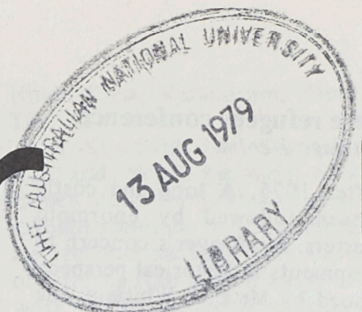


ANU Reporter



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Asian medicine conference attracts world attention

Around 300 delegates from all over the world will participate in an International Conference on Traditional Asian Medicine (ICTAM) being held at ANU from 2 to 7 September. The conference, the first of its kind to be held, is being organised under the auspices of the World Health Organisation.

In addition to the practitioners of Asian medicine, several countries including India, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia and Korea are sending official delegations from their respective health departments. The Australian Department of Health will also be represented. Dr R.H. Bannerman, WHO's specialist on traditional medicine, is flying to Canberra especially to attend the conference. Several other specialists from WHO's regional offices are expected to attend.

The idea of such a conference originated from Ken Zysk, a PhD scholar in the Department of Asian Civilizations and was developed into an international forum by Professor A.L. Basham, Head of the Department.

Professor Basham, who is also the convenor of the organising committee, explains that for the purpose of the conference Asia means the whole continent, ancient and modern, including

the Soviet Union east of the Urals and the Caucasus. Ancient Egypt and Islamic North Africa are also, by convention, included. It does not include Papua New Guinea, Australia or the Pacific Islands east of the Philippines.

Conference topics are divided into four broad sections, with each section having a convenor to assess incoming abstracts and reports. These are 1. Classical studies of traditional medical texts, with Professor Basham, Dr S.A.A. Rizvi and Professor Liu Ts'un-Yan as convenor; 2. Scientific assessment of Asian drugs and therapy, with Professor A.J. Birch and Dr S.B. Furnass as convenors; 3. Anthropological and sociological studies of Asian medicine, with Professor J.A.W. Forge as convenor; and 4. Current application of traditional Asian medicine, with Dr A.S. Henderson as convenor.

Individual papers include a description of painless tooth extraction techniques based on Yoga and Ayurved systems; caesarian techniques dating back to ancient times; botanical aspects of some traditional Indian drugs; and evidence by electron microscopic demonstration that an extract from a Chinese herb has curative and protective effects for liver injuries caused by some chemicals including

ethanol.

There will be a plenary session on the current use of traditional Asian medicine, its relationship with Western medicine and its implications for government health policies.

A selection of papers at the conference will be published later in book form. It is also intended that the conference will found an International Society for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine (ISSTAM) to organise further conferences at regular intervals.

The Australian medical profession has shown great interest in the conference. The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners and the Doctors' Reform Society are officially represented on the conference organising committee, and numerous medical personnel will be attending, both general practitioners and hospital staff.

Professor Basham emphasised that the conference has been organised on a shoe-string budget and volunteer assistance from staff and students will be greatly appreciated. Help is needed for interpreting services, taking delegates around and similar functions. Those interested should get in touch with Mrs J. Holyoake, ext 3177.

Library conference on 'Futures'

The 20th Biennial Conference of the Library Association of Australia to be held at ANU from 26 to 30 August will have the theme 'Alternative Futures'. Over 1,800 participants have registered so far, and the level of interest perhaps reflects the climate of fermentation and change prevailing in the world of libraries and information services. The aim is to consider the next 20 years to the end of the century and the directions that librarianship might take during that period.

The extensive program is divided into plenary sessions on broader topics which will be held each morning, and 'special studies' on more than 20 specialised topics each afternoon. Many members of ANU Library staff are involved in the conference, either as planners and organisers, presenting papers, chairing sessions or participating in panels and workshops, and all libraries on the campus will be 'on show' to the influx of visiting librarians.

A feature of all such conferences is the Library and Information Trade Fair held in conjunction, which this time will be located in the Sports Union gymnasium. This will include, in addition to the traditional displays by publishers and booksellers, many exhibits demonstrating the latest technology in the field, both mechanical and electronic. Automated information storage and retrieval systems, telefacsimile, audio-visual and microform equipment are some of the many products which will be on display. Much of the material will be of interest not only to conference participants but to staff and students throughout the University.

Emphasis on humanitarian aspects

by Milton Osborne

Three issues dominated discussion at the public conference on Indochinese Refugees sponsored by ANU's Department of International Relations, Research School of Pacific Studies.

In terms of developments in Southeast Asia, there was much discussion at the conference as to where responsibility lay for the outflow of refugees. In relation to Australia, the issue of how many refugees should be accepted and in what manner was a constant theme. Most importantly of all, however, was the repeated emphasis given to the desperate need for humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

The conference, held on 30-31 July, had an average attendance of more than 200 persons each session. It was addressed by a wide range of invited speakers who dealt with both international and domestic issues raised by the exodus of refugees from the Indochinese region. Opportunity was also provided for questions and observations from the floor.

The opening speaker at the conference was the Secretary of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr L.W. B. Engledow. In an address that surveyed many of the broad policy issues raised by the current situation, Mr Engledow's remarks concerning the undesirability of transit camps for refugees in Australia



Dr Osborne (left) and Sir Jack Cater

caused considerable interest. Stressing that Australia was a country of settlement rather than of first asylum, Mr Engledow rejected the suggestion that transit camps should be established here.

The rest of the first day of the conference was devoted to international questions. Representatives of the ASEAN diplomatic missions in Canberra made clear their governments' view that the root cause of the exodus of refugees lay in the policies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They also stressed the problems

associated with accommodating large numbers of refugees on their territory.

The problem of accommodating a sudden inflow of refugees was a vital point in the address from Sir Jack Cater, Chief Secretary of the Hong Kong Government. Sir Jack, who made a special trip to Australia to participate in the conference, pointed to the particular difficulties Hong Kong faced. As a territory of 400 square miles with a population of more than five million, the influx of 67,000 refugees had placed severe strain on Hong Kong's resources. Yet Hong Kong

had not turned away a single refugee.

Speaking on behalf of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Office in Sydney, Dr Guy Goodwin-Gill drew attention to the international legal difficulties that exist in relation to the Indochinese refugees and to the pressing humanitarian need for expanded settlement opportunities for refugees throughout the world.

The final two sessions of the first day of the conference reflected some of the differing views that are held concerning Vietnam's responsibility for the exodus of refugees. (The Vietnamese Ambassador in Canberra was invited to participate in the conference but declined to attend as a speaker.) Speaking last Mr M. J. Wilson, a First Assistant Secretary in the Department of Foreign Affairs, noted the Australian Government's view that Vietnam was ultimately responsible, with the recent commitment given in Geneva, to try and reduce refugee outflow.

Mr Wilson's statement followed an address by Dr Carlyle Thayer, a PhD graduate of ANU who now lectures in government at Duntroon. While indicating his judgement that some Vietnamese authorities have been involved in the refugee exodus, particularly since early 1978, Dr Thayer argued for the need to understand the grave problems faced by

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Indochinese refugees conference

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Vietnam after 1975. A long and costly war had been followed by enormous natural disasters. Dr Thayer's concern to place developments in historical perspective was echoed by Mr E.G. Whitlam, the former Prime Minister, when he spoke the following day.

The second day of the conference was largely devoted to domestic issues. Following two personal statements by refugees now living in Australia, Mr Ian Lindenmayer, a First Assistant Secretary in the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, spoke of the policies followed in the selection and resettlement of refugees.

Both Mr Lindenmayer and Dr Nancy Viviani, who spoke after him, noted that there were problems of prejudice that must be overcome. Dr Viviani, who also

took her PhD in International Relations at ANU, is in charge of a major survey of Indochinese refugee settlement in Australia being undertaken from Griffith University, Queensland.

The final formal speaker at the conference was Professor J.D.B. Miller of the Department of International Relations. Noting there is concern in the community about the arrival of refugees, Professor Miller still argued that Australia could accept more refugees.

Although there was no attempt to adopt agreed conclusions, discussion at the conference provided reflection of some widely agreed views among participants. There was general agreement that Australia should continue its program of accepting refugees, with many favouring an increase in numbers. Above all the humanitarian necessity of seeking to deal with a continuing problem was repeatedly emphasised.



Chi Chi Beaton

The Vice-Chancellor recently hosted a lunch to welcome visiting Korean and Japanese academics. From l to r: Professor M. Fujisawa, Vice-President of Keio University, Japan; Professor A.H. Johns, Faculty of Asian Studies; Professor Anthony Low; Professor J.A.C. Mackie, Department of Political and Social Change; and Professor J.Y. Kim, Director of Asiatic Research Centre, Korea University.

Convocation luncheon

The Australian National Gallery

James Mollison, Director of the Australian National Gallery, will be the guest speaker at the next Convocation luncheon in the University on Thursday 23 August.

Mr Mollison will speak and answer questions on the progress of the National Gallery project and development of the National Gallery collection.

The luncheon is for Convocation members of the Australian National University and each Convocation member is welcome to bring a guest. It will be held in the Hall of University House at 12.30-2pm; the cost is \$5 per person.

Send cheque (payable to ANU) with full name, address and telephone number to University Information, ANU, by Tuesday 21 August 1979 (no telephone bookings). Tickets sent on request only. Childminding and other inquiries, ext 2229.

Letters

Entire staff and students should pause in all their affairs

In 1977 and 1978 you published two letters from me which indicated my concern with the affairs of ANU, restricted at the time however by my not wishing to criticise any particular persons, departments or programs individually.

Publication recently of both news concerning the recommended abandonment of Casey University and the reduction of university incomes permit me to complete my comments in hope that one day ANU will regain its intended role as academic leader of Australia. I feel I owe this letter to the many months of hospitality extended to me at University House, as my thinking gradually developed.

The core of my comment is the statement that it is ENERGY not MONEY which is the primary entity behind all the affairs of this world, past, present and

Reporter publication details

ANU Reporter is published on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. The next issue will be published on Friday 24 August, for which the copy closing date is Thursday 16 August, am. Inquiries: Madan Nagrath, ext. 4170/2229.

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future, including of course the scientific, economic, political and religious events. This style of thinking is superbly described popularly in 'Energy Basis of Man and Nature' by Odum, E.C.

Australia has entered an era of endless political confusion and controversy only because none of our political parties or leaders has an education appropriate to handling the ever increasing energy cost of obtaining energy, from all its sources including the environment. Australia will remain in this situation until such time as our universities educate large numbers of energy informed graduates.

May I therefore make a rather unusual suggestion to ANU, which is that the entire staff and students (in all categories), should pause in all their affairs (without exception), to master *Energy Basis for Man and Nature* as a collective enterprise of immediate importance (far and away above the cost of petrol), where you will all find, amongst other utterly relevant material, that inflation is directly related to the increasing energy cost of obtaining energy. Some may then wish to master the companion but more difficult book *Environment, Power and Society* by Odum, H.T.

When that exercise is completed, Australia will then have a base of scholarship to launch the Scientific Party of Australia, providing leadership of the country appropriate to the needs of the times. Since the states of both war and peace can also be assessed in terms of the flow and control of energy, the final solution of the ANU-Casey controversy is best settled by forgetting both and by substituting The University of Australia.

David M. Scienceman
Selected Member,
University House

Books

Australian Dictionary of Biography

With the publication recently of the seventh volume of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, this massive national project has passed the halfway mark. Involved in the project are the history departments of all Australian universities, the historical and genealogical societies and many individual scholars and citizens.

The present volume contains 658 entries by 469 authors. It is the first of the six volumes for the 1891-1939 section. The target for the whole project is 12 volumes divided into three chronological sections: 1788-1850, 1851-1890 and 1891-1939. There will be a total of 7,000 entries by some 2,000 contributors. A final index volume will be prepared when the three sections are completed.

The aim of the project, Mr Bede Nairn of ANU says, is to show Australians how the continent was pioneered and developed. Mr Nairn, who is Joint Editor of the Project with Dr Geoffrey Serle of Monash University, says that the *Dictionary* is about the wide spectrum of people who make up Australia and include many ethnic groups.

ANU is host to this national project and has borne the cost of the staff, of much research and some special contingencies, while other universities have supported the project in various ways. The project has working parties in each state and authors in almost every part of Australia, including Northwest Cape in Western Australia. It is expected to be completed in 1988.

Australian Dictionary of Biography, General Editors: Bede Nairn and Geoffrey Serle, Melbourne University Press, pp647, \$25.

New legal guide for ACT

A new guide to law, specifically for ACT residents, is now available. It is an ACT supplement to the *Legal Resources Book (NSW)* and explains where and how the laws of ACT are different.

The *Legal Resources Book* is designed as a plain English guide to the law. Written for the non-lawyer, it avoids legal jargon and technicality. The ACT supplement is published by the Faculty of Law of ANU. Members of the Law School staff, solicitors in private practice and government officials collaborated to produce the supplement.

It is expected that the *Legal Resources Book* and *Supplement* will be particularly useful to welfare agencies in advising their clients and in legal studies courses at schools. But it will also assist other people

and organisations who run across legal problems in daily life. For instance, trade unions, financial institutions and legal practitioners have already ordered copies for themselves.

The Dean of the Faculty, Professor Don Greig, said at the launching that he hoped that any profits from the book could be used to start an independent and free legal aid service.

ACT Supplement to Legal Resources Book, edited by Nicholas Seddon, Law Faculty of ANU, \$25 for the combined volumes.

New library publication

ANU Library has produced a 41-page bibliography entitled *How to locate Australian theses: a guide to theses in progress or completed at Australian universities and the University of Papua New Guinea*.

The guide lists sources of information on Australian theses. Annotations describe the scope of each publication, the extent and nature of the information on theses provided, and in the case of serial publications, the frequency with which this information appears. In addition, for the benefit of ANU Library users, the call number and the extent and location of holdings are also shown.

The publication, primarily intended for the use of staff and students, is a much expanded version of an earlier mimeographed guide, first published in 1971. It is available through ANU Press at \$6 a copy.

Australian books on Asia

An exhibition of Australian publications on Asia entitled 'Australia's Asian Future' will be held in the McDonald Room, R.G. Menzies Building of the University Library from 16 August to 14 September. The exhibition, which is restricted to titles actually published in Australia or written by authors resident in Australia, comprises publications related to Asia on all subjects and at all levels from the most technical to the most popular, including a selection of books for schools.

The material on display has been contributed by the individual publishers themselves and, although it is not intended to be comprehensive, it illustrates the variety and scope of publications appearing in recent years as well as the consistently high quality of content, design and production. The display alone shows, in a very concrete way, how deep and widespread the Australian involvement in Asia has become and brings out the extent to which Australian publishing is contributing to a better understanding of Asia and Asians from all walks of life — an understanding that is seen by many to be vital to Australia's future as part of the Asian region.



Over 200 delegates attended the recent University House Wine Symposium. Pictured above is Professor Helmut Becker, Director of the West German Institute for Vine-Breeding and Cultivation, who came to Australia especially to attend the symposium.



Left: Dr Klootwijk drilling oriented cores in the Thakkhola region of NW Nepal.
Right: Dr Bingham in the Valley of the Kali Gandaki river, Thakkhola region, NW Nepal.

Hindu Kush, Karakorum, Pamir and the Tibetan Plateau.

Dr Klootwijk has visited India, Pakistan and Nepal variously over the last fifteen years for fieldwork and has spent extended periods in the mountain ranges. He received his PhD from the University of Utrecht (the Netherlands) in 1974 for work he did in northern India and Pakistan. He joined ANU in 1975, and is currently collaborating with Dr Douglas Bingham, Visiting Fellow in RSES from Tribhuvan University in Kathmandu, on a project in the Nepal Himalaya.

Seafloor spreading data indicate that a landmass broke away from north-western and western Australia at about 150 to 130 million years ago. What was it? asks Dr Klootwijk. Part of south-eastern Asia, Tibet, the Tarim block, or parts of 'Greater India' presently underthrusting beneath the Tibetan Plateau? Fieldwork in Tibet and Sinkiang will be crucial of course to determine whether these regions once formed part of Gondwanaland. Unfortunately, access is restricted at the present and information has to be gathered from the mountain ranges to the south.

There is considerable debate at present about the time of collision of India with Asia. Dr Klootwijk's evidence indicates initial collision of India with an island arc off southern Asia at about 55 million years ago, and final collision with Asia probably occurred at about 40 million years ago. The northward movement of India has continued ever since, resulting in large scale indentation of south central Asia over more than 2500 km, with sideways displacement of continental blocks. Such movements may be the cause of heavy earthquakes like those which occurred recently in China. The rate of northward movement of India has changed considerably through the last 100 million years, from a few cm/yr to more than 20 cm/yr, with a present rate in the order of 5 cm/yr. The ultimate effect is of course that India will disappear underneath the Himalaya, similarly to what may have happened already with other fragments of Gondwanaland underneath southern Eurasia.

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any stage better than is required for the job. A sophisticated theory of design of 'optimal' communication channels has thus developed which, when applied to the eye, leads to expectations of specific quantitative relationships between the detail of the retinal image and the properties of the nerve cells which analyse it.

'Investigation of the eye to obtain information for testing the applicability of such optimal design theory is thus a multidisciplinary task. We need information about optical organisation, image quality and so on, from animals with a wide variety of habitats and life styles in order to determine the extent of their variations,' Dr Hughes says. "Gaussian" optics are not adequate when treating a lens constructed like an onion, with layers of increasing refractive index, nor are they suited to consideration of image quality well away from the optic axis as is necessary in many species. But fortunately our collaboration with the Department of Applied Mathematics brings the necessary skills to bear.

'At the output end of the "information channel" are the various types of retinal ganglion cell which project into the optic nerve. A range of methods including conventional electrophysiology, histology and immunology are employed to identify and map the distribution of the classes of cell in order to test expectations based on communication theory.

For some of this work we have received valuable support from the Lion Club "Fight for Sight Campaign" (Belconnen Branch). We already have encouraging indications that the basic optimal design considerations apply to the optics and, at least some of, the servous apparatus of the vertebrate eye' says Dr Hughes.

Greater understanding of changes in earth's shape and minerals

Palaeomagnetic studies at ANU's Research School of Earth Sciences (RSES) over the past decade are providing vital information about which continental blocks were once attached to Australia over the last several hundred million years.

Dr Chris Klootwijk, Research Fellow in RSES, says that the geological consequences of such information are highly significant. Geological information from one block will assist in exploration in the other blocks, and even more important is to obtain detailed knowledge about the way breaking-up, drift and collision of continental fragments progressed through time for proper understanding of what processes have led to the present shape of the earth's surface and the distribution of its mineral wealth.

It is, of course, well known that the southern hemisphere continents, including

India, were once grouped together into a large supercontinent called Gondwanaland, and that parts of what presently forms the Himalaya were in close proximity to Western Australia before about 130 million years ago.

Gondwanaland, named after the aboriginal tribe of the Gonds in central India, as it was envisaged originally included South America, Africa, Madagascar, India, Australia, Antarctica and New Zealand, which started to break up at about 150 million years ago. At present there are strong indications for a much larger sized Gondwanaland, originally including

in its northern perimeter also Mediterranean continental blocks like Italy, part of Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey and further eastwards Arabia, parts of Iran, of Afghanistan, of southeast Asia and of China. Most of these fragments broke away at earlier times and collided with Europe and Asia long before Africa and India did so.

This drifting away of Gondwanaland fragments has led to creation and later closure of a largely east-west orientated ocean, the Tethys situated at the present site of southern Eurasia and to the south of it and which is still partly visible in the Mediterranean and in isolated remnants like the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. Dr Klootwijk's project aims at reconstructing the evolution of the Tethys largely through tracing of movements of adjacent continental fragments, but his main concern at present is in establishing India's position within Gondwanaland and its northern extent. He is trying to reconstruct the breaking up of Gondwanaland and the northward movement of what may be called 'Greater India', creating the Indian Ocean in its wake, and the time of joining of India with Asia resulting in the formation of mountain ranges like the Himalaya,

Several depts involved in eye research

The techniques routinely employed in the Department of Physiology at the John Curtin School of Medical Research are providing important information about basic ocular organisation. In addition, just as the clinical examination of the eye and retina gives many clues to the state of the much less accessible central nervous system so, in fundamental research, does the eye and the relatively simple structure of its retina, a little 'brain-on-a-stalk', provide an excellent experimental model for investigating some of the general principles of nervous system function.

Dr Austin Hughes says that the eye can be usefully regarded as a self-contained information channel which comprises optical apparatus, retina and optic nerve. His research involves the study of each of these stages. Work is carried out on a number of mammalian species and includes a systematic survey of the structure of the almost unstudied marsupial eye.

Although Darwin said he had 'cold shudders' at the idea of explaining the eye by natural selection, it is the variety of its adaptations to different environments and their amenability to analysis by physical theory which, according to Dr Hughes, make the eye a fascinating and profitable organ for comparative study: 'A quest' he says 'which has led me from being shut up in the dark with an ophthalmoscope and a loose cheetah whose frightening growl turned out to



Dr Hughes with Ms Melanie Campbell, joint PhD scholar in RSPHYS and JCSMR; also in the picture is Mrs Barbara Inglis, Research Assistant, who is supported by a grant from the Lions NSW-ACT Save Sight Foundation.

be its purr, to the Papua New Guinea highlands in search of tree kangaroos'.

Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Physiology, Dr Hughes has occupied this post for the last five years. He says that he is fortunate to pursue such work at ANU where there is concentration of vision research in at least five departments: Physiology, JCSMR; Applied Mathematics, RSPHYS; Behavioural Biology and Neurobiology, RSBS; and Psychology, SGS.

The properties of the input and output systems of the eye are delicately matched, Dr Hughes says. An image of the external world is mapped by the optics of the eye onto the photo-receptor layer of the retina. The image is then coded by nerve impulses and processed by two layers of

neurons before being transmitted along the optic nerve to the brain.

The eye can thus be regarded as an information channel of several stages whose ultimate performance is limited by the quality of its optical input stage and its output information capacity by that 'bottleneck' of the visual system — the optic nerve, which has about two million optic nerve fibres in man, 200,000 in cat and 600 to serve the 1 mm diameter eye of the mole!

Dr Hughes says that in designing information channels such as telephone systems, engineers are concerned to match the properties of each stage to the next. Spurious signals arise if the input stage is better than some subsequent sections and it is uneconomical to make

Mike Finn

Chris Klootwijk

Diary of events

Next closing date for diary items is Thursday, am, 16 August, which covers the period 30 August to 19 September. Items must be submitted on printed forms which are available on request.

Thursday 16 August

Joint RSC, SGS and CSIRO sem, Dr W.P. Watson - Man, microbes and cannabinoids, 11am, rm 134 RSC.

History RSC sem, Bill Mandel - The G.A.A. and three Irish wars: 1914-23, 11am, sem rm D Coombs.

RSES sem, Mr D.V. Woods - Teluric current channelling in the channel country, Qld. (Part of the Great Austn. Short Circuit), 4pm, sem rm Jaeger.

Japanese Asian Studies, The 7th Annual Japanese Evening - Students of the Dept of Japanese and Japanese students at ANU plays, skits, songs and other live entertainments in Japanese, 7.30pm, dining hall Burton.

Friday 17 August

Chinese Dept and Contemporary China Centre, Film in Chinese - Three documentary films: *Girl Divers*, *Winter Hunting and The Roof of the World*, 1pm, Coombs LT.

Sunday 19 August

Burgfilms, Conduct Unbecoming, 8pm, dining rm Burgmann College.

Monday 20 August

Asian Civilizations South Asia seminar series, Paul Kauffman - Structuralism and early Indian sources on the Bhils, 3pm, rm 318 Asian Studies.

Chinese Dept and Contemporary China Centre, Film in Chinese - Three documentary films: *Girl Divers*, *Winter Hunting and The Roof of the World*, 7.30pm, Coombs LT.

Tuesday 21 August

Germanic Languages sem, R. Spier/Dr R. Hillman/Mrs Erika Langman - Heinrich Mann, 10am, rm 2143 John Dedman.

Far Eastern history RSPacS

sem, Professor H Bielenstein (Columbia) - Notes on the economic history of the Han, 11am, sem rm D Coombs.

Economics RSPacS sem, Prof Michael Michaely (Hebrew Uni of Jerusalem) - Dependence on capital imports: a theoretical analysis, 2pm, sem rm B Coombs.

Political Science RSCS sem, Dr C. Gertzel - Political clientelism: Kenya, 4pm, sem rm D Coombs.

Asian Civilizations sem, Swami Ranganathananda, Advaita Vedanta - a modern interpretation, 4pm, Asian Studies.

Wednesday 22 August

Inorganic RSC sem, Dr K.S. Murray (Monash) - Bioinorganic chemistry of iron transport compounds, 11am, rm 134 RSC.

Indonesia Study Group, Film - Wet earth and warm people, 12.15pm, sem rm D Coombs.

Centre for Research on Federal Financial Relations sem, Dr R. Mendelsohn - Social welfare finance: impact on Commonwealth-State relations, 12.30pm, rm 2071 Copland.

Botany SSS, sem, Mr R.D. Pares - Virus diseases of plants - characterization and identification, 1pm, sem rm Botany.

History SGS sem, Mr Colin Caldwell - Some considerations on changing family values in Sydney, 1860-90, 2pm, rm 1113 Haydon-Allen.

ANU and Canberra Anthropology Society sem, Penny Taylor - Rastafarianism and Reggae (or, Why Bob Marley sings about Haile Selassie) 7.30pm, Gordon Childe rm A.D. Hope.

ANU Public Lecture - Australia Forests Series, Professor E.P. Bachelard - The future of the forested environment, 8.15pm Coombs LT.

Thursday 23 August

History RSCS sem, Professor Oliver MacDonagh - Gentle men and players in scientific industry, 1885-1910: a case

study, 11am, sem rm D Coombs.

Convocation luncheon, Mr James Mollison - The Australian National Gallery, 12.30pm, Hall of University House, \$5 each to University Information, ext 2229.

RSES sem, Dr D.M. Rye - Calcite-aragonite oxygen isotope geothermometry and the nature of the N. American cretaceous seaway, 4pm, sem rm Jaeger.

Friday 24 August

Political Science SGS sem, - David Apter - Terrorism, 2pm, rm 1004 Arts III.

South Asian History RSPacS, Andrew Major - The relevance of Colonial African Studies for 19th century British Indian History, 3.30pm, sem rm A Coombs.

Monday 27 August

Asian Civilizations South Asia seminar series, Benjamin Preciado-Solis, The legend of the birth of Krishna, 3pm, rm 318 Asian Studies.

Engineering Physics RSPacS sem, Dr I. C. Plumb - Laboratory studies of the mechanisms responsible for the formation of photochemistry smog in urban atmospheres, 3.40pm, sem rm Oliphant.

Tuesday 28 August

Physical and Theoretical Chemistry RSC sem, Professor B.G. Hyde - Structures and thermodynamics of the titanium oxides, Ti₂O₃ and TiO₂: a case study in modern solid state chemistry, 11am, rm 134 RSC.

Far Eastern History RSPacS sem, Dr D Pong - New frontier in the shrinking new pire: Taiwan in the 1870s, 11am, sem rm D Coombs.

Pacific & SEAsian History RSPacS sem, Professor Denys Lombard - Islamic influence in Southeast Asia during the sixteenth century, 2.30pm, sem rm F Coombs.

Wednesday 29 August

Stan Kelly Memorial Lecture Mr John A. Uhrig - Australian manufacturers: adjusting to the realities of the future, 8.15pm, Coombs LT.

Classified

Next closing date: Thursday am, 16 August, publication date Friday 24 August. Advertisements should be lodged on prescribed forms in the Accounts Section of the Chancellor Building. Advertising is restricted to ANU staff, students and members of Convocation.

For sale

Coat, Afghanistani lambskin, embroidered, size 10/12, \$70, 4063.

Jacket, suede lambskin, imported Italian, size 10/12, \$80 Maria, 4063.

Outboard motor, 6hp Evinrude, new cond, used 3 times, new price \$668, selling \$440, 3400.

House, Cook, 4-bdrms, exc posn, nr schools/shops, on bus route, est gardens, dble garage, green house, shed, \$46,000, Dawes, 4239.

House, Holt, corner block, 3-bdrms, brick veneer, fully furnished, \$33,000, 493757.

Accommodation available

House, Dickson, female (early 20s) non-smoker to share, \$21 pw, 489508.

House, Hawker, 4-bdrms, f/ furnished, for 12 months from 27 Aug, 547396.

House, Manuka, beautiful older house, furnished wing, 6 Sept-16 Nov, secluded garden, 3098/951973.

House, O'Connor, 2-bdrms, furnished, for 6 months from 1 Sept, 4047/479047.

Townhouse, Hackett, 2-bdrm, part furnished, two courtyards dble garage, 498392/477225.

Accommodation wanted

House, Lecturer from Sydney requires house mid-Sept to mid-Dec, 4727.

House, Lyneham/O'Connor area, for refugee family arriving end of August, 480729.

House, responsible female will look after your house/garden/pets while you are away, Maria 2941.

Inner south side, 3-4bdrms, furnished, early Oct to May, \$70pw, 958625ah/950059bh.

Secretarial

Typing done at home, IBM golfball, experienced, accurate, 884695.

Typing done at home, IBM Selectric, fast, accurate service, reas rates, 973409.

Typing, fast and accurate, for all assignments, reas rates, call Margaret on 473472.

Typing, IBM golfball, fast, accurate, experienced, reas rates, 883892.

Typing, IBM Selectric, self-correcting golfball, experienced, fast, accurate, reas rates, 888376.

Work wanted

ANU students are willing to do any kind of part-time and casual work. Please phone Pam Montgomery, Student Employment Officer on 493674.

Housework, quick and reliable service, own car, references, Wilma Robb, 316754.

Viet restaurant's links with ANU

Nearly 100 persons, a substantial number from ANU, attended the recent opening of the Vietnamese restaurant in Sargood Street in O'Connor. Actually the restaurant has only changed its location by a short distance. But in so doing it has more than doubled its seating capacity from 40 to 100.

Opened in December 1977 (see *ANU Reporter* 9 December 1977), the restaurant is essentially a student enterprise. Prominent among the organisers are Mr V. Minh, who worked for a couple of years helping to compile an archaeological dictionary in the Department of Asian Civilizations, and Ms T. Hoi, a research assistant in ANU's Department of Demography, RSCS. The Manager, Mr T.T. Nguyen, is from the University of New South Wales.

Mr Minh emphasised the restaurant's close links with ANU and said that several ANU students are on the staff. They represent many nationalities - Australian, Thai, Indonesian and so on. The restaurant had to move to a bigger place because of its increasing popularity.

And it is still BYOG but to its already long list of Vietnamese delicacies, there is a new addition - specially prepared banquets to cater for parties and functions.

Arts Centre presents special recital

The Arts Centre will present a very special recital for violin and piano at 8.15 on Thursday evening, 23 August. The musicians will be Canberra-trained violinist Barbara Gilby, currently visiting Canberra before resuming her career in Germany, and British pianist Christopher Lyndon-Gee.

After graduating with honours from the Canberra School of Music, Barbara Gilby gained a Master's degree in Boston, and has worked since then in Iceland and Germany. In September she will join a chamber orchestra of 14 players, the Wurttembergisches Kammerorchester in Heilbronn.

At the Arts Centre she will present with Christopher Lyndon-Gee a program which will open and close with sonatas by Prokofiev and have as its centrepiece Beethoven's sonata Op.12 No.1. Mr Lyndon-Gee, recently seen as guest conductor with the Canberra Symphony orchestra, and remembered for last year's excellent 'Albert Herring' with Canberra Opera, has not previously been heard in Canberra in recital as a pianist.

Admission will be by program, \$4, with concessions \$2, and inquiries may be made at the Arts Centre on ext 4787.

Notices

Conferring. The Chancellor, Sir John Crawford, will preside at conferring ceremonies to be held on Thursday 13 September and Friday 14 September. The ceremonies will be held in the Hall of University House, starting at 4 pm. Inquiries John Dash 2633/2229.

Humanities Research Centre. Several playwrights will be attending the conference on Recent Australian Drama on 27-28 August, among them Jack Hibberd and David Williamson. Another conference on New Drama in English on 29-31 August will be attended by several overseas people. From Papua New Guinea there will be the controversial playwright/author John Kasaipwalova and others. There will be playwrights from Malaysia and Sri Lanka.

Exploration of group dynamics. Students and tutors who are interested in learning about the dynamics of groups, about their own behaviour in groups, and about the ways in which groups make decisions are invited to join a series of eight weekly group sessions run by Margaret Evans and Malise Arnstein. The session will commence on Tuesday 21 August, 3-5 pm, and will be held on following Tuesdays, at the Counselling Centre, Health and Counselling Building, North Road. To register ring Margaret on 49.2442. There is a registration fee of \$1.

Communication and Study Skills Unit. The Unit will remain open until 7 pm on Monday evenings throughout second semester, and close at 3 pm on Fridays. The 5-7 pm period on Mondays will be set aside for part-time and mature age students who are not able to attend the Unit during normal office hours. Ring (49)2972 for an appointment.

Third assertion workshop. The last assertion workshop for 1979 will be held in the Counselling Unit's Group Room from 9.30 am to 4.30 pm on Thursday and Friday, 6 and 7 September. It will be led by Leila Bailey and Geoff Mortimore. Assertive skills assist in diminishing both aggression and passivity in personal, family and academic situations. Confidence increases as the individual expresses himself more directly and honestly, and without fear or embarrassment. For further information and registration, call Leila on 49.2442 or Geoff on 49.3661. There is a registration fee of \$1.00. Closing date: 24 August.



Mr Maksimov being interviewed by Mrs Christesen.

Interview with visiting Russian novelist filmed by IRU

The most prominent Russian novelist in exile after Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Vladimir Maksimov, visited the Department of Slavonic Languages for three days last month.

Mr Maksimov, whose novel *Seven days of Creation* (1971) has been published in translation, received his exit visa from the Soviet Union on the morning of the day on which Solzhenitsyn was expelled, and became Chief Editor of the leading emigre literary journal, *Kontinent*.

In the Department, Mr Maksimov took part in a Russian IV seminar, answered questions at an opening evening session, and spoke at a lunchtime meeting of the

Committee on Soviet and East European Studies.

The most interesting aspect of his visit was a conversation with Mrs Nina Christesen, formerly Head of the Department of Russian at Melbourne University and at present a Visitor in the Faculty of Arts, which was filmed by ANU's Instructional Resources Unit (IRU). This was the first interview filmed by IRU entirely in a foreign language.

Prompted by Mrs Christesen's question's, Mr Maksimov ranged over a wide variety of topics, from early influences and his ambitions as a writer to his current work as a novelist and editor, his attitude to Solzhenitsyn, his preoccupation with the enigma of Stalin, and the nature and assumptions of Russian writing.