SAFETY: a community responsibility

During the summer a number of feature articles in the press alerted the nation to the dangers of Brighton. Whether or not the allegations stood up to scrutiny, it is a fact that violent crime is increasing across the country. Women in particular feel threatened: in a survey carried out for an MA thesis at Sussex, a quarter of 300 women from across the UK said they would consider carrying a gun, if the firearms law were changed to allow it.

Those responsible for staff and student welfare at Sussex are well aware of the significance of safety on a campus that is open to anyone who cares to enter: “It is extremely important that we do take our safety responsibility seriously,” says David Streeter, Pro-Vice-Chancellor with responsibility for welfare and safety. A 250,000 project by the Estates department to improve lighting is under way, with more (and better) lamps installed around the campus, as well as improved lighting scheduled for university roads and car parks. The full plan will take two years to implement, but it is being approached as a major priority. Another important part of the campus safety network is the emergency phone service, which enables the Security Office to be quickly contacted. The number of these phones on campus will soon be doubled to twenty, and it is hoped to make them easily identifiable by distinctive lighting. “The campus is not a closed place geographically, or in terms of the people who can come onto it,” warns David Streeter. “Everyone needs to be vigilant all of the time. What we can do is to make sure we have arrangements and procedures to reduce the likelihood of any unfortunate incident.”

Anna Barnes using the security telephone outside Falmer House

One facility available to all members of the University is the escort service offered by the Security Office. A phone call from anywhere on the campus (including Falmer station) will ensure accompaniment between buildings, or to any car parking area. According to Peter Ansell, Security Supervisor, this service is in use almost every night: there are plenty of people who often take up the option of safe travel around the campus.

David Streeter meets regularly with University and Student Union staff members, ensuring that constant contact is maintained between all users of the campus. This allows all suggestions and possible improvements to be discussed. Anna Barnes, VP Welfare, is keen to promote the safety issue, and encourages people to protect themselves: there are self-defence classes (for women only) organised by the Women’s Group, and mixed classes are run by the Union’s Sports Federation. “There is a false feeling that we’re in a very enclosed, safe space,” says Anna. “People do need to know about the safety facilities.”

But threatening and unwelcome behaviour is not confined to the hours of darkness. The issue of sexual harassment is taken extremely seriously by those responsible for welfare, and guidelines for complaints procedures have been laid down in consultation with student and staff welfare teams. Every student registering at the University receives a copy of these guidelines in a leaflet, as well as a list of campus-based sources of help and advice on dealing with harassment.

Another aspect of safety on campus is the road network. Plans to install traffic calming humps on the Refectory road have now been approved: the Estates Manager, Roger Bailey, hopes that the humps will be inserted this term, news that will come as a great relief to families living at the north end of the campus. “On the whole, the University is a safer place than the general community outside,” says David Streeter, “But it’s a community responsibility: we all need to be involved.”
AROUND THE SCHOOLS

BIOLS

Withering flowers, wilting weeds, and flies are the themes for new developments in BIOLS

Flowers wither where we pass according to Penny Angold’s research in the New Forest. Penny is a new lecturer in Ecology and has been studying the impact of human activity on heathlands. She finds that within 200m of roads the edges of heathlands may have fewer and smaller flowers, less heather and correspondingly more grass. Penny attributes these changes to increased nitrogen levels from car exhausts and from litter.

Felicity Watts is walking round the building with a large smile thanks to a one-year Science Research Fellowship. This fellowship lets her off teaching to press ahead with her research on a gene that is thought to control the wilting of flowers once they have been pollinated. Felicity hopes to develop a range of new techniques in plant molecular biology to study this gene in Arabidopsis, or thale cress, an unprepossessing weed that probably grows unwelcome in your lawn. Arabidopsis is to plant molecular biologists, what Drosophila, the fruitfly, is to insect molecular biologists.

Fruitfly research is also blossoming in BIOLS. Robert Whittle and Roger Phillips have recently secured two large grants, one from the SERC, the other from the Wellcome Trust to study how fruitflies end up looking like fruitflies (rather than perhaps dinosaurs). As cells multiply and grow during development they signal what they are doing to their neighbouring cells. These signals ensure that each cell maintains its appropriate position and the fruitfly ends up the right shape. Also working on fruitflies, Jane Davies has now moved down from Glasgow with a large research group and a cluster of grants from the SERC. Jane’s group studies the molecular signals that nerve cells use to navigate to the appropriate place during development.

Launch of the Development Education Association

Dr Tony Binns, Lecturer in Geography at AFRAS, was one of the key speakers at the launch of the new Development Education Association which was held at the Commonwealth Institute in London on 20 October. Tony was invited to take part in his capacity as President-elect of the Geographical Association. The high-profile launch, with over 200 delegates present, was chaired by Michael Taylor, Director of Christian Aid and the opening speaker was Baroness Chalker, Minister of Overseas Development.

The Development Education Association, which is to incorporate the National Association of Development Education Centres (NADEC) and the Inter Agency Committee for Development Education (comprising the major UK development agencies such as Christian Aid and Oxfam), aims to become the chief representative body for development education. Drawing upon a wide network of development education practitioners, the DEA hopes to raise the profile of development education through playing a supportive, coordinating and lobbying role for all those involved.

Cromwell Lecture

September the third was a ‘special day’ for Cromwell. Two great victories – at Dunbar and Worcester – were won on that day. It was also the day on which he died.

Every year, outside the Commons, a wreath is placed on his statue, on that day, and an academic historian delivers an oration. Professor Willie Lamont delivered the lecture this year; the sound recording broke down (a Royalist plot?), but for those who did not hear it, the address will be published in next year’s Cromwelliana.

Raising the Readies

A charity football match organised by the University Sports Service raised £360 towards the Nigel Porter Breast Care Unit at the Royal Sussex County Hospital. Ralph’s Rugs, a team from MOLS won the event, with Hove Lawns coming in second. A penalty-shoot-out competition against the Brighton & Hove goalkeepers Dave Cleaver and Mark Ormerod also helped with the fundraising. A signed team football was presented to the winner, Ian Byrne from Hove Lawns, who scored nine goals.

HITACHI LECTURE

Entitled: IS THERE A EUROPEAN MODEL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS?, this public lecture will be given at 6.15 pm on Thursday 4 November in the Terrace Room, Refectory by Dr Colin Crouch, Fellow and Tutor in Politics at Trinity College, Oxford. All welcome.

Vigorous debates about the potential impact of the employment and industrial relations of other EC countries on Britain have marked the post Maastricht discussion of Europe. But what are the characteristics of the industrial relations of these other EC countries? Should we emphasise similarities or differences? Is it possible to discern an emerging European model of industrial relations?

Colin Crouch is well-qualified to address these questions; he has written extensively on the politics of interest organisations and of industrial relations in western European countries. He is currently working on a study of occupational training in certain European countries and a textbook on the social structure of western European societies.

Composers, Painters & Poets

The Centre for Continuing Education has arranged a series of free public lectures on the history of the arts in West Sussex.

Entitled Music, Art and Literature in West Sussex, the monthly lectures, which begin on 3 November, will be held in the famous Wren House in Chichester. There will be six lectures, including talks on the work of Elgar, Trollope, Turner and Yeats, who were all residents of West Sussex.

Fred Gray, the Director of CCE, welcomes this new venture in the University’s service to its local area. “The University has always had a Sussex-wide mission and values its work for local people” he comments. “I hope this new development will be followed by similar action in the future.”

Roy Armstrong

Jack Roy Armstrong, historian, teacher and museum curator, died at Storrington, West Sussex on 19 October aged 91. He founded the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum at Singleton. The University last year conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.
Screening for Hearing Loss in Premature Babies

Approximately one in 20 babies is born prematurely. Progress in medical science means that more premature babies now survive beyond infancy than before. In addition to the life-threatening risks that medical science can help alleviate, there are other potential difficulties which need to be carefully monitored. Premature babies are particularly susceptible to sensory impairments and are about ten times more likely to experience some hearing "dysfunction" than babies where the pregnancy and birth were normal.

Ann Brown, with Paul Russell and Sarah Sheppard, in the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, is currently funded by the Wellcome Trust to develop a test technique which may give more information for the preliminary screening of auditory impairment in premature babies. Screening is important not simply because of the need to detect as early as possible whether a baby has some form of hearing dysfunction, but also because when carried out over a large enough population, it enables some assessment of the true risk to the auditory system of premature birth.

Most of us have, at some time or other, undergone a hearing test. The most common test is the Audiogram. This involves presenting tones of varying frequencies (i.e. varying pitch) at different amplitudes, or volumes. When you hear a tone, you press a button, and if you didn’t hear the tone then it must have been below your hearing threshold for the particular pitch presented to the ear. The Audiogram relies on a subjective measure you have to make an explicit response based on whether you had managed to detect the tone. Clearly, this is too much to expect of the newborn infant. However, in previous research, Ann Brown and Sally Gaskill have developed an objective measure of inner-ear function which does not rely on the infant making any response at all.

Their technique is based on the tendency of the inner ear, or cochlea, to distort sounds during its normal operation, even when the incoming sounds are at very low volume. In the late 1970s it was discovered that cells in the cochlea not only respond to incoming vibration but also generate vibration themselves. When two pure tones are played into the ear, some of the vibration produced by the cells is at completely new frequencies and these are called "distortion products" or "combination tones". These are new tones whose frequencies are dependent on, but not identical to, those of the original sounds going into the ear. Being at a different pitch to the going sounds, they are relatively easy to detect. In fact, the frequency of the tone expected to come out of the ear can be precisely calculated on the basis of the tones that were played into the ear; this allows a distinction to be made between these new distortion products and simple echoes and other ambient noise (e.g. due to blood flow, environmental noise, and so on). By inserting a small tube with two miniature loudspeakers and a microphone into the ear canal, and stimulating the ear with two tones from the two loudspeakers, it is possible to generate distortion products in the cochlea which can be detected by the microphone.

The motivation behind the development of this technique was simply that there are occasions when subjective measures of hearing loss just aren’t reliable enough. For instance, accident victims may be unable to use the equipment associated with conventional audiograms; babies certainly cannot use it; and there are even commercial motives for developing an objective measure: if a legal claim is made against a company for work-related noise-induced hearing loss, the company will want to know that the claimant isn’t simply faking his or her audiogram result.

Ann Brown’s research into the use of this technique with premature babies is in collaboration with the Trevor Mann Baby Unit and the Audiology Department at the Royal Sussex County Hospital. The research has involved monitoring premature babies born as much as 14 weeks premature (although babies are only tested once they are no longer at any risk and are out of intensive care). The time taken for the test varies according to how well the ear responds. The number of samples is automatically increased in an ear with low levels of distortion, but is there where there are good levels of distortion the test can take as little as five minutes to map the frequency response of an ear.

A common method for establishing hearing function in babies has been to measure the activity of the auditory nerve using electrodes placed on the scalp. Interpretation of the results of these measurements can sometimes be difficult with premature babies because the nervous system is still maturing and a poor response may be due to the immature nervous system rather than a true hearing loss. Recently, a baby was diagnosed on the basis of this test as having profound hearing loss. The distortion measurement test developed by Ann Brown showed that the cochlea of the baby was functioning normally. This means that it would have been inappropriate to recommend hearing aids for the baby because these would cause over-stimulation and possible damage to the cochlea. Perhaps ironically, what would start out as an attempt to facilitate the best auditory input for the child could end up being the cause of a subsequent hearing problem.

Research into techniques such as these is much needed. Already the benefits have been felt. The hope is that this objective indicator of hearing ability, used in conjunction with other indicators (including measurements taken from the scalp of electrical activity in the brain), will allow more accurate assessments of the hearing impairments in young babies. Ann Brown and her colleagues have pioneered a technique which promises invaluable information for the relatives and carers of premature babies. Science probably can’t do anything to stop babies being born prematurely, but what it can do is minimize the risks and, in the case of the research described here, provide a better understanding of hearing in infancy.
**The MOLe**

The world is full of wonders; some natural, and some the product of its dominant, and supposedly intelligent, species. The latest wonder has appeared just recently outside the entrance to Sussex House. The flagpole is our latest public relations coup, and is apparently the legacy of our last Vice-Chancellor. The intention is to unfurl whichever flag is appropriate to the nationality of visiting VIPs. Perhaps in those brief hulls between these special visits, a flag bearing the University’s coat of arms could indicate, much like the flag atop of Buckingham Palace, the presence or absence of the VC himself. Flags do not come cheap, so please keep your invitations to overseas dignitaries to a minimum.

There may still be some elements within the University who are unaware that Richard Attenborough, one of the mainstays of the film Jurassic Park, is our Pro-Chancellor. The Mole is somewhat surprised that, despite a keen PR machine, the University has failed to take advantage of a golden opportunity; with Dinomania sweeping the world this summer, a photo- montage of Lord Attenborough and dinosaurs strolling around the award-winning buildings of the Sussex campus would have been just the stuff for *Hello Magazine*.

And the Mole is absolutely confident that were the VC to put in the appropriate request, Lord Attenborough might just be able to procure a Jurassic Park flag with which to adorn the VC’s pole. Indeed, should the noble Lord be reading the *Bulletin*, and come across this column, the Mole would gladly forsake anonymity to pop round and pick up said flag.

Being something of an amateur biologist, as all moles are, this particular mole noticed an unexploited irony in Jurassic Park. At one point in the film, what looks to be a heavily made-up, and tranquilised, rhinoceros is reported to fall ill every 6 (or was it 10?) weeks. The plot moves on with such swiftness that we never find out the cause of the illness (or perhaps it moved too fast, as most things do, for the Mole to keep up). In the hope that Richard Attenborough is still reading this (and in the knowledge that, as one of the few survivors, he has a vested interest in the sequel), the Mole offers the following scenario for Jurassic Park II: the cause of the illness is, quite simply, malaria. Hence the repeating cycle of illness. And the irony, of course, is that the mosquito, which carries the malaria parasite, was responsible for having brought the dinosaurs to life in the first place (in the film, that is). No doubt Mr Spielberg will want to remunerate the Mole for the use of this plot, although the ensuing financial windfall will of course be donated to the School of Biological Sciences, who no doubt have a healthy interest in parasites, and finance. And in lieu of a financial settlement, there’s always that flag...

And from one kind of dinosaur to another: it is with some pleasure that the Mole sat back and watched the (predicted) chaos and mayhem surrounding the opening of the new visitors’ car park. Its laying down, and digging up, and laying down again were just the thing for us moles, who are partial to a bit of digging ourselves. The Mole would like to extend whatever sympathy remains to all those connected with the project. And now nothing more need be said on this subject.

Finally, whilst there was a winning entry to the last competition (guess the Mole’s holiday location), to reveal the place, or even the winner, could potentially compromise the Mole’s anonymity. However, those exceedingly nice people in the Information Office have forwarded the appropriate bottle, complete with contents, to the lucky winner. The competition this month requires rather more imagination; suggestions, please, for an alternative to the University crest for the VC’s mast. Original designs are virtually guaranteed a win. Entries, as usual, c/o the Information Office.

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**Student Tutoring — a Success**

Last term Enterprise in Higher Education ran a very successful tutoring scheme. It involved students from all subjects giving up two hours each week to help teachers in local primary, secondary and special needs schools. After completing eight weeks tutoring, the Vice-Chancellor presented them with certificates to show their achievement.

Students provide help and support for teachers and have been involved in a variety of activities; in primary schools they have helped pupils in reading, writing, science, computers and taken them out to the library and on day trips. In secondary schools students have helped in specific subjects, such as history, drama, science and teaching English as a second language. Students have worked with special needs pupils on a one-to-one basis which they have found both challenging and rewarding.

Many of the forty students were so enthusiastic they continued tutoring after the University term ended. Some described the scheme as "a chance to feel useful and see the other side of the learning process", while others said "it made me more determined to teach."

Generally feedback from the pilot showed that Student Tutoring is a valuable way for students to develop their communication skills, increase their self-confidence and gain more insight into teaching as a career. It also looks extremely good on the cv.

Students have been supportive, and several increased the number of tutors they asked for. Teachers appreciated the help, commenting that it was useful to have "another pair of hands to help the children improve their learning" and how having student tutors enabled pupils to have "more individual attention." Pupils also benefited from the help of tutors, reporting that it made lessons more interesting.

This year the Enterprise Unit is repeating the tutoring scheme in the Spring and Summer terms. It is recruiting students and schools this term. If you would like to participate in the scheme, or know of schools that would be interested, please contact: Tessa Gooderson, Student Enterprise Officer, Arts D422, ext. 8543.

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**What the papers say...**

The Guardian (21 October) carries an extract from Professor John Barrow’s (MAPS) latest book *Pi in the Sky: Counting, Thinking and Being* (published 8 October by Penguin). Contrary to popular wisdom, the extract suggests, mathematics is not simply about numbers per se, nor is a mathematician just someone good at adding up figures. It makes clear that those seeking the deepest truths behind the Universe’s workings turn to modern mathematics, its models and patterns. "Where there is life", Professor Barrow argues, "there is pattern and where there is pattern there is mathematics". First the good news! Recent research suggests that owning pets could improve a person’s general health. Part of the explanation is that pets can provide owners with a special kind of emotional support which is often uncommon in relationships between people. The bad news, however, is that the benefits are not necessarily reciprocated. According to Nicholas Tucker (CCS) ’pet burnout’ (stress and fatigue) has been recorded among cats and dogs acting as four-footed therapists for the mentally ill and socially deprived (*New Scientist*, 19 October).
NEW PROGRESS ON THE CANCER TRAIL

by Michael Brooks

One in four of the population of Britain will eventually die from cancer. Breast and ovarian cancer were together responsible for the deaths of nearly twenty thousand women in the UK in 1991: it is these kinds of statistics that make cancer not only an emotive issue, but an essential subject of research. According to the results of work carried out at Sussex by Dr. Mahvash Tavassoli in CRPC, doctors might be able to diagnose the changes, in just one chromosome, that indicate the first stages of breast and ovarian cancer.

It has been known for some time that cancers are associated with the changes in the DNA of the affected tissue, but these changes are often only detectable in the later stages, when treatment needs to be drastic and immediate. Only detection of the first genetic changes would enable doctors to act on the cancer before damage is done. The new results, which show the loss of a chromosome from ovarian tissue in the first stages of cancer, indicate that this might be possible.

Every cell of the human body contains 23 pairs of chromosomes. They are composed of a huge number of genes, whose function varies according to their position: the loss of certain genes has for some time been associated with a variety of sporadic and inherited cancers. In a collaboration with the Royal Sussex County Hospital and the King’s College school of Medicine, Dr. Tavassoli has identified some of the changes that occur on a particular chromosome in the first stages of ovarian and breast cancer. By the use of genetic markers spread over the pair of chromosomes numbered 17 (taken from patients with ovarian tumours), she was able to monitor their condition. In 60% of the malignant tumours, one of the pair had completely disappeared. None of the benign tumours examined showed this complete loss of a chromosome.

The loss of function of certain genes, known as tumour suppressors, leads to unchecked multiplication of the cells involved - disastrous when combined with a dangerous mutation in the genetic structure. It is these genes that are missing from chromosome 17 in cancerous breast tissue and, of course, from the missing copy of the chromosome in the cancerous ovarian tissue. No-one knows whether the initial loss of a tumour suppressor gene causes the deletion of the chromosome in ovarian cancer, or whether it is simply a product of an overall instability. However, the observation of such striking changes in the first stages of a cancer’s development offers hope of further insights, as well as an early test for the disease. Ovarian cancer is a particularly cruel affliction, showing no symptoms until relatively late in its development. In Britain alone there are more than 5000 new cases each year. King’s College Hospital has recently set up a screening service for those with a family history of the disease, but costs are high and funds are not unlimited; cancer research is a costly and labour-intensive field. Dr. Tavassoli is aware that they have few answers, but she also feels that their new discoveries provide a significant step towards the centre of the maze.

Dr Tavassoli demonstrates the DNA fingerprint of an ovarian tumour.

SOAPBOX

Urban Myths
Coffee-Shop Style
— a true story
(with apologies to The Guardian)

A hard-pressed parent was in the habit of taking his two young children at lunchtime to a cafe-cum-snack bar of a well respected southern counties university, where he worked. Each lunchtime after sandwiches, crisps and apple juice, the two pre-age aspiring students, with no more than 5 years combined experience of life, etiquette and eating out between them, got into the habit of retiring to sit underneath the table, where, to quote the older one, all of 3 years of age, they played at ‘being dogs’.

As this game involved a 5 or 10 minute period of relative calm during an otherwise frenetic lunch hour, the aforementioned parent went along with this game, mainly because it seemed harmless, a quiet period of digestion even, before the tots returned to the universities workplace nursery where both attended, and he to his workstation.

One day, without a thought and not being embarrassed to be seen sharing in the harmless role play, the parent briefly joined his two young charges beneath the table.

Whereupon he found the guileless pair working collaboratively, intent on prising off and eating — in fact sharing — the dried lumps of masticated chewing gum stuck in generous quantities over the underneath of the table. Having extracted a large lump of the material from the upper palate of his younger child’s mouth, the shaking parent inspected other undersurfaces, hoping his imagination would not be confirmed in an awful truth as to what his babes had been quietly doing all these lunchtimes under different tables. It was not to be — each and every table in the eaterie had several lumps of gum, of varying sizes and hardnesses, adhering to it.

Keith Pickard
Arts Training South, CCE
ALL IN A DAY’S WORK

The maintenance of the University grounds falls under the responsibility of the Estates Division. Nine permanent grounds staff are dedicated to the work: Matthew Ledbury talked to Bill Read, a ganger.

On an average day we start at 8 am and finish at 4.30 pm unless an emergency crops up, then God knows what time we finish! There is some weekend work as well for some staff - we do a lot of jobs then which we cannot normally do during the week: for instance, the car parks are cleaned and the roads swept as that’s the only time they’re empty. We maintain not only the University campus but also about 58 other University-owned properties, mainly the gardens of the BESRES houses in Brighton, and Swanborough Manor, the Vice-Chancellor’s residence.

“The jobs themselves vary – it depends on what time of year it is. In this sort of job you go very much by the seasons and the weather, and there are jobs you have to do when the weather is right. In January, for example, tree and shrub planting is in full swing and we do a lot of pruning. Tree planting goes on until March when we try and finish as the sap starts rising. Then there is the returfing of worn areas, and fencing and tree surgery work. Dutch Elm Disease has unfortunately had a bad hold this year as you can tell looking around campus. In the spring we also have the daffodils to look after; they survive quite well despite people walking all over them! Around April we start mowing which continues through until September or October.

“The fish ponds around campus have to be cleaned from time to time and the moat around the Meeting House has to be emptied occasionally. There’s also spraying; we get a lot of weeds coming up around buildings and paths which have to be eradicated. With regard to animal and insect life we try our best not to destroy it. Unfortunately we do have trouble with wasps and bees nests, but if they are in a position where they are doing no harm we leave them alone.

“There are also regular jobs which we have to do such as moving furniture and edging up all the paths. As and when any builders finish, we do the landscaping. We often have to do delicate pruning work to allow room for their scaffolding beforehand, although in some cases contractors will just trample things down which is a bit annoying when a shrub or tree has taken years to grow. Of course if we get snow, there is clearing to keep the campus open, and roads have to be salted if there is heavy frost. When we are held up by bad weather, we do a lot of machine and mower maintenance up in the sheds and compounds. Weather plays a very important factor in this job.

“I’ve been at the University for just over 2 years, but I’ve been in horticulture itself for 27 years now. I like the job very much – I think the campus is a lovely place. We have a good grounds maintenance team and I think we do a damn good job. What we aim to do is have a very high standard of upkeep – the visual presentation of the University grounds is very important. As people walk up the campus we like to think it is nice and neat.

“I don’t think there is anything, to be quite honest, that I really dislike about my job that springs to mind. There are certain jobs obviously which are unpleasant like drain cleaning – going down smelly drains is not the best of jobs. There’s also leaf raking in the winter when you’re up to your necks in them; but you take the rough with the smooth. We do get difficult jobs such as tree surgery and spraying with chemicals. The chemicals have to be mixed properly and only certain members of staff who have been on a proper training course are allowed to do spraying. We have to be very careful where there are children around, such as in Park Village. We’re going gradually over to more environmentally-friendly weedkillers, but some are still pretty lethal.

“We normally get on very well with everybody else at the University. I have noticed since I’ve been here that a lot of people, especially foreign students, are quite interested in what we are doing, which is nice, and they will stop and ask why we are doing it. Take for instance when we were doing a turfing job down by the Arts Building. Three or four Chinese students came along and they were fascinated to see us laying turf like a carpet. I recall that one went away and got a camera and took some pictures of us!”

MY HOME TOWN

Sussex is well-known as an international University, with over 1500 students from countries all over the world studying here. In a new feature, Bulletin takes a snapshot of the home towns of some international students - if you would like to contribute, contact Mike Brooks in the Information Office.

Emmanuel Nyeanchi, a DPhil student in Physics, will soon be finishing his research and returning to his home town of Bamenda in the north-west of the Cameroon. “Bamenda is about the same size as Brighton,” says Emmanuel, “It has cinemas, bars and nightclubs, but the homes themselves are quite basic.” Houses in Bamenda do have electricity, but most of them don’t have telephones. Emmanuel keeps in contact with his family by post. His father buys and sells cattle for a living, and Emmanuel’s four brothers and sisters are all working or studying in various parts of the Cameroon. “There is no industry in Bamenda,” says Emmanuel, “But there are lots of markets. That is the biggest difference from living in Brighton: all the shopping is done at markets.” Evenings out are generally the same as here – on a typical evening, says Emmanuel, he goes to the cinema with his friends.
New Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1992

The University will shortly issue Local Rules and Notes of Guidance for the implementation of the above Regulations. The main requirement of these Regulations is for managers to make assessments of hazards and the risks to the health and safety of anyone who may be affected by the work activity.

To give general guidance on the most frequent causes of injury, nine universities in the South of England have produced combined accident statistics.

The figures covering 67,600 staff and students, show the main causes of injuries reportable to the Health and Safety Executive are: falls on the level (15%), handling materials/equipment (10%), spillages and releases of substances (10%), fires (6%) and falls from a height (2%). The accident incidence is 6 per 1,000 staff and only 0.2 for students.

Groups most at risk are maintenance, grounds work, catering, cleaning and portering staff.

In making hazard assessments, managers and supervisors should not just concentrate on types of accident which occur frequently. They must also pay carefule attention to the types of accident which, although less likely, could have extremely serious consequences, eg falls from heights, chemical reactions (explosions), electricity, food poisoning, and irritating members of the Safety Office!

Language Centre

Owing to shortage of teaching space, the solo access arrangements for Laboratory 1 have had to be changed. Autonomous learners will not be able to use the laboratory on Mondays and Fridays between 9—11.15 am and Wednesdays 11.20 am — 1.30 pm. However the Language Centre is staying open longer — in the evenings and on Saturdays: New opening times are:

**Monday—Thursday 9 am—8 pm**
**Friday 9 am—5 pm**
**Saturday 10 am—4 pm**

Mr. Robert Griffith is available this term to advise students working alone. He is especially qualified to help with French and Spanish, but can advise learners of other languages, too. If you would like help and advice, please make an appointment through the Language Centre Reception, ext 8006.

Does anyone want to learn Dutch? A visiting Harting Scholar, Ms Lotte Hendriks, is available to teach it, and can be contacted through the Language Centre.

**Initial Teacher Training for TEFL**

The next one week full-time course for TEFL Teacher Training will take place from 13-17 December 1993. Fee: £90.00. Contact the Language Centre for details: Margaret Khidhayir, Room A112, ext. 2003 or Linda Gunn, Room A125, ext. 2016.

Research Opportunities

For more information on any of these sources of research funding, call the Research Office on ext 3761 (Louise Vincent) or email louisev@admin.

- **Social Sciences Research Fellowships**, Nuffield Foundation, for replacement teaching and research expenses. Closing date 30 Nov. 93.
- **ALISS Target 2000: Projecting British Social Science**: report available on request.

Forthcoming Closing Dates

- **Royal Society Research Grants Scheme**: 15 November.
- **Health Services Research**: MRC postdoc training fellowships: 1 December.
- **Human Capital & Mobility, Research Training Fellowships** in any field 'relevant to European competitiveness': 19 November.
- **Leverhulme Trust Research Fellowships** (including Emeritus) and grants 1995/96: 11 November.
- **British Academy**: visiting professorships: 31 December.
- **Greek**: British Council grants: 26 November.
- **Life Sciences & Technologies for Developing Countries**: 30 November.

Training Opportunities

Funding may be available from EHE or Staff Development funds for faculty to attend the following events during the Autumn Term. Please contact the Staff Development Officer (ext 3849/3806) or the Enterprise Unit (ext 8533) for details of these and other events.

**Quality and Europe**: City Conference Centre, 78 Mark Lane, London EC3, 29 November 1993.
**The Student Experience**: York, December 1993.
**Strategies for Diversifying Assessment**: Rewley House, Oxford University, 7/8 December 1993.
**Improving Consultancy Skills to Develop Student Capability**: Leeds, 8-10 December 1993.
**Developing Students Transferable Skills**: Warwick University, 13-14 December 1993.

News from the Gardner Centre

Karl Marx's Manifesto could not be more timely in world events and is brought to the stage of the Gardner with all the fiery passions of physical theatre by the amazing Volcano Theatre Company for two nights on 2 and 3 November. "Compulsive ... gob-smacking, outrageous ... staggering" The Guardian.

For children, adults and of particular interest to people studying child psychology, "Little Victories" is a profound play dealing with birth, death and the bit in between and is playing for three separate performances. In a unique collaboration of Trestle Theatre Company and Quicksilver "Little Victorios" is on Thursday 4 November at 2.30 pm and 7.00 pm and on Friday 5 November at 10.30 am.

The week ends with a welcome return from Bolivia's folk ensemble Rumillaja on Saturday 6 November when the Gardner will echo with the haunting sounds of the pan-pipes of the Andes.
Lectures, Seminars, Colloquia

Monday 1 November
1pm Experimental Psychology Seminar: Hearing Two Timbres. At Oxf. C. S. Sandell. EP 39, BLS.
4.15pm Chemistry Colloquium Programme: Superconductors: Past, Present and Future. Prof. P. Day. MSLT, MOLS.

Tuesday 2 November
2pm Condensed State Physics Seminar: Energy Level Transitions in Quantum-mechanical SQUID Rings. R. France. PB1A1, MAPS I.
3pm SEI Research-in-Progress Seminar: European Policy Towards ex-Yugoslavia. J. Little (Foreign Office Research Department). A70 SEI.
4pm COGS Seminar: Building Specifications from Multiple Perspectives. A. Finkelstein (Imperial). PB5C11, MAPS III.
4pm Hopf-algebras Lectures. PB2C1, MAPS I.

Wednesday 3 November
12.30pm Environmental Science Subject Group Meeting. MS1, MOLS III.
2pm QUEORY Seminar: Women and Bisexual-ity, Having it Both Ways. S. George, Arts D730.
4pm Joint IDS and Economics Seminar: AN INQUIRY INTO WELL-BEING AND DESTINATION: Seminar 3 - The Composite Characterisation and Analysis of Destitution. P. Dasgupta (Cambridge). Room 221, IDS.

Thursday 4 November
12.30pm Gender and Feminist History Seminar Group: Hero(ines) - History, Fiction or Myth. V. Fox. Arts D730.
1pm IDS Seminar Series: Relief and Development in an Adjusting Economy: the Case of Zambia. G. Edie (Ford Studies Group). Room 221, IDS.
2pm Theoretical Physics Seminar: Is the Higgs Really Necessary? A. Lahiri. PB1A6, MAPS I.
5pm Social and Political Thought Research Symposium: The End of History or the Beginning of Marx? K. Graham (Bristol). Arts D710.
5pm History Work-in-Progress Seminar: Winstanley, the Digger Movement and Social Conflict in the English Revolution. J. Gurney. Arts A155.
6.15pm Hitachi Lecture: Is There a European Model of Industrial Relations? Dr Colin Crouch (Oxford), Recitactory.

Friday 5 November
2pm Chemical Physics Seminar: Large Organic Molecules in the Interstellar Gas. Prof. P. Thaddeus (Harvard Smithsonian Centre) MS3, MOLS.
4pm Astronomy Centre Seminar: Particle Orbits in Cosmological N-Body Simulations. Prof. E. Saar (Tartu Observatory). PB1A7, MAPS I.

Career Workshop Programme

Career Decisions for Psychologists - Thur 11 Nov, 2 - 4pm.
Identifying Training Needs - Wed 10 Nov, 10am - 12noon.
Deferring the Inevitable - Wed 10 Nov, 2 - 4pm.
Job Search for Mature Students: Tue 9 Nov, 10am - 12noon.
Design Your C.V. - Fri 11 Nov, 10am - 12noon.
Making Applications Succeed - Fri 12 Nov, 10am - 12noon.
All courses are in Palmer House and must be booked in advance. For details on the above and on various Career Talks contact the CDU on ext. 84286.

Centre for Continuing Education

University Day Schools - Sat 13 Nov.
Further details from Sue Sasquell on ext. 8537.
Essays, Articles and Reports: Writing Skills for Non-Fiction. Skills to help you improve your written work. £15 / reduced £10 / minimum £4.
Introduction to the Archaeology of Human Bones. £15 / reduced £10 / minimum £4.

Gardner Centre

Manifesto
Satirical, futuristic theatre with the Volcano Theatre Company's version of Karl Marx's Manifesto. Tue 2 - Wed 3 Nov. 7.45pm. £8.50 / £6.50.

Little Victories
Mask, puppetry, music and comedy performed by Quicksilver Theatre for Children and Trestle Theatre Company. Suit children over 6 and adults. Thur 4 Nov - 2.30pm and 7pm and Fri 5 Nov, 10.30am. £5.

Rumilaju
The rhythms of Andean music direct from Bolivia. Sat 7.45pm. £8.50 / £6.50.
Further details from the Box Office on 685861.

Music Recitals

Recital Room
James Padley Hunt (piano). Tue 2 Nov, 1.15pm.
Meeting House
John Birch (organ). Tue 2 Nov, 1.15pm.

Miscellaneous

Pub Quiz: Playing Fields Pavilion. Individual entries - free! Every Thurs, 1.15 - 2pm.
Car Key Found in Science Car Park. Behind MOLS. Contact ext. 8208.
Additional Yoga Class (Level 1, beginners) on Fridays, 1 - 2pm. at the Sportcentre commencing 22nd Oct.
Endsleigh Insurance is open 9am - 5pm. Mon to Fri and not as shown in the new Internal Directory. For details on any of their policies contact ext. 3325.

Small Ads

Room to Let: In central Lewes flat. Share with German postgraduate. All facilities. £40/£45pw. Contact Lars (MAPS) on 476710.
Holiday Cottage to Let in Devil. Available for weekend and longer holiday lets. Contact David on ext. 8300.
For Sale: Claud Butler ' Legend ' gents hybrid bike. Reynolds 20 frame. 18 gears. As new. £200 (no offers). Contact Claire on ext. 8357.
For Sale: Rank Xerox 1040 photocopier. Offers invited. Contact ext. 2537 for details.
For Sale: 2 bedroom flat in 'The Drive'. On bus route and 2 mins from BR. £39,500. Contact Phil on ext. 3285 or Cherrie on 747102.
For Sale: B-Reg Vauxhall Nova 'Swing', 1.2 L, 12mots MT. 11mts tax. £950 pounds ono. Contact Julian on ext. 3175 or 506261 (home).
For Sale: UNICEF cards, gifts and toys. Refectory Building, Mondays 12noon - 2pm.
Spanish Girl (from Malaga) seeks exchange for 6 mts in England. Contact International Office on ext. 4355.
Nanny Share in Lewes. Nanny currently looks after two small children. If interested in sharing contact ext. 8566 or 478741 (home).

Bulletin

The four-page Bulletin appears each Friday with the copy deadline the preceding Friday. We welcome suggestions for news, details of events, letters and small ads, etc. Please contact the Information Office, Sussex House, ext. 8209 or Email: Bulletin@sussex.ac.uk