Accommodation

Students wishing to apply for University-owned accommodation, either on or off campus for next academic year, should do so at the Accommodation Office, 1st Floor, Refectory Building, at any time between February 18 and March 7, the closing date. Applications received after this date will have no chance of success unless they are special cases.

The Accommodation Office will inform students whether their application has been successful or unsuccessful as soon as possible after the Easter vacation.

THE BULLETIN

Our readers (and we now know that there are some) seem to have liked the introduction in our last issue of More's Eye View even if they didn't all agree with some of the sentiments expressed (see page 3). That is, of course, one of the intentions of More's Eye View, to raise issues and to allow discussion of them through The Bulletin.

From the next issue we also plan to have a regular Trade Union Column which the Trade Union Liaison Committee will coordinate.

We hope that other readers will write on matters which concern them, in More's Eye View or an article for the rest of The Bulletin or a letter to the Editor. We haven't had a proper Letters Column before, but we would like to have one, whether we do or not depends on you.

Caroline Broaday, Editor

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, February 12, and copy for inclusion should reach the Information Office by noon on Tuesday, February 5.

Extracts from The Bulletin may not be published without the Information Officer's permission.

LINKS WITH INDUSTRY

The University's links with local and other companies are likely to be strengthened following the publication of a 30-page brochure, "Services for Industry", which details the facilities in pure and applied sciences and technology which the University can make available to companies, especially local industry.

The booklet, sponsored by the Science Committee, has been produced in the belief that industrial concerns are not aware of the range of services which a university like Sussex, with large research facilities, can offer.

The University already provides consultancy services and conducts research for industry, but it hopes, through the new booklet, to draw the attention of other companies to the possibilities for co-operation with the University.

The University can, for example, offer laboratory facilities, test equipment, help with the design and preparation of systems and products, the use of computers, the provision of re-training and other courses. The services offered also vary in size, from large-scale research projects to discussions of small problems of mutual concern to industry and the University.

The brochure has already been distributed through the Association of Engineering Industries to 250 firms in the area, as well as being mentioned in the Association's newsletter and in that of the Federation of Sussex Industries.

"Services for Industry" has also gone to all science faculty on campus and to 300 other contacts in the Sussex area, and has received publicity in the press and on radio.

Copies of the booklet and further details are available from John Golds in the Science Office, Sussex House, who reports that he has already received a number of enquiries from interested firms.

The development of the University's links with industry was also the theme of a meeting earlier in the month between senior members of the University and a group of managing directors from firms in the area.

DEATH OF A TERRAPIN.

The first of the Terrapins to be demolished. (This one used to house the MRC Cell Mutation Unit which has now moved to a new building linked with the Centre for Medical Research.)
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 21.

Personnel Officer
Accounting Assistant
Assistant Accountant
Secretaries
Account Clerk
Clerk/Typist
Secretary/Editorial Assistant
Technicians
Electronics Technicians
Teaching Laboratory Technicians
Research Technicians
Groundsmen/Women
Helper
Supervisor
General Catering Assistants
Electronics Technician
Porter

Finance Office (Faculty)
IDS Accounts Office (1 or 2)
Education Area (1A) (Faculty)
Chief Accountant's Office (1)
Science Office (3)
Graduate School in Arts & Social Studies (part-time) (1 or 2)
Science Office (2 or 3)
School of Molecular Sciences (2)
School of Social Sciences (1 or 2)
School of European Studies (1 or 2)
Vice-Chancellor's Office (1 or 2)
Office of Arts & Social Studies (part-time or full-time) (2 or 3)
School of Biological Sciences (2 posts) (2 posts (part-time) (3) and 1 post (6))
School of Engineering and Applied Sciences (2 posts (5))
School of Biological Sciences (1 post (3-5) and 1 post (6))
School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences (1)
School of Biological Sciences (28)
School of Biological Sciences (4 posts (4), 2 posts (3) and 1 post (6))
Estatas
Kulukundis House (part-time, term time)
Refectory
Coffee Shop (late night) (2 posts, part-time, term time only)
School of Molecular Sciences (4)
E.D.B. (part-time)
Refectory (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 and Applied Sciences.
(f) Laboratory Superintendent, School of Biological Sciences.
(g) Estates Manager, Estates Building.
(h) Laboratory Superintendent, School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences.
(i) Catering Manager, Refectory.
(j) Finance Officer, I.D.S.
(k) Laboratory Superintendent, School of Molecular Sciences.
(l) Finance Officer, Sussex House.

Open Lectures

Devil-Worship in Medieval Europe: Fantasy & Fact


March 3: Summary, questions and discussions.

Mondays, 3.15 p.m. Arts Lecture Theatre A2. Admission free. Open to all.

Presented by the Centre for Continuing Education in association with Arts & Social Studies.

God, Good and Modernity: Morality and Fiction 1850-1979

Dr. Norman Vance, Lecturer in English, will give a course of four lectures on Wednesdays in the Quiet Room of the Meeting House, at 7.30 p.m. entitled:

* Moralistic females and Victorian Discontents (February 13)
* Crucifixion and Corruption: The Catholic Novel (February 20)
* Flight from the Heart of the Host: Irish post-Catholic fiction (Feb.27)
* Murdoch, Mystery and Morality (Mar.5)

University Chaplaincy Lectures.

Annual Report

Copies of the Twentieth Annual Report of the University, for the academic year 1978-79, are available from the Information Office in Sussex House.
Letters and short articles (c. 500-700 words) are welcomed on issues which are felt to concern the University as a whole. For instance, the all by contributions on admissions in the Science Area and lecturing in the Arts Area in future issues. Send signed contributions to my room (Arts 8800), please.

W. M. LANONT

Donald Winch’s article in the last Worm’s Eye View (16.1.80) has proved controversial. I 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 represents a constant and nonacademic campus workers must surely be part of that collectivity - so why should they not be represented?

2. The student representation is acting “in the interests of the Proto-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 quorate UGMs.

Of course, if (for example) previously unknown facts are presented at Senate, the 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 of Senate, by itself 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, so 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 sad 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 Senate have a monopoly of both wisdom and principles?

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

Dr. Keith Middleman’s analysis of our national political scene, Politics in Industrial Society, (Andre Deutsch, 1979), has been warmly received. Professor Winch’s contribution has stimulated him to turn his attention to campus politics.

SENATE’S DISARRAY (2)

Donald Winch’s article ought to stimulate a 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 into a frenzied enthusiasm. 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 minority is likely to object. Senate’s limited role is formally (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 “ideology” behind each 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 shape matters which Council will settle. But even in the early days of “heavy hand”, 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 other modes (reports of committees, The Bulletin, or mere rumour) to preempt it.

Any attempt to reform existing procedures will explore two different interpretations of ‘reform’: one which will try to narrow the ideal/real gap, and give Senate more power of

(continued on next page)
decision: the other which will try to ensure that Senate fulfills functions 1 - 4 speedily and efficiently. The two are not exclusive 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 PVCs, 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 by persistent under- or non-attendance over many years provided an example of lack of interest, and kept out others who sought election.

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 small number of straightforward voting orders to resist 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 seconders 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 over-due. (At present, the suspect, the annual raising of the exam. issue corresponds to the annual cycle of Student Union elections.) But we must also define business, for it is strictly in terms of Senate’s actual functions.

This may mean enhancing the distinction between Senate (with its statutory membership) and Senate Committee. Senate may 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 paragraphs 1 and 2 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.

(Dr.) 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.

Worm’s Disarray (2)

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 academic decisions to be separated from 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 Senate and 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 to welcome 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

Worm’s Disarray (3)

A fourth viewpoint is expressed by Nick Omond.

Worm’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 imprecation, 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 professoriate whose
There are three ways of making sparkling wine: the Champagne method, the Tank method and the Impregnation method. Champagne, which I have covered in a previous 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 Maunené, 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 steel tanks and after the first movement of the secondary fermentation is exhausted, the temperature is lowered and 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 used 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 effect of these wines once poured disappears quite quickly whereas with Champagne, the bubbles continue to rise for a considerable time.

Apparent 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. Famously enough, the industry started at Huyghen-St-George, famous for its qualities of longevity, but most sparkling wine is produced nowadays in the Rully, Beaune and Savigny district.

There, the wine is produced under strict regulations: one-third of the grapes used must be Pinot and come from the Côtes d’Or and the wine must be kept for one year before disgorgement (i.e. removal of the last layer of sediment from the top of the bottle).

Vourey 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. Most American white grapes in it is produced in the Niagara valley and is slightly more alcoholic with 12.13 per cent alcohol, than its European counterpart, which rarely exceeds 12 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 Tank method varies 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, try Champagne (French not American). Failing that there’s the Beaujolais, Vourey 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 chemists reading this are asked not to write to the Editor...
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 Viscount Monckton and Lord Shawcross.
2. The three Vice-Chancellors are Sir John Fulton (now Lord Fulton), Asa Briggs (now Lord Briggs) and Sir Denys Wilkinson.
3. The (known) Presidents of the Students’ Union are: Adrian Magrudge (61), John Lambert (63), Ian Small (64), Lorne Duncan (65), Tim Shaw (66), Malcolm Reid (66), Tom Macan (67), Tez Quirke (68), Tom Forester (69), Brian Leahey (70), Dave Fein- blick (71), Dave Voulon (72), Cam Matheson (73), Judy Coutinho (74), Kit Kelley (75), Lindsay Thomas (76), Peter Silk (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 Silk, 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 Huntington affair was in 1973.
18. Palmer 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), Palmer House (Room 112), Library (Barlow), Refectory (Orange Room), Palmer House (Lewes Room).
25. The Biology Field Station is at the 11th 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 CGP.
31. Of the lists dried 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 MDCCCLXXVII.
34. The University magazine of comment was called Focus. (Here Press was a purely student venture.)
35. Radio Palmer 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 Gardener 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 that in each case one of the principals in the escape 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 grant. This is for the development of joint programmes of study and 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 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 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.
RESEARCH INTO LANGUAGE TEACHING

A Nuffield Foundation Small Grant has been awarded to Carol Sanders of the Language Centre for research into language-teaching in higher education. The project will cover three main areas: (i) collection and diffusion of information about innovative language-teaching in British universities (C. Sanders); (ii) production of post-A level French language materials (C. Sanders); (iii) evaluation of the Sussex two-term intensive post-A level French language course in terms of student achievement and motivation (L. Ducroquet and C. Sanders).

The University's Teaching and Learning Support Programme is also making a contribution to the project.

TWO GRANTS FOR ECONOMICS RESEARCH

Professor G.M. Heal has recently received two research grants. One for £6,000 is from the Social Science Research Council to study "Resource Allocation with Increasing Returns in Production". The second for £20,000 is from the United Nations to study price movements and international trade in extractive resources.

IN BRIEF

ALL OUR FUTURES

A one-day conference on nature conservation in education, entitled "All our Futures" will be held at the University on February 9. This conference is the first of its kind and is suitable for teachers of all age groups. Further information from P. Martin, RSPB, Scan House, 4 Church Street, Shoreham-by-Sea.

VALVES

In the week before Christmas, a parcel containing ten valves from JMI Pneumatics Ltd., was collected from the Gardener Centre by what turned out to be the wrong person. Will that person please contact John Hayes, (06297) as EAPS need their valves.

CAR DAMAGED

Information would be appreciated relating to damage caused to a green Austin Maxi car on Wednesday, January 16. The car was parked at the top of Physics car park (near Central Stores) and the owner (Dr. Michael English) is faced with a substantial bill to repair the front near-side wing. Dr. English's internal number is 07-206.

ACCOMMODATION IN IDS

IDS has a residential wing containing 28 study bedrooms and five flats. These are not always filled by IDS internal needs and when this is so they are available to other University of Sussex personnel. If you are interested in making use of this facility please get in touch with Sara Grover, IDS Room 2, ext. 02-209, for details of charges and availability.

STATE OF THE NATION

A small group of faculty have been meeting to discuss the economic and political problems facing the country. The discussion is informal and anybody interested in joining them would be welcome. The next meeting is this Thursday, January 31, at 7 p.m. in the Senior Common Room, when there will be a discussion on the Finniston Report. For further information contact Roy Turner, Int. tels. 02-397 or 09-348.

BOUND TO BE READ

There will be an exhibition on book binding and all aspects of the book binders craft in the University Library from February 4 - 17.

Letter to the Editor

I would like members of the University who know that Press reports that the Institute of Development Studies is "to be wound up" and is a body "from which funds are to be withdrawn by the end of next year", are incorrect. The facts are that IDS is nearing the end of its third quinquennium, and a Working Party is drawing up plans for its fourth quinquennium which begins in August 1981. The Working Party plans to report its conclusions in March to the IDS Governing Body which the Vice-Chancellor chairs, and then decisions on the level of grant support by Government will be taken.

Like most public bodies the present public expenditure cuts are bound to be reflected in the level of support. However, the IDS is preparing plans to restructure its activities so that it can obtain new sources of income from them last year, over 300 students, from all over the world, applied for 25 places on the two-year M.Phil. course in development studies - and this course has always been required to charge an economic fee. The Institute has research and consultancy contracts with major international bodies, and is negotiating new contracts.

It is believed that the incorrect reports derive from a careless reading of the recent Platzy Report, on so-called "quangos". The relevant paragraph of the Platzy Report states "The Institute of Development Studies was set up in 1966 to be a national centre concerned with study of the problems of developing countries. It is largely financed by annual grants from the overseas aid programme, based on a level of activities agreed for five-year periods, the current period ending in July, 1981. As part of the current review for the quinquennium starting in August, 1981, alternative methods of substantially reducing the level of financial support from the aid programme to the core budget, are being examined."

Professor Richard Jolly, Director, Institute of Development Studies.

CALLING ALL RESEARCHERS

Research faculty make important contributions to universities in terms of publications and teaching, and of the prestige of their institutions both nationally and internationally. This is particularly true at Sussex, where well over one-third of all faculty are engaged primarily in research.

The position of research faculty has always been peripheral and insecure, most members being employed on fixed-term contracts.

This insecurity is being exacerbated by cuts in Government spending and by the failure of universities and funding bodies to assist in dealing with the problem or even apparently to recognise its importance.

Having a very large proportion of its income from external research funds, Sussex is in a uniquely appropriate position to take a lead in promoting the interests of its research faculty. However, the University has yet to do this.

The local Association of University Teachers Research Subcommittee is very concerned at this state of affairs, and has published an information sheet containing a breakdown of faculty numbers and listing some improvements which the committee members believe should be sought.

However, this is a subject of serious concern to all research faculty, not just AUT members, so an open meeting has been called at 1 p.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, January 30, in Lecture Theatre A33, Engineering and Applied Sciences Building, Stage II.

The active support of all research faculty is required (whether or not they are members of AUT or another union) if any improvements are to be achieved. This meeting is an opportunity to ensure that the interests of researchers are being accurately and comprehensively represented within the AUT, which is the body with negotiating rights in this matter.

All research faculty are therefore strongly urged to attend and to put their views and their ideas forward.

AUT Research Subcommittee
GARDNER ARTS CENTRE

It is always a pleasure to see the Art Gallery opened up to the natural light which floods through the south-facing windows, and this area looks particularly attractive at the moment, as it does until February 2, the contrasting sculpture exhibition by Peter Randall-Page and Andrew Ryder, two recent South East Arts award-winners.

Peter Randall-Page's stone carvings are created by the use of traditional methods and materials, and his abstract forms have great simplicity and presence. These same qualities are evident in the pillar of Weldon stone which is currently displayed outside our front door.

There could be no more marked contrast than between these works and Andrew Ryder's wall-mounted metal sculptures which have a curious delicacy in the way they appear to move as you approach or walk by them.

In the foyer exhibition area there is a fascinating collection of prints and drawings by Val Evans.

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Theatrewise, The Monstrous Regiment return for their annual visit opening tonight (29th) and playing through until Saturday with their latest production -

**Gentlemen Prefer Blondes**

Billed as "after Anita Loos - a long time after," this feminist group have chosen what appears to be somewhat unlikely material for this newest production, but their sense of humour has always been one of their major attributes and I have a feeling that things may not be what they seem. Not to be missed!

**THE SEAGULL**

The Seagull which opens next week, is a brand new Gardner Centre production which will subsequently be going on to Taunton, Poole, Eastbourne, York and Bath. I am absolutely delighted that Barbara Jofford will be returning to the Gardner Centre to play Irina Arkadina - in fact the production was her own suggestion.

A new translation, directed by Patrick Lau, also stars Bernard Lloyd, Janet Maw, Sam Dale and Robert Flemming. It looks like a treat and is certainly the high spot in the current drama season.

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The second of our two Children's Sunday afternoon concerts this term is on February 10 and features Philip Astle and Paul Williamson who will conjure with a fascinating array of medieval musical instruments under the overall title of Peasants All.

But before that, there is a musical 'must' on Thursday, February 7, ("The Seagull" cast have a night off!), when Peter Maxwell Davies comes to the Gardner to talk about his compositions. The work of our foremost contemporary composer will be illuminated by David Campbell (Clarinet) and Stephen Pruslin (Piano) 'Nigel Stannard Administrative Director

RECENT BOOKS

New books by Sussex authors:

**ECONOMIC THEORY AND EXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES** by Professor G.M. Heal of the University of Sussex, and P.S. Dasgupta, Professor of Economics at the LSE. In the Cambridge Economic Handbooks series published by James Nisbet in conjunction with Cambridge University Press. Paperback. £7.50.

**THE EFFECTS OF WEAPONS ON ECOSYSTEMS** by J.P. Robinson of Science Policy Research Unit. Pergamon Press. £4.55.

**FUTURE WORLDS** by Dr. John Gribbin for the Science Policy Research Unit. Abacus paperback. £1.75.

**URBAN POLITICS: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH** by Dr. Peter Saunders of the School of Cultural and Community Studies, is being published in paperback by Penguin at £2.95.

**A SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD** by Nicholas Tucker, with drawings by Jacqueline Atkinson, is a children's book published by Puffin at 75p.

**PROJECTIVE GEOMETRIES OVER FINITE FIELDS** is the correct title of the book by Dr. J.W.P. Hirschfeld unfortunately announced in the last issue in a garbled form. Oxford University Press. £17.50.

ALL BOOKS AVAILABLE FROM:

**SUSSEX UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP**

A special exhibition of paperbacks published by Croom Helm Ltd., will be on display in the Bookshop from January 30 to February 1. This will be followed by an exhibition of books from the Open University Press from February 4 to 6.

LUNCHTIME CONCERTS

'MAINLY STRINGS' SUBSCRIPTION SERIES


February 6: Michael Ponder - viola, John Alley - piano - works by Hummel, Frank Bridge

1.15 - 2 p.m. Gardner Arts Centre, Subscription tickets £3 (students £2), individual concerts 75p (students 50p).

JAZZ

February 1 and 8: Sussex Trugs play trad/mainstream jazz

12.30 - 2 p.m. Group Music Practice Room, Gardner Arts Centre. Admission free.

MEETING HOUSE RECITALS

February 1: John Birch - organ

February 8: Kenneth Sweetman - organ

1.15 - 2 p.m. Meeting House. Admission free.