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University of Sussex

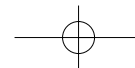
At the water's edge

'When I got to Sussex I felt as if I had found a home – a place of curiosity about, and engagement with, the world. It showed me the importance of citizenship, of gaining knowledge for a social purpose, of playing a part and not standing on the sidelines. It set the pattern for my life. I couldn't be more grateful to it nor, still, more excited by it.'

Simon Fanshawe (ENGAM 1975)
Writer and broadcaster
From August 2007, Chair of the
University of Sussex Council

FALMER

Meeting the energy challenge? Professor Gordon MacKerron expresses his reaction to the Energy White Paper/ *At the water's edge*: Richard Soulsby discusses some of the most compelling concerns of our planet/ Making the message count: how mobile phones are at the forefront of conservation and development/ Funny weather: Kate Evans shares her illustrative cartoons with *Falmer*



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As Chancellor of the University for the past decade and with the gracious agreement of Falmer's editor, I am wrenching this column from the Vice-Chancellor, for it is he about whom I wish to write.

Alasdair Smith has been our VC throughout that same decade, following his seven years as Professor of Economics, Dean of the School of European Studies and as our Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

His recently announced retirement, to take effect at the conclusion of the current academic year, is a matter of great sadness to us all. In addition to his status as a noted international economist, he has imparted his personality, his wisdom and the strength of his convictions to every aspect of the University.

Heads of academic institutions devoted to further education must find a route through incredibly complex issues, somehow managing to amalgamate passionate belief with practical organisation and pragmatic viability. I believe Alasdair has managed to combine all three with consummate skill.


Such a path requires not only wise and balanced decisions, but also the fortitude to see them through. This our retiring VC has in abundance and he has shown himself courageously prepared to face opposition in many different circumstances. His whole restructuring of the University could only have been achieved with sheer determination. Maintaining our own particular brand of intellectual curiosity, whilst instigating changes which might be interpreted as surrender to convention, was certainly no easy task.

However, we do continue to talk about interdisciplinarity, and that is due to his particular leadership. How boldly he dealt with the major debate surrounding the retention of Chemistry, for example, in the light of falling numbers; so crucial in a university of the size of Sussex. How skillfully he assimilated the various pieces of advice, representing very divergent points of view, before arriving at a wise decision.

We have seen great progress under his leadership. Undergraduate applications have increased substantially over the past five years. And the recently established joint medical school has proved to be a truly major achievement.

I well remember that when Asa Briggs first asked me to be involved with Sussex some 40 years ago, he said we must always strive to be an international place of learning for all peoples. It seems to me that Alasdair's period of tenure has more than exemplified that aspiration.

For me, as important as anything, has been the overall atmosphere that this Vice-Chancellor has created under his aegis. Our academic achievements are self evident but erudition, in my opinion, is but one part of education. Equally valuable but more difficult to define is the ambience of our campus. I believe it has a sense of community that may well rival all others and this, I am certain, is due to Alasdair Smith.



The Lord Attenborough

Chancellor's welcome



UNIVERSITY NEWS

Sussex appoints new Vice-Chancellor

Professor Michael Farthing has been appointed as the next Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sussex.

Professor Farthing, 59, has a distinguished background in medicine, both as a physician and as an academic, in a career spanning more than 30 years.

He is currently Principal of St George's, University of London, which specialises in medicine and health sciences and is also Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Medicine for the University of London.

Professor Farthing takes up the post at Sussex following the retirement of Professor Alasdair Smith, who is standing down in the summer after nine years as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

'I am delighted that the University has made an excellent appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship, and that Michael Farthing will come here with the strong and clear support of a broad-based and respected appointing committee,' said Professor Smith. 'To be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sussex is a privilege, but it is also a demanding role, and Michael deserves the full support of the whole institution as he and the rest of the University community face the challenges of the future.'

Commenting on his appointment, Professor Farthing said, 'It will be a great privilege to join the team at Sussex. The University should be proud of its achievements over the last 40 or more years, but not satisfied. I would like to see the development of innovative approaches to education, enhancement of research quality, expansion of the enterprise culture, and steady sustainable growth through strong partnerships.'

'Professor Farthing has a proven track record in leading and developing academic institutions, in partnership with others. He has a strong vision, and is ambitious for the

University. I am confident that Sussex will thrive under his leadership,' said Simon Fanshawe, the University's Chair-designate of Council, who led the selection process for the University.

Professor Farthing's previous appointments in Higher Education over the past decade have included Executive Dean of Medicine, University of Glasgow (2000-2003), and Dean of Clinical Medicine at Queen Mary, University of London (1995-1997).

He currently serves as Vice-Chairman of the UK panel for Research Integrity in Health and Biomedical Science and as President of the British Society of Gastroenterology. He has also served on the GMC Education Committee and Undergraduate Board since 2001 and chairs the Education Committee's Research Board. He has been Honorary Consultant in Gastroenterology to the Army since 1991.

As an enthusiastic photographer and an aspiring playwright, with a strong personal interest in history, Professor Farthing is a keen supporter of the arts. He is married with two sons.



Professor Michael Farthing

Student helps reveal children's attitudes to disabilities

Outstanding psychology student Annie Goddard produced an award-winning study on how to improve children's attitudes to those with disabilities for her final-year project, based on her background of working with disabled children.

Annie, who received a first-class degree, won a dissertation prize for her project from the British Psychological Society. She looked at two different age groups and found that, when compared to 10-year-olds, five-year-olds were more prejudiced towards children with visible disabilities, such as cerebral palsy, rather than hidden disabilities, such as autism.

'My aim was to improve children's attitudes towards their peers with disabilities by reading them stories about a non-disabled child in a friendship with a disabled child. I found that my positive intervention did make a difference.'

The findings have implications for how to develop more positive, inclusive environments, notably within schools, and how to educate children about people with disabilities.

Her tutor, Professor Rupert Brown, said of the work, 'Annie's outstanding research project shows how, even at an undergraduate level, psychology can make a real contribution to the understanding and solution of social problems.'

For the immediate future, Annie is putting her experience into practice as a programme specialist at a London school for children with autism, although she is considering a postgraduate clinical psychology or teaching degree programme.



The Freeman Centre

SPRU celebrates 40th Anniversary

More than 300 international scholars attended a three-day conference to celebrate the 40th anniversary of SPRU – Science and Technology Policy Research at the University of Sussex.

The conference, titled 'The Future of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy: Linking Research and Practice', was opened by the Vice-Chancellor Alasdair Smith, and co-chairs Professor Ben Martin and Dr Piera Morlacchi. It featured a keynote speech by Harvard's Professor Sheila Jasanoff, one of the world's leading authorities on science and technology in law and politics, and saw more than 150 papers presented.

Research into climate change, the effect of changing diets, and rising levels of obesity, are among the projects taken up by SPRU in recent years. Current studies include innovation in vaccine treatments and examining alternative energy sources.

Professor Martin said of the conference, 'It is not just about looking back over 40 years of work in the field and our role in that, but more importantly looking forward to the key areas where we should be focusing our attention.'

The celebrations included a tribute to SPRU founder Professor Chris Freeman, after whom SPRU's Freeman Centre is named. The Centre features one of the world's leading collection of archives and resources on policy issues, and has around 60 staff.

Engaging with business

The past year has seen the University's Regional Development Office (RDO) further its mission as a bridge between business, research and the University.

Among recent successes has been the creation of a new postgraduate certificate in e-learning design – the first of its kind in Europe – run jointly with the University of Brighton, Wired Sussex and the Brighton e-Learning Alliance. Another new partnership is the Sussex-wide Cancer Group, sponsored by the RDO in support of Brighton and Sussex Medical School and the Genome Damage and Stability Centre, which is now facilitating new collaborations in clinical and scientific research.

The RDO, alongside Sussex IP (which is tasked with ensuring the University's recognition as a major knowledge-transfer centre), also helped secure £5 million for Sussex and 11 partner universities to create a world-class funding framework, CommercialISE. It is also strengthening links with 'Creative Brighton' – the city's creative industries leadership group.

The RDO is also leading the University's partnership with Sweden's University of Mälardalen, intended to develop best practice in engaging students with enterprise, funded via an EU CAPTURE project and in partnership with the City of Brighton & Hove.

The relationship with Mälardalen was furthered by an RDO-hosted creativity event for the Higher Education Entrepreneurship Group within the 25 SEEDA (South East England Development Agency) Regional Universities; building on the RDO's Enterprisers event, funded by SEEDA in partnership with Cambridge and MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

Sussex businessman receives honorary degree

Michael Chowen, friend and benefactor of Brighton and Sussex Medical School (BSMS), was awarded an honorary doctorate at the University of Sussex winter graduation ceremony on 30 January.

The founder of Sussex Stationers, Mr Chowen has taken a particular interest in local educational and health needs since he retired in 2005. He has helped create BSMS's oncology department and the Clinical Imaging Sciences Centre, housing two of the most modern and complex scanning machines. Unlike traditional scanning methods, they are able to show function as well as structure, enabling more effective diagnosis and treatment of diseases like cancer. The scanners will provide extra capacity for the NHS as well as being used for medical research.

At the ceremony, Mr Chowen said, 'I want to thank Professor Jon Cohen (the Dean of BSMS) and his colleagues for their friendship and for allowing me to become involved in these two visions which are very close to my heart. What makes me so excited is that the focus of the oncology department is to exploit the research that is being done for the benefit of local patients.'



The Mantell Building, home to the International Study Centre

Sussex International Study Centre opens

The first intake of overseas students has been taking their International Foundation Year (IFY) programmes at the University's International Study Centre (ISC) since last September. They will progress to undergraduate degrees at Sussex this October, provided they reach the required entrance standards.

Unlike traditional foundation years, which often place students in local colleges or off-campus, the ISC is located at the heart of the Sussex campus. The ISC is a joint collaboration with international educational specialists Study Group, and the ISC faculty is skilled in pre-degree education although the content and delivery is validated by Sussex academics.

The IFY programmes offer specialist preparation for degree-level study across a range of streams including business and management, engineering and computing, life sciences, humanities, and law and social studies.

'The establishment of the ISC is a significant initiative within our international development strategy,' says Dr Philip Baker, Head of International Liaison. 'I am delighted that it has got off to such a good start. It is a tribute to the hard work put in by academic and administrative colleagues across the University and at Study Group.'

Robotics expert looks to safeguard our futures

Dr Blay Whitby, Lecturer in Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence, has been invited to join the Scientific Advisory Board of the Lifeboat Foundation – a voluntary organisation concerned with the ethics of new technologies.

'I'm not a Luddite – far from it – I believe that technology is the main route to improvement in the lives of human beings,' he says. 'However, I believe it is necessary to stand up for the rights of all humans.'

For 20 years, Dr Whitby has published extensively on the social and ethical impacts of new technologies, including nanotechnology, genetic engineering and robotics. He highlights the potential for technologies, and combination of technologies, to change what it means to be human.

'These new technologies are generally developed along the lines that suit their commercial and military sponsors. Humanity as a whole is rarely, if ever, represented in the project and funding meetings that shape new technology.'

Just as physical lifeboats are provided and crewed by volunteers, so the Lifeboat Foundation is a non-governmental, non-profit organisation, dedicated to ensuring that humanity adopts powerful new technologies in a safe and generally beneficial way.

'Unfortunately, it's easy to forget in the modern academic environment that we have a duty of compassion to the whole of humanity. This is an opportunity for me to make a small contribution,' says Dr Whitby.

Sussex recruits Marie Curie Professor

Jo Boaler has come from Stanford University to join the Sussex School of Education as Marie Curie Professor – the prestigious title awarded from the Marie Curie Foundation. Her research addresses the critical priority of take up of maths and science at A-levels.

An elected fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and member of many national and international panels, Professor Boaler boasts two award-winning studies (one in the UK and one in the US) and is the author of four books and numerous academic articles on the teaching and learning of mathematics and pupil grouping.

Commenting on her appointment, Professor Boaler remarked, 'It is wonderful to be back in the UK and working with such esteemed colleagues. I am happy to be back and making a contribution to improving the education of our children in British schools.'

'We are delighted that Jo Boaler has joined us,' commented her colleague Professor Judy Sebba. 'She has the rare combination of being an outstanding scholar and yet grounded in classroom practice, and is already making an excellent contribution to our research on teaching and learning.'

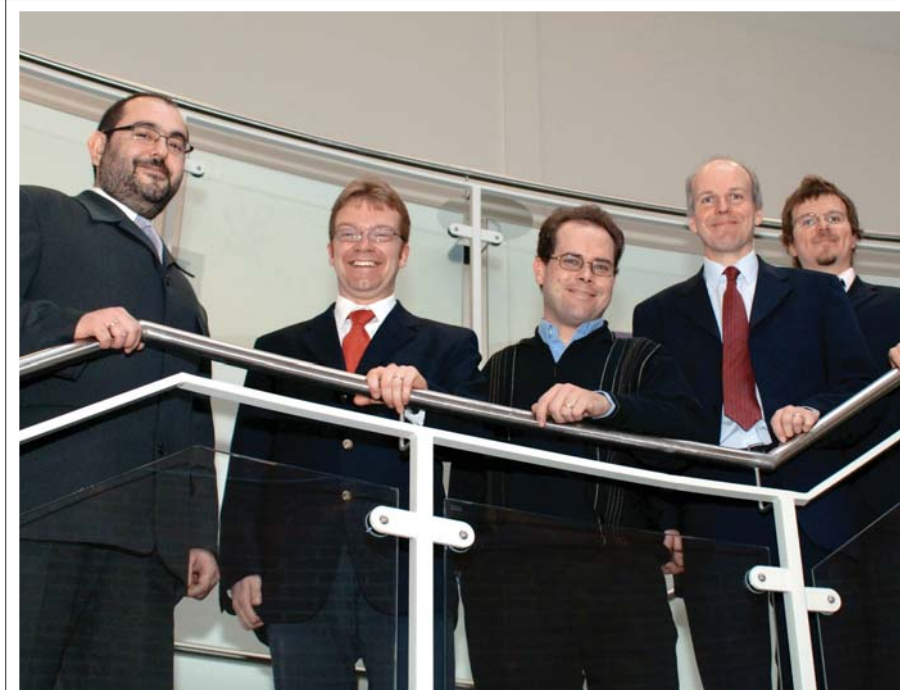


Professor Jo Boaler

Good news from Chemistry

The future looks bright for Chemistry at Sussex with the forthcoming merger with Biochemistry due to take place in August 2007. The Department recently came first in *The Guardian University Guide*. Admissions to undergraduate chemistry are looking much stronger and the Department's popular pre-medical programme is going from strength to strength. The Department therefore anticipates being able to fill extra HEFCE-funded student numbers earmarked for Chemistry last year. The Department is currently preparing its RAE documentation for submission and has made four excellent new appointments to strengthen its teaching and research base. Dr John Turner, formerly assistant professor at the University of Tennessee, will join the Department as Reader in Physical Inorganic Chemistry; Dr Peter Varnai from the University of Cambridge will join Sussex as Senior Lecturer in Chemical Biology; Dr Eddy Viseux from the University of Leeds has been appointed as Lecturer in Organic Chemistry and Dr Iain Day joins the Department from the University of Oxford as Lecturer in NMR spectroscopy and NMR Centre manager. The University is also investing £675,000 in a new NMR suite this summer with further lab moves and upgrades for new appointments.

The Department will send regular email communications to chemistry graduates to update them about departmental developments. If you are interested in receiving these, please contact the Development and Alumni Relations Office by emailing alumni@sussex.ac.uk to update your contact details.



First Business Fellows for Sussex

Sussex has been awarded five Business Fellowships by the London Technology Network (LTN), out of just 14 awarded across the Southeast.

Funded by central government, the EU and two regional development agencies, the LTN aims to improve the range and quality of interaction between universities and business. The Fellowships are awarded to research-active academics that are contracted to act as a collaborative bridge between their departments and business.

The Sussex Fellows are chemist Dr Mark Osbourne; Dr John Carroll, Reader in Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence; Dr Andy Cundy, Senior Lecturer in Environmental Science; Dr Elias Stipidis, Senior Lecturer in Engineering; and Dr Ben Varcoe, Reader in Optical and Atomic Physics.

'It's not an open network,' explains Mike Wylde from the Regional Development Office. 'A university has to be invited to make nominations against set criteria, and the nominees then have to be approved by LTN.'

'We were originally offered three places, plus a possible fourth, so it's a great vote of confidence to have five.'

The Fellows have been appointed for a renewable one-year term and are expected to work, on average, half a day a week for LTN.

Left to right: Dr Elias Stipidis, Dr Andy Cundy, Dr Ben Varcoe, Dr John Carroll and Dr Mark Osbourne



Meeting the energy challenge – why now?

The recent Energy White Paper – *Meeting the Energy Challenge* – published by the UK Government in May 2007 stresses that the transition to a sustainable energy economy is one of the main challenges facing us in the 21st century. Addressing the challenges of such a transition is at the heart of the research conducted by the Sussex Energy Group at the Science, Policy, Research (SPRU) at the University of Sussex. Professor Gordon MacKerron, Director of the Group, expresses below his reaction to the Energy White Paper.

The Government's new policy on energy, presented in May 2007 in its White Paper entitled *Meeting the Energy Challenge*, is the culmination of a very curious sequence of events. Back in 2003 the Government brought forward a radically new long-term strategy for energy, with climate change at the heart of policy

and with a framework that stretched out to 2020 and 2050. This was the result of a novel process combining expert input with wide-ranging public and stakeholder involvement. The White Paper of 2003 attracted a broad consensus and it seemed as if the framework of energy policy was settled for the long term.

But by November 2005 the Government seemed to be convinced that something new was needed. The origins appear to lie in changes that occurred in domestic and international energy conditions since 2003. These changes, tenuously linked, are instability and high prices in international

Above
Solar thermal parabolic trough power plants in America using solar energy to generate electricity.



Above left
Tony Blair

Above
Facilities at Russia's biggest independent gas producer, Novatek at Eastern-Tarkosalinsky condensed gas deposit



oil and gas markets, together with the UK twist that imports of these are starting to rise, and the beginnings of a revival in the fortunes of nuclear power as a new-build option in several countries.

The oil and gas issue is scarcely original and was analysed at length in the 2003 statement. Nothing major has changed on this since 2003: we always knew that imports would rise, and the familiar volatility of hydrocarbon prices – though severe in recent years – is hardly an issue that would cause a government to change tack from a broadly agreed strategy set so recently. The novelty is perhaps greater fear of the 'Russian bear' – that we will become dependent on Russian gas and that Russia will as a result 'turn off the tap'. This seems at best an exaggerated fear.

Nuclear option

It is therefore the appearance of a nuclear revival that seems to have made the principal difference since 2003. It has led to a flurry of policy statements on energy: in July 2006, again in May 2007 and with a further statement predicted by Government to come at the end of this year. The July 2006 statement was particularly rushed – the Prime Minister unexpectedly announced a review of the 2003 policy in November 2005, followed by an almost comically hasty consultation (which, as described below, later came home to roost) and in July

2006 that said virtually nothing new except that nuclear power now only seemed to need an agreed policy framework to be taken forward. The story then continued – three linked documents were released over three days in May 2007 with a view to taking forward energy policy: a generic White Paper (*Meeting the Energy Challenge*), a consultation on the future of nuclear power, and a White Paper entitled *Planning for a Sustainable Future*.

This third document contains proposals to slim down and speed up planning procedures for large infrastructure projects – one of the key lobbying points made by developers, including the nuclear industry. Previous nuclear projects have been delayed by long and thorough public inquiries that have taken evidence from many players and have considered broad national as well as local issues in an inevitably contentious area.

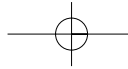
The turnaround in the debate about nuclear power is significant, though not yet matched by any change in investment decisions. However, nuclear is an important issue for an energy policy that emphasises the need to reduce carbon emissions as its cornerstone. This is because nuclear is, unambiguously, a low-carbon source of electricity. What should this mean for UK energy policy? It certainly means that the Government needs to reappraise the potential future role of nuclear

power. The 2003 statement was brief and dismissive – it simply said that nuclear was uneconomic, though it might need revisiting at some point. But reappraisal of nuclear does not imply a need to recast energy policy across the board.

Energy saving

Superficially such a broad recasting is what both the 2006 energy review and the new *Meeting the Energy Challenge* White Paper seek to achieve. They revisit all the main 2003 issues and try to say original things about them. Thus 'energy saving' – a welcome rebranding of 'energy efficiency', which was the 2003 headline – occupies a major part of both documents. But neither says anything really new about energy saving policy. Both documents represent plenty of worthwhile work in progress on the part of civil servants, but no new decisions. The same is broadly true of all the other non-nuclear areas of the new White Paper.

So, perhaps not unexpectedly, there is nothing really new in the non-nuclear areas. This leaves the discussion on nuclear – the part of the *Meeting the Energy Challenge* White Paper that was due to deliver new policy. But the nuclear sections are an anti-climax. Partly this is the result of the successful judicial review challenge by Greenpeace over the consultation that led to the 2006 energy review. Mr Justice Sullivan ruled earlier this year that



the Government's 2006 consultation was illegal – it had provided no significant information on costs or nuclear waste, and had been misleading on waste.

The result is that the Government cannot legally make new policy on nuclear without further consultation, which has now been launched. The credibility of this new consultation was not helped by the Prime Minister's statement on the day of Sullivan's report that further consultation would take place – but that there would be no change in policy. This is not much of an encouragement for public and stakeholder engagement in the consultation, though the need for at least the ritual of further consultation on nuclear means that no complete new energy policy statement is now possible until, on Government's own reckoning, the end of 2007. This will be over two years after the 'urgent' review was ordered, to almost everyone's surprise, in November 2005.

Broken promises

What lessons can be drawn from this untidy tale? The simple but powerful message is that it simply does not pay for Government to avoid due

process. In 2003 it promised that in nuclear and other energy policy areas it would continue its new and welcome process of full consultation before making new policy. It has blatantly and radically contravened its own promise since then, as Justice Sullivan has pointedly made clear. This is particularly unfortunate when the major cause of the new and unnecessarily comprehensive policy review was nuclear power, itself an inevitably contentious subject.

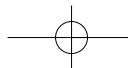
The Government now has the worst of several worlds: it has failed to deliver on its commitment to the investment community for a stable long-term framework against which long-term decisions can be taken, and it has equally failed to follow up its commitment to an inclusive and participatory policy-making style on the one subject that needed to be handled with particular care – nuclear power. The consensus that the 2003 White Paper helped to build has now dissipated and we can, unfortunately, now expect to see a return to some of the more adversarial politics of energy that characterised earlier periods. As someone once said: more haste, less speed...

Below
Is the future nuclear? A worker stands inside a rotor of a nuclear plant



At the water's edge

Richard Soulsby (MAPS 1967) has spent his working life researching an area of physics – oceanography – which is now at the forefront of some of the most compelling concerns of our planet.



'I've always had a fascination with water, partly because it moves and moving things are more interesting than static things. But I was brought up a long way from the sea, so I spent most of my childhood with rivers and streams; building miniature dams and harbours.'

Richard Soulsby has now spent over 30 years working with water, researching into the physics of the movement of sediments (sand, mud and shingle) in the sea and estuaries, mainly around Britain. It is an area of increasing global importance as new technologies and human pressures mean a greater use of the world's water spaces – whether for industry, recreation, energy or reclamation. 'Shallower seas are easier to get to than the deep oceans, but in many ways you need to monitor them more intensively because that's where the interaction with human beings happens – right at the water's edge.'

'Ever greater populations living in coastal regions, and around estuaries, create conflict between economic development and pollution and erosion; between those concerned with navigation, industry, recreation, wildlife and habitats. You have all these competing pressures on the same patch of water and the more people there are the more conflicting interests you get.' He admits these are difficult issues to resolve, but recently he has been involved in joint European/UK research projects to develop better methods of predicting the consequences of actions such as increasing the depths of navigation channels (for bigger container ships) or dredging aggregate (for building) from the sea bed and coastlines.

“ Shallower seas are easier to get to than the deep oceans, but in many ways you need to monitor them more intensively because that's where the interaction with human beings happens – right at the water's edge. ”



Above
Sea defences are rebuilt in Norfolk after coastal flooding in 1993

Water threats

Coastal flooding, erosion and the effects of accelerating sea level rise are now worldwide concerns as ever greater numbers of people become vulnerable to these conditions. Over the UK coastline as a whole there is a lot more erosion than there is accretion, so are coastal sea defences a solution in Britain?

'I am in favour of the shift from building hard defences to softer alternatives such as increasing the protection afforded by healthy beaches and salt marshes. However, it's still necessary to have hard defences where the economic or historic value of coastal settlements justify it. Schemes such as beach nourishment, where sand or shingle is brought ashore to replenish the beach, or bypassing, which helps move sand or shingle around an obstruction, also have a place here.'

'The absolute sea level is rising everywhere in the world, but the important thing is what the sea is doing relative to the land because the land level isn't fixed. In the south of England, for example, the land level is actually falling (it is rising in the north and Scotland) which just exacerbates the rising sea level, so you have the biggest problem in the most highly populated – and expensive – part of Britain.'

A lot of Richard's work concerns the siting of structures such as oil and gas pipelines, oil platforms

and offshore wind turbines. In recent years he has been involved with oil and gas pipelines in areas as diverse as the North Sea, Bristol Channel, Egypt, Nigeria and New Zealand. 'Usually I don't need to visit the site, but just work from charts and measurements. The main problem is not so much the effect these structures have on the ocean flows, but choosing the routes and methods of installation that minimise the likelihood of a pipeline becoming exposed to wave and current forces that could break it and cause an ecological disaster. Pipelines are sometimes laid in a trench in the sea bed, or protected by a rock mound, and decisions about the depth of burial, or the size of rock to use, require an understanding of the physics of sediment movement.'

Alternative energy

As well as oil companies, coastal and water authorities, DEFRA and towns with resort beaches or estuaries, Richard's clients have included companies developing alternative sources of power generation such as offshore wind farms.

'You are never going to be able to generate all your power requirements from renewable sources, but offshore wind turbines are a favourite at the moment because they can generate useful amounts of power without being quite so unsightly as the ones on

land. However, they have their own problems because you have to mount them on the sandy sea bed and, like oil platforms, they must be designed to make sure the sand doesn't get washed away and the turbine just falls over! As more, and bigger, offshore wind farms are built, there is also an impact on tidal currents to be calculated. Wave power, too, is currently undergoing a revival of interest and probably the best suited sites for this will be islands facing the ocean, such as the Azores and the Scottish islands (there are currently pilot schemes in Scotland and Portugal), where wave power is abundant and conventional sources expensive.'

There has been renewed interest, too, in tidal barrages, such as the one in the Severn Estuary, but Richard thought that a more likely candidate for tidal power would be underwater turbines, which sit on the sea bed and are driven by the tidal currents in areas where these are strong. Although still at the development stage, they have the advantage over a barrage in that they can be installed unit by unit (unlike a barrage which has to be complete before it achieves anything) and they have much less environmental impact.

As Richard points out, 'wave power and tidal power are two very distinct sources of energy; tides are generated by the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun, whereas waves are generated by the wind. Tidal power is totally predictable or almost totally predictable; whereas waves are as unpredictable as the weather is unpredictable.'

Interest in modelling ocean movements is extremely topical at the moment, as there is a great deal of media attention given to the relationship between oceans and atmosphere and global warming. Although not one of his direct areas of research, Richard confirms that there is a strong link between the oceans and global warming, as a large proportion of the exchanges of oxygen and carbon dioxide, as well as heat, takes place in the ocean. Natural phenomena such as El Niño have been studied by the oceanographic community for years, although its effects are now believed to be more widespread than once thought.

Tsunami research

Another area of oceanography, tsunamis, is one in which Richard has been closely involved. Like El Niño, tsunamis have been studied for many years but only came to widespread attention with the recent colossal Boxing Day 2004 disaster in South East Asia.

'There are a number of ways in which tsunamis can be caused. The recent Boxing Day tsunami was the result of an underwater earthquake, generating a vertical movement of the sea bed. Some large earthquakes cause a sideways movement of the bed which doesn't generate such big tsunamis – indeed there was one like this in the same area of South East Asia a few weeks after Boxing Day,

Below
An offshore windfarm in the Great Belt of the Baltic Sea





Above
Researching the physics
of sediment movement

which didn't cause anywhere near such devastating waves. In 1929 a large slab of sediment slid into deeper water off Newfoundland causing a tsunami which devastated the adjacent coasts. Even longer ago, about 6000 BC, a sediment slide occurred on the sea bed off Norway causing a massive tsunami to rush across the North Sea. The evidence for this can still be found in a distinctive layer of sand deposited on the east coast of Scotland, which was subsequently covered with sediments.'

And it is from the evidence buried in the sand layers left behind by these ancient tsunamis that he has devised a mathematical theory for calculating their characteristics – such as how far inland they reached.

'I've applied the method to both the Newfoundland and the Scottish sand deposits; the point being that we can estimate the extent of the present day risk from tsunamis by knowing how often they have occurred in the past, and how far inland they reached.'

No regrets

Richard looks back fondly at a working life spent researching an area of physics – oceanography – which is now at the forefront of some

of the most compelling concerns of our planet. 'I've never regretted my choice of career, and it seemed almost too good to be true to be paid for doing something as interesting and exciting as going to sea on research ships, interpreting the behaviour of waves, currents and the sea bed in terms of physical processes.'

Earlier this year he retired – though he still has research projects to complete, including a big coastal community project in America, and he is also a visiting professor at the University of Oxford. 'Outside my work commitments, I have environmental interests in the countryside, most particularly in butterflies, which are especially rich in Oxfordshire. I enjoy recording their numbers and studying their ecological requirements. It's all part of my wider interest in trying to use maths and physics to interpret how the everyday world works.'

And what of his time at Sussex? 'I had an absolutely marvellous time. I chose Sussex for a number of reasons: I liked the idea of being involved with something new (I was part of the third science intake), I liked the beautiful campus but above all I liked the style of interview which tested how the candidates

thought rather than what they knew. Some of those reasons were also factors that influenced my career.'

Oceanography was a relatively young science when I started in the 1960s, so there was a chance to work on unexplored scientific topics. I have made use of the enquiring mind approach to science that was so well fostered at Sussex. Some of the things I remember best from my time there were: Professor Blin-Stoyle's wine and cheese parties for obtaining feedback from students; designing and building a raft for the between-the-piers raft race (which unfortunately fell apart even before reaching the starting line); writing a wind quintet as part of my Physics degree under the Arts-Science scheme (I suspect there are very few people who've written a musical composition as part of their Physics degree!); and expanding my horizons by talking with fellow students in both arts and science on a wide range of topics. Of the people I'm still in touch with from Sussex about half did arts and half did science. That says a lot for the University.'

Written by Jane Jacomb-Hood

Making the message count

Cell phones have been adopted at a pace unmatched by any technology in the history of mankind. While conventional use of these devices continues to expand, mobile phones are also increasingly being viewed as tools for conservation and development. **Ken Banks** (AFRAS 1996), currently a Visiting Fellow on the Reuters Digital Vision Program at Stanford University, understands this well.

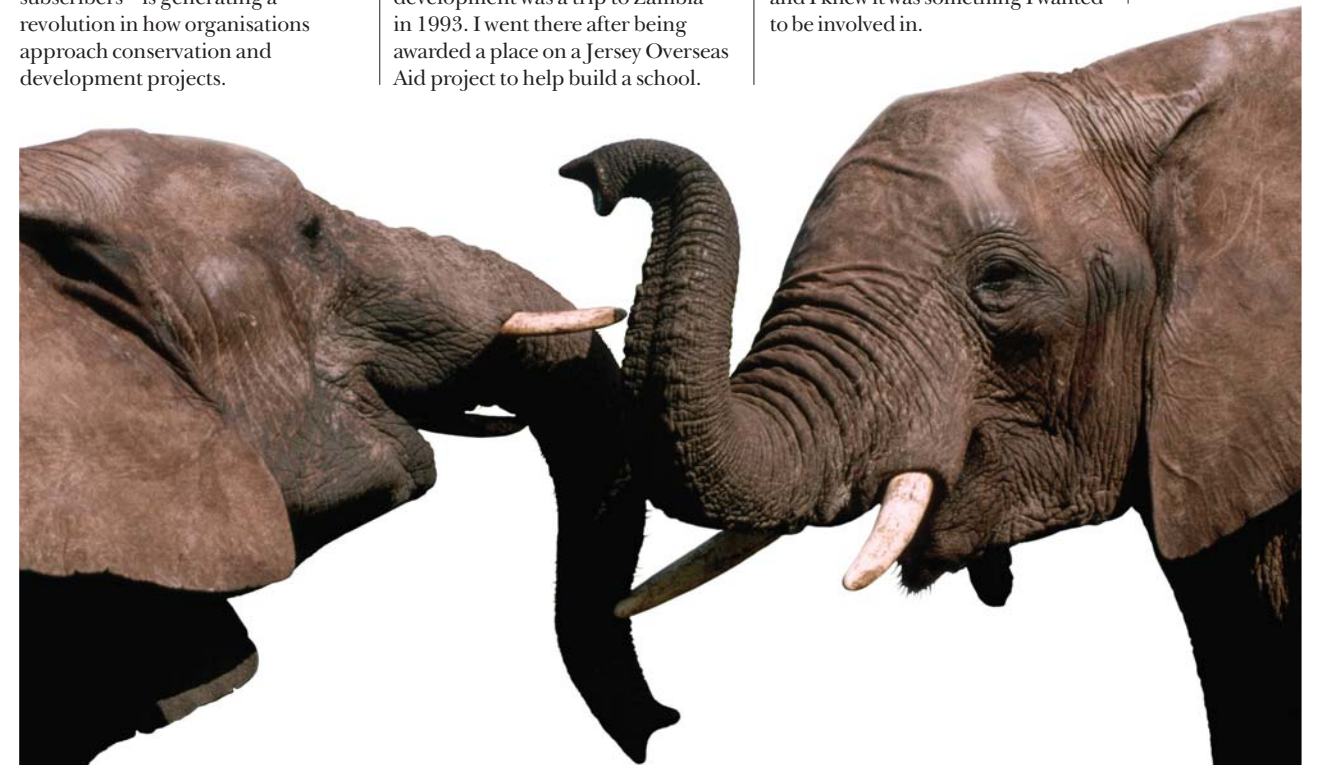
Ken established kiwanja.net as a hub for the latest information on how technology, in particular mobile phones, can be applied to tackle issues of economic empowerment, conservation, education, human rights and poverty alleviation. Ken argues that the development of low-cost handsets and the spread of second-hand phones into emerging markets like South Asia and Africa – one of the fastest growing markets with well in excess of 125 million subscribers – is generating a revolution in how organisations approach conservation and development projects.

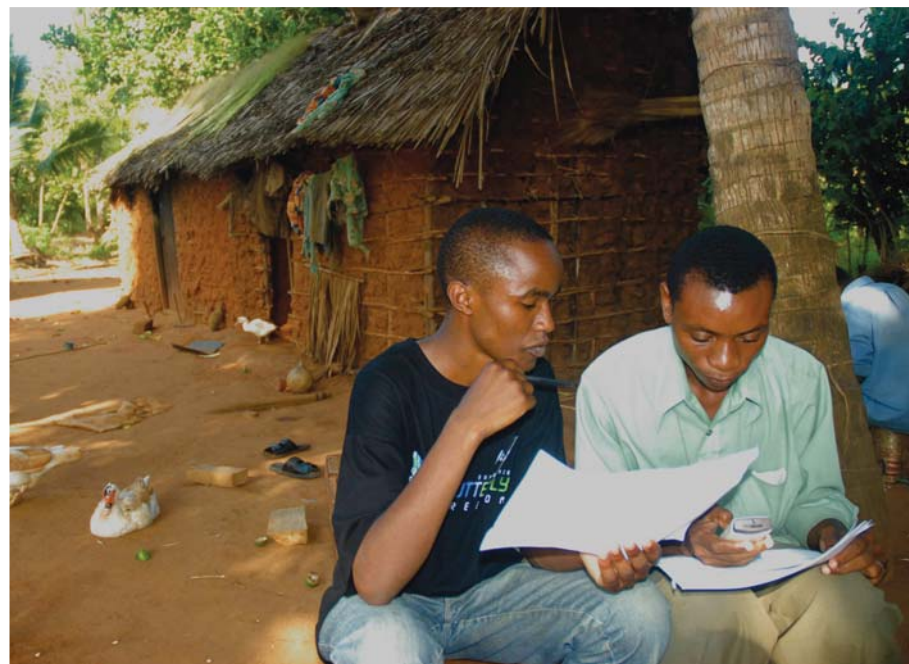
How did you become involved with applying mobile technology to conservation and development?

Originally I was in the Information Technology (IT) industry but my mother and grandparents have always been very keen on nature and the environment. I must have inherited the family gene for nature because I've been fascinated by the outdoors since I was a child. The experience that really cemented my interest in conservation and development was a trip to Zambia in 1993. I went there after being awarded a place on a Jersey Overseas Aid project to help build a school.

While I was there, I started to think about where all the aid money was going and why it didn't seem to be particularly effective. I began to look at the practical side of conservation and development efforts, when previously my interest had been primarily in wildlife – the kind of stuff you saw on David Attenborough's shows and other TV programmes. In 1995 I went back to Africa to help build a hospital in Uganda. By then I was really quite captivated by this and I knew it was something I wanted to be involved in.

Below
In Kenya, Save The Elephants are using GPS/GSM collars to track elephants





Above
Ken Banks in Mana
Pools, Zimbabwe

What was your next move?
I left my job in Jersey in 1996 to go to the University of Sussex to pursue a degree in Social Anthropology with Development Studies. I sold everything I owned at that point and left for the UK with two suitcases. That was the beginning of the journey. I formed kiwanja.net in 2003 after I returned from a year working with primates in Nigeria.

What do you offer through kiwanja.net?
kiwanja.net helps local, national and international non-profit organisations make better use of information and communications technology in their work. The website works as an information resource, while I generally function as an intermediary between the technology – especially mobile technology – and conservation or development groups. You'll see organisations like the Gates Foundation looking at technology use in developing countries. I help put them in contact with people in the field as well as some of the technology and applications under development, and help check their work and assumptions. Part of what I do is match-making in a sense. I have also developed mobile applications for use in conservation and development, including FrontlineSMS – a messaging hub used to monitor the recent Nigerian elections.

What advantages do mobile technologies offer for conservation and development groups?
While large numbers of organisations have been trying to promote the spread of the Internet in rural parts of developing countries, penetration rates are still pretty low in many areas. Mobile phones, however, have been spreading rapidly and today are nearly everywhere in some countries, leap frogging the number of land lines in a matter of three or four years. Because of their widespread adoption, we are now seeing mobile phones being used for many conservation and development applications. Many centre around improving communication between stakeholders and NGOs – for example, sending out alerts on impending natural disasters like tsunamis and hurricanes, or wildlife alerts, or posting job openings or health messages. The advantages of text messaging is that it is very quick, generally cheap, and direct. Most people read the text messages they receive, unlike email spam. It also works on every phone regardless of form factor – a critical issue in areas where a lot of the phones can be as much as seven years old. These phones are often useless for surfing the Internet but they work fine for SMS. As for conservation applications, I focus on the improved communication capabilities. Unlike

in the past, where you had government agencies evicting people from their land in order to set up protected areas, today it is realised that conservation efforts must involve local people. Otherwise, you only disenfranchise them and drive them to oppose conservation efforts. Now with the rise of community-based conservation and integrated conservation and development projects, communication can help reduce these issues – mobile phones allow us to open channels that were never before possible. For example, in Kruger National Park (South Africa), the park management used to send a Land Rover out to the 18 different communities living around the park to inform them of meetings, give them latest news, and so on. If a meeting was cancelled or changed, the ranger had to go back out. It might take days to spread the word. Today it is possible to simply broadcast a text message. We can even set up a database that captures text responses from various communities on whether they will be able to attend or how they would vote on a particular initiative. This functionality frees up a lot of resources for more meaningful and productive activities from both the park's and the communities' perspective.

It sounds like most of these applications are top-down approaches. Are there examples of user-generated content?
Definitely, but it's in the early stages in many cases. The release of my 'FrontlineSMS' system is an attempt to bring the technology into hands of the users, and to promote a more bottom-up approach. In terms of user-generated content, current 'hot' applications include SMS blogging, which really blossomed during last year's Israel-Lebanon conflict. We saw news being generated by SMS messaging as Beirut was getting bombed. The real-time nature of the posts provided insights into what was really happening on the ground. This type of reporting – citizen journalism – is very much technology driven and the BBC, for example, regularly requests people near the thick of the action, particularly with camera-phone images or mobile video, to send them in.

From a conservation perspective, mobile phones are increasingly used for surveys and monitoring. In Kenya, for example, Save The Elephants are using GPS/GSM collars to track elephants (these devices text in the elephants' location). Compared to the alternatives, it's cheap, real-time, and doesn't depend on ARGOS satellites which drive up complexity and costs. These devices not only help the organisation to understand how elephants use their environments, but also provide farmers and villagers with an early-warning system so they can protect crops from being eaten and trampled. Human-elephant conflict is still a big issue in many countries.

In what other ways can SMS and mobile telephony be used in development?
In Nigeria and India we are seeing government agencies and NGOs use SMS as a health education messaging application. There are also groups using mobiles and mobile networks for disease surveillance. What just a few years ago took three months to report is now almost instantaneous. Spreading the word of outbreaks in remote areas saves lives.

One interesting health application is the SIMpill, which helps with the problem of people not finishing their course of antibiotics and so producing drug-resistant strains that are more difficult to treat. SIMpill is an SMS-enabled pill bottle which, when opened, delivers a text message to a central server. Each SMS is time stamped and kept as a record of the patient taking their medication. The doctor is warned via text message if the patient is not taking their medication properly. We are also seeing SMS used in both fundraising and awareness-raising campaigns and for more conservation-specific applications. One project I was heavily involved in was 'wildlive!', a service that promoted global conservation by providing news and information on various issues through peoples' handsets. It also had a direct fundraising angle through the sale of conservation-themed wallpapers, ring tones and games. Funds raised went to Fauna & Flora International, a UK-based organisation, and directly to the conservation projects being promoted.



Above
Ken Banks in Mana
Pools, Zimbabwe

Right
Kruger National Park,
where mobile
technology is supporting
local community
relations



What are the biggest challenges to your work?
The big problem I see is that people are generally reluctant to share. It's hard to find examples of mobile phone applications for conservation so you see a lot of wheel-spinning and duplication. The mobile phone is being touted as the device that will bridge the digital divide, so there should be more collaboration between organisations trying to address these important issues. How many 'ICT for development' portals do we need? Rather than 'going it alone', I think people's first instincts should be to look at collaboration wherever possible.

This feature is based on extracts from an interview with Mongabay.com. For a full version of the original interview, please visit: http://news.mongabay.com/2007/0415-banks_interview.html
Further information on Ken's work can be found online at: www.kiwanja.net

Development

My junior year abroad

Gary Ferman (MA in International Relations 1970) is one of many North American alumni who are kindly supporting our fundraising campaign for scholarships aimed at American students coming to study at Sussex. Gary fondly recalls his time as an overseas student at Sussex in the 1960s.



I first came to the University of Sussex just over 40 years ago in 1966, on a Junior Year Abroad programme from the University of California (UC) at Berkeley. It seems ironic that I came from the new world to the old, only to end up in a university which had only been founded five years previously, compared to UC Berkeley which was founded in 1868. Under the Junior Year Abroad programme, we could spend our full third academic year known in America as the 'junior year' of a four-year BA course abroad, and get full academic credit for it. We had the choice of four British universities namely Birmingham, Edinburgh, St Andrews and Sussex. I opted for Sussex for two reasons.

First, the organisation of Sussex into schools and its use of the tutorial system sounded very interesting. Second, it was the most southerly of the four universities and I had heard nothing good about the British weather, so I figured that, weather wise, Sussex would be least depressing for someone who had enjoyed the northern California climate for the past two years.

I had a most enjoyable academic year at Sussex. I had the freedom to choose my own courses rather than reading a particular subject within a chosen school. Sussex at that time was quite a small place, and I think there were less than 10 people from the University of California exchange programme at Sussex and just a few thousand students at Sussex compared to a student population at UC Berkeley at that time of 27,500. Sussex then was all new: its buildings, furniture and most of its books.

The greatest academic contrast was the intensive one-to-one personal interaction between teacher and student. I remember having two compulsory weekly tutorials and seminars plus lectures which were voluntary. By contrast, at UC Berkeley, lectures were mandatory and tutorials for most undergraduate students unknown. Sussex offered a very different style of education that required substantially more self-discipline and taking charge of organising one's own time.

In the 1960s, there was limited student housing on campus and most students, including me, lived in Brighton guest houses and took the bus to Falmer. Brighton was an amazing place and the scope for entertainment ranged from Theatre Royal Brighton to the sounds of sixties English rock music at the 'Coffee Bar' near the Brighton bus depot. It was also nice to be somewhere where one was not asked for written proof of age – the minimum drinking age in California being 21 – before you could be served so much as a glass of beer.

The attitude of Brighton guest house owners was generally respectful of university students. By contrast, opinions about students among those living in Berkeley and surrounding cities of Oakland and San Francisco were quite divided. Many, including the California Governor Ronald Reagan, were unsympathetic to Berkeley students who had openly challenged the university and its policies with the Free Speech Movement. Moreover, UC Berkeley had become a major centre of anti-Vietnam war protest.

I was delighted some three years later to return to Sussex to do a master's degree in International Relations. It was another academically exciting and most enjoyable year before returning to the grind of Harvard Law School.

It is because of my memorable experience at Sussex and the desire that others may likewise be able to benefit from attending this university that I was happy to contribute to the Friends of the University of Sussex, and would urge those of you reading this article to do likewise. Contributions to the Friends of the University of Sussex are deductible charitable donations for US tax purposes.

If you are able to make a gift to support this initiative, please make your check payable to the Friends of the University of Sussex and send it to: Friends of the University of Sussex, c/o International Charity Consultants, 225 Peeke Avenue, St Louis, MO 63122.

“It is because of my memorable experience at Sussex and the desire that others may likewise be able to benefit from attending this university that I was happy to contribute to the Friends of the University of Sussex.”

Remember US?

Cathedrals and churches, schools and colleges, art galleries and almshouses: many of our most enduring institutions were built largely on far-sighted bequests that consciously attempted to build a better future with money generated by past success. Many such benefactors were in part buying their slice of immortality with levels of wealth unattainable by most of us. But legacies to charity today come in all shapes and sizes and every one of those charities – from Cancer Research to the National Trust, hospices to animal charities – will tell you that every sum, however small or large, can make a real difference to their organisation's work.

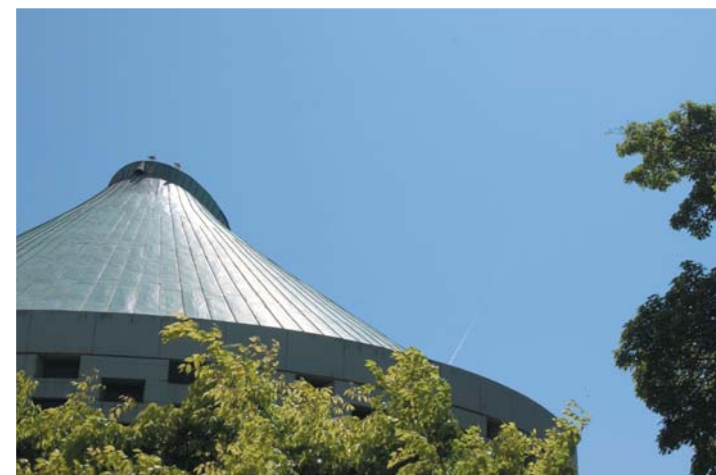
The same is true here at the University of Sussex (US). Major benefactions and bequests in the University's early days from local philanthropists such as R M Phillips and Sir Sidney Caffyn (enabling the Meeting House to be built in 1965-6) have been followed by other legacies from, for example, Martin Silberman for research into German-Jewish relationships 1900-39, Ralph Lewis (for a publishing prize), Dorothy Woodman (for lectures) and most recently David Solomon of Canada, who studied here for just one year

in 1971, and died in 2004 leaving Sussex a significant gift for History.

In addition to bequests, sums have been collected 'in memoriam' for alumni. An annual price is now offered in the name of the late Val McNaughton (former SPRU employee in the 1970s, International Relations graduate in 1982 and stalwart of the Meeting House chapel choir throughout). More recently, a fund was set up by the family of Jo Scott, who died last year and was studying for a BA in Cultural Studies in the Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) while working at Sussex. The fund will enable CCE to award book tokens to one part-time student each year.

Please remember US – your bequest to Sussex could not only make a real difference to your old University, but also make a real difference to your executors' Inheritance Tax liability. For a free copy of our Wills booklet, please contact the Development and Alumni Relations Office on 01273 678258 or email alumni@sussex.ac.uk

The University is an exempt charity ref. XN 1306



The Sussex Fund Investing in the future

The Sussex Fund is one of the key ways in which the University raises funds to support student scholarships, hardship bursaries, library acquisitions, campus improvements and student activities. Your generosity can help us maintain excellence, attract the best students and enhance their teaching and learning environment.

Please complete this form in BLOCK CAPITALS. Thank you.

Name _____
Address _____

Postcode _____

I wish to make a donation of (please tick):

£25 £50 £100 £250 £500 Other amount £

HOW TO GIVE

Online at www.sussex.ac.uk/alumni

By cheque, made payable to University of Sussex

By credit card: Mastercard, Visa or Switch.

Card number
Expiry date / Issue number (Switch only) Security number

GIFT AID DECLARATION (UK taxpayers only)

I would like the University of Sussex to reclaim tax on this donation. I pay at least as much in income tax or capital gains tax as the amount the University will reclaim (currently 28p for every £1 given).

Signature _____
Date _____

I would like to receive a legacy information brochure (please tick).

Thank you for your support.

Please return your completed donation form to:
Development and Alumni Relations, University of Sussex,
Bramber House, Freeport (BR 380), Brighton BN1 1ZZ, UK

ALUMNI NEWS



Founder of Multimap brings vision of the future to Sussex

Sean Phelan (ENGG 1977), who founded online trailblazer Multimap 10 years ago, came back to campus in May 2007 to give a talk as part of the University's Enterprise Thursday series of events.

The successful entrepreneur talked about his time at Sussex, his career and his vision for a future where no one will be lost again. 'I studied electronic engineering, which was really computers. I'd started playing around with them at the age of 11, so I was attracted to the breadth of the course at Sussex. I could incorporate as much software engineering as I liked. After that, I followed the classic career structure for an entrepreneur.'

After completing an MBA in France and working as a media and technology consultant at accountants KPMG, Sean developed Multimap. It has become the leading provider

of online maps in the UK and Europe. Last year it made profits of about £10 million and notched up a staggering 190 million hits a month.

'In the mid 90s I was working at KPMG looking at the ways mobile phones, PCs and TV were all coming together, but I was also a lifelong sailor – something else I'd taken up at Sussex, so I knew GPS receivers were getting smaller and smaller. I thought that when you put phones, GPS and the web together you would suddenly have a little device that tells you where you are and where you're going.'

Multimap can be sourced through mobile phones, he explains, so people will never get lost again. 'Children will never know what it means to be lost. These are the stories I'll be telling my grandchildren in the way our grandparents would tell us about London smog.'

Can you help Sussex students get a foot in the door?

'My work shadow experience was invaluable. I got to see how someone in a senior position worked and was allowed to see every part of her life for a day.'

This was the comment of one of 85 students who spent a day in the workplace during the spring term as part of Sussex's eXperience Factor work shadow scheme.

Starting out in your career is never easy of course and the scheme, which is run by the Career Development & Employment Centre (CDEC), provides students with experiences that can help to increase their confidence and understanding.

Many thanks to the alumni who are already supporting this scheme. CDEC, however, wants to expand the range of opportunities and to recruit more work guides. As students are funding travel themselves for this experience, we would be particularly interested in hearing from alumni and friends of the University who are able to offer work shadowing experience in the Southeast. We undertake some pre-selection to make sure the best candidate is put forward, and we make sure the scheme is managed so that your time is well used.

We are also interested to hear from anyone who would be willing to offer work experience to Sussex students, perhaps during the Christmas, Easter or summer vacations. Students are often willing to go further afield for paid work experience. So if that project or task has been sitting on your desk for some time, and needs a bright and able undergraduate or postgraduate to get things started, why not contact CDEC? For more information about the work shadow scheme or employing a student for work experience, please contact the Career Development & Employment Centre. Telephone 01273 873376 or 01273 678429, or email l.g.buckham@sussex.ac.uk

Written by Linda Buckham,
Director of the Career Development
& Employment Centre

“My work shadow experience was invaluable. I got to see how someone in a senior position worked and was allowed to see every part of her life for a day.”

Remembering Richard Flint

The University of Sussex has always flaunted its radicalism. It was inevitable that it would eventually attract to its student body someone who would challenge that radicalism and expose its limitations. Richard Flint was expelled in 1979, with his friend Shaun Fensom, the first undergraduate to be ejected on non-academic grounds, after a campaign Richard spearheaded as libertarian socialist Union President to abolish preliminary exams for science students spiralled into a campus insurrection. But by the time he left, he had already influenced many of his contemporaries, a kind of supernumerary Sussex tutor, augmenting our studies with a syllabus of mass meetings and situationist happenings, punctuated by parties without end in buildings occupied by protestors. At the centre of all this activity, this fearsomely bright man resisted the temptations that snare many natural leaders: he never took himself seriously or fell into the sectarian squabbling that weakened the left, even engaging

in friendly dialogue with Tories during those polarised years.

Those of us lucky enough to remain close to Richard – who completed his education at McGill University in Montreal and worked in Canada as a journalist, before returning to the UK to spend many years at the International Transport Workers' Federation – found we had a teacher for life. He introduced us to the Internet. He drew our attention to forgotten conflicts. And he taught us, by his own example, that long, cruel physical decline – in his case inflicted by a neurological condition – needn't be a cause for self-pity or surrender. He died this year on 18 April, aged 47. Sussex is posting photos and eulogies from his memorial on http://www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/alumni/pages/inmemorial/richard_flint.html And his friends hope to establish a more permanent tribute to a remarkable spirit.

Written by Catherine Mayer
(EURO 1978)

Robin Street

It is with great sadness that *Falmer* reports the death of Robin Street on 11 May at the age of 64.

Robin spent most of his professional career at Sussex, first as Front of House Manager of the Gardner Arts Centre and then in the Business Development Department. Following this, Robin became Head of the Alumni and Development Office, an operation which he created in 1991. On his appointment to this role in 1991, Robin began work on what became the very successful alumni relations programme at the University.

Later, his vision of an expanded Development and Alumni Relations team came to fruition. He had advocated this expansion for many years and he saw the growth of the office as the culmination of his work. It is thanks to Robin's commitment to the University, forward-looking agenda and belief in the work he did that the Development and Alumni Relations Office exists in the format it does today, and we all owe him a great deal of gratitude for his vision and hard work.

Many alumni and friends will remember Robin as a warm and avuncular man, whose great sense of humour and kindness marked him out as a special person to those who knew him.

In memoriam

The Alumni Network regrets to report the death of the following people and extends its sympathy to their family and friends.

Staff

Dr Shimon Awerbuch
Senior fellow, SPRU
Professor Roger Blin-Stoyle
Founding Professor of Physics
and Dean of MAPS
Professor Anthony Nuttall
Former member of the
English faculty
Robin Street
Former Head of Alumni and
Development

Robert King
(ENGAM 1973)
Anthony Miller
(SOC 1973)
Peter Clarke
(SOC 1974)
Ann Kidd
(SOC 1975)
Richard Flint
(ENGAM 1977)
Freda Mansfield
(EDUC 1984)

Alumni

Clifford Healey
(ENGAM 1963)
Roy Nash
(CCS 1964)
Michael Dibdin
(EURO 1965)
Malcolm Bowie
(EURO 1965)
David Godwin
(MAPS 1966)
Vanessa Cooper
(EURO 1966)
Reva Brown
(ARTS 1967)
Lindsey Hughes
(EURO 1967)
Edward Branson
(ENGG 1968)
Josias Mohapelo
(ARTS 1972)
Paul Blackwell
(MOLS 1986)
Mark Delwart
(SOC 1987)
Ryuichi Hirose
(ENGAM 1991)
Sandra Koa Wing
(CCS 1997)
Andrew Graney
(CCS 1997)
Rohan Chadwick
(CCS 1997)
Labapotswe Marvin Mokguatsi
(AFRAS 1998)
Beatrice Buchin
(V&E 2002)
Lord Cockfield
Honorary Graduate
Sussex European
Institute

Correction: We would like to apologise for misspelling Janet Streat's (née Nicholls) name in the last issue of *Falmer*

In response to suggestions from readers, submitted obituaries can be found online at www.sussex.ac.uk/alumni

Bookmark



Fleeing Hitler France 1940
By Hanna Diamond (ARTS 1986), published by Oxford University Press, June 2007

As Hitler's victorious armies approached Paris, the French government abandoned the city and its panic-stricken people. Roads heading south immediately filled with ordinary people fleeing for their lives with whatever personal possessions they could carry. During the long, hard journey, this mass exodus of predominantly women, children and the elderly would face constant bombings, machine gun attacks, and even starvation.

Using eyewitness accounts, memoirs and diaries, Hanna Diamond shows how the disruption this exodus brought to the lives of civilians and soldiers alike made it a defining experience of the war for the French people. Just weeks after the German invasion the French military collapsed, allowing Marshal Pétain to install his collaborative Vichy regime unopposed.

Traumatised refugees put their faith in Pétain, obeying his call for them to return home – while the Germans consolidated their occupation.

Hanna Diamond is the Senior Lecturer in French History, Department of European Studies, University of Bath.



Fleeing Hitler France 1940
HANNA DIAMOND

Message board

Alumni listed below can be contacted via the Development and Alumni Relations Office at: alumni@sussex.ac.uk

Mary Nash, the widow of **Roy Nash** (CCS 1964), is keen to collect oral histories and life stories from alumni who attended Sussex in the three years from 1964 to 1966 under the Early Leavers Scheme, and would be grateful to hear from those alumni and their friends.

Dr Anastasia Christou is looking for Greek-American and Greek-German alumni or friends currently residing in Greece to interview for a research project on return migration to the ancestral homeland. She is also looking for Greek-Americans in New York and Greek-Germans in Berlin.

Ranjith Perera (Education 1979) would like to get in touch with old friends and teachers.

Bill Camplin (MAPS 1976) would like to get in touch with anyone who went on early London to Brighton rides, perhaps ex-members of Brighton Whole Earth Group, because he would like to do it again.

If you are a graduate of chemistry or biochemistry and would like to receive future email communications from your department, please email alumni@sussex.ac.uk to update your contact details and ensure that we have your email address.

Come along to the Meeting House on Saturday 15 September on the afternoon of the 40th Anniversary reunion to hear a dozen Sussex graduates rehearse a concert at Falmer church at 5.30pm. Former organ scholars **Stephen King** (MAPS 1976) and **Alan Sykes** (MAPS 1967) will be playing, and singers will include **Hilary Todd** (née Harris), **Polly Robinson** (née Hitchcock) (both ENGAM 1980), **Sue Paine** (née Mileham, CCS 1980), **Peter Williams** (Scitech 1972) and **Roger Walkinton** (EURO 1977).

Has working as a volunteer contributed significantly to your career progression? Would you be willing to share your experience with current students at Sussex? The Career Development and Employment Centre in association with Project V, the University's student volunteer bureau, is currently looking for individuals who would be willing to feature in a case study to promote the value of volunteering to the current student body.

Bookmark



Mrs Zhivago of Queen's Park
By Olivia Lichtenstein (EURO 1975), published by Orion, January 2007.

A sharp, funny and deliciously entertaining first novel about how to survive being 40, married, and just a little bit bored with your life.

Meet Chloe Zhivago, 43 and definitely not counting. Married for what feels like all eternity to Greg, who tests his memory in infuriating ways, for example hiding the kettle from himself in the drum of the washing machine, Chloe is a successful psychotherapist with two children and a famous friend from hell. She has it all. So why does she want to rub her life out and start again? Is this it, she asks herself. Will I never sleep with another man again? When Chloe meets temptation in the shape of Ivan, does she dare risk a passionate Russian romance before gravity wins the battle with her face and figure? Can she get away with one glorious, final fling? Dr Zhivago didn't. And just look what happened to Anna Karenina...

This is a razor sharp, wonderfully funny, sexy novel that asks a serious question – how do you keep love alive during a long marriage? And answers it with poignancy and pure delicious comedy.

Olivia Lichtenstein is a BAFTA award-winning documentary filmmaker. She currently works as a freelance documentary and drama producer/director and journalist. She lives with her husband and their two children in West London.



Events and reunions

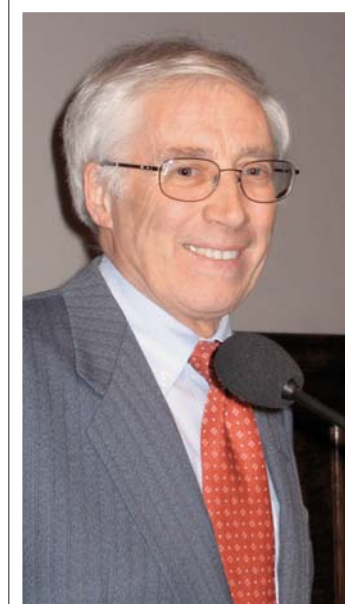


Join us for your 40th Anniversary Reunion

A 40th Anniversary Reunion will take place on Saturday 15 September 2007 from 12 noon until 6pm. This reunion is for those who were freshers at Sussex in the years 1961 to 1967.

- The packed programme of activities being planned includes:
- welcome reception giving plenty of time to mix and mingle with old friends
 - delicious lunch
 - campus tours led by current students, visiting the latest developments on campus and all your favourite haunts
 - reunion photo
 - afternoon tea
 - discussion forum

There will be no organised activities in the evening, but Falmer Bar will be open. Limited single, en-suite accommodation with breakfast will be available on campus for the night of 15 September, should anyone wish to stay on campus. Alternatively, we would be happy to provide a list of approved hotels in Brighton. For further information and to book, please visit www.sussex.ac.uk/alumni or phone 01273 877707. The deadline for bookings is Friday 31 August.



Professor Alan Mayhew

The University of Sussex Lecture

The future of European enlargement was the subject of the 2007 University of Sussex Lecture, given recently by Alan Mayhew, Jean Monnet Professor and Professorial Fellow of Politics and Contemporary European Studies at the Sussex European Institute. The lecture was held at One Birdcage Walk, Westminster, and was attended by over 150 guests. The lecture, entitled 'A certain idea of Europe: can European integration survive eastern enlargement?', was an interesting and topical discussion of the issues surrounding the further enlargement and integration of the European Union and prompted a lively discussion in the question and answer session that followed. 'The University of Sussex Lecture is part of a programme of events to promote the excellence of Sussex research to a wider audience and to engage with alumni and friends of the University,' said Sue Hepburn, Corporate Events Manager. 'Its popularity has made it one of our flagship events and plans for next year's lecture are already under way.'

Recent Graduates Party

In May a group of young alumni from 2000 to 2006 got together at the Terraces Bar & Grill in Brighton to celebrate the second party for recent graduates. The mood was as fun and festive as the event in London last year. **Lyubka Savkova** (SocCul 2002) was the lucky winner of the prize draw and got to enjoy a bottle of champagne. The Development and Alumni Relations team would like to thank everyone who attended and would like to hear your feedback, as well as suggestions for next year's event. Please email alumni@sussex.ac.uk with all your comments.



Sussex people Who is doing what and where?

60s

60s Susan Bennet (née Rose, EURO 1962) is now the Assistant County Organiser for the National Gardens Scheme. Susan who used to run the Rhythm Club (later Folk Club) recognised her picture on the online Scrapbook and got in touch with us. She still recalls the spirit of the 60s when the Folk Club brought many now famous names to perform at Sussex. Susan also remembers the days of singing and performing on campus and busking in Brighton with her friends.

60s Keith Muscutt (ENGAM 1964), Assistant Dean of the arts at the University of California, Santa Cruz, has reported the discovery of a previously unknown ruin on the eastern slope of the Andes mountains in Peru. The ruin is particularly significant because of its unprecedented form, size, and the remoteness of the area in which it was found.

60s Christopher Nassaar (ENGLISH 1965) has published a book called *Earnest Revisited* which is a makeover of Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*. *Earnest Revisited* is a lively and entertaining novel that retains all the sparkling wit and repartee of the original play but is more rewarding to read from the page. It is also almost twice the length of the original and is full of delightful Wildean additions and surprises.

60s Congratulations to **Christopher Bullock (MAPS 1965),** who was awarded an MBE in the Queen's New Year Honours List for services to road safety.

60s Martin Cahn (BIOLS 1967) has been living near Krakow in Poland for a number of years and recently took early retirement from Energie-Cites for whom he had been working for the last 12 years. He plans to spend his time indulging himself and his wife and children, in following up his interests in the rich Jewish heritage of his adoptive country.

60s Congratulations to **Ian McEwan (EURO 1967)** who received the 2007 Common Wealth Award for Literature.

70s

70s Jenni Mills (ENGAM 1970) has had her first novel, *Crow Stone*, published in hardback by Harper Press. It is a psychological thriller set in underground quarries on the outskirts of Bath, where archaeological secrets mirror the protagonist's hidden past. It is also available in audio book. Jenni worked for many years in broadcasting, as a presenter on BBC Radio Four, as a television director making documentary series for both BBC and ITV, and as a voice coach. She has also written a non-fiction book, *The Broadcast Voice*, published in 2004 by Focal Press.

70s Ian Wilson (ENGG 1970), who recently took early retirement after almost 10 years as Director of Social Services in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, was awarded the CBE in the Queen's New Year Honours List for services to social care. During his decade in charge, Tower Hamlets social services were transformed from the worst to the best in England (as rated by the Commission for Social Care Inspection).



Above
Christopher Bullock



Above
Ian McEwan



Above
Jenni Mills



Below
Gastón Fournier-Facio



Below
Bill Camplin



Below
Jonathan Drori

70s Gastón Fournier-Facio (CCS 1974) has been appointed as the Artistic Coordinator at La Scala Opera House in Milan as of June 2007. Prior to this appointment Gastón has been the Artistic Coordinator in Florence at the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, and in Rome at the Accademia di Santa Cecilia.

70s Eric Clarke (CCS 1974) has been elected to the Heather Professorship of Music at the University of Oxford, starting on 1 October 2007. His book *Ways of Listening: an ecological approach to the perception of musical meaning* was published by OUP in 2005.

70s Bill Camplin (MAPS 1976), although now hard at work as a marine scientist, was also a mad cyclist who went on the first London to Brighton bike rally in 1974. A dozen did it then. Now it is thousands. If there is anyone who went on those early London to Brighton rides, perhaps ex-members of Brighton Whole Earth Group, please get in touch with Bill because he wants to do it again!

70s David Towner (CCS 1975), Head of Organisational Psychology at Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS), Chair of the Division of Occupational Psychology (DOP) in Scotland and Chair-Elect of the DOP, has been working on a joint venture between RBS and the Bank of China to share best practice and to open up new opportunities in the region.

70s Congratulations to **Jonathan Drori (ENGG 1979),** who has been awarded a CBE in the Queen's New Year Honours List as a result of the success of Culture Online in the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), of which he was a director. Jonathan is currently a visiting industrial professor at the University of Bristol.

80s

80s Congratulations to **Jeanette Longfield (ARTS 1980),** a champion of healthy eating, who gained an MBE in the Queen's New Year Honours List for services to food policy. Jeanette works for Sustain – a charity dedicated to healthy eating. She is heavily involved in the Children's Food Campaign which aims to reduce obesity in kids through better school meals.

80s Michael Snell (Education 1981) was awarded a CBE in the New Year Honours List for services to education. Many congratulations to Michael who retired in August 2006.

80s Stuart Townend (ENGAM 1981) is a musician, recording artist and one of the UK's leading modern hymn writers. Last year, his composition *In Christ alone* was voted among the top 10 most popular hymns in the recent BBC *Songs of Praise* viewers' poll, and he regularly performs on the programme. He lives in Brighton with his wife **Caroline (née Bull, AFRAS 1980)** and three children.

80s Calestous Juma (SPRU 1983), Director of the Belfer Centre's Science, Technology, and Globalization Project, has been awarded the honour of the Elder of the Order of the Burning Spear (EBS) by President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya in recognition of his achievements and distinguished service to the nation. Calestous' contributions include establishing the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), the continent's first independent think tank on the application of science and technology to development.

80s Clare Townley (Education 1985) and her husband Glen Mattock are 'over the moon', or should we say sun, after winning the 'Yorkshire and Humber Microgeneration Awards' for 'Best Home Installation' for the 23 huge solar panels they have installed on their home.

80s Sam Daws (AFRAS 1985) became the Executive Director of the United Nations Association of the UK (UNA-UK) in September 2004. He has served as a senior advisor on UN issues for 17 years including three years as First Officer in the Executive Office of former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Since graduating from Sussex, Sam completed a master's degree at the University of Kent and undertook doctoral studies at New College, Oxford. He has been a visiting fellow at the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law at Cambridge University and at the UN Studies Programme of Yale University. He has co-authored or edited six books on the UN.

80s As Chair of the Writers in Prison Committee of English (PEN), **Carole Seymour-Jones (ARTS 1986)** has co-edited the forthcoming publication by Profile of *Another Sky: Voices of Conscience from Around the World*. This anthology traces the prisoner's journey from the moment when the door clangs shut behind him, and the outside world is reduced to the patch of sky seen through the window. It charts the risks of torture and death run by writers when they report the truth. It explores the pain and dissonance of exile.

80s Visiting Fellow in Physics and Astronomy **Sharon Ann Holgate (MAPS 1989)** was awarded the Institute of Physics Young Professional Physicist of the Year award at a dinner



Above
Stuart Townend



Above
Clare Townley



Above
Sharon Ann Holgate

Below
Carole Seymour-Jones' forthcoming book



held in January at The Savoy in London. The award was given 'for her passionate and talented promotion of physics and the public perception of physics through her books, articles, talks and broadcast work'. Since finishing her DPhil at Sussex in 1996, Sharon has been working as a freelance science writer and broadcaster for outlets including *New Scientist*, *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, BBC Radio Four and the BBC World Service. She is currently writing her second book, *Solid State Physics: An Accessible Introduction for Undergraduates*.

90s

90s The Board of Trustees of Tate are delighted to announce that the Prime Minister has appointed **Jeremy Deller (HUMS 1991)** as a Tate Trustee. The term of appointment will be for four years from 10 January 2007. By statute, three of Tate's twelve trustees are practising artists, and Jeremy will join artist trustees Fiona Rae and Anish Kapoor on the Board. He was the winner of the Turner prize in 2004.

90s Chris Newlands (SOC 1993) has published his first book, *The Virgin Money Maker*. Despite graduating with a hefty overdraft, one too many student loans and an appreciation of how to make cheques out for cash, Chris has turned his finances around and penned a simple, no-nonsense guide to managing one's finances. The book is about knowing your ISA from your elbow and realising you don't have to wear braces or have slicked back hair to make money from shares.

Please email us your news at alumni@sussex.ac.uk

90s Jemma Armstrong (COGS 1999) is taking part in a tough hiking challenge, 'Hike for Hope', in Africa to raise funds for cancer treatments and cures. This trek will take place in the Rift Valley in Kenya from 24 November to 3 December 2007. The seven-day hike is through an extraordinary and dramatic landscape taking in extinct volcanoes, steep canyons and spectacular gorges. In order to take part Jemma has to raise a minimum of £2,700. You can contribute by visiting www.justgiving.com/jemmaarmstrong.



Above
Chris Newlands' new book



Below
Jemma Armstrong

90s Paul McCarthy (SLS 1999) has recently helped to launch a brand new radio station in Brighton & Hove. RadioReverb is a freeform community access station offering a true radio alternative for the people of Brighton & Hove. The station aims to offer a home for an eclectic blend of music, spoken word, discussion and debate. Paul's own music show is called BeltDriven and covers everything from hip hop to reggae and jazz. You can hear it every Friday morning 10 am – 12 midday. You can listen locally on 97.2 fm or online at: www.radioreverb.com



Below
Yusuf Misdaq

00s

00s Maria Skeie (IRP 2000) has been engaged with UNPO (the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organisation) since graduation in 2004, and greatly enjoys working with issues in the field of international relations, politics, human rights, conflict prevention and international law.



Below
Charlotte Kahn (left) and Lauren Jones

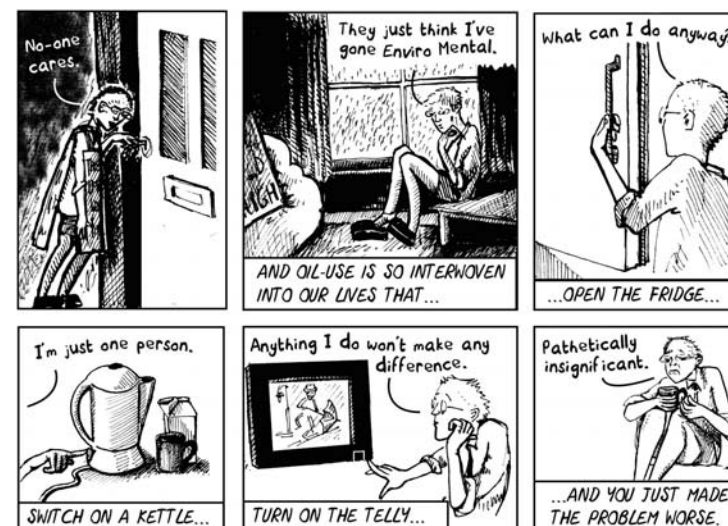
00s Yusuf Misdaq (HUMS 2001) has had his first novel, *Pieces of a paki*, published. It is a coming-of-age story, set in the future, about current events

and race-relations in Britain. It is also a very beautiful story of a young boy trying to find his place in the bustling London of 2030. Yusuf is also known in the underground music scene as 'Yoshi', a producer, writer and performer of experimental hip-hop, electronic and acoustic music. As of 2007, he is working on a documentary film, attaining a master's degree in London, as well as completing his third solo album and second novel. He also runs nefisa, an arts website dedicated to young artists from across the globe.

00s Lauren Jones (English 2002), Neil Chinneck (Media 2002), Sonia Smith (Anthropology 2003) and Cassie Hodges (English and Drama 2004) founded a theatre group called 'Hello Id' in 2005. This year they are headlining an exciting programme of events at the Brighton Unitarian Church, transforming this impressive building into a theatre for an inventive production called *Made for Measure*. Other alumni in the cast of *Made for Measure* include Suze Borton (English 2003), Andy Platt (English Language 2001), Chris Jones (History 2002), Hannah McCorry (Linguistics 2003) and Charlotte Kahn (American Literature 2004).

Funny weather

Kate Evans (Education 2000) worked very hard at Sussex until just before her final exams. Then she discovered free beach parties, festivals and environmental protesting. When she was called for her viva, she was hitchhiking across South Wales to go and live in a tree. As a consequence, she narrowly missed a First.



Although Kate took an English Literature degree at Sussex (which is unusual for a cartoonist), she never forgot her love of art and drawing. It did, however, take her six years after graduating to be able to read a novel for pleasure again.

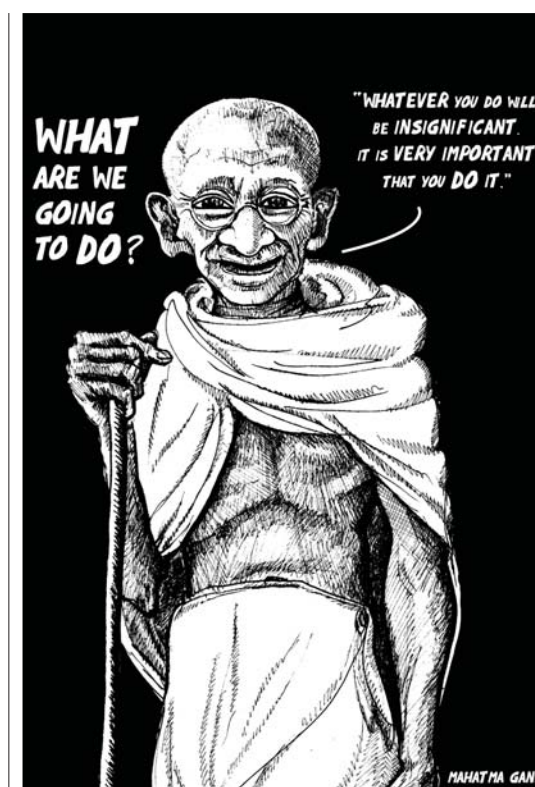
Kate spent 1995 and 1996 living at three tree protest camps in England and Wales and occasionally contributing cartoons to free Brighton newsheet *SchNews*. Then *The Guardian* newspaper phoned her up to commission cartoons from the Newbury bypass roads protest. This made her mother, a lifelong *Guardian* reader, extremely happy.

In 1997, she decided to combine her talents for assimilating and collating information (honed at Sussex), and for sitting around firepits drinking cider (acquired since) to write a history of the British roads protest movement. *Copse: The Cartoon Book of Tree Protesting* was published in 1998. Unfortunately, she spent all the money from it on fried breakfasts and a Mercedes truck, so it never made it to a second edition. Copies now change

hands on the Internet for £30 plus. What a shame she doesn't have any left.

Kate now lives a slightly more settled life, near Bath. She has a three-year-old son, and was pleasantly surprised to discover that having a child didn't mean the end of her cartooning career. No, soggy nappies, temper tantrums and teething pains have given her an endless supply of comical topics. She is currently working on *The Food of Love: Breastfeeding Your Baby*.

However, it is for her political and environmental work that Kate is better known. *Funny Weather: Everything You Didn't Want to Know About Climate Change But Probably Should Find Out* was published by Myriad Editions last year. It is a funny, concise guide to the science of climate change, and the social restructuring that will be necessary to tackle it meaningfully. It won praise from *The Independent*, *The Guardian*, *Sky News* and Chris Evans on BBC Radio Two (no, he isn't a relation). However, she is still waiting for it to make her rich and famous!



Above
Two of Kate's illustrations

Kate's work can be viewed at www.cartoonkate.co.uk and www.funnyweather.org