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 Extracts from it should not be published without the Editor's permission.

While every effort will be made to ensure the accuracy of the information which is passed 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 Robert Jamieson, Essex House.
PREFACE

This issue of the Bulletin appears towards the end of a long term dominated by discussion of the implications of the McKinsey Report and of the University's quinquennial settlement. Discussion on such matters - and the future pattern of university government and administration - has perhaps overshadowed the fact that we have now reached a stage in our growth - an undergraduate and postgraduate community of 3,250 - which may not be significantly exceeded at the end of the quinquennium in 1972. We consequently begin a period of university history very different from that of the last six hectic years: from now onwards, indeed, we shall have some of the characteristics not of a new but of an established university. It would be a mistake, nonetheless, I believe, to think of the guiding theme of this new period as 'consolidation'. While there is much that we should settle and even more that we should test, there is a continuing opportunity for experiment and innovation and for the kind of development which ensures that we produce the very best of ourselves and our resources.

The place of good communications in a university community is naturally a subject of considerable concern in the McKinsey discussions, and it may well be that as a result of them there will be a new approach to the editing and publishing of this or some other Bulletin. In the meantime this Bulletin is designed to do what its predecessors have done - to get out information and ideas about some of the topics of current interest in the University.

As a new Vice-Chancellor, I would like to associate with this purpose the more personal purpose of sending any good wishes not only to new members of faculty and the student body but to those who were here before the beginning of this term. It is impossible to get to know as many people as I would wish. The numbers are too great and the pressures too strong to make it easy to communicate fully even with colleagues who have been associated with me since the beginning of the University. I hope, however, that during the course of this academic year I shall be able both to get to know people I do not know and to see more of the people I already know. It is by informal discussion as much as by meeting formally in committees that we can clarify our minds about issues and opportunities. The committees are there to ensure that we participate more widely, decide firmly, plan wisely and are rightly placed to be able to implement efficiently. If the McKinsey discussions permit our moving successfully towards these desirable objectives, then all the talk will have been well worth while.

Asa Briggs,
Vice-Chancellor
SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH UNIT

The Unit was set up in January 1966 as a result of the initiative of members of the teaching faculty representing a variety of disciplines who were particularly interested in problems of science policy, and its work is based in principle on the joint research of natural and social scientists. The Director is Mr. C. Freeman.

The primary aim is to contribute through research to the advancement of knowledge in the sphere of science policy and especially to a deeper understanding of the complex social process of research, invention, development and innovation. The Unit intends to study this process in industry and in government, as well as in universities and in the context of the environment in developing countries, as well as in industrialized societies. Whilst most of its work is focused on contemporary problems of science policy, it is also concerned with the historical evolution of the scientific community, of its professional organisations and of the advisory and executive organs of Government concerned with the formulation of science policy.

Effective research into contemporary problems of science policy demands close contact with policy-makers in Government and Industry, and for this reason the Unit undertakes a substantial amount of research under contract or on a consultancy basis for Government and international agencies as well as for industrial organisations. The major part of the Unit's work is financed by such contracts, and by grants from extra-mural sources.

Whilst the Unit is primarily a research organisation, it is contributing increasingly to undergraduate teaching, both through the Arts/Science Scheme and in the areas of special competence of members of the Unit. It is also involved in the training of visiting Research Fellows from overseas and will be involved in other postgraduate courses in the History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Science.

Historical studies of the endowment of science

Early in 1966 the Department of Education and Science and its new advisory body the Council for Scientific Policy, set in motion a number of internal departmental studies and consultative working parties concerned with various aspects of the long-term growth of scientific expenditures. Following discussions with the CSP Secretariat in the spring of 1966, the Unit was invited to consider the possibility of conducting basic social research into the criteria, individuals and social circumstances which have influenced the growth of science and its relationship with Government.

This invitation was accepted and confirmed by the award of a research grant to the Unit in May 1966, under the terms of which a small team led by Dr. Roy MacLeod has undertaken to investigate systematically the criteria historically governing the encouragement of science by Government in Britain, the mechanisms by which science has been encouraged, the individuals and institutions responsible for its encouragement and the consequences of choices made between different policy alternatives in the light of differing economic, political and social circumstances during the last 150 years.

By the use of public records, parliamentary and private papers, and unpublished documents, the team has endeavoured to analyse in detail the development of the ten Government Departments and fifteen advisory bodies which have from time to time helped to direct the course of civil science. Statistics have been collected and analysed showing relative rates and characteristics of growth in different fields of science and the relationship between professional activity and administrative policy. The project has also explored the influence of particular individuals and events upon the pursuit of different basic and applied sciences in Britain and the impact of political circumstances upon the philosophy and motivations underlying Government financial support.

On 22nd to 24th September, 1967 an informal weekend science policy conference, sponsored jointly by the CSP and the Unit, was held at the White House, Isle of Thorns, designed to afford an opportunity for civil servants in the Department of Education and Science, the Research Councils and the Ministry of Technology to learn about the progress of the Unit's project and to discuss issues of common interest with academic staff in the science policy
field. It is hoped to continue such meetings from time to time and perhaps to extend them to provide an informal contribution to future Departmental training.

Work for the OECD Directorate for Scientific Affairs

The Directorate for Scientific Affairs at the OECD has taken the lead in stimulating the collection and standardisation of statistics on research and development in the OECD area. As a result of its work on the "International Statistical Year", detailed data on industrial research and development are now available for about a dozen countries.

Following earlier consultancy work for the OECD on international research comparisons, the Unit was invited to make a study of the relationships between patterns of industrial research and development and patterns of international trade in the OECD area and Mr. R.C. Curnow was appointed to lead the project. The conclusions of the study are being made available to the OECD for use in the preparation of the second meeting of OECD Ministers of Science, scheduled for March 1968.

Also in connection with this Ministerial Meeting, the OECD has been carrying out specialist studies on the so-called "technological gap", i.e. disparities between member countries in the generation, penetration and utilisation of the advanced technologies. These studies are aimed at establishing the nature and cause of any disparity, its present and future consequences and proposals for government policy at national or international level. Mr. Curnow has acted as advisory expert to the study on the computer industry and worked extensively on the main report summarising the work in the computer sector.

In addition, the Unit was commissioned to carry out a number of case studies in support of the scientific instruments sector study, which are intended to provide illustrative data to supplement the analysis of member countries' questionnaire replies. Mr. Paul Jervis has been responsible for this section of the work.

Science policy in developing countries

From the outset it has been the policy of the Unit to carry out studies in an international context. Several members of the Unit have a strong interest in the problems of the developing countries and work in this area has been led by Dr. C.H.G. Oldham since his appointment in September 1966, in close association with the Institute of Development Studies.

A study was carried out at the request of UNCTAD on the transfer of technology between enterprises in developed and developing countries, with special reference to licensing and know-how agreements. It reviewed the experience of Japan, made estimates of the total cost to developing countries for licensing agreements and made recommendations for a new mechanism which would help to improve the flow of technology to developing countries. This will be published in 1968 in connection with the Second World Conference of UNCTAD at New Delhi. Dr. Oldham also had an opportunity to discuss these problems at the Seventeenth Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs in September at Ronneby, Sweden.

At the request of the Institute of Education and World Affairs, the Unit has undertaken, as part of an international study financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, a study of those university-trained professionals who have immigrated from developing countries to Great Britain. This one year project started in October 1967 and will attempt to estimate the numbers of such professionals in Britain, their reasons for leaving their home country and for remaining in Britain.

It is hoped that a study of Chinese science policy will get under way in 1968.

Patterns of invention and innovation

From December 1967 the Unit has been awarded a three-year Science Research Council grant for "Project SAPPHO", a study of patterns in scientific and technological invention and innovation, led by Mr. R.C. Curnow. This work will involve extensive data gathering from industrial and Government laboratories using some novel techniques of statistical analysis and will, for this reason, be designed with computer analysis in mind.
Current plans are to concentrate early work on the industrial sectors of iron and steel, the chemical industry and scientific instruments. Data will be gathered through research work and by interview on a large number of circumstances covering the invention-innovation-diffusion chain of events and will be organised so as to give equal weight to successful and unsuccessful instances. Such factors as backgrounds of key individuals, structure of the institutions involved, various economic measures and time lag will all be assessed and an attempt made to determine which of these factors or groups of factors appear to dominate. Further collection of information will then extend the range of the data bank by concentrating upon the more important factors.

Library

With the facilities of the University Library easily accessible, including the specialist Library donated by the Science of Science Foundation, the policy of the Unit has been to collect material of immediate use to its members, including reference books and basic texts, and to collect and classify references to other material of interest, whether held in the University Library or elsewhere. This small Unit Library has been run by Miss Veronica Trasler since July 1967.

Mrs. J.K. Fuller,
Research Assistant and Secretary
Science Policy Research Unit

PROVISIONAL STUDENT NUMBERS, 1967-68

Undergraduates (including Visiting Students)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st Year</th>
<th>2nd Year</th>
<th>3rd Year</th>
<th>4th Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Total undergraduates 996 854 708 23 2581

Postgraduates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Returning</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cert.Ed. &amp; Dip.Soc.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total students 3246
The health danger of cigarette smoking precipitated the introduction three years ago of a ban on the sale of cigarettes on the campus: this ban is still in force. After much argument and debate, the termination of a discussion between representatives of Senate and Union Council this February revealed, essentially, a basic disagreement of beliefs - Senate's belief in the success of the ban and the students' belief that the ban was ineffective in reducing the danger of smoking to students. In fact, the first proposals to remove the ban were made at Union Council in November of last year, and the general points put at this debate held sway throughout the ensuing arguments. The proposers completely accepted the general health danger of smoking; it was to challenge statements of the type "obviously the ban is effective" that a motion was introduced.

It was put to the meeting that the ban had a negligible effect on the number of cigarettes consumed by smokers, as they adapted by ensuring they brought in large enough quantities of cigarettes from Brighton, by using the black market which had grown on the campus, or by purchasing from friends whenever the need arose. That the technicalities of overcoming the ban tended to dominate smokers' minds, and that many students accepted it as an administrative anomaly rather than a health warning, suggested that the publicity effect of the ban was of borderline value. And it was argued that in general, decisions to start smoking are determined by the effect of social environment, and that the ban has a trivial effect say, in influencing a non-smoking Snackbar habitué.

The proposers of these points viewed the ban as an unjustified inconvenience; they regarded the situation as having been induced by a misplaced sense of responsibility and a desire for conscience appeasement over the need to tackle the general dangers of smoking. Others considered the denial of individual liberty as the crucial issue, and argued this point with force.

However, this combination of arguments did persuade Union Council to pass the motion requesting Senate to remove the ban on the sale of cigarettes on the campus. And although this motion was accepted by only a small margin (15 to 13), it received general support (170 to 62) at a Union General Meeting, and further support in the columns of Wine Press.

The report of unanimous rejection by Senate of this request induced a crisis of confidence between students and Senate, and Senate agreed to a joint Senate-Union Council representative meeting to outline clearly the arguments affecting Senate's decision. Some students did raise the question of the denial of personal responsibility entailed by the ban, but at the core of this discussion was the question of whether or not Senate had made unsuccessful moves to achieve its aim on this particular issue, and it was attempts at finding an answer which dominated the proceedings.

Senate members explained that Senate accepted the students' point that the ban was unlikely to have any effect on the number of cigarettes consumed by smokers, but believed that its action would discourage students from starting smoking, partly by encouraging discussion on the adverse affects of smoking on health. Senate appreciated the students' individual right to decide on taking up the risk of smoking, but felt that it should encourage the formation of a new form of non-smoking society, and to do this it was supporting the continuation of the ban on the sale of cigarettes.

Laudable as this ideal of a non-smoking society appeared, it did nothing to erase from the minds of the students the belief that the ban was ultimately ineffective in either achieving this ideal, or in simply stopping non-smokers taking up smoking. There was much discussion, but, with a final challenge to students to prove that changing the status quo would not have any adverse health effects being answered by a challenge to Senate to prove that their enforcement of this change from the norms of society at large had any beneficial effect, the arguments were laid to rest.
Any proof to answer these challenges would be difficult to obtain and so the situation will remain unchanged in the immediate future, as Senate holds ultimate decision-making responsibilities. However, if all parties concerned became fully conversant with the social conditions prevalent on the campus, then it is not completely inconceivable that a unified point of view might be adopted.

Geoff Lee
Post-Graduate Research Student in Physics

WHY BAN UNIVERSITY CIGARETTE SALES?

The medical arguments don't prove the case for a ban, but we must look at them before we can discuss it sensibly. In 1964 cigarettes caused 1 in every 7 British adult deaths: 40,000 to 50,000 in all.(1) As a non-smoker, your risk of lung cancer is 1 in 250. If you smoke seven cigarettes a day, your risk is 1 in 25; 30 a day, 1 in 10.(2) Nineteen carcinogens have been isolated in cigarette smoke. As for bronchitis, responsible for about 35,000 deaths in Britain each year, hardly any non-smokers get it. Coronary heart disease is the biggest single killer in Britain. If you smoke under 20 a day, you are 1.75 times as likely to die from a coronary between the ages of 50 and 70 as a non-smoker; over 20 a day, 2.2 times as likely. In short, 'Only 15 per cent of non-smoking men aged 35, but 33 per cent of heavy smokers, will die before they are 65.(3)'

What can be done about it? So far, it doesn't look as if filters help. Switching to cigars or a pipe may, - provided you don't inhale. But there is only one certain remedy: give it up. Even better, don't start. More and more young people are taking this advice. In 1961, only 38% of men aged 15-19 were non-smokers. In 1965 it was 55%.(4) The responsibility of the University, as a shifting community of young people supported by public money, is thus three-fold:-

(a) To do all we can to help people not to start smoking.
(b) To help smokers to give it up.
(c) To help people who have given up smoking to avoid relapsing.

In all three cases, Senate is convinced, after careful study of the evidence, that a stringent ban on the sale of cigarettes is the best plan.

(a) One in three male smokers acquire the habit after they are 18.(5) An extensive U.S. study showed that "the vast majority of (smokers) learn to smoke in school or during their first experience of communal living away from home",(6) such as in a Guest House or Hall of Residence. Obviously anything that we can do to make cigarettes harder to get, more expensive or less convenient will help people not to start smoking. Senate does not ban cigarettes, first because students are adults and ultimately have the right to commit suicide (though it is our duty to dissuade you), and second because it would be counter-productive (a study in Oregon showed that authoritarian methods actually increased smoking). But we do know, from experience here and research elsewhere, that friendly dissuasion from smoking, together with refusal to make it convenient and easy, does reduce the number of smokers. If anyone has real evidence to the contrary, I'd be pleased to consider it. But remember: if the ban stops only ONE person from smoking, in the whole lifetime of the university, there is a 1 in 7 chance that it has prolonged his life.

(b) Giving up smoking does help avoid early death. For example, if you smoke under 20 cigarettes a day, your risk of dying from coronary thrombosis is 1.75 times the non-smoker's; give up, and the risk is only 1.09 times as high as if you had never smoked.(7) For other diseases the position is similar. I know one student, an ex-President of the Union, who gave up smoking while at Sussex - partly helped by the ban and another who cut down substantially. I am sure there are many more.
(c) Two doctors who ran an anti-smoking clinic complained that, largely because of "pressure from society and the advertisers", two-thirds of those who give up smoking relapse within a year. (8) Sussex University at present lessens these pressures to smoke. Display and sell cigarettes on the premises, and you increase those pressures to smoke. Is it worth exposing people to this pressure, for most of their working lives, during three years when they are most vulnerable - just to increase the convenience of those who already smoke?

Of course there is an issue of freedom involved. That is why Senate does not try to stop people smoking. But there is no principle of freedom that obliges a university to sell opium or cigarettes. The opponents of the ban complain (i) that it makes cigarettes harder to obtain, and is inconvenient; (ii) that it has no effect in cutting down smoking. These complaints are inconsistent. I believe that (i) is true, and (ii) therefore false.

The causes for which people choose to agitate are strange. I have taught here since 1961; never has a proposal come to my attention, originating from students, and suggesting basic improvements in a course of study. Yet Sussex, almost alone in Britain, encourages this. It is a pity to waste time on the cigarette issue instead. A university is a continuous community; that is why, although student representation and decision at Sussex can and should be enlarged, there must be certain areas of policy where the final action lies with a continuous body such as Senate. As a community, we must safeguard the lungs of many generations of students. Senate would be wildly irresponsible if it were to sacrifice those lungs to secure temporary popularity.

NOTES


(2) Smoking and Health, Royal College of Physicians, 1962, pp. 17, 44.

(3) Ibid., pp 32, S7-S8.

(4) The Lancet, 29.10.1966

(5) Smoking and Health, p.4.


(7) Smoking and Health, p.32.

(8) Ball, Kirby and Bogen, loc.cit.

Michael Lipton
Lecturer in Economics and Fellow of the Institute of Development Studies

TRAVELLING AND RESEARCH GRANTS 1967-68

The purpose of this note is to bring to the attention of members of faculty the existence of limited University funds for which they may apply in order to carry out research projects, or for travel in this country or abroad to attend conferences or to deliver lectures. Whenever possible, members of faculty should apply to external trusts or foundations for grants for these purposes, and grants from University funds will only be considered if adequate external assistance is not available.

If the application is for an amount under £20, it should be made direct to the Dean of the School Studies concerned, who may grant financial aid from the School Fund. If the
estimated cost exceeds this figure, an application may be made for a grant from the central fund, at present administered by the Conference Grants Committee. In the latter case, the application, giving details of the research project or the proposed travel, and an estimate of the expenses likely to be incurred, should be made on the official application form to Mr. G.C. Hodges, Finance Office, Essex House, through the Dean of the School concerned. Application forms may be obtained from the Administrative Secretaries of the Schools or from Mr. Hodges.

The grants will normally be regarded as a contribution towards expenses rather than as a reimbursement of the cost incurred. The scale of travelling expenses will be limited to second class surface or tourist air fare and the rates of subsistence allowance will not exceed the existing rates of allowance for members of the University (i.e. the outside London rate). Conference fees will be payable, and other incidental expenses will be considered on their merits. The maintenance grant will be limited to the duration of the conference in question and application for money for an extended period, e.g. for summer schools, must be submitted in detail for special consideration. Members of faculty may apply for up to 80% of the amount of the grant in advance, but this is conditional upon their rendering a statement of expenses incurred on their return to the University and a refund of any excess payment. The maximum single award to any individual will normally be £100.

Applications for the periods April to June 1968 and July to September, 1968 should be submitted to Mr. Hodges not later than 1st March, 1968 and 1st June, 1968 respectively. Applications made after these prescribed dates will only be considered if funds are still available.

BRITISH ACADEMY RESEARCH AWARDS

The British Academy has at its disposal certain funds for the subvention of research in the humanities. Applications must be received not later than the 1st February 1968, and awards will be announced in May.

Amongst the headings under which applications might properly be made are the following: study leave; vacation work; aid to the publication of research; the provision of mechanical aids; and specific research projects.

Grants are generally restricted to members of the British Commonwealth, and are not available for research connected with a higher degree, or normally for research undertaken by recipients of State Studentships.

Further details and a copy of the conditions may be obtained from the Secretary, The British Academy, 6 Burlington Gardens, London, W.1.

UNIVERSITY CLOSURES IN 1968

The University offices and teaching buildings will be closed on the following days:-

*Thursday, 11th April, 1968
Friday, 12th April, (Good Friday)
Saturday, 13th April
Monday, 15th April, (Easter Monday)
*Tuesday, 16th April
*Wednesday, 17th April
Saturday, 31st August
Monday, 2nd September, (Bank Holiday)
*Tuesday, 24th December
Wednesday, 25th December, (Christmas Day)
Thursday, 26th December, (Boxing Day)
Friday, 27th December
Saturday, 28th December
Monday, 30th December

On the days asterisked there will be a skeleton staff working in the Administrative Offices in the mornings and the University switchboard will be manned during the usual hours, but other buildings will be completely closed unless special arrangements are made for any part of them to be open at any particular time. On all days, certain staff will be on duty and science laboratories may have to be kept open with a skeleton staff of technicians to be arranged by the Laboratory Superintendent concerned.

The following buildings will be closed between the dates given (inclusive):

The Library:
Friday, 12th April to Tuesday 16th April, 1968
Saturday, 31st August to Monday, 2nd September
Tuesday, 24th December to Monday, 30th December.

The Park Houses:
Friday, 12th April to Tuesday, 16th April, 1968
Tuesday, 24th December to Monday, 30th December.
In addition, Norwich House will be closed for interior redecoration during the period from Wednesday, 18th December, 1968 to Thursday, 9th January, 1969.

The Refectory:
Friday, 12th April to Tuesday, 16th April, 1968
Saturday, 31st August to Monday, 2nd September
Tuesday, 24th December to Monday, 30th December.
During the period from Tuesday, 3rd September to Monday, 9th September a limited service only will be available.

The White House at the Isle of Thorns:
Friday, 12th April to Monday, 15th April, 1968
Saturday, 1st June to Sunday, 2nd June
Saturday, 3rd August to Sunday, 18th August
Saturday, 31st August to Monday, 2nd September
Tuesday, 24th December to Monday, 30th December.

The Spring Bank Holiday on Monday, 3rd June will be treated as an ordinary working day, and all buildings will be open.

TESTING OF FIRE ALARMS

Members of the University are asked to note that the fire alarm siren is tested daily at 5 minutes past 12 noon. The test is brief and because of its shortness the siren will probably not reach full revolutions and, therefore, full pitch or power.

Alarms heard at any time other than 12.05 p.m. and the sounding of alarm gongs within buildings at any time at all should be treated as genuine alarms until proved otherwise.
DAMAGE TO LAWN

Once again, with the onset of adverse weather, considerable damage is being caused to the turf and landscaping around many of the University Buildings by persons taking short-cuts across the grass, thus causing unofficial paths to develop with disastrous effect on the grass.

Such damage to the surface leaves a scar which takes many months to eradicate and members of the University are therefore earnestly requested to refrain from taking such short cuts and thus contributing to this cumulative damage, and to avoid passing over the grass during wet weather or when the ground is 'soggy'.

This request is made in the interest of all, with a view to preserving to best advantage the scenic amenities of the University.

THE UNIVERSITY'S SOCIAL BUILDING, 1967-68

From its earliest days, this University has sought to plan and provide for the general social needs of the whole community. This planning and provision has, in large part, been centred on Falmer House and the New Refectory Building.

Falmer House

Until October 1967 Falmer House, apart from housing the Refectory, provided all the space for the Senior and Junior Common Rooms. With the transfer to the New Refectory Building of all cooking and all facilities for eating cooked meals, various areas of Falmer House which have been 'freed' have been provisionally given over to the following uses:-

Old Refectory

The original proposal for the use of the Old Refectory was that it should become a University Lounge for all members and employees of the University. However, for a provisional period extending over 1967-68, only a part of the Refectory will be furnished as a lounge. The rest of the room will serve to meet the need for additional reading and writing space and thus supplement the study space available in the Library which is proving insufficient. This decision was taken at a meeting (to which were invited representatives of the main interest groups throughout the University) held on 19th June, 1967 under the auspices of the Senior Tutor, when it was recommended that the Eastern portion of the Old Refectory should be used for reading and writing. At the same meeting it was recommended that the Western part of the room should be furnished as a lounge area with an adjacent buffet where tea, coffee and biscuits can be obtained at certain times. The arrangements have been approved by the Senate.

From 23rd October tea and coffee have been available in the Old Refectory between 12.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. and it is hoped that this fine room will, as in the past, serve as a meeting place for all members of the University and their guests. It is hoped that in the mornings and afternoons the Refectory will be a relatively quiet room in which people will be able to study. It will continue to be used for certain Union dances, and in the evenings it will usually be available for large meetings, etc.

The Shop

Selling a larger range of groceries, frozen foods, and toilet articles than in the past, the Shop has been repositioned in the old first floor servery. It will be approached from:

The old queuing area, which is set aside as a sitting area or for games.
This area is available in the evenings for meetings, etc.

**The Snack Bar**

This is on the second floor and continues to operate as before, except that at lunch-time no cooked snacks are available. Soup, hot and cold pies, salads, sandwiches, and cold sweets are served.

**The Falmer House Bar** on the ground floor remains, as always, a meeting place for all members of the University.

**The former Bookshop**

This has been converted to provide office space for the Union.

**The Music Room**

This room on the second floor will very likely be converted to provide several music practice rooms.

**The former Private Dining Rooms** become a Graduate and general common room.

**Room 209** ("The Glass-house") reverts to its old use as a television and reading room.

**Room 207** is used for Union storage and Societies.

**Room 112** continues to be used for exhibitions, for study and reading and for meetings.

**The Billiards Room** continues to house one billiard table; the question of the provision of a second table is under consideration by the Union.

**The S.C.R.** remains in the Southern wing, and the service of snacks there at lunch-time continues.

**The J.C.R.** remains as at present.

**The Balcony** over the Old Refectory becomes a common room for all University staff other than faculty members. Other members of the University are asked not to use it as a way through to the Snack Bar at lunch-time.

Further facilities will be provided on the ground floor in the old kitchen area later in the year.

**The New Refectory**

The New Refectory came into use for the first time in 1967-68, adding to the University's range of social buildings and catering and social amenities. The provisional catering and social arrangements for the New Refectory are:-

**The First Floor Restaurants** serve meals as follows:-

**The North Restaurant** : cooked snacks and salads - lunch-time only.

**The South Restaurant** : hot and cold meals - varied menu (as in the Old Refectory previously) - lunch-time and evenings.

These restaurants are open to all members of the University and their guests.
The **First Floor Lounge** is open to all members of the University and their guests. Hot beverages are served there at lunch-time. Alcoholic drinks will also be served as soon as the new bar, at present under construction, is completed.

The **Second Floor Restaurants** are used as follows:

The **South Restaurant** is used at lunch-time by members of the SCR and by research students. Hot and cold meals are available.

The **North Restaurant** on this floor is not used for the time being, except for special functions (e.g. student registration, conferences).

The second floor bar serves alcoholic drinks and hot beverages at lunch-time. It is open to members of the SCR, research students and their guests. Access is from the main staircase or lift.

The **Second Floor lounge** (i.e. south of the bar) is used by members of the SCR and their guests.

The **Waitress-Service Dining Rooms** on the mezzanine floor (above the second floor) provide waitress-served hot or cold meals at lunch-time to all members of the University and their guests. Advance booking through the Catering Manager's office is advisable before 10.00 a.m. each day. Special menus require booking 3 days in advance. The extent of the service provided depends on demand. Tables or rooms required for official hospitality or for business purposes should be booked at least three days in advance.

The capacities of the four dining rooms are approximately as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dining Room</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The green room</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The blue room</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The orange room south</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The orange room north</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Gallery Lounge** on the mezzanine floor is reserved during mealtimes for those using the waitress-service dining rooms.

The **Bookshop** occupies spacious new accommodation on the ground floor.

M.J. Batchelor,  
Assistant Registrar.

**COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN & SECRETARIES**

In the Organisation of Business paper for 1967-68 it is stated that the names of individuals concerned with specific areas of University business should be published regularly in order that they can be approached by members of the University for information or with suggestions.

Most areas of University business are at present the initial responsibility of a committee and the following are the names of the Chairmen and Secretaries of those committees, all of whom would welcome suggestions from members of the University:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>'Chairman'</th>
<th>'Secretary'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Vice-Chancellor</td>
<td>Deputy Registrar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Mr. G. Lockwood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Vice-Chancellor</td>
<td>Mr. R.I.M. Jamieson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts Deans</td>
<td>Professor B.E. Supple</td>
<td>Mr. I.F. Sinclair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Committee

Arts & Social Studies Research
Social Research
Science Deans
Radiological Safety

Academic Board
Arts Sub-Committee of the Academic Board
Science Sub-Committee of the Academic Board
Socio-Educational Research
Admissions
Arts/Science

Overseas Relationships
Arts Graduate Studies
M.A. Examination Board
B.Sc. Prelim. Examination Board
B.A. Prelim. Examination Main Board
B.A. Final Examination Main Board

B.A. Finals - African & Asian Studies
  - Educational Studies
  - English Studies
  - European Studies
  - Social Studies

B. Sc. Final Examination Main Board
B. Sc. Finals - Applied Sciences
  - Biochemistry
  - Biological Sciences
  - Chemistry
  - Experimental Psychology
  - Materials Science

'Chairman'

Vice-Chancellor
Professor B.E. Supple
Professor C. Eabor
Professor M.W. Thompson (or Mr. B.W. Farmery, the University Radiation Protection Officer)
Vice-Chancellor
Professor M. Wight
Professor C. Eabor
Professor Marie Jahoda (or Mr. B.M. Smith, the Soc.Ed. Research Fellow)
Vice-Chancellor (or Mr. M.G. Brown, the Director)
Vice-Chancellor
Professor M.F. Cunliffe
Professor M.F. Cunliffe
Professor J. Maynard Smith
Dr. H.F. Kearney
Professor R.B. Ford
Professor F.G. Bailey
Mr. E.M. Eppel
Dr. A.M. Ross
Professor J. Cruickshank
Dr. D.N. Winch
Professor R.J. Blin-Stoyle
Professor J.C. West
Professor A. Korner
Professor J. Maynard Smith
Professor A.I. Scott
Professor N.S. Sutherland

'Secretary'

Mr. D. Anderson-Evans
Mr. D. Anderson-Evans
Mr. R.A. Nind
Mr. R.A. Nind
Mr. D.J. Clinch
Mr. D.J. Clinch
Mr. R.A. Nind
Mr. C.J. Watson
Mr. E.H. Cox
Miss Mary M. Coppinger
Mr. E.H. Cox
Mr. D. Anderson-Evans
Mr. D. Anderson-Evans
Mr. R.A. Nind
Mr. I. Honeyman
Miss Mary M. Coppinger
Dr. B.D. Graham or Mr. I. Honeyman
Professor R.B. Ford or Mr. I. Honeyman
Mr. M.J. Hawkins or Mr. I. Honeyman
Professor R.J. Taylor or Mr. I. Honeyman
Professor B.E. Supple or Mr. I. Honeyman
Mr. R.A. Nind
Miss Linda S. Hughes
Miss Linda S. Hughes
Miss Linda S. Hughes
Dr. A. Pidcock or Miss Linda S. Hughes
Miss Linda S. Hughes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>'Chairman'</th>
<th>'Secretary'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Sc. Finals - Mathematics</td>
<td>Professor W. Ledermann</td>
<td>Dr. P.J. Bushell or Miss Linda S. Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Philosophy &amp; The Theory of Science</td>
<td>Dr. P.H. Nidditch</td>
<td>Mr. J. Dorling or Miss Linda S. Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Physics</td>
<td>Professor D.F. Brewer</td>
<td>Miss Linda S. Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students' Progress</td>
<td>Vice-Chancellor</td>
<td>Mr. C.J. Watson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School (Institute) of Education</td>
<td>Professor R.B. Ford</td>
<td>Mr. H.C. Johnstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools of Studies -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African &amp; Asian Studies</td>
<td>Professor D.A. Low</td>
<td>Dr. P.D. Reeves or Miss Yvette Ashby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Studies</td>
<td>Professor R.B. Ford</td>
<td>Mr. H.C. Johnstone or Miss Mary Davies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English &amp; American Studies</td>
<td>Professor D. Daiches</td>
<td>Mr. J.A. Henrietta or Miss Brenda Magurran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Studies</td>
<td>Professor M. Wight</td>
<td>Mr. C.G. Bearne or Mrs. Marguerite D. Penny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Studies</td>
<td>Professor B.E. Supple</td>
<td>Mr. P.J. Ambrose or Miss Wendy Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Sciences</td>
<td>Professor J.C. West</td>
<td>Dr. M.M. Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Sciences</td>
<td>Professor J. Maynard Smith</td>
<td>Dr. S. Shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematical &amp; Physical Sciences</td>
<td>Professor R.J. Blin-Stoyle</td>
<td>Dr. B.L. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Sciences</td>
<td>Professor C. Eabor</td>
<td>Mr. R.W. Bott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate Discipline</td>
<td>Dr. J. Rosselli (or Dr. B.L. Smith, the Senior Proctor)</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Batchelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Health Service</td>
<td>Mr. J.E. Simmonds (or Dr. A. Ryle, the Director)</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Batchelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>Mr. M.G. Hutt (or Mr. M.L. Banks, the Sports Manager)</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Batchelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation Executive</td>
<td>Mr. J.E. Simmonds</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Batchelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Houses &amp; Isle of Thorns Executive</td>
<td>Professor T.H. Elkins</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Batchelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>Professor T. Barna</td>
<td>Deputy Bursar (Mr. C.de N. Hill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falmer House Executive</td>
<td>Mr. M.S. Jamieson</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Batchelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting House Executive</td>
<td>The Chaplain (the Rev. Dr. D.T. Jenkins)</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Batchelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Activities</td>
<td>Professor A.K. Thorlby (or Dr. W. Eysselinck, the Director)</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Batchelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Policy</td>
<td>Mr. M.G. Hutt</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Batchelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Joint Committee</td>
<td>Mr. M.G. Hutt &amp; Mr. T.T. Macan</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Batchelor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Committee
Conference Grants
Committee Memberships
Data Processing
Library
Bookshop
Honorary Degrees
Academic Services
Appointments Committees

'Chairman'
Vice-Chancellor
Vice-Chancellor
Professor R.L. Grimsdale (or Mr. A. Kirk, Director of the Computing Centre)
Professor M. Wight (or Mr. D. Cox, the Librarian)
Professor M.J.C. Hodgart
Vice-Chancellor
Professor J.C. West (or Mr. N.I. MacKenzie, the Director)
Various

'Secretary'
Mr. G.G. Hodges
Mr. R.I.M. Jamieson
Mr. C.R. Doherty
Mr. R.I.M. Jamieson,
Mr. R.I.M. Jamieson
Mr. R.I.M. Jamieson
Registrar & Secretary (Mr. A.E. Shields)
Mr. H.C. Jones
Mr. J.C. Davies

In addition to the above, certain members of faculty have been made responsible for areas of business which are not the responsibility of a committee:

Appointments Service
Ceremonials
Exhibitions
University Lectures
Registration Week
Official Publications
Learned Publications
Lecture Timetable

Mr. A.J. Caston, the Appointments Officer
Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, in consultation with Professor J.F.C. Kingman
Dr. W. Eysselinck
Mr. R.R. Milner-Gulland
The Registrar or Mr. C.J. Watson
Dr. P.H. Nidditch and Miss Eleanor Milburn
Professor A.K. Thorlby and Mr. R.I.M. Jamieson
The Deputy Registrar with Mr. R.A. Nind (for Science) and Mr. I.F. Sinclair (for Arts).

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1967-68

It will be helpful to faculty and students alike to have now, early in the session, information about when University Examinations in Arts are to be held during the coming year. Some of the basic dates in the timetable for the examining year are therefore given below.

B.A. Preliminary Examination

10th November
Full information about the Examination will be issued to candidates via School Offices, together with blank entry forms which must be filled in by candidates and submitted to the Registrar's office by 17th November.

4th December
Language and Values essay topics issued to candidates.

8th December
Introduction to History question papers issued to candidates.

11th December
Language and Values and History scripts to be handed in.

11th March
School Papers - Three hours.

12th March a.m.
Translation Papers - Three hours.

12th March p.m.
Language and Values essay topics issued to candidates.

15th March
Introduction to History question papers issued to candidates.
B.A. Preliminary Examination
18th March noon History scripts to be handed in.
19th March noon Language and Values scripts to be handed in.
22nd-25th April Mathematics and Further Mathematics and other Science papers held.
10th-11th June Repeat Examinations held.

B.A. Final Examination
16th November Full information about the Examination will be issued to candidates via School Offices, together with blank entry forms which must be filled in by candidates and submitted to the Registrar's office by 24th November.
13th December Extended essays question papers issued.
24th January Extended essays submitted.
28th February Detailed examination time-table issued.
24th April Dissertations to be submitted, and Westernisation and Modernisation Extended Essay.
13th May-1st June Final Examinations.

M.A. Examination
13th November Information about the Examination will be issued to candidates via Graduate Studies Office, together with blank entry forms which must be completed and submitted to the Registrar's office by 24th November.
1st March Detailed examination timetable issued.
23rd-25th April Examinations to be held (each candidate normally takes two papers).
13th September Dissertations to be submitted.

Past Question Papers
Copies of past question papers are available free of charge, from School Offices. In case of difficulty please enquire at Room 61 in Essex House, or phone Essex House 189.

Mary M. Coppinger,
Assistant Registrar (Examinations)

FACULTY HANDBOOK
A new edition of the Faculty Handbook will be available on about 20th November, 1967. Copies are being distributed to members of faculty but can be seen in School Offices.

FACULTY ADDRESS LIST
A provisional faculty address list for 1967-68 is being printed and will be distributed to all members of faculty on about 14th November 1967. Members of faculty are asked to check the entry for their names and inform Mr. M.F. Newman (Essex House) of any changes.

STAFF TRAINING
Lists of relevant training courses for non-faculty staff have been circulated from time to time. Any member of the non-faculty staff who wishes to know more of the facilities available is invited to enquire from Mr. M.F. Newman (Essex House).
GRADUATION CEREMONIES 1967-68

The Winter Graduation Ceremony will be held in the University on Wednesday, 13th December 1967. Details regarding time and place will be sent to those concerned as soon as possible.

The Spring Graduation Ceremony will be held in the University on Wednesday, 13th March 1968, (not Wednesday, 20th March, as previously announced).

The Summer Graduation Ceremony will take place in the Dome, Brighton, on Tuesday, 9th July 1968, (not Wednesday, 10th July, as previously announced).

THE PELHAM LECTURE

The third Pelham Lecture, under the auspices of the University of Sussex and the Regency Society of Brighton and Hove, is being held in the Music Room of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Thursday, 25th January, 1968 at 8.15 p.m. The speaker will be John Betjeman, whose subject is "Victorian and Edwardian Churches."

The number of tickets allotted to the University is, of course, limited and allocation will be made strictly in order of application. Applications for tickets, which must be in writing, should be sent to Miss P.M. Philips, Room 4, Essex House, and should be received by her not later than Tuesday, 16th January, 1968. When all the tickets have been allocated, any other applications will be kept on a waiting list so that returned tickets can be sent to those on it. In view of the shortage of tickets, no applicant should ask for more than two tickets.

No tickets will be circulated until after 16th January, 1968.

CHRISTMAS WEEK 1967

The University offices and teaching buildings, the Library, the Park Houses, the Refectory and the White House at the Isle of Thorns will be closed from Saturday, 23rd December, 1967 to Sunday, 31st December, 1967 inclusive. A skeleton staff will be working in the Administrative offices in the mornings of Wednesday, 27th December to Friday, 29th December, 1967 inclusive, and the University switchboard will be manned, but other buildings will be closed unless special arrangements are made for any part of them to be open at any particular time.

POSTGRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION

Students in their third year are reminded that if they are considering training for teaching they should apply as soon as possible either to the Assistant Secretary of the School of Educational Studies, if they are thinking of applying to Sussex, or to the Graduate Teacher Training Registry, 151 Gower Street, London, W.C.1, if they wish to apply to another University Department of Education.

It has to be stressed that the number of places available at this University is limited.

Students needing further advice should consult with the Assistant Secretary of the School of Educational Studies.

FACULTY APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the faculty are announced:

Professor of Operational Research

B.H.P. Rivett, M.Sc. (London)

Previously Professor of Operational Research at the University of Lancaster
Professor of Applied Statistics

J.F. Scott, M.A. (Cantab and Oxon).

Previously Reader in Mathematics and Statistics.

Professor of Development Studies

D.G. Seers, M.A. (Cantab and Oxon)

Previously Director-General of Economic Planning in the Ministry of Overseas Development; the title has been conferred in respect of his appointment as Director of the Institute of Development Studies.

Professor of Sociology

From September, 1968:

T.B. Bottomore, M.Sc. (Econ) (London)

At present Head of the Department of Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology at the Simon Fraser University, British Columbia.

Director of the Computing Centre

A. Kirk, B. Eng. (Liverpool)

Previously Director of the Computer Laboratory at the University of Liverpool

Readership

A. Feinstein, B.Sc. (London), Ph.D. (Cantab)  Biochemistry

Senior Lectureship

Mrs. Sybil Marshall, M.A. (Cantab)  Education

Lectureships


J.D. Edwards, M.Sc. (Southampton)  Engineering (Electronics)

N.F. Lemon, B. Sc. (Hull)  Electrical Engineering


M. Wallis, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab)  Mechanical Engineering

D.J. Woollons, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Bristol)  Biochemistry

Electrical Engineering
Senior Research Fellowship

W. Scheffler, Dr. Phil. (Berlin)

Assistant Lectureships

P.R. Benjamin, B.Sc. (Liverpool)

J.N. Dearlove, B.Sc. (Econ)(Hull), M.A. (Sussex)

G.K. Ingham, B.A. (Leicester)


A.T.S. Prickett, B.A. (Cantab)

L.G. Ripley, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Wales)

Sociology

Mathematics

English

Engineering (Electronics)

Tutorial Fellowships

A.C. Baxter, B.A. (Cantab)

R.M.J. Dammann, B.A. (Oxon)

H. Kroto, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Sheffield)

A. Pollatsek, M.S. (Michigan), M.A. (Harvard and Michigan)

Experimental Psychology

Lector

H.G. Hönig

Centre for Academic Services

M.R. Eraut, B.A., Ph.D. (Cantab)

J.C. Field, B.A. (Oxon)

C.V. James, B.A. (London)

German

Fellow

Fellow in Educational Technology

Senior Fellow in Language Studies (previously Lecturer in Russian)

FACULTY PROMOTIONS

The following promotions to Lectureships in Mathematics are announced:


J. Haigh, B.A. (Oxon)  D.O. Tall, B.A. (Oxon)

ADDENDUM

The University's Social Building, 1967-68

The catering arrangements referred to in the article appearing on pp. 10 to 12 had to be modified. Please see 'Unionews' (20th November, 1967) for details of the modifications.