CATERING PRICES REVIEW

University catering prices are to be subject to continuous review with prices adjusted on a day-to-day basis. Planning Committee agreed at its meeting on February 4.
The Business Manager has been authorised to operate a flexible policy which will relate prices to particular and seasonal variations in cost.
An interim report from the Council group reviewing the Catering Account was presented at the meeting. It reported that an increase in prices was necessary in the short term, and as the practice of an annual review with across-the-board increases was no longer appropriate, recommended the adoption of a continuous review.
In a lengthy discussion on the recommendation, the President of the Students' Union stated the Union's opposition to any increase in prices. A motion that decisions on the recommendation should be deferred until the March meeting was narrowly defeated.
Tuition fees
Increases of thirty per cent in tuition fees for 1976–77 were approved by Planning Committee. This is in line with the announcement last December by the Secretary of State for Education and Science that increases of this amount would be taken into account in the settlement of universities' grants for that year.
Consideration of the issues raised in a joint Committee of Vice-Chancellor/University Grants Committee report on the principles on which tuition fees should be based for the years beyond 1976–77 was deferred.
A report on alternative proposals for fees for overseas students will be considered by the next meeting. These proposals have been formulated by the Dean of the School of African and Asian Studies and are to be considered by the Arts, Education and Science Committees.
Student numbers
The Committee approved revised projections for total student numbers in October 1976. The projections are of an Arts total of 2,555, Education 200, and Science 1,530, giving an overall total of 4,285.
Accommodation for examinations
The Committee agreed that the views of the Area Committees, and of the Students' Union, should be sought on whether, in the light of difficulties in providing accommodation for examinations, following two conventions could be maintained: that a candidate should not sit more than one paper in a day, and that separate rooms should be provided for candidates who wished, or did not wish, to smoke during examinations.
Inter-institutional co-operation
The Pro-Vice-Chancellor reported that a meeting had been held in December between the heads of Southampton, Reading, Surrey and Sussex Universities, Royal Holloway College and Portsmouth Polytechnic on the possibility of further collaboration between the institutions, both as a desirable end in itself and as a method of deploying more economically scarce resources in the present period of retrenchment.

SUSSEX BY THE SEA.......
Sussex University intends cornering part of the self-catering holiday market this summer.
Following a successful pilot scheme in 1975, the University moves in earnest into the holiday flat-letting business this year.
Thirty-two East Slope flats with accommodation for six, seven or eight people, and four twelve-person flats have been allocated for holiday lettings from July to mid-September 1976.
Also included in the scheme are flats in 68 Brunswick Place, 18 Clifton Road and 12 Florence Road, excluding those occupied by married couples.
Sussex University will be following in the steps of Stirling University - pioneers of campus holidays - and other universities.
It is only since self-contained flats became available with the building of the East Slope residences, and flats were acquired in Brighton, that the University has been able to enter the market.
The cost of a holiday in Sussex University accommodation this summer will be £55 per week, plus VAT, for a six-person flat, and £60 per week, plus VAT, for a seven or eight-person flat. The price is inclusive of hot water, heating, etc. and the flats are fully equipped.
With about 70 per cent of University accommodation carrying loan charges, the scheme is seen as a useful way of earning money for the Accommodation Account.
Mr. Colin Hill, Business Manager of Community Services, said last week: "We are confident that if this is a success we shall be able to make a sizable contribution towards the Accommodation Account".
The University is marketing and administering the scheme itself. Its holiday flats have been advertised in the national press since Christmas. The scheme is being administered on the basis that no additional staff will be needed, although extra cleaning staff will be employed in the summer.
A considerable number of bookings and enquiries have already been received. Many come from the North and Midlands and it seems likely that a high proportion of campus holiday-makers will themselves be connected with universities.
Enquiries about bookings should be made to Mrs. Linda Overton-Hart, in the Conference Office.
THE STANMER ESTATE

In the first of two articles, John Farman describes below the history of the University site — once land which formed part of an estate of more than 26 square miles.

In the next issue of The Bulletin he will write about Stanmer House, the University’s first home.

The University Park was once part of the land of the Stanmer Estate. This estate was put together in the 18th century. In 1713 Henry Pelham, a younger son of a family with extensive lands in the Weald east of Lewes, bought the Manor of Stanmer, made the house his home and started to rebuild it in 1721.

The manor passed to his brother Thomas and then to Thomas’s son (also Thomas) who between them added lands in Plumpton and Piddinghoe. By dint of lack of male heirs in more senior branches of the family, the second Thomas inherited both the Stanmer lands and, on the death of the Duke of Newcastle in 1768, the ancestral estates in Sussex.

These latter included the manor of Bishopstone which was on the other side of the river Ouse to Piddinghoe but which was remote from the rest of the family estates. Perhaps this induced Thomas Pelham to build up his lands on the west side of the Ouse, and he was soon buying much of Faular Parish (roughly from the escarpment to the top of the ridge between Faular village and Woodingdean), land in Kingston and more in Piddinghoe. In consequence he was probably able to ride from Stanmer House to the Buckle Inn near Seaford without leaving his own land.

It became known as the Stanmer Estate and seems to have been administered separately from the Wealden estates controlled from Laughton. The Pelham residences at Bishopstone and Halland fell into decay: the former was demolished in the 1830s and the latter stands today as a ruin. At the time of his death in 1813 the second Thomas — who had been created Earl of Chichester — owned more land in East Sussex than any other person: in 1873 that was 16,232 acres, or more than 25 square miles. Almost the whole estate was on the chalk of the South Downs, and the agriculture was based on the classic corn/sheep system. The higher lands were sheep pastures and the lower were arable, and the extent of each on the middle slopes depended on their relative profitability.

But the sheep were folded on the arable — usually feeding on a fodder crop grown between crops of corn — and restored its fertility with their manure. Corn, in particular wheat, was the main cash crop. Much of it must have gone to feed the people of Brighton: and certainly the mutton went to Brighton market, though the wool went further afield.

The profitability of this type of farming sharply declined in the later 19th century as the British market was flooded with corn from the American prairies, and this was one reason why the Chichester family started to break up the Stanmer Estate. The outlying lands in Plumpton, Piddinghoe and Bishopstone were sold before or immediately after the First World War. The core of the estate, in Stanmer and, Faular, was kept until 1947 when Brighton Corporation bought 5,011 acres for £225,000. Most of this land has continued in agricultural use but parts have been used for housing in Coldean, Faular High School, Brighton College of Education and the University, while some of Stanmer Park is public open space.

The 200 acres leased to the University was, 130 years ago, divided between the Park and arable land, the boundary being the tree belt which runs from the front of the site between Faular House and Sussex House, northwards to pass between Kent House and the other Park Houses, and then turns to join the Ridge — the tree belt from Faular Village.

The fields on which the Science Schools, the Mantell Building, East Slope residences, etc., stand were part of Faular Court Farm which is behind Faular Church. They had such prosaic names as ‘Fourteen Acre Tenant Lain’. But the Meeting House on the edge of the Park has supplanted barns and a farmyard.

The Stanmer Estate in the 20th century had the same fate as many other large rural estates near large centres of population: it passed mainly into public ownership and was used for housing, education and recreation. Hence the history of the University Park has similarities with the histories of the sites of most other ‘green field’ universities.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 invite recommendations for the award of 1851 Research Fellowships in Pure and Applied Science in 1976.

The Commissioners emphasize that the Research Fellowships are offered for research in any of the physical or biological sciences, pure or applied.

Further details and application forms are available from Pamela Hampshire, Assistant Secretary, Science Office.
THE UNIVERSITY AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Over recent months, Dr. Brian Smith, Chairman of Community Services, has been engaged with the help of a team of researchers, in detailed surveys of the impact of the university on the local community. In a special feature for The Bulletin, Dr. Smith makes some first observations on the results of his inquiries.

The University of Sussex was founded 15 years ago as the first of the new universities. In this short period it has grown from 50 students and 10 staff meeting in a hastily acquired house in Brighton, to 4,100 students and 2,600 staff occupying buildings at Falmer worth more than £29 million. How has the University affected employment, housing, the local economy and the cultural and political life of the area? During the past six months we have been attempting to establish the facts.

We have collated information from 200 schools, 75 churches and 300 other organisations. Over 1,100 University staff have completed a questionnaire giving details of themselves and their involvement in local affairs. The Gardner Centre, the Centre for Continuing Education - even the University Council - have come under scrutiny.

Here we give an outline of our findings to date.

The University

In December 1975 there were 3,172 full-time undergraduate and 967 postgraduate students registered at the University. There were also approximately 2,000 staff at that date. Most (68%) students live either on campus or in Brighton. The distribution of staff, however, is much more widespread, and their influence on Lewes and villages such as Kingston and Ringmer is greater than it is on Brighton.

Because the University is situated halfway between Brighton and Lewes it cannot truly be said to belong totally to any one of several towns and villages, although demographically by virtue of its position just inside the boundary of St. Annes Ward in Brighton District, and historically because of the involvement of so many prominent Brighton residents, Brighton undoubtedly has the strongest claim to be regarded as the University town. In this study we have had to define "local area" in several different ways, depending on the context of the discussion; for example, financial transactions are regarded as being local if they take place with individuals or organisations within a ten-mile radius of the campus, but political and social influences are examined in the context of particular local communities.

Accommodation

The most common complaint from local residents is that the University has increased the strain on local accommodation. In Brighton it is assumed that students occupy a large number of flats which would otherwise be used by families, and in Lewes one estate agent has gone on record as saying that the presence of the University has put 10% on the prices of houses.

According to the 1971 Census there were 60,315 households in Brighton of which 27,820 were in owner-occupied accommodation, 11,925 in flats or houses rented from the Council, 14,440 were in rented unfurnished accommodation and 5,850 were in rented furnished accommodation.

During that year there were approximately 2,400 students living in lodgings or flats in Brighton. Assuming that the average occupancy was about three students per dwelling and 400 students were in lodgings, this means that about 670 flats or houses were rented to students, equivalent to about 13% of the entire furnished accommodation available. The pressure has eased since then; although the University has expanded by about 600 students in the past five years, there has been a considerable increase in the amount of University-provided accommodation, with the result that we estimate that there are now 800 students fewer in rented furnished accommodation in Brighton in 1975/76 than there were in 1970/71.

About 53% of the University staff live in Brighton, which taking student occupancy into account, means that about three per cent of all Brighton households are "University". The concentration in Lewes is higher. We estimate that 16% of all privately-owned houses in Lewes are occupied by University employees (the other large "occupier" of Lewes is County Hall).

In 1974 there were 4,000 families on the housing waiting lists of Brighton, Hove and Lewes. The 1971 Census listed 7,750 households living in 3,200 shared dwellings and a substantial number (approximately 3,500) of houses are listed as sub-standard. However, the main pressure on housing comes not from the University but from the large general influx of migrants to the area. During the past ten years the population of East Sussex has increased by about 15%, half of the migrants being retired. About 28% of the population of East Sussex are senior citizens, compared with a national average of 16%.

Employment

Employment sectors are divided into three categories: primary, manufacturing and service industries. Education is considered to be a service industry. About 56% of all people in employment in East Sussex work in Brighton, Hove or Lewes, and the University employs about two per cent of these.

Primary industry (agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining etc.) is poorly represented locally and only about two per cent are engaged in such work compared with a national average of four per cent. A much greater disparity exists between the local and national balance between the manufacturing and service sectors (see Table 1).

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industries</th>
<th>Local Area</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sectors which have shown natural growth over the past fifteen years have been well represented in the area. Thus telegraphic and electronic industries, insurance, banking and education have all flourished locally. There is no evidence to suggest that the University has affected the local employment situation radically, either by attracting people away from other jobs or by otherwise distorting local demand. Most academics and other "highly skilled" employees at the University are migrants to the area, and most leave the area when they leave the University.

The area has been characterised by apparent high levels of unemployment and low "activity rate". The former is perhaps due to the presence in the area of a large number of semi-retired people. Certainly, the ratio of "unemployed" to "jobs available" has remained low compared with other areas in the country which have higher levels of unemployment. The low "activity rate" (65% for men) reflects
both the number of prematurely retired and the number of full-time students in the area.

Finance
£20-million has been invested in land, buildings, furniture, equipment and library books at the University. The annual recurrent budget for teaching and research now stands at about £6-million, of which £7-million comes directly from the Government in the form of various grants. The balance is donated by industry, charitable and other organisations to fund specific research work. With a day-time population of about 6,000 and a permanent residential population of about 1,800 students, the catering and accommodation services provided by the University have a current turnover of £1-million per annum.

We can make an estimate of the money entering the local economy by means of a simple input-output model for the University. National surveys of family expenditure suggest that about 76% of staff income would be spent locally. Thus in 1974/75 £3.3-million would be spent by staff in Brighton, Hove and Lewes.

If we assume that in 1974/75 all students received and spent the equivalent of the full undergraduate grant of £605 during the 30 weeks of term, then after deducting the amount paid to the University for accommodation, catering, books, etc., a total of £2-million in spent annually by students, mainly in Brighton. The total is probably higher than this, because it does not take account of the postgraduate population that is in receipt of a higher grant and in residence all the year round.

An analysis of the revenue payments made by the University during a period of several weeks during 1974/75 showed that 20%, of the total expenditure was spent locally, excluding payments made for utilities such as gas, electricity and water. Payment of rates, rents and insurance account for another £30,000. These sums added to the amounts spent by staff and students suggest that a total of £5.75-million is spent locally.

These figures are conservative. If an income-multiplier approach was used, in which each pound spent locally was assumed to generate further local trade, and if utilities such as gas and electricity were included, the figure would rise to between £9 and £9.5-million per annum. The conclusion must be that the University, far from being a financial drain on the local rates, does make a substantial contribution to the local economy at rates paid by the University currently stand at £223,388 per annum. To put these figures in perspective, it is useful to compare them with Brighton’s income from its conference trade. In 1973, Brighton invested about £51,000 in the conference and exhibition trade, in the form of stuffing, civic hospitality and other promotions - to net an income of £3.7-million. Current figures are not yet available, but it would not be surprising to find that the benefit to local trade from the University was in excess of the much supported and publicised conference industry.

By contrast, figative support of the University by Brighton is minimal. In the spring of 1958, in pressing their request that a University be created at Sussex, local authorities promised to support the venture financially to an annual sum of £38,000. By 1963-64, this sum had been increased to £38,000. Sadly, in 1974-75 only East and West Sussex Counties still honour their pledges. Their contribution of £29,000 is invaluable but that sum is equivalent to only about one-fifth of the support given by local authorities in 1963-64. Even the £3,000 donation to the Gardener Centre, which is the sole remaining direct financial contribution that Brighton has made to the University in recent years looks like being axed from their budget this year.

Gardener Centre
The setting up of an arts centre at the University was made possible by the offer of a grant from the Gulbenkian Foundation in 1962. The purposes of the Centre were to encourage the creative arts in the University and in the neighbouring region, and to make it possible for promising young practitioners of the fine arts to spend short periods working in the University in an academic atmosphere. The arts programme was started in a modest way in 1965, and the Gardener Arts Centre building, financed mainly from a benefaction from the late Dr. Lyddon Gardner, was opened in November 1969.

Since its opening, the Gardener Centre has arranged a wide variety of amateur and professional activities. Some of these have been warmly received and others have been sharply criticised. However, the Centre provides one of the most important points of contact between the University and the community. The past two years have been the best ever so far as interest in and attendance at the Centre are concerned. Roughly two-thirds of the audience for most theatrical productions and concerts is from the local community. Analysis of the audience shows that about 20% come from Brighton and about 8% from each of Hove and Lewes. Rather more surprising is the distance that some people travel to attend the Centre; we estimate that about 30% of the regular audience live between 11 and 20 miles, and 20% live between 21 and 30 travelling miles from the University, 80% of the audience travelling to the Gardener Centre by car.

Interviews with some of the visitors to the Centre suggested that 44% attended mainly for theatrical performances, whereas 14% came regularly to concerts. 25% of all visitors viewed the exhibitions. The type of play, concert or exhibition was the dominant factor which decided whether or not a person visited the Gardener Centre. Theatre-goers ranked the author as next most important factor and claimed that they were not particularly affected by friends’ comments or critics’ reports. Concert-goers ranked performers, followed by the composer, and then friends’ comments as determining factors.

The Centre for Continuing Education
The University formally entered the area of adult education in September 1969, with the establishment of the Centre for Continuing Education, although much discussion and a variety of activities had taken place well before that date.

The Russell Report on Adult Education suggested that universities should concentrate on work of university quality, and that courses should be complementary to those provided by other further educational establishments. Unfortunately it appears that the educational institutions in the area tend to be compartmentalised and competitive, although the Directors and administrative officers concerned would like to see this situation altered. Traditional attitudes to education appear to die hard. The two distinct contributions that the Centre for Continuing Education has been able to make locally fall into two basic categories; firstly the organisation of professional, specialised and in-service courses.

These courses have been arranged for groups of experienced qualified people and have been a prominent feature of the Centre’s programme. They are
largely self-financing and involve the maintenance of on-going relationships and sometimes complicated negotiations with local interested bodies; e.g. example, postgraduate medical centres, hospitals, departments of the Social Services and the Probation Service. Thus there are courses for doctors, social workers, educational psychologists, magistrates, shop stewards and those with a particular interest in local history.

The other major field of educational endeavour is in the provision of courses for the local community. These are aimed at those members of the community who are seeking non-vocational further education; they are open to anyone over the age of eighteen and are neither examined nor assessed, although students are expected to attend regularly, to read recommended books and to present written or other practical work under the guidance of a tutor. They are attended mainly by people in the professional and managerial classes. In the session 1974-75 more than 1800 students enrolled in such courses, of whom 75% completed their chosen courses satisfactorily. The students were able to choose their courses from a selection of 98 subjects which were taught at one or more of the 19 locations the Centre uses. The Centre also arranges a number of public lectures, some in collaboration with other local organisations.

The Students' Union

As a member of both the Federation of Sussex Students and the National Union of Students, the Students' Union has links with other student unions in Sussex and throughout the country; in fact, the local NUS area is centred on Sussex University, and the Union should therefore act as a focal point for student activity throughout the South East. In practice it appears that these Union-links are not very strong at present.

However, the Students' Union does have more positive links with organisations other than Student Unions, for example, The Whole Earth Group and the Brighton Environment Committee. These are typical of the sort of contacts that a Students' Union as such is inclined to generate; they are a direct result of specific items of Union policy whereby the Union, in promoting a particular cause, co-operates with other like-minded groups. These connections exist primarily to help sections of the community and to bring students and people closer together.

Community action groups have been part of the extra-mural activities of Sussex students virtually since the University began. Throughout the 1960s Community Action was run very much along the same lines as any other Union society. At the end of the decade, however, it received a boost from the NUS decision to promote and encourage such activities, both by exhortations at the national conference to give advice and aid to local groups and by forming SCANUS (Student Community Action of the National Union of Students).

The Students' Union at Sussex responded to the national lead by deciding to create a full-time post with specific responsibility for such matters. Under the guidance of the student Vice-President (Social Services) the community action group Link-Up has flourished in recent years. Broadly speaking, its activities can be described as helping the young, the old, the disabled, the deprived, and promoting civil rights.

The major aspects of Link-Up's aid to the youth of Brighton is its work at Moulsecoomb. It co-operates with the 67 Centre and is particularly involved in helping to run the adventure playground. In addition, Link-Up gives help to Whitehawk School on outings and organises an annual "Kids' Carnival" and an annual "Kids' Holiday" at the Isle of Thorns for children from Moulsecoomb and Kemp Town. The help for old people consists of sending students to visit them, helping with the housework, shopping or decorating. Link-Up also arranges an Old Folks Christmas party.

Link-Up is also involved in helping the mentally ill. At present the help takes the form of frequent visits by students to St. Francis, a mental hospital in Haywards Heath. There the students keep the patients company and generally try to keep them in touch with the outside world. They lend a hand when social evenings are held, although most of the organising of such events is done by the hospital staff. In the main, Link-Up's involvement with the hospital consists of providing a work force; an exception being Link-Up's occasional provision of transport for day-trips to Brighton.

Thus many students at the University contribute substantially to the formal and informal welfare network in the area; a contribution which generally receives little recognition or publicity.

What Others Think of Us

How far does the presence of the University affect the daily life of local residents? To what extent have they had contact with the University, met staff or students, or been able even to distinguish between the University and other educational establishments in the area? We have interviewed 300 adult residents of Brighton, Hove and Lewes in their homes in an attempt to answer these questions.

The results are difficult to summarise in a few sentences. The general response varied slightly in the three towns, but as might be expected, age and social class were dominant determining factors. Overall, 98% of respondents claimed to have heard of the University, 90% could describe its position accurately, 42% had visited it for some purpose, 37% knew staff or students, and about 15% had what could be described as positive and on-going contact. It is worth noting that the major reason given for visiting the University was to attend the Gardner Centre, and that most contacts with staff or students were "social" rather than "academic".

Interviewees who expressed views about the University were asked to state the source of their information - this usually turned out to be Radio Brighton, TV or The Argus. There is a general feeling, shared by University members and local residents alike, that the media are generally antagonistic to the University, concentrating on the adverse and publishing very little that is positive. To test this hypothesis we have scanned all copies of The Evening Argus for the past year, carefully listing every letter, article or editorial in which the University is mentioned and analysing its contents.

The greatest coverage is given to student activities in one form or another, with an occasional mention of campus development and academic affairs. Student activities, in particular their social work and fund-raising for charity, attract very little attention, the most frequent mention taking the form of a photograph and brief caption. The minimal coverage given to the University compares with the regular space devoted to the sayings and doings of the local Mayors and Town Councillors. It has to be said, however, that the reporting is generally neutral in tone and unfairly unfair in that in some controversial matters considerably more prominence is given to "anti-University" views than a statement of the University position. Sometimes the headlines
alant the article somewhat. Last May The Argus published a rebuttal by the student organiser of Rag Week that the Rag magazine was obscene — under the headline "Students defend Filthy Mag"!

Links with Local Organisations

There are numerous links with organisations at all levels. Forty-three University members act as school governors, eight are lay preachers, four are Town Councillors and three sit as magistrates, and numerous others are active in every conceivable type of organisation in the area. Table 2 compares the leisure activities of University staff, taken from the staff survey carried out in the autumn of 1975 with the results of a similar study at the University of Exeter completed in 1973, and average data for England and Wales collected in a Government social survey in 1965. It seems that Sussex is not unlike Exeter and that spare-time activities of University staff and students are not too different from those of similar age and social groups in the community at large.

Do we play our full part in local intellectual life? The answer is regrettable no in some cases. Take the Sussex Archeological Society for example; founded in 1847, it has 1,700 members and is generally regarded as the premier learned society in the county. Only nine members of the University staff belong to the Society, including two historians, out of thirty or more professional historians in the University.

Branches of the Historical and Geographical Association exist in the county and these too receive scant support. It is instructive to note the contribution that some of the other new universities make to the study of the regions in which they are located: East Anglia has a Centre for East Anglian Studies, Lancaster has a Reader in the Regional History of the North West, Warwick is engaged in projects on the industrial history of the West Midlands, and York has the Borthwick Institute - a historical research centre for Northern England studies. Groups within Sussex do put on lectures from time to time of local interest, for example, the current series on the Religious History of Sussex; but on the whole the University has not engaged in systematic study of its own area.

The University Contribution

The University of Sussex exists today largely as a result of a successful campaign by local residents. Over eight hundred professionally qualified people have moved into the area to take up employment and these have become integrated into local community life. Many cultural, civic, political and religious organisations have become revitalised because of the commitment of interested individuals. The contributions of the Gardner Centre, Centre for Continuing Education, Link-Up, and other University endeavours ought to be cited. There is one further contribution that ought to be acknowledged, however - the extent to which the University has put Brighton on the international map. Several international conferences and a considerable number of distinguished visitors have come to the area because of the University. In many parts of the world Brighton is known, not as a holiday resort or a seaside town, but as the site of a distinguished University.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS</th>
<th>RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS</th>
<th>DRAMA/MUSIC/CINEMA CLUB</th>
<th>CIVIC SOCIETY</th>
<th>SOCIAL WELFARE GROUP</th>
<th>SOCIAL CLUB</th>
<th>CULTURAL/EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACADEMIC FACULTY</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-ACADEMIC FACULTY</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECRETARIAT &amp; CLERICAL</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECHNICAL</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANUAL &amp; RELATED</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHOLE UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Average)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXETER</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLAND &amp; WALES</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6
STOP THAT THIEF!

There has been a marked increase in the number of thefts from University buildings during the last few weeks and everybody is reminded of the need to take all normal precautions to safeguard their own and University property.

Do not leave wallets or handbags in full view in your office. Try and ensure that your office is locked when you are not in it. Be on your guard against strangers within your building; ask if you can help them and report anything suspicious to your superior or to the porter on duty. In particular, ensure that items such as cheque books, bankers cards and cash are always securely locked away.

Most of the thefts now occurring are because it has been made easy for the thief to get away with it and the most effective remedy lies in the hands of each individual.

If, despite all reasonable precautions, a theft still occurs, report the incident immediately to the University Security Officer (Mr. H.T.V. Church) in Sussex House, Room 215, internal telephone 05-149.

UGC TECHNOLOGY SUB-COMMITTEE

The University Grants Committee Technology Sub-Committee is visiting the School of Applied Sciences on February 24 as part of their regular programme of visits to universities.

They will look principally at undergraduate work, but will also include research. Some members from all sections of the School will be able to meet the Sub-Committee.

SCR/SUW

A Social Evening is to be held in the Senior Common Room on Friday, February 20. Drinks and snacks can be purchased from the bar from 7.30 – 10.30 p.m. and there will be an illustrated talk on "The Southdown Way" at 8 p.m. in the SCR lounge.

There is no charge for this event.

SECURITY - LOST PROPERTY

The University has a well established procedure for dealing with lost/ found property but the success of the system relies on each individual person following the agreed rules.

Anybody who finds property, whether it be cash or goods of some sort, in circumstances which suggest that they have been lost by the rightful owner, should hand the goods or cash to the Senior or Duty porter in the nearest building. A record is kept in a special book at each Porter's Desk of all such articles handed in, the entry being signed by the finder, and should items lie unclaimed for more than about a week, they are then passed to the University Security Officer who takes them on charge in his records.

Enquiries about lost property should be made to the Senior Porter in the building in which it is thought the property may have been lost or to the Security Officer in Sussex House, Room 215. Articles which still remain unclaimed for a period of more than six months are disposed of for charitable purposes.

Any person who has found and handed in an article or cash has every right to examine the records to ensure that the proper procedures have been complied with and that the property concerned has either been restored to its rightful owner or has been properly disposed of. Without this safeguard there must always be a danger of suspicions arising that the items concerned could have been misappropriated at some point along the line.

It is estimated that about half of all the property handed in is eventually returned to the rightful owner, yet there always remains a large amount of property and sometimes a substantial amount of cash which ultimately has to be disposed of for charitable purposes.

Anybody who would like further information regarding lost property or the disposal procedures, should contact the Security Officer in Sussex House who is responsible for operating the system.

THE POVERTY OF PREDICTION

The claim that recent advances in the social sciences have revolutionised our ability to predict the future and to guide society, is evaluated in a recently published book by Ian Miles, Research Fellow at the Science Policy Research Unit.

"The Poverty of Prediction" was written while he was working on Social and Technological Alternatives for the Future project at SPRU. In some aspects it complements the review by SPRU researchers of forecasting techniques and tools, "The Art of Anticipation" which was published last autumn, and to which he was a contributor.

In "The Poverty of Prediction", Ian Miles focuses less on the techniques of forecasting than on the images of the future prevalent in social research.

A large portion of the book is devoted to a critical review of the state of the art in social indicators research, and to the associated images of post-industrial society and political development that underlie the social indicators movement.

The topics considered include studies attempting to forecast changes in mass attitudes, civil strife and international relations; the methods and values involved in survey research, content analysis and cross-national comparative research; and the issues of historicism, social engineering and public participation.


SPECIAL LECTURES

Marcus Cunliffe, Professor of American Studies, will be taking as his subject "Some meanings of the American Revolution" when he gives the Centenary Lecture on Thursday, February 12 at 6.30pm in the Molecular Sciences Lecture Theatre.

Admission is free and no tickets are required.

A Professorial Inaugural Lecture is to be given by Geoffrey Best, Professor of History, on "Humanity in Warfare: the modern history of a moral paradox" on Tuesday, February 24.

He will be speaking at 6.30 p.m. in AI. Admission is free and no tickets are required.
Bridge that Gap

Many members of the University may have wondered what has been happening during the last fortnight, when, on a number of days, it has been necessary to close off the north-south service road.

The reason for the closure is that a new additional floor is being constructed in the Refectory Building.

While the road has been closed, 14 tons of steel beams and 140 concrete units weighing about 40 tons have been hoisted 40 feet above the road by a mobile crane and man-handled through the window to form the new floor. This extremely difficult operation took only six days. The new floor, which is now structurally complete, took ten working days to construct - exactly as planned, in spite of the crane breaking down.

The work was carried out under the direction of James Thomas, the University Architect and Engineer, in consultation with Ove Arup and Partners. The contract, when finally completed will provide improved refectory facilities and a new home for the Senior Common Room.

IN BRIEF

MEDIA SERVICE UNIT

NSU now has a new internal telephone number for all enquiries on audiovisual and television equipment.

Equipment, Studios and Technicians can now be reserved by calling 03-281.

IRRESISTIBLE... IMMOVABLE

Teams representing the Students' Union and the Administration fought a 3-3 draw in a seven-a-side football fixture last Monday. Extra time and a result were diplomatically avoided.

CCE Annual Report

The Centre for Continuing Education's Annual Report for 1974/75 has just been printed.

Copies can be obtained at the Centre (EDB, Room 236) or will be sent on request (internal tel. 03-148)

LUNCHTIME RECITALS

A harpsichord recital is to be given by Augusta Campana in the Meeting House on Friday, February 18, at 1.15pm.

Anne Boyd, David Roberts and John Stokoe will play chamber music at the lunchtime recital on the Meeting House on February 30.

Artist-in-Residence

Artist-in-Residence Allan Bransbury will be "at home" in his studio at the Gardner Centre tomorrow, February 11, from 1.30pm to 5.00pm.

Allan Bransbury is a sculptor and will be remembered on campus for his Moat Float Project last term.

He will be pleased to discuss his work with anyone and all are welcome.

RUGBY SPECIAL

A New South Wales visiting rugby team will be playing the University on Sunday, February 19, at 3.00pm at Falmer.

Spectators are more than welcome.

SCIENCE COMMITTEE

The introduction of a new major - Medical Instrumentation - in the School of Applied Sciences, was approved by Science Committee at its meeting on January 26.

The major is intended to provide a specific area of study and interest for people who show an inclination towards the applications of electronic instrumentation, systems analysis and data processing in medicine. The courses have been structured so that the techniques are learned in the medical context but will be applicable to other instrumentation situations.

One of the novel features of the course, which starts in October 1977, is that a number of courses will be taught by physicians and consultants from the local hospitals, thereby helping to strengthen the collaborative links already established through research.

The Committee also approved the introduction of a new four-year B.Sc. in Physics with European Studies, in the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, to start with an intake in October 1977.

Students taking the course will spend most of their minor time in the first two years acquiring competence in one of the European languages; they will then spend the third year of the course in Europe, usually at an institution of higher education.

SCHOLARSHIPS

* Students of Iranian nationality who are studying for B.Sc., M.Sc., or Ph.D. degrees in electronics, telecommunications and associated sciences in the U.K., may be eligible for scholarships awarded by the telecommunications Company of Iran.

* A limited number of Wyndham Deedes Travel Scholarships to Israel, worth £300, are awarded each year by the Anglo-Israel Association.

British graduates, normally under 35, are eligible for the awards which are for an intensive study of some aspect of life in Israel in the area for which the graduate is specially qualified. Recent studies have been in education, social affairs, medicine, planning, politics, science, commerce and industry.

Further details of the above from Mr. L.A. Suss, Science Office, Sussex House.