FOCUS 19

HOW SUSSEX WORKS
WHO'S WHO & WHAT THEY DO
REPRESENTATION AND COMMITTEES
THE SCHOOLS

plus
TREES
ISLE OF
THORNS
NEWS
AND
REVIEWS
Making whoopee?

Another season, says the song, is another reason for making whoopee. So we begin, at least, with a warm welcome to all new members of the University, be they faculty, staff or students.

The coming year promises to be one of consolidation and preparation for what is hoped will be the continuing growth of the University in the next quinquennium, beginning in 1972/73.

Things could be worse, for although the Government has still to decide exactly how much money is to be made available to Universities over the next quinquennium, slow but sure progress has been made towards our target of 5,400 students by 1976/77 and all which that implies in terms of buildings and social facilities.

Stage II of the Park Village is completed. Construction work has begun on a new Park House. And there are signs that Building Societies and Local Authorities are making it easier for Universities to borrow money for putting up residential accommodation.

So the University's stated objective of housing 40% of a 5,400 student population on the campus by the end of the quinquennium is not quite the pipe dream it once appeared. But we do have our problems. There is still a desperate shortage of teaching space, and a certain bleakness in the fabric of campus social life after the witching hour of 5.30 p.m. Maybe a campus pub will help here; certainly it would be a step better than the so-called social centre in the Park Village.

In an article in this issue we look, too, at one aspect of the environmental problem concerning trees, landscaping and buildings. Here again, we feel, there is room for a more co-ordinated long-term planning policy; a start has been made by setting up a Site Development Project group under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor. Focus, Union news and Martlet try to provide, in their different ways, outlets for differing views as well as news of University affairs. We hope that members of the University will not hesitate, this coming season, to make critical whoopee whenever the mood takes them.

P.N.

Fred Newman, after ten years in Fleet Street, was appointed to the new post of Information Officer, in November 1968. Educated at William Ellis Grammar School and Christ Church, Oxford - where he took a brilliant Third in Mod. Languages while editing Cherwell - he now complains that he is the only member of the University who can't say "I have been misunderstood". He still says it however, and is always explaining that he is not an official mouthpiece or Asa's extension, and that the views and opinions he expresses are his own.

Apart from editing Focus he and his staff are responsible for a number of official publications, for visitors and Open Days, and for providing a service to the media. The Information Office is ready to help any member of the University, and is not insured against libel.
NEWS

PHILATELY

The University's Philatelic Unit, housed in the specially designed Phillips Room in the Library, was officially opened on July 12th. The Unit, founded and established by Reginald M. Phillips, who also founded the National Postal Museum, will sponsor research into the use of philately as an educational medium for children. It held its first official function last month when philatelists from all over the country attended an inaugural seminar on the future of Philately. Topics discussed included stamp design, production and marketing.

BOOKS

The Sussex University Press, set up nine months ago, has announced its first list of books due to be published this autumn. These include two books by David Daiches. "Two Worlds: A Jewish Childhood in Edinburgh" is a reissue of the story of his early years, a book which had an enthusiastic reception when published by Macmillan. "A Third World" is the second volume of his autobiography, covering the years up to 1961, a sequel to "Two Worlds". The other book to be published this autumn is "Joseph Retinger: Memoirs of an Emminence Grise", edited by John Pomian. These are the memoirs of a brilliant Pole, friend of Josef Conrad and closest adviser of General Sikorski during the second world war. He was later one of the chief architects of the Council of Europe.

LECTURE

Professor Hans-Lucas Teuber, chairman of the Department of Experimental Psychology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who will be giving a special University lecture on 25 November, is best known for his research on the physiological basis of perception and memory. The Lecture is titled "Human Memory". He has assembled a panel of veteran soldiers from the second world war and Korean campaign who have suffered brain damage caused by the penetration of a missile into the head, and has systematically studied the effects of such localized brain injuries on their performance. The results of his research have been published in numerous articles and books. Professor Teuber combines an encyclopaedic knowledge of the field with the ability to expound complex problems with clarity and wit. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Sciences and is present George Eastman Visiting Professor at Oxford, being the first psychologist to hold the post. For further details of University Lectures, see Page 15.

RACE RELATIONS

Professor Marie Jahoda, Professor of Social Psychology, has recently been appointed Chairman of the advisory Committee on Race Relations Research, the committee which advises the Home Secretary on research which might be related to Government policy on race relations. She succeeds Professor Kenneth Little.

BY-PASS

The scheme to re-route the Brighton-Lewes A27 road, so that it by-passes Fulmer, is due to start in 1973. The scheme, which has been transferred from the Trunk Road Preparation Pool into the firm Roads Programme of schemes to start at that date, will mean that the road will be diverted south of its present route. It will be a dual carriageway with a junction at the entrance to the University.

COURSES

The Centre for Continuing Education has an interesting and varied programme of courses for the coming academic year. The sessional and tutorial courses mainly of general interest and of a non-vocational nature are open to everyone over 18 years. Other activities arranged by the Centre include a lecture series, courses of a professional and vocational nature, residential weekend schools and day schools. The Centre is also associated with a series of lunchtime concerts in the University and undertakes educational broadcasting on BBC Radio Brighton. Community courses for the coming term include a Brighton Sessional on Dickens by Professor L. Lerner on 23 September, a Hove Sessional on 30 September on "Social and Political Ideas in Modern Drama" by C. Campos and a Portsadale Sessional on 21 September on "Changing Africa" by M. Moore. Further details can be obtained from the Centre.

FIRST-CLASS PAIR

A pair who obtained first class B.Sc. degrees this year, despite the domestic complications of having a baby to care for, were both in the School of Molecular Sciences. Robert and Susan Dormey-Smith, with firsts in Materials Science and Chemistry respectively, met in their first week at Sussex and were married last year. They were able to revise for their finals while their seven month-old daughter, Samantha, was being cared for by Robert's mother in Essex. They are hoping to continue with postgraduate work.

FULL DEGREE RESULTS ON PAGE 15
TREES

Towards the end of last term student members of the Brighton Joint Environmental Committee protested to the University over the proposed felling of trees in the area adjoining York House, which had been earmarked for the site of a new Hall of Residence.

The group further called upon Brighton Corporation to put a preservation order on the trees affected, but officials from Brighton, after visiting the site and discussing the matter with the Bursar, John Mangold, decided not to issue an order.

However the protest had its impact, and although some of the trees were felled in July, when building work began, adjustments to the siting of Park House V led to a few trees being saved.

Whether those on the fringe of the development will survive the inevitable soil disturbance remains to be seen, but the incident did serve to draw attention to the conflicting pressures of the University's environmental planning.

On the one hand, the need for further residential development on the campus is obvious, and by next year Park House V will accommodate another 100 students.

On the other hand the natural amenities of the University Park, founded largely on the 300-odd trees growing between the Lowes Road and the Park Village, and the several thousand on the campus boundaries on either side of the valley, must be preserved and, if possible, enhanced.

How is the University tackling this task? And can it grow in harmony with its trees?

Even before the University took over the site an initial survey by Brighton Corporation, carried out in 1959, revealed that many of the trees were in poor condition. Neglected during the war years, there was a considerable amount of dead and diseased wood, and thirty trees which were beyond treatment had to be removed altogether.

In 1965 the University carried out its own survey, and as a result a long-term programme of tree care and preservation was initiated. In the following three years 150 new trees were planted, many more than had been felled. Trees in poor condition near buildings were made safe, and the symmetry of several specimen
trees retained by the use of cables for bracing main branches.
This work was undertaken by Mr. R. Dries, the University's Grounds Superintendent and his staff, together with expert tree surgeons who were called in. Between 1965-68 £750 was spent on new planting and labour, but even then it was clear that a more substantial programme was needed which would pull together the entire landscaping development in the Park.

Report
As a result Landscape Architect, Sylvia Crowe, was asked to prepare a comprehensive report which would recommend a pattern of planting and landscaping for the next five years. This report was produced in January 1968 and has served as the blue-print for much of the work undertaken by the Estates Department. Among the suggestions made by Sylvia Crowe was that the system of tree-belts fringing the campus should be strengthened, and that trees should be planted alongside the ring-road as soon as it had been completed. She suggested that more trees should be planted in the Russell's Clump area, where some trees were suffering from impoverished soil conditions which, combined with their exposure to the North-West wind, had made them susceptible to fungal attack.
She advised that a Landscape Plan be prepared for the Park House area, where "the use of unbroken grass as a setting for the buildings, which is so effective in the Great Court (now Fulton) is not altogether successful..." The Boiler House and adjacent car-park she described as "an unsightly blot" - a defect which could be put right by "carefully-placed and chosen planting". She noted that tracks had been worn on some of the lawns - "always a difficult problem where well-kept unbroken lawns, without too many paths, are required in an area of heavy use."

Solution
"The most effective solution," she continued, "is the acceptance by the student population that certain lawns are not for walking on. A tradition which is accepted at Oxford and Cambridge and on the whole of the Continent."
Miss Crowe added, perhaps more realistically; "I think we will find that no complete solution is possible - one must choose between accepting worn areas and returfing as necessary, or use the fairly inconspicuous type of trip-rail you now have..."
She noted that some of the existing trees "are past their prime, e.g. those near the Refectory.
"Replacements should be started now." Also she recommended that a plan for tree planting in the main complex should be prepared, and carried out gradually. Sylvia Crowe's report was submitted to the University's Planning Committee, which recommended to Senate a total expenditure of £13,700 to be phased from 1968/9 to 1971/2 in order to implement the work suggested in the report. This was accepted and for the last three years many of the proposals, some modified by subsequent advice from Miss Crowe, have been duly completed. Generally speaking, tree-planting so far carried out has been a mixture of mature trees and saplings to thicken existing belts. Trees used were mainly beech with sycamore as a nurse crop to be removed later on. For an immediate screen to the Sportcentre some good-sized Scotch Elm (hopefully they will escape the present Dutch Elm disease sweeping the country) and Acer dasyacarpum were available, and alongside Falmer House and Biology car parks specimens of Sugar Maple have been planted.
In the main science car park the ordinary sycamore has been planted, and the extensive belt of saplings facing the A27 include oak, ash, lime, wild cherry, horse-chestnut and white poplar.
Evergreen cover is being provided by planting common holly, Yew, Pine and Juniper, and other Indigenous shrubs. Limes have been planted throughout the science complex, and more formal shrubs put down in other areas.
Since 1968 a total of 1180 trees and saplings have been planted, and with the 150 planted before 1968, the figure is 1330. So far £11,635 has been spent on planting trees, on tree surgery and on labour. And this amount does not include the considerable shrub-planting schemes carried out.
For the coming year, £2,950 has been allocated for new planting of Beech and Pine, and with that the original planting programme approved by Planning Committee will have used up the total expenditure set aside.

Failure
There is, of course, more to be done, and the task of tree-preservation is a continuing one. Yet the one disturbing factor in the University's landscaping and planting programme has been, on occasions, its failure to go hand-in-hand with its building programme. More than once a decision to site a building where no building was anticipated has proved an embarrassment. It has entailed the uprooting of shrubs, and trees, some of which only recently have been put down.
Co-ordinating fully the growth of building with the preservation and development of the University landscape has proved difficult for a number of reasons. Some, such as the existence of old trees which must come down to make way for new buildings - most new building will have to take place in the valley because no development above the 300 ft contour will be permitted by Brighton Corporation - are unavoidable.
But the absence of any long-term plan for the University's physical development contributes most significantly to the difficulties.
Hopefully the newly-created Site Development Project Group, under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor and with Professor M. Thompson as Project Leader, which has just begun the task of formulating such a plan, will help to close the gap between the allied programmes of building and landscaping.
HOW SUSSEX WORKS

COMMITTEES the top six

These committees have across the board responsibilities. For organisation at School level see page 10. For detailed reference see «Organisation of the University 1971-72», available in School Offices.

COUNCIL

The University's governing body responsible for management and administration of finances and property. Chairman of Council is Dr. S.M. Caffyn, who is Chairman of Caffyn's Motors. Twenty-six out of the Council's thirty-five members are lay members, some of whom are appointed by Local Authorities. The other nine are members of Senate appointed by Senate. Functioning essentially as a check and balance to other committees, Council meetings, which take place not more than twice a term, tend to be brisk and cheerful. Deans and other senior heads such as the Librarian, often give talks to Council about their work and developments in their areas.

SENATE

The largest of the University bodies. Senate has 139 members, with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman. All Professors are members of Senate, as are the Deans of Schools. Limitations imposed by statute on membership were neatly side-stepped by the setting up of a Senate Committee enabling students and additional non-professorial faculty to participate in Senate business. Senate agreed to adopt without further discussion recommendations of Senate Committee, which is, in fact, the enlarged Senate. Senate receives, considers, confirms and rejects reports from other committees, or may refer items back. Meetings can be a test of endurance as well as eloquence. The record is more than five hours.

PLANNING

Finding out where the real power lies is a favourite Sussex exercise. It's like trying to find out which is the key link in a chain. However, some pundits plump for Planning. Its thirty-two members under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor co-ordinate both academic and financial management and development of the University. Planning Committee examines the needs of Schools and units, ensures a degree of conformity, approves changes in organisation and structure, approves annual budgetary allocations and receives proposals from the major ‘area’ committees - Arts and Social Studies, Science, Education, Counselling Services and Community Services. In overseeing University strategy as a whole, Planning Committee has the unenviable task of balancing desire for growth against available resources. Membership includes the Deans of the Schools, five lay members and six members elected by Senate.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The old Social Policy Committee is now replaced by two new committees, one of which is Community Services. Essentially this Committee is concerned with the quality of campus life, advising the Planning Committee on such aspects as accommodation, physical development of the campus, catering, sport and social activities including the Arts Centre. Apart from eight undergraduates, including the President and Treasurer of the Union, and two post-graduates, membership will include representatives of the A.U.T., the Senior Common Room, the Staff Association, the Technical and Clerical staffs and members of the various Advisory Groups on the Social services Area. It is hoped that meetings will be less of a marathon than the seemingly endless gatherings that characterised the old Social Policy Committee.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The other committee to replace Social Policy is Counselling Services. This committee meets once a term is basically concerned with the support services available to students while they are here, including the University Health Service, the Appointments Advisory Service and the regular meetings of the Sub-Deans to discuss student problems. Membership of this committee will include the Directors of the Health Service and Appointments Advisory Service, a University Chaplain, the Chairman of the Group of Teaching Co-ordinators and the Chairman of Community Services. There will be six student representatives including the Chairman of the Student Welfare Committee.

ARTS + SOCIAL & SCIENCE

Under the organisation of the University the three main academic areas, Arts and Social Studies, Science and Education, exercise control over their academic, administrative and financial affairs within the framework of Planning Committee and Senate. Under the Chairmanship of the Pro-Vice-Chancellors (Arts) and (Science) and the Chairman of Education, these committees are responsible for the day-to-day running of their areas, for the drawing-up of strategic plans, considering recommendations from the Schools on matters such as curricula, course structure and proposals for new Majors. All Deans and some Subject Chairmen are members of these committees, which also hear reports from most of the University's research centres and units. Students may be invited to attend for certain items, and agendas of the committees are posted on School Bulletin Boards.
Prof A. BRIGGS
Vice-Chancellor Professor Asa Briggs combines his academic work with various activities in other fields including journalism. Educated at Keighley Grammar School, he simultaneously took first class honours in History and Economics at Cambridge and London respectively. Has taught at Oxford and Leeds, Professor of History at Sussex since 1961. Dean of the School of Social Studies 1961–65. Succeeded Lord Fulton as Vice-Chancellor in 1967, Chairman of the Government Committee on Nursing since March, 1970.

Prof R. BLIN-STOYLE
Deputy Vice-Chancellor since last year, Professor Roger Blin-Stoyle assists the Vice-Chancellor in the increasing volume of academic and administrative affairs. He was the first Science Dean of the University to be appointed and was Dean of the School of Physical Sciences – later MAPS – from 1962–8. Professor Blin-Stoyle, who came to Sussex from Wadham College, Oxford, is a member of the UGC Physical Sciences Committee. Last year he produced the Blin-Stoyle report on undergraduate teaching and learning.

Prof B. SUPPLE
Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Arts and Social Studies) is Professor Barry Supple. Controlling the overall expenditure in that area and coordinating on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor and the Planning Committee the planning of its teaching and research activities are his main concerns. He arrived at Sussex in 1962 as lecturer in History and after being promoted Reader in the following year took the Chair of Economic and Social History in 1965. An LSE graduate, he taught at Harvard and McGill before coming to Sussex. He was recently made Chairman of the SSSRC Economic History Committee.

Prof C. EABORN
Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Science) is Professor Colin Eaborn, one of the first four professors of Science to be appointed to Sussex in 1962. He was Dean of the School of Molecular Sciences from 1965–8 and in April, 1968 was appointed Chairman of Science as the post was then designated. His responsibilities in the Science area are similar to those of Professor Supple in Arts and Social Studies. A member of the Chemistry Committee of the Science Research Council and Honorary Secretary of the Chemical Society.

Mr J. MANGOLD
Mr. John Mangold, the Bursar, advises the Vice-Chancellor and the Buildings Committee on the physical development of the University. Came to Sussex in 1963 from the University of Nigeria where he was Bursar. Before that he was with the BBC for 13 years, working in a variety of fields including lecturer in acoustics, management consultancy engineering, establishment office and organisation and methods.

Mr C. deN. HILL
The Business Manager, Mr. Colin Hill, is responsible for the University's business enterprises such as catering, conferences, residential accommodation, the Bookshop and printing supplies. Appointed in 1964 after a long career as an Overseas Civil Servant, during which he served as a District Officer in Nigeria and Permanent Secretary to the Treasurer in Tanganyika.
Mr. A. E. Shields has been the Registrar of the University since its foundation. After Lord Fulton he was the first member of staff to be appointed and in 1960 he was already working on the charter and the initial building plans. As Registrar he is responsible for the legal affairs of the University and last year he helped to create the University of Sussex Press of which he is now secretary. Previously Registrar of Rhodes University, South Africa and before that in the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Geoffrey Lockwood, Planning Officer, coordinates and reports on the logistic and strategic implications of plans. Advises the Vice-Chancellor on all planning and organisational matters. A Yorkshireman educated at Batley Grammar School and the London School of Economics, he came to Sussex in 1961 from Manchester University and was appointed Planning Officer in 1968. Consultant to OECD and UNESCO, and co-director of the National Project on University Planning and Management.

As Finance Officer, Mr. Ray Howard is responsible for keeping the University’s books straight, advises Senate and Council on financial matters and assists the Vice-Chancellor in the raising of private funds for the University. Under the direction of Planning Committee he prepares budgets for the various University areas and sees that they are adhered to. After local authority service at Eastbourne, Rochester and Orpington, he was appointed Accountant to the University in 1961, a post redesignated Finance Officer two years later.

Admissions Officer, Mr. Edwin Cox, is responsible for administering arrangements for undergraduate admissions and registration, and to the Planning Committee for ensuring that intake targets are achieved. Formerly General Secretary of the United Nations Students’ Association, Mr. Cox was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Sheffield University. Joined Sussex in 1965, appointed Admissions Officer in 1967. He is the University’s TCCA representative and has written several articles on Admissions.

Mr. Mel Griffith, Secretary of Arts and Social Studies, is head of the Arts and Social Studies Office. He has operating responsibility to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Arts and Social Studies) and is secretary of the Arts and Social Studies Committee and Arts Deans’ Committee. First came to Sussex in 1964 from Bristol University. Seconded in December, 1965 to work in Nairobi where he was chief academic administrator until returning to Sussex in June, 1969.

The duties of Mr. Tony Sims, Acting Secretary of Science, are equivalent to those of the Secretary of Arts (see left), servicing the corresponding committees on the Science side. After spending five years as an articled clerk in a local firm of Chartered Accountants, Mr. Sims joined the University in 1967 as an administrative assistant on the Finance Officer’s staff, and is now undertaking the duties of the Secretary of Science in a temporary capacity for one year.
More Who's Who....

Dr. B. Enright

The Librarian, Dr. Brian Enright, came to Sussex in February 1969, after four years as librarian of the City University. A firm believer that libraries should utilise modern technological aids such as video-tape micro-film, worked for 8 years at the Bodleian, Oxford, then moved to the House of Commons Library, where he became a senior Library clerk. In 1962 he moved to the BBC to take charge of the Television Film Library, where he had to catalogue 2 million feet of film a month.

Mr. I. Kerr

Mr. Ian Kerr, Appointments Officer, provides an occupational counselling service for all students. With a first degree at Oxford and subsequently an M.Ed. at St. Andrews, he came to Sussex in 1966 after a period abroad and at the National Institute of Industrial Psychology where he was Senior Course Tutor and also undertook vocational guidance work. He believes that in the current difficult employment situation, students should try to make greater use of the appointments service facilities well before their final year as occupational decisions ideally need to be made with plenty of time to spare.

Dr. A. Ryle

Dr. Anthony Ryle was appointed Director of the University Health Service in 1964, after working as a G.P. in a London Group Practice and as a Clinical Assistant in Psychiatry. His publications include 'Neuroses in the Ordinary Family' and 'Student Casualties'. His main current research interest is the development of repertory grid techniques for measuring changes in the way people see themselves and others especially in the course of psychiatric treatment and other critical experiences. He is responsible for the administration and development of a medical and health service for students.

Miss N. Wilson

With a small staff of four, and an acute shortage of flats and rooms in Brighton, Miss Norma Wilson, Accommodation Officer, continues to cope with the ever-growing problem of student accommodation. Before arriving at Sussex in 1962, she literally worked her way all round the world as an administrator in the Middle and Far East and running a hostel for nurses in the biggest hospital in North America in Vancouver. There were only 450 students at Sussex when she arrived and compared with nearly nine times that number today, it is hardly surprising that there is a crisis over accommodation.

Dr. B. Smith

Dr. Brian L. Smith is Chairman of Community Services, the Committee recently set up to coordinate accommodation, catering, the arts, sport, and social activities on campus. Dr. Smith is a lecturer in Physics, researching into the properties of the inert gases. Before coming to Sussex, he spent two years at the California Institute of Technology and lectured for the British Council and Asia Foundation in Katmandu, Hong Kong and other Asian cities. Hobbies include listening to music, mixing concrete and collecting antique maps.

Dr. T. Leggatt

Dr. Timothy Leggatt has this year taken up the newly created post of Chairman of Counselling Services. In this he coordinates the activities of all those involved in academic, social and professional counselling work for students and faculty: Sub-Deans, the Health Service, the Appointments Service, the Chaplains. As a sociologist he has a particular interest in the sociology of education and of organisations. He came to Sussex in 1966 prior to which he worked in commerce in India and Africa as well as in a research organisation in London.
Dr. David Betts takes over as Senior Proctor on October 1st, after two years experience as a proctor. Has been lecturer in Experimental Physics at Sussex since 1965. Previously at Oxford and Ohio State USA. His research is concerned with simple fluids including helium at low temperatures. He sees the Senior Proctorship as a truly social function, unpopular perhaps, but necessary for the preservation of basic but vulnerable University freedoms. He regrets the present Union policy of non-cooperation and feels it unhealthy that there are no longer any proctors in office with experience of working with Student Disciplinary Officers.

Professor Boris Ford, Dean of the School of Cultural and Community Studies since its creation in 1964 as the School of Educational Studies, now takes up the new post of Chairman of Education. Author of numerous publications and editor of the Penguin Guide to English Literature, Professor Ford will be responsible for coordinating the work of the University's Education subject group and the School of Education. At the same time he has been appointed to a second new position as Director of the School of Education.

Mr. Hywel Jones, Research and Development Officer came to Sussex in August 1962 from Aberystwyth, where he was President of the Students' Union. The first Secretary of Arts, then Deputy Director of CET. His responsibilities include staff assistance on any new developments, coordination of institutional research, relationships with neighbouring educational institutions, Consultant to UNESCO and joint author of Teaching and Learning.

Michael Banks, Director of Sport, came to Sussex in 1966 from Haywards Heath Grammar School where he was Head of the Physical Education Department. A graduate of Carnegie College of Physical Education, he is responsible for the administration and development of the fast-growing University Sport and Recreation Service. He has nearly 3,000 weekly customers using the Service and the Sportcentre building alone had over 27,000 users during the last academic year. Sport, he believes is for all to enjoy, whatever their abilities and the central aim of the Service is to provide opportunities.

Director of the Gardner Centre for the Arts, Dr. Walter Eysselinck is a playwright who has also directed plays for the Belgian National Theatre and for Belgian Television. Before coming to Sussex he was at the Yale School of Drama and then at New York State University. At the Arts Centre which attracts both town and gown audiences, he is concerned with a wide range of activities from student theatre club productions to concerts, exhibitions, professional drama and local amateur productions.

The University Architect and Engineer, Mr. J.A. Thomas, is responsible for the technical and architectural aspects of the new building programme and for the maintenance of University premises. He came to Sussex in 1961 from the electricity supply industry, where he held a variety of technical and architectural appointments. Qualified both as an architect and engineer, he trained at Rutherford College of Technology and the Brighton School of Architecture, where he is now a visiting lecturer.
Within certain provisos, Schools of Studies may alter their internal forms of government and some have indeed done so on an experimental basis. However, any such change must be approved by the School Meeting. In addition, any changes that alter the responsibilities and memberships of Schools, School Meetings or School Joint Committees as outlined below in this example of the typical School structure, require the approval of the Planning Committee and the Senate.

**Subject groups**

Arts and Social Studies: American Studies; Developmental Psychology; Economics; English; French; Geography; German; History; History and Theory of Art; Intellectual History; International Relations; Italian; Latin; Law; Mathematics; Music; Philosophy; Politics; Religious Studies; Russian and Russian Studies; Social Anthropology; Social Psychology; Sociology. Science: Biochemistry; Biology; Chemistry; Electrical, Electronic and Control Engineering; Experimental Psychology; History and Social Studies of Science; Logic and Scientific Method; Materials Science; Mathematics; Mechanical Engineering; Operational Research; Physics. Graduate Studies: in the Science Schools some studies and subjects are responsible for Graduate Studies. In Arts the Graduate Division is responsible to the Arts and Social Studies Graduates Committee.
Dr. D. F. Pocock, Reader in Social Anthropology, took over as Dean of the School of African and Asian Studies in January, 1970. His main area of interest is India where he has done most of his field-work but he started his academic career with a study of the Asians in East Africa, many of whom have emigrated to this country in recent years. Apart from this area interest he has always been concerned with the philosophy of social sciences, social anthropology in particular, and with the social nature of knowledge. He was an undergraduate at Cambridge and worked for his postgraduate degrees at Oxford where he was Lecturer in Indian Sociology from 1954 to 1966 when he came to Sussex. He was co-founder and editor of Contributions to Indian Sociology and a revised edition of his Social Anthropology has recently appeared. At the moment he has in press a monograph on a Gujarati agricultural caste and a translation of Bougle's Regime des Castes. He is working on a study of Indian religion in Gujarat. The School of African and Asian Studies is unique in this country in that it does not aim to produce specialists in these areas but rather to blend a knowledge of the facts and problems of African and Asia into the normal curriculum of the undergraduate. The spirit behind the School's foundation and the continuing assumption on which it works is that no one who is ignorant of the Third World can call himself educated in the 20th century.
FOCUS ON THE SCHOOLS

CULTURAL + COMMUNITY STUDIES

J Simmonds

John Simmonds, the new Dean of the School of Cultural and Community Studies is the School's Reader in Social Administration. Trained at the London School of Economics and the Tavistock Clinic, he joined the University from the Probation Service six years ago. He arrived to direct postgraduate social work studies and particularly to establish a programme for the professional education of social workers. Appointed Sub-Dean in 1969, having spent the two previous years as deputy. His major interests include the operation of the Welfare State with special reference to the personal Social Services and the operation of welfare bureaucracies where the individual is held to be the principal beneficiary. The School of Cultural and Community Studies as a small school with about 240 undergraduates, is increasingly concerned that students should be given the opportunity to explore seriously the way contemporary society is organised and functions. This obviously includes a consideration of the role of the individual and the group and the individual. The School is concerned that its Common Room really shall be an effective social centre run by and for its students. As usual discussion sessions are planned for the Isle of Thorns which offers a relaxing environment in which tutors and students can exchange ideas.

ENGLISH + AMERICAN STUDIES

R P C Mutter

R. P. C. Mutter has been Dean of the School of English and American Studies since August, 1968, having previously spent a year as Acting Dean. He came to Sussex in 1962 after eight years teaching at King’s College, University of London, and has been a visiting Professor at the universities of California, Pittsburgh and Victoria. His main academic interests are in eighteenth-century English literature, and in American literature, but he has taught fourteen different courses in the School. His publications include editions of works by Spenser, Pope and Fielding, as well as numerous articles and reviews. The School of English and American Studies has changed a good deal over the last nine years. Whereas in 1962 over 75% of the School’s hundred-odd undergraduates were majoring in English, the range of the School has broadened with its growth. In 1970 it was the largest of the Arts Schools, with nearly 400 undergraduates in eleven major subjects, and English no longer dominates to anything like the same extent. An area of particularly strong growth has been American Literature, and in the coming term discussions will be started, among the faculty and students of the School, to consider a reorganisation of contextual and prelim courses so that there are separate English and American streams or programmes.

EUROPEAN STUDIES

Prof T Elkins

Professor Tom Elkins took over as Dean of the School of European Studies in 1969. An enthusiastic traveller, he has visited continental Europe, willingly or unwillingly, in every year since 1945, and has written a book on Germany. He graduated at LSE and is particularly interested in the growth and development of European cities. After lecturing at LSE and Kings College, London, he came to the Chair of Geography at Sussex in 1963.

The School of European Studies has more than 350 undergraduates, but a quarter of them are away at any one time, since the School’s four-year course normally includes a year abroad, either as a language assistant or at a university. The School has a larger number of majors than any other, but these are grouped into two sets, each with its distinctive contextual courses. Hitherto the main but not exclusive concern of the School has been with the development of European culture and civilization, and this is reflected in the ‘European Humanities’ contextual programme. It is to accommodate the School’s growing concern with current economic, social and political developments that a new ‘Modern European Studies’ contextual programme has been introduced.

12
Mathematical + Physical Sciences

Prof K Smith

Professor Ken Smith took over the Deanship of the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences in January, 1969. He came to the Chair of Experimental Physics in Sussex from Cambridge, in 1962 and his particular research interest is the inter-action of radiation with atoms.

At Sussex he has been closely concerned with the University's discipline schemes, the re-organisation of Science Prembs., and the formation of the centre for science teachers in the School of Education. Outside the University he is chairman to the Sussex Area Committee of the British Association for the advancement of Science, President of the Sussex branch of the Association for Science Education, Science adviser to the Home Office and a member of the Advisory Council of the Royal Military College at Shrivenham.

MAPS continue to deal with all academic matters at School Meetings to which all members of the School, faculty, visitors, students, technicians and other staff are invited, but voting is restricted to faculty and members of the School Joint Committee. This committee, which is composed of ten elected students and eleven faculty, including the Dean, has the student school speaker as Chairman and he calls meetings about once a fortnight. All academic and social matters of relevance to the School are discussed by the S.J.C. in their early stages of development before they go to the School Meeting and general assemblies of the School are often called to deal with particular topics. The S.J.C. also produces a forty page School Guide for the benefit of members of the School.

Molecular Sciences

Prof J Murrell

Professor John Murrell, whose book on Molecular Orbital Theory will be published this year, is entering his fourth year of the Deanship of Molecular Sciences, a time which has seen the transition from a school of chemistry to one which truly spans the spectrum of molecular sciences. Of the 100 freshmen, approximately 60 will be chemists and the other 40 will be reading subjects ranging between the biological, physical and applied aspects of the molecular sciences triangle. The majors in biochemistry and polymer science, introduced in 1970, are proving popular. It is hoped that a good many chemists will opt for the new chemistry-by-thesis route to a first degree, which got off to a good start with the 1970 entry. The School has space problems for its research, which will be eased when the stage III building and the extension to the Agricultural Research Unit building are completed. Work is not due to start on these until early 1972.

The School has an active joint committee of students and faculty, which organises the social events of the School and a careers weekend for final year students. It is also the route through which suggestions for academic changes are channelled to the School and subject meetings.

The School of Molecular Sciences has initiated discussions for a complete revision of its courses, to start with the 1973 intake.

Social Sciences

Prof D Winch

Professor Donald Winch has been Dean of the School of Social Sciences since October 1968. An undergraduate at the London School of Economics, and a postgraduate at Princeton, he came to Sussex in 1963 after lecturing at Berkeley and Edinburgh. His main academic interests lie in the history of economic thought, and he has published a number of studies in this field, ranging from classical political economy to the modern period. In recent years he has been concerned with the relationship between economic thought and policy in the twentieth century.

The School is one of the largest on the Arts side and is likely to grow rapidly as the social sciences expand at Sussex during the next quinquennium. The School's system of government differs to some extent from that in operation elsewhere: it mainly consists of an Executive Council of just over thirty members, of which one-third are elected student representatives.
## REPRESENTATION at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMITTEE</th>
<th>total members</th>
<th>student members</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Increased from October 1969 to include the nine School Speakers and two post-graduates as well as the Union President and one other member of the Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Union President and one other member of the Union attend by invitation and may be asked to withdraw for specific items (faculty salaries etc.), though this has never happened yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Union President, and two other students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts &amp; Social Studies</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>As regards student representation on these committees, Senate has agreed that committees should invite students for specific items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Meeting</td>
<td>all faculty</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>All student members of the Joint Committee or its equivalent, are members of the School Meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Joint Comm.</td>
<td>not more than 12</td>
<td>not more than 6</td>
<td>For precise School memberships and variations in structure see section on Schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Group</td>
<td>all faculty</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Subject Groups are encouraged to invite students to informal meetings and, in appropriate cases, to formal meetings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1971 Degree Results in Full

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Class of Degree</th>
<th>Unclassified Honours</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts &amp; Social Studies (B.A.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African and Asian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural and Community</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English and American</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Science (B.Sc.)                |     |     |     |          |      |      |       |
| Applied Sciences               | 2   | 14  | 39  | 24       | -    | 22   | 104   |
| Biological Sciences            | 10  | 40  | 44  | 21       | -    | 3    | 119   |
| Math, & Physical Sciences      | 12  | 28  | 41  | 33       | 1    | 10   | 129   |
| Molecular Sciences             | 13  | 20  | 22  | 16       | 1    | 11   | 87    |
| Total                          | 37  | 102 | 146 | 94       | 2    | 46   | 439   |

### University Lectures Autumn 1971

This term offers a varied and interesting programme of Lectures, to be given in the Chemistry Lecture Theatre. They are as follows:

**Special University Lectures**

On 28th October, Mr. Mark Bonham Carter will lecture on an aspect of community relations. Now the Chairman of the Community Relations Commission, Mr. Bonham Carter was previously the Chairman of the Race Relations Board. The exact title of the Lecture is not yet known. The second Lecture will be given on 25th November by Professor H.L. Teuber of M.I.T., George Eastman Visiting Professor at Oxford this year. His subject will be "Human Memory". Professor Teuber is Chairman of the Department of Experimental Psychology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Centre for Continuing Education**

This term the Centre is continuing its highly successful series of Centenary Lectures.

On 4th November, Professor John Cruckshank will lecture on the French novel, "Marcel Proust". Illustrative quotations from Proust will be given in Professor Cruckshank's own translation from the original French. In the second lecture on 2nd December, Professor John Maynard Smith, Dean of Biological Sciences, will talk about "Charles Darwin - The Descent of Man."

**Pelham Lecture**

This will be at 8.15 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th November. The Pelham Lecture, which is given once a year, is sponsored jointly by the University and the Regency Society of Brighton & Hove and is held on alternative years at the University and in Brighton. Previous lecturers have included Sir Kenneth Clark, John Betjeman and Yehudi Menuhin. This year the lecturer will be the architectural historian, Professor Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, F.B.A. His subject is "National Monuments". Admission is by ticket only and these can be obtained from Michael Batchelor in Essex House (Essex 156).

**Gardner Centre for the Arts**

In collaboration with the Centre for Continuing Education, the Gardner Centre is continuing its programme of lectures in the "Time and the Arts" Series. There will be three of these during the Autumn Term. On 23rd November, Professor C.H. Waddington, F.R.S., Professor of Genetics at Edinburgh University will deliver a lecture on aspects of the ways developments in science have influenced style in painting. Professor Waddington is the author of a recently published book, "Behind Appearance" on the interaction of science on painting. This examines the common tendency of twentieth-century painting and physics to probe behind appearance into the underlying structure of things and studies the common culture implicit in these parallels. The precise title of Professor Waddington's lecture and the details of the other lectures to be given in the Autumn Term will be included in the Special Lectures Card distributed throughout the University at the beginning of term, and in the Diary of Events.
John of Gaunt and Henry VIII used to hunt in the grounds. Somewhat later boys from the East End spent subsidised holidays there. Today members of the University who know of its existence – and a surprisingly large number seem not to – use it like a small country club. Situated near Chelwood Gate on the A275, the Isle of Thorns – they called it the "Ile of Thonesgill" in 1564 – must rank as one of the University’s more desirable assets.

With its open-air swimming pool, a paddling pool guarded by two magnificent stone turtles, sports pitches, tennis courts and golf course, it provides ideal facilities for week-end, or even mid-week relaxation for those anxious to get away from it all and put some twenty miles between themselves and the University Park. The University’s link with the Isle of Thorns began in 1964 when it took up the lease of The White House, a homely and not unattractive building, which stands in the grounds, for use as a conference and field centre for a period of five years.

Last year the lease was renewed for a further 21 years and extended to cover all of the grounds, as a result of which members of the University are now free to visit the Isle of Thorns at any time, although access to the White House itself is restricted to those who have made a booking.

The various wooden huts clustered near the White House are a relic of the times when the Manor Charitable Trust, which owns both the White House and the grounds, brought boys from the East End of London for a breath of country air.

The setting is magnificent. The Ashdown Forest borders the grounds, and while no wild boar have been seen of late, the lawns do have a variety of interesting features. A disused reptile pit, for example, which was built to interest the boys on their holidays. While sport and recreation are well catered for, the Isle of Thorns is more than a retreat for sun-worshippers. Over the past two years the White House increasingly has come to be used for academic purposes, and as a residential social centre where faculty and students can get to know each other.

The house itself consists of a common room, which can also be used for seminar or informal discussion groups, a television room, library and a dining room which comfortably seats 70. There is a large kitchen which provides extremely good catering and 44 single bedrooms decorated in the pleasantly neutral tones which can be found all over the house and with windows overlooking Ashdown Forest.

The house is used primarily by the University for seminars, school meetings, subject group meetings, lectures, conferences, philosophy weekends and student societies occasionally book for a few days.

The busiest time for the Domestic Bursar for University guests are the Autumn and Spring terms. The
Summer term has fewer University bookings which is surprising in one sense as the grounds are at their best then and the sports facilities the most tempting. Although school meetings and other conferences tend to last two or three days it is becoming increasingly popular to have one day discussion groups at the Isle of Thorns. These are meetings which would normally have been held in the University, but whose organisers prefer the friendly isolation of the White House as a means of getting down to uninterrupted business. The atmosphere is casual and the rooms well suited to informal talks (there is a lecture room in a hut adjacent to the house, used for more formal lectures) and a small bar between the common room and dining room serves those who may be driven to drink by the proceedings.

One of the most important functions of the White House in terms of student guests is the way in which it provides a place away from the University either during term time or reading week when first year students in particular can get to know people in their own School, or those doing the same subjects or courses in a non-tutorial atmosphere. There are very few house rules and only meals are at set times. Schools and subject groups have already booked in for the coming academic year. For example, the School of Social Sciences will be at the Isle of Thorns from the 20th to 22nd October and the School of Cultural and Community Studies from the 25th to 29th.

There is an Applied Science Careers discussion from 3rd to 5th December and Continuing Education are booked from 19th to 12th December. These are typical bookings and in between are a wide variety of different groups from the Union executive and the North Western Polytechnic to a Sportcentre Recreation weekend and the Ashdown Deer Preservation Society.

Outside visitors are permitted to book when University members do not wish to use the house. There are no visitors at all during August so that the place is free for its yearly spring clean but during many of the summer weeks there are conferences and meetings for Probation and After Care Officers, school children and firms such as the Institute of Packaging. For these visitors there are three standards of catering and for the VIPs even the porter gets a special peaked cap. It is in fact by letting the house to outside conferences not connected with the University that the Isle of Thorns is able to make some profit. This compensates for money which is actually lost when University guests stay. The University provides a fixed subsidy to offset certain costs such as rent, rates, insurance and maintenance of the building.

Visitors to the Isle of Thorns are allowed to use all the sports facilities available and recreation weekends for those specifically interested in making use of these are organised by Mike Banks, Director of University Sport, who is also responsible for the ground staff at the Isle of Thorns.

The White House is run by a resident Domestic Bursar, Mrs. Darvil-Smith. The Warden, Dr. R. D. Doherty, is responsible for discipline at the White House and lives in a cottage about a quarter of a mile away. The Domestic Bursar is concerned with the day-to-day running of the house and makes all the necessary arrangements for the welcome and reception of guests, whether University members or those from outside institutions.
'The Union, like all Student Unions is in a difficult position. Of course it must remain a place for political expression and action, but it must also serve the social interests of students. The need is to strike a balance between the two.'

The new President of the Union for this academic year, Dave Feintuck, appears to have a common sense and practical approach to his new post. A second-year student in the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, he regards his first priority as making the Union 'more relevant to the needs of students as a whole', and feels that the constant wrangling over things like constitutional matters ought to be stopped.

Mr. Feintuck, a twenty-year-old Liverpudlian, who spent a year working on computers before coming to Sussex, certainly did not regard himself as a serious candidate in the first of the presidential elections last term. But now in office and with a personal political commitment 'left of the Labour Party', he is determined to try and tackle what he describes as the University's grass root problems. Accommodation is one of these. He is in favour of a joint accommodation office with the Polytechnic and the other Brighton colleges. 'This is just one area where I think we have to get together more with the other colleges and the Polytechnic in Brighton. Socially, more functions like dances could be run jointly.' He also has definite opinions on the need for the Union Executive to take immediate and practical steps to help students. 'Members of the Union Executive should get round more into Guest Houses and Park Houses to find out what is worrying students and what their needs are.'

Mr. Feintuck does at least bring to the presidential office some experience of the University machinery. Formerly a member of his School Joint Committee and elected School Speaker, he campaigned for a School General Assembly but resigned when he failed to get the Assembly made the governing body in place of the faculty-dominated School Meeting. As he sees it, 'Students will always ask for more representation but I don't think you will ever get round the fact that senior academics will make the final decisions.'

---

The Reverend Duncan Forrester is a relaxed and cheerful figure. As University Chaplain with a dual role to fill, he must also qualify as one of the busiest people on campus. Since his arrival at Sussex last autumn, he has been teaching Indian Politics, Philosophy and Religious Studies in Afras, while at the same time being responsible, with his team of six chaplains, for the activities in the Meeting House, including daily prayers and Sunday Services.

He also provides a Counselling service for students, working in association with the Counselling Services Area. Not surprisingly, he claims that he is 'still finding his feet.'

After completing an M.A. in Politics at St. Andrews, research work at Chicago and a B.D. at Edinburgh, Mr. Forrester spent eight and a half years as Professor of Politics at the Madras Christian College. He was at the same time a Presbyter of the Church of Southern India.

Although he finds it difficult at times to do justice to both his jobs, Mr. Forrester feels that the teaching relationship is extremely important and has always enjoyed teaching. On the other hand he is deeply committed to his counselling role and thinks that 'a sense of being available at any time' at his home in Brighton or in his room in Arts is essential.

'Sussex', he finds, 'is a very exciting environment. There is an honesty about religion as well as other issues. You just can't get away with formalism'.

18
LETTERS

L.TROTSKY-A REPLY

Dear Sir,

Replying to Mr. Trotsky's remarks in the June issue of Focus: As I work full-time, I have neither the inclination or time to write a lengthy epistle but in fairness to my colleague, Mr. Saunders, I feel a few salient facts should be known.

Mr. Trotsky seems to have a very short memory appertaining to his motoring over the last two years in the University. The plum-coloured old-type Ford Popular, made and registered in this country with no tax or parking disc, which frequently cluttered up the Arts road came before the V.W. which proceeded to carry on the good work. On one occasion was parked three days and nights at the intersection of the Arts and Refectory roads, on another, it was parked at right angles across the road near the Kier Site, when I had to obtain help to enable a lorry to proceed.

As to being anti-German, how childish can one be? I consider it to be a major tragedy both for this country and Germany that two wars brought both countries to their knees. The fact that I possess two German cameras and a Leitz Projector will, I hope, convince Mr. Trotsky of this and I sincerely hope that as he is not a student and does not work at the University, he will not feel the need to enter it again.

Yours,
G. Thew.

This correspondence is now closed
- Editor.

POLLUTION

Writing, writing, on the wall,
Which is the fairest of them all?
This one's good, and that's a scream,
really now! who'd ever dream...?

Talking, talking in the air
Bad vibrations going nowhere
Down with this and down with that
Fight tooth and nail and dog and cat.

Such stuff in bogs should find a locus
While graffiti appears in Focus.

by M.1.

FOCUS NEEDS YOU

Focus is a magazine intended for all members of the University, and contributions from readers are welcomed. Articles, letters and suggestions of topics for articles are gladly received, and should be sent to the Editor, Essex House. Cartoons, caricatures and breath-taking photographs submitted for publication also will receive every consideration. (Every issue of Focus starts off with 22 blank pages.) Modest payments are made for all unsolicited contributions. This coming year at least one issue of Focus will be produced by a Guest Editor or Editors - and anyone interested should contact the Editor. The next issue of Focus will be published in November and all contributions for inclusion in that issue should be submitted by 13 October.
Mirandollina by Carlo Goldoni; trans. David Daiches
Gardner Centre for the Arts.

Carlo Goldoni (1707-1793) set himself an interesting and exemplary task. Had he been born in Paris or London, it never would have occurred to him, but in Eighteenth-Century Italy the Commedia dell'Arte in its late phase held the boards. Goldoni wanted to replace its improvisation by scripted dialogue; it was a long struggle.

Of course more lay behind Goldoni's project than that, and some of it could be seen in the Gardner Centre production of Professor Daiches' new translation of La Locandiera (the female hotel-keeper) under the title Mirandolina. Themes of naturalness and sincerity, artifice and acting, and their conflicts, hover just beneath the surface throughout the play and at the surface on occasion - though it might have been a kindness to have resisted their more obvious appearances. The paradox of an author infusing naturalness into theatre by replacing with set dialogue an ossified tradition of improvisation suggests that Goldoni had to be a master of discrimination and ambiguity. It appears he was not. The cast of Mirandolina did not look happy in their roles. Perhaps this was characterisation, but they tended to deny, at crucial moments, any three-dimensionality. Ann Morrish as Mirandolina was able to use her experience as the long-suffering wife of the pathologist John Hardy - I always regarded her as the real British "expert" in the TV series. As the Knight who prided himself on his "womankindr" in a society doggedly attached to the opposite principle, Brian Cox employed his Dundee accent to advantage, though I found it best to think of him as a stonewalling Yorkshire cricketer. The direction never permitted Miss Morrish to admit his attractiveness in comparison to David Collings' foppish and wealthy Count - a disappointingly weak performance from a promising actor - and Laurence Hardy's impoverished Marquis. Perhaps the play would not allow it, but it kept her role determinedly superficial. Her Midland tone and shopkeeper mentality made her a fit partner for the Knight, and when in the end they parted - a nice defeat of romantic conventions - it seemed a little inexplicable. One waited in vain for a Peggeen Mike-like keen of recognition for what she had lost. Instead we received a smug homily from the impervious bourgeois herself. In this at least she became recognizable as caupon Brightonensis*.

All in all, one expected more from a cast list with real depth, and it was a puzzle whether direction, translation or choice of play was the principal factor. Sinead Cusack and Jane Seymour never made any real impact as the vapid little actresses pretending so imperfectly to be nobility, a part which is usually a nice five-finger professional exercise. Had Donald Sumpter as the servant Fabrizio exuded more lumpen sexuality, Mirandolina's eventual choice of him as a husband might have been less mechanical. (If we were supposed to see it as mechanical there were no hints.) Only Bernard Hopkins as the Knight's Man rose to his part, informed every gesture of it and carried off my heart. But he rather showed up the others by comparison.

It was good to see Brighton out in force for a midweek performance, and they seemed well pleased with this diversion of a play. The audience chuckled on cue with a pleased consciousness of being up to the infusion of culture the University was brewing up.

Arnold Goldman

*It is revealing that the Reference Library in Brighton gives materfamilias Brightenensis as the Latin translation of "a Brighton landlady". For the present one the writer thanks his colleague, A.D. Nuttall

BOOKS

"The Drugtakers" by Jock Young (pp. 240)
(Granada Publishing Ltd., £2.25)

According to the dust cover, Mr. Young's book "is based on an entirely fresh investigation of drug use". This is misleading, for although participant observation in the Notting Hill area is mentioned in the second half of the book, no direct data are presented. What the book does provide is vigorous rhetoric in the tradition of, and acknowledging a debt to, Laing, Cooper and Goffman. As such it is likely to annoy the establishment and delight the converted. The former, in (act anyone who holds simple, moral legal, medical, psychological or sociological views about the problems caused and solutions called for by illegal drug use) should read the book, for it might irritate them into thought, being clearly and persuasively written. The latter should read it with more caution, for they might mistake eloquence for argument and feel unduly soothed and confirmed in their position.

Two introductory chapters describe the nature, extent and social basis of drug use and dependance. The approach is vigorously sociological (socio-pharmacological is Mr. Young's claim), the vigour being carried to the point of grossly overstating important aspects of the truth, for example (p.44) "Even the question of whether heroin is detrimental to the individual depends upon the social setting in which it is used". The third chapter sets the tone for the rest of the book by describing "absoluteists" who "view society as an organic entity, comparable to the human body; each part has its place to play in an organised division of labour and there is over and above individual ends, the notion of general social good" (p.49). These baddies are contrasted with the goodies called "relativists" who see "society as a multitude of groups each with their own ends and interests who agree and co-operate over certain issues but who conflict sometimes drastically over others" (Ibid). Mr. Young attacks Absolutist positions henceforth, at times without specifying who has been elected to the title (for example "the Absolutist, by considering the drug used as an isolated pathological atom etc., etc.....") (p.213), at other times indulging in gross stereotyping, as for example when he says of doctors treating drug problems in clinics and hospitals that they "invariably sport an absolutist perspective on drug dependency" (p.56). In general, incidentally, Mr. Young's picture of psychiatry is based on highly selected, atypical examples which represent a caricature of the general position.

The main thesis advanced in the rest of the book, supported by the somewhat dubious confrontation between these falsely posed alternative positions, is that drug-taking is an expression in groups or individuals of needs or interests denied them by the society; that damage to drug using individuals and the disintegration of drug using groups is to be accounted for by the external social processes involved against them; that these processes are based upon righteous indignation or envy
at the supposed hedonism of drug users; and that the form of the social response is either hypocritical and mystifying, especially through labelling drug users as sick, or counter-productive through legal action which leads to "deviancy amplification". Every one of these points contains an aspect of truth and deserves serious consideration, although the proposition that our society imposes problems on its members to which drug use provides some kind of solution, remains unsubstantiated. It would be a pity if the useful emphasis placed on social processes and the valuable warnings against the use of medicine and social work and social science were ignored because of suspicion aroused by Mr. Young's strikingly ungenerous view held of those who do provide care for drug casualties and because of his tendency to oversatement.

On page 214, Mr. Young writes that "current models of behaviour not only offer explanations of deviancy, they also serve as social control mechanisms". In saying this he seems to suggest that there are other models of behaviour (by implication those of the alternative culture) which do not have this controlling function. Here, as elsewhere, he seems to share the LSD droppers belief that they dissolve conceptual cages and achieve some kind of freedom. Of course, Mr. Young really knows that this is not so, for he argues elsewhere that ultimately the proper control of drug use will come from the social norms established by the drug users themselves. That is to say, he recognises clearly that drug users, too, erect their cages, or that more generally they share everyone's need for a conceptual framework which can provide them with, among other things, a construct of themselves in relation to the group.

Mr. Young's relativist analysis is identified in his mind with commitment to a particular ideology. Yet one can appreciate his analysis yet still choose to favour and defend other social values and assumptions. For example, the concept of being a productive citizen is not necessarily based on a wicked puritan work ethic, but may reflect the conviction that to consume we should produce and derive from the concept that our debt to our ancestors deserves repayment to our descendants. We may choose to regard certain sorts of behaviour and personality and relationship as being more mature, healthier and preferable to other forms. We may be sceptical of cults claiming instant insights and dubious or igniscent about movements which lead the young with their necessary revolutionary role into trivial protest or an essentially passive withdrawal from society. We may be bored by the widespread preoccupation with chemically induced experience. And those in professional contact with the casualties of the over-romanticised drug culture (proportionally few but numerous) reserve the right to be saddened by seeing these young people who might have been less damaged by life had not their adolescence been complicated by the availability of an initiation rite which led them out of, not into, the world of responsible adults.

We are left, in reality, not with a conflict between Absolutists and Relativists - the former identified with the established order and orthodox science, the latter with deviant cultures and Mr. Young's science - but rather with a complex human situation capable of multiple constructions. One can share Mr. Young's concern for de-mythologising and one can be sincere, aware and concerned for human values and for the extension of human experience without embracing all the fashionable rhetoric of liberation. By ignoring this possibility, Mr. Young, in common, I believe, with Laing and others, is himself guilty of mystification.

Anthony Ryle

"Sir Walter Scott and his World" by David Datches (Thames & Hudson, £1.95)

There are, I suppose, three intrinsic reasons for writing a historical novel rather than any other kind of novel. Professor Datches in his new book "Sir Walter Scott and his World", defines the first in praising Waverley: to present "an historical paradoex that has implications far beyond its period"; and describes the second incidentally in describing Scott's character - to let the reader know what it is like to feel "Continuity - the unbroken line from past to present - the sense of oneness with earlier generations." To feel time as a tree with its growth-rings might feel it - to be one with past development - is of intimate concern, philosophical, moral and political, to people who would describe themselves as - was it Ruskin did so?" "Tories of the old school - Walter Scott's school, that is, and Homer's." Indeed Scott gave imaginative embodiment to the political philosophy of Burke. But I would add a third quality of the historical novel. It is connected with the second: to feel within the continuity of time a sudden special leaping together of the present with one particular past moment - the very tension of time. That, Scott provides abundantly. I suppose one could almost call it Proustian: it is a pleasant reflection that this year marks Proust's centenary along with Scott's bicentenary. Different as they are as artists, it is possible to say that Scott made us aware of a feeling, a unity through and above corporate time, in the history of nations and communities which is not unlike what Proust defined in individual lives.

This being so, the form which David Datches uses in his book is specially appropriate to Scott - the insistence in the text on what was happening round the writer, and the body which is given to this by an admirable abundance of pictures. Some of the pictures communicate a sense of the period: others, in particular Alan Datches' photographs, evoke that sense of the enduringness of place which, as the book points out, invited Scott's imagination "both to reconstruct the past and to dwell on its relation to the present."

The text gives a detailed account of Scott's life: that part of it which is written most warmly is the evocation of old Edinburgh - that section of his past which Professor Datches shares with Scott. The coolest part, the regretful admission that Scott "lacked altogether the Wellsian feeling for the future", deals with the defect of Scott's special feeling about the past - though it can be exaggerated. He did, for example, in the end recognise the need for reform in 1832. A part which could have been warmer is also, I fancy, connected with this central thread. It is the description of Scott's character. Here I think Professor Datches leaves something out, and as a result perhaps underpresents the novels. He grants that all Scott's contemporaries loved as well as admired him, but criticises "his self-deceptions, his mercenary streak, his impetuousity" and "his shocking artistic negligence." After all the criticism, I'd like to add "And he was a bloody nice man, too!" - for courage, honour, humour and geniality the pleasantest character, except perhaps for Fielding, of all our writers. Was there a serious mercenary streak in a man who came near killing himself with writing to pay his debts when he might have slid from under them? And isn't his negligence bound up not only with "the almost effortless flow" of his imagination, as Datches says, but also with the sheer>
likeableness of a man who could write in an anonymous critique of his own work: "Against this slovenly indifference we have already remonstrated. Whatever merit individual scenes and passages may possess (and none has been more ready than ourselves to offer our applause) it is clear that the effect would be greatly enhanced by being disposed in a clear and continuous narrative." Or who said: "I promise you my oaks will outlast my laurels, and I plique myself more upon my composition for manure than on any other composition whatsoever to which I was ever accessory." A man's last word's sometimes really do sum up his life. I wish Professor Dalleches had found room for Scott's, when his son-in-law asked if he should send for his daughters: "No. Don't disturb them.... I know they were up all night." There is not only kindness, humility and courage here, but also, as C.S. Lewis has said, "fidelity to common facts. Scott may be dying; but young women need sleep." There was no serious self-deception in Scott. The cause of these characteristics may perhaps be found in a stability and unity of character which is bound up in Scott with his sense of continuity, of enduringness through time. Their effect may be seen in what Hazlitt praised as the real greatness of the novels: "(Scott) draws aside the curtain, and the veil of egotism is rent, and he shows us the crowd of living men and women .... and enriches our imaginations and relieves one passion by another, and expands and lightens reflection, and takes away that tightness at the breast which arises from thinking or wishing to think that there is nothing in the world out of a man's self! In this point of view, the author of Waverley is one of the greatest teachers of morality that ever lived...."

Stephen Medcalf

Development in a Divided World
Edited by Dudley Seers and Leonard Joy

It is a pity that social anthropologists have concentrated their studies on primitive societies, for the manners of advanced countries are no less dominated by custom, totem and taboo. An interesting example is the rigidity of attitudes in the orthodox academic disciplines, which matches the rigidity of attitudes found in the traditional sectors of the UDCs. This book marks a radical departure from that orthodoxy. Myrdal put the force of his authority (and the weight of Asian Drama) behind the demand for the razing of the walls that divided economics from politics, sociology and the other social sciences. These fifteen essays, written by nine scholars at, or associated with, the Institute of Development Studies, show that the interdisciplinary process is now well on its way. Not only are Peter Marsh (sociologist) and Colin Leys (political scientist) there to enrich the thought of the economists, but the economists themselves invoke the help of the other social sciences in dealing with their problems. One difficulty is that other social scientists have regarded economists with awe. Like birds who proclaim their territory in song, economists have frightened off intruders by flurries of mathematics. Sociologists and others have encouraged them by concentrating on nebulous non-economic aspects of behaviour. Thus it is with pleasure that I observe the boldness of the Morris-Leysa attack in which (Chapter 12, 'Planning and development') they explore the implications of stepping outside a purely economic approach.

The force of habit is far more powerful in public policy than we can to recognize, and the next generation of policy makers will look back at the almost complete domination of development thinking by economics in the 1950s as a transient historical phenomenon as bizarre, yet also decisive for its time, as the dominance of town-planning by architects in the 1940s,.... (p.273)

Leonard Joy's chapter on agricultural development has a pronounced anthropological content. 'In many parts of the underdeveloped world there are farmers with a deep practical understanding of their farming environment. Much of this relates to traditional farming systems developed to suit population pressures and technologies which no longer apply. Much of it too is embodied in folklore and habitual behaviour patterns, the logic of which which may be largely forgotten. But farmers also have a direct knowledge of much that is essential to the development of new farming systems - knowledge which if available to agronomists would forestall much mistaken advice.'

Paul Streeten's chapters are intellectually tough and need (and deserve) close attention. Gertzel has typified the conventional value-free (or positive) economics as one in which the economist says, to however sleazy a bunch of politicians, 'You name it, I maximize it'. Streeten describes the planning process as one that has to be recreated and improved. 'There is no confrontation of a sphere of available neutral means, but a continual interaction of necessarily incomplete programmes and prognoses, both containing political and social, as well as physical, limitations.' (p.145)

Michael Lipton writes with his usual vitality on the diffusion of technology and financing economic development, and Richard Jolly with great lucidity on education and manpower, stressing the paradox of the massive tasks that need to be performed and the pervasive unemployment by which much of the labour force is paralysed. Oscar Bram picks up a point made by Dudley Seers in Chapter 1; the problem of underdeveloped countries today is not at all the same as that of the developed countries in the early stages of industrialization. A decisive difference is that Western European countries enjoyed a rapidly-expanding market for their products, in contrast with the slow expansion in the demand for the products of the UDCs. Harold Causten contributes a revealing chapter on aid. 'It will be evident from all that has gone before in this book that the poor countries are very largely on their own in their efforts to overcome their poverty. This arises, of course, because the problems involved are so deeply domestic, but it is also partly because the solutions involve efforts which the rich are not at present ready to make and partly because a far larger measure of collaboration between countries, as much among the poor themselves as between the rich and poor, would be required than is yet attainable.' (p.315)

Dudley Seers writes that the book is designed for the 'general reader'. It is more immediately appropriate for those engaged in development studies. But though the general reader will find some of it difficult to follow, much of it he will find illuminating, not to say fascinating, on what has become one of the central issues of our time.

Guy Routh