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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION
OF SOVIET SCIENCE

(9)

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOVIET SCIENCE (9)

This is a serialized report consisting of unevaluated information prepared as abstracts, summaries, and translations from recent publications of the Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. It is issued in seven series. Of these, five, Biology and Medicine, Electronics and Engineering, Chemistry and Metallurgy, Physics and Mathematics, and Organization and Administration of Soviet Science, are issued monthly. The sixth series, Chinese Science, is issued twice monthly; and the seventh series, Outer Mongolia, is issued sporadically. Individual items are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

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I. ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

USSR

1. Discussions About Science at November 1962 Central Committee Plenum

"November Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 12, 1962, pp 3-8

This article discusses the regular Plenary Session of the Central Committee CPSU which was held in Moscow, 19-23 November 1962, and Khrushchev's speech at the session.

"... 'I want,' stated N. S. Khrushchev, 'to make several remarks on the work of the Academy of Sciences. Are all possible scientific research institutions being established and expanded by the union and republic academies? In pre-Revolutionary Russia, when the Academy of Sciences was the sole center of scientific thought, all scientific institutions were concentrated around it alone. Now the situation is completely different; science is called upon daily to serve industry directly. Therefore scientific research institutes must develop not under the academies of sciences, but in direct connection with industry in order to bring science closer to industry. This is the main thing. Also, scientific research institutes must deal with the important scientific theoretical problems which have great significance for the development of science.

"A problem arises about the necessity of implementing coordination of work of the republic academies of sciences. Perhaps it is necessary to think about establishing interrepublic councils for coordinating the work of the academies. In any case, the organization of scientific work in general, and in the union republics in particular, must be improved.

"Science cannot develop without the support of industry and industry cannot develop without the support of science. Therefore these two forces are interdependent; one supplements the other, and one engenders the other. Only under such conditions can science and industry truly advance on the basis of science.

"Technical progress,' said N. S. Khrushchev at the conclusion of this section of his report, 'is the key position with which we can successfully solve the tasks of creating the material-technical base of Communism and achieve high labor productivity. It is necessary for us all to think about and establish a harmonious system which will assure more rapid introduction of the newest achievements of science and engineering into the national economy....'

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"A great deal of attention was given to problems of technical progress, the development of science, and strengthening its ties with industry. The speeches of Academician M. V. Keldysh, president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and Academician M. A. Lavrent'yev, vice-president of the academy and chairman of its Siberian Department, in particular, were devoted to these problems....

"With the aims of conducting a united technical policy in the national economy it was recognized as advisable to reconstruct the leadership of scientific research and design organizations. Leading scientific, design, and building institutes and design bureaus of plants with testing and experimental bases will be transferred to the state committees for branches of industry of the Council of Ministers USSR. The committees were given the responsibility for introducing new techniques and technology into industry, for the technical level of development of a given branch, and for specialization of industrial production. They are obliged to specialize scientific research, design, and construction organizations for the creation of necessary types of machines and equipment with maximum unification of units and components.

"The State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers USSR and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR were directed, along with the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, to work out a proposal for improving the activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics, with the intention of concentrating scientific forces on the solution of fundamental tasks, directly linked with the development of industry...."

2. Keldysh's Remarks on Scientific Organization at November Plenum

"Toward New Progress in Science and Engineering," by Academician M. V. Keldysh, president of Academy of Sciences USSR; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 12, 1952, pp 9-14

"...The problems raised in the report [by Khrushchev] about the development of scientific research in the academies of sciences and in the state committees are extremely important. It is extremely important for the development of science, for the development of industry to concentrate scientific research, design, and experimental-construction work in the state committees. The resolutions passed last year about improving the activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR, about transferring a significant number of its institutes to industry, and about concentrating the efforts of the academy on the development of theoretical problems which have great significance for the national economy are leading to positive results. The academy must concentrate its work on those theoretical problems which have great importance for the development of a number of fields of the national economy.

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"Relevant to this, for example, is the development of new mathematical methods. The solution, supported by physics and chemistry, of new problems of solid state physics, of problems of the structure of substances, and other great problems of science. Along with this, it is impossible to allow such research to be divorced from practice, from the development of the national economy. To avoid this, it is necessary to strengthen the ties of the academy with committees and to more widely work according to joint research plans. The academy must attract the attention of committees to utilization of new discoveries of theoretical science....

"Along with this I think that problems of technical progress and the development of science have reached the stage where they require large-scale industrial organization and can hardly be solved independently by the academies; it is necessary to transfer these problems to industry, often along with laboratories or even institutes, which must become the nuclei for further development.... Any large-scale practical task demands the solution of a number of technical and theoretical problems which can seldom be solved by the efforts of one committee. This is shown by the experience of the development of power engineering, chemistry, the atomic industry, electronics, and rocket engineering. The institutes of the academy must also be drawn to the solution of such problems. We have coordinated plans of work with a number of committees and we carry out scientific research aimed at creating objects of new techniques, so that one and the same institute is as a rule connected with the work of many committees. To cope with the tasks given to it in the field of natural sciences, the academy should not have to deal with problems foreign to it.

"It is also necessary to correctly combine the work of republic academies with the work of committees. A number of these academies, particularly the Ukrainian academy, have made great scientific advances. However, branch institutes in republic academies continue to lag.

"In a number of instances there has been observed in these academies a tendency toward unjustified expansion of a network of scientific institutions, quantitative growth of cadres; and at the same time, not enough attention was given to the direction of scientific research. A lack of connection in themes, the striving of a number of academies to organize research on every complex problem facing modern science, lowers the effectiveness of the work. This also applies to affiliates of the Academy of Sciences USSR which were transferred to the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research under the Council of Ministers USSR.

"At that time, establishment of affiliates of the academy in autonomous regions and academies of sciences in union republics was dictated by the necessity for rapid development of industrial forces, the building of culture, the training of national scientific personnel, and the solution of other local tasks. The existing organization of scientific activity in the academies and affiliates does not yet correspond to the rising role of science in the national economy.

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The proposals brought up in N. S. Khrushchev's report for modernization of the leadership and organization of science in the republic academies will help increase the effectiveness of research.

"Considering that the direction of problems of scientific and technical policy is concentrated in state committees, perhaps it would be advisable to review the problem of transferring to these committees scientific institutions of republic academies and affiliates which encompass a narrow field.

"It seems to me that establishment of scientific councils on a number of problems under the Academy of Sciences USSR and the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research under the Council of Ministers USSR improved the coordination of scientific research. However, as was correctly pointed out in the report of N. S. Khrushchev, it is necessary to take measures which will assure proper direction of the works of all academies.

"We therefore consider the proposals about establishing inter-republic councils for coordination of the work of the academies of sciences of the union republics to be completely correct. These councils must concern themselves with putting the whole complex of activity of the republic academies in good order. Along with this, it is necessary to put an end to the establishment of small, little-powerful institutes in the republics as well as in the Academy of Sciences USSR. Perhaps it will be necessary to unite a number of institutes. We must work out measures to further improve the work of the academy.

"At the present Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, problems were raised connected with fulfilling the great tasks of creating a material-technical base for Communism as outlined by the party. Improving the leadership of industry, agriculture, and science will be a further step on the road to bringing scientific research as close as possible to practice, to the demands of the economy. A close link between science and industry is the guarantee for successful solution of the majestic tasks of the development of our country's economy."

3. Lavrent'yev Discusses Scientific Education

"Important Problems of the Organization of Science," by Academician M. A. Lavrent'yev, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, chairman of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 12, 1962, pp 15-18

In his speech at the November 1962 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, Lavrent'yev notes that in his opinion the most important problem before all institutes of the Academy of Sciences is that of training scientific personnel. Training of personnel is the direct task of the academic institutes. With the present universal secondary education and the rapid growth of science it is particularly important to know whom to teach, what to teach, and who should teach.

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Lavrent'yev discusses these questions on the basis of training physics and mathematics personnel, but notes that much of it applies to other sciences as well.

Selection of a specialty upon entrance to a university or a pedagogical institute is, as a rule, accidental. During enrollment it is difficult to find out if the student has a true interest and aptitude or if he prepared well for the examination. This puts students from outlying districts, from the rural areas, in unequal status with youth from the large cities where the level of education is significantly higher. Due to this, many talented youth are lost. According to Lavrent'yev it is necessary to expand the experience of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR in the selection of capable young people and the establishment of physics-mathematics boarding schools.

No matter whether the student is to become a teacher, scientist, or industrial worker, it is most important that he like his specialty and learn to think creatively and critically about his specialty and be able to apply his knowledge to practice. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to sharply reduce the program and quantity of lectures and strengthen independent work.

Besides the staff instructors in each physics-mathematics type school, the best students and graduate students should teach. Scientists who are working in present-day science should take part in instruction in every university with a physics-mathematics faculty. It is necessary to make as much use as possible of all ranks of scientific workers, from the graduate student to the academician.

Lavrent'yev also discusses other achievements of the Siberian Department and its affiliates in this article.

4. Training in Solid State Physics Discussed

"In the Scientific Council on the Problem 'Solid State Physics,'" by Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 1, 1963, p 109

The theoretical section of the Scientific Council on the Complex Problem "Solid State Physics" of the Academy of Sciences USSR held a meeting in Khar'kov 1-3 October 1962 at which they discussed the basic tasks of their work. Included in such tasks is the systematic control of the quality of research on solid state theory which is carried out in various scientific research institutions. To do this, it was decided that reports on individual or group works should be given periodically at meetings of the section and also that members of the section should participate in numerous conferences which are called by both central and peripheral organizations. It was also recognized advisable to systematically hear reports on doctoral dissertations being prepared for defense on various problems of solid state theory.

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To raise the qualifications of young scientific workers in solid state theory, the desirability of a broad organization of summer schools, oral examinations, etc. was noted. They also recommended the practice of sending leading scientists to institutes in outlying districts which do not yet have their own highly qualified personnel in solid state theory.

The decision of the section to establish a full-time educational course on modern solid state theory is to aid in raising the qualifications of great numbers of scientific workers and improving the quality of instruction. The composition of individual sections and divisions is proposed to be entrusted to leading specialists in a given field. A working group composed of I. M. Lifshits (chairman of the section), G. I. Pekar, M. I. Kaganov, and V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich was established to do the practical preparation for writing a textbook.

Reports on doctoral dissertations on solid state theory which were prepared for defense were also heard at the meetings of the section.

5. General Meetings of Academy of Sciences Departments

"Soviet Science at New Boundaries"; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 9 Jan 63, p 1

The general meetings of the Departments of Technical, Geological-geographic, and Biological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR opened in Moscow on 8 January. Academician-secretaries of the departments A. A. Blagonravov, D. I. Shcherbakov, and N. M. Sisakyan reported on new discoveries and new boundaries of Soviet science.

Large collectives of scientists, Academician A. A. Blagonravov noted in his report, have worked on the important problems of radio-electronics and automatic control. Scientists have determined the range of the shortest radio waves. New information has been gained about the dispersion of radio waves in the troposphere, and research in the field of quantum electronics and semiconductor physics has been successfully developed. Scientists conducting research in the field of microfilm electronics have also been successful.

In the past year, highly sensitive transducers have been created on the basis of the development of a particular direction of semiconductor physics -- so-called physics of "hot" electrons. This made it possible to carry out radar investigation of the planets Venus and Mercury.

Academician Blagonravov told about the work of scientists of the Department of Technical Sciences who are working outside the department. Scientists of the department contributed to the mastery of cosmic space, in particular to bringing about the launching of the interplanetary station "Mars-1."

Methods of sizing pneumatic devices in modern machines were developed in the Institute of Machine Studies. The scientific bases for significantly increasing the efficiency of atomic electrostations have been established. Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR B.K. Aleksandrov has proposed several types of hydroelectrical station dams with horizontal hydrounits.

Geological conditions of oil beds in Western Siberia and Western Kazakhstan were studied by Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR A. P. Krylov. Plans for prospecting a number of new deposits were made.

Academician D. I. Shcherbakov told about the research done by Soviet geologists and geographers. Classification of the chemical composition of bauxites was established in the Institute of Geology. In the past year geographers completed a prospective scientific plan for complex utilization of resources of Lake Baikal and the Baikal Region.

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Much has also been done in the field of oceanology. Scientists gathered rich material during the 35th voyage of the Vityaz'. Huge fields of ferromanganese formations were discovered in the Indian Ocean in an area of more than 10 million square kilometers.

Academician N. M. Sisakyan presented a report at the Department of Biological Sciences. He emphasized that the present stage in the development of Soviet biological science is characterized by outstanding successes in knowledge of the essence of life and its biological principles. The Michurian trend in biology is developing successfully. During solution of problems of physics and chemistry of living things in the past year a great deal of attention was given to the study of viruses, to elementary subcellular structural formations. Scientists studied proteins and nucleic acids in particular. The method proposed by Academician T. D. Lysenko for controlled variation of crops became an actual means of establishing high-yield varieties of grains.

Biologists occupied with cybernetics also achieved certain results. The work program of electronic computers which simulate recognition of numerical tables has been improved.

Research on cosmic biology has developed successfully. The influence on biological objects of factors which resemble those that might be met in cosmic flight has been studied, and the biological bases for maintaining safety of cosmic flights and life on other planets have been ascertained.

Research aimed at explaining conditions and forms of life outside the earth was also continued.

The general meetings of the departments of the Academy of Sciences were to continue for several days, according to the article.

6. Departments of Chemistry, and Philosophical and Legal Sciences Meet

"Meetings of Scientists"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva,
14 Jan 63, p 2

The Department of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR held its general opening meeting on 14 January 1963 and heard a report by Academician N. N. Semenov.

The annual meeting of the Department of Philosophical and Legal Sciences was to hear the report of Academician P. N. Fedoseyev the following day.

7. Name Change for Biology Institute

"On Renaming the Institute of Biology of Reservoirs";
Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 12, 1962, p 97

Work conducted by the Institute of Biology of Reservoirs of the Academy of Sciences USSR on various problems of ecology and physiology of water organisms and the deepened study of biological processes which take place in internal basins, in many cases goes beyond the boundaries of problems connected with the study of reservoirs and have a general biological significance. So that the name of the institute will correspond more to the research and the tasks which determine its title, a resolution has been passed to change the name of the institute to the Institute of Biology of Internal Waters of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

8. New Addition to Geography Institute

"On the Organization of the Kursk Department of the Institute of Geography"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 12, 1962, p 97

The Presidium has resolved to organize a Kursk Department of the Institute of Geography on the base of the Polevyy Experimental Base of the institute (territory of the Central Black Earth National Forest imeni V. V. Alekhin).

The department will deal with the development of stationary field research on natural processes which have a decisive significance in the solution of fundamental problems of modern physical geography, and with research connected with the solution of problems of increasing the productivity of agricultural production in the region of the middle zone of the European territory of the USSR.

Siberian Department

9. Activities and Composition of Siberian Science City Described

"In the Siberian City of Science," by B. Nichipeiovich;
Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 22 Dec 62, p 3

This is a description of "akademgorodok" (academic city), the location of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, based on the author's recent trip there.

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The Siberian city of science today has 30,000 inhabitants; 12 members of the Academy of Sciences USSR, 100 corresponding members and doctors of science, and 3,000 young scientists work there. The average age of all scientific workers in the Siberian Department is 32.

The scientists here are distinguished by a continuous, echeloned attack on science. In 5 years about 40 doctoral and 200 candidate dissertations have been defended. The most important characteristic of the Siberian science center is the close and active cooperation of scientists of various specialties. This makes it possible to solve research tasks effectively.

The Institute of Hydrodynamics was the first to be completed. In various stages of construction are the institutes of Atomic Physics, Automatics and Electrometry, Mathematics (with a mighty computer center), Geology and Geophysics, Experimental Biology and Medicine, Organic Chemistry, Kinetics and Combustion, Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, etc. There are 30 scientific research institutes and a university in which the former builders of the "akademgorodok", its future scientific workers, are already studying their third course.

The new Institute of Geology and Geophysics united the efforts of prominent scientists of several specialties in the search for oil in Siberia. Scientists from the Institute of Automatics and Electronics outfitted the geologists with automatic equipment with the help of semiconductors. Academician A. A. Trofimuk worked out an extensive program of research. The first results: they struck oil on the Lena and found gas and oil in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts.

Problems tackled by the institutes include the transformation of the droughty Kulundinsk steppes into a reliable granary with the help of irrigation, the development of a chemical industry in Siberia and the Far East, and the creation of new power-engineering plants.

The activity of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR is marked by a link with practice and the striving to render maximal assistance to industry and agriculture in solving theoretical and technical problems.

The Siberian city of science is preparing for its official festive opening.

10. First Building of Institute of Organic Chemistry in Siberia Completed

"The Keys Were Handed Over"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 3 Jan 63, p 4

"Construction workers handed over the keys to the first building of the Institute of Organic Chemistry to scientists of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR. There are 34 laboratories with modern instruments, a modern ventilation system, and air conditioning in the building."

11. Military Personnel Work and Study at Siberian Department

"In Cooperation With Scientists," by A. Sosnin; Moscow, Krasnaya Zvezda, 15 Dec 62, p 3

"The Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR is enjoying great popularity in the country. In the past 2 years alone the scientists working here have defended 40 doctoral and 200 candidate dissertations.

"Siberian military personnel are making their contribution to the development of science in cooperation with the scientists of Siberia. Lt Col V. Shmakov recently prepared and defended his candidate dissertation with the help of scientists of the Transport-Power Engineering Institute. Lt Col Med Serv Ye. Vasilenko is presently working on his dissertation with the assistance of the same collective of scientists. With the help of workers of the Institute of Automatics and Electrometry of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Lt Col I. Lyutov is working out a device which will facilitate the plotting of a situation on a map."

12. Meeting in Vladivostok

"In Brief"; Moscow, Pravda, 27 Jan 63, p 4

A scientific session devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Far East affiliate of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR was held recently in Vladivostok.

Republics

13. Armenian Academy Announces Vacancies

"From the Armenian Academy of Sciences," by Academician V. A. Ambartsumyan, president, and Academician S. S. Mkrtchyan, academician-secretary of Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR; Yerevan, Kommunist, 24 Jan 63, p 3

"The Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR is announcing vacancies for the following positions:

"For academicians -- History, one; Art Criticism, one; Inorganic Chemistry, one; and Chemical Physics, one.

"For corresponding members -- History, 2; Art Criticism, one; Geology, one; Electrical Engineering, one; Theoretical Physics, one; Physical Chemistry, one; and Animal Physiology, one.

"Material should be submitted to the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, Personnel Division, 24 Ulitsa Berekamutyan, Yerevan."

14. Second All-Union Conference on NRV Held in Azerbaydzhan

"All-Union Conference on NRV Has Concluded"; Kiev, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 26 Jan 63, p 1

The Second All-Union Conference on the Application of Petroleum-Based Growth Regulators (NRV) in Agriculture met from 22 to 25 January 1963 at the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR. More than 100 scientists and agriculture specialists discussed in their reports the high effectiveness of NRV in increasing productivity. Many factors point to the prospects of using NRV to increase the productivity of livestock. Scientist-physicians have begun interesting experiments on the use of the petroleum stimulator.

The conference passed an extensive resolution which recommended the broad industrial introduction of NRV into the country's agriculture.

The conference also recommended that the coordination of scientific research work on NRV be concentrated under the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR and that a corresponding council with representatives of the union republics be created under the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR.

15. New Laboratory in Azerbaydzhan

"In Brief"; Moscow, Pravda, 27 Jan 63, p 4

A new laboratory of automatic control has been established in the Azerbaydzhan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry. Scientists there will develop special automatic machines for the control of electric drilling processes.

16. New Impetus for Soviet Science Noted by Estonian Academy President

"Sources of Science"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 25 Dec 62, p 1

Iogan Gansovich Eykhfel'd, president of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, recently returned from a meeting in Moscow where scientists of the country resolved problems of contemporary sciences and questions of the reorganization of the academies of sciences of the union republics and their scientific institutions.

Eykhfel'd noted that the November 1962 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU gave a new impetus to Soviet science and that the republic academies of sciences are now true sources of science. The role of the Institutes of Economics, Chemistry, and Geology is increasing. The social sciences are also receiving more concrete and flexible leadership from a united center.

Many institutes which have grown and become stronger within the academies are now being transferred to appropriate ministries and departments. The Ministry of Culture Estonian SSR is now the new manager of the museums which were formerly under the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR.

17. Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian Academy Presidents Meet in Riga

"In a Few Lines"; Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 11 Jan 63, p 4

"Presidents of the Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian Academies of Sciences have just ended a 3-day meeting in Riga with directors of scientific research institutes. The chief scientific goals for each republic were outlined and a united plan for helping agriculture in 1963-1965 was worked out."

18. Ukrainian Computer Center Busy With Many Projects

"The Wonders of the Electronic Brain," by B. Druzhinin;
Moscow, Sovetskiy Voyn, No 10, May 62, p 23

A Department of Biological Cybernetics has been created at the Computer Center of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR. It is headed by Lenin Prize winner Prof Nikolay Mikhailovich Amosov, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. Scientists are determined to make friends of cybernetics and medicine. An apparatus for artificial blood circulation has already been constructed and tested. A program for diagnosing heart diseases has been worked out for an electronic computer. The question of the creation of electric heart stimulators and automatic anesthesia equipment has been placed on the agenda. An original "electronic consilium" helps physicians to establish diagnoses of illnesses with scientific objectivity.

A "Kiev" universal electronic digital computer in the Computer Center controls the technological process of making steel at the Dneprodzerzhinsk plant. Recently a "Kiev" computer also controlled a carbon dioxide column at the Slavyansk Soda Plant from a distance of 630 km.

Scientists at the Computer Center have worked out programs for projecting railroad beds and have drawn up train schedules and the schedules of truck deliveries of beets to the republic's sugar factories.

The scientific secretary of the Computer Center is Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences Lina Luk'yanovna Voznyuk. Yevgeniy Sergeevich Oreshkin, a former Army supply officer, is chief engineer of the Department of Control Machines. Nikolay Leonov is a senior technician at the Computer Center, and Nina Romanyuk, an operator.

II. MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

USSR

19. Academy of Medical Sciences Meets

"Forum of Scientists-Medical Men"; Leningradskaya Pravda,
5 Feb 63, p 2

The 17 th session of the general meeting of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR opened on 4 February in the Tavricheskiy Palace.

Opening the first meeting, Prof N. N. Blokhin, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, dwelled briefly on the achievements of Soviet medical science in the past years. He said that the present session would deal with important problems of virology and would discuss the tasks connected with the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR "On Measures for Further Development of Biological Science and Strengthening Its Relation to Practice." Elections for vice-presidents and chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and also elections for directors of institutes were to be held at the session.

Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR L. A. Zil'ber, Corresponding Members Sh. D. Moshkovskiy, V. D. Solov'yev, O. V. Baroyan, and others presented scientific reports on the role of viruses in human pathology, their nature and classification, and on the problem of prevention of important viral diseases.

20. Problems Hindering Advance of Soviet Medicine

"What Is Hampering Scientific Research," by Prof G.
Kositskiy; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 21 Dec 62, p 1

Medical science is faced with great tasks, the fulfillment of which, according to Prof G. Kositskiy depends, to a large degree on proper organization of scientific research, on the placing of forces. A large army of physicians and scientists works on the solution of important theoretical and practical problems. But sometimes due to unsatisfactory organization of scientific research, lack of unity and coordination, and insufficient technical equipment, the work of individual workers or even whole staffs is less effective than could be expected.

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To solve the most important problems today it is necessary to organize complex research not only within the confines of an institute, vuz (higher educational institution), or academy, but throughout the whole country. Dispersion among small collectives or isolated workers often leads to unwarranted expenditure of means.

The characteristics of biological and medical sciences and the complexity and contradiction of investigated phenomena dictate the necessity of parallel, controlled, and even duplicated research. But obviously it is necessary to strictly and intelligently regulate the volume of such research. Proper organization of scientific research according to the problem principle, and not according to a departmental, territorial, or other kind of principle, is the main and decisive matter, Kositskiy notes.

Problem commissions have been established to better plan the development of Soviet medical science, but the problems themselves are often excessively broad, and the recommendations of the commissions are often so general that they resemble the contents of some sort of manual. The decisions of these agencies are often of a declarative nature, and at best they are advisors or consultants, but not leaders. The work of the problem commissions, in essence, does not influence the course of the research and does not eliminate lack of unity and duplication of many projects.

Poor information about scientific research often prevents proper unification of scientific efforts. There is a great deal of delay in receiving information about one work or another. Only one journal, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR (Reports of the Academy of Sciences USSR), publishes work within 4-6 months after it is received; the rest delay publication for 1, 1 1/2, and 2 years. Up to 40 percent of the works are published in collections of the works of various institutes. Important works in them often remain unknown. Since abstract journals cover far from all of them, it is difficult to get a complete idea of what is actually being done in one field or another.

It is noted that the basic misfortune regarding the problem of technical maintenance of scientific research is the weak technical equipment of many research institutions, vuz faculties, and particularly in the outlying districts, incomplete construction and in general a lack of many domestic instruments, and also insufficient training of engineering and technical personnel for medical institutions.

In this connection, a number of resolutions were passed by the first and second all-union conferences on medical electronics, the Scientific Council for Physiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR, etc. It is necessary to take decisive steps to realize these resolutions.

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A large quantity of instruments and devices of modern research (based, in particular, on principles of electronics) are not available to district physicians when they are visiting patients. This is not because the instruments are not in the polyclinics, but because all of these instruments are stationary. Unfortunately, the article says, Soviet design establishments often copy foreign models, not taking into account the fact that the Soviet system of organization of public health is different. In this system the district physician is a leading figure. But portable, light, modern instruments are not created for him.

Also, a large quantity of complex, expensive instruments are idle after some small, inexpensive, but essential part breaks. When this happens to a radio, a television set, etc., there is a network of workshops and stores at which they can be repaired. But if this happens to medical electronic instruments, a detailed bureaucratic correspondence with the plant that made the instrument is necessary. There are no spare parts for sale. It is necessary to wait for them to be forwarded by mail or send the whole instrument to the plant. How is it possible, the author asks, to speak about large-scale introduction of electronics if there is no system of workshops for repair and adjustment of apparatus and no system for supply of spare parts?

When an instrument is out of commission due to some small trouble and remains inoperative because there are no spare parts available for it, it eventually becomes worthless. As a result, the means expended for the equipment are often wasted. According to the article, this situation is particularly characteristic for scientific research institutions. Fulfillment of each project demands complex equipment and it is acquired at great expense. So the project is completed, the problem is solved. New tasks arise which demand new instruments. They are invented and the instruments formerly in use lie on the shelf, age even more, and then become worthless. It is necessary, the author concludes, to establish a more flexible system for exchange and distribution of existing instruments and equipment.

In conclusion it is noted that only a few problems have been touched on in the article but it is felt that solving them would improve the organization of scientific research and greatly help the practicing physician.

21. Better Organization and Planning Urged

"For a United Strategy for Medical Science"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 21 Dec 62, p 1

This article states that although medical science has made great advances, there remain many problems to be solved. One of the basic reasons for this, although there are more than enough controlling and planning organizations in medicine, is a lack of leadership and active control of the substance of scientific research. Unfortunately, the article says, the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and scientific councils of republic ministries of health far from always thoroughly and critically study the work of the staffs of scientific research institutes or the results of scientists' work. Recently even the Council for the Coordination of Scientific Research Work of the Ministry of Health USSR has had little influence on the life of institutes or the direction of their work. The article cites physiology of labor and vitaminology as fields which are lagging because of insufficient leadership.

Even now there is a tendency for many scientific research staffs to attempt to solve the most difficult and complex problems with only their own resources. Such a tendency appeared, for example, during compilation of the problem-thematic plan of research on clinical diagnosis and treatment of acute children's infections. The plan was made up without taking into account the resource of many hundreds of researchers working in the union republics. It is senseless and harmful to think that only the production of central institutes or those established in the large scientific centers of the country is valuable and worthy of attention, the article states.

It is necessary to speak not only of combined activities of similar types of institutes; there is an urgent need for joint research by medical men and scientists, with physicists and chemists, and with specialists in cybernetics and electronics.

A united strategy is necessary, according to the article, which has as its basis the tasks and demands of national public health, the great social-hygiene problems, and is built on combined action of scientists and on expert utilization of the latest achievements of biology, physics, and chemistry. This was noted in the problem-thematic plan of scientific research approved by the collegium of the Ministry of Health USSR.

Centralization of leadership of science and proper planning of research assumes broader and more complete utilization of the potential resources of medical vuzes and institutes for advanced training

of physicians than has been true up to now. Almost half of all doctor of medical sciences in the country work in these insitutions; however, conditions for scientific research are still very limited, the article states.

The problem of material-technical maintenance of scientific research is also touched upon.

22. Role of Radioelectronics in Medicine

"On the Road to Electronics," by Doctor of Medical Sciences F. Portnov and Candidate of Technical Sciences D. Dobryakov; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 7 Dec 62, p 3

The first part of this article discusses the role of electronics in medicine. The authors then state that although the achievements of Soviet electronics in the field of medicine are great, they would be even greater if a broader medical community were attracted to the introduction of electronics into medicine.

Physicians have little idea of present-day electronic apparatus and its possibilities. The introduction of a course on radioelectronics in the medical vuzes for the preparation of competent physicians is an obvious necessity. It is also necessary to create special courses in institutions for the advanced training of physicians. The time has come for the preparation of cadres of engineer-technical workers -- specialists in the field of medical electronics.

At present, representatives of engineering show a greater interest in medical electronics than do medical workers. Does this not explain the fact that of the more than 1,000 delegates to the Second All-Union Conference on the Application of Radioelectronics in Medicine and Biology, in Leningrad in the spring of 1962, only 28% were representatives of medicine?

Special literature (popular accounts of the fundamentals of electronics for physicians, and the fundamentals of physiology for engineers) should be published.

23. Processing Medical Information

"Center of Scientific Information," by T. Fedorova and N. Simonova; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 25 Dec 62, p 4

The center of scientific medical information in the Soviet Union organized under the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR daily receives hundreds of materials on various problems of medical science and engineering. Only a part of these materials appear on the pages of Meditsinskiy Referativniy Zhurnal (Medical Abstract Journal) after systematization, study, and scientific processing. Besides this, detailed reviews are issued annually or biannually on problems of public health in various countries, bibliographic information, accounts of foreign missions, catalogues of scientific-medical translations, materials from congresses, and a bibliography of doctoral and candidate dissertations. Now literature on 38 branches of medicine is abstracted and annotated in ten sections of the Meditsinskiy Referativniy Zhurnal. The painstaking work of the creators of the abstract journal yields 30,000 publications a year, the material for which is selected from 2,360 foreign and 200 native journals.

More than 10,000 rare articles from foreign journals, which are received in a limited quantity, are stored in the photocopying division. About 2,000 of them have already been translated into Russian. The library of microfilms is also growing.

The activity of the information service is broad and versatile, but the quantity and selection of material do not always satisfy the readers and they have grievances even against the Meditsinskiy Referativniy Zhurnal. For example, they complain about unfortunate misprints, that the most valuable and reliable things are not always selected, and that the length of time before publication of an article is sometimes excessively great.

The article notes in conclusion that now that the resolution has been passed to establish (on the base of the division of information) a Scientific Research Institute of Medical and Medical-Technical Information, the problems and grievances noted above will be brought into sharper focus.

24. Institute of Medical Information Created

"Institute of Medical Information"; Moscow, Pravda,
27 Dec 62, p 4

"An All-Union Institute of Medical and Medical-Technical Information has been created in the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. More than 1,000 Soviet and foreign scientists are participating in the work of the institute. The workers of 20 scientific research institutes and 20 departments of the vuzes of Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, and other cities are involved in processing the publications received by the institute."

25. Council on Medical Engineering Problems

"Council of Specialists"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta,
16 Nov 62, p 1

A Scientific-Technical Council has been established under the presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. It is made up of outstanding scientists-medical men and engineers.

The council will determine the basic directions of the development of scientific-technical research in the system of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, give recommendations on the creation of new modern medical apparatus and instruments, and approve models of them worked out in the institutes and laboratories of the academy.

26. Sunday Lectures on Science Held

"Medicine and Engineering"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta,
14 Dec 62, p 4

A Sunday lecture from the series "News of Science and Engineering," held recently in the Polytechnical Museum, was devoted to problems of medicine.

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR B. V. Ognev spoke about the close contact between medical men and representatives of the exact sciences. He noted the importance of achievements of cybernetics, quantum mechanics, electronics, and nuclear physics for modern medicine, and the opportunities opened by the study of properties of polymers, assymetry, and the application of ultrasound in medicine.

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I. I. Savchenko, senior scientific associate of the Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, spoke about the method of sound roentgenology, which is important in diagnosis of diseases of the cardiovascular system.

Doctor of Medical Sciences I. T. Akulinichev told about the system of biological measurements on the space ships Vostok-3 and Vostok-4 and about instruments for studying cardiac activity in cosmic flight.

Scientists demonstrated an intra-esophageal condenser microphone, a biopotential amplifier, designed for 700 hours of operation in space, and other modern instruments.

In another exhibit, V. P. Demikhov, head of the laboratory for transplantation of organs of the Institute imeni Sklifosovskiy, showed the dog "Buyan" into which he had transplanted a second heart with one lung attached, and demonstrated that it was possible to hear the beating of both hearts clearly.

According to the article, this Sunday lecture series is to be held monthly.

27. Cardiovascular Diseases To Be Discussed

"Forum of Medical Men"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 28 Jan 63, p 2

The Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR conducts important research in the field of cardiovascular diseases. The 14th scientific session, devoted to atherosclerosis and thrombosis, opened at the institute on 28 January. Famous scientists, heads of medical faculties, and practical physicians from 60 cities of the country attended. They were to hear more than 20 reports by workers of the institute.

28. First All-Union Cardiological Conference Held in Leningrad

"Problems of Treating the Heart"; Leningradskaya Pravda, 2 Feb 63, p 4.

The First All-Union Congress of Cardiologists Opened in Leningrad on 1 February. It was called by the committee on cardiovascular pathology of the presidium of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences and was attended by about 400 specialists from Moscow, Kiev, Sverdlovsk, Kishinev, etc.

"Cardiologists Take Counsel"; Leningradskaya Pravda, 6 Feb 63, p 2

Participants at the First All-Union Congress of Cardiologists discussed the prevention and treatment of myocardial infarcts.

The congress set up an All-Union Society of Cardiologists, its members will be physicians-therapeutists, surgeons, physiologists, and biochemists. The society will coordinate the work of scientists and practical physicians on the many-sided study of cardiovascular diseases.

The board of the society was elected at the meeting. Prof P. Ye. Lukomskiy, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, a Soviet therapeutist, was elected chairman of the board. The honorary members include Academician N. N. Anichkov, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Prof P. A. Kupriyanov (Lenin Prize winner), and Prof N. N. Savitskiy (a cardiologist).

29. First All-Russian Conference of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists
Held

"Conference of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists," by
Yu. Aleksandrovskiy and V. Galkin, physicians; Moscow,
Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 16 Nov 62, p 4

"Recently, the First All-Russian Conference of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists concluded its work. The conference discussed such problems as nervous and psychic diseases of infectious origin, problems of geriatrics in neuropathology and psychiatry, and questions of dispensary service.

"Questions of neuropsychic changes related to influenza and other virus affections, along with problems of diencephalic pathology, interested the delegates. Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Prof N. I. Grashchenkov delivered a report entitled 'General Characteristics of Neuroviral Infections.'

"The reports of Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Prof A. A. Smorodintsev, Prof A. G. Panov, and others were devoted to the etiology, pathogenesis, and prophylaxis of neuroinfections.

"The problems of infection damage to the central nervous system are of constant interest to psychiatrists as well as neuropathologists. This was confirmed at the conference. Prof A. S. Chistovich dwelt on the question of general principles of studying infection psychoses. Noting the difficulties of differential diagnosis, he emphasized the importance of carefully collecting the patient's history, and clinical examination of the patient. In studying the etiopathogenesis of infection psychoses, the microbiological and immunological examination of the patients should occupy the most important place. Prof I. F. Sluchevskiy remarked that all psychoses that arise because of infection can be divided into two major groups -- those that are related to encephalic disturbances in the brain and those that are not.

"In his report 'Infections, Psychoses Based on Them, and Schizophrenia,' Prof D. S. Ozeretskovskiy touched on a number of good points in modern psychiatry. Prof M. A. Gol'denberg pointed out the necessity of the parallel study and comparison of somatic, especially vegetative, disturbances with psychopathological disorders.

"The report of Prof G. Ye. Sukhareva and physician I. A. Yurkova, 'The Role of the Age Factor in the Formation of the Clinical Picture of Remote After-Effects of Infections of the Central Nervous System in Children,' was discussed at the sectional meeting, along with other reports devoted to infantile psychoneurology.

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"Investigations of nervous and psychic diseases of elderly people are constantly increasing in practical and scientific importance in clinical psychiatry and neurology. Candidate of Medical Science, E. Ya. Shternberh emphasized in his report that statistical data obtained in various countries point to an increase in the number of psychically ill among elderly people. Analyzing the causes of this phenomenon, he concluded that it is impossible to talk about the true growth of such a disease, for on the whole we are talking about a phenomenon that is provoked by a number of other factors. He also noted the imminent necessity for psychiatrists to participate in the study of the biological and social aspects of aging and senility, and proposed a classification of the psychoses of late years.

"Prof S. G. Zhislin, examining separate symptom complexes of psychotic states in presenile ages and senility, dwelt on their fine differential analysis and on the study of the clinical regularities of the diseases.

"The reports of Prof N. K. Bogolepov 'The Pathology of the Nervous System Related to Aging' and Prof V. M. Banskchikov 'The Clinical Regularities of Cerebral Arteriosclerosis With Psychotic Disturbances in Senility' were delivered at the plenary session of the conference. Important questions related to the analysis of the structure of psychic morbidity in the elderly and the prophylaxis and problems of social readaptation of this group were raised in the reports of Prof D. D. Fedotov and Physician I. Z. Kopshitzer, Prof L. L. Rokhlin, and Prof D. Ye. Melikhov and his coworkers.

"A great deal of attention was focused on questions of the dispensary service of neuropsychic patients.

"The conference discussed the report of the board of directors of the All-Russian Scientific Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists and elected a new board of directors.

"Prof D. D. Fedotov was re-elected chairman of the board."

30. Conference of Physicians in Moscow Hospital

"Conference of Physicians in the Arkhangelsk Hospital";
Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya, 29 Jan 63, p 4

"A scientific-practical conference of physicians was held in the Arkhangelsk hospital near Moscow. The experience of this hospital in using climatic conditions for the prophylaxis and treatment of cardiovascular diseases is being widely used by sanatoriums and therapeutic establishments in the Moscow environs and elsewhere.

"Scientific workers and physicians from a number of therapeutic establishments in and around Moscow participated in the conference."

31. New Two-Year Public Health University Opens at Plant imeni Kirov

"Two Universities at One Plant"; Yerevan, Kommunist, 1 Feb 63
p 4

The Plant imeni Kirov has just opened its second university. Its 2-year program will deal with the propaganda of medical knowledge and of achievements in Soviet public health.

32. New Polyclinic Built in Moscow Suburb

"In a Few Lines"; Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya, 1 Feb 63,
p 4

"A new polyclinic is being built in the Moscow suburb, Electrostal'. It will contain stomatological, therapeutic, surgical, and other offices. This is the ninth medical institution among the dispensaries and polyclinics of the city."

Republics

33. Traumatologists and Orthopedists Meet in Yerevan

"Scientific Session in Yerevan"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 7 Dec 62, p 2

"The Joint Scientific Session of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics and the Armenian institute of the same name was held in Yerevan. Prominent specialists from many cities of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaydzhan, and other republics participated.

"About 50 scientific reports were delivered at the session.

"A resolution was adopted which outlined the paths of the further development of orthopedics and traumatology in the USSR"

34. New Medical Center Near Minsk

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 8 Feb 63, p 1

The largest medical center in the Belorussian SSR is being built about 12 kilometers north of Minsk, according to this photo caption. It will be a base for treating patients and for carrying out research on a number of important problems of oncology and medical radiology.

35. Radiobiology Center To Be Opened at Estonian Institute of Experimental Biology

"Radiobiology -- a New Field of Science"; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 26 Jan 63, p 2

"Radiobiology, a new field of science closely related to the study of heredity in living organisms, will be developed in Estonia.

"The Prospects for this research were discussed at the Scientific Council of the Institute of Experimental Biology of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR.

"One of the directions of research will be radiation genetics -- the study of the way in which the external conditions in which a plant or animal is raised after irradiation influences the formation of heredity. Using gamma rays and neutron radiation, scientists are conducting a whole complex of investigations. Work on microorganisms and the study of cell formation also enters into this.

"New prospects will be opened in this area with the creation of a Radiobiology Center at the institute."

36. Educational Building for Kirgiz Medical Institute

"New Educational Building for Medical Institute," N. Osmanov;
Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 23 Jan 63, p 3

A new four-story educational building for the Kirgiz State Medical Institute, with useful area of about 7,000 square meters, has been built at the southeast outskirts of the city of Frunze, at the intersection of Yaroslavskaya and Sovetskaya streets.

There will be 19 faculties of the institute located in this building. It is also planned to have an assembly hall seating 472, an auditorium seating 300 (amphitheater), a library with reading rooms for students and a separate one for teachers, a gymnasium, and other accommodations.

37. Fifth Session of Latvian Red Cross Meets in Riga

"Loyal Helpers of Physicians", Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija,
19 Jan 63, p 4

"The fifth session of the Latvian Society of the Red Cross, held in Riga, was attended by medical workers, donors, and active members of the Red Cross.

"The following took part in the work of the session: Ya. E. Kalnberzin, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Latvia and chairman of the Latvian SSR, Council of Ministers, F. F. Sokurenko, head of a division of the Communist Party of Latvia; and Z. S. Mayorova, deputy chairman of the executive committee of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent USSR.

"A. E. Boss, member of the Presidium of the Latvian Central Committee, greeted the conference in the name of the Latvian Central Committee.

"The report of T. A. Bush, chairman of the central committee, of the Latvian Red Cross, was read and discussed."

38. Large Agricultural Medical City Constricted in Tashkentskaya Oblast

"Kolkhoz Medical City"; Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 18 Jan 63, p 1

"The construction of the buildings of the medical city in the Kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov of the Vsrkhnechirchiksk Industrial Department has been completed, and their sectional work has begun. This is the largest agricultural medical city in Tashkentskaya Oblast of Uzbekistan."

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39. Yugoslav Decree on Commission for Medical Scientific Research

"Decree on the Commission for Medical Scientific Research;" Belgrade, Sluzbeni list FNRJ, No 46; 14 Nov 62, pp 802-803

The Commission for Medical Scientific Research (Komisija za medicinsko-naucno iztrazivanje) established by the Ruling on Founding a Commission for Medical Scientific Research (Sluzbeni list FNRJ, No 7/1952), by decisions of this decree continues its work as an administrative organ under the same name.

The commission follows, assists, and coordinates scientific research in medicine which is of Yugoslav national defense interest.

The commission consists of 15 members, all of whom, including the president and the secretary, are named by the State Secretary for National Defense from among prominent scientists. Members are named for 4-year period, but may be released before expiration of their terms. Commission members whose terms have expired may be reappointed for another 4-year period. The head of the Medical Administration of the State Secretariat for National Defense is a member of the commission by virtue of his position.

The work of the commission is managed by the president. He calls meetings of the commission, determines the agenda, and concerns himself with implementing decisions and other acts of the commission. The secretary of the commission collaborates with the president in calling commission meetings and directs the administrative work of the commission.

The State Secretary for National Defense closely determines the tasks of the commission and also has other rights and authority specified in Article 43 in the Decree on Organization of the State Secretariat for National Defense (Sluzbeni list FNRJ, No 31/1958 and 20/1961).

Supervision of the legality of the work of the commission is done by the State Secretariat for National Defense. Resources for doing the work under the authority of the commission are provided for in the Budget of the State Secretariat for National Defense. The president of the commission orders the preparation of the budget of the commission.

The day that this decree comes into force the validity of the Decision on Founding a Commission for Medical Scientific Research is void. This decree comes into force on 22 November 1962.

III. OTHER SOVIET SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

40. Minister of Agriculture RCFSR Discusses Recent Central Committee Resolution on Development of Biology

"New Horizons of Biology"; Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya,
26 Jan 63, p 3

This is a report of an interview with V. P. Sotnikov, Minister of Agriculture RCFSR, on the subject of the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR "On Measures for the Further Development of the Biological Sciences and the Strengthening of Its Bond With Practice," published in Pravda on 25 January 1963.

Asked to discuss the practical return of biology, Sotnikov stated that there is nothing more tempting for the biologist than to learn to control the developmental processes of the life activity of living bodies. This opens huge prospects for the creation of the kind of plant hybrids and animal species that will possess the characteristics that man needs. Present-day biology is proceeding along such a path: genetics, physiology, biochemistry, and other branches of biology. Today it is especially necessary to develop biology literally in all directions.

Practical workers expect new research from biology in the areas of explaining the chemistry and physics of the living body, the scientific exploitations of the theoretical essence of metabolism, the hidden functions of the activity of the cell, and active influence on growing and living organisms in order to increase their productivity. Scientists in cooperation with practical workers can and must master the mechanisms of heredity so that man can control the size and development of plants and animals at will and choose that which suits him. This is a difficult task, but it is without doubt solvable.

Biology so far has not become an exact experimental science, but it must become one.

The correspondent asked Sotnikov what measures were being taken to strengthen the ties of biology and practice. First, he replied, our plans proceed from the vital demands of production. Work on the most important problems of biology is being coordinated, the efforts of scientists are being directed toward solving the most important problems. This is done to lead a mass attack on the secrets of nature without the dispersion of efforts and means or the duplication of work which we often find.

The Michurian direction in biology will be developed in every way possible in the scientific establishments and vuzes of the Ministry of Agriculture. Research in chemistry for the needs of agriculture will be significantly expanded, as will research in biochemistry, biophysics, virology, microbiology, and physiology.

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This is very important. The point is that at present we have few specialists in the given areas of biology. A wholly insufficient number of scientific establishments and scientific workers are studying the theory of Michurian biology. Cadres of scientists are unsatisfactorily prepared. In a number of institutes there is no one to fill vacant posts. The lack of specialists is holding back the development of precise experiments.

Sotnikov also discussed the factors hindering the rapid introduction of the results of scientific research work into production. He said that the production of inexpensive vitamins, stimulants, and antibiotics is poorly organized. The industrial output has not been adjusted. Vitamins, for example, up to now have been prepared by semiprimitive means.

Some research is conducted on a low level, and laboratories are at times poorly equipped. A precise experiment in biology demands precise equipment. It is necessary to expand experimental-construction work and the output of modern laboratory equipment for scientific research and also to increase the assortment of chemicals and biochemical preparations significantly.

Sometimes the scientists themselves do not assist the introduction of their research into production; they consider this the business of the practical workers. Such an opinion is erroneous and damaging.

41. Scientists Discuss Plant Heredity

"Missions of Science"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 4 Dec 62, p 6

Hundreds of scientific organizations of the Soviet Union sent their representatives to a scientific conference on problems of regulation of the heredity of agricultural plants which was held recently in Moscow at the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named V. I. Lenin.

42. New Agricultural Institute Near Orel

Moscow, Izvestiya, 3 Jan 63, p 1

This photo caption tells about the creation of a new scientific research institute located near the city of Orel. The caption says the new scientific center will unite the work of scientists on the creation of high-yield varieties of bean crops. E. Zhila and N. Sobolev, scientific associates of the laboratory of genetics, and L. Kazabanova, laboratory worker have begun to process the results of the first experiments on selection of peas.

43. Conference Calls for Stepped-Up Efforts Against Foot-and-Mouth Disease

"After Izvestiya Spoke," by I. Savel'yev, Deputy Minister of Agriculture USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 9 Jan 63, p 3

"In July and September 1962, two articles were published ('Glory Into Credit' and 'Reprimand With a Curtst') which noted serious defects in the organization and conducting of the prophylactic fight against foot-and-mouth disease.

"The Ministry of Agriculture USSR conducted an all-union conference for the heads of the veterinary administrations of the union republics, leaders of the scientific research veterinary institutions, and leading scientists and specialists.

"The participants of the conference arrived at the unanimous conclusion that in spite of the large amount of work that has been done by specialists of the state veterinary system in close contact with livestock breeders and scientific research veterinary institutions, there are still serious defects in the organization of the quarantine-prophylactic fight against foot-and-mouth disease.

"The participants demanded that scientific research veterinary institutions intensify their work on the further perfection of lapinized (rabbit) vaccine and also expedite the industrial tests and introduction of new, more effective anti-foot-and-mouth disease vaccines and sera.

"Taking into account the special national economic importance of the complete liquidation of this dangerous epizootic disease, the participants came to the conclusion that under the Ministry of Agriculture USSR it would be expedient to form a constantly acting coordinating council on the control of foot-and-mouth disease, to create a special all-union scientific research institute, and also to expand the experimental bases of the existing veterinary scientific research institutions in the republics and oblasts.

"The participants recommended that the Veterinary Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR review the acting instructions for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, look after the correct realization of quarantine-prophylactic measures, type the epizootic strains of the virus in time, not allow the unsystematic vaccination and revaccination of animals, use means of specific prophylaxis only with consideration of the organization-agricultural characteristics of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the concrete epizootic situation in each republic, kray, oblast, and rayon, and also conduct general epizootic examinations to expose all possible sources of infection on farms and at establishments of the meat-dairy industry and determine ways to liquidate them.

"The Board of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR instructed a special commission to work out concrete measures for the complete liquidation of foot-and-mouth disease from the territory of the Soviet Union in a short time."

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44. New Science Laboratories Being Built at Moscow University

"Laboratories of the Future"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva,
10 Jan 63, p 1

A new laboratory building is being constructed at Moscow University. It will contain laboratories for the departments of chemistry, mechanical mathematics, and soil biology. There will also be laboratories for research on high-molecular compounds and molecular biology.

45. New Building for Design Institute in Sokolskiy Rayon

Moscow, Izvestiya, 5 Jan 63, p 1

Construction has begun on a 27-story building for the All-Union Design-Experimental and Scientific Research Institute "Gidroproyekt," the laboratories and design divisions of which are now located in eight places in Moscow. The building will be at the fork of Volokolamskoye and Leningradskoye highway in Sokolskiy Rayon.

46. Nalivkin Refutes Existence of Atlantis at Meeting of Paleontologists

Leningradskaya Pravda, 26 Jan 63, p 4

"The Scientific Session of the All-Union Society of Paleontologists opened on 25 January in the Palace of Geology.

"The report of the well-known scientist-geologist, Lenin Prize winner Academician D. V. Nalivkin "Zoogeographic Provinces of the Past" attracted the attention of the participants.

"The structure of the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, the reporter said, in part, completely refutes the hypothesis about the existence of the so-called Atlantis. In connection with the fact that the massif of Greenland earlier was located considerably to the south of its present position, uniting the massifs of Africa and Labrador, the scientist considers that Greenland in the past also separated the sea of these two provinces.

"The determination of the zoogeographic provinces in the Devonian period, Nalivkin concluded, will contribute to the more precise definition of the spreading of new deposits of oil and gas.

"The Scientific Session of Paleontologists will last for several days."

47. Organizational Problems To Be Solved in Kazakh SSR

"Motto of the Seven-Year Plan -- Technical Progress," M. Shematonov, deputy head of division of institutes of State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research; Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 25 Dec 62, p 3

According to the author, scientific research is being introduced into industry at an extremely slow rate. The plan for new engineering in 1962 was 65-70 percent fulfilled. The responsibility for this is laid to the leaders of ministries and departments who poorly conducted the introduction of new techniques and technology. A future plan of scientific research and introduction of new techniques into industry and construction is lacking. The republic's State Committee for Coordination of Science, Gosplan, and the State Committee on Construction once made an attempt to create such a plan, but it was not supported.

The November 1962 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU gave branch committees the responsibility for carrying out a united technical policy. Thus, the future plan for new engineering for each republic, including the Kazakh SSR, must be worked out on the basis of the recommendations of the union branch committees. This can be assured with the presence in the republic of an agency for planning new techniques in industry, construction, and agriculture. The author states that such an agency should be established in Kazakhstan by the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research. It is also suggested that nonleading institutes and design bureaus be subordinated to the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research to improve coordination of their work.

A great obstacle to technical progress in the republic is incorrect planning and distribution of capital investments for science. Projects for scientific research work are approved by the State Coordination Committee; financing of these works is conducted by the Ministry of Finance; and planning of capital investments is carried out by Gosplan Kazakh SSR. The planning and financing of scientific research work should be given to the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research. This would strengthen control over the fulfilling of the matic plans and the correct utilization of government means allocated for financing scientific research and fulfilling construction projects for creating new machines and technical assemblies.

Regarding scientific technical information in the republic, the author states that there is a single agency under the state committee, the Central Institute of Scientific-Technical Information, but that it deals only with information on certain branches of the national economy.

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There are also small departmental central bureaus of technical information, each of which publishes information literature. The article suggests that the state committee's Central Institute of Scientific-Technical Information should establish a single agency, including a State Technical Publishing House, and abolish all the small bureaus of information under the ministries and departments.

48. Information Processing in Latvian SSR

"So That Bicycles Won't Be Invented!" by G. Mazo, head of the Division of Scientific-Technical Information and Propaganda of the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research, Council of Ministers Latvian SSR; Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 19 Jan 63, p 2

Improvement of scientific and technical information and propaganda, according to this article, is a means for preventing duplication in scientific research work. At present, the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research Work of the Council of Ministers USSR is working on a complex plan for mechanization and automation of the preparation and search for scientific-technical information and of communications devices for its rapid transmission throughout the country. The article says that at the end of the Seven-Year Plan all processes of preparation, search, and propagation of information will be completely mechanized in the all-union and central branch institutes of technical information, and by 1970 this will be true in all information agencies in the country.

Recently, the Latvian Republic Institute of Scientific-Technical Information and Propaganda (LatINTI) was established on the base of the republic House of Scientific-Technical Propaganda and the Central Bureau of Technical Information. The institute is responsible for information, propaganda, and generalization of achievements of science and the latest advances throughout the republic's leading branches of industry, and also for methodical leadership of the activity of subdivisions of technical information in enterprises and in design-construction bureaus, and for control of the use of information materials. The institute has the right to issue information collections, placards, and lists about the latest advances and recommend lists of themes for rationalization and inventions, organize scientific-technical conferences, meetings, seminars, schools of advanced research, and industrial and scientific-technical exhibits.

Complex brigades of the institute, using signal information, will study, summarize, and distribute the latest achievements which originate in enterprises and scientific-research organizations.

In the republic, the responsibility for scientific-technical information and propaganda is clearly distributed. Thus, in industry this work falls to the above-mentioned institute, in the field of construction to Gosstroy (State Committee on Construction) Latvian SSR, in the field of automobile transportation to the Ministry of Automobile Transportation and Highways, and in agriculture, to the newly established Central Bureau "Latsel'khozTsBTT" (Latvian Agricultural Central Bureau of Technical Information).

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In the Latvian Sovnarkhoz, ministries and departments, in the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, there are special structural subdivisions responsible for direct leadership of subordinate organs of technical information and propaganda and introduction of the latest achievements. Leadership of the whole system of organs of scientific-technical information and propaganda of the republic and control over their activity is entrusted to the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers Latvian SSR.

The article also notes that starting in 1963, books, brochures, and other printed materials will be classified according to the Universal Decimal System, in publishing houses, editorial offices of scientific-technical journals, in organs of scientific-technical information, and in libraries.

So-called signal information, which was referred to above, is called upon to play an important role in the whole system of distribution and introduction of the latest achievements. In the future, enterprises, scientific research and design-construction organizations will submit primary (concise) information according to a set form (card) about achievements of science, engineering, and the latest industrial-technical advances to the republic and central branch organ of technical information.

A scientific council on problems of scientific-technical information and propaganda, headed by Doctor of Technical Sciences Prof Ya. G. Panovko, was created to coordinate the activity of state and public organs of scientific-technical information and propaganda under the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers Latvian SSR.

49. Scientific-Technical Intelligentsia of Moldavia Meet

"Meeting of the Scientific-Technical Intelligentsia of Moldavian SSR", Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 26 Jan 63, p 1

"A meeting of the scientific-technical intelligentsia of the republic, called by the State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research Work of the the Council of Ministers Moldavian SSR, the Moldavian Sovnarkhoz, and the Academy of Sciences Moldavian SSR, was held on 25 January in Kishinev.

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"Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Moldavian SSR K. F. Il'yashenko opened the meeting. Chairman of the Moldavian Sovmarkhoz N. A. Shchelokov spoke on the results of the November 1962 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU and the six plenum of the Moldavian Central Committee and the task of improving scientific research and design-construction work.

"Participating in the discussions were Director of the Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Moldavian SSR Academician G. V. Lazur'yevskiy, Architect R. Ye. Kurts, head of the faculty of Kishinev State University M. V. Kot, head of the laboratory of the Scientific Research Institute of the Electrotechnical Industry Z. I. Zelikovskiy, Director of the Institute of Power Engineering and Automatics of the Academy of Sciences Moldavian SSR Academician B. R. Lazarenko, Chief Engineer of the Bratushansk Sugar Plant A. A. Malikov, head of the Construction Bureau of the Kishinev Tractor Assembly Plant A. I. Syutkin, Deputy Minister of National Education Moldavian SSR S. V. Tsaranov, and others. Deputy Chairman of the Bureau for the Leadership of Industrial Production of the Moldavian Central Committee P. F. Vorob'yev spoke at the conference.

"The conference participants appealed to all scientists, builders, engineers, technicians, and economists, to all the technical intelligentsia of Moldavia.

"Members of the Presidium of the Moldavian Central Committee D. S. Kornovan and S. S. Sidorenko participated in the work of the conference."

50. Scientific Councils in Ukraine

"Brief "; Moscow, Pravda, 27 Jan 63, p 4

There are 27 scientific councils on the most important problems of science at work under the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers Ukrainian SSR. Leading scientists and specialists work on these councils on public bases.

IV. AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

51. Award to President of Estonian Academy of Sciences

"Outstanding Estonian Scientist"; Moscow, Pravda, 27
Jan 63, p 4

Iogan Gansovich Eykhfel'd, president of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, corresponding-member of the Academy of sciences USSR, academician of VASKHNIL, has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR.

With his outstanding scientific works Professor Eykhfel'd has significantly advanced study of the problem of distribution of agricultural crops in the northern regions of the country and has demonstrated the possibility of establishing a vegetable and fodder base in the conditions of the extreme North.

As president of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, Eykhfel'd has done a great deal for the development of science in the republic and for the education and growth of scientific cadres. From 1958 to 1961 he held the position of Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR. At the present time he is a deputy to the Supreme Soviet USSR and member of the Estonian Central Committee.

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR,"
by L. Brezhnev, chairman, and M. Georgadze, secretary of
Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya
Litva, 27 Jan 63, p 1

"For outstanding work in science, for fruitful government and social work, and in connection with his 70th birthday, Iogan Gansovich Eykhfel'd, president of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, was given the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and received the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle gold medal."

52. Chemist Is Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by
L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR,
and M. Georgadze, secretary of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow,
Pravda, 20 Jan 63, p 2

Academician Il'ya Il'ich Chernyayev has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for service to the development of inorganic chemistry and in connection with his 70th birthday.

53. Order of Lenin Awarded

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Pravda, 16 Jan 63, p 4

Academician Mikahil Dmitriyevich Millionshchikov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, has been awarded the Order of Lenin in connection with his 50 th birthday and for service to the development of Soviet science and engineering.

54. Award to Soviet Physician

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Meditinskaya Gazeta, 12 Feb 63, p 1

The title Hero of Socialist Labor, along with the awards of the Order of Lenin and the "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal, has been conferred on Lieutenant General of the Medical Service Prof Petr Andreyevich Kupriyanov, head of the chair of surgery of the Military-Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, for outstanding service to the development of Soviet medical science and public health and in connection with his 70th birthday.

55. A. L. Kursanov Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 30 Dec 62, p 4

Academician Andrey L'vovich Kursanov was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for service to the development of biological science and in connection with his 60th birthday, according to this item.

56. Badge of Honor Awarded

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR,"
by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet
USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Su-
preme Soviet USSR; Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 13 Jan 63,
p 1

Prof Dmitriy Vasil'yevich Dzhavakhishvili, deputy director for
the scientific section of the Scientific Research Institute of Health
Resort Science and Physiotherapy, of the Ministry of Health Georgian
SSR, has been awarded the Badge of Honor for service to the develop-
ment of Soviet medical science and in connection with his 80th birthday.

57. Gukasyan and Gefer Honored

"Awarding Honorary Titles"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta,
25 Dec 62, p 1

Doctor of Medical Sciences A. G. Gukasyan, head of the faculty of
the First Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov and Doctor of
Medical Sciences A. I. Gefer, head of the faculty of the Gor'kiy Med-
ical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, were awarded the honorary title of
Honored Scientist RSFSR by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet RSFSR for great service in the field of medical sciences and
many years of fruitful pedagogical activity.

58. Armenian Physicians Awarded Title of Honored Physician

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenia,"
by Sh. Arushanyan, chairman, and A. Galstyan, secretary of
Presidium; Yerevan, Kommunist, 16 Jan 63, p 1

The following physicians are among 26 awarded the title of Honored
Physician by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR:

Amayak Arkad'yevich Abovyan, head of the Armenian Gosplan division
of public health and medical industry

Nina Arutyunovna Agadzhanian, chief sanitary inspector of the Ministry
of Public Health Armenian SSR

Meri Davidovna Azatyan, research physician of the Fourth Administra-
tion of the Ministry of Public Health Armenian SSR

Armenui Artemovna Akopyan, head of the division of highly dangerous
infections of the Armenian Ministry of Public Health sanitary-epidemiolo-
gical station

Tsogik Gevorkovna Varosyan, gynecologist of the medical division of
the Ministry for Maintenance of Public Armenian SSR

Oganes Mkrtichevich Oganosyan, physician of the Fourth Administra-
tion of the Armenian Ministry of Public Health

Rafael Sergeevich Parsadanyan, editor of the Armenian Ministry of
Public Health magazine Arokhchapautyun

Ashot Amazaspovich Chmshkyan, neuropathologist for the medical division
of the Armenian Ministry for Maintenance of Public Order

59. I. F. Sarishvili Awarded Diploma by Georgian Presidium

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Georgian SSR,"
by G. Dzotsenidze, chairman, and Z. Kvachadze, secretary of
Presidium of Supreme Soviet Georgian SSR; Tbilisi, Zarya
Vostoka, 22 Jan 63

"Ivan Faustovich Sarishvili, dean of the Georgian Agricultural Insti-
tute, has been awarded an honorary diploma by the Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet Georgian SSR in connection with his 50th birthday and for his many
years of service in the training of agricultural personnel."

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60. N. K. Kas'yanov Designated Honored Agronomist by Supreme Soviet SSR
Kazakh

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR,"
by I. Sharipov, chairman, and M. Nugmanov, deputy secretary
of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR; Alma-Ata, Kazakh-
stanskaya Pravda, 1 Feb 63, p 1

"Nikolay Kirillovich Kas'yanov, inspector for the State Commission
for Agricultural Strain Tests of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, Dzhambulskaya Oblast, has been awarded the title of Honored Agrarian by the
Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR for service in the area of agricultural production."

61. Ye. A. Mezenchuk Receives Honorary Diploma From Kazakh Supreme Soviet

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR,"
by I. Sharipov, chairman, and M. Nugmanov, deputy secretary
of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR; Alma-Ata, Kazakh-
stanskaya Pravda, 1 Feb 63, p 1

"Yelena Alekseyevna Mexenchuk, head of the therapy department of
the Kazakhstan State Medical Institute, has been awarded an honorary
diploma by the Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR in connection with her 60th
birthday and in recognition of her many years of valuable medical teaching
work."

62. D. I. Shamis Awarded Honorary Diploma By Kazakh Supreme Soviet

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR,"
by I. Sharipov, chairman, and M. Nugmanov, deputy secretary,
of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR; Alma-Ata, Kazakh-
stanskaya Pravda, 1 Feb 63, p 1

"David Lazarevich Shamis, director of the Microbiology and Virology
Institute of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, was awarded an honorary
diploma by the Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR in connection with his 60th
birthday and for valuable scientific pedagogical activity."

63. Award to Lithuanian Scientist

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR," Yu. Paletskis, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR, and S. Nauyalis, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 18 Sep 62, p 1

The Honorary Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR has been awarded to Candidate of Technical Sciences Vladas Antano Slizhis, head of the Silicate Sector of the Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the Academy of Sciences Lithuanian SSR. The award was given in connection with his 50th birthday, for many years of scientific-pedagogical work, and for active public service.

64. Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Gives M. V. Prilutskaya Honorary Degree

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR," by Yu. Baltushis, chairman, and S. Nauyalis, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Lithuania SSR; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 27 Jan 63, p 1

"Mariya Vasil'yevna Prilutskaya, instructor at the Vil'nyus branch of the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute and Candidate of Chemical Sciences, was awarded an honorary degree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR in connection with her 60th birthday and for her many years of teaching work and social activity."

65. Recent Appointments

"Appointments and Transfers"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 1, 1963, p 106

Doctor of Medical Sciences Ye. N. Meshalkin was freed from the post of director of the Institute of Experimental Biology and Medicine of the Siberian Department and transferred to the post of deputy director of the same institute. Candidate of Medical Sciences Yu. I. Borodin will be the temporary director of the institute.

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR G. A. Khel'kvist was freed from the post of director of the Sakhalin Complex Scientific Research Institute of the Siberian Department in connection with his retirement on a pension. I. M. Siryk will occupy the post of director of the institute temporarily.

66. Personnel Changes

"Appointments and Transfers;" Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 12, 1962, p 98

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR M. I. Agoshkov has been appointed acting chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician Ye. K. Fedorov was freed from his duties as chief scientific secretary of the Presidium in connection with his appointment as head of the Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service under the Council of Ministers USSR.

Candidate of Juridical Sciences B. N. Topornin was approved as deputy chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences N. Ye. Skibko was appointed scientific secretary of the Department of Physicomathematical Sciences. Candidate of Chemical Sciences A. N. Lobachev was freed from his duties as scientific secretary in connection with his transfer to other work.

Candidate of Chemical Sciences D. Ya. Toptygin was approved as scientific secretary of the Department of Chemical Sciences. The former scientific secretary of the department, Candidate of Chemical Sciences V. I. Yevdokimov, has transferred to other work.

Candidate of Philosophical Sciences M. P. Gapochka was appointed scientific secretary of the Department of Philosophical and Legal Sciences.

67. Awards to Soviet Scientists

"Honorary Titles and Awards to Soviet Scientists"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 1, 1963, p 97

Recently in the embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Moscow diplomas were awarded to foreign members of the Polish Academy of Sciences, including the Soviet scientists Academicians N. N. Bogolyubov, P. L. Kapitsa, M. V. Keldysh, and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR A. M. Samarin. B. Yashchuk, Polish ambassador in the Soviet Union, noted the significance of coordination of work between scientists of socialist countries.

On 16 November 1962 a medal of the International Academy of Aviation Medicine was awarded to Prof V. I. Yazdovskiy, in the Academy of Sciences USSR. M. V. Keldysh, president of the academy, congratulated Yazdovskiy and noted his achievements in the field of aviation medicine linked with manned space flights.

68. Prize Awarded to Beritashvili

"Awarding the Prize imeni I. M. Sechenov"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 12, 1962, p 97

The Presidium has awarded the Prize imeni I. M. Sechenov for 1962 in the sum of 2,000 rubles to Academician I. S. Beritashvili for the work "Nervous Mechanisms of the Behavior of Higher Vertebrates" which was published in 1961.

69. For Monograph on Atherosclerosis

"Prize imeni G. F. Lang", Moscow, Meditinskiy Rabotnik, 9 Oct 62, p 4

The Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR approved a resolution of the competition commission on awarding the Prize imeni G. F. Lang for 1962, in the sum of 1,500 rubles, for the best work on cardiovascular pathology.

The prize was awarded to Prof B. V. Il'inskiy for the monograph Atherosclerosis (problems of etiology and pathogenesis and their application in clinical practice), published by the Leningrad department of Medgiz.

70. Professor Persnaninov Receives Prize

"Prize imeni V. F. Snegirev"; Moscow, Meditinskaya Gazeta, 16 Nov 62, p 1

The Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR approved a resolution of the competition commission on the awarding of the Prize imeni the Russian gynecologist V. F. Snegirov for 1962.

The prize, in the sum of 1,500 rubles, was awarded to Prof L. S. Persnaninov, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, for the scientific work "Asphyxia of the Fetus and the Newborn," which was issued by the State Publishing House of Medical Literature.

71. New Prizes To Be Awarded

"Establishment of New Gold Medals"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 12, 1962, p 97

A Gold Medal imeni D. I. Mendeleev has been established which will be awarded by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Presidium of the All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleev once every 2 years for outstanding works in the field of chemical science and technology which have important practical significance.

A Gold Medal imeni D. N. Pryanishnikov was also established. It will be awarded by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR to a Soviet scientist, once every 3 years, for the best works in the field of plant nutrition and application of fertilizers.

V. OBITUARIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

72. G. K. Khrushchov

Moscow, Pravda, 24 Dec 62, p 4

The death of Grigoriy Konstantinovich Khrushchov, Honored Scientist RSFSR, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and a Soviet biologist, is announced by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Department of Biological Sciences, the Institute of Morphology of Animals imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Second Moscow State Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov, the All-Union Scientific Society of Anatomists, Histologists, and Embryologists, and the Moscow Society of Naturalists, Khrushchov died on 22 December 1962.

73. A. A. Polkanov

Moscow, Izvestiya, 11 Jan 63, p 4

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Minerals USSR, the Department of Geological-Geographical Sciences and the Laboratory of Pre-Cambrian Geology of the Academy of Sciences USSR announce the death of Academician Aleksandr Alekseyevich Polkanov, an outstanding geologist-petrographer, Honored Scientist RSFSR, and Lenin Prize winner, on 10 January 1963 in Leningrad at the age of 75.

74. N. A. Sazonov

"N. A. Sazonov," by the Ministry of Agriculture Belorussian SSR, Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR, Central Scientific Research Institute for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture of the Non-Black Earth Zone USSR; Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 31 Jan 63, p 4

Prof Nikolay Alekseyevich Sazonov, Doctor of Technical Sciences and Academician of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR, died on 30 January 1963 at the age of 60. His research dealt with problems of the electrification of agriculture. He was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner, the Badge of Honor, and various medals.

75. I. I. Sysoyev

"In Memory of I. I. Sysoyev," by a group of comrades;
Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 8 Feb 63, p 4

Prof Il'ya Ivanovich Sysoyev, Doctor of Medical Sciences and an associate of the Crimean Medical Institute, died recently (born 1892). Sysoyev, recipient of many orders and medals, was head of the chair of organization of public health and the history of medicine of the Crimean Medical Institute.

76. A. Tomingas

"Prof A. Tomingas," Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of Council of Ministers Estonian SSR, and Tartu State University; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 31 Jan 63, p 4

Prof Al'ma Tomingas, active member of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR and head of the chair of pharmacognosy of Tartu State University, died on 29 January (born 1900). Most of Prof Tomingas' scientific works were devoted to problems of the quality of medicinal plants. She was awarded the title of Honored Scientist Estonian SSR in 1945 and received honorary diplomas of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR in 1952, and 1960.

77. V. L. Troitskiy

"In Memory of V. L. Troitskiy"; by S. Kurashov, T. Nikolayeva, A. Burnazyan, N. Blokhin, V. Zhdanov, V. Timakov, G. Vygodchikov, P. Vershilova, M. Zakharova, N. Kovaleva, L. Zil'ber, P. Zdrodovskiy, M. Tumanyan, V. Gekker, V. Solov'yev, and others; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 21 Dec 62, p 4

Prof Viktor Leont'yevich Troitskiy, Doctor of Medical Sciences and active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, died recently at the age of 66.

Troitskiy is the founder of Soviet radiation microbiology and immunology and of the school of Soviet microbiologists. He worked for more than 40 years in the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya where he organized the division of radiation microbiology. The Soviet government awarded him many orders and medals.

78. V. F. Undrits

Moscow, Meditinskaya Gazeta, 8 Feb 63, p 4

The Ministry of Health USSR, the Ministry of Health RSFSR, and the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and the All-Union Scientific Society of Otorhinolaryngologists announce the death of Prof Vil'gel'm Fomich Undrits, an outstanding Soviet otorhinolaryngologist, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and head of the chair of otorhinolaryngology of the First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov.

79. V. A. Vartanyan

Yerevan, Kommunist, 1 Feb 63, p 4

The Ministry for Maintenance of Public Order Armenian SSR, the Ministry of Public Health, the Committee for State Safety of the Council of Ministers Armenian SSR, and the Scientific Society of Otolaryngologists of Armenia announce the death of 70-year-old Honored Armenian Physician Bagarshak Aramovich Vartanyan. An eminent laryngologist, Vartanyan received the Order of Lenin and several medals.

VI. FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

80. Soviet-Rumanian Cooperation

"Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Rumania"; Moscow, Pravda, 14 Dec 62, p 8

The regular 18th session of the Soviet-Rumanian Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Rumanian People's Republic was held recently in Bucharest. The session summed up the results of the mutual exchange of scientific, technical, and industrial achievements in 1962.

In accordance with the protocol of the session, organizations of the Soviet Union will give technical documents on problems of the chemical, petroleum, metallurgical, machine building, and electrical engineering industries to organizations of the Rumanian People's Republic in the first half of 1963.

In the USSR Rumanian specialists will become familiar with problems of complex automatization of the extraction and transport of oil and gas, the design and production of various types of electric motors, and other problems.

During the same period, organizations of the Rumanian People's Republic will give organizations of the Soviet Union technical Documents on problems of the coke-chemical industry, agriculture, and other problems.

In Rumania, Soviet specialists will become familiar with certain problems of chemical industries, the cellulose-paper industry, medicine, and others.

81. Rumanian Chemical Exports to 52 Countries

"Chemicals for Export"; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 13 Oct 62, p 4

"Rumania exports more than 180 types of products of the chemical industry to 52 countries. Soda, carbon black, carbide, organic dyes, benzene, methylbenzene, and drugs are in greatest demand. Rumanian chemicals are exported not only to a majority of the countries of Europe but also to Argentina, Brazil, India, Burma, and Japan."

82. USSR and Mongolia Sign Scientific-Cultural Cooperation Plan for 1963

"Brotherly Cooperation of the USSR and Mongolia"; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 31 Jan 63, p 1

On 28 January, the Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, S. K. Romanovskiy, and the Ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to the USSR, S. Luvsan, signed a plan of cultural and scientific cooperation for 1963. The plan provides for the further strengthening and deepening of the brotherly ties of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

The cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic is being expanded by the accomplishment of joint research and various scientific projects. The two countries are exchanging teachers and specialists for lectures and consultations.

In addition, such cultural and sports activities as ballet, films, and volleyball teams are being exchanged.

83. Soviets Visit Cuba

"To a Cuban Holiday"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 30 Dec 62, p 4

A Soviet delegation headed by the vice-president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, P. N. Fedoseyev, flew to Cuba on 29 December 1962 to take part in the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Cuban revolution on 1 January 1963.

"Soviet Delegation Visits Cuban Scientists"; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 5 Jan 63, p 4

According to this item from Havana, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences USSR P. N. Fedoseyev and Soviet cosmonaut P. R. Popovich, a member of the delegation spoke at a conference at the Academy of Sciences of Cuba on 3 January.

Fedoseyev spoke on the subject "Communism and Philosophy" and also answered a question about the system of training cadres of scientists in the Soviet Union.

Popovich told in detail about his flight and observations from space. The participants of the conference warmly received Popovich's words that the time is coming when Cubans would accomplish flights together with Soviet cosmonauts, according to the article.

The conference in the Academy of Sciences was transmitted on Cuban television.

84. Cubans Hear About Soviet Medicine

"Soviet Medical Men in Cuba"; Moscow, Meditinskaya Gazeta, 12 Feb 63, p 4

A delegation of Soviet medical men, headed by I. A. Insarov, Minister of Health Belorussian SSR, flew to Cuba on 11 February to take part in the Tenth National Congress of Physicians of the Republic of Cuba in Havana, according to this item. The delegation was invited by the Cubans. Corresponding Members of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR A. D. Ado and I. A. Kassirskiy, Prof. A. I. Rybakov, and other Soviet scientists were members of the delegation.

The Soviet medical men were to tell about the achievements of medical science in the USSR and experience in protecting the health of workers.

85. International Conference on Protein Structure and Synthesis in Germany

"A Little Bit About Everything"; Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 3 Feb 63, p 4

"The International Conference on Protein Structure and Synthesis held in Halle, Germany, was attended by scientists from East Germany, USSR, West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, etc."

86. Soviet Microbiologist Studies in France

"Research of a Microbiologist"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 15 Jan 63, p 2

Yu. N. Karasevich, scientific associate of the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR, spent 7 months in France working in one of the laboratories of the French National Center for Scientific Research, located in the environs of Paris, where he conducted experiments on the regulation of enzyme synthesis in the cells of microorganisms.

Karasevich spoke at a scientific conference at the institute in Moscow and discussed his work in France.

87. Armenian Biologist Returns After Month's Research at Leipzig University

"Collaboration of Armenian and German Biophysicists"; Yerevan, Kommunist, 16 Jan 63, p 4

Grant Gurgenovitch Demirchoglyan, Doctor of Biological Sciences and director of the analyzer biophysics laboratory of the radiobiology department of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, has returned from a month's research work on vision mechanisms at the Leipzig University imeni Karl Marx.

88. Soviet Physician Spends Over Year in Yemen

"Thank You, Russian Doctor," by Dr Anzheliya Akopovna Mikhaylova; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 20 Jan 63, p 3

Dr A. A. Mikhaylovna spent over a year in Yemen at the royal hospital in Ta'izz. She treated the poor free. Noting the tremendous discrepancies in distribution of wealth in Yemen, she hopes for a speedy upheaval.

89. Expedition to Vietnam Seeks Cause of Intestinal Disease in Monkeys

"Hunters for Monkeys"; Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 20 Jan 63,
p 4

Four scientists from the Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR traveled to Vietnam to study possible causes for the intestinal diseases which kill so many of the monkeys used by the Soviets for research. The animals seemed to be free of disease until they are in captivity, as was determined by examining monkeys in the jungle and on an export farm on one of the islands in the bay of Khalong.

The four scientists involved were Prof B. Lapin, leader of the expedition and director of the institute; E. Dzhikidze, head of the infectious pathology laboratory; L. Yakovleva, senior scientific associate; and N. P. Bochkov, head of the genetics laboratory.

90. German Scientist K. Weismantel Visits Armenia

"Lectures of a German Scientist"; Yerevan, Kommunist,
2 Feb 63, p 3

Prof Dr K. Weismantel, director of the Institute of Technical Physics in Karl-Marxstadt recently spent 5 days in Yerevan at the invitation of the All-Union Society for the Propagation of Political and Scientific Information. He was acquainted with experiments in the organization of lecture propaganda. He also lectured on industrial isotopes to students of the Yerevan Polytechnical Institute imeni K. Marx and workers from the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR.

91. Chilean Physicians Visit USSR

"Guests From Chile"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta,
21 Dec 62, p 4

Chilean guests, pediatrician Luis Emilio Aybar and obstetrician-gynecologist Maria Louisa Kinteyro, recently visited the First Moscow City Children's Clinical Hospital, Maternity Home No 27, and children's nurseries in Moscow's Timiryazevskiy Rayon. The visitors noted that the level of medical service in the Soviet Union surpassed their expectations and that they were surprised that there were no cases of dystrophy among children there, unlike the situation in Chile where many children are suffering from that disease.

92. World Health Organization Sends Doctors to Bulgaria To Study Rural Public Health System

"Bulgaria -- An Example in Medical Service to the Rural Population"; Sofia, Otechestven front, 26 Jan 63, p 1

The World Health Organization is becoming more and more convinced that Bulgaria can serve as a model in the organization of health and medical service for the rural population. As a result, in 1962, doctors from India, Zanzibar, the United Arab Republic, Brazil, the Netherlands, and Sweden were sent by WHO to Bulgaria to study the rural public health system. At the beginning of 1963, doctors will arrive from Lebanon, Japan, and Kenya to make the same studies.

VII. ORGANIZATIONAL BRIEFS

The information on organizations listed in this section was obtained from current Soviet literature.

1. Akusticheskiy Institut
(Acoustics Institute)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: E. P. Gulin -- Obtained, with perturbation method, expressions for longitudinal and transverse autocorrelation functions for amplitude and phase fluctuations of a spherical sound wave reflected from absolutely soft, statistically rough surface. (pp 426-532).

I. A. Chaban -- Developed approximation method, analogous to the Kirchhoff method, for determining the scatter field of sound waves scattered by fish and jellyfish in water. (pp 483-484)

A. D. Lapin -- Generalized two-dimensional problem of the reflection of normal shock waves from baffle at end of wave guide positioned at arbitrary angle to axis of the waveguide. (pp 476-477)

Source: Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 4,
Oct-Dec 62, pages as indicated

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

2. Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut
(Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)
- Location: Leningrad
- Personalities: V. V. Bogorodskiy, V. N. Romanov -- Discuss the possibility of measuring the intensity of ultrasonic vibrations (vertical components only) in a liquid by the surface or interface deformation.
- Source: Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 4, Oct-Dec 62, pp 415-419
3. Azerbaydzhanskiy Gosudarstvennyy Meditsinskiy Institut imeni N. Narimanova
(Azerbaijani State Medical Institute imeni N. Narimanov)
- Location: Baku, ulitsa Kirganova, 11/13
- Source: Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 12 Oct 62, p 4
- Personalities: Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof S. Odzhakhverdiyev, head of Department of Human Physiology
- Source: Trud, 18 Jan 63, p 4
4. Azerbaydzhanskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni S. M. Kirova
(Azerbaijani State University imeni S. M. Kirov)
- Location: Baku
- Personalities: Prof Yu. Amenzade, Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences; A. Babayev, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences
- Source: Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 10 Jan 63, p 3
5. Chelyabinskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Metallurgii
(Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy)
- Location: Chelyabinsk
- Personalities: S. V. Zatsenin and V. Ye. Kochnov
- Remarks: Conducted research on the mechanism of slip in plastically deformed metals.
- Source: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, Vol 14, No 5, Nov 62, pp 673-677

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

6. Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Institut Nizikikh Temperatur
(Physical-Technical Institute of Low Temperatures)
- Location: Khar'kov
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR
- Personalities: A. I. Landau -- author of "Force of Friction Acting on Moving Dislocations"
- Source: Fizika Tverdogo Tela, Vol 4, No 10, Oct 62, pp 2733-2737
7. Geologicheskii Institut Kazanskogo Filiala Akademii Nauk SSSR
(Geological Institute)
- Location: Kazan'
- Subordination: Kazan' Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR
- Personalities: T. A. Kuznetsova
- Remarks: "New Data on the Pliocene of the Russkaya Bektyashka Region on the Right Bank of the Volga"
- Source: DAN SSSR, Vol 148, No 3, 1963
8. Glavnyy Botanicheskiy Sad
(Main Botanical Garden)
- Location: Moscow
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR
- Remarks: Tropical plants, herbarium, garden planning and landscape architecture, cosmic biology.
- Source: Moskovskaya Pravda, 24 Jan 63, p 4

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

9. Gosudarstvennyy Institut Azotnoy Promyshlennosti
(State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)
- Personalities: I. K. Burtseva, V. D. Plyasunov, and A. I. Krasil'shchikov
- Remarks: "Passivity and Intercrystalline Corrosion of Stainless Steel in Nitric Acid."
- Source: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 36, No 12, Dec 62, pp 2687-2692.
10. Gosudarstvennyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut po Promyshlennoy i Sanitornoy Ochistke Gazov
(State Scientific Research Institute for Industrial and Sanitary Purification of Gases)
- Location: Moscow
- Personalities: V. P. Kurkin -- Gives description of an acoustically efficient gas-jet sound source which uses an oscillating oblique shock wave produced by insertion of a conical-head rod opposite the nozzle within the resonator.
- Source: Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 4, Oct-Dec 62, pp 438-441.
11. Gosudarstvennyy Opticheskiy Institut imeni S. I. Vavilova
(State Optical Institute imeni S. I. Vavilov)
- Personalities: T. A. Pavlichuk, M. D. Khukhrina -- Present graphic methods of determining compatibility of certain microlenses with emulsions of given resolutions.
- Source: Moscow, Zhurnal Nauchnoy i Prikladnoy Fotografii i Kinematografii, Vol 8, No 1, Jan/Feb 63, pp 64-67

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

12. Institut Avtomatiki
(Institute of Automation)

Subordination: Gosplan

Personalities: V. V. Yasnopol'skiy, Ye. N. Kotov -- Made electronic analog studies of pulsed system of automatic control of the moisture content of lignite (brown coal).

Source: Sbornik Nauchnykh Trudov, Institut Avtomatiki Gosplana Ukr SSR, No 2, 1961, pp 55-60 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 11, Nov 62, 11-1-157 d)

Personalities: I. D. Semikin, V. S. Kostogryzov, O. L. Tsygankov -- Describe a radiation thermometer with end-cooled rod in insulated black body for measuring heat fluxes in automated industrial furnaces.

Source: Sbornik Nauchnykh Trudov, Institut Avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR, No 2, 1962, pp 153-164 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 12, Dec 62, 12-2-53 k)

13. Institut Eksperimental'noy Biologii
(Institute of Experimental Biology)

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Suborganization: Hereditylaboratory

Personalities: Prof I. N. Mayskiy, director of institute

Source: Moskovskaya Pravda, 20 Jan 63, p 4

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

14. Institut Elektroniki, Avtomatiki i Telemekhaniki
(Institute of Electronics, Automation and Telemechanics)
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR
- Remarks: T. G. Gachechiladze, G. N. Tsertsvadze,
G. B. Chikoidze -- Devised a statistical
method of linguistic analysis patterned
after an idea of V. Yngve (MIT) and used
to determine the structural frequency of
the intervals between nouns and verbs (in
all possible combinations) in Georgian,
Russian, and German texts.
- Source: Trudy Instituta Elektronika, Avtomatiki i
Telemekhaniki An CruzSSR, No 2, 1962,
pp 3-15 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal --
Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 12, Dec 62,
12-1-151 g)
15. Institut Energetiki i Avtomatiki
(Institute of Power Engineering and Automatics)
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences Moldavian SSR
- Personalities: Director, Academician B. R. Lazarenko
- Source: Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 26 Jan 63, p 1
16. Institut Fiziki Metallov
(Institute of Physics of Metals)
- Location: Sverdlovsk
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR
- Personalities: B. A. Grinberg -- "Conditions of Dislocation
strengthening by Accumulation."
- Source: Fizika Tverdogo Tela, Vol 4, No 9, Sep 62,
pp 2593-2596

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Personalities: V. A. Pavlov, M. G. Gaydukov, V. V. Mel'nikov -- "Relationship of the Mechanism of Plastic Deformation During Creep to the Conditions of Deformation in Ni-Al and Ni-Co Alloys."

Source: Fizika Metallov and Metallovedeniye, Vol 14, No 2, 1963, pp 275-282

17. Institut Fiziologii
(Institute of Physiology)

Location: Minsk

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR

Personalities: Academician I. A. Bulygin, head of general physiology laboratory

Remarks: Using modern electronic equipment to study the brain under various organic conditions.

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 2 Feb 63, p 4

18. Institut Geologicheskikh Nauk
(Institute of Geological Sciences)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR

Personalities: B. V. Bondarenko -- Reports experimental study of use of the "ural" digital computer for the solution of problems of geological prospecting.

Source: Trudy Instituta Geologicheskikh Nauk AN BSSR, No 3, 1961, pp 108-125 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 11, Nov 62, pp 11-1-156 p)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

19. Institut Geologii Goryuchnykh Iskopayemykh
(Institute of Geology of Minerals)

Location: Ukrainian SSR
Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR
Personalities: I. D. Gofshteyn
Remarks: "Seismotectonics of Transcarpathia" -- Study
of the seismicity and tectonics of Transcar-
pathian inner trough
Source: Moscow, DAN SSSR, Vol 148, No 3, 1963,
pp 661-664

20. Institut Gerontologii
(Institute of Gerontology)

Location: Moscow
Personalities: Corresponding Member of the Academy of
Medical Sciences USSR D. Chebotarev, director
Source: Moscow, Pravda, 6 Jan 63, p 3

21. Institut Khimicheskoy Fiziki
(Institute of Chemical Physics)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR
Personalities: A. S. Dubovik, P. V. Kevlishvili, A. B.
Granigg, I. A. Korolev -- Designed and built
the ZhLV-1 high-speed camera for thousands
to millions of frames per second. G. P.
Ilyushin -- Worked on electronic equipment
of the Zh LV-1. D. A. Gussak, B. G. Belov --
designed the mechanical parts of the ZhLV-1.
Source: Moscow, Zhurnal Nauchnoy i Prikladnoy Foto-
grafii i Kinematografii, Vol 8, No 1,
Jan/Feb 63, pp 50-56

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

22. Institut Khimii
(Institute of Chemistry)

Location: Tbilisi

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR

Remarks: New Types of biologically active preparations against chlorosis (deseccation) -- a disease of the grape vine and fruit plantings -- were synthesized at the institute. The preparations, which are obtained from vegetable waste and inexpensive chemicals, contain iron and manganese.

Source: Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 18 Jan 63, p 3

23. Institut Khimii
(Institute of Chemistry)

Location: Kishinev

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Moldavian SSR

Personalities: Director, Academician G. V. Lazur'yevskiy

Source: Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 26 Jan 63, p 1

24. Institut Khimii Polimerov i Monomerov
(Institute of Chemistry of Polymers and Monomers)

Location: Kiev

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Personalities: Scientific associate Yuriy Pasechnik and Engr Leonid Bezruk are studying the complex molecular structure of polymers with a electron microscope that magnifies 200,000 times.

Remarks: In the coming year, the institute will work on increasing the strength of the caprone fiber.

Source: Izvestiya, 3 Jan 63, p 1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

25. Institut Khimii Silikatov
(Institute of Chemistry of Silicates)
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR
- Personalities: A. I. Leonov and E. K. Keler conducted synthesis and dielectric studies of cerium aluminates.
- Source: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniya Khimicheskikh Nauk, No 11, Nov 62, pp 1905-1910
- Personalities: Yu. V. Morachevskiy (deceased), Kh. I. Zil'bersteyn, M. M. Piryutko, and O. N. Nikitina.
- Remarks: "Spectral Determination of Impurities in Semiconductors Silicon After Chemical Enrichment"
- Source: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, Vol 17, No 5, 1962, pp 614-620
26. Institut Kristallografii
(Institute of Crystallography)
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR
- Personalities: V. M. Fridkin -- presents mathematical procedure for determining the general form of isopacity in an electrophotographic process.
- Source: Zhurnal Nauchnoy i Prikladnoy Fotografii i Kinematografii, Vol 8, No 1, Jan/Feb 63, pp 36-41
- Personalities: L. Belyayev, deputy director
- Source: Vechernyaya Moskva, 19 Jan 63, p 2
27. Institut Meditsinskoy Parazitologii i Tropicheckoy Meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo
(Institute of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskiy)
- Subordination: Ministry of Health USSR
- Suborganizations: Department of Epidemiology
- Personalities: N. N. Dukhanina, (head of above department), P. G. Serigiyev, (director of institute), L. S. Yarotskiy
- Remarks: Studying epidemiology in Republic of Guinea
- Source: Med. Par. i Par. Bol., No 6, 1962

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

28. Institut Metallurgii imeni A. A. Baykova
(Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov)
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR
- Personalities: L. S. Milevskiy
- Remarks: "Interaction of Edge Dislocations With Vacancies in Silicon."
- Source: Fizika Tverdogo Tela, Vol 4, No 7, Jul 62,
pp 1878-1881
- Remarks: "Edge Dislocation Climb in Silicon under the Action of Gold," also by L. S. Milevskiy.
- Source: Fizika Tverdogo Tela, Vol 4, No 9, Sep 62,
pp 2447-2449
29. Institut Neorganicheskoy Khimii
(Institute of Inorganic Chemistry)
- Location: Novosibirsk
- Subordination: Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR
- Personalities: A. V. Nikolayev, Z. G. Rumyantseva, and B. V. Levin
- Remarks: "Use of Salicylic Acid for the Purification and Separation of Thorium."
- Source: Izvestiya Sibirskogo Otdelaniya Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 9, 1962, pp 39-45
30. Institut Nevrologii
(Institute of Neurology)
- Location: Moscow
- Suborganizations: Respiration Center
- Personalities: Doctor of Medical Sciences Lyubov' Mikhaylovna Popova, director of the Respiration Center
- Source: Moscow, Krasnaya Zvezda, 16 Dec 62, p 4

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

31. Institut Organicheskoy Khimii
(Institute of Organic Chemistry)
- Location: Kiev
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR
- Personalities: Ye. S. Levchenko, senior scientific associate
and Candidate of Chemical Sciences
- Source: Pravda Ukrainy, 16 Jan 63, p 1
32. Institut Teplo-Fiziki
(Institute of Thermal Physics)
- Subordination: Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR
- Personalities: P. G. Strelkov and A. A. Shpunt -- "Dependence
of the Strength of Fracture Whiskers on Size."
- Source: Fizika Tverdogo Tela, Vol 4, No 8, Aug 62,
pp 2258-2261
33. Institut Zemnoy Kory
(Institute of the Earth's Crust)
- Location: Irkutsk
- Subordination: Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR
- Personalities: V. P. Solonenko
- Remarks: Authored article "Determination of the Epicen-
tral Zones of Earthquakes from Geological
Signs."
- Source: Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya
Geologicheskaya, No 11, Nov 62, pp 58-74
34. Kazakhskiy Meditsinskiy Institut i Gematologicheskaya Klinika
(Kazakh Medical Institute and Hematological Clinic)
- Suborganizations: Chair of Propedeutics of Internal Diseases
- Personalities: Prof S. I. Sherman, head of Kazakh Medical
Institute and Hematological Clinic; Prof M.A.
Brenner, head of the Chair of Propedeutics
of Internal Diseases
- Source: Zdravookhraneniye Kazakhstana, No 12, 1962,
pp 27-31

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

35. Kazakhskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Tuberkuleza
(Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Tuberculosis)
- Personalities: Director, D. U. Tulemisov
- Source: Meditinskaya Gazeta, 4 Jan 63, p 2
36. Khar'kovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni A. M. Gor'kogo
(Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)
- Location: Khar'kov
- Personalities: L. P. Adamovich. O. V. Morgul'-Meshkova and
B. V. Yutsis
- Remarks: Study of a New Analytical Reagent -- Alberon --
and Its Reactions With Beryllium."
- Source: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, Vol 17, No 6,
Sep 62, pp 678-684
- Personalities: B. Ya. Pines and I. G. Ivanov
- Remarks: Mechanical Properties of Copper-Nickel Alloys
at Elevated Temperatures."
- Source: Fizika Tverdogo Tela, Vol 4, No 8, Aug 62,
pp 2901-2115
37. Laboratoriya Aerometodov
(Laboratory of Aeromethods)
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR
- Personalities: G. B. Gonin -- Presents an evaluation of in-
terpretation indexes for objects in inter-
pretation of aerial photographs on the basis
of information theory.
- Source: Moscow, Zhurnal Nauchnoy i Prikladnoy Foto-
grafii, Vol 8, No 1, Jan/Feb 63, pp 21-28

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

38. Leningradskiy Elektrotekhnicheskiy Institut imeni V. I. Ul'yanova
(Lenina)
(Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanov
(Lenin))

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: I. B. Moskovenko, Ye. D. Digulevskiy, N. G. Semenova -- Found that the difference in the charging of colloidal particles in organic liquids and the dipole electrification of colloidal particles in electrolytes might be explained by the fact that the binary layer is considerably wider than the dimensions of the particles.

Source: Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 4,
Oct-Dec 62, pp 479-480

39. Leningradskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet
(Leningrad State University)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: G. I. Novikov and A. K. Bayev

Remarks: "Saturation Vapor Pressure of Trivalent Lanthanum, Cerium, Praseodymium, and Neodymium Chlorides."

Source: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 7, No 6,
Jun 62, pp 1349-1352

Personalities: V. A. Shutilov -- Reviews status of ultrasonic magnetic nuclear resonance research on the basis of available literature.

Source: Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 4,
Oct-Dec 62, pp 383-406

Personalities: P. Gulyayev, professor of soil biology and chairman of the Bionics Section of the Leningrad Society of Naturalists and chairman of the University's Council on Cybernetics

Source: Leningradskaya Pravda, 3 Feb 63, p 4

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

40. Leningradskiy Institut Kincinzhenerov (LIKI)
(Leningrad Institute of Motion-Picture Engineers)

Location: Leningrad

Remarks" I. B. Blyumberg, I. M. Davydkin -- research indicated that the mechanism of penetration by the components of developing solutions into a photographic emulsion is a diffusion process, and supplied information on the binding of the diffused substances by the emulsion and their distribution between the emulsion and the solution.

Source: Zhurnal Nauchnoy i Prikladnoy Fotografii i Kinematografii, Vol 8, No 1, Jan/Feb 63, pp 3-10

41. Leningradskiy Korablestroitel'nyy Institut
(Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: B. A. Finagin -- Developed Method of determining, according to interferometric surface patterns, the inadmissible resonance frequencies for various quartz and tourmaline (piezoelectric) plates.

Source: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 4, Oct-Dec 62, pp 454-459

42. L'vovskiy Politeknicheskii Institut
(L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

Location: L'vov

Personalities: A. V. Sandulova and M. I. Dronyuk

Remarks: "Appearance of Dislocations in Single Crystals of Silicon When Dissolved by Vapors of Other Substances."

Source: Fizika Tverdogo Tela, Vol 4, No 10, Oct 62, pp 2917-2920

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

43. Morskoy Gidrofizicheskiy Institut
(Marine Hydrophysical Institute)
- Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR
- Personalities: Prof A. G. Kolesnikov, director
- Remarks: Scientists of this new institute conducted research in the Atlantic on the ship Mikhail Lomonosov, the largest scientific research vessel in the world.
- Source: Pravda Ukrainy, 16 Jan 63, p 4
44. Moskovskiy Energeticheskiy Institut
(Moscow Power Engineering Institute)
- Location: Moscow
- Personalities: A. S. Sandler, R. S. Sarbatov -- Report on static frequency converter based on semiconductor power triodes for controlling the rpm of induction motors.
- Source: Trudy Moskovskogo Energeticheskogo Instituta, No 38, 1962, pp 58-71 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 12, Dec 62, 12-2-21 s)
45. Moskovskiy Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Institut
(Moscow Physical-Technical Institute)
- Location: Moscow
- Personalities: V. V. Zelentsov
- Remarks: "Stereochemistry of Copper and Vanadyl Compounds Having Abnormal Magnetic Properties."
- Source: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 7, No 6, Jun 62, pp 1299-1304

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

46. Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)
- Location: Moscow
- Personalities: A. I. Busev, L. M. Skrebkova, and V. P. Zhivopistsev
- Remarks: "Antipyrine Dyes as Reagents for Photometric Determination of Gallium."
- Source: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, Vol 17, No 6, Sep 62, pp 685-692
- Suborganizations: Chair of Acoustics
- Personalities: L. N. Zakharov -- In work supervised by S. N. Rzhavkin and V. S. Nesterov, found that use of higher frequencies reduces the influence of Seiche oscillations on the phase fluctuation of underwater sound signals.
- Source: Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 4, Oct-Dec 62, pp 433-437
47. Moskovskiy Pedagogicheskiy Institut imeni N. K. Krupskoy
(Moscow Pedagogical Institute imeni N. K. Krupskaya)
- Location: Moscow
- Remarks: Yu. A. Bashlachev -- Discusses new design of two-crystal interferometer which affords possibility of increasing accuracy of measurement and widens range of use in the direction of higher frequencies.
- Source: Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 4, Oct-Dec 62, pp 412-414
48. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skaya Morskaya Geofizicheskaya Ekspeditsiya
NIMGE
(Scientific Research Marine Geophysical Expedition)
- Subordination: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Methods of Prospecting
- Personalities: V. A. Kornev, Ye. M. Lutsuk, A. M. Sungurov
- Remarks: "Principal Tectonic Features of the Caspian Sea according to the Data of Marine Geophysical Research" --Geophysical prospecting operations in

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the Caspian Sea for revealing the geological structure of the sea basin. Results used for better judging its geological development and the prospects for oil and gas possibilities of the sea and adjoining land areas.

Source:

Moscow, Sovetskaya Geologiya, No 12, 1962, pp 80-99

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49. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Defektologii
(Scientific Research Institute of Defectology)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR

Personalities: The following people connected with this institute reported at the Fourth Scientific Session on Defectology, which was conducted by the institute on 26-29 March 1962:

N. G. Morozova	T. V. Rozanova	A. G. Zikeyev
A. I. Gozova	B. I. Pinskiy	L. I. Tigranova
K. G. Korovin	V. I. Lubovskiy	V. G. Petrova
N. S. Kostyuchek	R. Ye. Levina	N. N. Zislina
N. A. Moreva	Yu. A. Kulagin	N. A. Nikashina
L. A. Novikova	A. A. Venger	O. L. Alekseyev
L. F. Spirova		

Source: Voprosy Psikhologii, No 6, Nov-Dec 62, pp 181-184

50. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Elektrografii
(Scientific Research Institute of Electrography)

Location: Vil'nyus, Lithuanian SSR

Remarks: I. Z. Plavina (with consultation of I. B. Levenson) determined the degree to which the law of mutual substitution is fulfilled in electrophotographic emulsions of zinc oxide.

Source: Moscow, Zhurnal Nauchnoy i Prikladnoy Fotografii i Kinematografii, Vol 8, No 1, Jan/Feb 63, pp 57-58

51. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Fiziki Odesskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universitet imeni I. I. Mechnikova
(Scientific Research Institute of Physics)

Location: Odessa

Subordination: Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov

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Remarks: Ye. A. Kirillov, Ye. A. Nesterovskaya, A. B. Gol'denberg
Studied the "differential sensitivity" aspects of the
influence of optical density and light flux incident upon
a photocell on the course of the spectral absorption curve
of silver halides.

Source: Moscow, Zhurnal Nauchnoy i Prikladnoy Fotografii i Kine-
matografii, Vol 8, No 1, Jan/Feb 63, pp 47-50

52. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i
Gigiyeny (Scientific Research Institute of Microbiology, Epidemi-
ology, and Hygiene)

Location: Minsk

Personalities: M. G. Milikova, head of the division for production
of gamma-globulin; Nina Kalmykova, Galina Bakun,
Anna Kazakevich, workers in the division

Remarks: The institute is to manufacture a preparation for
serological diagnosis of trichinosis.

Source: Meditzinskaya Gazeta, 16 Nov 62, p 1

53. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Postoyannogo Toka
(Scientific Research Direct Current Institute)

Location: Leningrad

Subordination: Ministry of Construction of Electrical Power Sta-
tions USSR

Remarks: In the laboratories of the institute they are deve-
loping economical electric power transmission lines
for great distances. A high-tension line was created
from Volgograd to Donbass on the basis of the work
of the institute. Participating in these projects
are Candidate of Technical Sciences N. Tikhareyev
and Engr I. Kuz'mitskaya.

Source: Izvestiya, 12 Jan 63, p 3

54. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Stroitel'noy Keramiki
(Scientific Research Institute of Construction Ceramics)

Personalities: Klavdiya Smirnova, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
expert on ceramics

Remarks: Making porous ceramics for filters, and a porous
ceramic for sound proofing

Source: Rabochaya Gazeta, No 19, 23 Jan 63, p 4

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55. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Virusologii, Mikrobiologii, I Infektsionnykh Zabolevaniy
(Scientific Research Institute of Virology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases)
- Location: Uzbekistan
- Subordination: Ministry of Public Health Uzbek SSR
- Remarks: Studying infectious hepatitis, viral rickettsial disease, bacteriophages, microbe variability, viral histochemistry.
- Source: Pravda Vostoka, 22 Jan 63, p 4
56. Rizhskiy Meditsinskiy Institut
(Riga Medical Institute)
- Location: Riga, Padom;yu Blvd, 12
- Source: Meditinskiy Rabotnik, 22 Dec 61, p 4
- Suborganization: Central Scientific Research Laboratory (TsNIL)
- Remarks: Clinical biochemistry connective tissue physiology and pathology, chemical pharmacology, nervous system electrophysiology, parenteral nutrition.
- Source: Sovetskaya Latvija, 22 Jan 63, p 4
57. Siberskiy Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Institut
(Siberian Physicotechnical Institute)
- Subordination: Tomsk University
- Personalities: L. M. Butkevich, P. A. Kondrat'yev, and M. A. Bol'shanina
- Remarks: Conducted Investigations in determining the magnitude of the energy of stacking faults in lead.
- Source: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniya, Vol 14, No 5, Nov 62, pp 783-784

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58. Spetsial'noye Konstruktorskoye Byuro Zooveterinarnogo Priborostroyeniya (Special Design Office of Zooveterinary Instrument Building)
- Remarks: Developed 50 types of aerosol nozzles which were tested in 1961.
- Source: Veterinariya, No 1, 1963
59. Tashkentskiy Institut Inzhenerov Zheleznodorozhnogo Transporta (Tashkent Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers)
- Remarks: V. M. Kondrat'yev; devised electrical analog for rod-frame system with several degrees of freedom.
- Source: Trudy Tashkentskoy Instituta Inzhenerov Zheleznodorozhnogo Transporta, No 22, 1962, pp 139-154 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Avtomatika i Radiotekhnika, No 12, Dec 62, 12-1-116 shch)
60. Ukrainskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Eksperimental'noy i Klinicheskoy Onkologii (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology)
- Location: Kiev, ulitsa Vasil'kovskaya, 65
- Subordination: Ministry of Health Ukrainian SSR
- Source: Pravda Ukrainiy, 13 Oct 62, p 4
61. Ukrainskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Klinicheskoy Meditsiny imeni Akademika N. D. Strazhesko (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Clinical Medicine imeni Academician N. D. Strazhesko)
- Locations: Kiev
- Personalities: M. A. Kulikov, I. K. Sledzevakaya
- Source: Fiziologichnyy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 6, Nov/Dec 62, pp 801-808

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62. Ural'skiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni A. M. Gor'kogo
(Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)
- Personalities: S. I. Masharov
- Remarks: "Electrical Conductivity of Metals With Vacancies."
- Source: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, Vol 14, No 2,
Aug 62, pp 288-290
63. Ural'skiy Politekhniicheskiy Institut imeni S. M. Kirova
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)
- Location: Sverdlovsk
- Personalities: L. D. Skrylev and V. V. Pushkarev
- Remarks: "Enrichment of Radioactive Cesium Solutions With
Frothing Agents."
- Source: Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, Vol 24, No 6, Nov-Dec 62,
pp 738-741
64. Uzhgorodnyy Gosudartsvennyy Universitet
(Uzhgorod State University)
- Personalities: A. K. Babko and P. P. Kish
- Remarks: "Spectrophotometric Study of Reagents for the
Determination of Indium."
- Source: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, Vol 17, No 6, Sep 62,
pp 693-699
65. Vladimirskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Sinteticheskikh Smol
(Vladimir Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Resins)
- Remarks: Making synthetic polymer materials, including foam
plastics. Most of its workers are recent vuz
graduates.
- Source: Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 10 Jan 63, p 2

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66. Vsesoyuzniy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Elektromekhaniki (VNIEM)
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics)
- Locations: [Moscow?]
- Suborganizations: Armenian affiliate
- Personalities: A. G. Iosif;yan, academician of the Academy of Sciences SSR, Director of the institute
- Source: Yerevan, Kommunist, 3 Jan 63, p 2
67. Vsesoyuzniy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Elektrosvarochnogo Oborudovaniya (VNIIESO)
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrowelding Equipment)
- Personalities: Associates of the institute, D. Bykhovskiy, I. Krupskiy and G. Galechyan
- Remarks: Developed a torch for gas-electric cutting of metals
- Source: Moscow, Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, No 4 (77), 26 Jan 63, p 42
68. Vsesoyuzniy Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Kompleksnoy Avtomatizatsii
(All Union Central Scientific Research Institute of Complex Automation)
- Location: Moscow
- Personalities: Director, Ye. Stefani
- Source: Pravda, 6 Jan, p 3
69. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Pod'yemno-Transportnogo Mashinostroyeniya (VNIIPTMash)
(All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Hoist and Transportation Machine-Building)
- Location: Moscow
- Subordination: Gosplan RSFSR
- Personalities: Ye. Ya. Grushko: reports on development of "the first frequency-code system" of remote control, using one voice-frequency channel imposed on a radio channel, for hoists and cranes.

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Source: Trudy VNIIPMash, No 1 (12), 1961, pp 35-43
(from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Avtomatika i
Radioelektronika, No 12, Dec 62, 12-2-128 n)

70. Vychislitel'nyy Tsentr
(Computer Center)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Suborganizations: Department of Biological Cybernetics -- headed
by Lenin Prize winner, Corresponding Member of
the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Prof Nikolay
Mikhaylovich Amosov.

Personalities: Scientific secretary, Candidate of Physical-
Mathematical Sciences Lina Luk'yanovna Voznyuk;
Yevgeniy Sergeyeovich Oreshkin, chief engineer of
the department of control machines; senior tech-
nician Nikolay Leonov; Operator [of a machine?],
Nina Romanyuk.

Source: Sovetskiy Voin, No 10, May 1962, p 23

71. Vychislitel'niy Tsentr Leningradskogo Universiteta
(Computer Center of Leningrad University)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: Georgiy Samosyuk, director

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 11 Jan 63, p 3

* * *

Wangall 10/04

7 September 2004

Ms. Roberta Schoen
Deputy Director for Operations
Defense Technical Information Center
7725 John J. Kingman Road
Suite 0944
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Dear Ms. Schoen:

In February of this year, DTIC provided the CIA Declassification Center with a referral list of CIA documents held in the DTIC library. This referral was a follow on to the list of National Intelligence Surveys provided earlier in the year.

We have completed a declassification review of the "Non-NIS" referral list and include the results of that review as Enclosure 1. Of the 220 documents identified in our declassification database, only three are classified. These three are in the Release in Part category and may be released to the public once specified portions of the documents are removed. Sanitization instructions for these documents are included with Enclosure 1.

In addition to the documents addressed in Enclosure 1, 14 other documents were unable to be identified. DTIC then provided the CDC with hard copies of these documents in April 2004 for declassification review. The results of this review are provided as Enclosure 2.

We at CIA greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter. Should you have any questions concerning this letter and for coordination of any further developments, please contact Donald Black of this office at (703) 613-1415.

Sincerely,



Sergio N. Alcivar
Chief, CIA Declassification Center,
Declassification Review and Referral
Branch

Enclosures:

1. Declassification Review of CIA Documents at DTIC (with sanitization instructions for 3 documents)
2. Declassification Status of CIA Documents (hard copy) Referred by DTIC (with review processing sheets for each document)



Processing of OGA-Held CIA Documents

The following CIA documents located at DTIC were reviewed by CIA and declassification guidance has been provided.

OGA Doc ID	Job Num	Box	Fldr	Doc	Doc ID	Document Title	Pub Date	Pages	Decision	Proc Date
AD0333357	78-03117A	187	1	24	4083	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (6)	12/4/1962	94	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD03333955	78-03117A	190	1	20	4197	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (7)	1/15/1963	100	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD03334986	78-03117A	194	1	1	4341	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (8)	3/5/1963	129	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD03335307	78-03117A	196	1	2	4421	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (9)	3/19/1963	85	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD03336305	78-03117A	199	1	14	4550	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (10)	4/24/1963	99	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0337360	78-03117A	203	1	2	4702	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (11)	6/13/1963	65	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0338686	78-03117A	205	1	41	4816	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (12)	7/18/1963	67	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0342004	78-03117A	208	1	24	4913	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (13)	8/21/1963	89	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0343882	78-03117A	211	1	15	5033	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (14)	9/24/1963	127	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0343989	78-03117A	213	1	12	5111	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (15)	10/18/1963	58	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0345283	78-03117A	215	1	21	5180	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (16)	11/18/1963	61	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0344526	78-03117A	217	1	34	5255	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (17)	12/24/1963	32	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0347731	78-03117A	222	1	6	5419	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (19)	2/27/1964	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332259	78-03117A	182	1	34	3907	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (21)	10/8/1962	58	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332752	78-03117A	184	1	24	3975	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (22)	11/1/1962	57	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333426	78-03117A	187	1	31	4090	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (23)	12/6/1962	38	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333956	78-03117A	189	1	33	4171	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (24)	1/8/1963	38	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334380	78-03117A	192	1	4	4260	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (25)	1/31/1963	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335121	78-03117A	195	1	3	4384	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (26)	3/14/1963	71	Approved For Release	3/29/2004