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НОВЫЕ ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЧЛЕНЫ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР

Бергстрем Суне (Bergström S.) — Швеция. Специальность — биохимия, медицина

С. Бергстрем родился в 1916 г. В настоящее время — ректор Каролинского института в Стокгольме и президент Нобелевского фонда.

Основные работы связаны с изучением свойств гепарина, исследованием образования и обмена желчных кислот и холестерина, расшифровкой химической структуры нового класса физиологически активных веществ — простагландинов. Им был открыт биосинтез простагландинов из ненасыщенных жирных кислот, изучены пути обмена простагландинов у человека и животных, разработан метод определения концентраций в биологических жидкостях с помощью хромато-масс-спектрометрии.

С. Бергстрем — член Королевской Шведской Академии наук, Королевской Шведской Академии инженерных наук, зарубежных академий и научных обществ.

Берч Артур (Birch A.) — Австралия. Специальность — органическая химия

А. Берч родился в 1915 г. В настоящее время — профессор Австралийского национального университета, декан научно-исследовательского химического института этого университета.

Основные научные достижения А. Берча — открытие метода восстановления ароматических соединений щелочными металлами в жидком аммиаке в присутствии доноров протонов (реакция Берча) и метода стабилизации лабильных дисоцированных в реакциях алициклических соединений путем временного присоединения карбонильных групп. Крупный вклад внес А. Берч в решение проблем образования природных соединений, в том числе флавоноидов, терпенов и ряда алкалоидов через образование поликетенов последовательной конденсацией малонактоэнзима А.

А. Берч — член Австралийской Академии наук, Королевского общества в Лондоне.

Блоут Элла (Blout E.) — США. Специальность — биохимия.

Э. Блоут родился в 1919 г. В настоящее время возглавляет отделение биохимии Гарвардского университета, является научным руководителем и вице-директором корпорации «Полароид компани». Основные области исследования — изучение био-

полимеров с использованием физических методов, изучение протосолитических энзимов и мембранных белков эритроцитов.

Э. Блоут — член Национальной Академии наук США и Нью-Йоркской Академии наук.

Вайскопф Виктор Фредерик (Weisskopf V. F.) — США. Специальность — ядерная физика

В. Ф. Вайскопф родился в 1908 г. В настоящее время — профессор физического факультета Массачусетского технологического института. Основные работы посвящены проблемам квантовой теории элементарных частиц и электродинамики. Им впервые показан логарифмический характер расходимости в квантовой электродинамике, внесен существенный вклад в решение проблемы перенормировок при анализе значений масс и заряда в электродинамике. В. Вайскопф внес также вклад в теорию атомного ядра и теорию кварковой структуры элементарных частиц.

В. Вайскопф — член Национальной Академии наук США, академий и научных обществ ряда стран, лауреат ряда национальных и международных премий.

Венкатараман Кришнасами (Venkataraman K.) — Индия. Специальность — органическая химия

К. Венкатараман родился в 1901 г. В настоящее время — консультант индийской химической промышленности. Основная область исследований — синтез и физическая химия искусственных красителей. Важнейшие работы посвящены изучению процесса синтеза и свойства красителей, пигментов и флуоресцирующих агентов на основе красителей антрахинонового ряда, азокрасителей, индигоидных и триоиндигоидных и других красителей, их фотохимии и физико-химическим свойствам. Кроме того, им выполнен цикл работ по использованию скелетного никеля и боргидрида натрия в синтезе и установлении строения конденсированных ароматических углеводородов. Его монография «Химия синтетических красителей» в 1956—1957 гг. была переведена на русский язык. Работы последних лет посвящены применению современных физических методов исследования (ЯМР-спектроскопии и масс-спектрометрии) к изучению синтетических красителей.

К. Венкатараман — член академий и научных обществ ряда стран.

Маринелло Видауррета Соэло (Marinello Vidaurreta Z.) — Куба. Специальность — медицина

С. Маринелло Видауррета родился в 1919 г. В настоящее время — профессор Гаванского университета, руководитель Гаванской онкологической больницы и Института онкологии и радиобиологии. Президент Академии наук Кубы.

Вудворд Роберт (Woodward R.) — США. Специальность — биорганическая химия

Р. Вудворд родился в 1917 г. В настоящее время — профессор Гарвардского университета. С 1963 г. занимает также должность директора Научно-исследовательского института в Базеле (Швейцария). Основная область исследований — органический

синтез. Осуществил полный синтез хинина, холестерина, кортизона, некоторых тетрациклиновых антибиотиков, циткобаламина. Им расшифровано строение тетродоксина, пенициллина и ряда других антибиотиков, уточнена схема биогенеза стероидов и терпеноидов, предложен новый вариант синтеза пептидов.

Р. Вудворд — член Национальной Академии наук США, член академий и научных обществ ряда стран. Он — лауреат Нобелевской премии по химии 1965 г.

Густафсон Тригве (Gustafson T.) — Швеция. Специальность — эмбриология

Т. Густафсон родился в 1911 г. В настоящее время — профессор зоофизиологии Стокгольмского университета, руководитель отдела физиологии развития Института экспериментальной биологии в Стокгольме.

Основная область исследований — биохимия эмбрионального развития, регуляция взаимного синтеза в животных клетках, культивируемых *in vitro*. Важнейшие работы посвящены поведению клеток в процессе развития морского яйца, в частности так называемым морфогенетическим движениям. Т. Густафсон проанализировал молекулярные механизмы клеточных взаимодействий в эмбриогенезе пчелоклещей.

Т. Густафсон — член Королевской Шведской Академии наук и Международного общества биологии развития.

Гюлленберг Хельге (Gullenberg H.) — Финляндия. Специальность — микробиология

Х. Гюлленберг родился в 1924 г. В настоящее время — профессор микробиологии Хельсинкского университета. Основная область работы — использование математических методов в микробиологических исследованиях. Используя положения теории множеств, он создал оригинальный подход к описанию и дефиниции таксонов микроорганизмов. Применение методов автоматического выявления свойств микроорганизмов позволило ему перевести систематику бактерий на работу со статистически достоверными выборками микроорганизмов.

Х. Гюлленберг — президент Академии наук Финляндии, почетный член Польского медицинского общества.

Даскалов Христо Стефанов — ИРБ. Специальность — генетика

Х. Даскалов родился в 1903 г. В настоящее время — директор Института генетики и селекции растений Академии сельскохозяйственных наук ИРБ.

Основные работы посвящены изучению гетерозиса у культурных растений и вопросам межвидовой гибридизации и гетерозиса.

Х. Даскалов — вице-президент Болгарской Академии наук.

Зернас Леонидас (Zervas L.) — Греция. Специальность — химия пептидов и белков

Л. Зернас родился в 1902 г. В настоящее время — профессор Афинского университета.

Им предложен ряд защитных групп: бензодоксикарбонильная, тригильная, о-нитросульфенильная, бензильная, *m*-метоксибензидоксикарбонильная; он предложил метод образования фенациловых эфиров для защиты карбоксила, способ получения

цистенинсодержащих пептидов, а также наилучший до настоящего времени метод замыкания дисульфидных связей с помощью диодатана. Им впервые осуществлено направленное образование дисульфидной связи и на этой основе синтезирован ряд фрагментов инсулина. Этот метод послужил основой для полного промышленного синтеза инсулина. Фактически все достижения в области пептидной химии основаны на фундаментальных работах Л. Зерваса.

Л. Зервас — член Академии наук Греции.

Зоубек Владимир (Zoubek V.) — ЧССР. Специальность — геология

В. Зоубек родился в 1903 г. В настоящее время — руководящий научный работник Геологического института ЧСАН, директором которого он был многие годы.

Основные исследования посвящены геологии древнейших горных формаций земных континентов, изучению глубинных зон земной коры и петрологии кристаллических пород, вопросам геологии докембрия и геохронологическим проблемам территории ЧССР. Существенный вклад сделан В. Зоубеком в решение ряда вопросов тектоники.

В. Зоубек — действительный член Чехословацкой Академии наук.

Илиев Любомир Георгиев — НРБ. Специальность — математика

Л. Илиев родился в 1913 г. В настоящее время — директор Единого центра математики и механики Болгарской Академии наук, директор Математического института с вычислительным центром Болгарской Академии наук.

Основная область исследований — теории аналитических функций и теории приближений.

Л. Илиев — действительный член Болгарской Академии наук.

Классен Стинг (Klaessen S.) — Швеция. Специальность — физическая химия

С. Классен родился в 1917 г. В настоящее время — профессор физической химии Упсальского университета и директор Института физической химии этого университета. Основная область исследований — кинетика и механизм быстрых химических процессов. С. Классеном созданы уникальные установки большой мощности для импульсного фотоллиза, разработаны специальные импульсные лампы, позволяющие получать весьма высокие интенсивности УФ и видимого света. В числе важнейших достижений С. Классена — получение спектрально-кинетических характеристик элементарных реакций переноса электрона в жидких растворах с участием сложных ароматических молекул; изучение кинетики триплетного (метастабильного) состояния хлорофилла В; исследование кинетического поведения большого числа короткоживущих анион-радикалов ароматического характера, а также разработка и использование ряда новых методов изучения физико-химических свойств полимеров и растворов полимеров.

С. Классен — член Королевской Шведской Академии наук, председатель Шведского национального комитета химиков.

Котари Даулаз Сирх (Kotari D. S.) — Индия. Специальность — астрофизика

Д. С. Котари родился в 1906 г. Окончил Аллахабадский университет. Основные исследования посвящены статистической термодинамике, астрофизике и теории гравитации.

Д. Котари — член Индийской Национальной Академии наук, почетный доктор Ленинградского университета.

Кучинский Юрген (Kuczinski Ju.) — ГДР. Специальность — экономика

Ю. Кучинский родился в 1904 г. В настоящее время — профессор политэкономии Унiversитета им. Гумбольдта в Берлине.

Основные области исследования — политическая экономия и история экономики.

Ю. Кучинский — автор многочисленных трудов. На русский язык переведены его работы: «История условий труда в США», «История условий труда в Британской империи», «История условий труда в Германии», «Очерки истории германского империализма», «Очерки истории мирового хозяйства», «Всеобщая экономическая история».

Ю. Кучинский — действительный член Академии наук ГДР.

Матеев Евгений Георгиев — НРБ. Специальность — экономика

Е. Матеев родился в 1920 г. В настоящее время — член Государственного Совета НРБ и председатель Совета по воспроизводству материальных ресурсов НРБ, член Президиума Болгарской Академии наук.

Основные области исследований — теория народнохозяйственного планирования, теория прогнозирования и измерения эффективности социалистического производства, теория международных цен и разделения труда, использование ЭВМ для перспективного планирования и применение экономико-математических методов.

Е. Матеев — действительный член Болгарской Академии наук.

Налэч Мачей (Nalęcz M.) — ПНР. Специальность — кибернетика

М. Налэч родился в 1922 г. В настоящее время — директор Института биоклибернетики и биомедицинской инженерии Польской Академии наук. Основная область исследований — проблемы автоматизации, бионики и создания систем управления технологическими процессами.

М. Налэч — академик-секретарь Отделения технических наук Польской Академии наук.

Нгуен Куань Тоан — СРВ. Специальность — история

Нгуен Куань Тоан родился в 1907 г. В настоящее время — председатель Комитета общественных наук СРВ, директор Института истории и Института языковедения СРВ. Ему принадлежит ряд работ по истории педагогики, культуры, он руководил научным коллективом, подготовившим капитальный труд «История Вьетнама».

Обуэн Жан (Auboin J.) — Франция. Специальность — геология, тектоника

Ж. Обуэн родился в 1928 г. В настоящее время — профессор факультета естественных наук VI Парижского университета.

Ж. Обуэн — крупнейший специалист в области тектоники и стратиграфии Средиземноморья. Им опубликован ряд специальных работ по тектонике и морфологии Альпийской горной цепи. В последние годы руководит французской экспедицией, работающей в Андах на территории Перу и Колумбии.

Автор более 100 научных работ, в том числе монографии «Geosynclines» («Геосинклинали»), переведенной на русский язык.

Пал Ленард (Pal L.) — ВНР. Специальность — физика

Л. Пал родился в 1925 г. В настоящее время — директор Центрального института физических исследований Венгерской Академии наук. Главные области работы — физико-химия твердого тела и применение в химической физике современных ядерных методов (лейтронграфии и нейтронной спектроскопии, мессбауэровской спектроскопии), изучение магнитных свойств твердых тел, магнитной анизотропии, магнитных фазовых переходов, магнетохимия, физико-химические исследования в ядерных реакторах.

Л. Пал — член Президиума ВАН.

Рейнгольд Отто (Reinhold O.) — ГДР. Специальность — экономика

О. Рейнгольд родился в 1925 г. Окончил экономический факультет Лейпцигского университета. В настоящее время — директор Института общественных наук при ЦК СЕПГ.

Исследовательские интересы О. Рейнгольда сосредоточены вокруг трех основных проблем: государственно-монополистический капитализм и экономические кризисы, критика антикоммунистических концепций, строительство развитого социалистического общества и система руководства и планирования социалистической экономики.

О. Рейнгольд — действительный член Академии наук ГДР.

Роджерс Джон (Rodgers J.) — США. Специальность — геология

Дж. Роджерс родился в 1914 г. В настоящее время занимает пост профессора геологии Йельского университета.

Дж. Роджерс — один из крупнейших специалистов в области стратиграфии нижнего палеозоя и выдающийся исследователь структурной геологии Аппалач.

Дж. Роджерс — член Национальной Академии наук США, почетный доктор ряда университетов Франции и Италии, член геологических обществ многих стран.

Сабо Имре (Szabo I.) — ВНР. Специальность — право

И. Сабо родился в 1912 г. В настоящее время — профессор, заведующий кафедрой Вулавантского университета. Основная область исследований — теория и истори-

рия государства и права. Опубликовал ряд монографий: «Буржуазное государство и венгерская философия права», «Толкование норм права», «Социалистическое право» (переведена на русский язык в 1964 г.), «Основные теории права» (переведена на русский язык в 1974 г.).

И. Сабо — действительный член Венгерской Академии наук.

Сентаготай Янош (Szentágotthai J.) — ВНР. Специальность — физиология, гистология

Я. Сентаготай родился в 1912 г. Окончил Будапештский университет. В настоящее время занимает пост профессора этого университета.

Основная область исследований — нейрогистология и физиология нервной системы. Важнейшие работы связаны с исследованием структуры нервных центров и нейрогуморальных механизмов функционирования мозга.

Я. Сентаготай — вице-президент Венгерской Академии наук.

Сирацкий Андрей (Sirácky A.) — ЧССР. Специальность — философия.

А. Сирацкий родился в 1900 г. В настоящее время — директор Института философии и социологии Словацкой Академии наук.

Основные исследования посвящены проблемам общества, культуры, идеологии, религии и морали.

А. Сирацкий — действительный член Чехословацкой Академии наук.

Стоммел Генри (Stommel H.) — США. Специальность — океанология.

Г. Стоммел родился в 1920 г. В настоящее время — профессор Массачусетского технологического института. Основная область исследований — теория океанской циркуляции. Им объяснена интенсификация течений у западных берегов океанов (первая гидродинамическая модель Гольфстрима или Курошио) и совместно с Л. Аронсом построена гидродинамическая модель абиссальной циркуляции океана. Помимо этого, им получен ряд важнейших результатов в разработке теоретических моделей океанского термоядра, волн Россби, крупномасштабной океанской турбулентности, деятельного слоя океана и т. д.

Г. Стоммел — один из научных руководителей Международного проекта по исследованию Индийского океана, член Национальной Академии наук США.

Тшебитовский Владзимеж (Tzebiatowski W.) — ПНР. Специальность — химия

В. Тшебитовский родился в 1906 г. В настоящее время — президент Польской Академии наук, председатель Научного совета Института низких температур и структурных исследований ПАН, директор Международной лаборатории сильных магнитных полей во Вроцлаве. Основные области работы — неорганическая и физическая химия и технологии цветных и редких металлов. В. Тшебитовским проведено ряд важных исследований в области магнитохимии, изучении низких температур и сильных магнитных полей.

Хагенмюллер Поль (Hagenmuller P.) — Франция. Специальность — химия твердого тела

П. Хагенмюллер родился в 1921 г. В настоящее время — директор Лаборатории химии твердого тела Национального центра научных исследований. Основные работы посвящены изучению окисных и фторсодержащих соединений переходных металлов с целью установления связей между структурными характеристиками кристаллов и их физическими свойствами, а также изучению бора и боридов.

П. Хагенмюллер — почетный член ряда зарубежных академий.

Хасан Нурун (Hasan N.) — Индия. Специальность — история

Н. Хасан родился в 1921 г. В настоящее время — министр образования и культуры центрального правительства, председатель Индийской комиссии ЮНЕСКО.

Основная область исследований — средневековая история Индии.

Ходжкин Азан (Hodgkin A.) — Великобритания. Специальность — физиология

А. Ходжкин родился в 1914 г. В настоящее время руководит физиологической лабораторией Кембриджского университета. Основная область исследований — физиологические основы процесса нервного возбуждения. Разработанные им теории ионных токов, лежащих в основе возбуждения, позволили объяснить деятельность как нервной системы, так и других возбудимых структур (скелетной, сердечной, мускулатуры и т. д.).

А. Ходжкин — член Королевского общества в Лондоне, академик наук ряда стран, лауреат Нобелевской премии в области физиологии и медицины 1963 г.

Ходжкин Дороти Мери Кроуфут (Hodgkin D. M.) — Великобритания. Специальность — молекулярная биология

Д. Ходжкин родилась в 1910 г. В настоящее время занимает пост профессора Оксфордского университета.

Широко известна как автор работ по установлению молекулярной структуры пептида, витамина B₁₂, инсулина и других важных природных соединений.

Д. Ходжкин — член Королевского общества в Лондоне и академик ряда стран. За цикл работ по определению рентгеновскими методами структуры важных биологически активных соединений ей присуждена Нобелевская премия по химии 1964 г.

Чейн Эрнст (Chain E.) — Великобритания. Специальность — биохимия

Э. Чейн родился в 1906 г. В настоящее время — профессор биохимии Имперского колледжа наук и технологии в Лондоне.

Основные работы связаны с выделением, очисткой и внедрением в клинику пеницилина, а также с открытием и внедрением в практику полусинтетических пенициллинов, обладающих широким спектром антибиотического действия. Им проведены исследования биосинтеза органоазидов и в первую очередь идентификация пенициллина — производных азидинового действия, открыты вирусы

грибов и возможность медицинского использования выделяемой из них рибонуклеиновой кислоты.

Э. Чейн — член Королевского общества в Лондоне, академик и научных обществ ряда стран, лауреат Нобелевской премии по физиологии и медицине 1945 г.

Чубрилович Васо (Čubrilović V.) — СФРЮ. Специальность — история

В. Чубрилович родился в 1897 г. В настоящее время — директор Института балканистики Сербской Академии наук и искусств.

Основная область исследований — новая история народов Югославии. Он опубликовал первую в Югославии монографию о Восточном восстании 1875—1878 гг., исследование о происхождении мусульманской знати в Боснии и Герцеговине, труд о первом сербском восстании и боснийских сербах, книгу по истории Сербии с 1858 по 1903 г. В 1956 г. опубликовал обобщающую работу «История политической мысли в Сербии XIX в.».

В. Чубрилович — академик-секретарь Отделения исторических наук Сербской Академии наук и искусств.

Эйген Манфред (Eigen M.) — ФРГ. Специальность — физическая химия

М. Эйген родился в 1927 г. В настоящее время — научный сотрудник Института физической химии им. Макса Планка. Основная область работы — изучение быстрых реакций методами химической релаксационной спектроскопии. Им разработаны две группы релаксационных методов, использующих однократное или периодическое воздействие на изучаемую систему. Эйгеном, в частности, была изучена кинетика реакций ионов водорода и гидроксидов с кислотно-основными индикаторами в водном растворе, кинетика быстрых реакций в растворах слабых электролитов, образование ионных пар и десольватация электронов в растворах слабых электролитов и ряд других реакций.

М. Эйген — член Геттингенской Академии наук и искусств, почетный профессор ряда университетов США, лауреат Нобелевской премии по химии 1967 г. за исследование быстрых химических реакций под воздействием коротких импульсов энергии (совместно с Партером и Норришем).

XC - B.T. Feld 5/31/78
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MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

File
Human Rights

X

April 4, 1978

Dr. Valentin F. Turchin
75-34 113th Street
Forest Hills, New York 11375

Dear Dr. Turchin:

We are writing in response to your letter of February 28 regarding the case of Professor Yuri Orlov. We feel very strongly that the uncivilized and repressive actions taken by the Soviet authorities against Orlov, Scharansky and unhappily many others are unpardonable. It is essential that we continue to act in their behalf. In your letter you advocate a withdrawal of "personal cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of physics." Since most of us have very little directly to do with Soviet government, the only way we could implement that threat is by cutting off communication with Soviet physicists. It seems to us that this course of action has several important negative aspects which must be considered. The boycott you advocate is directed against Soviet physicists. They, rather than the authorities, would be punished by cutting off all contacts. We would be adding to the restrictions which the Soviet government already has imposed, such as restricting and in most cases forbidding their travel and their attendance at international conferences. We have observed the importance of visits to the Soviet Union for our colleagues there. To keep these communications open is important for actions in support of those who are being persecuted by the Soviet authorities but who have not as yet been formally charged. Scientists generally, and physicists in particular, form one of the few existing truly international groups. Communication permits the exchange and mutual consideration of many ideas, not the least of which are those which may hopefully contribute toward a better and peaceful world.

To us, free communication among scientists is of extraordinary importance. The compartmentalization of scientists into ideological blocs with serious if not complete restriction of the exchange of ideas would be most unfortunate, not only for Science but also for the individual scientists.

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Dr. Valentin F. Turchin
Page Two

April 4, 1978

We recognize that these concerns are long range in nature and are not helpful as far as the short term problems of Professor Orlov and others are concerned. As positive actions we propose (1) a petition to the Soviet government signed by the members of the National Academy requesting the presence of observers at the trial of Professor Orlov, (2) the leading physical societies--the American Physical Society, the European Physical Society--and individual national societies joining in a similar petition. We would be happy to help in such endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Feshbach

Francis E. Low



Victor F. Weisskopf

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U.S. - SOVIET SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES,
IT'S MORE IMPORTANT NOW

Our scientific relations with the Soviet Union are rapidly deteriorating. We almost have reached the point of the cold war situation 25 years ago. The reasons are clear enough: the persistent violations by the Soviet government of the human rights of scientists such as Orlov, Scheransky and many others, the persecution of Sakharov, and now the invasion of Afghanistan.

Many scientists in this country and elsewhere, aghast at these outrages, have resorted to one measure that they can effectively display: refusing to attend conferences and to participate in collaborative scientific projects. It is assumed that the Soviet leaders are so strongly interested in scientific contacts with the West that they will change their policy. We fear that it will not work that way. Most of the contacts took place in the fundamental sciences or in applied fields removed from weapons technology. These issues are not important enough to the Soviet leaders for yielding to external pressures. The primary victims are our colleagues in the U.S.S.R. for they lose their precious window to the world that was opened to them--and to us.

But there are deeper reasons against a boycott of scientific relations. There are fundamental ethical and political values in maintaining a scientific world community that stands above the political turmoil of today.

Science is a supra-national and supra-ideological concern of humankind as a whole. / During the continental blockade of the

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Napoleonic wars, a British non-magnetic ship was allowed to ply the continental waters in order to measure the earth's magnetic fields. In 1776, during our Revolutionary War, the British allowed a team of Bostonian astronomers into the British occupied part of northern New England in order to observe a total eclipse. It should serve, and has served in the past, as a bridge for mutual understanding and peace in a divided world. Directly and indirectly, scientific contacts have lead to actual disarmament measures--the test ban, for example, or the SALT talks. 300

We should not lose contact with some of the best elements of Soviet society, a group that basically agrees with our value scale and--in contrast to the avowed dissidents--who may have a significant influence on the future developments in the Soviet Union. If, as we hope, the present spirit will not lead to a catastrophe, there is a chance that, sooner or later, the character of the Soviet regime may change again for the better. We ought to invest some capital in this possibility; scientific relations are most suitable for this investment since their maintenance does not strengthen the Soviet potential to any serious extent but it strengthens the idea of the supra-national character of science and mutual understanding. It leaves open the possibility for discussion of political issues even during times of stress as the Pugwash movement has shown in the past. 400

Unavoidably scientific contacts will be weakened in the near future because of the understandable reactions of many U.S. scientists against the recent happenings. It is wrong, however, to cut the scientific relations to the bare minimum. Punitive measures 500

usually incite hostility which often leads to misunderstandings, dislike and counter punitive measures. Not all of the Soviet scientists will understand the reasons for our hostile actions, when we do no longer go there and talk to them. We may have done the cause of human rights in the U.S.S.R. more of a disservice than a service.

The only appropriate way for the scientific community to deal with any kind of problem is reason and discussion. This is achieved only if one scientist speaks or writes to another scientist, or addresses a meeting of scientists, be it an official one or one organized by the refuseniks. It happens even better between scientists working for a prolonged time on a collaborative experiment during those times of relaxation when the exchange of arguments can go deep enough to reach a mutuality of understanding. During times of political tensions, we should extend collaborations - not cut them back. 600

lost. The least we scientists can do is to show the power of reasoning for only by reason will both human rights and peace flourish on this small planet.

Victor F. Weisskopf

Robert R. Wilson

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1980

Testimony to the Committee on Science and Technology
United States House of Representatives

I am Victor F. Weisskopf, Institute Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. A few weeks ago I had the honor of receiving the National Medal of Science from the President of the United States. All through my life I have had many occasions to observe the Russian scientific scene. In 1932, I spent 8 months as a guest of a scientific institution in Kharkov and I returned several times for meetings and conferences until 1936 when Stalinism closed the border. In 1956, I was among the first United States group that visited the Soviet Union after the death of Stalin. Since then I visited that country many times in trying, together with many colleagues, to establish scientific contact between the Soviet Union and the Western world.

Our scientific relations with the Soviet Union must be reexamined, in view of two most unfortunate actions of the Soviet government--the military occupation of Afghanistan and the expulsion of Sakharov from Moscow. The first is of eminent importance for the future of the world power balance; it may be the first step toward the Soviet domination of the Middle East. The second is relatively of lesser importance. It is one of many steps that the Soviet government has taken before to silence the opposition of their intellectuals. It is less severe than many previous actions against dissident people; Sakharov has not been put on trial or put in jail as many other dissidents would have been for doing a small fraction of what Sakharov dared to do. Without defending this despicable

2 - Weisskopf testimony

act of expulsion, it must be said that a forced relocation to a provincial city is one of the misfortunes suffered by many ordinary Soviet citizens not involved in politics.

The first action, however, deserves the main attention of the government, the Congress and the people because of its possible threat to the very existence of the Western world. We should discuss our counteraction from that perspective rather than from the moral aspect of a military invasion for political purposes. Unfortunately, the West has committed similar infringements not so long ago.

As in all questions of this kind, one must avoid emotional overreaction that usually leads to a vacillating policy of too strong measures followed by too weak ones.

I would like to recommend the maintenance of the formal scientific relations with the Soviet Union. I am against any breaking or restricting the presently existing official agreements of this nature. Naturally, there will be a reduction of scientific intercourse since many scientists would now refuse to accept invitations from the Soviet Union or would be reluctant to engage in new collaborative enterprises, but in my opinion, this should be left to the judgement of the individual as it has been in the past.

Let me give the reasons for my recommendation.

First, I would like to point out that there is a difference between scientific collaboration and holding the Olympic games in the Soviet Union. The games would be widely covered by the public media and would be used extensively as a means of propaganda to show through the erection of "Potemkin Villages" how peaceful and

3 - Weisskopf testimony

well organized things are in the Soviet Union. Scientific meetings or collaborative efforts, however, hardly get any publicity and they do not lend themselves to any kind of national propaganda.

Second, it is important to realize that the scientific community in the Soviet Union contains people who are inclined to condemn provocative military action and racial discrimination; they have a great deal of hidden (sometimes not so hidden) sympathy for the dissidents and, in particular, for Sakharov. This relatively lenient treatment of Sakharov may have been more to placate his internal supporters in the scientific community than his foreign friends. I am referring to those scientists who have participated in the USA-Soviet collaborations; they mostly are engaged in basic science or in non-military applied research. To my knowledge, there is a much stricter separation in the Soviet Union between those who work on weapons development and those engaged in basic science. The former group may represent a different political spectrum and are rarely involved with meetings or other collaborative efforts.

Third, the scientific collaboration does not give any immediate support or advantages to the industrial or military potential of the Soviet Union. This is so because the results of basic science have their effects on tactical applications, at best, a few decades later. At that time, the political situation may be quite different. Moreover, the relevant results of that type of research are widely published and cannot be kept from the Soviet Union in any case.

4 - Weisskopf testimony

There are advantages of scientific collaboration for both sides. In some of the fields, the Soviets have initiated new ideas (fusion research is an example). The common exploitations of their and our new ideas further science on both sides. It is true that their science profits more than ours, but there are a few important fields in which they have helped us too.

The most important reasons for my recommendations are these:

A. There is a fundamental ethical and also political value in maintaining a scientific world community that stands above the political turmoil of the day. Science is a supra-national and supra-ideological concern in which humankind as a whole participates. During the continental blockade of the Napoleonic wars, a British non-magnetic ship was allowed to ply the continental waters in order to measure the earth's magnetic fields. In 1776, during our Revolutionary War, the British allowed a team of Bostonian astronomers into the British occupied part of northern New England in order to observe a total eclipse.

I believe it is important that the United States uphold the principle that science belongs to all humanity and stands above the vagaries of political strife. It should serve, and has served in the past, as a bridge for mutual understanding and peace in a divided world.

B. We should not lose contact with one of the best elements of Soviet society with a group which basically agrees with our value scale and--in contrast to the avowed dissidents--who may have a significant influence on the future developments in the Soviet

5 - Weisskopf testimony

Union. If, as we hope, the present spirit will not lead to a catastrophe, there is a chance that, sooner or later, the character of the Soviet regime may change again for the better. We ought to invest some capital in this possibility; scientific relations are most suitable for this investment since their maintenance does not strengthen the Soviet potential to any serious extent but it strengthens the idea of the supra-national character of science and mutual understanding. It leaves open the possibility for discussion of political issues even during times of stress as the Pugwash movement has shown in the past.

C. Scientific collaboration has been of advantage to science in general. It is unavoidable that it will be weakened in the near future because of the understandable emotional reaction of many United States scientists against the recent happenings. But, we ought not to cut the scientific relations with the Soviet Union completely. We should leave open the door for eventual resumption of these relations on the previous level or above. We should keep the official agreements intact if a bridge had to be used again to a greater extent in better times.

January 31, 1980

12 September 1980

Professor A.M. Petrosiants,
Chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee
for the Utilization of Atomic Energy,
Staramonetry per 26,
Moscow.

Dear Professor Petrosiants,

It is a long time since we met and much has happened during this time, some good, some not so good. I am very worried about the future of the collaboration with the Soviet Union in High Energy Physics. The political situation has not been very favourable recently. This collaboration, however, is necessary for the maintenance of peaceful coexistence between East and West.

I still remember with satisfaction that you and I started the collaboration between CERN and the Soviet Union in 1964. I very much hope that this collaboration will continue to grow. Recently, the CERN Scientific Policy Committee decided to ask a Soviet Physicist, Professor Okun, to become a member of the Committee. I believe that this decision represents a definite step towards a closer collaboration in scientific planning.

Let me tell you a little more about this Committee. It is a body which is quite independent of the governmental authorities and of the CERN Council. It is supposed to represent the Scientific Community. It consists of about 15 scientists who are not directly connected with CERN; its chairman is not a CERN physicist and the members serve about three years. It is supposed to discuss, determine and approve the general scientific programme of CERN. The leading CERN physicists and engineers are present at some of the discussions, but not at all of them. The nominations for new members are made either by previous members of the Committee or by other scientists. The selection does not require approval by the council or by the governments. This is arranged in order to maintain the independence of the Committee. The names of the ~~new~~ members are not officially communicated to the government representatives before the candidates have accepted the invitation to join.

I believe that the invitation of a Soviet scientist emphasises the supranational character of CERN. It is meant as a step towards a collaboration on the level of scientific policy making. There is also an American member of the Committee, Professor Sheldon Glashow from Harvard University in Cambridge, U.S.A. Professor Okun's membership would be most desirable, not only because of his great abilities as a scientist, but also as a significant step towards an international planning of the High Energy Physics programme.

In view of the deterioration of scientific collaboration between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. I am particularly gratified that Western Europe

has taken this step. This is why I hope very much that you would use your influence to persuade Professor Okun to accept the offer to join the CERN Scientific Policy Committee.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely yours,

V. Weisskopf.

EXPLANATION

On March 23, 1981, I received a telephone call from Mr. Victor Tagashov, an official at the Soviet embassy in Washington. He asked me to give a reply to four questions; the replies will be published by TASS. The four questions are printed on p. 1. I asked for a written copy of the questions and promised a written answer. He agreed and after receipt, I sent him my answers as printed on p. 1, with a specific request to publish them in full, and to send me copies of the papers in which they are published.

I never expected them to be published because of my answer to No. 4. Great was my astonishment when on May 22 I received by air mail copies of the Moscow News in Russian, English, French and Spanish, with my contribution in it and also answers from other Western personalities, among them G. Kistiakowsky (see p. 2).

The answers of other people were all rather trivial assents; some of them only to part of the questions. A censorship in those cases is not ruled out, in particular since the paper mentions explicitly that I have asked for full publication.

You also find answers by M. Markov to my letter on p. 2. I am afraid that his point about the lack of western response after the reduction of Russian tank forces is justified.

I believe that this publication of a divergent view in the Soviet press should be known to the public. Here is an example of a fair exchange of views in a Soviet newspaper. That is news.

Victor F. Weisskopf

МОСКОВСКИЕ НОВОСТИ

№ 20 (46)
17 МАЯ
1981 г.
ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ
ЦЕНА
10 коп.

MOSCOW NEWS

No. 20 (2956), SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1981

For retail in India 80 paise

A weekly newspaper of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations

with Foreign Countries and Novosti Press Agency. First published October 5, 1930

1. What do you think may be the consequences of a nuclear war for the whole of world civilization?

2. How, in your opinion, are the arms race and the threat of a nuclear war affecting even now the living standards of people, their health, including mental health, and the environment?

3. Do you think the people should know the truth about the destructive consequences for humankind of a nuclear war?

4. Is it worthwhile, in your opinion, to set up a competent international committee, as L. I. Brezhnev suggests, composed of the most eminent scientists of different countries, whose conclusions would demonstrate to the world public opinion the vital necessity of preventing a nuclear catastrophe?

These questions were put to prominent scientists in different countries. Their replies—detailed or short, with thorough argumentation or in the form of theses outlining the topic—have revealed common views concerning many problems, and disagreements in others. We, however, cannot agree with everything the scientists have said.

In this issue we are publishing some of the replies (others were carried in Nos. 14 and 15 of MN), including the full text of the American Professor Victor F. Weisskopf (this was stipulated by him separately in an accompanying letter) and the opinion of Academician Moisei Markov, the chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee.

TO START A PEACE RACE

Prof. Victor F. WEISSKOPF,
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology, USA

1. As I have written in numerous publications, I consider a nuclear war between the superpowers a major catastrophe. Apart from the number of victims, which could be near 100 million or even greater number of people, the material destruction, the complete cessation of all organized activities, and the radioactive pollution of the environment, will make it difficult, if not impossible, to rebuild human civilization as we know it today. There will be no victors, but only losers.

2. The arms race and the threat of nuclear war has a negative effect on the living standards because of the public means diverted to weapons production, and a negative effect on the mental health because of the increasing fear of a holocaust.

3. Of course, I believe that the American people are informed about this. Indeed, in recent times, this kind of information has been increased and more people are aware of the danger.

4. No. Scientists have spoken many times already and they cannot add much more. What is necessary today are actions by the governments. Both the Soviet government and the US government should reduce the number of nuclear weapons, instead of increasing them. Today there are more than 50,000 nuclear warheads deployed. Neither the Soviet Union nor the Western Alliance needs so many nuclear weapons for their safety. The security of both sides would be increased by a reduction of these numbers.

The Soviet Union and the United States should start a Peace Race, by reducing the

number of their strategic and tactical weapons. The Soviet Union (or the US) would be more secure if it reduced the stock of nuclear weapons, say, by 10 per cent, even if the other side does not follow up. They may join the peace race later. Actually, a very smaller amount of nuclear weapons than the present one is enough to act as a deterrent, since hundreds rather than tens of thousands of bombs suffice to destroy the other side completely.

If the Soviet Union wants to prevent nuclear war, why does it not start with a reduction of nuclear potential?

ABOUT THE PARITY NEGOTIATIONS AND THE NECESSITY OF TRUTH

Moisei MARKOV,
Academician, Chairman of the
Soviet Pugwash Committee

4. Everything boils down to how we understand the tasks of this committee which, I think, is simply indispensable. Prof. Weisskopf is right when he says that scientists have already spoken many times about it. Moreover, there are several hundred specialized institutes and scientific councils in the world whose task is to explore the problem of peace and the possibility of preventing war.

There is indeed a tremendous amount of written works on this question, but we must choose the most important and chief ones. More than a quarter of a century ago the manifesto of Russell and Einstein was published. Even at that time that manifesto stated that mankind is threatened with self-destruction as a result of the use of nuclear weapons in a future war, and that there would be no victors in that war, as Prof. Weisskopf also says. The authors of the manifesto, Prof. Weisskopf and others, have come to such conclusions because they know the truth about nuclear war. The task of the scientists' committee would be to produce a document that would be in the nature of a new manifesto. In this second manifesto it is necessary to explain what has taken place over the years following the first manifesto. Unfortunately, much has changed and not to the better.

Some people are trying to refute the thesis "there will be no victors", by evolving new weapons of mass destruction. The myth is being created that nuclear war is permissible and is even "humane" since it is based on new technical achievements, as a result of which the accuracy of the attacks launched from any distance, no matter how great, is enormous, and that it is possible to hit only military targets, not harming civil ones. The piling up of various kinds of tactical nuclear weapons is a technical way of recognizing the possibility of nuclear war, allegedly localized.

In this way the ideas of the 60s about a limited preventive war are being revived. Bertrand Russell wrote about this in his preface to F. Cook's book *The Warfare State*: "There is only one way of reversing the trend towards preemptive war. It is to make the truth known to the American public. This is a difficult task, since the military-industrial fanatics have a large measure of control over the major means of publicity."

This also refers to Prof. Weisskopf's belief that "the American people are informed". It would be good if this belief were based on the results of a broad poll among American people. Polls of this kind are held frequently in the USA. Of course, it is im-

portant to know how accurate and definite this knowledge among average Americans is.

It is very important to tell the peoples the truth about nuclear war.

It is very important to know who has told this truth. And how, because it must be told in a language that is universally understood.

We must bring the truth to the people. If it were made through the private initiative of a group of scientists this would not be effective, as their many statements have revealed.*

It could also be the result of the work done by an international body of scientists under the aegis of an authoritative agency like the UN. If so, will the corresponding mass media be used by a decision of the UN? Ideas acquire force only if the broadest masses are given the opportunity to accept them.

Professor Weisskopf is right: action is necessary today. But what kind of action? There was a time when the level of arms was determined quantitatively. Today, the increasing qualitative index is becoming more and more dangerous: the MIRV, phenomenal targetting accuracy at tremendous range, cruise missiles, and so on.

As for Professor Weisskopf's proposal that the Soviet Union should unilaterally reduce the number of atomic bombs, it is known that the USSR has already made armaments reductions (recently one thousand tanks were withdrawn from Europe), but this has never led to a reciprocal step by the other side. Moreover, the mass media abroad has labeled such significant actions propaganda stunts.

It is necessary to point out that one important term, that of parity in armament levels, has emerged over the past few years in the process of peace debates.

This term is important because, first of all, superiority in armaments leads to the idea that victory is possible, and may lead to risky ventures. (Let me recall, by way of example, the Truman Doctrine—the plan for nuclear war against the USSR, so-called Dropshot. This was when the US was indeed superior militarily.) Having such experience, the USSR will naturally see to it that the opponent's side has no decisive advantage. The arms race would only increase.

Second, parity is possible at any armament level. Therefore, it can serve as a way to reduce these levels and terminate the arms race.

The existing tendency of conducting negotiations from positions of strength throws mankind backwards to the time when the motto: "If you want peace, prepare for war" (even if you don't want peace), was used. Now, what we need are talks on parity and the creation of an atmosphere that would serve to further solve the problems of disarmament.

** Nevertheless, the Pugwash Movement, for instance, could prepare much for a future committee. By the way, the Soviet Pugwash Committee has received a telegram from Dorothy Hodgkin, President of the Pugwash Movement, Nobel Prize winner, and Director-General M. Kaplan. It says: "We greatly appreciate and welcome Leonid Brezhnev's statement calling for an international committee of prominent scientists to prevent nuclear disaster. This has been the major aim of Pugwash, and we are ready to intensify our efforts in this connection. We will discuss this in the forthcoming Executive Committee meeting in May."*

A NUCLEAR WAR CANNOT BE KEPT LIMITED

George B. KISTIAKOWSKY,
Department of Chemistry,
Harvard University, USA

1. I do not believe that a nuclear war between the superpowers can be kept limited, and therefore expect nearly total destruction of civilization in both countries and presumably just as terrible destruction in Western Europe. It would have a very significant and long-lasting effect because fallout would cover the entire Northern Hemisphere.

2. It seems to me the nuclear arms race is taking away many resources from peaceful projects, lowers the living standards of everybody except the military obviously.

3. Yes, and I've been engaged in spreading the knowledge as much as I can. I hope that the same sort of thing is going on in the Soviet Union.

4. Yes, it could help.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
1706 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009

May 26, 1981

Mr. Victor F. Weisskopf
Department of Physics
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Dear Mr. Weisskopf:

You will be pleased to know that your answers were published in full by Moscow News on May 17 under the headline "Let's Start a Peace Race!" (see enclosed copy). I received this copy only this Sunday by plane. As you can see Academician Moisey Markov, whom you, of course, know very well, published his opinion about your answer to the fourth question.

At the same time, I think that if you intend to publish these questions and answers in other newspapers, you have the necessary rights to do so. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me clippings.

If you have any further questions, I will be glad to help you in any way I can.

Sincerely,



Victor Tagashov
Information Officer

Enclosure

VT:jw

From JBL source:

DRAFT/ 1/1/ USSR Questions

1. A major nuclear war will destroy civilization as we know it.

2. The arms race has a serious negative effect on the standard of living of peoples everywhere and undoubtedly has a bad effect on people's mental health. It causes national leaders on both sides to be fearful and to do things which are not in the general interest of the world or their own national interest.

3. The people should know the truth about the destructive consequences of a nuclear war.

4. While a competent international committee would be desirable, its principal role should be to understand and remove the driving forces that are at the root of the nuclear arms race. People everywhere

DRAFT 2/2 USSR Questions

already fear nuclear war adequately; they fear even more that it cannot be avoided; that our worlds are on a collision course.

I believe that the arms race stems from the fact that the modern industrial societies must evolve continuously in social forms, understandings and technologies. For historical reasons both socialistic and capitalistic states have doctrinaire solutions to new problems that, in fact, can only be resolved experimentally. This situation causes the leaders to view with alarm any movements that appear to be toward the ideology of the other, and thus freezes the society into wornout processes and thus creates deep suspicions of the individuals who would examine solutions that appear to overlap with the external dogma, thus reinforcing the dangerous rigidities. In past times, wars have often broken the social bonds and, though at great cost, permitted new social forms to be explored. Since war now

DRAFT 3/3 USSR Questions

between major states is recognized as being thoroughly devastating
to civilization, new means are required to permit social experimentation
and intellectual renewal. Perhaps an international committee could
explore these questions of facilitating technological and societal
evolution. In this way we could remove the dangers of
ideologies on a collision course and develop commitments to
worldwide human, economic, environmental and technological
development.

United States–Soviet Scientific Exchanges

Our scientific relations with the Soviet Union are rapidly deteriorating. We have almost reached the point of the cold war situation 25 years ago. The reasons are clear enough: the persistent violations by the Soviet government of the human rights of scientists such as Orlov, Shcharansky, and many others, the persecution of Sakharov, and now the invasion of Afghanistan.

Many scientists in this country and elsewhere, aghast at these outrages, have resorted to one of the measures available to them: refusing to attend conferences and to participate in collaborative scientific projects. It is assumed that the Soviet leaders are so strongly interested in scientific contacts with the West that they will change their policy. We fear that it will not work that way. Most of the contacts took place in the fundamental sciences or in applied fields removed from weapons technology. These areas are not important enough to Soviet leaders to make them yield to external pressures. The primary victims are our colleagues in the U.S.S.R., for they lose a precious window on the world that was opened to them—and to us. Another victim is scientific progress, since we lose the personal contacts that are so important, particularly in those fields in which one side has more results than the other.

But there are deeper arguments against a boycott of scientific relations. Science is supranational and supraideological—the concern of humankind as a whole. It should stand above political turmoil and serve, as it has in the past, as a bridge for mutual understanding and peace in a divided world. Directly and indirectly, scientific contacts have led to actual disarmament measures—the test ban, for example, or the arms control talks.

We should not lose contact with some of the best elements of Soviet society, a group that basically agrees with our value scale and may have a significant influence on future developments in the Soviet Union. If, as we hope, the present situation will not lead to a catastrophe, there is a chance that, sooner or later, the character of the Soviet regime may change again for the better. We should leave our bridges intact for this eventuality.

Unavoidably, scientific contacts will be weakened in the near future because of the understandable reactions of many U.S. scientists against the recent happenings. However, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences' official suspension of bilateral agreements is a step in the wrong direction. Restrictions on scientific communication are not the right answer to the restrictions the Soviet government has imposed on some of their scientists. Repressive actions usually incite hostility, which often leads to misunderstandings, dislike, and retaliation. Not all of the Soviet scientists will understand the reasons for our actions when we no longer go there and talk to them openly and vigorously, as many of us have done in the past. We may have done the cause of human rights in the U.S.S.R. more of a disservice than a service.

The only appropriate way for the scientific community to deal with any kind of problem, scientific or human, is through reason and discussion: one scientist speaks or writes to another or addresses a meeting of scientists, be it an official one or one organized by refuseniks. Collaborative experiments offer unique opportunities for reaching a mutual understanding, especially through personal contacts during the hours of relaxation. In times of political tensions, we should extend collaborations—not cut them back.

The real problem is the danger of nuclear war. If we cannot learn how to rationalize our differences, how to resolve them by argument rather than by threats and by cutting off relations, then we are really lost. The least we scientists can do is show the power of reasoning. Despite its frustrations, only by reason will both human rights and peace flourish on this small planet.—VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF, *Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 02139*, and ROBERT R. WILSON, *Department of Physics, Columbia University, New York 10027*

reference

June 12, 1980

Prof Victor F. Weisskopf
Mass. Inst. of Technology

Dear Prof. Weisskopf,

I am writing just to say how pleased I was to read today your reasonable editorial in Science about the USA-
USSR scientific cooperation. For many years I tried to defend the same views and in 1968-1969 ~~probably~~ wrote a special book on the problem (It was later published in the USA as "Medvedev Papers" "The Plight of Soviet Science", St. Martin Press, N.Y. 1971). I also tried to explain the danger of the boycott idea in my recent book "Soviet Science" (Norton, N.Y. 1978). The scientists in the USSR were struggling for decades against the soviet bureau-

cracy and political restrictions to make the Soviet science more open for cooperation, more integrated into the framework of the world science. These ~~are~~ still weak connections made easier for us to fight pseudosciences (like T.D. Lyssenko) and to fight for freedom of publications in the international press, to take part in the conferences etc. The communications with the West made many good scientists more free to express their views and to be sure of support (I was twice saved while in the USSR by this support). The current boycott campaign, while not really able to improve the position of Sakharov or others, makes hundreds of other less known Soviet scientists completely dependent on the attitudes of their political bosses and less able to risk ^{derives} to be outspoken. This campaign, in fact, ~~leads~~ ^{leads} many potential

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This campaign, in fact, ~~leads~~ ^{deprives} many potential
dissident of possible expression and increase
the control of soviet science.
with best wishes
Dr. Zhores
A. Medvedev



АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК
СОЮЗА СОВЕТСКИХ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ РЕСПУБЛИК
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№ 471

« 7 » 07 1980 г.

Доктору В.Ф. Вайскопф
Массачусетский технологический
институт, Факультет Физики,
Кембридж, Массачусетс 02139
США

Уважаемый доктор Вайскопф,

Благодарю Вас за Ваше письмо от 1 мая 1980г. Мне было приятно услышать, что в условиях сложившейся международной обстановки Вы намерены продолжить усилия по улучшению отношений в области науки между Советским Союзом и Соединенными Штатами.

С уважением

А. П. Александров
Президент

Translation:

Dear Dr. Weisskopf,

Thank you for your letter of May 1. It was very pleasant for me to learn that given the conditions which have resulted in the international arena you intend to continue your efforts for the bettering of relations in the field of science between the Soviet Union and the U.S.
With regards,

Aleksandrov

Geneva, 17 July 1980

Professor A.A. Logunov
M O S C O W

Dear Colleague,

I am sorry that I have not seen you for a long time. I had to reduce my travelling because of some problems with my health.

I am very much concerned with the recent deterioration of the scientific relations between the Soviet Union and the West. In particular, I am worried about the relation between the scientific communities in the USA and in the Soviet Union.

It is not very useful to discuss the causes for this development. It is more useful to discuss what can be done to improve the situation. I and many of my friends try to do our best in the United States and in Western Europe. As you know, I was strongly opposed to the decision of the US National Academy of cancelling the agreements on collaboration with the USSR. Let me make a few suggestions on what could be done in the Soviet Union.

The problem of the dissidents and the problem of the "refuseniks" have played an important role. I am sure that the situation would quickly improve if the Soviet Union would undertake a few steps to decrease the tensions. I would suggest giving permission to a number of persons to leave the Soviet Union. Examples are : Brailovsky, Milman, Orlov and Sakharov. You probably know that the Rector of the University of Oslo (Norway) and the former Rector of the University of Uppsala (Sweden) want to go to Moscow in order to speak to you and others about the Brailovsky case. It would be a very positive effect on the Western European scientific community if this case can be solved satisfactorily.

I know that the problem of the dissidents is much more difficult. Nevertheless, I would draw your attention upon the great positive effect of steps, such as sending Orlov or Sakharov to the West.

I remain, in all friendship,

Yours,

V.F. Weisskopf

Pope, in an Appeal on Peace Day, Warns of Effects of a Nuclear War

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times

ROME, Jan. 1 — Pope John Paul II, in a New Year's homily today, warned that "only 200 of the 50,000 nuclear bombs that are estimated to exist already would be enough to destroy the major part of the largest cities in the world."

In a separate address later, before blessing a crowd of 50,000 in the square below the window of his study in the Vatican's Apostolic Palace, the Pope noted that international tensions had dangerously worsened during the last few days, "particularly on the Asian continent," apparently alluding to Iran and Afghanistan.

The Pope depicted the terrors of a nuclear war during a rite in St. Peter's Basilica marking the Roman Catholic Church's annual Peace Day. Jan. 1 was designated a day of prayers for peace in the world by Pope Paul VI in 1967.

In his homily today, Pope John Paul declared he had recently received a report from some scientists projecting the consequences of a nuclear attack.

A Grim Picture

Citing the report, the Pope said 50 million to 200 million people might be killed as a direct or delayed result of nuclear blasts, radioactivity would drastically reduce food resources in vast areas and create dangerous genetic mutations in human beings, animals and plants and there would be harmful changes in the atmosphere.

In a city hit by a nuclear bomb, the Pope added, the panic and the collapse of all urban services would make it impossible to provide any assistance to victims, and a "terrible nightmare" would ensue.

Vatican officials said they were unable to name the authors of the scientific report on which the Pope's view of nuclear war was based.

In the homily, the Pope hinted at the current East-West dispute about the installation of new nuclear missiles in Europe. He said that "the topics that have impressed European public opinion during the last weeks of the year that has just ended require of us that we think with concern about the future."

The concern was prompted by information about arms that could obliterate the cultural value of the Continent, the Pope

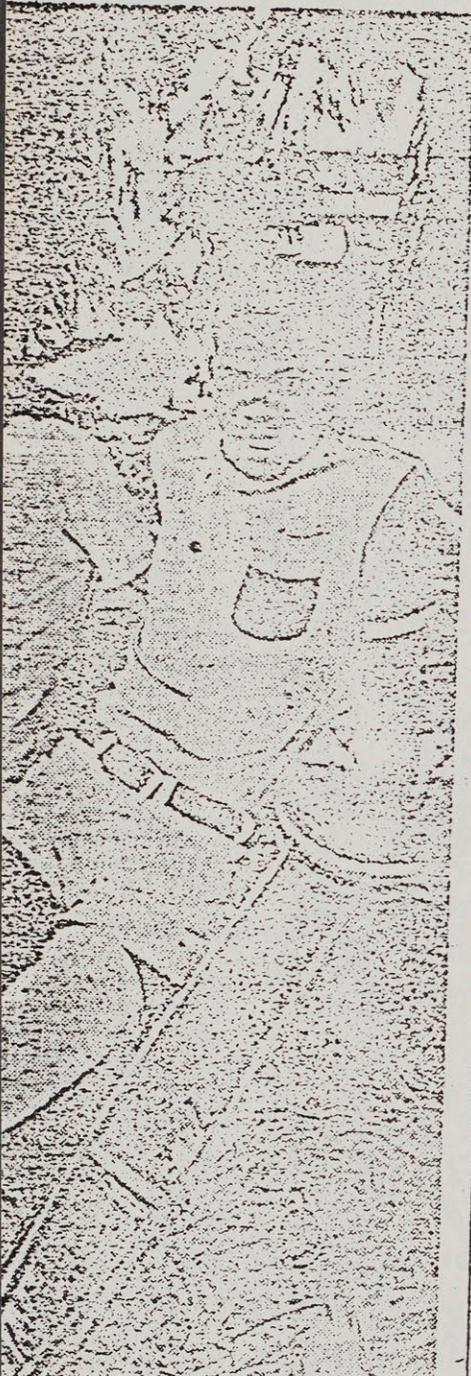


United Press International

Pope John Paul II delivering address yesterday in the Vatican.

said. He went on: "We are thinking of the cities in the West and also in the East that — by the means of destruction already known — could be completely reduced to heaps of rubble." He urged the faithful to say prayers for peace.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!



The New York Times/Terry Fincher

Andrew Roberts, left, and Ngunde were crippled some months ago while they are recovering at Tsanga Lodge, Tsanga mountains, near Mozambique.

Democracy Plan

When Mr. Perón died in office in 1974, he was succeeded by his wife, who was Vice President. Her tenure was marked by mounting left-wing violence. Guerrillas attacked military garrisons, assassinated military and business leaders and kidnapped prominent people for ransom. Finally a state of emergency was declared. The economy fell into disorder, with inflation soaring at a rate of over 10 percent a month in late 1975.

Military leaders insist they will not allow a return to such a situation. President Videla has ruled out any political role for the Peronist movement unless it

When
your