People

PROFESSORIAL APPOINTMENT

Dr. Frank McCapra, Reader in Chemistry, has been promoted to a Professorship with effect from October 1, 1980. Dr. McCapra came to Sussex in 1966 after teaching at the University of British Columbia for four years. He was awarded the Corday-Morgan Medal and Prize of the Chemical Society in 1968 and has published numerous articles and papers on providing a chemical mechanism for bioluminescence.

PROFESSOR N. J. MACKENZIE

Professor Norman Mackenzie has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the London School of Economics.

PROFESSOR C. EABORN

Professor Colin Eaborn has been re-elected to the Council of the Royal Society.

DIRECTORSHIP OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. W.M. Gough has been appointed Director of the University Health Service, as from January 1, 1980.

Dr. Gough has been with the University Health Service since 1962. He became Deputy Director in 1968 and Acting Director last October on the retirement of Dr. A. Ryle.

NEW DEAN OF EAPS

Professor R. L. Grimsdale has succeeded Professor P. J. Bayley as Dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, from January 1, 1980.

NEW DEAN OF AFFAS

Mr. P. K. Chudhuri has taken over from Dr. T. Ll. Griffiths as Dean of the School of African and Asian Studies.

MR. DOUG CHAMPION

The death on December 23 of Mr. Doug Champion is sadly recorded. Mr. Champion joined the University in 1967 and was Senior Assistant Engineer in the Development Office. He will be much missed by friends and colleagues throughout the University.

FIRST CLASS

In 1977-78, the last year for which figures are available, Sussex achieved first place in the research grants 'league table' for the first time since 1973-74. Figures recently released by the University Grants Committee show that Sussex edged Oxford out of top place in the table which shows the proportion of university income derived from research grants and contracts. 18.80 per cent (or more than £2,340,000) of the University's income was derived from these sources; Oxford's percentage was 18.88 per cent and the national average was 11.3 per cent.

Sussex was in the top ten in seven of the eight groupings used by the UGC (first in the rank order for Engineering and Social Studies, second for Education, third for Physical Sciences and Biology, sixth for "other Technology" and tenth for Arts). Sussex was also twelfth for Mathematics.

SUCCESS CONFIRMED

Someone in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, thinks the University is successful, and the Post Office also seemed to recognize the fact when it delivered to the University of Sussex a letter addressed to:


(Latest research grants, page 3)

A27 FALMER DIVERSION

VEHICLES

Motorists should by now be aware that the new Falmer diversion is open with consequent changes in the campus exits and entrances.

It seems that some drivers are trying to take short cuts and accidents have already occurred, so you are warned:

* that the only exit from the campus is via the new roundabout east of the campus ring-road;
* that to attempt any other exit is not only illegal but also exceedingly dangerous, and,
* that the road-marking at the junction of the campus ring road with the exit lane indicates a mini-roundabout and is not just a 'white blob' which can be ignored.

PEDESTRIANS

The construction of a ramp at the railway station end of the underpass to help those with push-chairs, cycles, wheelchairs, etc. is causing some inconvenience and work will not be completed until the end of term. However, crossing the A27 at the old traffic lights site is very dangerous and pedestrians are strongly advised to use the underpass whatever the inconvenience.

THE BULLETIN

The Bulletin is published fortnightly during term-time by the Information Office for the information of members and employees of the University.

Signed articles reflect the views of the author and not the University.

Contributions to The Bulletin are welcomed. If you have any news items, feature articles, information or anything else you would like to see appear in The Bulletin, please contact Jennifer Payne or Janet Barrington, Room 104, Sussex House (int. tels. 05-123 or 05-254).

The next issue will be published on Tuesday, January 29, and copy for inclusion should reach the Information Office by noon on Tuesday, January 22.

Extracts from The Bulletin may not be published without the Information Officer's permission.
NON-ACADEMIC VACANCIES

The Establishment Office has issued the following list of non-academic posts within the University which are to be filled. Job descriptions for all the posts listed are displayed on noticeboards. The list was compiled at January 7.

Accounting Assistant
Assistant Accountant
Accounts Clerk
Clerk
Clerk/Typist
Secretaries

(j) IDS Accounts Office (1 or 2)
(c) Education Area (1A) (Faculty)
(c) Chief Accountant’s Office (1 or 2)
(a) Arts and Social Studies Office (1 or 2)
(a) Graduate School in Arts & Social Studies (part-time) (1 or 2)

Computers

(a) Graduate School in Arts & Social Studies (2 or 3)
(b) School of Engineering & Applied Sciences (3)
(b) School of Mathematical & Physical Sciences (part-time) (3)
(a) School of European Studies (1 or 2)
(c) Estates Office (3)
(a) Sussex European Research Centre (2)

Computer Operator or Trainee
Computer Operator
Technicians
Electronics Technicians

(c) Computing Centre
(f) School of Biological Sciences (2 posts (4), 1 post (part-time) (3), and 1 post (6))
(k) School of Molecular Sciences (6)
(e) School of Engineering & Applied Sciences (2 posts (5))
(f) School of Biological Sciences (1 post (3-5) and 1 post (6))

Teaching Laboratory Technicians
Research Technicians
Groundsman/women
Cleaner
Library Porter/Attendant
Supervisor
General Catering Assistants

(i) School of Mathematical & Physical Sciences (4)
(f) School of Biological Sciences (2B)
(f) School of Biological Sciences (2 posts (4) and 2 posts (3))
(g) Estates
(d) Refectory (full or part-time)
(h) University Library (1 post)
(i) Refectory
(i) Refectory (2 posts, part-time, evenings)
(i) Library Basement Snack Bar (part-time)
(i) Coffee Shop (late night) (2 posts, part-time, term-time only)
(c) Sports Pavilion (part-time)
(c) Sportcentre (part-time)
(b) School of Mathematical & Physical Sciences (part-time)

Information given after each post relates to the grade at which the vacancy will be filled. The code given before each post indicates the person to whom applications should be sent:

(a) Miss C.Pratt, Arts & Social Studies Office, Arts D.
(b) Mr. M.D. Carr, Science Office, Sussex House
(c) Mr. C.R. Kelley, Establishment Office, Sussex House.
(d) Business Manager, Refectory.
(e) Laboratory Superintendent, School of Engineering & Applied Sciences.
(f) Laboratory Superintendent, School of Biological Sciences.
(g) Estates Manager, Estates Building.
(b) Librarian, Library.
(l) Catering Manager, Refectory Building.
(j) Finance Officer, IDS.
(k) Laboratory Supervisor, School of Molecular Sciences.
(l) Laboratory Supervisor, School of Mathematical & Physical Sciences.

alternative industrial relations climates.
Issues about pay claims and the economic implications will be examined against the backdrop of past and present government economic policies and the relationship between such policies and the pressures which act upon, and are exerted by, trade unions.

The fee is £13.00 resident and £9.00 non-resident. Final date for applications is January 23.
Further information about these weekend schools and other courses is detailed in the Spring Programmes, now available from the Centre in the Education Development Building.

WHISTLER PRIZE ESSAY
A reminder that Whistler Prize Essays must be submitted by January 31, 1980.
Donald Winch's article in the last Worm's Eye View (16.1.80) has proved controversial. He described student representation on Senate as 'that rotten borough'. We have a reply, not from Old Sarum, but from two School Speakers.

**SENATE'S DISARRAY (1)**

1. Senate Committee is 'charged with finding solutions that serve the long-term interests of the collectivity'. Fair enough, but are not students and all campus workers part of that collectivity? Although individual students are only here for three or four years, the student body represented is permanent; and non-academic campus workers surely are part of that collectivity - so why should they not be represented?

2. The student representation is acting under a mandate from a previous UGM. This only applies to the nine executive members - the School Speakers and Graduate Reps are not. Speaking personally, we would welcome more 'delegation', but the fact remains that we are under no mandate.

As for the Executive members, they are representatives, and so are charged with (unsurprisingly) representing students. The only democratic way of letting students have their say on a regular basis is through UGMs; surely it is reasonable for Executive members to follow mandates from this source - and obviously only from UGMs.

Of course, if (for example) previously unknown facts are presented at Senate that Executive (as individuals or as a group) may change their vote, and are then answerable to the next UGM. Although not perfect, this seems a reasonable, flexible system - certainly not the corrupt practice that Professor Winch hints at.

3. Students use membership "solely to obtain benefits for their members". In the Senates that we've attended students have put forward motions on overseas students' fees; and it is admitted by most people that this issue is vital to the future of universities, as will be seen if the measures are implemented.

But the group on campus that will be least affected is the present student body, since most of us will have left university by the time the full effects are felt. Student concern over this issue (and others) is certainly not selfish, but in fact involves the future "long-term interests of the collectivity".

4. Professor Winch claims that we "exercise considerable influence". If only this were true! But with 20 members out of 164 it sounds unlikely. Perhaps Professor Winch's real argument should be with those members of faculty, who may share his views, who do not turn up for Senate - why were there over 50 apologies for absence at the last Senate? Surely we can't be blamed if we stay longer, and turn up more often than some faculty members?

5. He says that "all academic matters involving exams, curricula, etc." should be left to Senate, i.e. students should have no say in the ultimate decisions made on these matters. Exams and curricula affect both students and faculty; both should be involved in decision making on these issues. We are sure that Professor Winch would agree that not all courses at Sussex are perfect. Students on the receiving end of courses see them from a different perspective, and have valuable contributions to make. If students had more "participation", rather than just "soaking up" courses, perhaps courses would be more lively, interesting and profitable for all concerned.

In conclusion, it is said that the whole tone of Professor Winch's article suggests that students and "trade-union-minded" members of faculty do not have the interest of the University at heart - he should realise that we simply see those interests as being served in a different way. Or perhaps he believes that certain "independent" members of faculty have a monopoly of both wisdom and principles?

Tom Slee - School Speaker, MOLS. Leslie Lee - School Speaker, Social Sciences.

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**SENATE'S DISARRAY (2)**

Donald Winch's article about the Senate is wide debate; here is one contribution. The difficulty he outlines is, of course, only one among several reasons for inefficiency in conducting Senate business, and for members' consequent frustration. One could cite others: infrequent attendance by statutory members; confused procedure; long boring speeches about trivia; and distortion of overfull agendas by interminable enthusiasts. After the events of last summer, there can be no doubt that we need a more purposeful, disciplined framework of activity.

But it is really inappropriate to sketch out reforms without saying, clearly and unequivocally, what Senate is for; or to imagine that a new body of rules will, by themselves, change patterns of behaviour when a substantial destabilising is likely to object. Senate's limited role is formal (but rather vaguely) defined, in the context of other committees, in the University Organisation of Business, but it is also important to raise the question of whether there is not a belief among many faculty (particularly those who have not served on Senate) and the majority of students, that there is an "ideal role" in which Senate serves as the principal decision-making body - a belief at variance with reality.

Of course (as with the House of Commons) there remains power for individuals to convince the majority to amend decisions taken, say, by Planning Committee; or to alter policies implemented by other committees, Vice-Chancellor, or the administration; or to change matters which Council will settle. But even in the early days of the University, Senate was not, in any continuous sense, a decision-making body. Its real functions appear to be to act as:

1. A debating chamber to which individuals, directly or indirectly, have access, and where organised lobbies have established rights to a regular hearing.

2. A validating body, confirming or amending decisions made elsewhere.

3. A focus for public opinion (within the limits laid down by its composition). Over time, this helps to shape long-term decisions, but its short-term effect is unpredictable and sometimes, because of fluctuations, positively destabilising.

4. A useful - perhaps the only authoritative - means for disseminating information. But because Senate meets infrequently, this function suffers from time lag, allowing others (reports of committees, The Bulletin, or mere rumour) to preempt it.

Any attempt to reform existing procedure will expose two different interpretations of 'reform': one which will try to narrow the ideal/gap, and give Senate more power of

(continued on next page)
decision: the other which will try to ensure that Senate fulfils functions 1 - 4 speedily and efficiently. The two are not in conflict but the former would clearly encounter much greater constitutional, administrative, and openly political objections. Since the majority of members probably wish only for the second, I suggest three possible means.

(1) Reform the composition: Senate is, necessarily, a large body, with ex-officio membership for PICS, Deans, etc. There is no need, however, to perpetuate a House of Lords element in the automatic membership of Senate Committee of the professors, a proportion of whom have been consistent under- or non-attendance over many years provided an example of lack of interest, and kept out others who sought admission.

Whatever one feels about the student contingent on Senate Committee, they have attended, spoken, given evidence of one aspect of public opinion and, presumably, benefited from access to information and discussion. They form an obvious caucus (probably inevitable, given the nature of student politics) but by no means the only one; and I do not think we can seriously discuss downgrading their position. Better to modify the definition of business than to tinker with student representation.

(2) Procedural reform: We have tried, usually unsuccessfully, both to have unfettered discussion and to reach decisions on an always over-full agenda. None of us wants to impose the procedural rigidities of an old-fashioned Trades Union Congress; but we do need a smaller number of straightforward standing orders to restrain incoherence and strengthen self-discipline. (In some cases, such as the 24-hour rule, we only need to enforce what already exists.)

Speeches are on the whole shorter than in the recent past, but standing orders should include a limit (five minutes?) for movers and seconds of motions and, more important, a limit to the frequency of individual interventions.

(3) Conduct of business: The Sussex disease is characterised by long, rambling discussions, rarely leading to a clear decision, followed by recurrent fits in which all questions are reopened. Some sort of self-denying ordinance is long overdue. (At present, I suspect, the annual raising of the exam. issue corresponds to the annual cycle of Student Union election chaos.) But we must also define business more strictly in terms of Senate's actual functions. This may mean enhancing the distinction between Senate (with its statutory membership) and Senate Committee, Senate should be seen as the validating body, its Committee (with a wider membership) as the discussion and opinion forum.

If Senate were to meet first to deal with the formal functions mentioned in paragraph 3(1) of the Organisation of Business, which consist largely of "receiving, considering, and confirming reports from the main Committee", together with all reserved business, many of Professor Winch's objections could be met. Students, after all, would already have participated in the earlier stages, on those same committees.

Afterwards, Senate Committee could meet and discuss its agenda, provide and disseminate information, etc. Whereas professors would statutorily be members of Senate, those on Senate Committee would have been elected; and students would, as now, speak and vote only on Senate Committee. Decisions would then be ratified by Senate, in the same validating manner as those of any other committees.

There would, of course, be difficulties in defining business so neatly, but the important thing is to modify present confused practice, to allow for fuller discussion and to achieve greater efficiency in getting things done.

(Prof.) Keith Middlemas - Reader in History, School of Social Sciences

Professor Winch's thesis is put in another perspective by a third contributor. His final sentence very much expresses the hope of those of us who began Worm's Eye View.

SENEATE'S DISARRAY (3)

I would like to reply to the contribution in the last Bulletin from Professor Winch concerning Senate. I can't comment on Senate proceedings as such, being a member of the University's clerical staff, and having thus been ineligible for Senate service; I'd like, though, to raise a few general points.

In its Charter and Statutes, the aim of the University is stated to be the furtherance of teaching and research. It seems that many academics, perhaps including Professor Winch, would like these to be the only considerations taken into account when making policy decisions; this would enable Senate to be a purely academic body debating the academic future of the University in "peace and harmony". In practice, however, it has become increasingly difficult for Senate to separate financial, administrative and political decisions. For example, this term, Senate will be discussing matters arising from the public expenditure cuts that will affect the working lives of the 2,000 workers on campus in many ways; they may at some stage have to consider redundancies (as they had to three years ago for crafts- men); they will certainly have to take decisions arising out of the implicitly racialist policy of the Government on overseas students. I would suggest that it is the complexity of these decisions and not simply the composition of Senate Committee that makes policy making so difficult.

Professor Winch also criticizes the expression of trade union viewpoints on Senate. The reality is that decisions of the "Council of the University have many repercussions for campus workers and it is important that these are considered. To avoid doing so is not an expression of "academic autonomy" but a sign of irresponsibility.

Hopefully, the decision to allow trade union speaking observers on to Senate and Council will enable the trade unions to make a positive contribution to the proceedings of these bodies. I would urge Professor Winch and others not to prejudge the effect these observers will have on debate, but be prepared to accept that they have a valuable contribution to make.

Finally, I would like to welcome the inception of Worm's Eye View and to express the hope that workers and students will be prepared to contribute to its columns.

Dave Lowson
Library Assistant & Nalgo member

SENEATE'S DISARRAY (4)

In blaming "interest groups" for "Senate's Disarray" (Bulletin, January 15), Professor Donald Winch appears to be upholding democracy. But democracy involves recognition that other people's views about "the long-term interests of the collectivity" may be very different from one's own.

Here, as elsewhere, the phobia about organised pressure groups, with all its usual exaggeration and imprecision, derives from an existing power-structure's fear that it is losing control. Hidden behind Winch's analysis is the desire to return to a traditional Senate, manned by an ideologically monolithic professorate whose (continued on next page)
Wine

There are three ways of making sparkling wine: the Champagne method, the Tank method and the Impregnation method. Champagne, which I have covered in the last article, is referred to in the bottle, an expensive and rigorous (but nonetheless justifiable) way of producing sparkling wine.

Early in the nineteenth century, French chemists, including Maumé, who generally gets all the credit, suggested another way in which it should be possible to produce sparkling wine and that way, the tank method, is now widely used.

Essentially, the wine is fermented in large, enamelled metal tanks and after the first vigour of the secondary fermentation is exhausted, the temperature is lowered so that the yeast allowed to settle. The wine is then filtered off under pressure into another tank, following which the wine is bottled.

The French bottle a million gallons of wine a year using the Tank method which has given us a much wider range of cheaper sparkling wine than was available when only the Champagne method was known.

The Impregnation method is cheaper and quicker still. A suitable wine is cooled and under fairly low pressure, carbon-dioxide is forced into the wine. When the temperature is allowed to rise to room temperature, the pressure obviously increases.

The wine is then opened in the Impregnation method is chosen partly because of its high alcohol content, because as we all know, alcohol dissolves carbon dioxide more readily than water.

The Impregnation method is cheap, quick and bears no comparison with the champagne it was supposed to imitate for those who couldn't afford or had never tasted the real thing.

The sparkle of these wines once poured disappears quite quickly whereas with Champagne, the bubbles continue to rise for a considerable time.

Apparently the explanation for this is that when the carbon dioxide bubbles are made naturally by secondary fermentation in the wine, the chemical reaction with the alcohol continues. However, the artificial introduction of carbon-dioxide in the Impregnation method does not produce the same kind of chemical reaction and the gas simply dissolves.*

Statistics of sparkling wine made by the Impregnation method are hard to come by as the manufacturers (and I use the word advisedly) are not proud of their product.

There are some excellent sparkling wines which can be served for their own sake and not just as a substitute for Champagne. Funnily enough, the industry started at Nuits-St-Georges, famous for its wines of all qualities, but most sparkling wine is produced nowadays in theully, Beauce and Savigny district.

There, the wine is produced under strict regulations: one-third of the grapes used must be Pinot and come from the Côte d'Or and the wine must be kept for one year before disgorge-ment (i.e., removal of the settling from the top of the bottle).

Vouvray and Saumur are reasonably priced and strongly recommended. Sparkling Burgundy (red or white) is also good and if you are looking for a Champagne-substitute, sparkling white Beaujolais will do very well.

Sparkling wine is also made in the USA, Canada, Argentina and Chile. I have actually sampled some Canadian wine and very good it is too. Made from American white grapes, it is produced in the Niagara valley and is slightly more alcoholic with 12% per cent alcohol, than its European counterpart, which rarely exceeds 11% per cent and can be as low as seven.

American sparkling wines are called Champagne although they use the Tank method. Their wine is made mostly in California and about one-half of the sparkling wine is made east of the Rockies. The Tanks used vary in size from 750-1,000 gallons and the whole process is scientifically controlled.

After fermentation in the Tank for about a month, the dosage (of sugar and brandy) is added, the wine filtered without releasing the pressure, allowed to rest for a month and then aged. I have no idea how long a period the Americans consider to be adequate ageing, so don't ask me!

As with all wine, you can only find out which sparkling wine you like by trying some. If you really need to impress someone, buy Champagne. (French not American). Failing that there's the Beaujolais, Vouvray or Saumur which I have already mentioned, and also Asti, sparkling Hock or Moselle.

You can of course always say "Champagne always tastes like soapy water to me so I ordered some sparkling..." but whatever you do, serve the wine iced and please be careful when removing the cork and hold it so that it does not hit someone in the eye.

John Smith
University Butler

* Any oenophile reading this are asked not to write to the Editor, or to John for that matter! Ed.
GRAND UNIVERSITY QUIZ

Here are the answers to the quiz contributed by the Former Sussex Students' Association to the Christmas Issue of the Bulletin.

1. The two Chancellors of the University are David Monckton and Lord Shancross.
2. The three Vice-Chancellors are Sir John Fulton (now Lord Fulton), Asa Briggs (now Lord Briggs) and Sir Denis Wilkinson.
3. The known Presidents of the Students' Union are: Adrian Mugridge (61), John Lambert (63), Ian Small (64), Lorne Duncan (65), Tim Shaw (66), Malcolm Reid (66), Tom Macan (67), Tez Quirkie (68), Tom Forester (69), Brian Leachy (70), Dave Feintuck (71), Dave Yolout (72), Cam Matheson (73), Judy Coutinho (74), Kit Kelley (75), Lindsay Thomas (76), Peter Silkin (77), Su Wilkins (78), Richard Flint (79), Helen Dawson (79).
4. The known Cabinet Ministers whose offspring have attended the University are: Henry Brooke, Sam Silkim, Tony Benn, Douglas Jay.
5. The two UK Prime Ministers who received honorary degrees are Sir Harold Wilson and Harold Macmillan.
8. Sir Alan Cottrell opened the Accelerator Building.
9. Sir Sydney Caffyn was the principal benefactor of the Meeting House.
10. Sir Denys Lowson donated the Sports Pavilion.

11. Professor John Scott is now Vice-Chancellor of La Trobe University, Professor Tony Low is now Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, Professor John West is now Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bradford, and Professor Mike Thompson is Vice-Chancellor designate of the University of East Anglia.

12. The main architect of the University was Sir Basil Spence.
13. The main landscaper was Dame Sylvia Crowe.
14. The Charter was granted on August 16, 1961.
15. The first students were accepted in 1961.
16. The Red Paint Affair was in 1968.
17. The Huntingdon affair was in 1973.
18. Falmer House was awarded a RIBA medal in 1962.
19. The Queen opened the University Library on November 13, 1964 (a Friday)
21. The five Park Houses are Essex, York, Lancaster, Norwich and Kent.
22. The Vice-Chancellor lives in Ashcombe House.
23. The Meeting House won a Civic Trust Award in 1969. (Since setting the questions the compilers have also discovered that Norwich and Essex Houses won a Civic Trust Award in 1966.)
24. Library (Phillips Room), Falmer House (Room 112), Library (Barlow), Refectory (Orange Room), Falmer House (Lewes Room).
25. The Biology Field Station is at the Isle of Thorns.
26. The Mantell Building was originally called the Nuffield Research Building.
27. The correct name of the IDS building is the Andrew Cohen Building.
28. The temporary 'campus' was at 259/261 London Road.
29. Mr. Brewer is known as 'The Admiral' because of his long service in the Navy - becoming a CPO.
31. Of the bands listed only the Rolling Stones and Wings have never played at the University (although Mick Jagger has visited the campus).
32. The sixth Park House would have been named after the next of the New Universities of the 1960's - Warwick.
33. Reginald M. Phillips was born in MCCCLXXXVII. The answer to this question appears numerous times on the several plaques around the campus noting Reginald M. Phillips' generosity.
34. The University magazine of comment was called Focus. (Wine Press was a purely student venture.)
35. Radio Falmer broadcasts on 312m.
36. The University motto is 'Be Still and Know'.
37. .... and it comes from Psalm 46.
38. Sir Hugh Beaver, the first treasurer, is commemorated by the music practice room in the Gardner Arts Centre.
39. The longest running Union Society is the Film Society.
40. Five students were arrested in June 1979.
41. The (separate) links between the University and (a) the Fourth Man and (b) the Great Train Robbers are that in each case one of the principals in the escapade had a son or daughter at Sussex. In the case of the Fourth Man, Henry Brooke's (the then Home Secretary) daughter Margaret was at Sussex; and in the Great Train Robbery the son of one of the robbers (David Bond) came to Sussex.

(Connoisseurs of such absurd trivia might also care to note that the Fourth Man was not only a friend of Sir Basil Spence, but was also on the appointing committee for the current Professor of History of Art.)

E.E.C. GRANTS

The E.E.C. has announced that it is to continue, for 1980/81, the Community grants scheme for (i) the development of joint programmes of study and (ii) short study visits for academic, administrative and research staff.

The joint study programme grants are intended to foster the development of such programmes planned by at least two institutions of higher education from different member states. Programmes eligible for an award may take one or more of the following forms:

a) students of the participating institutions may spend a recognised part of their course in at least two of the participating institutions;

b) parts of the course in each institution may be taught by staff members of the other institution(s);

c) courses or parts of courses may be jointly produced for introduction into the teaching programmes at all of the participating institutions, even if no staff or student mobility is involved.

The short study visit programme is intended to foster the development of co-operation in higher education by increasing contacts between institutions; it is not intended to provide opportunities for personal academic study or research.

During 1980/81 this programme will cater especially (but not exclusively) for (i) those responsible for advising students on course choice and/or career opportunities, including those with a special responsibility for the reception and guidance of foreign students, (ii) those involved in the planning of training programmes or co-operative schemes for administrative staff, and (iii) those who have a special interest in relation to the admission of students and/or the assessment of academic qualifications.

Further details of both schemes are available from Area Secretaries, through whom any applications should be made in due course.
IN BRIEF

SCHOLARSHIPS
The University of Glasgow is inviting applications for 12 postgraduate scholarships, tenable from October 1980, for any of their faculties. Each scholarship is worth up to £1,820 p.a. (under review), plus fees and dependants' allowances. Further details from: The Clerk of Senate, (Postgraduate Scholarships), The University, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, Tel. 041-339 8855, ext. 263. Closing date for applications: 31.1.80.

MEETING HOUSE CHRISTMAS APPEAL 1979 FOR CAMBODIA
The Meeting House would like to thank all those who contributed to the Appeal. £902 was collected on campus for the Orphan Appeal.

YOUNG SINGERS WANTED
To join operatic society, performing one show per year in September, plus concerts at Christmas and an oratorio at Easter.
Further details from Jane King - telephone: 03-416.

BORIN LEE POETRY PRIZE 1979
The adjudicators have decided to recommend that this year's prize, of £25, be awarded to Judith Lang, of the School of Cultural and Community Studies.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
If anyone has a use for old newspapers, the Information Office has a growing heap of papers to be disposed of.

SUSSEX STUDENT TRAVEL
As from this term, the travel office can renew BGS travel cards; cost for unlimited bus or train travel in the Brighton and Hove area is £4.00 per week, £14.00 per month.

POWER AND POWERLESSNESS
The University Chaplaincy is arranging a study of the energy crisis which will incorporate a week of events starting with the Rev. Dr. Colin Thompson and Miss Margaret Halsey in dialogue on the theological implications of the current energy crisis at 11.30 a.m. on Sunday, February 3 in the Meeting House Chapel.

Professor Geoffrey Dimbleby, formerly of the Institute of Ecology, University of London; an energy fair and a worship day. The study will end on February 10 when the Rev. Andrew Norton of the British Council of Churches will be speaking in the Chapel.

CLOSED TIMES OF THE ARTS BUILDINGS
In response to the urgent need for economies in the use of energy expressed by the Planning Committee, the Arts buildings will now be open from 7.30 p.m. It will therefore normally no longer be possible to make a room booking in the Arts area for any activity which continues after the end of the last official teaching period (6.45 p.m.), as it is at this time that the portering staff will have to begin to secure the buildings.

FRENCH EXCHANGE
Two 14-year-old French girls would like to exchange with one or two English families in August. Please contact Cherry Nares, tel. Brighton 604141.

TERM DATES
The Spring Term ends on Saturday, March 22. The Summer Term runs from Monday, April 21 to Thursday, June 19.

UNIVERSITY CLOSURES
The University will be closed over the Easter from Thursday, April 3 to Tuesday, April 8, inclusive. (Easter Sunday is April 6.)

Liqueurs are digestives and in France are often referred to simply as such. Good liqueurs are and always have been, both digestive and curative.

Ways of making liqueurs have been handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth and very little of the manufacturing methods has been written down. Many liqueurs are made by monks who have long known the curative powers of herbs and ways of distilling.

R.M. Customs define liqueurs as sweetened spirits and that is what they are. The aroma of liqueurs differs according to the fruit and herbs used and their fragrance is both natural and individual.

Some of the most famous liqueurs are distilled from many herbs; Chartreuse has 131, and Benedictine 30, as well, of course, as the brandy, honey sugar, etc. Some ingredients in some liqueurs such as caraway seed, aniseed and peppermint are particularly good for indigestion.

The list of ingredients used is endless: aloe, angelica, angostura, cinchona, caraway, coriander, sandel-wood, almonds, apricots, peaches, lemons, etc., etc.

There are two basic methods of manufacture for liqueurs. In the first, which I will call the "hot method", all the ingredients are distilled and the resulting liqueur is water white. Nearly all such liqueurs are then coloured and all are sweetened.

In the "cold method", the spirit base (e.g. Brandy) is added to an infusion of the roots, seeds, fruits and other nameless things. This method preserves the natural freshness and colour of the ingredients.

Benedictine began as an elixir which the monks drank to revive themselves when tired. It was also supposed to ward off malaria, but when I had that in Egypt in the last war, sadly no one gave me any elixir.

Chartreuse has been made by the Chartusian monks at St. Bruno near Grenoble, since 1766.

Nearly two centuries later, in 1848, a group of army officers was billeted in the monastery and they spread the word of the after-dinner drink which the monks had served.

Green and yellow Chartreuse are amongst the most alcoholic drinks, being only 40 under proof, and it's no wonder the officers passed the message on.

Drambuie is a wonderful Scottish liqueur for which there is a recipe of 1745 by Prince Charles Edward Stuart. The Prince gave the recipe to a Mackinnon in gratitude for his help in the Prince's escape from the Scottish mainland to the Isle of Skye, and the recipe is still guarded by the Mackinnon family.

Tia Maria has become popular relatively recently. Flavoured with Jamaican spices, and with coffee grown in the Blue Mountains, the Tia Maria recipe is another closely guarded secret.

There are many liqueurs, too many to list here. I have not, for example, mentioned Curacao, Cointreau or Kummel. I would recommend a brandy-based liqueur, Van der Hum, as well worth your consideration in addition to the more well-known.

John Smith
University Butler
VALUE-ADDED ENTERTAINMENT
At the end of one of our most successful Autumn seasons it is worth reflecting, in the midst of all the worry of imminent cuts, upon the profiteering policies to which this Government is currently subjecting the Arts.

The public money (rather a lot some say — far too little say others) with which the government subsidises the Arts via the Arts Council, could well be seen as a kind of investment which would turn any good city man green with envy when you consider the return it produces in terms of VAT on ticket sales.

The Gardner Centre box office, for example, took in over £50,000 during the 15 weeks ending last Saturday. And of this sum no less than £7,500 is returnable to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

One does not need to be an advanced mathematician to apply these figures to a 12-month operation and relate them to our annual grant from the Arts Council.

However, there is a bigger danger in this iniquitous tax, and that is in the way it pushes up the price of the tickets, inevitably making potential patrons more selective about the shows they want to see.

Our current top price, except for occasional special events, is £2.50 (of which the Gardner Centre receives only £2.17, the balance going to the Government) and it is therefore a timely moment to remind our potential customers, once again, of the tremendous saving which they can achieve by coming in a group or, more particularly, by taking advantage of the Season Ticket scheme.

This will reduce the price of a £2.50 ticket to only £1.85, and the cheaper £1.90 ticket to a mere £1.15. There is, of course, the incidental satisfaction of robbing Sir Geoffrey of 9p.

RECENT BOOKS
Some new books by Sussex authors:

APPLICATIONS TO SELFIES. Proceedings of the Research Symposium on Applications of Shear Theory to Logic, Algebra and Analysis, Durham, July 1977, has been edited by Dr. Christopher Mulvey of the Mathematics Division, with M.P. Foman and D.S. Scott. It is published in the Springer-Verlag’s Lecture Notes in Mathematics, 779pp. £17.60.

BEYOND CAPITALIST PLANNING, edited by Dr. Stuart Holland, has now been published in a paperback edition by Blackwell at £3.95.

LANGUAGE, TRUTH AND POLITICS. TOWARDS A RADICAL THEORY FOR COMMUNICATION by Trevor Pateman now appears in a second revised and enlarged edition published by Jean Stroud. Paperback, £4.50.

ONCE UPON A VILLAGE by Sybil Marshall is illustrated with drawings by Ewart Oakeshott. Dent. £6.95.

THE POT AND THE KNIFE by John Drury is published by SCM Press at £2.95.

PROSPECTIVE GEOMETRIES OVER FINITE FIELDS by Dr. J.W.P. Hirschfeld in the Oxford Mathematical Monographs series published by Oxford University Press, 474pp. £17.50.

THE USES AND ABUSES OF FORECASTING, edited by Dr. Tom Whiston, Senior Research Fellow in the Science Policy Research Unit, also includes the following Sussex contributors: Dr. Sam D’Costa, Dr. Jay Gerthun, Dr. John Grabin, Pauline Marstrand, Dr. K.J. McCormick, Ian Miles, W.Page, Howard Rush and Dr. R.Turner. Macmillan. £25.

WILLIAM BYCE 1806 - 1864: A CRITICAL BIOGRAPHY by Dr. Marcia Pointon, Lecturer in History of Art, has a foreword by Professor Quentin Bell. With colour frontispiece and 130pp of plates. 250pp. OUP. £25.

Convention: METAL AND METALLOID AMIDES by Professor H.E. Carpenter costs 150 and not £21.60 as stated in an earlier announcement.

AVAILABLE FROM SUSSEX UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP

GARDNER ARTS CENTRE

THE SIEGEL - a new production of Corneille’s classic, starring Barbara Jefford and a host of other names. This is a Gardner Centre production which will be going on a national tour after two weeks here - open February 5.

FREDERICK DELAY - the celebrated contemporary composer talks about his work, which is illustrated by David Campbell (clarinet) and Stephen Frayn (piano) - February 3.

CHILLINGHAM STRING QUARTET - our resident Feb Four include Ravel and Mendelssohn in this programme which will also include the Schubert Quartet in C major, for which they are joined by Jennifer Ward-Clarke (cello) - March 3.

LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE COMPANY - return visit from this favourite company. Two separate programmes include new works from their recent London season - February 18 for one week.

PIT SIMMONS THEATRE GROUP - the most exciting of our experimental theatre groups will present their ‘Towards a Nuclear Future’ recently premiered in Holland - March 4 to 8.

Additionally, there is the one night Gala Evening of Ballet on January 19, for which season ticket holders will have to pay a small supplement.

David Ashmore and other Royal Ballet stars head the company in a programme which includes the European premiere of David Bintley’s new ballet ‘Scottish Dances’ as well as several established favourites.

There is also a return visit, for jazz lovers, by the STAN TRACY QUARTET on March 16, as well as a cavalcade of Hollywood musicals (from ‘The Jazz Singer’ to ‘West Side Story’) during the week commencing February 25, but season tickets are not valid for the films.

Nigel Stannard
Administrative Director