PEOPLE

PROMOTION TO PROFESSORSHIP

Dr. William Lamont, Reader in History, has been promoted to a professorship, with effect from October 1, 1980. He came to Sussex in 1966 as Lecturer in History and Education, and was promoted to Reader in 1970.

LONDON MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY PRIZE

Professor H.C. Longuet-Higgins, FRS, of the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, has been awarded the 1981 Prize for Applied Mathematics by the London Mathematical Society. The prize has been awarded to him "in recognition of his work on the application of ideas of computational science to understanding the functions of the human brain".

RALEIGH LECTURE BY PROF. THORNE

Christopher Thorne, Professor of International Relations, is to give the 62nd annual Raleigh lecture on history at the British Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, tomorrow, November 19, at 5 p.m. He will take as his subject "Racial Aspects of the Far Eastern War of 1941-45".

UGC CHAIRMAN SPELLS OUT FUTURE

The Chairman of the University Grants Committee, Dr. E. Parkinson, has told universities that in future they may need to collaborate more with each other and with other institutions. In addition the UGC might intervene more in the affairs of universities than it has done in the past as part of the UGC's role in overseeing the overall provision of and need for courses, facilities, etc.

The full text of Dr. Parkinson's speech made to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals is given below.

Although I meet very many of you individually to talk about the affairs of your own universities, this is the first time that I have spoken with the Vice-Chancellors collectively since we met in Bristol rather more than a year ago. At that time we were all reacting privately or publicly to the possibility of a substantial reduction in the resources available to the university system. In the event we got established the concept of "level funding", however ill-defined, and the past academic year has been more buoyant financially than many of us at one time expected.

One result has, predictably, been that vice-chancellors who a year ago talked of the need for rationalisation and even the possible closure of institutions have become accursed of crying wolf, and there are far too many academics who regard themselves as immune from the consequences of the economic changes which are sweeping the rest of society.

I do not personally subscribe to the view that the universities are immune in a climate of economic disturbance and demographic decline. What we have to ensure is that such changes as take place are of our own making.

Let us begin with the financial picture. It remains the UGC's assumption and I believe the Secretary of State's intention that the universities shall be provided with level funding. That level funding applies, of course, to the system as a whole and not necessarily to any individual university. It is important to recognise factors which affect level funding and those which do not. A low pay settlement for dons or any other group of staff, provided it were accurately reflected in grant, would not imply any change in level funding. A provision for non-pay items which failed to compensate correctly for price inflation would, however, imply a change of funding.

I have said that it is our hope that level funding will be maintained, and we shall urge the Secretary of State to sustain this position. We have to recognize, however, that the pressures to cut the education vote in favour of other forms of government spending are very high, and we may not in the end be entirely unscathed.

Even if we get level funding or something near to it, the question which then arises is for how long.

We have, of course, been pressing for runs of figures for several years ahead, even if these are of a tentative nature, and there is I think sympathy for the point that universities cannot plan and use resources effectively on a one-year financial horizon. The difficulty lies in part with the more general question of the government's own financial intentions. We do not know at present whether the government's White Paper will refer to a single year only or whether forward projections will be given, confirming or superseding those in Command 7841. If the government's overall plans are only expressed for a single year, there is no hope of specific projections for the universities over a longer period.

Still on the theme of finance, I should now mention some of the smaller but still important items. The largest of these is the equipment grant. We continue to press the case that the equipment grant is inadequate from the points of view of both teaching and the floor for research and from the points of view of both obsolescence and sophisticated. We had a small gain this year, in that the equipment grant was increased in real terms, but we have a long way to go. We continue to press the importance of this issue, against, I may say, a background of uninformed questions from some outsiders as to whether we are being sufficiently economical in our equipment provision.

The next, much smaller item, is capital. Capital provision for universities is (continued on page 6)
ELECTORAL REGISTRATION

Notice to all students and staff of the University resident on the University site.

1. In terms of the Representation of the People Acts, the University is asked as occupier of the University site to make a return to the Electoral Registration Officer of persons eligible for inclusion in the 1981 Register of Electors as residents of the University campus on the qualifying date of October 10, 1980. A return of eligible voters has been made to the Electoral Registration Officer, which has been compiled from the accommodation records of the University and is correct to the best of the knowledge and belief of the officers compiling that return.

2. The return made to the Electoral Registration Officer was made up in accordance with the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the Register. The following people were not included in the University return:
   a) dependents of registered students, e.g. spouses,
   b) those students who failed to notify the University of their local address by the qualifying date of October 10, 1980.

   The appropriate forms for inclusion in the 1981 Register of Electors can be obtained from the Student Records Office.

3. Any persons whose 18th birthday is on or between February 16, 1981 and February 15, 1982 have been included in the return, but they will only be entitled to vote at elections held on or after the date of their 18th birthday.

4. The Register of Electors will be published in a draft form on November 28, 1980 and can be checked between November 28 and December 16, 1980 at:
   a) the Post Office, Sussex House
   b) the University Library
   c) the Town Clerk’s Department, Town Hall, Brighton.

If you wish to vote in any elections during 1981, you are strongly urged to check the accuracy of the draft Register during the period indicated.

5. After the period during which the Register is open to checking by any member of the public, the Electoral Registration Officer draws up the final register and publishes it on February 16, 1981. This register remains in force for twelve months from that date and cannot be altered during that period.

UNIVERSITY SPECIAL LECTURE:

Great Centenaries No. 34.
GUSTAVE FLAUBERT: 1821-1880
by Dr. Cecil Jenkins, Reader in French, French University of Sussex.
6.30 p.m. Thursday, November 20, Molecular Sciences Lecture Theatre. Admission free. Open to the public.

THE 15TH PELHAM LECTURE

BRIEF CITY: THE SOUTH BANK EXHIBITION 1981
by Sir Hugh Casson, President of the Royal Academy of Arts.
8.15 p.m. Tuesday, December 2 at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. (In association with the Brighton & Hove Regency Society)

NOTE: Admission is by ticket only. Free tickets are obtainable on application to the Centre for Continuing Education, EDB, or to the Regency Society by numbers.

PUBLIC INFLUENCE AND PUBLIC POLICY - RIPA CONFERENCE

Nuffield Foundation; Professor Bernard Williams, Provost of King’s College, Cambridge; Mrs. Renée Short, MP, Chairman of the Select Committee on Social Services; Professor J.D. Stewart, University of Birmingham; Professor Tony Eddison, University of Bristol; and Mr. Simon Jenkins of The Economist.

As the University is a corporate member of RIPA, members of staff will be eligible to attend at a reduced registration fee of £15 (non-residential), and excluding the cost of meals. Further details from the Conference Secretary, RIPA, 3 Birdcage Walk, London, SW1 9JZ.

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 these vacancies have been sent to staff representatives for display on noticeboards. The list was compiled at November 5.

Technicians (Electronics)

(a) School of Engineering & Applied Sciences (5) - 2 posts
(b) Biology
(c) Social Sciences (1 or 2)
(d) Research Support Unit, Arts & Social Studies
(e) Education (2)
(f) Perceptual and Cognitive Performance Unit
(g) European Studies (1 or 2)
(h) Sportcentre Pavilion
(i) Sussex Student Travel Limited
(j) Perceptual and Cognitive Performance Unit

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) Mr. M.D. Carr, Science Office, Sussex House.
(b) Mr. C.R. Kelley, Establishment Office, Sussex House.
(c) Laboratory Superintendent, School of Biological Sciences.
(d) Sussex Student Travel Limited, Palmer House.
(e) Mrs. B. Steppen, Arts & Social Studies Office, Arts & Building.
(f) Mrs. P. Chatfield, Perceptual and Cognitive Performance Unit.
In serving wine, the glass used is very important. The ideal glass should possess four qualities. It should be made of plain, clear glass, it should be thin, it should possess a stem and it should be fairly large. A wineglass should be made of plain, clear glass so that the full colour of the wine can be seen as your eye should play its part in the enjoyment of the wine.

The glass should be thin so that, if necessary, the wine can be warmed by your hand and steamed so that where inappropriate, heat will not be applied. The glass should be fairly large, at least one-third larger than the space required for the wine, to allow room for the concentration of the bouquet of the wine.

The shape of the glass is not a strict requirement, but varies with the type of wine which is largely a matter of tradition.

The saucer-shaped glass, known as a coupe, commonly used for champagne, is not really suitable at all, though I think its historical association with the wine adds to the magic. The coupe is actually very inefficient, because its shape allows the bubbles in the champagne to rise very rapidly and the wine thus goes flat very quickly.

A tulip-shaped glass is by far the best for champagne and a glass with a star cut in the bottom sets up a steady stream of bubbles, making the wine look its best.

Other wines are best served in a glass with a fairly large bowl, sherry in longer, narrower, glasses and port in an egg-cup shaped glass.

Hock is traditionally served in a long-stemmed glass, but nowadays these should not and need not be coloured. The old coloured glasses were designed to hide Fillers (foreign bodies) so prevalent in white wines of the past. (It was also the tradition to give the dregs of the wine to women because the yeast was supposed to help their complications!).

Brandy should be served in glasses with a large bowl. These balloon glasses can be held easily in the hand which warms the wine to its most suitable temperature. Warming the glass over a lamp, as is done in some restaurants, is completely wrong and serves only to make the brandy evaporate quicker, although that is one way to make you buy some more brandy!

I can never emphasise too much that wine glasses should be scrupulously clean. Glasses washed in detergent will pick up a taint and must be rinsed in clean water before drying with a clean cloth; a dirty cloth causes the glass to smell.

By tradition, certain wines have their own bottle-shapes, a tradition kept alive partly by the bottle manufacturers for whom it is good business.

In some places you can tell the type of wine being served.

Champagne and sparkling wine bottles are much stronger than ordinary bottles in order to withstand the greater pressure to which they are subjected. The corks in such bottles used to be held in place by string, but cellar rats would gnaw through it and the corks would pop out so wire is now used.

Hock bottles hold only five glasses of wine and not the six of most other bottles so their long shape is somewhat deceptive. The straw covering of the Chianti bottle to me conjures up images of sunshine and all the bottle shapes, once learned, can conjure up the taste of what they hold inside.

John Smith
University Butler

Glossary:

**D**

Debourbage (Fr.): The system of separating deposits and impurities before fermentation.

Demijohn: A bulging, narrow-necked bottle, usually wickered, holding three to ten gallons.

Demiglace (Fr.): Burgundy wine measure of 225 litres.

Demisec (Fr.): Semi-dry.

Denatured: Alcohol to which substances have been added to make them not potable (e.g. coloured methyalted spirits).

Desert wine: A full-bodied or fortified wine suitable for use with or after dessert.

Destillate: Any wine which converts the starch of grain into sugar and alcohol during malting.

Dipping rod: A graduated measure used for ascertaining the content of a cask.

Distilled: The process of heating, vaporisation and condensation which separates spirit from water and impurities.

Domaine (Fr.): Property, estate, especially in Burgundy.

Dessage (Fr.): Liquid added to champagne.

Doppelos (Ger.): One of 66 gallons.

Draff: Name given to the less of malt after brewing.

Dry: No excess sugar or sweetness, no fruity flavour.

Dunder: Drags remaining after distillation of rum.

Dryness: The percentage of wines, spirits, etc., based on the degree of alcohol in the original gravity.

**Wine**

**White**

**Red**

**Champagne**

**Sherry**

**Brandy**

**Balloon**

Burgundy

Bordeaux

Champagne

Hook

Chianti

It is as well to remember that Burgundy bottles are shoulderless, whereas claret bottles have shoulders, so if you are served with wine from a bottle where the label is hidden,
The response to Donald Winch's view on Senate representation (4.11.80). And a fresh topic raised by Beryl Williams: the vulnerability of a small but valued subject group in the prevailing political climate.

Contributions for the next worm's eye view should reach me by November 25, 070 Arts B360.

SENATE REFORM AND TRADE UNION REPRESENTATION - I

My first reaction to Donald Winch's cock-and-bull story about a student/trade union caucus overturning the report on the Media Service Unit, was one of considerable surprise. However, scurillous inaccuracies which he writes go beyond the bounds of what can be regarded as fair comment.

The Association of University Teachers decided to take up the general question of the MSU report, by making a specific recommendation to Senate Committee. None was made. We concluded that "in addition to the President and Vice-President I did not speak in the debate; the Vice-President also did not speak (he was not a member of Senate)." To whom Donald Winch is referring when he claims that "in addition to the President and Vice-President, a goodly number of their Executive and friends made weighty contributions" only he knows. Certainly the minutes secretary of Senate cannot help. I have checked with his records, which show that only two members of Senate Committee who had also attended the Executive meeting on June 17 spoke at Senate. I will not name these five (they are entitled to their personal views) but only one could be said to have been in support of the ASTMS view, in that he said that the points raised by the ASTMS chairman had not been answered.

The reality is that AUT discussed the MSU report at its committee meeting on June 17. "It was generally felt that the issues raised, though important, were not all ones for AUT or when they were, were sometimes personal cases rather than matters of general policy." (Minutes, AUT Executive Committee, June 17, 1980.)

Hardly the stuff of which conspiracies are made.

The trade unions are not the monolith which Donald Winch suggests. He is clearly confused as to what policies the trade unions are adopting on various issues. I can help him.

He should listen to the elected representative who attends Senate Committee. Only he or she is the spokesperson for their trade union. If they say nothing it means that that trade union has nothing to say.

All other speakers in Senate are exercising their individual rights as members of Senate and are speaking for themselves. This is the marvellous innovation which has been wrought by Senate Committee inviting properly constituted representatives of the trade unions to attend its meetings. There can be no confusion.

JOE TAYLOR
AUT Branch President
1979-80

SENATE REFORM AND TRADE UNION REPRESENTATION - II

I would like to reply briefly to Donald Winch's letter that appeared in the last issue of The Bulletin. I couldn't follow his argument very clearly as most of the letter consisted of unsubstantiated insinuations.

However, I guess that what he was saying was something along the lines of "since they have gained representation on Senate and Council the trade unions are running this University." I hope the following points will answer that claim.

I can't comment on what happens at Senate (not being a member of that body); I will point out though that Professor Winch seems to do what many people involved in the University do - which is exaggerate the importance of Senate. Senate does not make the major policy decisions of the University, it deals with academic affairs and it may make recommendations to the University Council on other matters.

It is Council that is the governing body of the University and that is the "official employer" of the 2000 employees on campus. It is this body that would be responsible for decisions such as future financing, reductions of service staff redundancies. And while I can't speak about Senate, I do know what happens at Council having been the NALGO representative there for the past year.

During that time I would estimate that the five trade union representatives between them have spoken for about 10-15 minutes (and usually, I fear, with little effect on any eventual decision). The trade unions do not dominate Council; in fact its membership mainly consists of local county and borough councillors, local dignitaries and senior officers of the University. The idea that the trade unions run the University is thus ludicrous.

DAVE LOWSON
NALGO

RUSSIAN AT SUSSEX

Russian has been taught as a major subject at this University since 1961. The present major enables the student to acquire the language and to concentrate his/her interest on literature or history or Soviet and East European Studies. There has also been for the last 12 years an MA course which has enabled many non-Russianists to transfer into the field and several of these have gone into the academic world.

Russian at Sussex was always seen, in agreement with the still relevant ideals of the 1960s, as being interdisciplinary and operating essentially within the context of the European School. The Russian Studies faculty teach widely across the School contextual frontiers and enable all students in the School to understand the historical links and influences across Europe - East and West.

The numbers of Russian major students have never been high but they have contributed significantly to the School and have gained a high proportion of first class degrees. The majority have gone on to interesting and influential jobs using their language and several to university posts.

A much larger number of students in the University take courses in Russian history, politics and economics and learn the language. Outside the School over 150 students have learnt Russian through the Arts/Science scheme since 1966. Currently 152 students are studying some aspect of Russian studies.

The major at Sussex was carefully structured to utilise faculty expertise. We offer courses on medieval history, art, religion and literature and history topics, many of which are difficult to match elsewhere. We include courses on Russia's relations with Eastern Europe and offer an introduction to the classical and modern Eastern European languages. We are particularly strong on Soviet Economics.

Past students have appreciated the varied opportunities provided by the degree and many have written in the last few months, startled at the news that 'their' course might disappear. For that is what is now threatened.

Eighteen years of hard work, enthusiasm and dedication by the Russian faculty may be swept away by the University Grants Committee in pursuit of 'Rationalisation'. A UGC sub-committee last year recommended on the basis of a limited questionnaire - couched only in terms of a departmental university - and even more limited consultations; a sweeping reduction by nearly 50 per cent of university departments of Russian - earmarked for closure, transfer or phasing out.

These include almost all the 'new university' courses which have pioneered an innovatory approach to Russian studies. Sussex is in category 70d of the report which (continued on page 6)
TRADE UNION NEWS

As low-paid workers, we members of the National Union of Public Employees are worse-off than "professional" workers in terms of housing, food, transport, clothing, education, holidays and health care. Low pay is part of a whole pattern of deprivation which adds up to reduced life-opportunities and lower living standards.

Inequalities in Health

Unfair distribution of health care is highlighted in a recent official study of "Inequalities in Health", one of the most important reports since the foundation of the Welfare State thirty years ago. It shows:

* for the death of every infant born into the "professional" class, we can expect four deaths of infants born to "unskilled" workers.
* "unskilled" manual workers are twice as likely as "professional" workers to suffer long-term illness.
* if the death rate among "partly-skilled" and "unskilled" workers is reduced to the same level as it is for "professional" workers, then the lives of around 30,000 low-paid people, including 5,000 children, would be saved each year.
* the risk of death before retirement is two-and-a-half times greater for "unskilled" workers than for "professional" workers.

From Bad to Worse

The report also shows that, in some ways, the situation is getting worse, not better. For example, between 1959 and 1972 the chances of women having a still-born baby lessened for the population as a whole, but for working-class women they increased. We should remember, too, that the picture of inequality would be even more grim if the report had brought in the extremes of privilege and deprivation, that the capitalist class who live in luxury and produce nothing; and those who have been thrown onto society's scrap-heap - the homeless, the aged, the disabled and the unemployed.

The report says that the answer must be a substantial increase in the resources devoted to health and social services.

This stands in total condemnation of Tory policy, because their cuts in public spending will ensure that the health care of the low-paid continues to get still worse. And the process is accelerating, with Mrs. Thatcher's plans for a further £2,000 million cut and a pay-freeze of six per cent for public sector workers. No wonder her Minister for Social Services, Patrick Jenkin, aides and abetted by our "free" press, has tried to hush up the report!

Root out low pay!

But the root of our disadvantage is still low pay. Here are some figures for readers to think about.

In 1970-80 the university was employing 66 professors, 82 administrators and 59 cleaners (excluding contract cleaners).

The 66 professors cost £943,000, the 62 administrators cost £654,000, the 59 cleaners cost £133,000. As a weekly average, it works out at: £275 for each professor, £203 for each administrator, £63 for each cleaner.

These figures include the University's National Insurance and Superannuation Contributions, so actual basic wages are less; for example, a cleaner gets £54-75.

A Fair Share?

NUPE stands for resolute opposition to the Tories' class policies and supports the return of a Labour government on the basis of a pledge to give our members, at long last, their fair share of national resources."John Brooke-Rhodes NUPE Branch Chairman

IN BRIEF

CHRISTMAS LUNCH IN THE REFECTORY

This year's Refectory Christmas Lunch will be held on Tuesday, December 9, and will be available between 12 noon and 2 p.m. in the Scramble.

Roast Farm Turkey, Chipolata Bacon Roll, Bread Sauce Frosty Christmas Pudding with Rum Sauce The Salad Bowl, Level One Snack Counter and the Coffee Shop will serve salads and snacks as usual.

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX SCHOOLS SCIENCE LECTURE

On Monday, November 24, and Tuesday, November 25, at 7.30 p.m. in the Molecular Sciences Lecture Theatre, Professor R.J. Taylor will lecture on "The Birth of a Star".

This lecture is primarily intended to be suitable for school children in the third and fourth year of secondary school. The children of those who work on campus, and of their friends and neighbours, are welcome to attend either evening.

WERE YOU IN THE ROYAL SIGNALS?

The School of Signals is attempting to update its historical records and would like to hear from any members of faculty who served with the Royal Signals, either as National Service men or as Regulars. Please reply with date served, unit and rank to: Lieutenant Colonel (Ret'd) J.R. Ellis, SQ in C's Recruiting & Liaison Staff, HQ School of Signals, Blandford Camp, Dorset, DT11 8RR.

CORRECTION

In the report "Planning for 1985-86" in the issue of the Bulletin of November 1, the penultimate paragraph should have read that the projected increase (and not decrease as printed) in numbers shown for students in Continuing Education might not materialise, as a reflection of the decrease in adult education centres resulting from public expenditure cuts.

We apologise for any confusion caused by the error.
becoming derisory, although I suppose one can never totally discount the possibility of a windfall, as has happened before, if unemployment in the construction industry becomes high. I am personally becoming much more concerned about the maintenance and adaptation of our stock of 66,000m² of teaching and research buildings than about new construction.

Indeed I would like to think that capital construction as it is presently organised may disappear. I doubt whether the elaborate mechanism of capital control, which was quite properly built up between the universities and the UGC in the days of major expansion, can any longer be justified for the minuscule sums now involved.

Reverting to the recurrent grant, there are three items within it on which I would like to comment. The first affects only a small number of universities. It is the attempt to help towards sustaining postgraduate activities which might be put at risk by a lack of overseas students, the government provided £2m this year which we distributed on a basis of moderately intelligent guesswork - or a total lack of understanding, as it might be put. This money was intended to cover a period of re-adjustment, not as a contribution in perpetuity. If there were more next year, I doubt whether it would be as much as £5m.

The second item affects all of you - student union financing. There is still discussion between UGC and DES officers as to both the basis of calculation for the proposed new scheme and the students to be included in that calculation, but these matters will in time get resolved. What I think that the crucial point of view of your finance committees is that there will be an element in recurrent grant, which added to an element in finance reserves, which is a measure of the support which formerly came separately from local education authorities.

We are being asked by student unions to earmark sums for the support of unions. This we do not propose to do, but it may be helpful both to you and to them if for the first year of operation we indicate the sum included - possibly in the form of a subscription level and a statement of the students for whom it is provided. You can then decide to be more or less generous than the indicated sum. An interesting point of psychology in all of this is of course that no provision will be made for overseas students, who will have to pay the subscription which you and your students jointly agree.

The third point of recurrent finance concerns continuing education. We believe that this is the area where universities can be most quickly responsive to the needs of society and we are delighted with the progress which many universities have already made. We would still stick by our philosophy that short courses for mature students should, once launched, be self-financing, but we recognise that there is a continual pump-priming operation to be undertaken as new courses start and others are closed down. This pump-priming money we propose to take into account in recurrent grant, although I must admit that we haven't yet settled on the precise mechanism for doing so.

I think perhaps I've talked enough about finance, and I'd like to turn now to student numbers, both overall and local. The understanding with government about level funding was that universities would admit about the same number of home undergraduates in 1980 as in 1979. From your press release of yesterday it seems possible that you may have succeeded in sum passing that target by perhaps three per cent, and lowering the unit of resource accordingly. In terms of the operating costs of a non-qualified school leaver, whose numbers are still rising, and providing you have the teaching resources, I think that you have acted properly. If you are scraping the barrel in the belief that money follows numbers, then you have been unwise.

As far as the more general question of student numbers is concerned, I think it unlikely that government will keep finance and numbers separated for long - if only because of the public wanting to know what they are getting for their money. It is therefore not impossible that with our grant allocation for 1981-82 we shall have to say something about student targets.

What about that grant allocation? We received the Table A returns from you - 800 already awaiting Table B. We've had the dialogue in Park Crescent and the Committee has argued incessantly about them. We hope soon to have something about the first tranche of the new-type overseas students. Shall we, with all this information, be able to give you firm guidance in the Spring for the years ahead?

No, of course not. The transition from growth to constant size and possibly to contraction is much too serious and dramatic a matter to be sorted out in a bluebellwood. In the case of a few universities with relatively cut and urgent problems we shall be able to give guidance, but for the majority there has to be more interchanges of view, not only with the main committee but also within your committees.

The freeing of resources for new developments cannot be accomplished solely as a local operation. This is not to say that universities should not be encouraged to undertake local self-examination, but that it is not adequate, as some vice-chancellors might wish, to say to the UGC "give us such money as you can spare, and we will sort out our own priorities for retention and innovation.

The reason why this won't work is precisely the same as in the days of expansion. The sum of a set of local aspirations does not form a sensible overall picture for the system and the students who wish to enter it.

We need a strong measure of collaboration between individuals, between the CVP and the UGC, to reshape the system to the new and different kinds of demands which are likely to be made upon it in the next decade, and against a background of limited finance. Of course most of the change will be accomplished within individual institutions, but institutions may need their reserve strengthening and financial help if they have to contemplate the closure of departments and possible staff redundancy.

I must make it clear that the Committee does not regard the preservation of academic jobs as its top priority, although it does regard the provision of what we might call a base course for those who enter or remain in the system as important, and to that end we have just put a proposal to government which, if accepted, would break the age limit on promotions caused by the 40 per cent rule, at no inordinate cost.

Our top priority, and I hope yours, is the provision of a healthy, flexible and innovative university system which offers a superb education to students of all ages who may enter it, good career prospects for its staff, and good research facilities for those who desire them.

In a period of level or declining resources, several things follow from this. We cannot any longer sustain a philosophy of laissez-faire with regard to the college of all but the most expensive subjects. This philosophy was perfectly proper when all universities were supposed to be on a growth curve which would take them to about 10,000 students. It is no longer tenable when many universities are about half that size. First, we want everyone to be good at something, but we want you to concentrate on your strengths, and not support paltry growths which are now never likely to reach maturity. The excision of these feeble limbs is something where the Committee can help, even if it's only to lend you a financial pruning knife.

This does not mean that universities should not start new ventures. What it does mean, if those ventures are to require significant resources, is that they must be discussed with the Committee first - you cannot assume automatic support, however successful you may be attracting students.

The next thing which follows, I think, is that we must expect much more collaboration in teaching between neighbouring institutions than has always been customary hitherto.

This is one of the first areas which the Committee will be studying in (continued on page 53)
groups of staff, is going to have to be a collaborative exercise between us - and I mean collaborative - we have always tried to have the fullest consultation with institutions, not purely taking action which will affect them. It might be as well if I said something about the scale of change which I foresee in the next few years. I think it likely that both you and we may wish to start new departments and to close existing ones, and the latter may involve litigation. I think that except in very rare cases it is unlikely that either of us will want to open or close complete faculties. I see nothing at present which would suggest the closure of a complete university.

There is, of course, in all of this question of change and development a political element. The universities must not only adapt themselves to new needs and new tasks, which in fact they have always done, but they must be seen to be doing so.

There is, as I said at the beginning, a risk that too many denizens of the groves of academe believe themselves to be immune from the changes taking place in the rest of society, which they may regard as a temporary aberration in the long time scale of university development, and many have a feeling that they must refrain from (internally) and resist (externally) all action of an unpalatable kind.

I say to you in all seriousness that we can only stand a very limited number of headlines in the press of the type "Senate rejects Vice-Chancellor's plea for redevelopment scheme" or "University of X will resist UGC to the death". There are already too many people who believe that universities are incapable of internal reform, and that the UGC, composed as it largely is of practising academics, has too cozy a relationship with the universities and is incapable of enforcing change externally. If those who think in this way are given evidence to support their views, you will not in future be involved in negotiation and argument with a UGC which, for all its faults and fallibility of judgment, is at least composed largely of members who belong to your own world.

I have been told by too many people recently that the time for peer judgment is past, and that universities should either be controlled directly by the government machine, and that by a department of state not necessarily that of education and science, or by a UGC composed of hard-headed businessmen or trade unionists according to taste. It is also their view that dictat should replace discussion.

I am not opposed to public debate and dissent on genuine issues of judgment. I am opposed to a mulish opposition to any form of change based upon a sterile application of a concept of academic freedom, which may be the surest way to its destruction.

During the coming years, the universities, the CVCP as a body and the UGC must not only work together to identify new needs and new opportunities, but must be seen to be doing so, and to be seen to be effective in doing so.

If this does not happen, we shall cease to control our own destiny, because it is at any rate my own view that the greatest threat to the United Kingdom universities today is not a financial one.

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**SUSSEX UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP**

The exhibition of publications from the new feminist publishing houses continues in the Bookshop. Virago is probably the best-known, but the Women's Press, Sheba and Onlywomen Press are also represented, together with a selection of periodicals. Some of their publications include:

- **BOMBERS AND MASH**. The Domestic Front 1939-45 by Raynes Minns. £4.95.
- **TESTAMENT OF FRIENDSHIP**. The story of Winifred Holby by Vera Brittain. £3.50.
- **ALICE THROUGH THE MICROSCOPE**. The Power of Science over Women's Lives by the Brighton Women and Science Group. £4.95.
- **TELL ME A RIDDLE and YONNONDO**: FROM THE THIRTEENTH by Tilleie Olsen, each of which has a new introduction by Cora Kaplan of the School of English and American Studies. £1.95 and £2.50.
- **WHY CHILDREN?** Edited by Stephanie Dowrick and Blyth Grundberg. £2.75.
- **MY BRILLIANT CAREER** by Miles Franklin. The book on which the successful Australian film is based. £2.50.

All these and many more by Sylvia Ashton-Warner, Elizabeth Hardwick, Kate Millett (a life) and many other authors are on exhibition this week.

Not to be missed at: SUSSEX UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP
GARDNER ARTS CENTRE

There are still lots of attractive events to come in the current season, before we launch into our Christmas show CARNIVAL! which opens on December 19.

During the second half of this week, for example, the Oxford Playhouse Company (who are currently offering MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING) will be presenting a fascinating new play by Stephen Fagan called THE MAN TO SAVE US. The central figure in the play is Ramsay MacDonald, in a political situation which is not entirely divorced from 1930.

This is followed, next Sunday (23rd) by the second of our afternoon concerts for children, given by TINDERBOX, who had such a success with the kids last year. This new programme features an up-dated version of the Red Riding-Hood tale called PATROLMAN WOLF and provides a perfect introduction to the saxophone family. Still a few seats available - but not many!

What does one say about HAIR? Except, maybe, "Come and see it". It created a whole new trend of Rock musicals when it was first produced and of all the shows which followed in its wake none, with the possible exception of "Godspell", ever lived up to it. There is a wonderful chance to re-live it all again during the week of December 1. So grab a ticket and "Let the Sunshine In".

Nigel Stannard, Administrative Director

WILLIAM BICKNELL (flute) will be accompanied by CLIFFORD BERNSON in a recital which will include works by Ravel, Roussel and Chopin.

Gardner Centre Theatre, Wednesday, November 26 at 7.45 p.m.

LESLEY MILLAR, a weaver whose work is to be featured in the Gardner Centre Gallery exhibition of JUGS AND HUGS, opening on December 1. (Photo: Susan Thomas)

BIOGRAPH GIRL, recently premiered here, is to open at the Phoenix Theatre tomorrow - with Lillian Gish in the audience! This is the second Gardner Centre production to go direct to the West End this year and we wish it the same success as TOM FOOLERY.

SMALL ADS

WANTED

Does anyone who is in charge of a tea/coffee common room have a hot water urn that is surplus to requirements? If so, the University Rescue Team would be interested in acquiring it in one way or another, e.g. gift, extended loan or purchase for a small fee. Please contact Chris Leech, Biols. 07-120.

THE FRENCH CONNECTION

Kind and reliable French family (known to me personally) would like to arrange an exchange for their son, aged 13-14, for next summer. The family lives in Neuilly (Paris) and Les Sables D'Olonne. Contact me, Marcia Pointon, Arts Building, int. tel. 04-779.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS

Professional jewellery repairs of any kind, undertaken at very competitive prices. Contact Ieneke Boissevain-Swaffer on Brighton 602835 (weekdays 9 - 5) or call at 18 Baker Street, Brighton.

HOUSE EXCHANGE - NEW YORK

A professor at Suffolk County Community College in New York State is to spend sabbatical leave in England from January to July/August 1981 and is interested in an exchange of home and car. He can offer a 2-bedroom, ranch home on Long Island, in a small community 15 minutes from Stony Brook University and Brookhaven National Laboratory, 60 miles E. of New York City. He and his wife would not require a large place in this country. Write to: Prof. H. Marx, 15 Hallowell Lane, Coram, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.

Lunchtime Events

"AUTUMN WIND" LUNCHTIME SERIES

Wednesday, 1.15 p.m. Gardner Centre Theatre. Tickets (on the door) 75p, students 50p.

November 19: Roger Heaton - Clarinet

MEETING HOUSE LUNCHTIME RECITALS

Fridays, 1.15 p.m. Meeting House Chapel. Admission free.

John Birch will give two organ recitals on November 21 and 28.