

STIG ALBECK

MELBOURNE



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Melbourne

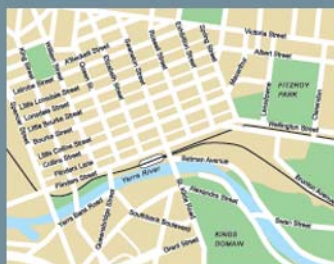
Melbourne

Area Map

City Map

Train Map

Attractions



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Melbourne

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Panorama (stort format) og Flinders Street Station: Gorm Albeck. Alle Øvrige billeder: Visions of Victoria.

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Hello Melbourne

Melbourne

www.visitmelbourne.com

www.visitvictoria.com

Historical outline

Melbourne area was, like the rest of Australia, originally inhabited by Australia's native aboriginals.

The European presence in the area constituting present day Melbourne began with George Bass' exploration by sea in 1797, and three years later James Grant was the next explorer to navigate the Southeastern coast of Australia.

Captain Murray was the first to sail into Port Phillip Bay in 1801, and two years later the entire bay was explored by Charles Robbins and Charles Grimes. On that occasion, they sailed up the Yarra River and arrived at the area which is now Melbourne's central part.

In 1803, the first European settlement was established at the present-day Sorrento on the Mornington peninsula. But it was soon abandoned, and it was not until 1834 that the next settlement was established in Victoria, this time at Portland.

In 1835, the Australian farmer and businessman, John Batman, sailed from Tasmania to the mouth of the Yarra River, where he bought 2,430 square kilometres of land from the aboriginals. Together with the British, John Pascoe Fawkner, Batman founded Melbourne, which was named after the British Prime Minister William Lamb, who bore the title 2nd Viscount Melbourne.

In 1837, Robert Hoddle established a city plan; he laid out the new city after a strict pattern with carefully measured, perpendicular streets.

Governor Gipp's intention in choosing this arrangement was to get the land ready to be sold for development as quickly as possible. One of the plan's curiosities is the lack of city squares and markets, which were all left out on Gipp's orders. He thought this would help bring people together and promote democracy.

The following year, the pace accelerated. Several land sales were held in the city, and in 1838 the harbour opened, which made possible immigration in high numbers. Within the next decade, several public institutions were established, among them a hospital. In 1836 only 200 people were living in the area, but by 1850 the number had grown to 25,000.

The year 1851 became a milestone for Melbourne: With the city as the central part, Victoria became an independent colony, separate from New South Wales. Soon after, gold was discovered in Ballarat, west of Melbourne, and this caused widespread gold fever.

The gold fever led to an explosive growth in immigration, and in just a few years the population grew to 250,000. During this time, a third of the world's gold was mined in the State of Victoria.

General development accompanied the growing population and the wealth created by the gold. In 1852, a gas plant was opened, and two years later the first Flinders Street railway station was built. A university, a state library, a telegraph office and the City Hall are but a few of the many stately buildings that were erected in the 1850s.

Melbourne expanded culturally as well. The city's museum was founded in 1855, and six years later the first horse race, the Melbourne Cup, was held. That year the city also hosted the State of Victoria's great exhibition.

The last decades of the 19th century saw virtually uninterrupted growth. The population grew and new large public and private developments were constantly being initiated. In 1885, the first cable tram line was opened, and today Melbourne is famous for its many tram cars. In this period, Melbourne was the industrial and economic centre, and it was the home of the Australian colonies' political administration.

The new nation, the Commonwealth of Australia, was established in 1901 by agreement of all the Australian states. Both Sydney, which had grown strongly and was enjoying great commercial success, and Melbourne laid claim to the title of capital. Canberra, situated between the two large cities, was chosen as a compromise. Two new government buildings had to be built, so Melbourne remained the de facto capital until the Parliament stood ready in 1927.

The first half of the 20th century saw hardship, for Melbourne as for the rest of the country. Australia sent more than 100,000 soldiers to fight in the First World War, and later came the Great Depression followed by the Second World War, in which Australian troops fought as well.

After the Second World War, a new wave of immigrants arrived in Melbourne. In the 1950s and 1960s, many Greeks and Italians came to the city, and they continue to leave their mark on the city today. Apart from the internationalization accompanying the large immigration, Melbourne also enjoyed worldwide attention as the host of the 1956 Olympic Games.

In the 1970s, many Asian immigrants began to arrive in Melbourne, and recently North Africans in particular have begun to settle in the now very cosmopolitan city with a population of more than 3.5 million.

At the end of the 19th century, restoration of the old, deteriorating harbour areas, Docklands, was commenced. They were imbued with an exciting modern atmosphere, including various activities and restaurants. Modern skyscrapers mushroomed in several places in the city, notably along the Yarra River. These are but some of the many delightful places in Melbourne's open and lively neighbourhoods.

Tour 1: Melbourne

1. Circle Tram Line

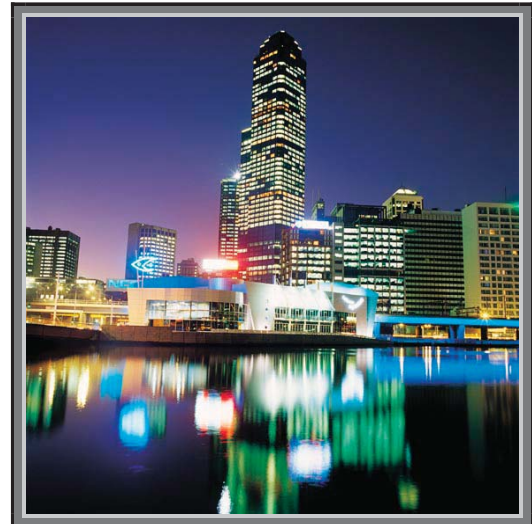


Station: Flagstaff/Flinders
Street/Parliament/Melbourne Central
www.tramrestaurant.com.au

A tram line for tourists circles the central quarters of Melbourne. It is possible to get on at many places along the route, which offers an excellent introduction to the city. Melbourne's old tram cars are very evocative, and they are known everywhere in Australia.

2. Melbourne Observation Deck

Collins Street 525
Station: Spencer Street
www.melbournedeck.com.au



Melbourne Observation Deck is the best viewpoint in the city. It is situated on the 55th floor of Rialto Towers, which is the southern hemisphere's tallest office building.

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Rialto Towers, built 1982-1986, measures 253 metres tall. The Observation Deck opened in 1994.

It takes 40 seconds to get to the top by elevator, or 1254 steps using the stairs. On clear days, visibility is 60 km, and the Observation Deck offers a beautiful view of central Melbourne.

3. The Block Arcade

Collins Street 282

Station: Flinders Street

Melbourne has a number of beautiful historic shopping arcades, but the most beautiful is The Block Arcade from 1892. The Arcade still houses various shops as well as a tea house, the Hopetoun Tea Rooms, which has a very rich tradition.

4. GPO Melbourne



Elizabeth Street

Station: Melbourne Central

www.melbournesgpo.com

GPO Melbourne is a modern shopping centre situated in the city's former post office, the General Post Office. The building, one of Melbourne's most characteristic, was built in the 1870s.

5. Chinatown



Little Bourke Street mellan Swanston Street och Exhibition Street

Station: Melbourne Central

Melbourne's Chinatown constitutes a colourful and lively section of Little Bourke Street. Some of the city's Chinese immigrants operate shops and restaurants there.

6. Old Melbourne Gaol

Russell Street

Station: Melbourne Central

www.nattrust.com.au

Old Melbourne Gaol is Melbourne's best preserved jail, as well as one of the oldest buildings in the city.

Throughout its history, a total of 136 people were hanged in the gaol, among them the feared bushranger Ned Kelly, known as the Man with the Iron Mask.

The gaol closed in 1926, and it is now a museum detailing prison life in the 19th century. Walking down the long corridors, the visitor can view exhibits such as a death mask. Ghostly night tours by candlelight can also be arranged.

7. Melbourne Museum

Nicholson Street 11, Carlton Gardens

Station: Parliament

www.melbourne.museum.vic.gov.au

The large, impressive Melbourne Museum uses modern technology to a large extent in presenting its collection detailing Australia's flora, fauna and culture. The museum also has a special exhibition about Melbourne's history.

The Evolution Gallery is a fascinating exhibition showing the evolution of life on Earth. Among the exhibits are five dinosaur skeletons. The visitor can also experience a tropical rain forest.

The museum houses the stuffed remains of the thoroughbred Phar Lap, viewed by many as the greatest race horse of all time. Phar Lap was born in 1926 in New Zealand, and died under mysterious circumstances in 1932 in California. The legendary horse won 37 out of the 52 races it entered.

The museum's modernistic architectural style has made it one of Australia's most famous buildings.

8. Royal Exhibition Building

Carlton Gardens

Station: Parliament

www.museum.vic.gov.au/reb

The impressive Royal Exhibition Building was finished in 1880 as part of the Melbourne International Exhibition. The style was inspired by Florentine cathedrals.

In 1901, the building hosted the opening of Australia's first Parliament as an independent state. Later, it became home of the State of Victoria's Parliament for several years.

In 2004, the Royal Exhibition Building was added to UNESCO's list of world heritage sites as one of the 19th century's few surviving fashionable exhibition buildings.

9. Parliament of Victoria



Spring Street 157

Station: Parliament

www.parliament.vic.gov.au

The State of Victoria's Parliament buildings are considered the most beautiful in Australia. The style is elegantly classicistic with a large stairwell turning towards Spring Street and Melbourne. The surrounding park is also very impressive; when visiting the Parliament Building, one should not miss the outdoor facilities.

10. City Museum

Spring Street 20

Station: Parliament

www.citymuseummelbourne.org

The City Museum showcases Melbourne's history, architecture, culture and modern life-style. The building itself is of historical interest. It was built as the National Bank of Britain's Australian colony, called Old Treasury, and the vaults for storing the Australian gold reserves can still be viewed.

11. Cook's Cottage

Wellington Parade Street, Fitzroy Gardens

Station: West Richmond

www.fitzroygardens.com

Cook's Cottage was originally built in 1755 in England by James and Grace Cook, the parents of the famous explorer Captain Cook. In 1927, Sir Russel Grimwade bought the house, dismantled it and had it rebuilt in 1934 in Melbourne's Fitzroy Park in connection with the 100th anniversary of the European presence in the region.

Visiting the house gives a good impression of the 18th century and of Captain Cook's life and explorations.

In the Fitzroy Gardens nearby Cook's Cottage lies a model Tudor village. It was donated by English cities in appreciation of Melbourne's assistance during the Second World War. The model village was built in cement by the Englishman Edgar Wilson and it opened in 1948.

12. Melbourne and Olympic Parks

Batman Avenue

Station: Richmond

www.mopt.com.au

Melbourne Park and Olympic Park constitute the largest area in the city for sports events, concerts etc. Every year in January, the first Grand Slam tennis tournament is played in Melbourne Park. It is the historic Australian Open, which was held for the first time in 1905. The main court of the tournament is the Rod Laver Arena, which was built in 1968. It has room for more than 15,000 spectators. Olympic Park was host of the 1956 Olympic Games, which were held in Melbourne.

The facilities can be viewed on a tour which takes the visitor through corridors full of exhibits from the many star-studded events and inside the changing rooms of the stars. The visitor also gains insight into the technical aspects of getting through an event like Australian Open.

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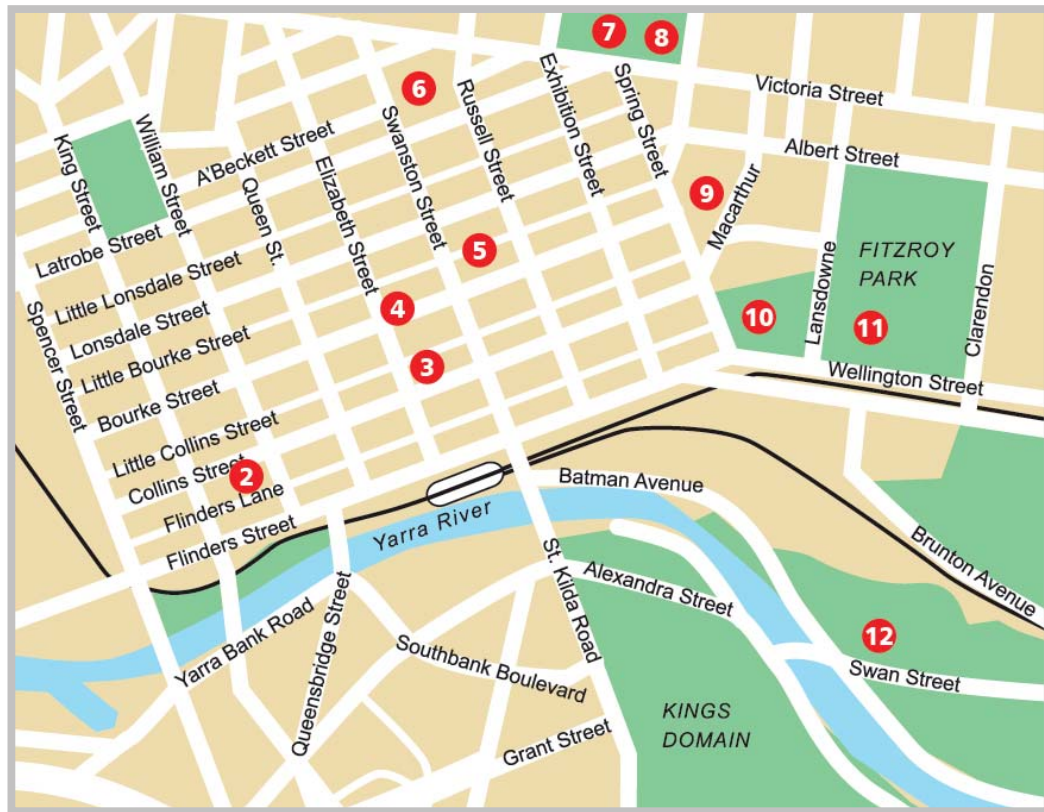
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Tour 2: Melbourne

13. Melbourne Maritime Museum

South Wharf Road

Station: Spencer Street

www.melbournemaritimemuseum.com.au

In the Melbourne Maritime Museum, the maritime history of the State of Victoria is exhibited. The Museum's biggest attraction is the three-masted barque Polly Woodside, which lies in one of the city's old historical docks. Polly Woodside was built in 1885 and has been reconstructed in its original form.

There is also a comprehensive description of the river traffic, the city's harbour and the importance of navigation for Melbourne's development, notably as it relates to immigration.

14. Immigration Museum

Flinders Street 400

Station: Flinders Street

www.immigration.museum.vic.gov.au

At the Immigration Museum, the stories are told of people from all over the world who migrated to the State of Victoria, from the 18th century up until present day. Many lives are detailed through stories, pictures, personal effects and other information. There is also a 17 metres long reconstruction of one of the ships that brought people across the oceans to Australia.

15. Flinders Street Station



Flinders Street

Station: Flinders Street

Melbourne's Railway Station in Flinders Street is the oldest of Australia's large station buildings. The railway station is built in a palatial style, and it is one of Australia's busiest.

The first station building was built in 1854, but the need for an extension became apparent after a few years. In 1882 the decision was made to add to the building, but the station was not opened until 1910.

16. St. Paul's Cathedral

Swanston Street/Flinders Street

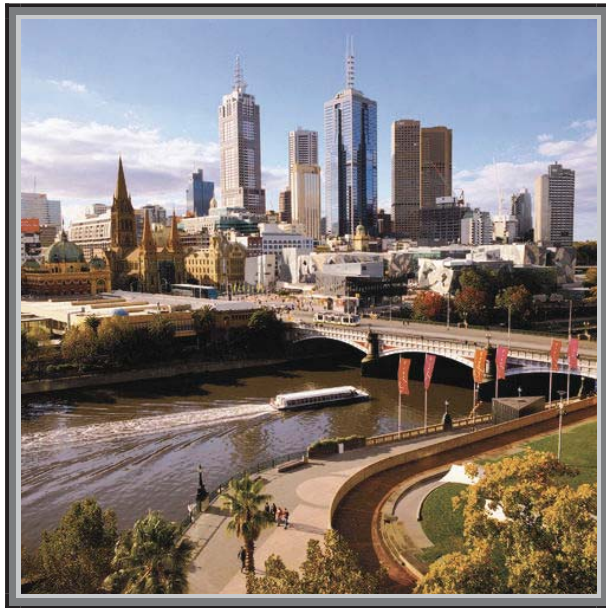
www.stpaulscathedral.org.au

Station: Flinders Street

St. Paul's Cathedral is Melbourne's Anglican cathedral. The building was opened in 1891, at which time it was Melbourne's tallest building, dominating the skyline of the city.

The architectural style exhibits traits of neo-Gothicism, but there are also some decorative elements, as in the other major buildings from this period, and the interior of the church is quite beautiful.

17. Federation Square



Federation Square
Station: Flinders Street
www.fedsquare.com

The newly finished Federation Square is one of the most unique experiences in Melbourne. The square is dominated by buildings in an original style, and by the many activities taking place there.

At the Federation Square lies the Australian Centre for the Moving Image, which details the history of Australian film-making and shows a rich variety of Australian movies. Visitors can also experience the world of horse racing at the museum, at the Champions, the Australian Racing Museum and Hall of Fame.

From the nearby skyscraper, Eureka Tower, featuring the observation deck, Skydeck, the visitor has the opportunity to view the area from above.

17a. The Ian Potter Centre, National Gallery of Victoria

www.ngv.vic.gov.au

In the mid-1990s, the decision was made to build a new home for the National Gallery of Victoria, which had grown too large for the premises on St. Kilda Road. The Ian Potter Centre was established, and it now houses the museum’s Australian collection

Please click the advert

An advertisement for Oticon. It features a collage of three images: a person working at a computer, a man in a dark suit holding a folder, and two women in business attire talking. The background is a mix of purple and blue tones with a white grid. At the bottom, there is a dark blue banner with the Oticon logo and the tagline 'PEOPLE FIRST'. The website URL 'www.job.oticon.dk' is also present.

18. National Gallery of Victoria

St. Kilda Road 180

Station: Flinders Street

www.ngv.vic.gov.au

The National Gallery of Victoria has held international art exhibitions in its main building since 1861. In addition to its impressive international collection, the museum hosts various other exhibitions. The works of countless artists have been exhibited there, among them René Magritte, El Greco, and Rembrandt.

19. River Boat

Southgate Promenade

Station: Flinders Street

www.melbcruises.com.au

A boat trip on the Yarra River is a wonderful experience. The river runs through some of Melbourne's many green areas, straight through the modern quarters in the city centre and South Bank and on to the newly developed Docklands area.

20. The Arts Centre

St. Kilda Road 100

Station: Flinders Street

www.theartscentre.net.au

The architecturally fascinating Arts Centre is one of Melbourne's foremost cultural institutions, with a wealth of offerings for the visitor, such as theatre, opera, outdoor concerts and art exhibitions.

21. Shrine of Remembrance



St. Kilda Road

Station: Flinders Street

www.shrine.org.au

The Shrine of Remembrance, the memorial shrine for the State of Victoria's 114,000 men and women who participated in the First World War, is perhaps Melbourne's most characteristic building. Of the 89,000 Australians who served abroad, 19,000 never returned. The central monument was built during 1928-1934, but additions were made in connection with wars and conflicts taking place after the First World War.

After the Second World War, the Eternal Flame was lit, and the Remembrance Garden was built in memory of post-1945 armed conflicts, such as the Korean War and Vietnam War.

22. Government House

Parliament Place 4

Station: Flinders Street

www.natrust.com.au

The Government House is the official residence for the State of Victoria's governor. The style was inspired by Italian architecture, and when it opened it was one of Victoria's most distinguished buildings.

Government House is open to visitors. Tours start in La Trobe's Cottage, which is on the corner of Birdwood Avenue and Dallas Brook Drive.

23. Royal Botanic Gardens

Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra

Station: Flinders Street

www.rbg.vic.gov.au

Melbourne's Royal Botanic Gardens, with their wealth of different plants, large lawns and delightful lakes, are considered among the most beautiful in the world.

Melbourne's modern skyscrapers provide a fascinating backdrop to the occasionally rather dense vegetation.

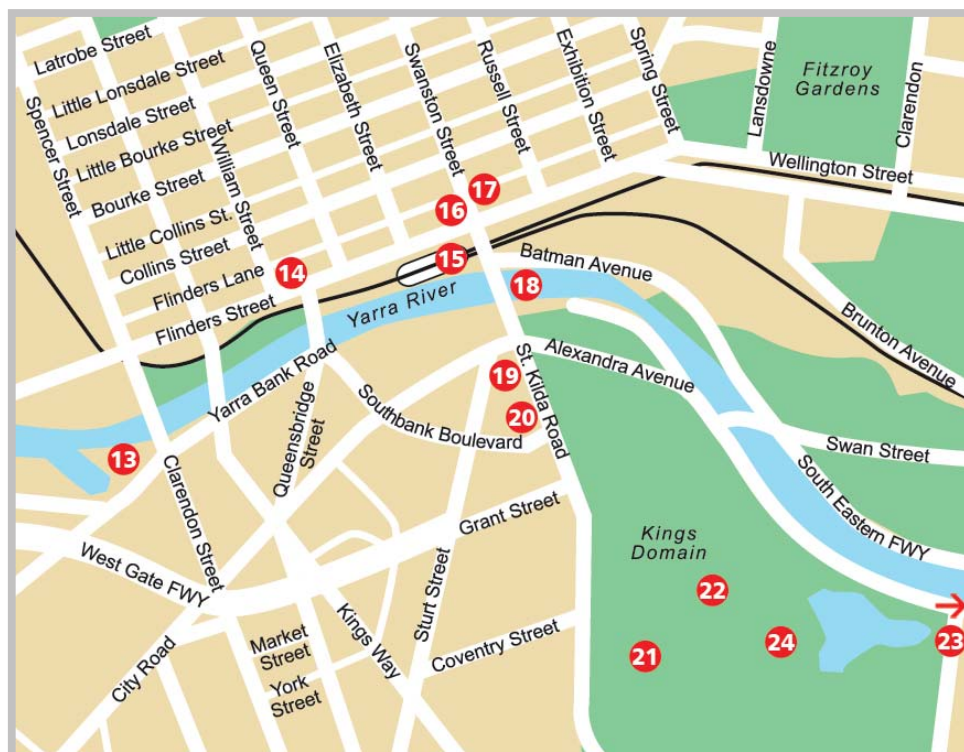
24. Como Historic House & Garden

Williams Road/Lechlade Avenue, South Yarra

Station: Hawksburn

www.nattrust.com.au

The beautiful colonial-style mansion, Como House, offers the visitor an insight into the life-style of the privileged classes around the year 1900. In addition to the main building, the garden facilities are very charming with their lawns, flower beds, lakes and many trees.



Day Tours from Melbourne

25. Rippon Lea Estate

Hotham Street 192, Elsternwick, 8 km Southeast
www.nattrust.com.au

Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood had this large beautiful mansion built in a distinguished Victorian style in 1868-1903. In the 1930s, several additions were made, including the great hall. The mansion's greatest attraction is the surrounding 5 hectares of garden landscape, beautifully arranged with lots of flowerbeds, a lake and a tower, from the top of which one has an excellent view of the facilities.

26. Phillip Island Penguin Parade

Phillip Island, 100 km SÖ
www.penguins.org.au



On Philip Island, the visitor can experience the fascinating penguins inhabiting the small island and their daily rituals. On Summerland Beach at sunset, scores of penguins will come waddling up out of the ocean and across the beach to the sand dunes where they spend the night.

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The ritual occurs every night with clockwork precision, and the penguins pay no heed to the many visitors watching the unique phenomenon every day.

Next to Summerland Beach lies an information centre where visitors can learn about the penguins and their life.

But Phillips Island's animal attractions comprise more than its penguins. In the Vestnor Koala Reserve and in the Koala Conservation Centre it is possible to watch koala bears in the trees, in the Phillip Island Wildlife Park visitors can get close to animals such as kangaroos, and seals can be viewed at the Seal Rocks on the island's western tip.

Yet another attraction, the island's vineyards are found at the Philip Island Winery.

27. Great Ocean Road

200 km Southwest

www.greatoceanrd.org.au



The Great Ocean Road is a beautiful stretch along the southwestern coast of the State of Victoria. The route goes through historical cities, delightful beaches, forests and incredible rock formations. Among the historical cities are Portland, the oldest European settlement in Victoria, Camperdown, Port Fairy and Queenscliff.

The Otway Fly is another fascinating experience. It is a 600 metres long tree-top walk 25 metres in the air. The Otway Fly can be reached from Apollo Bay via the Great Ocean Road.

27a. Twelve Apostles



The rock formations of the Twelve Apostles are the Great Ocean Road's landmark. The 45 metres tall rocks lie spread out next to the 70 metres tall coastal cliffs like, stones thrown into the water by a giant. The Twelve Apostles have been shaped by the ocean during the past 20 million years. The fascinating scenery can be viewed from several well-placed viewpoints.

To the west of the Twelve Apostles lies the Loch Ard Gorge, whose treacherous coast is infamous for the many shipwrecks it has caused, and the rock formation London Bridge.

28. Grampians National Park

225 km Northwest

www.parkweb.vic.gov.au



The Grampians National Park offers a possibility to experience Australia's magnificent nature. Visitors can climb over naked crags while admiring the view of green-clad mountains and roaring waterfalls. Among the most beautiful sights in the park are the many wildflowers growing in several places along the nature trails.

The information centre in Halls Gap is a good place to start the trip.

29. Ballarat

120 km Northwest

www.visitballarat.com.au

The city of Ballarat has played a large part in Melbourne's development; it was here that gold was discovered in 1851. More than 20,000 people came to the city in search of gold and fortune, and the entire region around Ballarat prospered. Several beautiful buildings have been erected in the city through the years, for example Her Majesty's Theatre from 1875 and Craig's Royal Hotel from 1862. In Ballarat lies also Lake Wendouree, where the 1956 Olympic rowing competitions were held.

29a. Sovereign Hill

www.sovereignhill.com.au



Sovereign Hill is a historical restoration from the time when Ballarat was a mining town. Visitors can try their hand at panning gold, watch the Western Highway Stage Coach and visit the many stores of the middle of the 19th century. It is quite like being part of a Western movie.

30. Dandenong Ranges

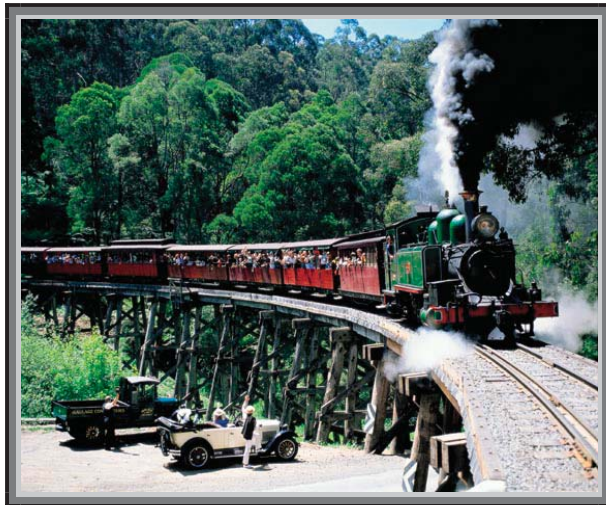
50 km East

www.bluedandenongs.com.au

The Dandenongs is a low mountain range with a maximum height of 660 metres on Mount Dandenong. The natural scenery of the range is magnificent, including the large temperate rain forests and eucalyptus groves.

30a. Puffing Billy Steam Train

www.puffingbilly.com.au



Puffing Billy is a historic narrow gauge railroad running through the Dandenongs. The railroad was opened in 1900 to transport timber, among other things. The railroad originally went from Upper Fern Tree Gully Station, but today it starts at Belgrave Station.

The line was taken over by Victorian Railways, who discontinued it in 1954. A historic railroad society was founded that has since maintained the line, which today is 24 kilometres long. The rolling stock comprises the charming old steam engines with their carriages. The stretch is fantastically beautiful, leading deep into pristine jungle-like forest.

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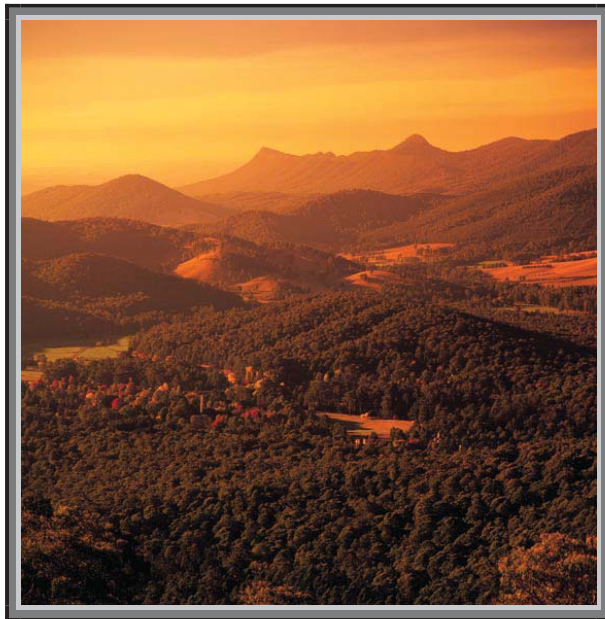
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31. Yarra Valley

50 km Northeast

www.visityarravalley.com.au



The Yarra Valley is one of the State of Victoria’s largest and richest wine-producing areas with more than 40 vineyards situated in the green undulating landscape.

It is possible to visit the vineyards, view the facilities, learn about wine production and of course taste the many different wines made there. Visiting the Yarra Valley can be a culinary pleasure as well if one makes sure to include some of the restaurants associated with the vineyards.



With children in Melbourne

Melbourne Zoo (Elliott Avenue, Parkville):
www.zoo.org.au

Melbourne Aquarium
(Queenswharf Road/Kings Street):
www.melbourneaquarium.com.au

Luna Park (Lower Esplanade, St. Kilda South):
www.lunapark.com.au

Scienceworks & Planetarium (Booker Street 2,
Spotswood):
www.scienceworks.museum.vic.gov.au

Shopping in Melbourne

Bourke Street Mall, Bridge Road, Collins Street,
Flinders Lane, Southgate
Chadstone Shopping Centre (Monash
Freeway/Princes Highway):
www.chadstoneshopping.com.au

GPO Melbourne (Elizabeth Street):
www.melbournesgpo.com

Highpoint (Maribyrnong):
www.highpoint.com.au

Knox City (Burwood Highway):
www.knoxshoppingcentre.com.au

Melbourne Central
(LaTrobe Street/Swanston Street):
www.melbournecentral.com.au

Queen Victoria Village
(Lonsdale Street/Swanston Street):
www.qv.com.au

The Block Arcade (Collins Street 282)

Westfield Southland
(Nepean Highway 1239, Cheltenham):
www.westfield.com/southland

Public transportation in Melbourne

Melbourne city transportation:
www.metlinkmelbourne.com.au

Melbourne Airport:
www.melair.com.au

Train Map



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Facts about Australia



Politics

Official name	Commonwealth of Australia
Capital	Canberra
System of government	Federal Constitutional Monarchy
Head of state	Queen Elizabeth II
Head of government	Prime Minister John Howard
National Holiday	26 January
Independence achieved	1 January 1901 from Great Britain
Primary religion	Christianity
Language	English
Area	7,741,220 km ²
Population (2007)	21,097,000

Borders on

North	The Indian Ocean, the Timor Sea, the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria, the Coral Sea
South	The Indian Ocean, the Great Australian Bight, the Tasmanian Sea
East	The Tasmanian Sea, the Coral Sea
West	The Indian Ocean

Tallest Mountains

Mount Kosciuszko	7310 ft (2,228 m)
Mount Townsend	7247 ft (2,209 m)
Mount Twynam	7201 ft (2,195 m)
Rams Head	7185 ft (2,190 m)
Unnamed peak in Etheridge Ridge	7152 ft (2,180 m)
Rams Head North	7142 ft (2,177 m)
Alice Rawson Peak	7087 ft (2,160 m)
Unnamed peak by Abbott Peak	7083 ft (2,159 m)
Abbott Peak and Carruthers Peak	7037 ft (2,145 m)
Mt Northcote	6991 ft (2,131 m)

*The tallest mountain in the Australian Territories is, with its 9006 ft (2.745 m), Mawson's Peak on Heard Island.

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Largest islands

Tasmanien	60 637 km ²
Melville Island	5 786 km ²
Kangaroo Island	4 416 km ²
Groote Eylandt	2 285 km ²
Bathurst Island	1 693 km ²
Fraser Island	1 653 km ²
Flinders Island	1 359 km ²
King Island	1 091 km ²
Mornington Island	1 002 km ²

Largest lakes

Lake Eyre	9 500 km ²
Lake Torrens	5 900 km ²
Lake Gairdner	4 300 km ²
Lake Frome	2 685 km ²

Longest rivers

Murray	1566 mi (2,520 km)
Murrumbidgee River	979 mi (1,575 km)
Darling River	864 mi (1,390 km)
Lachlan River	851 mi (1,370 km)
Flinders River	521 mi (840 km)
Gascoyne River	472 mi (760 km)
Goulburn River	352 mi (566 km)
Victoria River	348 mi (560 km)

Largest cities (2006)

Sydney	4,120,000
Melbourne	3,593,000
Brisbane	1,763,000
Perth	1,445,000
Adelaide	1,105,000
Gold Coast-Tweed	528,000
Newcastle	493,000
Canberra-Queanbeyan	368,000
Sunshine Coast	276,000
Wollongong	263,000

States and Territories

Australian Capital Territory ²	358 km ²
Jervis Bay Territory	67 km ²
New South Wales	800,628 km ²
Northern Territory	1,346,200 km ²
Queensland	1,730,648 km ²
South Australia	984,377 km ²
Tasmanien	68,401 km ²
Victoria	227,416 km ²
Western Australia	2,529,880 km ²
Ashmore and Cartier Islands*	199 km ²
Christmas Island*	135 km ²
Cocos (Keeling) Islands*	14 km ²
Coral Sea Islands Territory*	n.a.
Heard and McDonald Islands*	372 km ²
Norfolk Island*	2,114 km ²

* External Territories

Administrative Division	
State/Territory	Capital
Australian Capital Territory	Canberra
Jervis Bay Territory	Jervis Bay Administration
New South Wales	Sydney
Northern Territory	Darwin
Queensland	Brisbane
South Australia	Adelaide
Tasmanien	Hobart
Victoria	Melbourne
Western Australia	Perth
Ashmore and Cartier Islands*	Uninhabited
Christmas Island*	Flying Fish Cove
Cocos (Keeling) Islands*	West Island
Coral Sea Islands Territory*	Saknas
Heard and McDonald Islands*	Uninhabited
Norfolk Island*	Kingston

* External Territories

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Inés Aréizaga Esteva (Spain), 25 years old
Education: Chemical Engineer

– You have to be proactive and open-minded as a newcomer and make it clear to your colleagues what you are able to cope. The pharmaceutical field is new to me. But busy as they are, most of my colleagues find the time to teach me, and they also trust me. Even though it was a bit hard at first, I can feel over time that I am beginning to be taken seriously and that my contribution is appreciated.

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George III	1788-1820
George IV	1820-1830
William IV	1830-1837
Victoria	1837–1901
Edward VII	1901–1910
George V	1910-1936
Edward VIII	1936-1936
George VI	1936-1952
Elizabeth II	1952-

Prime Ministers since 1945

Frank Forde	1945-1945
Ben Chifley	1945-1949
Robert Menzies	1949-1966
Harold Holt	1966-1967
John McEwen	1967-1968
John Gorton	1968-1971
William McMahon	1971-1972
Gough Whitlam	1972-1975
Malcolm Fraser	1975-1983
Bob Hawke	1983-1991
Paul Keating	1991-1995
John Howard	1996-

Holidays and memorial days*

1 January	New Year's Day
26 January (or first working day)	Australia Day
Date varies	Good Friday
Date varies	Easter Sunday
Date varies	Easter Monday
25 April	Anzac Day
25 December	Christmas Day
26 December	Boxing Day

*Varies depending on the state

Miscellaneous information	
Currency	Australian dollar
Currency code	AUD
Time zone	Eastern Standard Time/EST (UTC+10) Central Standard Time/CST (UTC+9:30) Western Standard Time/WST (UTC+8)
Country postcode	AUS
Internet domain	.au
Telephone country code	+61

Climate Sydney	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	22.1	103
February	22.0	111
March	20.9	131
April	18.3	130
May	15.2	123
June	12.8	129
July	11.8	103
August	13.0	80
September	15.2	69
October	17.6	83
November	19.4	81
December	21.2	78

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Melbourne	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	19.5	46
February	20.0	50
March	18.4	34
April	15.2	52
May	12.4	54
June	9.6	35
July	9.0	28
August	9.6	55
September	11.5	46
October	13.6	62
November	15.8	63
December	18.1	42

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

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Climate Perth	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	23.8	9
February	24.1	13
March	22.4	19
April	19.4	45
May	16.2	122
June	14.2	182
July	13.2	174
August	13.6	136
September	14.9	80
October	16.5	53
November	19.3	21
December	21.8	13

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Darwin	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	28.5	396
February	28.2	331
March	28.4	282
April	28.6	97
May	27.3	18
June	25.6	3
July	24.9	1
August	26.0	4
September	27.9	15
October	29.2	61
November	29.5	130
December	29.2	239

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Brisbane	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	24.6	161
February	24.7	157
March	23.6	140
April	21.5	89
May	18.2	73
June	16.1	69
July	15.0	57
August	16.0	47
September	18.2	46
October	20.9	77
November	23.1	97
December	24.1	134

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

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About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to travelstig@gmail.com (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit www.stigalbeck.com.

Bonne Voyage!