

planation from HHS for its decision on the testimony and thus could not determine if it was caused by Schweiker's opposition to the message or merely by a desire to avoid making CDC, a fact-gathering agency, a target for politicians. Cates says he hopes to publish his testimony in a scientific journal.—**R. Jeffrey Smith**

World Bank Puts Off Energy Lending Plans

The executive directors of the World Bank have bowed to pressure from the Reagan Administration by postponing an expansion of the Bank's lending for energy development in the Third World. The decision, taken at a meeting on 4 June, will give the Administration more time to determine whether to support such a move.

The Bank already intends to lend about \$13 billion for energy projects over the next 5 years, but it believes that at least an additional \$12 billion will be needed to help developing countries reduce their dependence on imported oil. Bank officials have been drafting plans to establish a separate affiliate to fund energy projects, but the Reagan Administration said in February that it could not support such a step at that time (*Science*, 3 April, p. 21). As part of an internal review of U.S. policies for the World Bank and other multilateral lending institutions, the Administration is now trying to decide whether it should support any expansion of the Bank's current energy lending plans.

The review, which is being headed by the Treasury Department, will not be completed for several weeks. According to Administration sources, there is at present a divergence of opinions, with officials from the State Department arguing in favor of an expanded Bank lending program while officials from the Treasury Department and the Office of Management and Budget are opposed.

Meanwhile, the Bank's president-elect, A. W. Clausen, has already gone on record in support not only of expanding the World Bank's energy programs but of setting up a separate energy affiliate as well. In an interview with the *Washington Post*, Clausen



A. W. Clausen

said he is "gung-ho for energy." He said that he will "very carefully analyze the arguments raised against an energy affiliate, and if there is some other way to do it, O.K. But the main idea is to get the energy." Clausen, who was formerly chief executive officer of the Bank of America, takes over at the World Bank on 1 July.

—**Colin Norman**

FDA Plans Action on Sodium in Foods

Arthur Hayes, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, says that one of his first priorities is to find a way to lower the sodium content of processed foods. Hayes, who formerly directed the hypertension clinic at Hershey Medical Center (*Science*, 17 April, p. 310), says he will soon begin meeting with industry representatives to seek voluntary reductions.

Hayes made the comments at a recent meeting of the Food and Drug Law Institute to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the enactment of the Food and Drugs Act. Earlier, Richard Schweiker, Secretary of Health and Human Services, also said he is interested "in bringing more information about sodium to the attention of the public, especially the 60 million Americans who have or are at risk for hypertension."

Schweiker also conveyed his ap-

proval of pending legislation to extend a moratorium on the ban on saccharin, as well as legislation to extend the patent life of new drugs, an issue high on the pharmaceutical industry's agenda. Schweiker said he had asked Hayes to find ways of accelerating the drug review process and tearing down "unnecessary government imposed barriers" to new innovations.

Hayes said he planned to review all existing FDA regulations, to upgrade FDA's deteriorating animal testing laboratories, and to continue the effort of his predecessors to consolidate FDA's offices at a single site in the Washington suburbs.

—**R. Jeffrey Smith**

It Is Illegal to Say That One Is Sane

Last December, Alexei Nikitin, a Ukrainian mining engineer, approached Western newspaper correspondents with a tale of unsafe working conditions in Soviet mines. Soviet authorities promptly arrested him and sent him to a psychiatric hospital, where he had previously been interned with a diagnosis of "psychopathological—simple form," a rubric often used to describe simple dissent.

Anatoly Koryagin, a psychiatrist who has examined a number of imprisoned Soviet dissidents, interviewed Nikitin and judged him "totally healthy." For making this assessment, which he later conveyed to Western journalists, Koryagin, 42, was sentenced last week to a maximum term of 7 years in prison and 5 years of internal exile.

He is the last person connected with the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes to be arrested or forced to leave the country. Each of the commission's five members has been sentenced to a long prison term, rendering it largely ineffectual. Koryagin's arrest was the subject of appeals by the National Academy of Sciences committee on human rights, the American Psychological Association, and Amnesty International. His trial lasted 3 days and the official charge was anti-Soviet agitation.

—**R. Jeffrey Smith**