

University of London

All change now

Of the central functions of the University of London, only the students' union is wholeheartedly applauded for its efficiency in the final report of the Committee on Academic Organization, published last week. The committee, set up in March 1980, was originally intended to recommend a new organization for the university. After last summer's financial cuts, the committee's terms of reference were redrafted to exclude the main teaching institutions.

One conspicuous recommendation in the report is that the university's Nuclear Reactor Centre (at Silwood Park in Berkshire) should either be closed or, preferably, transferred to Imperial College. The committee says that the centre's chief function is research, and that it should be possible for the centre to find at least half its total cost of £220,000 a year in research grants.

Among other recommendations are the continuation of the Marine Biological Station on the Clyde (administered jointly with the University of Glasgow) and the Institute of Archaeology. The report also suggests that the university could save £100,000 a year by closing its Botanical Supply Unit.

The most serious criticisms are of the central administrative machinery. The court department (which shares out the university's public grant) is too secretive, and urgently in need of computer techniques, the examinations department is overstaffed and the university's network of academic committees has outlived the time when "the need and even the opportunity for taking genuine decisions . . . has ebbed away".

In general, the committee comes down in favour of a university in which its colleges function autonomously, taking more control from the centre. But it is also against the proposal that University College should be financed separately.

These proposals are for change within the existing framework. The committees set up last September to recommend new patterns of teaching in broad subject areas appear to be following an orthogonal track. The first of their reports, published this week and dealing with the physical sciences, starts from the assumption that only large departments can be successful in research.

Most of its recommendations are that the teaching of science subjects should continue at four colleges (Imperial, King's, Queen Mary and University) and at most one other site within the university. A total of 58 academic posts in the physical sciences would be lost.

Both sets of recommendations will excite opposition. In each case, the next step is discussion by the university's academic committees and the senate.

AT&T pact hits snag

Washington

A federal judge in Washington has injected an element of uncertainty into plans to reorganize the giant American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) by announcing that, although the federal government and the company have agreed on terms for suspending the anti-trust suit filed by the Department of Justice, he is unwilling to dismiss the suit without further study of the agreement.

The Reagan Administration announced the settlement with AT&T, the largest company in the world, on 8 January. Under the terms of the agreement, AT&T has agreed to sell off 22 local telephone companies, with assets worth around \$80,000 million, in return for being allowed to enter other fields of telecommunications, such as electronic data processing, from which it had previously been excluded.

US District Court Judge Harold H. Greene, who has been hearing evidence in the government's case against the company since 1978, said last Tuesday that he was "delighted that a settlement had been reached". At the same time, however, apparently concerned at the secrecy and speed of the negotiations between the company and the Justice Department, he has refused to dismiss the case without further scrutiny of the terms of the agreement. Judge Greene said that the case was "too important to the judicial process, to the public and to the country" to be closed as a result of a "haphazard process".

Judge Greene's actions are in line with a law passed by Congress in 1974 giving the public an opportunity to comment on anti-trust agreements between the government and a private company before these are concluded. The law was passed in partial protest at the secrecy which had surrounded negotiations between the government and AT&T leading to a previous consent agreement in 1956.

David Dickson

Polish universities

Wings clipped

Polish universities will resume work by mid-February, according to a communiqué issued on 10 January by the ruling Military Council of National Self-Defence. Tertiary education establishments, it says, will function "taking into account regulations deriving from the decrees on the state of martial law" and special rules have been laid down governing the running of full-time courses during the state of emergency. Moreover, resumption of university activities each term will be approved on the basis of recommendations from the Provincial

Defence Committee — on the basis of how, in the previous term, the university complied with the emergency regulations.

The communiqué effectively abrogates the liberalization of academic life which followed the signing of the Gdansk accords in August 1980. In particular: academic and scholarly work is to be censored. The abolition of the censorship of learned publications was one of the first demands of the Academy of Sciences and the universities in autumn 1980, and was embodied in the censorship law which came into force on 1 October 1981.

University autonomy concerning syllabuses will be restricted. All students will have to attend courses in two foreign languages. This means a return to compulsory Russian, which was abolished by the Lodz accords that ended the students' sit-in last February. New courses and subjects will require ministerial approval, which will presumably not be forthcoming for courses reflecting the "plurality of outlook" promised at Lodz.

University rectors will now be responsible for maintaining order on campus and in students' hostels. No student may remain on campus outside tuition and library hours, and all staff must leave as soon as their working day is over. This reverses the spirit of the Lodz accords which left law and order on university premises firmly to the university authorities and banned civil police from campuses.

Attendance at lectures and classes will be obligatory, and absence without sufficient excuse may result in expulsion. Students may also be expelled for infringing Article 46 of the decree of martial law, which bans union activity and the organization of strikes and protests. Special classes are to be held at the start of the new session, explaining to the students the demands of martial law, and particularly of the new oath of loyalty.

University senates and faculty councils will be reduced to advisory status, and will have a composition "determined by the regulations of the law in force". This provision is ambiguous, since the communiqué also says that the universities will operate on the basis of the 1958 law on tertiary education — which would mean an end to the 30 per cent student participation in senates and faculty councils introduced after Lodz.

The rectors are instructed to appoint special plenipotentiaries to deal with the welfare problems formerly the province of students' unions and self-governance bodies, and will have the right to order their employees to carry out tasks hitherto not considered part of their duties. They may also order students to carry out "socially useful work" for the university or the national economy.

During the past year, all Polish university and technical college rectors have been democratically elected — except in Radom Engineering College, where an attempt to impose a rector who was not so

Gentle Polish protest

The Royal Society and the British Academy last week sent a message of "sympathy and support" to the Polish Academy of Sciences. The message, signed by the presidents of the two academies, regrets "the interruption of normal relationships" between Britain and Poland and hopes "that they will soon be resumed". The message is to be sent to other academies which are members of the International Academic Union and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

elected led to nationwide student protests and a virtual shut-down of academic life. At least three rectors have been reported to have been interned: Dr Henryk Samsonowicz of Warsaw, Dr Jozef Gierowski of the Jagiellonian University of Krakow and chairman of the unofficial rectors' conference and Dr Janusz Ziolkowski of Poznan. How far other rectors will comply with regulations which seem aimed at reducing them simply to disciplinarians is unknown. **Vera Rich**

Finnish-Soviet research

Arctic collaboration

A new Finnish-Soviet Arctic research committee will meet for the first time next month, to work out a new joint programme for the development of the Soviet Arctic. The formation of the committee comes at a critical point in Finnish-Soviet relations: the retirement from politics of President Urno Kekkonen, the chief architect of Finland's policy of neutrality coupled with close economic cooperation with the Soviets.

Earlier this month, Mr Ahti Karjalainen, head of the Bank of Finland and chairman of the Finnish-Soviet economic committee, was in Moscow for talks on future deals including an icebreaker to be built for the Soviets in a Finnish shipyard and a contract, worth up to £125 million, for the third stage of the paper mills and urban development being built by Finnish expertise at Svetogorsk, just inside the Soviet frontier.

The new Arctic research committee, though essentially a research and development body, will to a certain extent overlap the economic agreements. For example, Mr Karjalainen has been discussing a joint off-shore geological survey for oil and gas in the Barents Sea. Accordingly, one of the major joint research projects on the agenda of the new committee will be devising the technology necessary to construct an oil and gas drilling rig on an ice floe.

Finland has considerable expertise to offer its partner. One participant in the new committee is the University of Oulu, which under the recent policy of decentralized and regionalized higher education runs a programme of research into the economic

and development problems of northern Finland, much of which can be immediately applied to work in Arctic Siberia. In particular, Oulu will contribute a new technique for surveying terrain with up to 2 metres of snow cover. Oulu is also the seat of the Research Council for Arctic Medicine, and has a special laboratory for the study of the physiological hazards of work in a cold climate.

The main workload of the cooperation will be undertaken by the Technical Research Centre (Valtion Tekninen Tutkimuskeskus, VTT), a government-sponsored body whose mandate includes research (at cost price) on behalf of those who wish to exploit the results but who do not have the facilities to carry out basic investigations themselves. VTT has 31 laboratories (26 in the Helsinki area, 3 in Tampere and 2 in Oulu). Fifteen of these laboratories will be involved in the cooperation programme, and it is estimated that participation will allow VTT to double its research staff in the next few years. Finland, with a population of 4.7 million, has no less than 18 universities, an escalation from two over the past 25 years resulting from "regionalization" policies, and employment for graduates who wish to remain within the Finnish academic/research structure is a perennial problem. A strong swing of public opinion away from science in the mid-1970s was by no means fully reversed by the then President Kekkonen's call for a reassessment of research and development investments in his New Year message to the nation in 1979. (This was the first time that science had been officially boosted since 1964.)

The new Soviet-Finnish Arctic research programme, the details of which will be worked out next month, is already being regarded by Finnish economists and business experts as a major shot in the arm. Its effect on graduate employment should prove equally beneficial. **Vera Rich**

Deep-sea mining

United States re-think

Washington

United States policy on deep-sea mining is again in the melting pot. The recent discovery of large ocean-bed deposits of polymetallic sulphides in various parts of the world has significantly raised the stakes in the continuing disputes over what form of international regulation should be introduced to deep-sea mining.

In the United States, plans are already being discussed to amend the Deep Sea Mining Act, passed by Congress only two years ago. The act provides a mechanism for issuing licences to US companies wishing to collect manganese nodules from the sea bed but could, as it now stands, exclude retrieval of the sulphides.

A different problem exists with the UN Law of the Sea Treaty, negotiations on which are nearing completion after eight years. The current draft of the law is sufficiently flexible

to include polymetallic sulphides but US mining companies, backed by the State Department, are concerned that in its present form with no explicit attention to the sulphides, the whole question could be put on hold indefinitely.

Although chemical geologists have long predicted the existence of sulphide deposits associated with rift phenomena on the ocean bed, the first discovery was made as late as 1978 on the sea floor of the East Pacific Rise, near the coast of Mexico. Since then, several similar sites have been discovered off the Pacific coast of the United States, for example in the Juan de Fuca ridge off the state of Oregon. The minerals involved include cobalt, manganese, platinum, zinc and tin.

The most dramatic discovery so far, however, was announced last October by scientists from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the US Department of Commerce. The NOAA geologists have found several mineralized zones between the Galapagos Islands and Ecuador, in the Pacific, which they estimate to contain 25 million tons of polymetallic sulphides. The high concentration of copper and iron in the sulphides is calculated at about 10 per cent each. Also present are lead, molybdenum, vanadium and zinc (0.1 per cent each), and silver and tin (0.3 per cent), with trace amounts of cadmium, gold and platinum.

Whether the minerals in the sulphide deposits are sufficiently accessible to be worth mining is yet to be determined. The NOAA geologists estimate that the total value of the metals in the latest find is about \$3,000 million, and new mining and processing techniques would have to be developed to retrieve them.

Several large companies such as the consortium headed by Lockheed Missiles and Space, are already turning their attention to the commercial potential of the sulphides and are carrying out preliminary exploratory surveys.

Whatever is discovered, mining of the sulphides will inevitably be affected by the negotiations that have taken place within the United Nations since the resources of the high seas were declared, by an unanimous resolution passed in 1970, to form part of the "common heritage of mankind", whose exploitation should be regulated in a way that would result in the most equitable distribution of benefits.

Deposits relatively close to national coast lines are unlikely to be covered by international legislation. In line with provisions contained in the draft Law of the Sea, the US Congress is expected soon to begin debating a bill which would create a 200-mile exclusive economic zone off the US coast. The discovery of the polymetallic sulphides will add to the political attractions of this bill, since several of the known deposits — such as those in the Juan de Fuca ridge — lie wholly or partially within this distance of the shore. And if the bill passes, as seems likely given the expected support of the Administration, the companies could begin mining the