Paris asks more of academics

Protests over productivity demands

The French university system is about to be taken by the scruff of the neck and given a good shake, just as it was in the student revolution of 1968. The difference is that this time the government will be doing the shaking, and the objective is not so much student democracy as economic relevance.

To some left-wing university lecturers, the plans of education minister Alain Savary, outlined last week to the council of ministers and to university presidents, have been something of a rude awakening. Savary wants more students, more work from the university staff, and courses more closely linked to the jobs students might take in the outside world; and all this by October 1984 and with no real increase in university budgets. It is being said that only a socialist government could dare to be so firm. Giscard d'Estaing's minister Alice Saunier-Seïté was hounded for little more.

Savary's weapon is to be a new law for higher education, which will be put before the national assembly in the spring of 1983. This will be the first reorganization of the university system since Edgar Faure's law of 1968, which regrouped the previously autonomous "faculties" into multi-disciplinary universities, gave students some constitutional power, and paved the way for the foundation of many new — and often very small — universities throughout France. Faure's law was said to be little more than a pacification of the rebels: it was thought out too hastily to last.

Savary's law, then, will tidy up the Faure reform, unlike Saunier-Seïté's plans, which were more to reject the reform altogether. Savary wishes to retain open entry to the first year, and indeed to increase the number of students by attracting more from the working class. He wants the first two years to be broadly orientated towards a profession, and the last year clearly so. He wants university staff to teach for longer hours, pay greater attention to their students and play a greater part in community life; and he wants better links between the universities, the independent university institutes of technology (which give a strictly professional training) and the prestigious *grandes écoles* (which produce top engineers, managers and the higher echelons of the civil service). He will also make it easier for universities to make profitable links with industry, in an attempt to encourage innovation, as the minister of research and industry tried to do for the research councils. Thus the whole tendency is to

open the universities to the economy.

So far, university staff have responded most strongly to the proposals for more students and more work. There are already so many students in the first year that most have to be turned away at the first selection — which comes for entry to the second year. The students who come and go in the first year are called the "ghost students". Does Savary want to create more ghosts, they ask? As for more work, the staff claim they are already overworked.

At the ministry, however, the universities are seen somewhat differently — as wastrels and spendthrifts. Already the director for higher education and research at the ministry, M. Jean-Jacques Payan, recently arrived from the director-generalship of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, has addressed a letter to the universities ordering an extension of the university year from 25 weeks to 32, and proposing a reduction (by 20–25 per cent) in the number of hours of part-time teaching to be allowed next year. This will increase the teaching load for full-time staff without increasing pay. For some lecturers who are required to teach only

three hours a week this may hardly be burdensome; but for others who already teach far more than their statutory requirement it will lead to resentment. Savary's problem may be to distinguish between those parts of the universities that really require reform (often non-scientific) and those that are already doing a good job (often scientific).

However, Savary is concerned with the broad mass of higher education in his law, not science itself. So there has been no mention in his statements of plans to alter the French higher degree system of a *troisième cycle* (2 years postgraduate work and a thesis) and the *thèse d'état* (somewhat beyond a PhD and presented at the age of 30 or so). The omission does not indicate that the plans have been dropped, however. Chevènement introduced reform of this system — essentially to an America-style PhD — in his law for research, and Savary supported the innovation in the National Assembly. Jean-Jacques Payan also supports it, and so it is still expected to find its way into the Savary law next spring.

Robert Walgate

Swedish crisis: keeping tryst

Sweden's Social Democratic Party was returned to power last month with an election platform that included a major commitment to science, higher education and technical research. The first actions of the new government, however, were to devalue the krona and to announce the guidelines of a new "crisis programme" to combat inflation and boost public spending on social welfare (particularly housing and full employment). The programme, embodied in a bill to go before Parliament at the beginning of November, envisages a substantial drop in the standard of living. It should not, however, necessarily curtail the election platform on science and technology because many of the targets then urged by the Social Democrats have been reiterated by the crisis programme.

Both promise and programme urge the need for better use of the country's mineral and timber resources especially on energy. Indeed, according to the new Finance Minister, Mr Kjell-Olof Feldt, the crisis programme was largely necessary because Swedish industry is too energy-intensive and has been badly hit since oil prices rocketed in the 1970s. Thermal pumps, solar heating and hydroelectric power all featured prominently in the Social Democratic platform. The restructuring of the country's energy resources is particularly urgent, because, as a result of a national referendum, Sweden is committed to phasing out nuclear power within twenty-five years.

Similarly, although the tax concessions granted by the previous government to stimulate private investment in industry are to go, the crisis programme, according to Mr Feldt, would permit continued expansion in fields of investment likely to promote the future competitiveness of industry. This accords with the election platform which urged the establishment of a state structural development fund to help investment projects that would otherwise be difficult to finance. Election proposals for greater state participation in industrial research, the introduction of new scholarships for inventors and increased research grants to colleges of technology all fit in with the "crisis" investment strategy.

The reduction of unemployment is a major aim of the crisis programme. To some extent, young Swedes have tried to escape the dole queue by enrolling in higher education. University officials report a record number of applications this year, in many cases clearly motivated by the fact that one prefers to say one is a student rather than that one is unemployed. Moreover, the Swedish educational system is particularly convenient for such enrolments. Tuition is free in all Swedish universities and (in spite of cuts by the previous administration), there is a fairly extensive programme of financial aid in the form of a small non-returnable grant plus an interest-free loan (but with the principal pegged to inflation) repayable from one's future earnings, over up to 20 years. Moreover, the "democratization" of Swedish univer-

sities embodied in the Higher Education Act of 1977 encourages the recruitment of adult students, while the syllabus structure facilitates the staggering of courses over a longer time-scale to accommodate, for example, family commitments. It is not

only school-leavers, therefore, who are resorting to the universities, according to the Stockholm daily *Svenska Dagbladet*, more than half the students in Stockholm are now over thirty years of age, and nearly a quarter of them over forty. **Vera Rich**

Social science research

Debates go on

The British Social Science Research Council (SSRC) will not, after all, be disbanded but instead will have its budget cut. Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced earlier this week that he had decided to reduce by £6 million the recommendation of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils (ABRC) that SSRC should have £73 million to spend in the three years from next April. By doing so, he reminded everybody who is the boss, but has also ensured that arguments will continue about the functions of advisory committees whose advice is rejected before it is made public.

The SSRC budget has become a contentious issue in the desultory argument about the support of British academic research. Just over a year ago, Sir Keith triggered off an argument about academic autonomy by announcing that he would cut £500,000 from the present annual budget of SSRC and that he had asked Lord Rothschild to inquire into its functions and to report. The subsequent discovery (by means of private letters between Sir Keith and the Chancellor of the Exchequer published by *New Society*) that Sir Keith was unsympathetic to social science research seems not to have cast him down.

Sir Keith was at pains this week to emphasize that his decree is less generous than the Rothschild recommendation (in May this year) of a frozen budget (in real terms). He has also asked the council to consider changing its name and to shift more of its support for graduate students (now running at 45 per cent or £8.8 million per year) from quotas awarded to university departments to awards to students who would then choose where to study.

Earlier this week, Sir Keith insisted that social problems were important, that SSRC spent only one-eighth of the government's total expenditure in this field but that the social sciences differ from the natural sciences in that the results of social science research are not "falsifiable". "You cannot prove that a scientific theory is correct, but you can carry out experiments to prove it wrong."

On balance, SSRC is likely to be relieved by the way things have turned out. By some accounts, even after the publication of Lord Rothschild's recommendation that the council should be kept going, SSRC's chairman Mr Michael Posner has spent a summer of disquiet. said on Monday that he did not question Sir Keith Joseph's right to countermand ABRC's advice, but that he thought Sir Keith had been influenced by people "who try to have it both ways".

The next instalment in this saga will be on 27 October, when ABRC is to be allowed to publish its latest advice to the British government. ●

Nuclear safety

Action soon on thermal shock

Washington

The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) may soon act to require eventual modifications in older pressurized water reactors to reduce the risk of potentially disastrous ruptures in the reactor vessel. A recently completed study by the staff of NRC's Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) showed ten plants that may need such modifications between now and the year 2000. At least some of these plants may be forced to make a choice between very expensive modifications or closing before their originally anticipated useful life is up.

A rupture can occur when the steel reactor vessel, which in older plants tends to become brittle as a result of exposure to radiation, is quickly cooled while kept under pressure. This would happen if a small break in the primary cooling system (which runs through the vessel and then a heat exchanger to produce steam in a secondary loop) occurred and cold emergency core cooling water were pumped in, or similarly if emergency feedwater were pumped into the secondary system because of a leak there. In either case, the water in the primary loop would cool off quickly while the pressure remained close to its normal high level. As the inside of the 8-inch thick walls of the vessel cooled, the resulting stresses could aggravate an existing flaw, resulting in a surface crack; the high internal pressure could then drive the crack completely through the vessel wall. In the worst case, the core cooling water would be lost and the core would melt.

Although this problem of "pressurized thermal shock" has been recognized for some time, two recent discoveries have fuelled concern. Test results from samples placed in reactors have shown over the past few years that the embrittlement from radiation is proceeding faster than previously thought. The second discovery came in an analysis of the 1978 Rancho Seco accident (in which a partial power failure in the instrumentation caused a valve in the steam generator to be opened, leading to overcooling of the core) which concluded that if the plant had been older, a rupture could have occurred.

How much cooling it takes to make a crack grow in the reactor vessel depends on a property of the metal referred to as its reference temperature. This is the temperature at which the vessel, when cooling, changes rapidly from ductile to brittle behaviour. As the reactor vessel gets older

— that is, as it is exposed longer to radiation — the reference temperature climbs.

The ACRS staff has recommended no absolute cut-off on acceptable reference temperatures; rather, they have proposed a "screening criterion". When the welds (the critical spots, because they contain a small amount of copper) that run along the length of the vessel reach a reference temperature of 130°C, or the welds that run around the circumference reach a reference temperature of 150°C, a more thorough analysis of the plant would be made to determine what should be done. This criterion was established because of the ultimate probability of a core melt. Operating experience suggests that an overcooling accident in which the temperature in the primary loop falls below 150°C can be expected once every 100 reactor-years. (The normal operating temperature of the fluid is 290°C.)

No reactors exceed the screening criterion yet, but five are expected to by 1988–1990.

The possible solutions proposed are reducing the radioactive flux reaching the reactor vessel by placing the older fuel elements on the outer ring of the core, modifying the control system automatically to depressurize the primary system as it cools, increasing the temperature of the emergency core cooling water and emergency feedwater, and even annealing the vessel to restore its ductility (which would require removing the core, drying out the vessel and inserting an electric heating grid to raise the vessel's temperature to 450°C for a week).

The ACRS staff recommendation does not propose any across-the-board solution, though. According to staff member Roy Woods, "it's a plant-specific problem". Three years before a plant would reach the screening level, it would have to submit a plan for approval by NRC.

Critics have been quick to point out the large uncertainties in the screening criterion, something that the ACRS staff concedes while maintaining that they have been conservative in their calculations. Robert Pollard of the anti-nuclear Union of Concerned Scientists said also that NRC has never systematically looked for conditions that could lead to pressurized overcooling. "The only part of the thing that is certain," he said, "is that if the vessel ruptures the emergency core cooling system can't prevent melting of the core. The only protection is preventing it from occurring". **Stephen Budiansky**