

achievement was greater and more critical.”*

During the past dozen years, Sakharov was outspoken in criticizing parts of Khrushchev's education policy and in warning of dangerous relapses to Stalinism. His famous essay of last year, which was circulated privately inside the Soviet Union before being published by the *New York Times*, continued these warnings and noted that “the exposure of Stalinism in our country still has a long way to go.”

In his essay, Sakharov called for an end to the division of mankind which threatens it with destruction; a massive financial effort by the Soviet Union and the United States to assist in eliminating poverty in the rest of the world with funds made available by cutting arms spending; and for complete intellectual freedom and “unfearing” debate within countries. Sakharov deplored the evils for which he felt the United States was responsible—the Vietnam war, the excesses of capitalism, and racism—but was equally hard on his own country. He argued that the Soviet government was directly responsible for stirring up trouble in the Middle East, said that the spirit of anti-Semitism had never been fully dispelled in the highest bureaucratic elite of the Soviet government, and said that there had been “a temporary victory of rightist tendencies in our leadership.” Writing before the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia last August, he supported “the bold initiative” of the Czechoslovaks. He called for a review of recent political trials in the Soviet Union and compared such “disgraceful phenomena” to the “sadly famous McCarthyism” of the early 1950's in the United States.

The limited punishments reported to have been meted out to Sakharov seem part of a larger and more severe policy of repression of intellectual critics in the Soviet Union. Several Soviet scientists have been punished for their part in defending critical Soviet writers. Physicist Pavel M. Litvinov, grandson of an important Soviet foreign minister, was deprived of his teaching position. Mathematician Aleksandr S. Yesenin-Volpin was committed to a mental institution. Last week, physicist and mathematician Ilya Burmistrovich, who had already been imprisoned without trial for more than a year, was sentenced to 3 years in a labor camp for

lending friends copies of the works of Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, writers who were given long prison terms in 1966.

It is assumed here that Sakharov's international reputation will protect him from these more severe punishments. Recent developments in the Soviet Union, however, have put into question the basis for the hope and confidence which Sakharov expressed in his essay when he asserted: “Our country has started on the path of cleansing away the foulness of Stalinism. We are squeezing the slave out of ourselves drop by drop. We are learning to express our opinions, without taking the lead from the bosses and without fearing for our lives.” No one is saying that Sakharov need fear for his life, but current indications are that the brilliant physicist is receiving harsher treatment from Soviet authorities than was predicted when his well-publicized essay appeared last summer.

—BRYCE NELSON

APPOINTMENTS

Linus Pauling, professor of chemistry at the University of California, San Diego at La Jolla, to professor of chemistry at Stanford University. . . . **David D. Dominick**, legislative assistant to Senator Clifford P. Hansen, to commissioner of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. . . . **Daniel Bell**, professor of sociology at Columbia University, to professor of sociology at Harvard University. . . . **Donald S. Fredrickson**, former director of the National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health, to director of Intramural Research at NIH. . . . **Walter Marshall**, director of the U.K. Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, has been elevated from deputy director to director of the Research Group, which includes the Culham Laboratory as well as Harwell. . . . **Robert Haselkorn**, assistant professor of biophysics at the University of Chicago, to chairman of the department; he succeeds **Robert B. Uretz**, who will become associate dean for the basic sciences of the university's division of the biological sciences and the Pritzker School of Medicine. . . . **Raymond F. Baddour**, professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to chairman of the department. . . . **Thomas A. Gonda**, professor of psychiatry at Stan-

ford University, to director of the university hospital. . . . **John F. White**, president of National Educational Television, to president of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York. . . . **Thomas K. Cowden**, dean of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources at Michigan State University, to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and Conservation. . . . **George W. Beadle**, former president of the University of Chicago, now director of the Institute for Biomedical Research of the AMA, has also been appointed William E. Wrather distinguished service professor at the University of Chicago. . . . **Morton B. Wallach**, assistant director of Creedmoor State Hospital in Queens, to director of Brooklyn State Hospital. . . . **Charles A. McCallum, Jr.**, dean of the University of Alabama School of Dentistry, has become president of the American Association of Dental Schools. . . . **Robert L. Ringler**, chief of Institutional Research Programs at the National Heart Institute, to deputy director of the institute. . . . **David G. Freiman**, pathologist-in-chief at the Beth Israel Hospital, to Mallinckrodt professor of pathology at Harvard. . . . **Sydney Howe**, acting director of the Conservation Foundation, to vice president and acting president of the foundation. . . . The National Institutes of Health has elevated **Harry W. Bruce, Jr.**, assistant director for manpower and education in the division of dental health of the Bureau of Health Professions and Manpower Training, to director of the division of educational and research facilities and **Daniel Whiteside**, acting director of the division of health manpower educational services, to director of that division. . . . **Claude R. Sowle**, dean of the University of Cincinnati College of Law, to president of Ohio University at Athens. . . . **R. Keith Arnold**, dean of the School of Natural Resources at the University of Michigan, to deputy chief of research in the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. . . . **John J. Turin**, chairman of the department of physics and astronomy, and engineering physics, to dean of the Graduate School at University of Toledo. . . . **Graham H. Jeffries**, associate professor of medicine and chief of the division of gastroenterology at Cornell University Medical College—New York Hospital, to professor and chairman of medicine in the College of Medicine at the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center of the Pennsylvania State University.

* This comment appears in a foreword, written by Salisbury, to Sakharov's book *Progress, Coexistence, and Intellectual Freedom* (Norton, New York, \$3.95), which consists of Sakharov's essay and of notes and comments by Salisbury.