BLEAK SETTLEMENT LEAVES LITTLE FOR DEVELOPMENT

By the Vice-Chancellor

The quintessential settlement is bleak. Given the age and grade composition of our academic body and the automatic incremental salary kill each year, the amount left over for new development is small. Our academic plane have all been accepted, but there is little sign that their financing has been realistically considered. This places the University in an extremely difficult position. In order to have any new development there will necessarily be a severe pressure on staff/student ratios, on support charges and on such irreproachable costs as the maintenance of premises.

Unknown factors

Three general points should be made before the detailed discussions inside this University are considered. First, despite the fact that quintessential guidance is more specific (or, more random) than usual, there are more unknowns in this quintessential than in most. The fact that the quintessential settlement has been made so inconveniently late is a sign that these unknowns have already been argued about behind the scenes. The most difficult unknown is the council's numbers. Will the universities be able to reach the figures set by the UGC as the basic figures behind the calculations? In the past, the UGC has been a great pains to point out that there are not target figures but accounting figures, but this has been during a period when universities operating individually have always exceeded the figures prepared by the UGC.

Postgraduate problems

Second, the present national policy in regard to postgraduate education, rightly attacked under the universities, is a dangerous policy, the full results of which we cannot at present predict. Given the special place ofSussex in postgraduate studies high quality of applications and large numbers of awards; Research Council views about the need to develop centres of excellence (international reputation, etc.), we should be very careful not to jeopardize our position during the period when the effects of the new national policies are becoming apparent.

Third, we have apparently been given no "reward" first for the fact that our unit costs were low in many subjects at the time the settlement was made and second (despite friendly noises made at the time of the UGC visitation) for the fact that we attract a large amount of non-UGC income for research. Both points are important. The national settlement has been made with the idea that the diversities between different universities should lead to an increased influenced distribution of funds except marginally.

Vacation grants

There are other aspects of the settlement which are disturbing. For example, the amount indicated for vacation grants does not rise past parity with student numbers atSussex and is inadequate nationally. We attach great importance to vacation courses atSussex, but on present indicated figures we would be expected to reduce their range and unit cost during the quintessential. Likewise an Educational Development Programme to which the UGC itself has often said that it attaches much importance, there is little sign of the necessary funds being provided. Finally with uncertainty concerning national policies on colleges of education, area training organisations and in-service training, we are being handed needlessly and unnecessarily, in relation to the continuing needs of our School of Education.

Constructive talks

I hope that in the course of the discussions atSussex we will be as constructive as we possibly can - there must be hard bargaining, but we would be foolish to dissipate our energies fighting each other. Given the number of unknowns there may be a powerful argument for treating the quintessential as two and in the middle of it reviewing our initial decisions. I am anxious to enable the different "areas" to settle their own problems as quickly as possible and to shadow plans for 1974/5, but thereafter it will possibly be necessary for us to have a second look both in relation to ourselves and to what is happening in the country as a whole. Such a mid-quintessential break does not imply that we should overlook the necessity in Sussextion of whatever decisions we take in relation to the shape of the present quintessential to what we shall be doing in the next. A ten-year scan is essential whether we are thinking of total student numbers, the balance between arts and science or the provision of community facilities.

UNIVERSITY DISCUSSION

There will be a University Discussion on the UGC's settlement in the Molecular Sciences Lecture Theatre on Tuesday 6 February at 8.30 p.m.

The meeting will be chaired by the Vice-Chancellor.

This issue of 'The Bulletin' has a special supplement which gives full details of the settlement. It will provide a basis for the discussion.

The Five Areas give their first reactions inside the University and the Vice-Chancellor examines the settlement in our lead story.

Models and slides shown by the architects Mr. Dennis Maguire and Mr. Ken Murray gave an impression of the scheme. The 52 single-storey units will house groups of six and eight in study bedrooms with cooking and social space in each unit.

SITE PLAN UNVEILED

This week the SITE Development Group have published a working paper which will form the basis of discussion on the future physical development of the university. After consultation and discussion during the term a final site development plan will be produced. The plan will provide a coherent framework of policy guidelines for site development to make the most effective use of space to provide a balanced academic and social environment for the 1970's. The discussion paper outlines the future building needed to accommodate the university's expected growth. The requirements for expansion are set against the planning constraints that must be considered before development. These are:

- Availability of land on the site.
- The use of space in relation to UGC planning norms.
- Local planning restraints.
- Balanced use of site.

The discussion paper suggests alternative plans for development which the project group considered to offer most advantages. The Discussion Paper is being widely distributed throughout the university to faculty, area offices and the students' union.

Photo display

There will be a display of photographs and plans in Sussex House from February 19 -23. All members of the university are able to participate in the in the formation of the development plan. These are the displays will be held at the following major University committees.

- Community Services Committee 21 February, 3-5, 30
- Education Committee 26 February, 9, 15 -1, 40
- Counseling Services Committee 30 February, 9, 30-12, 32
- Arts and Science Committees 7 March, 9, 15-1, 00

A University Discussion will be held at 5pm on February 20.

COUNSELLING PLAN

There is a need to develop educational counselling to help students with study and learning difficulties. There is the basis for discussion on educational counselling by the Counselling Services Committee at 17 January.

Four suggestions are being made by the Committee.

- Some form of monitoring system should be set up to give early warning of students in difficulty. The aim is to survey the records of complete cohort of students from entry to final degree result to show in which stages of courses academic difficulty is more prevalent.
- Provision for recognized and remedial marking should be made which does not overburden the workload on faculty - either through the Tutorial Fund or more flexible deployment of teaching resources.
- Personal Growth Workshops should be held which are meetings of faculty and students where ideas on a wide range of issues can be freely exchanged.
- A revised study guide and course profile - detailed course statements - should be produced for students.

These suggestions will be made to the internal Committee under Prof. M.W. Thompson investigating the implementation of recommendations of the Teaching Co-ordinators Group Report.
2 - THE BULLETIN, Friday 2 February 1973

ACCOMMODATION PROBLEM LOOMS

The University faces an accommodation crisis in October unless more university-owned property is found in the town. This warning is given by Miss Norma Wilson, accommodation officer, in her annual report which was discussed by Community Services Committee. She said it was "too late now" that most students had found places to live at the beginning of this academic year. The increase in campus accommodation had made this possible. There will be no increase in campus accommodation until October 1974, Miss Wilson told the committee she had not a single new address to inspect.

The committee considered a paper from the Accommodation Advisory Group which said: "While student numbers were increasing, the supply of accommodation for University students was deteriorating. This was because large houses and guest houses were being purchased by developers for conversion to flats for sale, and because landlords treated students like charity cases."

The Advisory Group Paper went on: "During 1972 only 22 flats for undergraduates had been added to the register, and this was far exceeded by the number last reaching in at least 256 student places lost. The comparative figures of flats for undergraduates added to the register over the last six years were:

1967 139 flats added 1970 69
1968 95 1971 49
1969 66 " 1972 72
1970 57 " "
1971 49 " "
1972 22 " "

"There was also an increasing trend for landlords to stipulate they would only let to students over 28 years of age," Miss Wilson's report says there was a small surplus of rooms in private houses. "Few students choose to live in this way," the report says. Dr. Brian Smith, chairman of Community Services Committee said "We are exploring every possible means of improving the situation."

Some of the ideas being investigated are:
1. Some large rooms in university accommodation may be shared.
2. To safeguard landlords and students, a group of solicitors was being asked to consider an agreed form of contract. This could end landlords' suspicion of students. There would be arbitration if needed.
3. The Housing Association for Young People - of which the University, Polytechnic, College of Education and Technical College were members - was looking at the possibility of buying land in Brighton for building; buying houses and using short-term old buildings.

The proposed large hall for concerts, meetings and other events could be used on the south-west corner of Palmer House. The Community Services Committee have asked for feasibility studies after other possible sites on campus had been rejected by the university's consultant architects Sir Basil Spence, Bennington and Collins. A feasibility study is also being made for a student-busking hall including a swimming pool, a bar and coffee bar area in the residential and educational area of the campus. A decision on £20,000 scheme to infill space in Palmer House to give more rooms to the SCR has been held over. Student Union representatives at the committee objected to the scheme. They said the SCR should consider giving space to the union or opening membership of the SCR to students. A student representative argued that union facilities were open to all members of the University. It was not fair that the SCR should be allowed extra space for their own use.

At a recent meeting with a Senior Post Office official we were told that the brighton GPO is becoming increasingly concerned at the enormous quantity of mail reaching their sorting office for onward despatch at about 5.30/6.00 pm when they have spare capacity idle. Therefore, the fast 'travelling Post Office' of the day is attached to the train leaving Brighton at about 9.10 pm and the Post Office are reaching the stages where they may not be able to guarantee that mail cleared from business houses etc. at about 5.30 pm can all be dealt with in time for onward movement that same evening.

At present the Post Office make an interim collection from the University before about 3.15 pm though only a small proportion of the University's outgoing mail is available to be lifted at this time.

In order to make use of possible of the spare capacity in the afternoon from the Post Office proposes bringing this collection ahead to about 1.45/2.00 pm so as to get all available mail through the sorting office and out of the way before the inevitably heavy load descends upon them at six o'clock.

While appreciating that this may perhaps be slightly less convenient for some offices, they point out that first class mail picked up on a 2.30 pm lift would not without doubt connect with appropriate trains to all parts of the country for delivery next day, while items picked up at 5.30 pm may even now not always reach the more distant destinations for the next-day delivery basis.

This is to advise all those concerned therefore of the problems facing the Post Office and to ask whoever possible the maximum amount of mail be sent to Sussex House for handing in to the Post Office before 1.45 pm.

Although we realise that in many cases mail is not signed and ready for despatch at this time, any effort given to achieving this end can only operate to the correspondents' advantage and it is hoped that the Post Office will enjoy the co-operation of the University personnel in this respect.

DISCRIMINATION PETITION PLEA

The Anti-Discrimination Bill, which would make discrimination on grounds of sex unlawful in relation to education training, employment, and advertisements, is due for its second reading on Friday 2 February. Even if the Bill is passed through all stages it will need a lot of support to get on to the Statute Book, and to help it on its way to the House of Commons in the summer. If you can possibly help by collecting signatures from colleagues, friends and neighbours, please contact Jon Murray (Sussex House, 01-163) for petition forms or more information.

CATCH THE POST

Mr Ragh Church, the assistant barrister, has given "The Bulletin" a statement on mail from the University.

Mr Ragh Church, the assistant barrister, has given "The Bulletin" a statement on mail from the University.

Mr Ragh Church, the assistant barrister, has given "The Bulletin" a statement on mail from the University.

Mr Ragh Church, the assistant barrister, has given "The Bulletin" a statement on mail from the University.

Mr Ragh Church, the assistant barrister, has given "The Bulletin" a statement on mail from the University.

Mr Ragh Church, the assistant barrister, has given "The Bulletin" a statement on mail from the University.

Mr Ragh Church, the assistant barrister, has given "The Bulletin" a statement on mail from the University.
FIVE YEARS' SQUARING
THE UGC SETTLEMENT WITH COMMENT BY THE PLANNING OFFICER


1. Five years ago, the U.G.C. broke new ground by issuing Memoranda of Guidance which tried to set the general background for the university system and the considerations for each university.

2. The procedure was developed and the U.G.C. issued a Preliminary Memorandum of Guidance as the submissions were going in for this quinquennium. It indicated the scale of expansion of student numbers by 1977 which the U.G.C. had in mind for each university. It covered other considerations for the university system as a whole, such as the maximum proportion of postgraduate students for which it might be realistic to plan.

3. In framing their advice to universities the U.G.C. have to try to meet the needs of the country and must take account of any Government requirements. Within this framework each individual university institution should be left to manage its affairs with the minimum of detailed directions.

4. AMOUNT OF THE GRANTS Subject to annual Parliamentary approval, the Government have made available in total to the universities of Great Britain the following grants for the period 1972–77. These grants have all been adjusted to mid-1972 prices and are based on student salary scales at 1 October 1972. Grants from 1972–73 will be supplemented to take account of any further increases in salaries and costs.

5. In view of the likely inactivity to place sums from the 1972–73 grant under the previous conditions not covered by supplementation, the Vice-Chancellor suggests that the monies the University is to receive as supplementation for 1972–73 should be placed in that fund.

6. The rise in recurrent grant over the quinquennium for Sussex is 26.4% compared with 24.3% nationally.

7. Total amounts of grant for Universities in Great Britain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Grants</th>
<th>Rise Over £m</th>
<th>Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>235.5</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>311.5</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>366.7</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>366.7</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Equipment Grant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Grants</th>
<th>Rise Over £m</th>
<th>Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>4.026</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>4.302</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>4.594</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>4.794</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>4.705</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. GRANTS TO SUSSEX

Recurrent Grant Rise Over £m Previous Year
1972-73 4,026 5.9%
1973-74 4,302 5.9%
1974-75 4,594 5.9%
1975-76 4,794 5.9%
1976-77 4,705 5.9%

10. The equipment grant, which includes £15,000 in 1972–73 and £13,000 in 1973–74, is designed to cover the cost of additional equipment required by the University. In 1973–74 the equipment grant is £3,614,000, and in 1974–75 it is £3,580,000.

11. The undergraduate numbers are estimated to be sufficient to maintain the present proportion of qualified British school-leavers admitted to British universities. The cut in postgraduate numbers is based on the assumption that the University will reduce its postgraduate numbers and that of the total of its students when measured against other social needs.

12. This paragraph gives details of growth of universities and overseas student numbers.

13. On implication of the Government’s figures set out in paragraph 14 in the relative growth rates of arts and science in the coming five years.

14. A second, and by far the most difficult, feature of the Government’s figures is the relative growth rate for undergraduates and postgraduates.

15. The increase in recurrent grants has been limited to 26.4%, the increase in equipment grants to 26.3%.

16. Undergraduate numbers have increased much faster than postgraduate numbers. Undergraduate numbers are expected to be about 14% in Arts and Social Studies and 18% in Science.

17. The increase in the number of full-time students will be divided.

18. The University’s existing (24%) and proposed (29%) percentage of postgraduate student numbers have been severely reduced in the U.G.C.’s grant base, it should be noted that the University’s percentage of postgraduate students in 1976–77 would still be above the national average (27%). After subtracting the Education graduate numbers, the postgraduate percentages of Sussex would be about 14% in Arts and Social Studies and 18% in Science.

(Continued on Page 4)
15. The U.G.C. has had to consider whether to allocate their grants on the assumption that in postgraduate numbers in comparison with under-graduate numbers are being affected in equal measure in all disciplines and in all universities. They have had to come to the conclusion that discrimination is necessary and that it will be helpful to universities to be informed of the varying assumptions that the U.G.C. have made. In general, they have taken the view that the reductions should be smallest in medicine, social studies and greatest in physical and biological sciences and technology. In reaching this view they have borne in mind the already high level of postgraduate numbers in the natural sciences and the high cost of postgraduate teaching in these disciplines, and on the other hand the vocational demands in social and business studies and in medicine, the projected demand for teachers of the social sciences in all arts, of higher education and the relatively low level at which postgraduate numbers in social sciences and medicine place them. Similarly, in making assumptions for individual universities they have taken into room for reasonable growth in university finances and given postgraduate proportions are at present relatively low and to make this possible by assuming a significant fall in postgraduate numbers in the faculty already high.

The final sentence of the paragraph denotes one of the basic planks made by the University in the submission that postgraduate numbers have been reduced and therefore research support monies should not be distributed in the same manner amongst universities but that the distribution be made on account of the achievements and quality of "departments". A "reasonable" attitude is shown, particularly for the University, for the sciences and the natural sciences that case met at least to some extent. The U.G.C. apparently has taken the opposite view.

16. STUDENT NUMBERS IN SUSSEX

It is against this background that the U.G.C. have considered the Sussex submission. The black grant is an essential feature of the Sussex submission and, therefore, research support monies should not be distributed in the same manner amongst universities but that the distribution be made on account of the achievements and quality of "departments". A "reasonable" attitude is shown, particularly for the University, for the sciences and the natural sciences that case met at least to some extent. The U.G.C. apparently has taken the opposite view.

17. The student numbers for 1976-77 on which the Sussex grants are based are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undergraduate Numbers</th>
<th>Postgraduate Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts</td>
<td>Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(th) 1,740</td>
<td>(th) 2,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(th) 1,710</td>
<td>(th) 4,349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The postgraduate numbers in paragraph 15 reflect the capacity of the University's buildings to house the Government's national figures for growth rates in postgraduate and postgraduate more than was required.

19. POSTGRADUATE NUMBERS

The division of full-time postgraduate numbers in 1976-77 on which your University's grant is based is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arts Science Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,639 7,170 4,349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These undergraduate numbers are reduced in line with the Government's national figures for growth rates in undergraduate postgraduate more than was required.

Note that there is a reduction in the number total against the 5428 postgraduate students in which the ambiguous reference to your abstract student is being taken up with the 5428 postgraduate students in the 1976-77 baseline (435) with the major cut being in Physical and Biological Sciences.

The Arts total (426) is a significant cut back on the request (435) and the increase is largely in Arts rather than Social Studies.

The Education total (313) compares with 270 requested for full-time education requested for the Art Ed is similar to total only one of the proposed new M.A. courses has been taken into account. The figures for the M.A. in Curriculum Development and Educ. Tech. (216) and In-Service E. (15) appear to have been requested as "self-supporting" courses in addition to the 181 that is an inaccurate estimate, which is being corrected by the University.

20. COTS

The Committee believe in the blue print principle. I must be helpful to be put on the general background against which the committee have decided black grant allocations.

21. First, the total amount of money made available by the government, in relation to the assumed student numbers, constitutes a less generous settlement than in previous quinquennia, for 1967-72 the settlement envisaged an expenditure per student rising from an index figure of 100 to 110. In the event, universities took more student numbers than had been expected and the improvement realised in real terms is represented by an index figure of 105. This shows the quinquennium 1967-72 to 1972-77 to 1976-77. This shows that universities are fully compensated for any inflation over the last five years in fact they are at risk as to 5 to 6 per cent of future cost increase on items other than academic salaries.

The wording of this paragraph is to some extent misleading. The index figure of 100 would need to have risen to 1042.5 without any "improvement" factor of 0.4 because of the increments to basic salaries. The index may rise to between 102 and 104. Also, it could equally be stated that the reduction in average unit costs over the period is 15%. Given the rate of expansion of the University, the revised 1976-77 unit costs for the student numbers proposed in the 1976-77 would have been to average 294% in order to achieve 15% reduction for the total number of student numbers.

22. The difference between the settlement for 1972-77 and those for previous quinquennia has important implications. The Committee refer to the "improvement factor" to an "economy factor" which will make it necessary for universities to concentrate their expenditure as far as possible on the Long-term projects, to depend upon State and to be more than ever than the past, should another increase in education numbers, courses and new options. They will also need to be careful, when applying to universities, to give the maximum amounts to support research, to measure and allow for any possible administrative costs attached to the university budget or any oblige to take over costs at some future date.

23. The tightness of the 1972-73 settlement also makes it necessary for universities to reconsider the proposals which they put into their submissions in order to take over or for the taking over on to university funds of proposals for which they had not been able to make allowance for in the black grant for the taking over of research problems or to leave it entirely to universities.

The lack of any indication about the take-over of research grants is a departure from previous practice.

24. It may be helpful to set out in more detail the nature of the comments the Committee have made to distributing grants which imply average expenditure per student falling in certain years. They believe that for universities in general the reference to the distribution which gives on central and departmental sources or the Committee to take into account the figures is as yet too vague to be of any guidance.

25. Although the grant per student in 1976-77 will overall be 8 per cent of the 1971-72 figure this will not be as significant as generalised. There are three reasons for this. First, the University will be able to take into account unexpected factors in the proportions of postgraduate and postgraduate and departmental extra sources in the figures of 10 to 6 per cent in fact they are at risk. It is hoped the U.G.C. will be able to treat major fears that appear to be particularly under-
26. DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE

In estimating the elements in the block grant, which is the main method of departmental expenditure the U.G.C. have consulted on different weightings for postgraduates and for undergraduates. In the past these postgraduate weightings have been constant. Analysis of the actual expenditure of university departments in 1971-72 and the Committee's report of an Inquiry into the Use of Academic Staff Time both suggest that these weightings are too high. For the 1972-73 quinquennium the Committee have suggested changing subject-groups between 1 and 2, with arts towards the bottom and science towards the top of the range.

27. The Committee have assessed the total expenditure of the figure of 80 should be an average across the different subject-groups as follows:

| Medicine and Dentistry       | 102 |
| Social and Business Studies  | 101 |
| Architecture and Geology     | 100 |
| Arts                          | 99  |
| Veterinary Science            | 99  |
| Mathematics                   | 95  |
| Agriculture and Forestry     | 95  |
| Engineering and other Technologies | 96 |
| Physical and Biological Sciences | 96 |

The Committee's reasons for believing that over the country as a whole departmental unit costs in different subject-groups do not all need to move in harmony down to 80 in the coming five years are complex and it may be that this suggested actual picture is by no means repeated in each university. However, the Committee consider that any overall consideration may be summarised as follows.

28. This paragraph deals with medical and dental schools.

29. In social studies the Committee have been concerned at the unfavourable staff-student ratios in some departments, especially large departments. The level of unit costs shown in para 27 should make it possible to improve staff-student ratios in social schools on the general principle that no department, however large, need have a ratio less favourable than 15:1 and that their national average which has recently been about 1:11 may move in that direction.

30. Similar considerations arise in the large arts departments; but the subject-groups also include many small departments with high ratios of staff to students. With overall staff-student numbers it is expected that the small department will generally grow without proportionate increases in student numbers so that average unit costs at the level shown above in paragraph 27 will be consistent with some improvement in staff-student ratios in the large arts departments in some cases with the relief of undue pressure on staff through the provision of additional secretarial assistance.

31. In general, the main though by no means the only factor influencing the U.G.C.'s in their consideration of the relative needs, nationally, of the different subject-groups has been the present pressures on the different disciplines and the way in which growth in 1971-77 will enable the U.G.C. to meet this demand. The pressure of admissions in recent years has been such that many science subjects staff-student ratios and academic facilities in arts are under strain whereas admissions to many social science subjects staff-student ratios and academic facilities in arts are under strain whereas admissions to many social science subjects have been adequate and in many cases even exceeded numbers. A key finding has been the relatively rapid growth of demand for postgraduate education. The Committee have recommended a series of weightings in the quinquennium.

32. CENTRAL EXPENDITURE is in accordance with para 26 the U.G.C. have assumed that central expenditure per student will (departmental expenditure) fall from 100 in 1971-72 to 90 in 1976-77. Within this, the Committee would wish to distinguish expenditure on central services, that is the area of policies, not only on research projects. There are a number of students the U.G.C. have allowed for the allocation of research funds in this type of research. In the larger research projects.

33. In the Guidance for 1967-72, the U.G.C. recommended a general increases in expenditure per student on libraries by 29 per cent. This has resulted in improved standards but the improvement has not gone far enough. The Committee recommended that in 1972-77 spending on libraries generally should rise (in real terms) by a further 19 per cent per student.

34. Increased expenditure on careers advice is needed and they will include such expenditure on careers advice in the general estimate. Again the committee have been concerned in those universities whose provision is at present below the national average ($4 per student on the price base used in the quinquennium estimates.)

35. This paragraph discusses central expenditure per student.

36. Universities will wish to receive their share in the light of the report of the Russell Committee when it is available.

37. This paragraph describes how equipment grants have been assessed.

38. ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The Committee wish to make the following points of general application:

I. Within the mathematical sciences, they would strongly favour development in Computing Science and in branches of applied mathematics including Statistics, Operational Research, and Numerical Analysis. These fields do not mean, however, that they have been able to encourage all proposals in all areas, for example, there is a need to build up existing courses rather than in new areas.

II. A good start has been made on the provision of introductory courses in computing for undergraduates in all disciplines.

III. Within the technology, they would encourage the development of Electronic Electrical and Production Engineering, and Engineering Design, and would favour-hold based on computing and undergraduate courses.

IV. In Engineering and Physical Sciences the U.G.C. believe that fairly costly research programmes need increased support. These extra staff would need to be financed out of departmental funds and the U.G.C. are aware that departmental resources need to be raised by $9M and $9M in these two disciplines (para 22) this will not be possible without the U.G.C. believe that such a shift in the pattern of departmental expenditure in these disciplines is desirable even though the resources per student need to be increased.

V. The establishment of new schools of Architecture would be encouraged.

VI. There is a proliferation of small departments and courses in the less used language, including Swedish, and those of which provision is an example, already widely taught but relatively little demand among students. Excluding special courses, the U.G.C. would encourage new language departments or additional degree courses with a new language as the main content.

VII. The U.G.C. have taken account of the higher costs associated with students in Psychology and Geography compared with other social science disciplines.

VIII. The training of social workers and educational psychologists, where there is serious national shortage, should be expanded.

IX. Provision for Education is substantially affected by the Government's policy set out in the recent White Paper (Education: A Framework for Expansion Cmd 5174) In keeping with this policy, the U.G.C. have provided for only a small increase in postgraduate certificate work in the universities above the 1972-73 level. In all cases this new programme is designed to meet the demand for teachers. In some cases this will involve restricting the number of teaching-subjects covered.

X. The letter given no indication as to the action to be taken in regard to those sections of the White Paper dealing with Area Training Organisations and the Colleges of Education. It appears that action on that front will be treated as an exception separate from the 1972-73 quinquennium planning.

XI. The U.G.C. would not wish to see the development of new schools or departments of Education based on assistance from the U.G.C.

XII. The U.G.C. would wish to see the development of undergraduate courses with an Education component combined with another subject, most particularly Education with mathematics or sciences and not be especially with the arts.

XIII. The U.G.C. have been in receipt of the recommendations of the Committee for an increase by one-third in the provision of training in schools of Law in England and Wales.

This has been allowed for in the allocations to the universities with the exception of one new school of Law where the U.G.C. wish to discriminate the establishment of any new schools of Law.

XIV. In the development of educational technology, the U.G.C. are anxious to see the growth of academic computing equipment in universities and academic staff in the preparation of new elements of course design and in the development of programmes for instruction, with concurrent regular evaluation of these services both in terms of user needs and in terms of the scale suggested should be sufficient to provide for adequate facilities during the quinquennium.

XV. The national guidance to some extent conflicts with the guidance given to this University is included summary related to the last sentence of this paragraph;

XVI. The establishment of new schools of Architecture would be encouraged.

XVII. There is a proliferation of small departments and courses in the less used language, including Swedish, and those of which provision is an example, already widely taught but relatively little demand among students. Excluding special courses, the U.G.C. would encourage new language departments or additional degree courses with a new language as the main content.

XVIII. The U.G.C. have taken account of the higher costs associated with students in Psychology and Geography compared with other social science disciplines.

XIX. The training of social workers and educational psychologists, where there is serious national shortage, should be expanded.

XX. Provision for Education is substantially affected by the Government's policy set out in the recent White Paper (Education: A Framework for Expansion Cmd 5174) In keeping with this policy, the U.G.C. have provided for only a small increase in postgraduate certificate work in the universities above the 1972-73 level. In all cases this new programme is designed to meet the demand for teachers. In some cases this will involve restricting the number of teaching-subjects covered.

XXI. The letter given no indication as to the action to be taken in regard to those sections of the White Paper dealing with Area Training Organisations and the Colleges of Education. It appears that action on that front will be treated as an exception separate from the 1972-73 quinquennium planning.

XXII. The U.G.C. would not wish to see the development of new schools or departments of Education based on assistance from the U.G.C.

XXIII. The U.G.C. would wish to see the development of undergraduate courses with an Education component combined with another subject, most particularly Education with mathematics or sciences and not be especially with the arts.

XXIV. The U.G.C. have been in receipt of the recommendations of the Committee for an increase by one-third in the provision of training in schools of Law in England and Wales.

The BULLETIN, Friday 2 February 1973 - 5

DEVELOPMENTS IN SUBSEX. The U.G.C. comment below on the few of the quinquennium's recommendations which are not compatible with the U.G.C.'s quinquennium submission. These are the only instances in which the Committee are not equally encouraged to finance all the proposed developments, whether in the course of expansion of student numbers or as additional undertakings. The choice of priorities implies a further overall may in cases of the U.G.C. seek to influence that choice in the light of their knowledge of the academic pattern across the country, either by encouraging developments for which there is an urgent need, or by advising others where the activity elsewhere seems adequate. For convenience the comments are arranged below under subject-groups, with central services as an additional category.

40. The proposed development of post-experience courses is welcomed.

41. The reference to post-experience courses in Science appears to give insufficient recognition of the academic development of the University's quinquennium submission.

42. The reference to Provision has been made for the development of Chair in Engineering Science, "The Chair referred to was set aside for the purposes of the University's quinquennium plan."

43. Physical Sciences. Provision has been made for the additional Chair proposed in Astronomy.

44. "The Chair is in Astronomy referred to has already been funded by the University."

45. Arts. Account has been taken of the developments proposed in Linguistics, Music and in the Literature of the Theatre.

46. This section mentions all of the new institutions proposed for the University with the exception of Computing; Scientific Research; and the Arts.

47. But no reference is made to the situation whether even it is an increased provision.

48. Social Studies. Particular account in taken of the provision needed for new developments in Social Administration, Demography and Urban Studies, upon which a new Chair has already been included for new postgraduate courses (Continued on Page 5)
FIRST REACTIONS FROM THE AREAS

Science

The general message is that the Arts and Social Studies Area will have to tighten its belt but make a few extra holes – particularly if it is to go ahead with some of its proposed new developments. By far the highest increase in student numbers will be in this Area – roughly 17% – and there will be a small increase in faculty numbers by 15%. Inevitably, then, there will be a corresponding increase in the student-faculty ratio, though just how much it must deteriorate has, at the time of writing, been finally determined by Planning Committees. Nevertheless, it is important that the Area should continue to innovate: the new ‘programmes' of Communication Studies (in Social Sciences), Environmental Studies (in Law), and Modern European Studies must be got off the ground, with the concomitant development of such specialisms as Cultural Science, Linguistics (in which a chair appointment is virtually essential) and Urban Studies; majors which have been recently launched, such as Social Justice, will possibly be built up, as other small subject- groups – Psychology, Music and Law. The UGC make vague and sometimes misleading (when one considers the downdraft inaccurate reference to none of this in their letter to the University (they have ‘taken account of this, and particular account' of that) but we are not shown the colour of the money). This is true also of their singularly unclear allusion to a large increase in the Education Studies ‘graduate load' which may refer to Education minors in Social Studies, or generally to an increase in CCR, but may be intended as an indirect command to establish an Education Area. Perhaps the most depressing feature of the settlement is the UGC's drastic cutback in graduate students: a bid for 530 (1971-72) is cut back by an allocation of only 421 – and this despite the need to develop work in the important field of Centre for Community Arts. This means a drop in the percentage of graduate students in the Area from just over 19% to 14% although at one point in their letter the UGC appears to suggest that Social Studies at least would be lopped far less drastically than other disciplines and elsewhere seem to go out of their way to encourage such programmes as the Masters of Social Work and the Master in Educational Psychology.

Insurance

Members of faculty travelling abroad on university business can be insured by the University for emergency medical expenses of up to £1000. But members must notify Mr. Colin Brummit, the Deputy Finance Officer (Tel S-135) at least three days before their departure as the correct cover may be obtained. The university's insurance, which has been cross-ensured by the Deans of the relevant areas, is available from School or Area Offices. The University has taken out other specific insurance policies for educational staff which include Employers Liability, Personal Accident, Burglary and Theft. The only policy specifically applying to educational staff covering graduate research students, Other policies include cover for death or permanent disablement of children in the nursery and creche.

Arts

The future of the Education Area is, one might say, in the lap of two gods. One has to look at the letter of Guidance from the UGC and the recent White Paper on education from the Government. Unfortunately the UGC reports are quite precise as far as prospective changes are concerned, it is possible to produce up to 80 to 120 students, plus 28 places for M.A. and other students; and the increase in numbers for educational studies should not go up to 150. The increase in the PGCE course is almost exactly what the University proposed in its own submission, which is very welcome, though, the increase in numbers of graduate places is serious below which is needed to maintain balance. The encouragement for undergraduate wanting to take educational studies without necessarily committing themselves to education as a vocation reflects recent UGC thinking, it will help to strengthen the Education Minor which is being introduced on two Science and Social Studies courses. It is hoped to have the School of Cultural and Community Studies, and the Education Major, which it has on the stocks. So much for the development of ‘teaching loads' in Education, and the new requirement in S.C.C. for an Education Minor has been elected in the spring and the new and the committee have been appointed. Then the provisions of the Paper will have to be put into effect, and these margins that the Area Training Organizations based on universities shall be replaced by Area Training committees. What this will mean in this university is anybody's guess. Noise the least, it will still be possible for the University to valid the B.Ed and make the new Dip.R.E. in the Colleges; it will still be possible to offer in-service opportunities to teachers; and perhaps in collaboration with the Brighton College of Education, a B.Ed part-time degree is a major Professional Centre for Teachers at Falmer. While discussions on the next university degree course are up and running it can't be concluded in a hurry, it seems, as to a final decision. A great number of staff is built up in the Education Area, particularly for in-service work, which is even if not immediately necessary, it is, B.Ed. For the University must put itself in a position, and be seen to be in a position, to take up the opportunities which are offered, however tentatively, in the White Paper, or it will jeopardise its involvement in education in the region of Sussex. I believe everyone in the University would agree that this is one of the important areas of the University's relationship with the community, the Education Area.

SETTLEMENT

(Continued from Page 5)

course in Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences referred to in the estimates, into account. And a general increase in non-academic staff cannot in my view affect the academic standards.

The meaning of 'non-academic staff in Social Sciences' is being raised with the U.G.C.C., by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors;

48. Education. In keeping with the general policy indicated in para 38 and a provision has been made for a much larger increase in the undergraduate load than that proposed in the University's submission, amounting to an increase in 1971-72 number. Provision has also been included for one new postgraduate course.

CENTRAL EXPENDITURE

47. Education Technology. The provision for educational Technology in the grant will allow for the continuation of educational services rather than for expansion.

In regard to educational technology programmes such as the ‘Renaissance' and the ‘Dolit' and a proportion of the cost of such programmes have been so increased in the monies for educational technology;

Arts

The future of the Education Area is, one might say, in the lap of two gods. One has to look at the letter of Guidance from the UGC and the recent White Paper on education from the Government. The UGC proposals are quite precise as far as prospective changes are concerned, it is possible to produce up to 80 to 120 students, 28 places for M.A. and other students; and the increase in numbers for educational studies should go up to 150. The increase in the PGCE course is almost exactly what the University proposed in its own submission, which is very welcome, though, the increase in numbers of graduate places is seriously below what is needed to maintain balance. The encouragement for undergraduate wanting to take educational studies without necessarily committing themselves to education as a vocation reflects recent UGC thinking, it will help to strengthen the Education Minor which is being introduced on two Science and Social Studies courses. It is hoped to have the School of Cultural and Community Studies, and the Education Major, which it has on the stocks. So much for the development of ‘teaching loads' in Education, and the new requirement in S.C.C. for an Education Minor has been elected in the spring and the new and the committee have been appointed. Then the provisions of the Paper will have to be put into effect, and these margins that the Area Training Organizations based on universities shall be replaced by Area Training committees. What this will mean in this university is anybody's guess. Noise the least, it will still be possible for the University to valid the B.Ed and make the new Dip.R.E. in the Colleges; it will still be possible to offer in-service opportunities to teachers; and perhaps in collaboration with the Brighton College of Education, a B.Ed part-time degree is a major Professional Centre for Teachers at Falmer. While discussions on the next university degree course are up and running it can't be concluded in a hurry, it seems, as to a final decision. A great number of staff is built up in the Education Area, particularly for in-service work, which is even if not immediately necessary, it is, B.Ed. For the University must put itself in a position, and be seen to be in a position, to take up the opportunities which are offered, however tentatively, in the White Paper, or it will jeopardise its involvement in education in the region of Sussex. I believe everyone in the University would agree that this is one of the important areas of the University's relationship with the community, the Education Area.

Community

Now that the long-awaited day has arrived and the figures have come this next few years, what is the reaction of the Community Services area in the University? In common with the academic areas, we too have to face the same problems and challenges. However, being a newly-formed area with few reserves and several schemes still in the stage of development, the squeeze will hit us hard. From our viewpoint, and I am sure from that of the University as a whole, it would be tragic to consider a hiatus towards developing the University as a community was built at this crucial stage. We are aware that the University has accepted the principle that our budget should be related to the local number of students. Therefore as the University expands, so should our allocation. However, some of our enterprises are business enterprises, e.g. catering, and therefore unable to be subsidised because of UGC policy, others are extra-curricular units which are run largely because of University policy. The proportion of increases for funds of the Community Services area is therefore based on a much reduced proportion of our own budget.

In common with other areas we have to brace plans for the future. Like other areas, we must 'target' our plans down to size and economise in existing services and possibly in future months. However, we are still optimistic about the future.

- Brian Smith, Chairmen of Community Services.

TELEPLAY

The major project of the students internal television service (TVS) for this term consists of the production of a short tele-play. The story concerns the disappearance of a number of people from a town and the possible supernatural explanations. Needed urgently are actors - we require somebody aged 15-20 to play a phone girl and other roles in portrays BBC announcer-types. Great expenditure of time and energy is not planned so please contact Giles Pegram c/o Union of Students.

DISABLED UNIT

The Disabled Students' Unit should be completed by October. It is expected that two new students and two already registered students will be registered. This is the only unit so that vacancies are staggered.
In the next issue of 'The Bulletin', there will be a full report on the Site Development Project. The University Discussion on the project's report will be on 26 February.

OPEN SUCCESS
Mike Banks and Derek Bawo have been awarded B.A. degrees from the Open University. Mike Banks had four distinctions - more than any other graduate. The University grants a little financial assistance to those taking courses at the Open University, provided that the courses are approved as 'appropriate' and 'relevance' under the training scheme.

NURSERY GROUP
The Nursery Group, which is held in Room 213 of EDB, would like volunteers to work with children aged three to five. The group has two sessions each weekday in term, from 9-12 and 1.30-4.30. Anyone interested should contact Miss R.J. Hophoeburg, who runs the group, to discuss the project with her. There are two vacancies in the afternoon sessions this term. Any members of the University who would like their children to attend should contact Miss Hophoeburg.

ONE-WAY
A one-way traffic system is in operation in the Nurses House car park. The system has made more parking space available so everyone is asked to follow the one-way arrows. That makes it easier for all users.

MR JACK FROST
The donations received in lieu of floral tributes from friends of the late Mr. J. Frost of the School of Applied Sciences amounted to £150 and this has been given to the St. Christopher's Hospital, London.

In response to Chapel Music Appeal, Sir Jack Lyons, has generously given an Organ Scholarship of £100 per annum for a period of five years. This scholarship will be known as the Sir Jack Lyons Scholarship. The Appeal, which is aimed at raising an endowment of £9,000 for Organ and Choral scholarships, is sponsored by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ann Briggs; the University Organist, Sir John Hoth; the Professor of Music, Professor Donald Mitchell; the President of the Students' Music Federation, Mr. Tony Hillier; and the University Chaplain, the Reverend Duncan Forrester. Sir Jack Lyons' gift means that about £1,000 has now been raised.

An organ scholar is playing the University organ (above) in the Meeting House.
BUSY SESSIONS FOR PLANNING COMMITTEE

Planning Committee has been the engine room for analysis of the settlement. In the 10 working days after the UGC letter arrived on 36 January a package of papers on the settlement was prepared. The committee had 14 papers and the university's submission to the UGC as they began work on the grants and student numbers for the next five years. The first meeting was to confirm the timetable.

The committee agreed to begin work on the logistics and budgets for 1973-74. Proposals could go to the Area each month to the Senate and Council in February. The teams for 1973-77 are to go to a University Discussion on 6th February. On 7th February Planning Committee hopes to produce guidelines for the remainder of the quinquennium.

The guidelines would then go to the Area and other units which would give their responses to the Vice-Chancellor by 5th April. Then the Vice-Chancellor would arrange for a revised plan to be produced for the 2nd May meeting of Planning Committee. The revised plan would go to Senate and Council later in the summer term. Planning Committee agreed to split the quinquennium. The grant from the UGC was so large and so poor the university was forced to plan for a provisional year 1972-3, then a two-year plan and finally a further two-year plan. So there will probably be significant adjustment of the plan for the last two years, 1975-76 and 1976-77.

During the first half of the quinquennium the university's plan for student numbers should allow it to reach the UGC target of 55% by 1976-77. The committee decided the university should not plan to swap postgraduate and undergraduate numbers. University policy on postgraduate would be discussed later. In the meantime Area could admit extra postgraduates if they did not ask for extra cash from the university. Budgets and logistics for all of the main spending units were agreed. Details have gone to the Areas so that they can be discussed. Then there will be detailed allocation by the Areas. The budgets are much lower than those asked for in the Area bids.

The picture for the rest of the quinquennium is this - even if the staff-student ratio went as high as 1:10.5 by 1976-77 units would still face a 10% spending cut from the 1973-74 coat levels on items other than academic salaries. There are to be more talks on guidelines in view of this. The committee looked hard at staff-student ratios. It could see no likelihood of anything less than 1:10 in 1976-77 and 1:10.5 looked very likely. One point to the difficulty facing the university is that if spending on academic salaries is the same percentage in 1976-77 as it is this session the ratio will be 1:11. The library should be funded at the best rate in the library plan, the committee agreed. But there would have to be cuts in almost every other item of university expenditure.

The School of Education should be maintained at about its present level, the committee recommended. The committee noted a desire in the school for services to be strengthened so that it could take advantage of some of the opportunities in the future. The school's ability to rationalize was noted. At the settlement the department did not include cash for the development of the school.

When it turned to savings the committee looked at the University's phone bill. A report on telephone charges and rates meeting was given by Professor Hine-Stynne. The committee decided there might be savings if incentives were given to report spending units. It asked for a further report from the working party. The Vice-Chancellor outlined the possibilities of future relationships between the university and colleges of education in Sussex. He explained how this had arisen from points in the Government's White Paper. The committee agreed to look at proposals for a Diploma in Higher Education later in the term. After its first discussion a project team might be set up.

THIS WEEK

SUNDAY Sunday Morning Service - Preacher: The Reverend Paul Halms. 11.30 a.m. in the Meeting House.

MONDAY Economics Graduate/Faculty Seminar: Roy Carr-Hill, "The economics of crime: is it possible?", 5.00 p.m. in A.105.

School of Molecular Sciences Colloquium: Dr. K. J. Packer (East Anglia), "Pulsed N.M.R. studies of the nature and role of water in some biological tissues." 5.15 p.m. in the MLT.

TUESDAY Mechanical and Structural Engineering Seminar: Mr. G. B. Godfrey (Constradco), "Structural steel in building construction." 11.00 a.m. in Applied Science A5.

Lectures on America: Leonard Quirt (City University of New York), "Children of the "working-class: an experiment of some New York students." 2.15 p.m. in Arts A.5.

German Lecture: "Der Schweizer Autor Herbert Meier liest aus eigenem Werken." 2.15 p.m. in Arts C.133, (everyone welcome).

Materials Science Colloquium: Dr. R. H. Johnson (Electricity Council Research Centre), "Superplasticity and its industrial applications." 4.15 p.m. in A.115.

Social-Developmental Psychology Colloquium: Dr. David Pexx (Pepperdine University, Los Angeles), "Trainee behaviour and learning outcomes in 7 groups." 4.30 p.m. in EDB room 111.


Centre for Contemporary European Studies Research Seminar: Professor Donald Puchalsk (Institute of War & Peace Studies, Columbia University), "Bols reform and the policies of compliance in the European Communities." 5.15 p.m. in the Biology Lecture Theatre, title and speaker to be announced.

THURSDAY Atomic, Laser & Plasma Physics Seminar: Dr. R. Piggins (Russet) "Light scattering in liquids." 2.15 p.m. in PHY, Institute of the Study of International Organization Seminar: Elizabeth Kent, "The forthcoming UN 'Law of the Sea' conference," 2.30 p.m. in Stanner House (transport to Stanner House will be available outside the Refectory at 2.15 p.m.).

General Physics Colloquium: Dr. M. Springford (Russet) "Metallic electrons in magnetic fields." 4.15 p.m. in PHY.

FRIDAY Science Policy Research Unit Seminar: Professor C. Freeman (Wageningen), "The Dutch Science Policy," 2.15 p.m. in Room 23A of the Mainst Building.

NEXT WEEK

SUNDAY Sunday Morning Service. 11.30 a.m. in the Meeting House.

MONDAY Nuclear and Particle Physics Seminar: Dr. C. W. Keizer (Dover, New York), "The properties of toroids: theoretical and experimental implications." 2.15 p.m. in PHY.

Economics Graduate/Faculty Seminar: Dr. J. Heilman, "Priority patterns in the purchase of consumer durables." 5.00 p.m. in A.105.

TUESDAY Mechanical and Structural Engineering Seminar: Mr. R. W. Pillans (St. Andrews), "The industrial gas turbine in Western Germany." 11.00 a.m. in Applied Sciences, A5.

Low Temperature & Solid State Physics Seminar: Dr. R. H. Johnson (NAS), "NMR in liquid helium." 2.15 p.m. in PHY.

Lectures on America: Richard Drumm, "The metaphysics of empire building: American imperialism in the age of Jefferson and Monroe." 5.15 p.m. in Arts A.5.


Mathematics Division Seminar: Dr. P. M. Brown (Cambridge), "Inference procedures for diffusion processes." 4.30 p.m. in Physics A410.

Centre for Contemporary European Studies Research Seminar: Mr. Artis de Vries (Director, NATO), "Theory of security with regard to the forthcoming security conference in Europe." 4.45 p.m. in Arts A.160.

Education Colloquium: 5.15 p.m. in the Biology Lecture Theatre, title and speaker to be announced.

School of Molecular Sciences Colloquium: Professor D. Argis (ETH Zurich), "Immunology of Amyrurus." 5.15 p.m. in the MLT.

WEDNESDAY Atomic, Laser & Plasma Physics Seminar: Dr. R. Piggins (Russet) "Light scattering in liquids." 2.15 p.m. in PHY.

EFC Seminar: Mr. & Mrs. Wood, "Muscle as a system element." 2.15 p.m. in Arts A.120.

Institute of the Study of International Organization Seminar: Bruce Burgo, "International organisations and the introduction of new technology." 2.30 p.m. in Stanner House (transport will be available at 2.15 p.m. outside the Refectory).

FRIDAY Science Policy Research Unit Seminar: Mr. H. Dinwiddie (Physicist), "Dynamic and electric properties of the magnet in the laboratory universe." 4.15 p.m. in PHY.

Astronomy Centre (Bucks) & B.O. Joint Seminar Professor J. M. Harrison (Harvard, Massachusetts and Sussex), "The origins of magnetic fields in the early universe." 4.15 p.m. in PHY.

Tonight (Friday 16) until Sunday 18, weekend retreat at St. Joseph's, Cockmoor. Tel: Stephen Medland - Arts A515 or Teres Hankey - Arts A292.