative and radical homosexuals; between lesbians and male homosexuals. There have been actions of a productive and a counter-productive nature. Change has occurred yet major social institutions and processes (e.g. education system, media) remain largely heterosexist in nature.

The homosexual rights movement at the present time is fragmented and largely ineffective.

We need to evolve a new perspective on the situation of homosexual oppression in 1975 and the possible alternative actions towards liberation. This perspective must be based upon the needs of the homosexual community, the past experiences of radical homosexual groups and a realistic assessment of the avenues of change in Australian society.

WHO IS WELCOME?

The Conference is primarily for homosexuals. We hope that homosexual people of all walks of life and political affiliations will feel free to attend.

The Conference is not for the "social scientist as voyeur". Nor is it for those who hate us and would make us change.

It is not intended as an "educational experience" for heterosexuals.

Rather, we seek to create a sense of solidarity among homosexual people through the sharing of our pain and in working to create our liberation. We hope new directions for action will arise from the coming together of such a diverse group.

The families of homosexual people who wish to attend the Conference are also welcome. There will be a special workshop for discussion between the families of homosexual people and homosexual activists.

CONFERENCE STRUCTURE

The Conference is structured in order to encourage homosexuals from diverse backgrounds to contribute their experiences and thoughts. Equal emphasis will be given to small group workshops on specific areas and plenary sessions.

A "Speak Out" will be held to enable participants who have not submitted written papers to make a contribution.

Other suggestions for workshops which may arise during the Conference will be incorporated into the programme.

In order to encourage the free participation of all present, the Speak Out and Workshops will be closed to the Press. The Conference will be asked to make a decision concerning the presence of the Press at the Plenary sessions.

A Press Conference will be held during the Conference at which interviews will be available with the organisers and any other participants who may wish to be present.

PAPERS

Any homosexual woman or man is welcome to submit a paper on one of the areas covered by the Conference. Authors of papers will be given five minutes during the appropriate plenary to present a summary of their contribution.

Papers will be circulated to participants before the Conference.

We hope papers will contain substantially new material on homosexual oppression and liberation. We feel that analysis of homosexual oppression has in the past often been superficial. We are looking for a synthesis of our experience of oppression with theoretical knowledge from such disciplines as psychology, sociology and political science which can provide us with new insights. Past actions toward liberation are also in need of critical analysis in the light of changing conditions, in order to provide fruitful avenues for action.

By circulation of the papers before the Conference we hope to stimulate written replies, so that we can make optimal use of the limited time available. There will be facilities available for the duplication of written replies and other material during the Conference.

DEADLINE FOR PAPERS:
Wednesday, 10 July

PAPERS should be sent to:
Homosexual Conference Collective,
AUS,
97 Drummond Street,
Carlton, Vic. 3053.

Anyone not attending the Conference who wishes to receive the papers may do so by sending \$1.00 to the Homosexual Conference Collective, C/- AUS, 97 Drummond St., Carlton, 3053.

MISERABLE CONCESSION

(ANS/Socialist Action)—The long awaited Report of the Select Committee of the New Zealand Parliament studying reform of the country's anti-homosexual laws contained little for homosexuals to cheer about. The Report, tabled in Parliament, made few changes to the present Young Bill, which amended previous homosexual laws in New Zealand.

"The lowering of the age of consent from 21 to 20 is the most miserable concession imaginable," said Bruce Hay of Wellington Gay Liberation. "It totally ignores the submissions of gay groups for full human and civil rights for homosexual people, and, as a minimum, the repeal of all discriminatory laws." Having relations with anyone under 20 still carries a penalty of five years' imprisonment.

Two very bad clauses were eliminated: one on child molestation (with a 14-year prison term); and one which made landlords and fellow tenants liable for homosexual acts committed on their premises.

One MP, Dr. Gerald Wall, wants to go even further and add an amendment making it an offence to say anything to anyone under 20 to lead him to believe that homosexual acts are normal; and he also wants legal restraints on gay liberation groups.

It is interesting how opponents of gay rights are generally against abortion rights as well. Of the 17 MPs who voted that the homosexual reform bill be dropped, 13 also supported Dr. Wall's Hospitals Amendment Bill.

2nd year Medical Officers.

Opportunities in Queensland's largest cities

Queensland is a big place. And it's big on opportunity for second year Resident Medical Officers. There are many positions available in the largest Queensland Provincial hospitals, varying from Ipswich (near Brisbane) to Cairns in the Tropical North.

Salary is \$11,742, third year, \$12,762, and fourth year \$13,986. For further details and Application Forms, contact:
The Medical Superintendent of the Hospital of your choice.

Townsville Hospital.

Queensland's largest hospital outside Brisbane. Townsville Hospital serves a city of 74 000 people. At 600 beds, it is staffed by Medical Superintendent, Surgical, Medical, Psychiatric, Out-Patient and Casualty Supervisors, Staff Anaesthetist, 12 Registrars, and 20 Resident Medical Officers. 23 visiting consultants. Single and Married accommodation available. Applications to: The Manager, Townsville Hospital Board, Townsville, 4810.

Toowoomba Hospital.

A Superintendent, 12 Resident Medical Officers, 8 Registrars and 24 consultants are responsible for this 435 bed hospital. All major specialities are covered. The hospital is recognised by the colleges for Resident training, and the University of Queensland for teaching of final year Medical Students. Single and married accommodation available. Applications to: The Manager, Toowoomba Hospital Board, West Street, Toowoomba 4350.

Ipswich Hospital.

25 miles from Brisbane, 60 miles from the Gold Coast. 250 acute general and maternity beds, with a busy out-patient department assure good experience. Staff consists of Superintendent, Pathologist, six Registrars, ten Resident Medical Officers. The hospital is recognised by the colleges for Resident training, and the University of Queensland for teaching of final year Medical Students. Most specialities are covered by visiting/consultant staff on a seasonal basis. Applications to: The Manager, Ipswich Hospital Board, P.O. Box 73, Ipswich 4305.

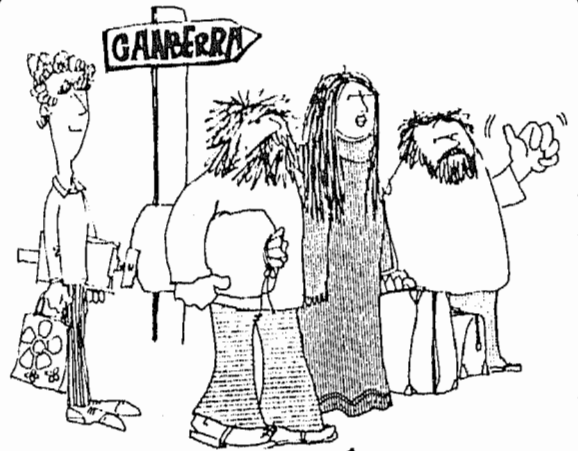
Rockhampton Hospital.

A modern 415 bed hospital on the Central Queensland coast, one hour by air from Brisbane or Townsville. There are thirteen Resident Medical Officer positions on the staff, nine Registrars, Casualty Officer, Staff Anaesthetist, Psychiatrist, and twenty-two visiting specialists. Good single and married accommodation is available. Applications to: The Manager, Rockhampton Hospital Board, Rockhampton, 4700.

Cairns Hospital.

A full-time staff consists of Superintendent, Psychiatrist, Casualty Officer, 7 Registrars, plus eleven Resident Medical Officers. Most major specialities are covered by consultants. The hospital has 350 beds. Accommodation is available for married residents. Applications to: The Manager, Cairns Hospital Board, P.O. Box 902, Cairns 4870.

Applications close: 8th. September.



TRAIN IN '76 FOR GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION?

The Australian Public Service Board's Administrative Trainee Scheme introduces about 30 graduates a year to administrative work through structured training and experience. Competition for the scheme is keen and selection standards are high. If you have a sound academic record, potential for administrative work and an interest in making things happen in Australia today, you should find the scheme rewarding.

Present annual salary while training ranges from \$7,252 to \$8,469 depending on the level of degree held. Promotion in the Australian Public Service is on merit. Former trainees have found their training year has helped them to respond quickly and effectively to the demands of work areas which interest them.

The next training year begins in January 1976. If you are interested in an administrative career in Canberra, apply to the Australian Public Service Inspector 10th Floor, 33 King William Street, ADELAIDE SA 5000 (Telephone 50 6911) before 29 August 1975.

AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

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New Dental Scheme for students

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Join your low cost health scheme now!

Rates (half year) Dental-Medical-Hospital \$18.00

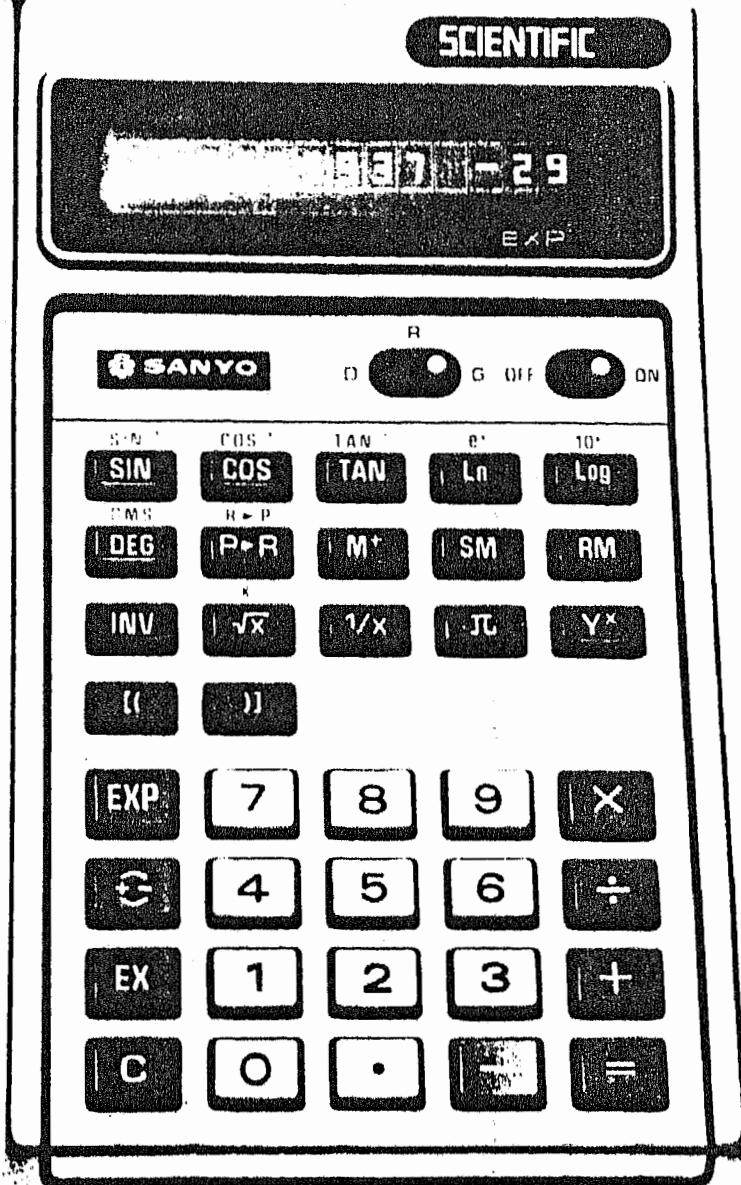
Applications, details at your SRC/Union

AUS Friendly Society

Please note that there is an age limit of 25 years. Both full and part time students are eligible. Closing date September 30. Underwritten in South Australia by the NHTSA. AUS Friendly Society, 97 Drummond St, Carlton Vic. 3053. Tel 03 3477433.

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| decimal degrees/deg min sec | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| radians, grads/deg min sec | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| radians, grads/dec'imal degrees | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Logarithmic Functions | | |
| Natural log & antilog | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Common log & antilog | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Exponential Functions | | |
| Squares, square roots | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Raising numbers to a power | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Constants | | |
| Pi (π) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | | |
| 1/x | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| * from 'A buyers Guide to Hewlett Packard calculators' (5952-0072) | | |
| Bigger Display | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Constant register for multiplication & division | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| x ² | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> algebraic logic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> parentheses | | |
| X incl. 2 exponents | | |



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