UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

BULLETIN

No. 19


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This publication is intended for members of the University of Sussex. Extracts from it should not be published without the Editors' permission.

While every effort will be made to ensure the accuracy of the information which the Editors pass on, readers will appreciate that this is a news-bulletin and not an official 'Gazette.'

Correspondence, etc. relating to the Bulletin should be addressed to J. Lively, Arts Building, Falmer.

The twentieth issue of the Bulletin will appear on Tuesday, 19th January, 1965

Copy date: 11th January
COLLOQUIA AND SEMINARS

CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIA

The following colloquia will be held in PB 103 on Mondays and will start at 4.45 p.m. Third year undergraduates are invited to attend.

November 30th  'A Comparison of the Addition of Dienophiles to Anthracene and Bicycloheptadiene' 
Professor R. C. Cookson (University of Southampton)

December 14th  'Some Aspects of Aluminium-Nitrogen Chemistry'
Mr. J. K. Gilbert

ECONOMICS COLLOQUIA

The following colloquium will be held in Arts Building 168/9 on Thursday at 5.45 p.m.

December 3rd  'Regional Problems and Location of Industry'
Mr. L. Needleman

LECTURES

UNIVERSITY LECTURES

November 27th  'Rock Magnetism and Continental Drift'
Professor P. M. S. Blackett

January 29th or February 5th  Subject Unknown

March 5th  'Trades Unions'
Dr. George Woodcock

April 30th  'The Industrial History of Culture'
Dr. E. J. Hobsbaum

May 28th  'Architecture'
Sir Basil Spence

SOCIETY NOTICES

FILM SOCIETY

On Friday, 27th November at 7.30 p.m. in the large Physics Lecture Theatre the film 'Ugsetsu Monogatori', which was voted the 4th best ever movie, will be shown.

Meetings every Friday at 7.30 p.m. in the large Physics Lecture Theatre. Membership rates are 12s. 6d. from the beginning of next term until the end of the academic year and 10s. for next term only. If you wish to join the Society, fill in
a membership application form (obtainable from the film society pigeon hole) and put it in a sealed envelope together with the relevant amount of money in the film society pigeon hole. Prospective members may also join at film society meetings.

THE FABIAN SOCIETY

It is planned to form next term a local branch of the Fabian Society among members of the University. The group's activities will be limited to the holding of four or five informal discussion meetings a term with papers presented by expert speakers. Norman Mackenzie and David Marquand are acting as faculty sponsors, and next term's programme will include Jeremy Bray, M.P. for Middlesbrough, Tyrrell Burgess of 'New Society' and Brian Abel-Smith of the L.S.E.

The group will be working in close co-operation with the Brighton Fabian Society, with joint meetings and associated membership, and anyone who is interested should get in touch with Simon Jenkins or Jonathan Acton Bond. The termly subscription will probably be five shillings.

LITERARY SOCIETY

December 2nd  'The American Literary Epic'
Arnold Goldman
(University of Manchester)

December 7th  'Attempts to Rehabilitate Milton'
W. W. Robson
(Lincoln College, Oxford)

NEXT TERM

January 15th  'Puritanism and the Rise of the Novel'
Arnold Kettle
(Leeds University)

January 25th  'Keats: Work in Progress'
Robert Gittings
(poet, Keats scholar)

February 8th  'Poetry Reading'
James Reeves (poet)
Professor Philip Collins (Leicester University)

February 15th  'The Thirties'
John Gross
(King's College, Cambridge)

February 23rd  'Poetry Reading'
Tony Connor
(Manchester University)

Meetings will be held in AB 157 or Room 112 at 7.30 p.m.
LIBERAL AND RADICAL SOCIETY

On December 8th there will be a seminar group meeting, addressed by Mr. Lively, on 'Anglo-European Relations.'

The next issue of 'The Sussex Radical' will be on November 26th, when the theme will be 'Internationalism'.

MUSIC SOCIETY

Thursday, November 26th
Debating Chamber
University Chamber Concert
7.30 p.m.

Monday, November 30th
The Wasps
Symphony No. 7
Vaughan Williams
Renaissance Vocal Music (on records)

Thursday, December 3rd
University Chamber Concert

UNIVERSITY NEWS

GENERAL

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 1965

Both the B.A. and the B.Sc. Preliminary Examinations will be held at the end of the Spring Term 1965, the B.A. Prelims on 19th and 20th March, and the B.Sc. Prelims on 22nd, 23rd and 24th March.

The membership of the Examination Boards has been approved by the Senate as follows:

B.A. Preliminary Examination Board

Dr. B. E. Supple (Chairman),
Mr. T. J. Difffey,
Mr. E. M. Eppel,
Professor R. B. Ford,
Dr. P. France,
Mr. R. Hackel,
Dr. B. Harrison,
Mr. M. J. Hawkins,
Professor M. J. C. Hodgart,
Dr. C. Jenkins,
Mr. M. Lipton,
Mr. R. P. C. Mutter,
Dr. P. H. Nidditch,
Mrs. S. Oldfield,
Mr. G. F. Rehin,
Dr. J. Rosselli,
Dr. G. G. C. Routh,
Mr. E. F. Timms,
Miss B. Williams,
Mr. J. B. Wilson.
B.Sc. Preliminary Examination Board

Dr. W. Ledermann (Chairman),
Dr. C. N. Banwell,
Mr. R. W. Bott,
Dr. D. F. Brewer,
Dr. J. P. Elliott,
Dr. W. D. Hamilton,
Dr. D. G. C. Jones,
Dr. A. Pidcock,
Dr. B. L. Smith,
Dr. S. Swierczkowski,
Dr. K. Trustrum.

GLADSTONE PRIZE

The closing date for the Gladstone Prize is 1st May, 1965. The Prize is of the value of £30 in books and is open to all registered undergraduates of the University. Entries should be at least 10,000 but not more than 15,000 words in length.

The assessors have set the following topics for this year's Prize:

1. Gladstone and the Queen.
2. Oriental despotism.
3. "The expenses of war are a salutary check which it has pleased the Almighty to place on the ambitions of nations." (Gladstone). What are the main economic effects of disarmament?

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made to the faculty of the University:

Reader in Mathematics and Statistics

J. F. C. Kingman, M.A. (Cantab), at present Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Cambridge and Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Senior Lecturer in Mathematics

J. F. Scott, B.A. (Cantab), at present Lecturer in Biometry in the University of Oxford.

CHRISTMAS WEEK

Thursday, December 24th - Thursday, December 31st

The Administrative Offices will be closed during Christmas week except for a skeleton staff who will be working on Thursday, 24th December, Monday, 28th December, Tuesday, 29th December and Wednesday, 30th December. The Refectory will be closed for the whole period.
CHAPLAINCY NOTES

The Bishop of Lewes will pay his first visit to the University to preach at the Chaplaincy Service which will be held in Falmer House at 11.30 a.m. on Advent Sunday, November 29th. It should be noted that this Service will be at 11.30 a.m. and not at 11.00 a.m. as originally announced.

On December 6th, Father Martin Jarrett-Kerr, who was prevented by illness from speaking at the University last summer, will speak at 5.00 p.m. in Falmer House on 'Modern Literature and Christian Concern', with the sub-title 'After Mann and Faulkner - what?' Father Jarrett-Kerr is the author of 'D. H. Lawrence and Human Existence' and several other books. He also worked with Bishop Huddleston in dark Africa for some years.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

UNION

The next Union General Meeting (Tuesday, 24th November) will discuss the plans of the University Meeting House, for want of a better name, published in this issue of the Bulletin. There is a problem with General Meetings - they are often not quorate. In view of this, it has been suggested that the quorum be lowered or dropped altogether. Another suggestion, not directly connected with the problem, but in some ways rising out of it, is that of having a Student Council of fifty to hundred people.

It is important that people think about the problems of the Union as it gets larger, but it is equally important not to rush into a basic change of structure without adequate thought.

THE SCHOOL OF AFRICAN AND ASIAN STUDIES

If in Arts and Social Studies we confine ourselves in the West entirely to studies of our own culture and society, we are restricting ourselves to the study of only a part of man's experience. It is becoming increasingly recognised that this will not do. Studies of the non-western world are accordingly being increasingly undertaken in our universities.

The old way in which this was done was through the establishment of "oriental studies". These, for the most part, took their cue from the study of the classical civilisations of Greece and Rome, and displayed a marked bias towards language and literature. Doubts, however, have steadily accumulated about whether such studies provide a satisfactory basis either for undergraduate education or for a full understanding of the non-western world as it is; few undergraduates thought so, for a start. Latterly, therefore, a new approach has been made. Studies dealing with the non-western world have been increasingly inserted in existing western-centred curricula, generally as options. This practice has its very real merits; and all the Arts Schools in this University, other than the School of African and Asian Studies have already gone some way along this road.

But if there is to be in Britain that understanding of the non-western world which its importance requires, then some people should do more than this. Yet how are we to get around the serious difficulty that no African or Asian culture provides by itself a satisfactory vehicle for contemporary undergraduate education, even in Africa and Asia themselves?
The answer is, I think, clear. We can recognise that Africa and Asia are as much fields for extensive enquiries by all the now developed Arts and Social Sciences disciplines as Europe or America; and if one takes two or more areas for special comparative study a highly fruitful opportunity for creative endeavour opens up. If we work along these lines as I think we should, there is one important corollary. Undergraduates in the School of African and Asian Studies will need to be just as firmly grounded in an established intellectual discipline as any of their contemporaries who work mainly on Europe and America. In the present state of play this may well involve them in studies which are chiefly based on purely western experience. But there is no reason why, in practice, this should not be done in conjunction with a very substantial study of the non-western world. (There is in any event much to be said for making some study of one's own society before going on to a study of an alien one).

This at all events is how the School of African and Asian Studies here proposes to operate. It will differ from the School of European Studies in that it will not make an African or Asian culture the chief vehicle for undergraduate education. It plans to be mainly a social science school which pays particular attention to Africa and Asia. Its graduates will not be just Orientalists or Africanists; but Arts men and Social Scientists who have made a considerably more extensive study than most of their contemporaries of the non-western world. The aim is that they should find their way into most of the careers open to other Arts men and Social Scientists, none the worse, and all the better, for their study of the wider world.

If one is to be practical, and make such studies meaningful, some concentration is, of course, essential. Some day it may be possible to offer a larger range of choice than the School can provide at the moment. In the first instance it proposes to concentrate on two areas, and the two chosen have been Africa south of the Sahara, and South Asia (the Indian sub-continent). This choice has many intellectual advantages. If a study is made of both these areas some appreciation of the variety of the non-western world will be obtained; undergraduates will be able to place side by side with their study of a sub-continent with an indigenous "Great Tradition" (South Asia), the study of a continent without an indigenous "Great Tradition" (Africa). They will then be able to go on to study the two of them undergoing the dramatic processes of modernisation against very different backgrounds. They will also be able to compare an underdeveloped sub-continent with a major population problem with an underdeveloped continent without any such problem; and so on. Along these lines there lie immensely fruitful opportunities for intellectual endeavour. Sometimes, of course, the range of comparisons which these two areas will allow will be too small. On occasions some notion of the Chinese case, or the Japanese, or the Islamic, will be necessary but there is no reason why people should not make themselves here, if not expert, at least literate in the study of these other areas.

What all this implies is that for the preliminary examination undergraduates in the School of African and Asian Studies will work very much along the lines of those in the related Schools, and that thereafter they will major in an established discipline. But as a closer look at the current prospectus will show this can be combined with full provision for them to spend at least two-thirds of their time on Africa and/or Asia; and in more ways than one they will certainly do a great deal of work "in the context of" Africa and Asia. Apart from two or more papers with an African and/or Asian slant in their Major, there will be the four Common Papers. Two of these will be from a range of options - from in effect a list of minors. The other two will be the two compulsory, interdisciplinary, contextual papers, which, far from being simply introductory, will be the crowning undertaking of their undergraduate work for it is here that some of the most creative achievements in African and Asian Studies are now being made.

A few remarks may be added on four other matters:

(i) For undergraduates it is proposed to do little or nothing about language. Because the School's focus will be on South Asia and Africa - the first having seventeen official languages, the second literally hundreds of tribal languages - it would have
great difficulty in choosing which to teach. It is very doubtful whether, for undergraduate purposes, a knowledge of an indigenous language is essential. It would in any event absorb more time than it would be worth. For post-graduates, however, knowledge of a language is in many cases very desirable indeed. It is a great pity that there is, as yet, no signs of a National Language Centre, such as has been authoritatively proposed, and it will be necessary - in what seem to be difficult circumstances - to make special arrangements.

(ii) Additional Majors. The current prospectus does not mention a Politics and Sociology Major (only separate Majors in Politics and in Social Anthropology), but it is clearly desirable to have such a combination, and they have not been constructed. There is scope for a Philosophy and Religion Major, though the details need to be carefully considered. There may be a case - even if not in the School of Education and Social Work - for a Major in Education; and, odd though it may appear at first glance, there would seem to be considerable scope for a Literature Major (in European Languages) in the School as well.

(iii) M.A.'s. There will be complications here. It is probably necessary to have M.A.'s in African and in South Asian Studies as well as M.A.'s which will allow for an African and Asian specialisation within one of the established disciplines. At the same time it will be necessary to cater both for graduates from Africa and Asia (who will probably do best to spend all their time with us), and for British graduates (many of whom could very well spend part of their time in Africa or in Asia). But these need not present insuperable difficulties.

(iv) Research. South Asia will be a special concern. Since 1947 it has been gravely neglected in this country. In Africa it will probably be reasonable to concentrate on East and Central Africa, or at all events - so as to include the Congo - on Bantu Africa (this is on the assumption that for undergraduate purposes the whole of Africa south of the Sahara will be studied). The University is collecting a faculty which has substantial East and Central African interests, and the School can usefully compliment the West African Studies Centre at Birmingham. All of this will, of course, cost money. These days few can do creative work on Africa and/or India without going there at regular, and not too infrequent intervals.

D.A.L.

RESEARCH UNIT FOR THE STUDY OF THE BIOLOGICAL FIXATION OF NITROGEN

The nitrogen used by plants in the formation of protein and other biologically important materials is ultimately obtained from the atmosphere. However, nitrogen gas is chemically very inert and no abiotic methods of converting it to nitrogen compounds (i.e. fixing it) at ordinary temperature and pressure in the presence of moisture are established. Nevertheless, bacteria in the soil and roots of some plants convert atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia which is assimilated by plants to form the amino acids of protein. The aim of the Research Unit is to find out how the bacteria do this. It is an important problem, not only for its intrinsic scientific value; but also because a proportion of the nitrogen is returned to the atmosphere when dead matter decays, and at present the loss is greater than the natural supply. In the more advanced countries this deficiency is made good by the use of nitrogenous fertilisers such as ammonium sulphate, but over most of the earth's surface the soil is gradually becoming less productive as the population grows, owing amongst other things to a deficiency of fixed nitrogen.
The Unit has, as its major aim, to find out how nitrogen is fixed in the soil or plants, either biotically or abiotically. If and when this is successfully accomplished, it is hoped and expected to use this knowledge in attempts to increase the efficiency of the natural nitrogen fixing processes. Also a new catalytic system for the activation of atmospheric nitrogen will have been discovered and knowledge of this might well have application in chemical industry.

The agricultural aspect of the Unit's work is the more important, and the Unit has been established and is financed by the Agricultural Research Council. It is under the direction of Professor J. Chatt, with Dr. J. R. Postgate as Assistant Director, and is attached to the Chemical Laboratory of the University. At present it has accommodation in the Chemical Laboratory, but in about two years' time it is expected to move into its own laboratory which will be built adjoining the Chemical Laboratory. When it is fully up to strength, the Unit will consist of about ten post-doctoral staff and thirty to thirty-five members altogether.

J. C.

THE UNIVERSITY MEETING HOUSE

The joint Council-Senate Committee set up to consider the siting and the nature of the University Chapel has now made its recommendations. These are that a revised building, the University Meeting House, be put up on the previously proposed site in Great Court. The new building, plans of which are reproduced below, is to be a two-storey building. On the ground floor, there will be a large quiet room and a number of smaller rooms suitable for general Union and University uses of a quiet character. The Chapel will be situated on the upper floor.

The Committee felt that it should explain the reasons for its unanimous decision, and consequently some of its members and some of the observers present have agreed to contribute to the Bulletin.

I

In the early summer of 1964 the site for the Chapel to be built from the benefaction given in 1962 by the Pro-Chancellor, Dr. S. M. Caffyn, and Mrs. Caffyn became the subject of widespread informal discussions in the University. At the end of June the Council and the Senate appointed a joint Committee to advise them.

The Committee met a number of times and at each of its meetings there were present as observers - thus bearing no official responsibility for the Committee's report - one or two undergraduates who presented their personal views concerning undergraduate opinion.

The Committee considered both the views of Sir Basil Spence about the architectural issues involved and the arguments for and against using the site indicated in the layout plan for such a purpose. It agreed unanimously that there was a very strong case for proceeding with the building on the proposed site on one important condition. This was that the plan for the building should be so revised that no member of the University need feel himself excluded from using it. In adopting this position the Committee believed that it was also reflecting a view widely held in the University as a whole.

The Committee believes that the new plans for a University Meeting House achieve the desired object. It has unanimously recommended them to the Council and to the Senate. Both bodies accept them in principle and welcome them. So also do the donors.

It remains to emphasise the view of the Committee that the outcome of the discussions in the University is not in any sense merely a compromise way out of a difficulty but that the benefaction in its new form and designation will make a valuable and positive contribution to the common life of the whole University.

J. S. Fulton.
II

I feel that the answer proposed by the Committee is the right one for three reasons:

(i) A beautiful building will be erected at a strategic place in the University Park as part of a strategic building plan. It can be shared by people of different creeds or no creed. It will meet common purposes, but it will also meet the specific demands of Christians of all denominations.

(ii) The common purpose is one which will become more important as the University grows – that of providing a quiet place at the heart of the University where undergraduates and graduates can withdraw, however briefly, from the bustle of the University.

(iii) The discussions which have taken place have led not to a compromise settlement, but to a clarifying of the issue raised, indeed a clarifying of the idea of a secular university in a twentieth-century context. Religion is a matter of concern to large numbers of undergraduates; it will have a major place in the life of the new building, but it will be associated not with an exclusive centre but with a building which can be shared by all members of the University.

Asa Briggs.

III

Last term, when the plans for the Chapel were first shown, many people from all sections of the University were forced to question the propriety of building a Chapel in the Park. Some believed that no chapel should be built at all, others that no building should go up in the Great Court; but the majority felt that no exclusively religious building should be erected at the centre of the University. Consequently, Council was asked to reconsider the whole matter of the Chapel, and agreed to set up a joint committee with Senate to discuss the principles behind such a building, and to make recommendations for the design of the building itself. At all four meetings of this committee students were invited as active observers.

The committee accepted what it felt was a valid objection about erecting an exclusively religious building in the Great Court. It therefore took as its brief the creation of a new building which everyone would use, and which, although providing full facilities for religious services, could in no way be considered exclusive. The original plans for the Chapel were discarded, and the committee set to work on the new idea.

It was felt that a room the University badly needed was a quiet room, the design of which would create an atmosphere conducive to reading and quiet talking. This room should not be a mere extension of the J.C.R. Its character would ultimately be determined by the use to which it was put by members of the University. But it has been designed as a room where small recitals, plays etc., can take place, and then it will accommodate about 200 people. Thus it fulfils two needs, that of a quiet room, and that of a recital room. The need for a storage room for music has been obvious for a long time also. With the shortage of smallish rooms in Falmer House we shall welcome the small discussion room in the Meeting House. This can take about twenty five people, which is turning out to be the optimum size for open committee meetings, small discussion groups etc. The area between the staircase and the quiet room has not got a predetermined use; we must wait and see exactly what we wish to use it for. It will be a meeting space, and also a lounge area, but not one designed so much for quietness as the large room.

The Chapel upstairs will be furnished simply. The original idea of installing pews was dropped, as it was felt that this would limit the use of the room too much. It will be furnished with ordinary chairs, which, when moved around and
supplemented with those kept for recitals down-stairs, will accommodate around 400 people. Thus the chapel will be an ideal place for orchestral concerts, and for some plays, especially those done in-the-round. Although the chapel will be dedicated for religious services, it will be frequently used for other occasions, we hope. This continuous use will of itself deny exclusiveness to the chapel.

The whole building is a new concept. The idea of a building for the purpose stated above, of quiet meditation, reading, discussion, is designed for that intellectual atmosphere with the J.C.R. just doesn't have, and which the original Chapel was said to deny, by virtue of its exclusiveness. Far from damaging the University, the whole controversy about the Chapel, which has now been resolved in this exciting way, has made the University grow. It is the first question of an intellectual nature that we, as students, have been faced with en bloc. Thanks to the generosity of the donor, who has gladly accepted the new design, and the concept behind it, and to the committee, which has dealt so fully with all the problems that were thrown up by the question, we shall have a building which perhaps more clearly states the philosophy of the University than any other. Whether or not it lives up to its own ideal depends on the users.

Ian Small
Trilby Taylor.

IV

I was one of those who were disturbed by the original plans for the Chapel. It seemed to me inappropriate for a building usable by only a part (and perhaps a minority) of the University to be positioned so as to suggest, in physical terms, that a particular set of beliefs is central to the life and attitudes of the University.

The University Meeting House now proposed is not open to the same objections. It can and I believe will be used by the whole University, and does provide a facility which will contribute much to its communal life. A place of withdrawal and quietness, a place where thoughts can be followed in peace, is something which most members of the University will surely welcome; and it seems proper that a building which provides this peace should be placed centrally in the University.

Jack Lively.

V

At the first of five long difficult meetings of the Chapel Committee it seemed unlikely, with so many strongly-held opinions and diverse points of view that its members would ever unanimously recommend to Council any solutions of the main problem we were appointed to consider. The dilemma was that the Chapel as originally planned would probably be used by comparatively few members of the University, whereas any building thus centrally sited in the Great Court ought in some way to serve the needs of a much larger number.

The fact that we eventually achieved 'agreement without capitulation', was largely due to the insistence by both faculty and student representatives that with rapidly increasing numbers there ought to be some place of withdrawal from noise and crowds on the University campus.

Out of this grew the idea that the proposed building, on the site originally chosen for the Chapel, should consist of two parts: the Chapel upstairs, and below a room for any quiet activity. Dag Hammarskjold wrote of the Meditation Room at United Nations Headquarters: 'This house must have one room, one place which is dedicated to silence in the outward sense and stillness in the inner sense'.
Such words might apply also to the quiet room in the proposed University Meeting House; whilst its uses may include quiet talk, reading, sometimes music, its essential importance will be as 'a centre of stillness'.

Joyce Gow.

VI

The Chapel incorporated within the University Meeting House will differ radically in design from that originally proposed. It will be a large circular room on the first floor of the building, approached by two flights of stairs from the main entrance. Apart from a room for the choir on the same level as the entrance and some small rooms for church chaplains, none of the ground floor will be distinctively for the use of the Chapel.

All details of the internal arrangements of the Chapel have not yet been settled but they will be much simpler than in the previous plan. The walls will be composed entirely of coloured glass encased, according to a new process of construction, in large blocks of concrete. The roof will also be of concrete but with its line broken to permit the insertion of windows of plain glass, which will throw natural light upon the Table. An important internal feature will be a long screen behind the Table, which will conceal the stair wall and allow for the construction of a small sacristy. The present proposal is that the organ should be above the screen. The fact that the screen and the seats will follow the lines of the circular building will make for a close relation between those conducting services and the congregation.

Seating for about 350 people will be available in the ordinary way but extra chairs placed around the rim of the circle can substantially increase the number when necessary. The seating arrangements will be sufficiently flexible to make the Chapel suitable for fairly large-scale musical performances.

Those of us who will be directly concerned with the administration of the Chapel are very happy that it has proved possible to work out an arrangement by which it will be part of a building which all members of the University community will feel free to use.

Daniel Jenkins.

VII

It is difficult to design a Great Court that is harmonious, lively and indigenous. Many great examples come to mind where a sensitive grouping of buildings creates a space that is both stimulating and satisfying. The Piazza of St. Marco, Venice, the great square in Siena and the Acropolis at Athens are only three examples. All excite the eye which is delighted by the experience of passing from one building to another; it is as if each part of the composition gives something satisfying to the onlooker, yet there is unity, consistency and sensitivity to the location, to say nothing of a fresh vitality.

Perhaps an impossible task to attain this standard, but one can but try. At Sussex there is an attempt at a harmonious unity with a careful watch over the almost unique gift of magnificent trees in a beautiful downland setting. But every great enclosure contains a constant change of mood and this is where the circular building in the vacant glade of trees comes in. It will turn the eye inwards and not let it escape to the car parks and the character of the building should give that sharp change of mood that breeds vitality. I am convinced that this building could be 'the highlight on the apple'.

Basil Spence.
PARK HOUSE

Park House One was brought into operation, and is now functioning with remarkable smoothness considering the material conditions in which it opened. There was much mud, but a hearth of doormats; large heaters, but no heat; a Common room unfurnished and unfloored. When finally a miserably narrow road was made, it reared up in surprise at the nearness of the House. The telephone was at last installed - it has no link with the internal telephone system. And when the roof was laid - the first rains dispersed it.

Life in Park House One is, however, undeniably pleasant for the ninety-eight students living here. The kitchens, each shared by a dozen people, have inevitably been the focus of social life so far, though the opening of the Common Room provides a much needed chance to meet more people more informally, and to throw open House Committee meetings to all residents, and to hold parties. The Games Room, a lucky afterthought, is much appreciated and, as the builders retreat to other areas, so are the turfed and tree-set surroundings.

Residents of Park House One themselves suggested through their committee, the very few University regulations and drew up the few arrangements which they thought necessary for life to be enjoyable for all other residents. Predictably enough there has been no need for formal discipline so far in a system which has explicitly relied so much on students’ co-operation.

C. R. B.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE ELECTION

Both before and after the General Election we heard quite a lot about the participation of the University in the Kemp Town campaign. The impression was given in particular that the Labour Party owed its victory in part to the ‘youthful idealism’ of an overwhelmingly socialist University. It seems worthwhile, therefore, to give one or two facts about the nature and extent of this participation.

First members. Statistics are hard to come by and uncertain. It seems, however, that the Conservative Party would count on the help of three members of the teaching Faculty and thirty to forty students. Much of this help was given on polling day, but, apparently, almost all of the helpers did some work in canvassing, leafleting, etc. and some did a great deal. The Labour contribution was considerably greater; the minimum figures are: Faculty twenty-six, students ninety, but many others may have been involved. Here again much of the help took the form of cars on polling day, but most supporters were active throughout the campaign and a certain number well before it began. Wives of members of Faculty were active on the Labour side and perhaps on the Conservative side too.

For both Parties there seems to have been little difficulty in integrating the University helpers with the work of the Constituency parties. The University Conservatives were welcomed by the local organisation, which was according to the candidate rather short of helpers; their efforts were concentrated in building up Falmer Ward, which had not been fought by a Conservative in municipal elections for some years until May this year. As for Labour, three or four members of Faculty and a few students are officers or members of Kemp Town Ward Organisations. Most students worked in the framework of the Brighton Federation of Socialist Youth, providing a mobile brigade which was directed by the Labour canvassing officer to wards in need. It was hoped to integrate University efforts completely with those of the Young Socialists, the College of Technology and the Training College, but on polling day it was found more practicable to concentrate University helpers in Kingscliff, Pier and Falmer wards. Many others, particulary members of Faculty, helped in other wards, outside the BFSY.
The effects of this participation is hard to assess. Nothing much can be said about the actual votes cast by members of the University; in any case relatively few University voters live in Kemp Town. Otherwise it seems reasonable to assume that the large University contingent of Labour workers made a difference of more than seven votes; indeed, what helper cannot congratulate himself in having been the decisive force in so narrow a win as this? But experts are inclined to be sceptical about the effects of organisation, seeing its value more in the feeling of usefulness it gives to party workers than in its act of effectiveness; in this connection it is worth noticing that the swing to Labour in Hove, when there was comparatively little help for Labour from student organisations, was approximately the same as in Kemp Town.

However, this may be, there is no doubt that the proximity of a University makes local political organisations more lively and that this particular campaign was made more interesting by the participation of students. Far removed for the 'starry-eyed idealism' of the press, most of these students were engaged in quite mundane tasks - this activity can only seem like idealism in a society where politics is thought of as being 'the' concern of 'them'. The more obvious activity of some Labour supporters - barracking, swinging the Red Flag, etc. - brought sinister memories of Fascism to certain letter-writers but can surely give serious offence only to those whose attachment to gentlemanly behaviour has got out of control. In general, however, the vigorous participation of the University as of many other bodies in the campaign, did something to keep an interest in politics alive in the Constituency as well as to help Labour. A Conservative even felt that in the long run it might have been as beneficial to his party as to his opponents. But as a final note of scepticism, for all the University participation, the percentage poll was slightly down on that of 1959.

P.F.

ON THE TRADITIONALIST ATTITUDE OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE LATE ELECTION

His dead are in the churchyard - thirty generations laid
Their names were old in history when Domesday Book was made
And the passion and the piety and prowess of his line
Have seeded, rooted, fruited in some land the Law calls mine.

'Hob, what about that River-bit?' I turn to him again,
With Fabricius and Ogier and William of Wareyne.
'Hev it jest as you've a mind to,' but - and here he takes command,
For whoever pays the taxes old Mus' Hobden owns the land.

From Kipling's 'The Land'.

S. M.

THEFTS

There have been a considerable number of thefts this term in the University. Members of the University are accordingly advised not to leave money or valuables in the cloakrooms or otherwise unattended.
STOP PRESS:

ARTS SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

SPRING TERM 1965

School Examinations will be held for all first-year undergraduates in the Arts Schools of Studies on Wednesday, 13th January, and Thursday, 14th January, in Hove Town Hall. The time-table will be published before the end of this term.

Some second- and third-year undergraduates will take a paper in Statistics. This will also be arranged during the first week of the Spring Term, at a time to be announced later.

VISITORS

Visitors to the University since the last Bulletin have included:-
Colonel C. A. H. M. Noble, M.C., University Liaison Officer, Ministry of Defence (Army)
Mr. S. B. Mfodwo, Assistant Registrar of the University of Ghana
Mrs. Z. Rahman, Principal, Eden Girls' College, Dacca, Pakistan
Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., Master of University College, Oxford
Dame Kitty Anderson, Headmistress of the North London Collegiate School and Mr. W. J. Langford, Headmaster of Battersea Grammar School
Sir Ernest Vasey, Resident Representative in Pakistan of the International Bank
Professor E. M. Viegas, Senior Professor in the Faculties of Architecture and Engineering, University of Brazil
Dr. Newton Sucupira, Professor of History and Philosophy of Education, University of Recife, Brazil

Groups of Visitors since the last Bulletin have included:-
Six young people from Tokyo who were winners of competition sponsored by the B.O.A.C. in Japan
Overseas students sent by the British Council
Young Swedish Architects led by Professor Hans Brunnberg and Professor Göran Lindahl

Future Visitors will include:-
Mr. P. A. MacGillivray, Senior Warden at Massey University of Manawatu, New Zealand
Mr. J. A. Kirkness, Registrar, University of Auckland
Mr. Nob Palakawongsa Nayuthia, Director-General, Department of External Relations, Ministry of Education, Thailand, and Dr. Saroj Buasri, President of the College of Education in Thailand
Sir Miles Clifford K.B.E., C.M.G., Director of the Leverhulme Trust
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury

Future groups of Visitors will include:-
Delegates who have been attending the Colombo Plan Conference
A group from the Council for Education in World Citizenship