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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT
CHINESE SCIENCE
(22)

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

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT

Chinese Science (22)

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, four, Biology and Medicine, Electronics and Engineering, Chemistry and Metallurgy, and Physics and Mathematics, are issued monthly. The fifth series, Chinese Science, is issued twice monthly; the sixth series, Organization and Administration of Soviet Science, is issued monthly; and the seventh series, Outer Mongolia, is issued sporadically. Individual items are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

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MEDICAL SCIENCES

Medicine and Pharmacology

ATTENUATED MEASLES VACCINE EVALUATED -- Peiping, Chinese Medical Journal, Vol 81, No 11, Nov 62, pp 756-764

[The following is a summary of an English-language article, "Studies on Attenuated Measles Virus Vaccine: Evaluation of the Results of Vaccination," by Yu Ting-hsin (0151/7844/2450), Pediatric Department [Shanghai] Kung-fei Hospital' Yu Ho (0151/3055/6320), Microbiology Department, Shanghai Second Medical College; and Chang Ching (1728/5464), Shanghai Serum and Vaccine Institute.]

Since 1958, studies on attenuated living measles virus vaccine have been undertaken at the Shanghai Serum and Vaccine Institute and Shanghai Second Medical College. Using the Leningrad No 4 (L_4) strain of measles virus, a living attenuated measles virus vaccine was successfully prepared. In one preparation, the virus was passed 26 times in primary human kidney cell cultures, and was further propagated in primary human-amnion cell cultures for a total of 40-68 passages and designated as AC40, AC67, AC68, containing 246 TCID₅₀ per 0.1 milliliters (ml) for AC40 and 316 TCID₅₀ per 0.1 ml for AC67, and AC68, respectively.

Before its use in human subjects, the vaccine was subjected to rigorous sterility and safety tests and was found to be completely satisfactory. From the beginning of October 1960 to the end of April 1962, approximately 5,000 susceptible children in Shanghai were vaccinated against measles with the aforementioned preparations.

Results obtained from an analysis of data in 373 seronegative susceptible children indicated that the vaccine was effective and safe, as evidenced by the following facts: (1) lack of local reactions and immediate untoward side effects; (2) a high index of serologic response; (3) a high percentage of prophylactic efficacy; and (4) the persistence of immunity comparable to that afforded by contracting the disease.

Measures were taken to eliminate the undesirable febrile reaction following vaccination. It was found that infants of 6-8 months of age responded well, both clinically and serologically, when given a single subcutaneous dose containing 316 TCID₅₀ of vaccine. The combined immunization procedure employing placental globulin (containing measles antibody titer of 1:48) and attenuated vaccine appeared to be a feasible method for children over 8 months of age.

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- As the need for immune globulin increases, it is a subject of paramount importance to determine the minimum effective dose of placental globulin. (See Yu Ting-hsin, "Studies of Attenuated Measles Virus Vaccine, Measures to Modify Febrile Response," Chung-kuo I-hsueh Tza-chih, Vol 48, No 4, Apr 62, p 213). The final answer as to the minimum effective dose of immune globulin for different age groups requires further study.

In an earlier communication in this series of studies (Yu Ting-hsin et al, "Studies on Attenuated Measles Virus Vaccine, Immunization in Early Infancy," Chung-kuo I-hsueh Tza-chih, Vol 48, No 4, Apr 62, p 218; see also Huang C., et al, "Studies on Attenuated Measles Vaccine, Influence of Placental Globulin on Clinical and Immunologic Effects of Vaccine," Chinese Medical Journal, Vol 81, No 1, Jan 62, p 15), it was found that infants between 6 and 8 months of age responded well to a single subcutaneous injection of 316 TCID₅₀ of attenuated measles vaccine.

Experience with this new prophylactic agent is still limited and much remains to be investigated; it seems appropriate to recommend further clinical trials on attenuated measles vaccine, especially to determine the "booster" effect of revaccination, the final outcome of vaccine-induced immunity, and the clinical and serologic inter-relationships between measles virus vaccination and other immunization procedures.

CHINESE PERFORM LOWSLEY'S OPERATION -- Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, Chinese Journal of Surgery, Vol 7, No 5, May 59

[The following is a translation of a clinical report published under the title, "Artificial Substitution of Rectum for Bladder," by Yin Liang-p'ei (1438/5328/1014) and Shih Ch'eng-shi (0670/2050/4409), Systematic Surgery Teaching and Research Section, Lan-chou Medical College Hospital.]

The basic principle of Lowsley's operation is to make a new bladder from an isolated section of the rectum, bluntly dissect an adequate length of the sigmoid colon and use it for a new rectum, bringing it out in front of the rectal wall in the perineal region and through the sphincter muscle in such a manner that one sphincter will surround and automatically control two anal openings -- the original one which will discharge urine and the sigmoid colon orifice which will discharge fecal matter. Since Lowsley published his report in 1955, our hospital has performed the operation on one patient. He has been under postoperative observation for nearly 4 months. To date there has been no complication. We, therefore, believe that this technique can broaden the range of indications for surgery and that it merits promotion. The procedure is presented below.

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The patient -- Yu --, male, age 33, married. Chief complaint -- difficult micturition for 11 months, urinary incontinence for 10 months.

Present condition and symptoms: A year prior to admission to the hospital, patient was crushed in the perineum under the weights of clods of dirt and sharp stones. The accident caused trauma in and constriction of the urethra. Urethrostenosis and fistule took place. An exploratory laparotomy was performed at a certain hospital. An operation was performed to drain extravasating urine and create an opening in the pubis. Since the operation, the patient had had much pain and swelling in the abdomen, but no other discomfort. Could not recall anything unusual in his family or personal history.

Upon examination, the outlet of the urethra was found to be wet and constantly dripping. There were multiple fistulae on each side of the scrotum. A vesicopubostomy was performed immediately to control infection. During the operation it was discovered that the bladder has shrunk in size to capacity of only 20 or more ml.

After discussion, the case was diagnosed as pelvic fracture complicating severe postero urethrostenosis, multiple fistulization of the postero urethra and scrotum, urinary incontinence and atrophy of the bladder. Lowsley's method of making an artificial bladder using the rectum was decided upon in order to provide the patient with a bladder with definite holding capacity and to make possible voluntary urination. The decision was made after considering the following facts: It would be difficult to repair successfully the severe postero urethrostenosis which was associated with a pelvic fracture; even if the repair could be made after several operations, the bladder would still have to be stretched and that would probably take too long, as the patient had already been out of productive work for 2 years; moreover, the problem of urinary incontinence would still be difficult to solve.

Three days before surgery, patient was put on liquid diet. Five days before surgery, he was put on sulfaguanidine (2 gm every 6 hours) and penicillin (100,000 units every 6 hours administered intramuscularly). Three days before surgery, he was put on streptomycin (1 gm twice daily). Chlorotetracycline was given -- 250 milligrams every 6 hours. Every night for 3 nights prior to surgery an intestinal lavage was performed under strictly aseptic conditions. An hour before surgery, patient was given an enema consisting of a bottle each of penicillin and streptomycin dissolved in 500 milliliter of saline; two rectal tubes were inserted and held in place with clamp forceps to facilitate drainage during the operation and drawing out the ureteral catheter. The operation was performed on 11 April. With patient lying supine, a horizontal incision was made in his lower abdomen. After each layer of muscle in the abdominal wall

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was cut, the small intestines were pushed upward to expose the rectum, the sigmoid-pelvic parietal peritoneum, and the bladder. An incision was made on each side of the parietal peritoneum [covering] the sigmoid flexure and the pelvirectal cavity. The ureter of each side was brought out and severed as distally as possible. Then a catheter was inserted in the ureter on each side and the free end of the catheter brought out pass the incision.

The rectosigmoid was cut off cross-wise at the very base so that the ureters could be freely sutured to the rectum. Special care was given to selection of site on the mesocolon to prevent severing main arteries and producing necrosis in any section of the intestines. With this in mind, an incision was made between forceps separating the sigmoid flexure from the rectum.

The distal end of the sigmoid was temporarily closed by continuous suture, the ends of suture material left free.

At the time a mucosa-to-mucosa anastomosis was formed between the ureters and the "pot belly" of the rectum which is [to become] the new bladder. (Any other method of anastomosis could be used.)

Now the upper end of the rectum was closed by continuous suture with No 00 chromic catgut suture material; interrupted suture with fine silk thread was made on the outside, and the new bladder was formed.

After this, we bluntly dissected enough of the mesocolon at the distal end of the sigmoid to facilitate slipping the latter through the perineal incision and the sphincter ani. In cutting the arteries of the sigmoid flexure, the second "fang-chuang" (2455/3692; literally, square-like; probably misprinted for 1717/3692, meaning arcuate) artery should be left in order to maintain circulation in the dissected portion of the sigmoid. If the flow of blood in the arcuate [sic] artery is obstructed, necrosis will occur in the section of the sigmoid for which an opening was created in the perineum. When necessary, the site of surgical fixation of the dissected [portion of the] peritoneum must be considered. It could be the iliac fossa sigmoid section which is as high as the splenic flexure. The phrenocolic ligament was separated and the descending colon pushed inward. It was noted that circulation in the whole region was affected by dissection of the pelvic portion of the sigmoid; therefore, the arteries were pinched with the fingers now and then to observe the distribution of blood in the sigmoid.

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Having bluntly dissected an adequate length of the sigmoid flexure, we put the patient in the position for cystolithectomy. The surgeon's assistant stood ready by the abdominal incision. The surgeon began to operate in the perineal region. A semicircular incision was made about 1.5-2 cm anterior to the anus, and the internal anal, rectal, and urethral sphincters were separated. This way it was easy to press the rectum backwards (in males Denonvillier's fascia must be exposed). The assistant inserted fingers through the pelvic cavity, met the fore-finger of the surgeon in the rectovesical recess, and drew the sigmoid through the perineal incision with ring forceps.

The temporary suture on distal end of the sigmoid flexure was removed and the edge of the sigmoid sutured to the perineal incision, with the sigmoid mucosa extending 1-2 cm beyond the skin so that there would be no want of length after the distal end had necrosed. If it should turn out to be too long, the extra length could be removed. The anal and ureteral catheters were drawn out through the new bladder -- that is, the original anus.

With the patient back in supine position, the abdominal wall was sutured layer by layer. A drainage tube was inserted in the lower part of the incision.

Postoperative Course: The postoperative course was good. When the catheter was removed from the bladder on the 10th day, the patient was able to urinate voluntarily and did so once every hour. After the 12th day, voluntary micturition was limited to once every 2-3 hours. There was no enuresis while in bed or ambulatory.

Cystometric analysis on 15th postoperative day: initial uresiesthesis, 100 ml; maximum capacity of bladder 250 ml; internal pressure 30 cm (H₂O); maximum bladder pressure 38 cm (H₂O); residual urine, none.

Cystoscopy: satisfactory cystoscopy. New bladder retained physiological solution. No edema, congestion, bleeding, or ulceration seen in rectal mucosa. Ureteral orifice barely visible. White blebs floating in saline believed to be slough.

Pelviography: Kidney function in good shape, no accumulation of fluid, no dilation of ureters.

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Cystography: new bladder showed neat contour; no reflux in ureters or kidneys.

Postoperative laboratory analysis: Urine analysis normal; phenol red test, 40% 1st hour, 15% 2nd hour; nonprotein nitrogen 31.2 mg/100 [cc]; chlorides 470.5 mg/100 [cc?].

Upon dismissal from hospital patient had some midabdominal pain due to adhesions. Bowel movements (2-3 times a day) were not under complete control probably due to inability of new anus to contract properly.

Patient returned for examination 3½ months later. Bowel movements were under control (once to twice daily). Micturition five to seven times daily; no enuresis. Urine analysis normal. Cystometric analysis: initial uresiesthesis, 130 ml; maximum bladder capacity, 300 ml; maximum bladder pressure, 87 cm (H₂O). No residual urine. Cystograph: no congestion or ulceration in new bladder; ureteral orifices invisible. Since dismissal from hospital patient has had no chills or fever. Blood analysis showed nothing unusual. (Manuscript received 12 August 1958)

NOTED BRAIN SURGEON DISCUSSES HIS LIFE -- Shanghai, Wen-hui Pao, 26 Sep 62, p 3

Efforts to familiarize oneself with the development of neurosurgery in Shanghai naturally leads one to an interview with Shih Yu-ch'uan (0607/3768/3123), assistant professor at Shanghai First Medical College according to Shen K'o-fei (3088/0344/7236), vice-president of this medical college. Dr Shih first assisted Dr Shen, at that time a professor and head of the Surgery Department of Chung-shan Hospital in Shanghai, in December 1950. The operation involved was the first neurosurgical operation performed in Shanghai after the "liberation".

Shih Yu-ch'uan developed a profound interest in neurosurgery even during his undergraduate training. Once, while a student, Shih observed an operation in which the surgeon, after opening the cranial cavity, denied the existence of a brain tumor, despite its obvious presence, because of fear of operating in this region. [The text, which then abruptly shifts to a discussion of "oppressions" under the "old regime," suggests that Shih did not make this instance of malpractice known.]

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After the first brain operation in which Dr Shih assisted Dr Shen, Shih continued in an assistant's capacity, thus gaining experience in neurosurgery. Before long, Professor Shen went to Korea to serve in a medical team; the hospital authorities transferred the neurosurgical patients to Dr Shih.

In June 1951, Dr Shih performed his first operation involving the removal of a tumor from the brain of a patient in whom it was causing blindness. During this operation, Prof Wu Chueh (0702/3778) served as anesthetist; Prof Chang Yuan-ch'ang (1728/3104/2490), chairman of the Neurology Teaching and Research Section, was present as an observer. At the time of this operation, Dr Shih was 32 years old.

In 1952, Dr Shih was sent to a certain place in Northeast China to operate on a "most beloved person" suffering from brain trauma. While here, Shih was visited by responsible persons who inquired into any difficulties he might have encountered in his work or in his life in general, and what he desired. Knowing that the Neurosurgery Department [of Shanghai First Medical College] was just in the process of being set up, and needed much apparatus, Shih informed these responsible persons of this fact; by the time he had returned to Shanghai, a complete set of equipment, including over 100 items, had been supplied to the Neurosurgery Department. Also while in the Northeast, Dr Shih and another colleague operated on over 80 military volunteers for injuries in the brain area without a single fatality.

One of the many strange cases encountered by Dr Shih in his career was the infestation of the brain with a lung nematode. After reading a good deal of foreign literature, Shih had found this occurring only in Japan where a few cases were noted. Not knowing how to treat this brain parasite disease with pharmaceutical, Shih decided to operate; he successfully removed the larvae and suppuration.

Assistant Professor Shih is now Assistant Director of the Neurology Teaching and Research Section, Hospital No 1, Shanghai First Medical College.

[A photograph shows Assistant Professor Shih together with a coworker, Ch'en Kung-pai (7115/0361/4101), examining a patient.]

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CHUNGKING HOSPITAL RAISES STANDARDS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao,
2 Mar 63, p 2

The Third People's Hospital of Chungking is planning to intensify the training of hospital personnel. To raise the standards of the hospital personnel, the service training committee of the hospital has established separate training plans for all levels of hospital personnel. Besides self-study, service training is advanced according to the situation in different departments and wards, by special reports on different aspects of technical problems. Some individual and resident doctors have organized small research teams. Senior scientists conducted their own research work, actively initiated scholastic movements, and organized suitable fields trips and short-term advanced training.

With leadership in mind, technicians at all levels are making every effort to raise their standards. For example, third-year resident doctors studying internal medicine not only are able to handle a large number of cases in internal medicine but also are able to conduct preliminary diagnosis of other rather complicated diseases. Second-year resident doctors majoring in surgery, and ear, nose and throat, are able to increase their confidence a great deal by frequent diagnosis of the special cases. The young surgeons are also able to perform plastic surgery and other major and minor operations by the use of such instruments as the esophagoscope and the bronchoscope.

Last year, the hospital performed a few new types of operations. For example, successful operations were done in esophagectomy and tracheoplasty. They also developed techniques of photographing the intracostal veins and also supplied important data in the diagnosis of hypertension of the portal veins in early stages of hepatocirrhosis. At the same time they coordinated their research work in the treatment of the industrial disease, glottitis. Investigation and discussions have been carried out on machinery that has been causing glottitis, and successful methods of general treatment has been taken up. Preliminary steps have been taken to treat 50 patients to help them regain their voices.

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INFECTION CONTROL IN BURN WARD OF SHANGHAI HOSPITAL -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 7 Feb 63, p 2

The Burn Ward, Kuang-ts'u Hospital, Shanghai Second Medical College, has brought bacterial infection under comparatively effective control. This problem has been under study since 1958 at this hospital. Ultraviolet rays are now used to disinfect larger therapeutic devices in addition to treatment of smaller items by boiling, high-pressure steam, and dipping in disinfectants containing sodium nitrate. There has thus been a steady decrease in the amount of cross-infection, thanks to the nurses' careful disinfecting operations. These techniques were described at the October 1962 Central China Nurses' Conference.

ENTOMOLOGIST HO CH'I INVESTIGATES MALARIA IN THE VILLAGES -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 17 Jan 63, p 2

Entomologist Prof Ho Ch'i (0149/3823) director of the Malaria Laboratory of the Institute of Parasitology Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, not long ago went to An-chi Hsien, Chekiang Province, to investigate local malarial conditions and assist hsien epidemic control personnel to develop epidemic control work.

[Two photographs accompany this item. The caption for one reads: "Prof Ho Ch'i assists An-chi epidemic control personnel." In areas where swamp grass grows abundantly, they collect the larval of the mosquito which spreads malaria and make preparations to do research on the local distribution of the mosquito, to facilitate the development of control work." The other caption reads: "After collecting specimens, Prof Ho Ch'i does anatomic research. He discovers that the mosquito which spreads malaria is the anopheles "Lei-shin" (7191/3044) (Chinese approximation of a foreign name used to designate a variety of mosquito). This mosquito reproduces in swamp grass and shady, wet places and can winter over."]

PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT PRODUCES ERGONOMINE -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 25 Feb 63, p 2

Ergonomine, an important drug in the prevention and cure of puerperal bleeding, was recently put into production by the bio-synthesis method (a fermentation method) at the Peiping Pharmaceutical Plant. The first batch of this drug was produced in January 1963, and before leaving the plant it was subjected to a quality inspection, and was found to meet specifications in all respects.

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The production of Ergonamine by biosynthesis methods is not limited by natural conditions and can be carried on throughout the year at low cost. Up to the present, wild ergot and artificially planted ergot have been used as raw material for making Ergonamine all over the world. However, it is difficult to control the quantity and quality of ergot produced by these methods. Furthermore, there can only be one harvest per year.

Five years ago, the Institute of Materia Medica of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences began to work on this research project. Scientists collected a great many samples of ergot from 12 different crops which grow in the northern part of China. From these samples they extracted more than 800 strains of ergot. From these they selected a very stable strain with a high capability for producing alkaloids. After strict purification, this strain of ergot was placed on some wheat seed in a bottle, and after fermenting for a period of time, it finally produced Ergonamine in the form of a white powder.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN CHINA'S DRUG INDUSTRIES IN 1962 -- Canton, Chung-kuo Hsin-wen, 12 Jan 63, p 5

China's drug industries increased the quantity and quality of output in 1962. Looking at the output for 11 months plus, the plans for the entire year may be over fulfilled. There were comparatively large increases in all important drugs, compared with 1961; antibiotics increased 29 percent, sulphonamides 46 percent, antipyretics 74 percent, and medicines for endemic diseases 17 percent. Besides this, there were increases in the output of vitamins and anti-TB drugs. Last year, a group of new drugs were trial-manufactured, including the new penicillin drug BRL-1241, a new drug F30066, for the treatment of acute schistosomiasis, and aminophylline for asthma.

DRUGS MARKETING IN SHANGHAI, CANTON --- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 9 Feb 63, p 2

Protein hydrolysate injection, produced by the Shanghai Biological Chemistry Pharmaceutical Plant (Shang-hai Sheng-wu Hua-hsueh Chih-yao Chiang; 0006/3186/3670/0553/1331/0455/5673/1681) is used to make up protein deficiencies; it is also useful in cases of acute enterogastitis, scalds, and for postoperative patients requiring protein. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 Feb 63, p 4)

A drug for the relief of rheumatic pain, feng-shih chih-t'ung pien, is being produced by the Canton Public Jointly Operated T'ang-shih-i Pharmaceutical Plant (Kuang-chou Shih Kung-ho Ho-ying T'ang-shih-i

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Lien-ho Chih-yao Ch'ang; 1684/1558/1579/0361/0735/0678/3602/0781/2168/5030/5114/0678/0455/5673/1681). These tablets are also used in cases of influenza. Dosage: four tablets three times a day.

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION BEGUN AT ANHWEI MEDICAL COLLEGE -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 7 Feb 63, p 2

Beginning in fall 1962, Anhwei Medical College began to offer spare-time improvement courses for instructors and technicians. These courses are under the direct supervision of the education office; they are now attended by over 350 persons; classes are offered in such subjects as foreign languages, physics, medical statistics, and six other subjects.

HARBIN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 14 Feb 63, p 2

[A photograph shows a large model of a heart and a man explaining its function to two other colleagues. It has the following caption: "Doctor Ying, assistant professor in charge of the Cardiovascular Medicine Teaching and Research Section, Department of Therapy, Harbin Medical University, is enthusiastically teaching young instructors. In this photograph the professor is explaining to instructors Huang Yung-lin (7806/3057/7792) and Chao Hung-an (6392/1347/1344) the mechanics of blood circulation in the heart by means of a large model of the heart.]

MINORITY MEDICAL EDUCATION AT KUNMING -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 11 Feb 63, p 2

The Kunming Medical College of Yunnan Province is actively developing the talents of the minority nationalities in the field of medicine. There are 29 students in the first minority nationality class enrolled in this medical school. As soon as they are graduated, they will be sent out to the border areas to perform medical services among the various minorities.

[A photograph shows a large four-story building of Kunming Medical College. It has the following caption: Seat of higher education for the cultivation of minority nationalities in the field of medical services in Yunnan Province...A building of the Kunming Medical College." Another photograph shows a close-up view of students in a medical laboratory. It has the following caption: "Students of the minority nationalities actually doing experiments in a laboratory of the Kun-ming Medical College."]

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WUHAN HOSPITAL PERSONNEL -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 26 Feb 63 p 1

[A photograph shows a close-up view of two students performing experiments in a laboratory. It has the following caption: "Hsu Chih-hsueh (1776/1807/1331), assistant head of the laboratory of Wuhan Fourth Hospital, is showing a technician in the chemistry laboratory of the An-lu Hsien Hospital how to perform a chemistry experiment. Originally, the chemistry laboratory of the An-lu Hsien Hospital was only able to perform simple and routine chemical analysis of blood, urine, and stool, but now the technicians are able to perform rather complicated experiments with bacteria cultures and more than 20 types of bio-chemical tests.]

PEIPING MEDICAL SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL CONFERENCE --- Peiping, Pei-ching Jih-pao, 4 Dec 62, p 2

The Peiping Medical Society held its 1962 medical conference from 31 October to 28 November 1962. More than 14,000 attended general meetings and the various special subject conferences. The conference received 523 papers from 57 research, teaching, therapeutic, health, and disease prevention units, and 360 of the papers were read at the conference. Of these, 342 papers were summaries of clinical experience.

During the course of the conference, Chinese Medical Association President Su Lien-chang (0265/6647/8517) delivered two speeches. Noted specialists Wu Ying-k'ai (0702/5391/1956), Wu Chih-chung (0702/1013/0022), and Chu Fu-t'ang (6175/4395/2768) summarized results of their research, and delivered reports on latest advances in their fields.

Public Health

INFANTILE PARALYSIS CAN BE PREVENTED -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 2 Feb 63, p 2

[Following is a translation of an article by Chang T'ien-lai (1728 1131 0171).

We are now able to prevent one kind of disease which shortens life expectancy, infantile paralysis. A coworker of mine had a child who was once very active.... When she was very young, she was a victim of infantile paralysis. One of her legs wasted away and she walks with a limp. Her parents have taken her to numerous places to see several doctors but they were unable to cure her. This kind of sickness has

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given numerous parents and children endless grief and anxiety. Although the number of cases of this disease was by no means large, there has not been any method of prevention so far nor any outstanding method of successfully treating this disease.

At present, we have protective vaccine against this crippling disease. This is indeed good news: since 1960, in more than ten large cities such as Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, and others, more than 20 million children have received, without cost, Chinese-made sterile live vaccine against infantile paralysis. The vaccine is dripped on crackers or other food and given to children to eat.... The immunization results from the vaccine are very good. During these few years the number of infantile paralysis cases in these ten large cities has decreased. In a few districts of the large cities, epidemics of infantile paralysis have been controlled and a seasonal peak of this disease has already been eliminated.

Our country has already learned the technique of large-scale production of this type of vaccine. The newly established Institute of Medical Biology [I-hsueh Sheng-wu Yen-chiu So; 6829/1331/3932/3670/4282/4496/2076] of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences already has plans to produce this kind of vaccine. During 1963, it is estimated that all children of preschool age in all the large and medium-sized cities throughout the country will be provided with the vaccine.

Experimental work on this disease started in October 1959. More than 20 scientists and technologists of the Department of Pathology of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, the Research Institute of Biological Products, the Ch'eng-tu Research Institute of Biological Products, and the Institute of Biological Product Inspection of the Ministry of Public Health were engaged seriously in this work after receiving a request from the Communist Party and the government. To ensure absolute safety for the children, they conducted a series of examinations of the disease, complete tests and animal experiments. In making the vaccine, monkey kidneys were used. Before using the monkey kidneys each individual animal had to be examined for disease.

Many types of monkey diseases are similar to those of man such as malaria dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis, measles and other diseases. For this reason they must be examined carefully. After the monkey kidneys has been removed, it is digested by trypsin. This in turn is allowed to disintegrate in the bottle of culture fluid. After days, sterile-type viruses of infantile paralysis is implanted in this solution. Then the culture in the flask is observed for a complete change after a period of incubation. The entire culture in the flask is discarded if tests show any sort of contamination. The cultures that

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have passed the tests are then poured into a large bottle and this batch of culture can now be considered as a half-finished product. This batch of culture is subjected to numerous tests and is combined with other batches that have passed the standard, placed in a stainless steel vat, mixed together, and tested again according to standards. The finished product is then poured into a large glass jar, and then divided and stored in vials. Once again the finished product must pass a final inspection.

For the sake of safety, the manufacture of this kind of live vaccine requires the most numerous number of tests. For example, to prevent the easy contamination of the vaccine by the virus of lymphocytic cerebral meningitis carried by monkeys, this vaccine is injected into the brain and abdominal cavity of white mice. The mice are then observed 21 days to determine whether or not they have developed any symptoms. To prevent this vaccine from being contaminated by coxsackie virus, which is transmittable to man, this vaccine is also injected into the brain and abdominal cavity of new-born white mice, one or 2 days old, and any reaction is observed. Furthermore, guinea-pigs and domestic rabbits are also used to determine the absence or presence of various types of poliomyelitis viruses.

After subjecting the vaccine to tests in the manner described above, can it be acceptable for use on children? The answer is still no. Finally, it is necessary to examine the monkey. The vaccine is injected in the brain of the monkey and the subject is observed for any symptoms. At the end of 28 days observation the brain and the spinal marrow are removed, and thin sections of the brain and spinal cord are examined for any changes caused by diseases....

The first batch of live polio vaccine was manufactured in China during spring 1960.... This entire first batch of vaccine was used to inoculate 4,500,000 children in 15 cities in the country. During spring 1960 in these 15 large cities, grandfathers and grandmothers brought their grandchildren; mothers and fathers brought their sons and daughters to the child clinics, kindergartens, and temporary health stations on the streets to eat crackers impregnated with polio vaccine.

Work at this point has not ended. Researchers and medical personnel at health stations also conducted large-scale investigations and observations, and conclusive evidence has indicated that the quality of our domestically manufactured vaccine is very good. Firstly, the children were safe after eating the vaccine; only a few had any reaction. But after one or two days they returned to normal. Next, there was no mistake in the work in serology. The appearance of protective antibodies in the blood occurred in higher concentration. This clearly answers the question why there is such a low incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis.

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After the successful manufacture of polio vaccine a large building was quickly constructed at the outskirts of a certain city in China. This became the newly established Institute of Medical Biology of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. One of its chief assignments is to produce live polio vaccine. From here, a continuous supply of this vaccine is being sent out all over the country. Experimental work has not stopped at this point. The leaders in this work have suggested new projects: Can the dosages be improved so that the effectiveness of the vaccine can be prolonged? Also can this immunization campaign be extended to the peasantry? The Institute of Medical Biology, in cooperation with the Hsin-i Pharmaceutical Plant in Shanghai in February 1962, manufactured a sugar-coated live polio vaccine pill. The difficult problem was to insert the vaccine inside the sugar-coated pill without damaging the vaccine, since it would be difficult to preserve the vaccine after subjecting it to high temperature in the sugar coating process. To protect the vaccine only low temperature can be used. The Hsin-i Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plant undertook this trial manufacturing assignment. As a result of a change in manufacturing techniques, the trial-manufacturing was successful. The quality of this type of vaccine is very good. It can be kept for a long period of time. Fifty adults and 200 children were tested with this new vaccine. First, it proved that it is safe and reliable; besides it has considerable potential for eliminating the disease. This type of sugar-coated vaccine is strictly manufactured in China. It will soon be widely used.

The wide-scale manufacture and use of polio vaccine in China demonstrates and superiority of our socialist system and also reveals the great interest of our party and our government in the health of our children. Although the polio vaccine was discovered by an American scientist, it was not manufactured on a large scale nor widely used throughout the US.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS IMPROVED

Public health facilities have been improved and public health work strengthened in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, in Tientsin, and Hunan Province.

Inner Mongolia has made great progress in this field since 1958. In I-k'o-chao League there were only three senior medical workers in the eight banner (hsien) hospitals in 1958; by the second half of 1962, there was a senior medical worker at each of the eight hospitals. At present, 80-90 percent of the banner (hsien) hospitals have internal medicine, surgery, traditional (Mongolian) medicine, radiation, and pharmacology departments; others have obstetric, pediatric, ophthalmology-otorhinolaryngology, and tuberculosis departments. In 1958, there was on average of one small X-ray machine for every three banner (hsien) hospitals; now over 90 percent of these hospitals have their own X-ray machines. Many of these hospitals also have multi purpose surgical beds, multi purpose maternity beds, shadowless lamps, high-pressure sterilizers, surgical instruments, electrocardiographs, and other large pieces of therapeutic apparatus. During the past few years, lecture teams from the various medical colleges, league and municipal hospitals have visited the banner (hsien) hospitals in order to raise the latter's standards. These banner (hsien) hospitals also regularly dispatch personnel to the larger hospitals for instruction.

In Tientsin, the public health and disease prevention stations have improved in quality during the past 4 years. They are now largely able to carry out bacterial tests on food, chemical analysis of water, poison identification, communicable disease surveys, recognize the patterns of communicable diseases, and treat some infectious diseases. The Tientsin municipal public health and disease prevention stations have recently organized correspondence courses to improve farm villages public health and disease prevention techniques. Since 1958, over 60 percent of the public health personnel in the Tientsin stations have undergone short courses of additional training.

In Hunan Province, preparations are being made to combat infectious schistosomiasis in the areas of Hunan susceptible to this disease during spring planting. Recently, the provincial Office of Schistosomiasis Prevention organized the personnel of the provincial Research Institute of Schistosomiasis Prevention, Hsiang-yin and Lin-hsiang Hsien Schistosomiasis Prevention Stations, and communes in Ch'iu-yang Hsien to carry out a research survey on infection with this disease. The reports from a survey in Ch'ang-te Hsien have already been received. Some instructions have recently been given to prevention personnel in Yang-chiang and Han-shou Hsien. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 6 Feb 63, p 1)

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Medical and Public Health Units at all levels in I-k'o-chao Banner, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, have been active in disease prevention and treatment. In the past 2 years, over 60,000 persons have been treated for acute and chronic diseases found among agricultural and animal husbandry personnel. Special teams have also been formed to combat brucellosis. During 1962, over 799,000 tons of manure and compost were collected. The dispensaries of the league and banner (hsien) hospitals have been active in the public health program as were the surgeons and obstetricians who joined traveling disease prevention teams to provide medical education in the countryside. Over 260 public health personnel [from the league] were involved in this work, as were the over 60 cadres dispatched by national public health organization. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 18 Feb 63, p 2)

Public health has been improved greatly since the "liberation" in I-li Kazakh Autonomous Chou, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Among the hsien hospitals set up since that time is the Ch'i-pu-ch'a-erh Hsien Hospital. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 23 Feb 63, p 2)

Yunnan provincial public health units have been improving the hsien hospitals; over 1,000 medical school graduates have been assigned to these hospitals to work. At the time of the "liberation" there were only 64 hsien hospitals in a total of 128 hsien-level administrative units; these contained only 128 beds, the equipment was deficient, and the level of techniques was primitive. By 1957, each hsien has a hospital. Between 1951 and the end of 1962, 1,080 graduates of K'un-ming Medical College and other medical colleges were assigned to hsien hospitals. In addition, personnel with over 3 years clinical experience were assigned to the hsien hospitals from provincial, municipal, and special district (chou) hospitals. Training programs were also implemented; by the end of 1961, over 2,700 medical personnel have received further training. All the hsien hospitals now have operating tables, microscopes, high pressure sterilizers, and other medical apparatus; in addition, 54 percent have X-ray machines. For example, Hsin-p'ing Hsien Hospital is now equipped with an X-ray machine and an operating table in addition to an improved level of technology. This obviates the necessity of sending acute cases the over 70 hua-li to the Yu-ch'i Special District Hospital for treatment. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 26 Feb 63, p 1)

In Shangtung Province, the Shangtung Provincial Hospital, Shangtung Medical College, Tsingtao Medical College, and Shangtung Traditional Medical College are now engaged in offering further training to 110 medical personnel. These consist of medical technicians and instructors from various middle-level pharmacy schools, special district people's hospitals, municipal hospitals, central hospitals, production teams, railways, factories, mines, and hsien. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 1 Mar 63, p 2)

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OPHTHALMOLOGY WORK IN HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCE CONTINUES TO EXPAND -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 2 Mar 63, p 2

The Ophthalmology Teaching and Research Section of the Harbin Medical University and the Heilungkiang Institute for Prevention of Eye Diseases have continuously made, for the past 15 years, great efforts to organize techniques of prevention and treatment of eye diseases among the broad masses of the peasantry in Heilungkiang Province.... From 1957 to the end of 1962, a total of 170,000 persons suffering from blindness or serious eye diseases in the villages of this province have received medical treatment.

At this same time, it was revealed that medical teams everywhere in the province have initiated an inspection and prevention campaign against trachoma on a broad scale. As a result, the rate of trachoma incidence has been greatly reduced in the province. At present, trachoma incidence has dropped 10-20 percent in such hsien as I-an-hsi, I-an, Tu-erh-po-t'e and Shui-hus. This work not only restored vision and relieved the pain of those who were suffering from eye trouble but also restored some labor force for agricultural production. Approximately one half of those who were suffering from serious eye trouble were young and able-bodied farmers. . .

In carrying out their work in the prevention of eye diseases in the peasantry, the professors of the Harbin Medical University also started training classes. They served as leaders and implemented a method of part-time working and part-time studying. In the villages of all the hsien, the hospitals of the people's communes were soon nurturing a group of medical technicians to aid the hospitals of all the hsien in the province to establish and maintain a section in ophthalmology. At present, many doctors in the hospitals of the communes in the province understand basically how to diagnose and treat all types of external eye diseases. Better organized hsien hospitals have already been able to independently perform far more complicated operations, such as, for glaucoma and cataracts.

WUHAN HOLDS SPRING HEALTH DRIVE -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 19 Mar 63, p 1

Wuhan launched a spring health drive on 18 March with the goal of exterminating hibernating mosquitos and flies. Many streets have formed public health shock teams to clean up toilets, latrines, and other breeding grounds for mosquito and fly larvae; insecticides are also being used on the pupa. Such places as breweries, sugar refineries, bean product plants, soy sauce plants, and leather plants that have been somewhat unsanitary have undergone complete cleanings.

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In the past 6 months, over 5,000 meters of new underground water mains and branches have been laid; 420,000 meters have been repaired.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL DISPATCHED TO MINORITY AREAS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 18 Mar 63, p 2

A group of senior medical personnel was dispatched from Kuei-yang during February to conduct a month-long lecture tour in the Kuei-nan Miao and Pu-i Autonomous Chou and the K'uei-tung-nan Miao and T'ung Autonomous Chou. Among the members of the lecture team are Sun Shih-yung (1327/0013/6970), chief of the Surgery Teaching and Research Section of Kuei-yang Medical College; Hsueh Ch'eng-hsi (5641/2110/1153), director of the Anaesthesia Department of the affiliated hospital of Kuei-yang Medical College; Yang Ta-lai (2799/1129/0171) deputy director of the Department of Internal Medicine of the [Kweichow] Provincial People's Hospital; Lu Hui-ying (7120/1979/5391), director of the Obstetrics Department of the Kuei-yang Maternity and Pediatric Health Center.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

BASIC THEORY OF DYNAMIC GEOBOTANY DISCUSSED -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 2 Feb 63, p 1

Assistant Director Liu Shen-o (0491/1957/6166) of the Institute of Forestry and Soils Chinese Academy of Sciences, spoke on certain basic theoretical problems of dynamic geobotany and special problems of application of dynamic geobotany at a joint conference convened by the institute and the Mukden Botanical Society. Speaking in terms of the dynamic view and basing his talk on his many years of scientific practice, he integrated the special features of China's vegetation and research work in geobotany. He submitted his own view regarding certain geobotanical problems. Concerning the theory of climax, in his opinion a natural region has only one regional climax, which is determined by climate. This is the important climax. It is the basis for studying regional and intra-regional vegetation or for high level zoning work. In any natural region, however, there may be several non-regional climaxes caused by local environmental conditions, an important one being subterranean water. These are secondary climaxes and are the objectives of regional vegetation research or low level zoning work. Such views differ from the complete-unit climax theory and form the many-units climax theory. Liu Shen-o believes that although there is only one regional climax, never theless, from the dynamic point of view, it can be divided into subclimaxes: early climax, late climax, side climax, and transformed climax.

Speaking of the application of the theory of dynamic geobotany, Liu Shen-o said that to solve the problem of selective cutting and forest renewal it is necessary to study the laws governing forest succession. Consider, for example, the self-pollinating red pine of the Hsiao-hsing-an-ling region of the Northeast. Regarding succession laws, there must be a mixed forest or birch forest transition. For this reason we must adopt selective cutting methods before we can have natural renewal, thus insuring perpetual activity. Likewise, to solve a problem of erosion through afforestation, we must study the development laws of vegetation succession in erosion areas. In Inner Mongolia, for example, in light of the development laws of vegetation differentiation, important grasses, dense shrubs, and tall trees combined make a type of man made vegetation.

KIRIN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY INVESTIGATES RENEWAL OF PINEWAL OF PINE FORESTS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 24 Feb 63, p 2

For the past 10 years, the Kirin Provincial Institute of Forestry has organized researchers to visit the forest areas of Ch'ang-pai Shan and carry out investigations and research on the artificial

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renewal of red pine forests. On the basis of these investigations and research, they have selected representative forest areas for their technical experiments and have obtained some results.

Red pine is one of the most valuable trees in the northeast, and is the best type of tree in the Ch'ang-pai Shan forest area. However, its natural distribution is rather narrow, and the seeds are very difficult to Germinate. Untreated red pine seeds have a germination rate of only 2 to 3 percent or 9 to 10 percent. Moreover, they grow very slowly, and generally take about 200 years to mature. These conditions make seedling production very difficult, and at the same time make for uneconomical utilization of land.

The Kirin Provincial Institute of Forestry began experiments in 1952 on the accelerated sprouting of red pine seeds. In that year, some red pine seeds were treated by being buried in the open, and upon being dug up the following spring, it was found that some of the seeds had cracked. These seeds germinated very rapidly, and grew very well. Their germination rate reached 70 to 80 percent. Research and personnel at this institute carried on a total of 4 years of this type of seed preparation. The method is now employed by forestry production units in all parts of the northeast.

In the past, red pine reforestation was carried out by planting of seedlings, but it has been found that direct planting of seeds is both less complicated and cheaper, and results in stronger and faster growing trees.

FORESTRY RESEARCHERS STUDY PROTECTION OF CAMELLIAS --Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 22 Feb 63, p 1

The Hunan Provincial Institute of Forestry has suggested several of its research results for initial trials by the peasants in prevention of insect damage to camellias. After years of study, research personnel have found that there are 52 types of insects which damage various parts of the camellia plant. Of these, the two which cause the most serious damage are the camellia moth, which occurs in the Hsien-yang area, and the camellia inch worm. Camellia trees whose leaves have been eaten by a camellia moth suffer a serious effect on their fruit bearing, and the oil content of their seed is greatly reduced. Camellia trees whose leaves are eaten by the larva of inch worms generally suffer a reduction of one-thirds in fruit bearing, and the oil content of the seed is reduced by about half.

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To Combat damage by the camellia moth, this institute studied and promoted use of 666, Th-pri-ch'ung [Tiparex], and more than 20 types of native insecticides. For the elimination of the camellia inch worm, it experimented successfully with the use of fog preparations in dense forests, and tiparex in sparse forests.

SPECIALISTS IN FORESTRY SCIENCES INTERVIEWED -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 4 Mar 63, p 2

Three specialists in forestry sciences, Liu Shen-o (0491/1957/6166), Cheng Wan-chun (6774/8001/6874), and Chu Chi-fan (2612/3444/0416), were interviewed at the time of their participation, with over 1,000 other scientists and technicians, at the National Forestry Sciences and Technology Work Conference.

Professor Liu Shen-o is deputy director of the Institute of Forestry and Soils, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is now 67 years old; recently he has been working on various problems connected with the red pine. Liu has had a long period of experience in working in such fields as Botanical taxonomy, geobotany, and forest geography.

Chu Chi-fan is director of the Institute of Forestry and Soils, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was interviewed in connection with the problem of municipal waste waters and their effects upon forests and soil. Chu urged increased research in the field of ecology.

Prof Cheng Wan-chun is a member of a departmental committee of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Forestry Science, as well as being one of China's senior specialists in forestry. Cheng, who has worked in the field of dendrology and forest geography, is the discoverer of the *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*.

KWANGTUNG INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY USES NEW METHOD TO PROPAGATE BAMBOO -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 21 Feb 63, p 2

The Kwangtung Provincial Institute of Forestry has been very successful in propagating bamboo by sprouting the root nodes. Bamboo first propagated by this method has already become a mature forest. This method has been promoted quite extensively in San-chueh Chou in the Pearl River. The procedure is quite simple, being based on the special features of each node of the mother plant to produce sprouts which develop roots. At planting time a mother plant with strong tender sprouts is selected and cut up node. The nodes are packed in moist loam in pairs and sealed with mud. After sprouting, they are transplanted in the ground. This method, compared to the old method of division, increases the number of sprouts many times.

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KIANGSI INSTITUTE INVESTIGATES FOREST RESOURCES -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 22 Feb 63, p 2

The Kiangsi Provincial Institute of Agriculture, Forestry, And Land Reclamation has been investigating mountainous areas over the past several years and has initially examined and clarified the varieties and distribution of forest resources in the province. Since 1958, a resource investigation team, composed of research personnel of the Forest Laboratory of the institute, has been carrying out systematic investigations throughout the province. These researchers have gone to 20-odd mountainous areas, including Ching-kang Shan, Chiu-lien Shan, Ta-mao Shan, and Wu-i Shan, as well as Nan-ch'ang and Kan-chou, to make detailed investigations and collection. They have initially investigated the varieties and distribution of forest vegetation within the province and the utilization of subsidiary products of mountain forests. More than 1,600 kinds of plants belonging to more than 140 families were collected. In the glucose group, there were more than 300 kinds; in the oil producing group, some 260 kinds; in the tanning material group, more than 200 kinds; in the fiber group, more than 100 kinds; in the fragrant material group, more than 160 kinds; in the drug group, more than 100 kinds. During the investigation, many valuable and rare trees were discovered; for example, the Kuan-yin tree (6034/7299) and the Tung-ching P'ai-k'o tree (2639/0079/4101/0344). They discovered ten such trees in all. In the Chiu-ling Shan, they discovered a belt of Ma-kua trees, a tree which was believed to be growing in only one place in the province, Lu-shan.

The researchers have already compiled five volumes on the forest plants found in Ching-kang-shan, Hsi-shan, and other places. At present they are in the process of systematically arranging, identifying, and classifying specimens and will continue to collect material for resource distribution of related plants and their economic utilization in order to compile a provincial tree and shrub catalogue.

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY IN SOUTHWESTERN CHINA COMPLETED -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 20 Feb 63, p 1

The survey teams that studied the resources of the Kan-tzu and A-pa regions in the Szechwan-Kwangsi plains during 1957-1961 has made its findings known in a report presented in 1962. These teams were the Yunnan Tropical Biological Resources Survey Team and the Western Region South to North Water Diversion Comprehensive Survey Team, both of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The area covered by their survey also included the northern and southern regions of Yunnan Province. The two comprehensive survey teams were combined in 1962 to form the Southwestern Region Comprehensive Survey Team under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

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XOOLOGISTS AND ENTYMOLOGISTS MEET IN CANTON -- Peiping, K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 1, Jan 63, pp 63-65

The China Zoology Society held a conference on animal ecology and faunal areas in Canton 15-22 November 1962; 90 of the 311 papers presented to the conference were read. The China Entymology Society concurrently held its 1962 conference in Canton.

Papers presented in the field of parasitology included "Species and Distribution of Lung Trematodes and Their Situation in Relation to Parasitic Diseases Among Animals and Men." "Studies on the Destruction of Water Snails by Floods," "The Development and Spread of the Siberian Tapeworm in Its Hosts." Some new material was offered on the life history of the semi-intestinal trematode.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PLANT ECOLOGY HELD -- Peiping, K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 1, Jan 63, p 63

The first National Conference on Plant Ecology and Geobotany was held under the auspices of the China Botany Society in Peiping in the latter part of November 1962. Of the 86 papers received at the conference, 50 were read to the 53 delegates in attendance. The main topic of discussion was the types and regions of flora found in China.

SHANGHAI BIOCHEMISTRY SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL CONFERENCE -- Shanghai, Chien-fang Jih-pao, 27 Nov 62, p 2

The Shanghai Society of Biochemistry held its 1962 annual conference recently. The conference received a total of 95 papers, of which 67 were concerned with biochemistry, and 28 concerned with nutrition. Most of the papers were written by relatively young researchers. A total of 69 papers were read during 2 1/2 days of the conference. More than 400 persons attended.

KWANGTUNG AQUATIC INSTITUTE EMPLOYING ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 1 Mar 63, p 2

The Kwangtung Institute of Aquatic Products, as part of its research program, is disseminating information on the artificial insemination of *Ctenopharyngodonidellus* in various communes in Kwangtung Province.

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ZOOLOGICAL DISCOVERY MADE IN TSINGHAI --- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao,
16 Feb 63, p 2

Workers of the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, discovered a species of bat with an extremely large body, called the "Ta-hu-fu" (1129/3698/5799; literally, "large fox bat"). This bat is usually found only in the tropical zone; this is its first discovery in China.

PALAEONTOLOGISTS MAKE FOSSIL FIND -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao,
27 Feb 63, p1

Units of the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, have recently discovered fossils in Nan-hsiung Hsien, Kwangtung Province. These fossils were of a dinosaur egg; this is the first find of its type in South China.

HUPEH, WUHAN PSYCHOLOGY SOCIETIES MEET -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao,
12 Feb 63, p 1

The main topic for discussion at the 1962 conference of the Psychology Societies of Hupeh Province and Wuhan was the work by Wang Ch'i-k'ang (3769/0796/1660), Kuan-yu Ch'ing-kan Kuei-lu Yen-chiu Chung ti Chi-ko Wen-t'i (On Some Problems in the Study of Emotional Patterns). In this book, it is argued that contrary to the presently held belief, emotion and response take place on two distinct levels: a higher and apparent level, and a lower and real level.

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF PSYCHOLOGY DISCUSSED IN ARTICLE --Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 26 Feb 63, p 1

Professor Kuo I-ling (6753/0001/1545) has recently published an article, "On Naturalism in Psychology." This article appeared in Peiching Shih-fan Ta-hsueh Hsueh-pao [Peiping Normal University Journal]. In this article, the author discusses his views on how psychology is related to the natural sciences, as well as the materialistic basis of Gestalt psychology.

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TECHNICAL SCIENCES

CHINA HOLDS SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SEMICONDUCTORS -- Peiping, K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 1, Jan 63 p 61

The Second National Conference on Semiconductors was held in Peiping 23-29 November 1962; 86 of the 100 papers submitted were read.

In the field of semiconducting materials, progress was reported in chemical and physical purification and single-crystal preparation of silicon. Preliminary results were achieved in the growth of silicon crystals with low dislocation [densities]. One of the papers submitted in this field was "Problems of Homogeneity and Mechanical Deterioration of Indium Antimony."

Progress was also evident in the field of electronic and photoelectric devices. For instance, careful consideration was given to the phase-shift problem in the reflecting surface during measurement of the thickness of silicon dioxide layers.

Advances in the theoretical analysis of transistors were evidenced by such papers as "Studies of the DC Characteristic of Transistor Saturation Zones." In the field of testing, it was agreed that the problem of determining the life time of common germanium and silicon materials has been basically solved. -- Ma Chun-ju (7456/0193/1172)

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRONICS BUILDS INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 12 Mar 63, p 1

About half of the instruments and equipment in the work rooms of Laboratory No 5, Institute of Electronics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences are unpainted and have no factory markings. This equipment, which is obviously home made, is very useful in research.

One year ago, Laboratory No 5 was no more than a research group subordinate to Laboratory No 6, with three large and two small work rooms. Since its establishment as a laboratory in September 1962, it has supplied its own requirements by constructing equipment such as air exhausting equipment, electric power supply equipment, electronic instruments, etc. At present, it has four large and four small equipped work rooms. In the past year, it has constructed more than 70 pieces of commonly used instruments and equipment. There are 28 pieces which are very important to research work now in progress. Another 10 pieces were constructed specifically for a research task.

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This equipment⁺ was generally constructed out of necessity, when it was needed for research and unavailable elsewhere. For instance, in the summer of 1962 this laboratory was assigned a research task involving the construction of an electron tube. Air exhausting equipment is a common research tool which could be used to complete this task, but at that time, there were only two sets, which was really not enough to meet requirements. The urgency of the need at that time decided them to construct the air exhaust equipment instead of buying it, and within a little more than 10 days, they had completed one set. Since this is a commonly used piece of equipment, they went on to make 14 more, or about one for each person.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY SPECIALISTS CARRY ON INVESTIGATION IN CHEKIANG --
Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 2 Mar 63, p 2

A group of workers in electrical machinery and motive power sciences has carried out about 2 months of investigations in the rural villages and accumulated a great deal of data to serve as the basis for the design and construction of electrical equipment suited to the future needs of Chekiang Province rural villages. This activity was organized by the Chekiang Provincial Society of Electrical Power and was participated in by the Chekiang University, the Chekiang Machinery Design and Research Academy, the Wen-chou Research Institute of Industrial Sciences, the Hsiao-shan Electric Motor Plant, and some other units. These units detached a total of 18 engineers and technicians to the project. Since November 1962, they have carried out investigations of such things as the need for electrical equipment in rural villages and the use of existing electrical equipment, as well as the technical manpower situation in the rural villages, at 40 places throughout the province.

RURAL ELECTRIC POWER SITUATION STUDIED IN TIEN-TSIN, Hunan -- Peiping,
Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 7 Feb 63, p 2

Teams of scientific experts have lately been dispatched from research organizations in Tientsin and Hunan Province to survey the electric power conditions in the rural areas.

Recently, the Tientsin Electric Power Society organized such a team. Participating were general engineer Chao Ch'un-t'ung (6392/2504/2717), secretary of the society, and general engineer Liu Hsing-tsung (0491/5281/1350), deputy chief of the Tientsin Electrical Industry Bureau.

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In Hunan Province, the provincial Research Institute of Agricultural Mechanization has dispatched three teams to the countryside; a total of over 30 persons, all told. Other organizations participating are the provincial Department of Agriculture, the provincial Scientific and Technological Society, the provincial Institute of Agricultural Science, and the Hunan Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

NEW DESIGN PROPOSED BY HARBIN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 18 Mar 63, p 2

Instructors of the Harbin Electrical Engineering College, after a study of the rural electrification situation decided that, in addition to the needs for lighting, low-voltage electrical power was needed in the villages. In response to this need, the instructors designed a group of 3-20,000 volt single-phase transformers and a 10,000 volt single-phase transformer; both are now being manufactured by the plant subordinate to this engineering college.

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY OFFERS A GENERAL COURSE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 11 Feb 63, p 2

To improve interdisciplinary knowledge, the Electrical Engineering Teaching and Research Section of the Electrical Machinery Department of Tsinghua University is offering a general course entitled "Electrical Engineering". This course, begun last semester, is designed to instruct nonelectrical specialists in the fundamentals of this discipline.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION CONTINUES

The Heilungkiang Provincial Society of Agricultural Mechanization recently held a conference in Harbin (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 Jan 63, p 5

The Agricultural Machinery Department of Kirin Industrial University has been conducting research in the field of agricultural mechanization. Assistant Prof Chang Te-chun (1728/1795/7486) of this department has been studying the design of machinery for contour plowing. Prof Tai Keui-jui (2071/2710/5705) has been engaged in research for 10 years on the internal-combustion water pump used in agriculture; at present he is working on water pumps that will use common fuels. Assistant Prof Ch'en Ting-ts'ung (7115/4426/5115) is working with three research students on the improvement of tractor plow design.

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Much of the work in this department has been done in cooperation with other units, including the Kirin and Ch'ang-ch'un societies of agricultural mechanization.

The quality of instruction and the ability of the instructors has improved through this research; instructors of the Tractor Teaching and Research Section and the Agricultural Machinery Teaching and Research Section have prepared such papers as "The Theory of Tractors," "The Design of Tractors," "The Theory and Design of Agricultural Machinery," and "The Principles of Agriculture and Agricultural Machinery." (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 11 Jan 63, p 2)

The Peiping Municipal Institute of Agricultural Mechanization has recently designed a new type of vegetable hiller and sower, suitable for use in all kinds of hilly lands. The Shantung Provincial Institute of Agricultural Mechanization has been holding classes in the use of a small tractor. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 14 Jan 63, p 2)

The Chinese Academy of Agricultural Mechanization and the Agricultural Machinery Testing and Examination Station, Agricultural Machinery Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, held a conference for the selection of light model plows to be used in North China; nine models were considered. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 3 Feb 63, p 1)

The Lo-yang Agricultural Machinery College has developed a testing stand for high-pressure oil pumps; the project was begun in May 1961. The stand is simple in construction, fairly lightweight, and easy to use and repair. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 3 Feb 63, p 2)

The Kwangtung Provincial Institute of Agricultural Mechanization is pleased with the results of preliminary tests on the rotary plow which it designed and trial-produced. It is now continuing its research and testing of this plow, work on which began in 1958. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 8 Feb 63, p 2)

The Hunan Provincial Institute of Agricultural Mechanization and the Hunan Power Machinery Engine Plant (Hu-nan Tung-li Chi Ch'ang; 3275/0589/0520/0500/2894/1681) have been making improvements in the Model 1235 coal gas engine used in drainage and irrigation. It is being modified so as to use locally produced smokeless powder for combustion, thus greatly reducing the capital outlay needed. The modified boiler used on this coal gas engine is known as the Model 60 coal gas boiler. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 25 Feb 63, p 2)

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HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING GRADUATES OF TSINGHUA CALLED OUTSTANDING -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 14 Feb 63, p 2

A group of over 100 graduates of the Hydraulic Engineering Department of Tsinghua University have recently defended their graduation theses. A perusal of their design theses, on such subjects as hydraulic multi-purpose project design and hydroelectric station design, reveals the high quality of their work. Ch'en Hu (7115/5706) successfully defended his graduation thesis on the design of a large-scale hydraulic multi-purpose project to be located in a mountain valley. Graduating student Wang Yueh-p'ing (3769/2574/1627) was concerned, in his graduation design thesis, with oil pressure equipment to be used in hydroelectric stations. Another outstanding graduate, Wang Kuang-lun (3767/0342/4858), and some of his co-workers conducted experiments in photoelasticity to determine the stresses that would be encountered by the dams described in their design theses.

All these graduates have been studying at the university for more than 3 years; Ch'en Hu entered Tsinghua University 5 1/2 years ago. By the time of graduation, 92 percent of these graduates were members of either the Party or the Youth League.

CALCULATION OF RAILWAY BRIDGE CAPACITY DESCRIBED -- Peiping, K'o-shueh T'ung-pao, No 2, Feb 63, pp 50-52

The article, "The Dynamic Principles of Calculating Railway Bridge Moving Load Capacity and Inertial Effect," by Yeh K'ai-yuan (5509/7030/3104), Lanchow University describes the dynamic calculations for the complete process of a train crossing a bridge. The damping effect is calculated, as are the capacity and inertia under dynamic loads.

The first part of the paper involves a general solution of the equation for the railway bridge movement under the load of any individual unit. Part 2 describes the calculations when the moving load is equal to the constant capacity of the bridge; a similar operation is performed in part 3. Part 4 generalizes the above dynamic calculations for the whole process of train passage.

WU-HSI MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SOCIETY CONVENES -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 24 Feb 63, p 2

The Mechanical Engineering Society of Wu-hsi, Kiangsu Province, has assisted the machine manufacturing industry, light industry, etc. in the solution of more than ten key production problems during 1962, according to a conference of this society attended by over 140 engineers and technical instructors in Wu-hsi.

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1962 CONFERENCE CALLED BY SHANGHAI MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SOCIETY --
Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 15 Feb 63, p 2

The Shanghai Mechanical Engineering Society recently held its 1962 conference to discuss how mechanical engineering might better support the technical revolution in agriculture. Over 700 conferees hear Shung Jih-ch'ang (1345/2480/2490), Shanghai's vice-mayor, speak on the responsibilities of mechanical engineering to agriculture. Over 200 delegates from all specialties visited the Shanghai municipal Institute of Agricultural Mechanization to observe rotary cultivators, electric plows, submerged field electric pumps, and tractors.

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CHINA HOLDS FIRST CONFERENCE ON CRYSTAL GROWTH TECHNIQUES -- Peiping, K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 2, Feb 63, p 72

China's first conference on the techniques used in the growing of artificial crystals was held in Peiping in mid-November 1962; 49 reports were received.

Among the methods of crystal growth described at the conference were the flame method, hydrothermal formation, fusion, the hydrothermal liquid method, gaseous sublimation and crystallation, the fused salt method, and matched epitaxy. These methods have been successfully used in the preparation of ruby, quartz, sodium fluoride, mono-ammonium phosphate, cadmium sulfide, yttrium-rion garnet, mica, and silicon carbide crystals.

A heated discussion developed over the growth, stress reduction, examination, and testing of ruby crystals; opinions were also exchanged on the preparation of large quantities of high-quality ruby crystals. Quartz growth was discussed from two standpoints: some hypothesized on the molecular structure of the solution during high-speed crystal growth; others, having studied the convection in high-pressure vessels under rigorously controlled conditions, sought short cuts to high-speed quartz crystal growth. Among the optical crystals grown using the fusion method, calcium fluoride crystals received the most attention.

In the study of crystals prepared in aqueous solution, such as potassium-sodium tartrate, mono-ammonium phosphate, and triethylamine sulfate, the general mechanism of growth was studied with a view to determining the conditions for speeding growth and ensuring uniform quality of large crystals; attention was also given to the elimination of fault development during the growth process. Reports on the mechanism of crystal growth included a description of the influence of silicon vapor pressure upon the growth of silicon carbide fibers. This report provides a firm foundation for further study of the spiral growth of silicon carbide crystals.

METALLOGRAPHIC LABORATORY ESTABLISHED AT KIANGSI ENGINEERING COLLEGE -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 1 Mar 63, p 2

Great successes have been achieved in the past few years in the laboratory established by the instructors of the Metallographic Teaching and Research Section, Mechanical Engineering Department, Kiangsi Engineering College. The laboratory possessed six microscopes upon its establishment in 1960; the four instructors of this laboratory have trained over 200 students in the specialties of machine construction, casting, and pressure processing.

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CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SEISMIC EFFECTS ON ARCHITECTURE -- Peiping, K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 1, Jan 63, pp 67-68

The Technical Sciences Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the China Civil Engineering Society, the China Hydraulic Engineering Society, and the China Mechanics Society jointly called a National Conference on Seismic-Resistant Structures. The conference met 19-26 November 1962 in Harbin and received 92 reports. Liu Hui-hsien (0491/1863/0341), director of the Institute of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Chinese Academy of Sciences, spoke on the future prospects for development of seismic engineering.

ARCHITECTURE OF CHUANG NATIONALITY STUDIED -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 25 Feb 63, p 2

The Design Academy and the Research Institute of Architectural Sciences of the Kwangsi Provincial Bureau of Construction, together with units from Kwangsi University, organized a team to study the architecture of the Chuang nationality. Upon completion of the studies, the team prepared a report, "An Initial Survey of the Dwellings of the Chuang in Kwangsi." This report will be presented for discussion at a meeting of the Kwangsi Society of Civil Engineering and Architecture.

EXTRACURRICULAR STUDIES AT PEIPING MINING COLLEGE -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 15 Feb 63, p 2

The General Electrical Engineering Teaching and Research Section, Peiping Mining College, has organized small teams to assist students during extracurricular periods. These teams are designed to aid the students in planning their curriculum and encourage independent research.

For example, a team met after a lecture on transformers to discuss some of the difficult problems encountered in the lecture. Under their instructor's guidance, the students often visit Peiping Library, the college library, and other libraries, for materials relevant to their studies. Tai Hung-i (2071/7702/1318), deputy chief of the Teaching and Research Section, has been an active participant in the activities of these teams.

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STEADY IMPROVEMENT SHOWN BY NIGHT UNIVERSITY IN HARBIN -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 27 Feb 63, p 1

The night university of Harbin Industrial University has improved steadily since its founding in 1955. A total of 218 students have graduated; over 400 are presently enrolled. This night university at present includes two specialties, machine construction techniques and industrial and public architecture, as well as two basic courses in machinery and electric motors.

Most of the school's students are drawn from the ranks of engineering cadres with higher-middle or middle school educations; other are workers and experimenters at the university or instructors and technical cadres at fraternal schools and research units. The newly revised 5½-year program includes 587 class hours in the machinery manufacturing techniques specialty.

Hu Shih-feng (5170/0013/7685), the old instructor who teaches class 60-61 in mechanics of materials, has been a great help in solving the students' difficulties, but at the same time has increased the difficulty of the tasks required of the students. Of the 23 instructors lecturing in 1963, two are heads of teaching and research sections and assistant professors and 18 are lecturers. Last semester the vice-chairman of the Machinery Department, Ch'i Yu-lin (7871/3022/7207), and vice-chairman of the Electric Motor Department, P'ei Chung-ti (5952/6945/2769), were both teaching in the night university.

SEVENTY-TWO CADRES GRADUATE FROM KIRIN INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 13 Feb 63, p 2

After 2½ years' study, 72 workers and cadres have passed their final examinations and received their diplomas from Kirin Industrial University. Among the graduates are 20 Koreans, Moslems, and Manchus. Now that they have graduated, they will return to their original farm machinery manufacturing, tractor repair, or parts plants. While in school, all these persons were studying in either the machine construction techniques or the machine construction management specialties. The students came both from Kirin Province and People's Liberation Army units.

KIANGSI ENGINEERING COLLEGE IMPROVES SPARE-TIME EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 21 Feb 63, p 2

There are now 174 students in the spare-time school of Kiangsi Engineering College, most of whom are young teaching assistants and lecturers from the college, as well as some administrative cadres. The spare-time school, which teaches mathematics and foreign languages, has improved the quality of its education this last semester.

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INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH UNITS ACTIVE IN KIANGSU -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 4 Feb 63, p 2

Research institutes in the fields of mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, light industry, textiles, and architecture in Kiangsu Province have been active in their support of agriculture. Among the 22 research projects in progress in 1962, seven were brought to a successful conclusion. These included the development of a reinforced concrete barge and an ammonia anticorrosive, and utilization of urban waste water. Continued research is being expanded in eight other projects.

QUALITY OF INSTRUCTION IMPROVED AT CANTON BROADCASTING SCHOOL -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 21 Feb 63, p 2

There has been constant improvement in the quality of instruction at Canton Broadcasting School. The teachers at this school were originally loaned from middle schools. Beginning last semester, this school established specialties in mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EXHIBITION HELD IN TIENTSIN -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 21 Feb 63, p 2

An exhibition of scientific and technological achievements was opened in Tientsin 2 February 1962. Industrial research units participating in the exhibition were the Tientsin Research Institute of Textiles, Glass Plant No 2 of the Tientsin Research Institute of Silicates, and the Tientsin Research Institute of Internal Combustion Engines.

MISCELLANEOUS

STATE COUNCIL MAKES ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 1 Mar 63, p 2

The state council made certain academic appointments and dismissals at its 126th session, held 23 February 1963. The appointments are as follows:

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Ko Hua (204-5478) as vice-president of Peiping University; K'o Chao (2688/0664) as vice-president of Szechwan University; Pai Ying-hsien (4104/5391/6343) as vice-president of South Central Mining and Metallurgical College; Liu Yuan-kuang (2692/6678/0342), Hao P'ing-fen (6787/1456/1164), and P'ang Wen-hua (1690/2429/5478) as vice-presidents of Northeast Engineering College; Chu Min-ch'in (2621/3046/6024) as vice-president of Hua-chung [Central China] Engineering College; Li Wen (2621/2429) as vice-president of Peiping Steel College; Li Wen (2621/2429) as vice-president of Peiping Steel College; P'eng Po-chou (J 5/0130/0719) as president of Peiping Railway College and Ting Nung (0002/6593) as vice-president; Ni Ta-ch'eng (0242/1129/2052) and Tai Kuei-ju (2071/2710/5605) as vice-presidents of Chen-chiang Agricultural Machinery College; Fang Fu-liu (2455/0265/3177) as vice-president of Kirin Industrial University; Ch'in Chien-ch'iu (4440/0494/4428) as president of Nanking Post and Telecommunications College; Li Chun (2621/6874) as vice-president of T'ang-shan Railway College; and Yu Jen (0151/0088) as vice-president of Shanghai Chaio-t'ung University.

The following persons were relieved of their duties: Ma Tsai (7456/6528) as president of Szechwan Petroleum College; Ts'ao Pen-hsi (2580/2609/3588) as vice-president of Peiping Petroleum College; Yi Tsan-hsun (1438/6363/8113) as vice-president of Peiping Geology College; Chang Su (1728/5685) as vice-president of Nanking Aviation College; Wei Ming (7614/2494) as vice-president of Peiping Mining College; Lu T'io (6424/2148) as vice-president of Ch'eng-tu Geology College; and Ch'in Hua-li (4440/5478/4409) as president of Nanking Post and Telecommunications College.

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTORS RECEIVE AWARDS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 12 Mar 63, p 1

Awards for excellence in teaching have recently been presented to 37 instructors at Tsinghua University. Among those cited for awards were Prof Chung Shih-mo (6945/1102/2875) of the Automatic Control Department; Prof Yang Shih-te (2799/1709/1795) of the Civil Engineering and Architecture Department; Lecturer Ch'en Hung-fang (7115/1347/5364) of the Heat Engineering Teaching and Research Section, Power Machinery Department; Lecturer Ch'en K'o-ch'iang (7115/0344/1730) of the Radio and Electronics Department; Teaching Assistant Wang Ching-chin (3769/4842/3866) of the Engineering Physics Department; and Teaching Assistant Wang T'ien-t'ei (3769/1131/1014) of the Theoretical Mechanics Teaching and Research Section.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS REVIEWED -- Peiping, K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 1,
Jan 63, pp 69-73

Shou-kung Je-ho Fan-ying (Controlled Thermonuclear Reactions), by Lu Ho-fu (4151/7729/4811), Chou T'ung-ch'ing (0719/0681/1987), Hsu Kuo-pao (6079/0948/0202), et al, a 1.3-million-character work published by the Shanghai Science and Technology Press, introduces the reader to the theoretical concepts underlying thermonuclear reactions and the principles and the practical concepts of experimental thermonuclear apparatus, according to the reviewer, I P'ing (2496/1627).

Chin-shu X-she-hsien-hsueh (X-Ray Study of Merals), by Hsu Shun-sheng (6079/7311/3932), a 480,000-character work published by the Shanghai Science and Technology Press, emphasizes the theoretical bases and the experimental techniques for analysis of the microscopic structure of crystalline material, according to the reviewer, Jen K'an (0117/0170).

Ch'uan-kuo K'o-szu-t'e Yen-chiu Hui-i Lun-wen Hsuan-chi (Collected Papers of the National Karst Research Conference), edited by the Department of Earth Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, is 300,000 characters in length and includes 38 items in addition to the introduction by Prof Yin Tsan-hsun (1438/6363/8113). The papers included were submitted to the spring 1961 conference on karst, held in Nan-ning, Kwangsi Province, under the direction of the Department of Earth Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, according to the reviewer, Fu Chun-liang (0265/0689/0081).

Pei Pan-ch'iu Tung-chi Tsu-ssai Hsing-shih ti Yen-chiu (Studies of Blocking in the Northern Hemisphere), by Yeh Tu-cheng (5509/4648/2973), T'ao Shih-yen (7118/6108/6056), Yang Chien-ch'u (2799/7002/0443), et al, presents a detailed analysis, based on data for the last 5 years, of winter blocking in the Northern Hemisphere. Three approaches are used in the study: the statistical, the meteorological, and the dynamic, according to the reviewer, Chu Hsien-pin (2612/0752/6333).

Ch'uan-kuo Chung-yao Ch'eng-yao Ch'u-fang Chi (A National Formulary of Traditional Drugs), edited by the Institute of Traditional Medicine, Chinese Academy of Traditional Medicine, published by the Public Health Press, is a collection of municipal formularies from 25 Chinese cities, including Peiping, Tientsin, Canton, and Wu-han, according to the reviewer, Hsieh Hai-chou (6200/3189/1558).

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CHINA, ALBANIA SIGN CROP DISEASE PREVENTION AGREEMENT -- Peiping,
Ta Kung Pao, 21 Feb 63, p 4

The Chinese and Albanian governments signed an agreement 18 February 1963 in Tirana on crop disease inspection and insect pest prevention. The agreement became effective on the date of signing.

POLISH DOCTOR VISITS CHINA --- Peiping, Chinese Medical Journal, Vol 82,
No 2, Feb 63, p 130

Under the terms of the 1962 Sino-Polish Health Cooperation Agreement, Dr Slutska, a cardiologist, arrived in Peiping on 16 December 1962 on a visit to China. During her one-month stay in China, she visited hospitals in Peiping, Nanking, and Shanghai. She left for home by air on 14 January 1963.

ISRAELI SCIENTIST LEAVES FOR COMMUNIST CHINA -- Tel Aviv, Frei Yisroel,
14 Mar 63

Dr Helmut Epstein, staff member of the Faculty for Agriculture of the Hebrew University in Rehovot, has left for the People's Republic of China. He was invited to go to China by the chairman of the Chinese Society of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science, to engage in research on the local cattle and present plans for improvements.

CHINESE HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS INDONESIA Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao,
15 Feb 63, p 3

On 14 February 1963, a seven-man delegation, led by Vice-Minister of Health Ts'ui I-t'ien (1508/5030/3944), left Peiping by airplane on a visit to Indonesia. Among the members of the delegation were Wu Chieh-t'ing (0702/7132/1627), Yueh Mei-chung (1471/5019/0022), and other in Chinese and Western medicine.

At the airport to see the delegation off were Vice-Minister of Health Hsu Yun-pei (1776/1663/0554), Ch'ien Hsin-chun (6929/0207/1813), and others.

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ALGERIAN MINISTER MEETS CHINESE HEALTH DELEGATION -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 Mar 63, p 5

On 6 March 1963, the Algerian Minister of Health received the Chinese health delegation led by Wei Ming-chung (7614/2494/0022), director of Sian Hospital, and enjoyed a friendly conversation with him. The minister extended a warm welcome to the delegation and expressed the hope that its visit would be successful. He also acquainted it with circumstances of Algerian public health.

Wei Ming-chung said in a statement that during their visit, the Chinese delegation will further strengthen friendly relations between health workers of China and Algeria.

CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESENTS GIFT TO CUBAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES --- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 14 Feb 63, p 4

On 12 February 1963, the Chinese Ambassador to Cuba presented several gifts sent by the Chinese Academy of Sciences to Nunez Jimenez, director of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Among these gifts were models of the skull and jawbone of Sinanthropus and models of the skulls of several other primitive men which had been found in China. There were also models of several animal fossils of the glacial age, which were discovered at Chou-k'ou-tien.

HOSPITAL DIRECTOR ARRIVES IN HAVANA -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 15 Feb 63, p 3

Chang Wei-sun (1728/3555/6676), director of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Hospital in Peiping, arrived in Havana by plane on 11 February 1963. He went to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Ministry of Public Health to attend the Tenth Cuban Medical Congress. He was welcomed at the airport by officials of the Ministry of Public Health and by Several Cuban doctors.

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

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

[The following biographic information on selected Chinese Communist scientific and technical personnel was taken from sources cited in parentheses.]

AN Shih-pin (1344/1597/2430), Northwest Agricultural College; author of an article, "Combining Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fodder Production" (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 4 Feb 63, p 2)

CHAN Chen-kang (6124/2182/0474), Peiping Pediatric Hospital; author of an article, "Children's Lumbar Anesthesia Scale and Its Application" (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, p 772)

CHANG Chia-lu, Moscow Institute of Electronics and Mining Electromechanics; author of article, "Determining the Abrasiveness of Rock by Drilling," in Russian (Moscow, Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No 10, 4 Mar 63, p 59)

CHANG Jui-chin (1728/3842/3866), professor, vice-president, Wuhan Hydraulic Engineering and Hydroelectric Power College; author of an article, "A Letter on Study Problems". (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 16 Feb 63, p 2)

CHANG Liang-ts'ai (1728/5328/2088)

WU Hsien-chung (0702/3759/1813)

HUANG Hsiao-mai (7806/1321/6701)

All of the Department of Thoracic Surgery, Hospital No 309; coauthors of an article, "Initial Clinical Examinations of Seven Cases of Serious Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treated by Ligature of Bronchial Tubes" (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 775-777)

CHANG Man-wei (1728/2581/4850), deputy chief, Radiochemistry Teaching and Research Section, China University of Science and Technology; author of article, "Wonderful Radiation Chemistry." (Peiping, K'o-hsueh Ta-chung [Popular Science], No 11, Nov 1962, pp 343-344)

CHANG Tsung-she (4545/1350/3195), Institute of Aquatic Products, Chinese Academy of Sciences; author of an article, "A Examination of the Productive Potential of Aquatic Products." (Peiping, K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 2, Feb 63, pp 40-45)

CHANG Yen-ling (1728/1693/7881), First Subsidiary Hospital, Shanghai First Medical College; author of an article, "Diagnosis and Treatment Of the Formation of a Thrombosis in a Deep Vein of the Lower Limb." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 781-783)

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

CHAO Ch'ing-chung (6392/1987/0022), Chemistry Department, Peking University; author of an article, "How to Discover Problem Areas In Studies." (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 16 Feb 63, p 2)

CHAO Shu-wei (6392/2885/4885)

KAO I-sheng (7559/1837/3932)

CHOU Chin-hsu (0719/6855/3563)

HSU Pin (5171/1755)

All affiliated with Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai; coauthors of article, "Tumor Chemotherapy: 14. Synthesis of Compounds Related to Actinomycin Derivatives of 2-Aminophenoxazone-(3)," in English; first published in Chinese in Acta Chimica Sinica, Vol 28, No 4, 62, pp 212-230. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 49-71)

CH'EN Ching-jun (7115/2529/3387), Institute of Mathematics, Chinese Academy of Sciences; author of article, "Improvement of Asymptotic Formulas for the Number of Lattice Points in a Region of Three Dimensions," in English. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 63, pp 151-161.)

CH'EN Ch'un-hsien (7115/2504/0341)

CH'EN Shih-kang (7115/1709/0474)

Coauthors of article, "Method of Model Operation in Statistical Physics," in Russian. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 10, No 6, Oct 61, pp 637-652)

CH'EN Min-hen (7115/2404/1854)

YUAN Wei-k'ang (5913/3262/1660)

Both affiliated with East China Chemical Engineering College, Shanghai; coauthors of article, "A Model for Studying Backmixing and Residence Time Distribution," in English; first published in Chinese in K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 7, Jul 62, p 43. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 140-143)

CH'EN Sung-wang (7115/2646/2489)

TANG Cheng-hsiang (7825/2973/4382)

Both of the Surgery Teaching and Research Section, Second Subsidiary Hospital, Sian Medical College; coauthors of an article, "An Improved Type Esophageal Dilator" (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, p 780)

CH'EN Ts'ung-mo; coauthor with N. V. Demina, V. L. Yevteyev, V. A. Kovalenko, L. D. Solov'yev, and R. A. Khrenova of article, "Derivation of Photo-production Amplitude From Dispersion Relations," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 44, No 1, Jan 63, pp 272-283)

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

CH'EN Yao-tsu (7115/5069/4371)

CHANG Tzu-i (1728/5261/5030)

Both affiliated with Department of Chemistry, Lanchow University; coauthors of article, "Acylthiosemicarbazides and Related Compounds," in English; first published in Chinese in K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, 1962 (8) 37. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 143-146)

CH'EN Yun-t'ai, Chair of Communal Hygiene, Central Institute for the Advancement of Doctors, USSR; author of article, "Certain Data for Substantiation of the Maximum Permissible Concentration of Xylol in Atmospheric Air," in Russian. (Moscow, Gigiyena i Sanitariya, No 2, Feb 63, pp 93-95)

CHENG Cheng-yung, Biological-Pedological Faculty, Moscow State University; coauthor with N. V. Lebedev of article, "Causes of Egg Heterogeneity in Certain Fish," in Russian. (Moscow, Zoologicheskii Zhurnal, Vol 42, No 2, 25 Jan 63, pp 256-267)

CHENG Kuo-chang (6774/0948/4545)

FU Hsiang-ch'i (0265/3276/3823)

CH'EN Ta-yuan (7115/1129/0337)

All affiliated with Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peiping; coauthors of article, "Supracardial Encapsulated Receptors of the Aorta and the Pulmonary Artery in Birds," in English. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 73-81)

CH'IAO Wu-chih; author of article, "Laboratory Investigation of Free Wheel Tractor Vibrations," in Russian. (Moscow, Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, No 5, 19 Nov 62, pp 229-232)

CHIN Ch'eng-ts'ai; coauthor with Z. U. Borisova of article, "Kinetics of the Solution of the Vitreous System Germanium-Selenium in Alkaline Solution," in Russian. (Moscow-Leningrad, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, Vol 36, No 2, Feb 63, pp 233-236)

CHIN Te-ch'iu (6855/1795/4428)

CHANG Ch'ing-lien (1728/7230/5571)

Both affiliated with Department of Chemistry, Peiping University; coauthors of article, "New Medium For the Falling Drop Method of Analysis of Dilute Heavy Water," in English. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 147-148)

CH'IU Hsiao-p'ei, Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences USSR; coauthor with A. V. Topchiyev, N. S. Nametkin, S. G. Durgar'yan, and V. I. Zav'yalov of article, "Polymerization of Monoallyl Derivatives of Silicon With the Catalytic System (C H) Al TiCl₄," in Russian. (Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, No 2, Feb 63, pp 269-274)

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

CHOU Heng-chin, Moscow Chemical-Engineering Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev; coauthor with Ye. B. Sokolova and M. P. Shebanova of article, "Synthesis of Ferrocene Analogs," in Russian. (Moscow-Leningrad, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 33, No 1, Jan 63, pp 217-220)

CHOU Hsin-ch'eng (0719/2450/2052), Mechanics Teaching and Research Section, Liaoning Chiao-t'ung College (Liao-ning Chiao-t'ung Hsueh-yuan 6697/1380/0074/6639/1331/7108); author of article, "The Good Uses of Similitude Phenomenon." (Peiping, K'o-hsueh Ta-chung, No 12, Dec 63, pp 376-378)

CHOU Kung-tu (0719/0361/1653), Chemistry Department, Peking University; author of article, "The Crystal Structure $Ag^+ [Ag_2^{III} Ag_4^{III} O_8] NO_3^-$," in English; first published in Chinese in K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 7, Jul 62, p 41. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 139-140)

FANG Chao-lin (2455/0340/7792)

WU Chueh (0702/3778)

HSIAO Ch'ang-szu (5135/1603/1835)

SHUN Yen-yuan (3088/5888/0037)

All of the Anesthesiology Teaching and Research Section, Chung-shan Hospital, Shanghai First Medical College; co-authors of an article, "Use of Medication and Its Management in Hypothermia" (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 757-761)

FANG Ming-e, Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy; coauthor with V. I. Kuznetsov and L. I. Bol'sha-kova of article, "Comparative Study of Certain Reagents for the Photometric Determination of Beryllium," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, Vol 18, No 2, Feb 63, pp 160-165)

FANG Shou-hsien (2455/1343/6343), author of article, "Method of Selecting Spiral Forms in a Cyclotron With Magnetic Space Variations," in Russian. The article, which was received for publication in November 1961, reports work done at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 11, No 5, May 62, pp 591-604)

FENG Hsi-shan, Moscow Power Institute, author of dissertation for the scientific degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, "Transitional Processes in Semi-Conductor Diodes and Diode Circuits in an Impulse Regime," in Russian. (Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 25 Dec 62, p 4)

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

HAN Hsi-i, Moscow State University; coauthor with I. P. Alimarin of article, "Spectrophotometric Determination of Niobium and Tantalum With 1-(2-Pyridylazo)-Resorcinol," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, Vol 18, No 2, Feb 63, pp 182-188)

HAN Hsi-i; coauthor with I. P. Alimarin of article, "Extraction-Spectrophotometric Determination of Niobium by Means of Lumogallium," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, Vol 18, No 1, Jan 63, pp 82-87)

HO Yang-tsan, Moscow Power Institute; coauthor with Yu. M. Shakhnazaryan of article, "Investigation of the Possibility of Equivalence in Synchronous Generators During Asynchronous Motion," in Russian. (Moscow, Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Energetika, No 1, Jan 63, pp 1-8)

HOU Yun-te, Institute of Virology imeni D. I. Ivanovskiy, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; author of article, "Methods for Establishing the Reaction of Hemolysis and the Reaction of Checking Hemolysis With Viruses Which Have Hemolytic Activity," in Russian. (Moscow, Laboratornoye Delo, No 2, Feb 63, pp 41-43)

HSU Kuang-hua; author of article, "The Effect of a Carcinogenic Substance (Orthoamino Azotolucl) in the Reactivity of Hepatic Cells Following Partial Hepatectomy," in Russian First published in Byulleten' Eksperimental'noy Biologii i Meditsini, No 5, May 62, pp 116-118. (Moscow, Meditsinskiy Referativnyy Zhurnal, No 1, Section 6, Jan 63, p 5)

HSU Lung-tao, Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR; coauthor with G. F. Zharkov of article, "Supreconducting Ellipsoid in a Magnetic Field," in Russian. (Sverdlovsk, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, Vol 15, No 1, Jan 63, pp 12-17)

HUANG Mei-yuan, Institute of Applied Geophysics, USSR; author of article, "Microstructure of Cumuli," in Russian. (Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, No 2, Feb 63, pp 362-376)

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

HUANG Sung-tsun, Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry, and Institute of Geology and Processing of Mineral Fuels, USSR; coauthor with B. V. Baydyuk of article, "Effect of Physicochemical Properties of Washing Fluids on the Stability of Clays in Deep Wells," in Russian. (Baku, Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Neft' i Gaz, No 2, 12 Feb 63, pp 17-22)

HUANG Tieh-ch'iang, Joint Institute of Nuclear Research; coauthor with L. S. Azhgirey, Yu. P. Kumekin, M. G. Meshcheryakov, S. B. Nurusev, and G. D. Stoletov of article, "Small Angle Elastic Scattering of 660 Mev Protons on Carbon Nuclei," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 44, No 1, Jan 63, pp 177-191)

JEN Lang (O117/2597), Tangshan Railway College; author of article, "A Rigorous Theory of Surface Wave Antennae," in English. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 35-48)

KO Chih-ming, Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR; coauthor with I. I. Kornilov and Ye. N. Pylayeva of article, "Investigation of the Diagram on the State of the System Titanium-Aluminum-Molybdenum in the Field of Titanium-Rich Alloys," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 8, No 2, Feb 63, pp 366-372)

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

KOU Yun-hsien; author of article, "Ostracoda of the Borrem Formation in Northeast Azerbaidjan (Tagirdzhalchau River Basin)," published in Russian in Doklady Akademii Nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, Vol 18, No 3. (Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologiya, No 10, Oct 62, p 109)

KU Ch'i-wei; coauthor with T. A. Musayev of article, "Laboratory Reactivated Column for the Distillation of Easily Crystallizing Organic Compounds," in Russian. (Moscow, Khimicheskoye Mashinostroyeniye, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, p 48)

KU Yu-chih (6253/6877/0037)

WANG Tsu-huang (3769/4371/3552)

YANG Chun (2799/0193)

All of the Surgery Teaching and Research Section, People's Hospital, Peiping Medical College; coauthors of an article, "Surgical Treatment of Esophageal and Cardiac Sphincter Cancer" (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-ko Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 778-780)

KUANG Wang-i, Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR; coauthor with G. V. Samsonov, N. P. Kuznetsova, R. B. Ponomareva, V. S. Pirogov, and A. A. Selezneva of article, "Supplementary Sorption Interactions During Absorption of Ion Exchange Resins of Organic Substances Containing Peptide and Amide Groupings," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 37, No 2, Feb 63, pp 280-282)

KUO Hsiao-chun (6753/1321/4783), Peking Hydraulic Engineering and Hydroelectric Power College, Department of Correspondence Instruction; author of an article titled "Three Important Links in Day-to-Day Correspondence Instruction." (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 7 Feb 63, p 2)

KUO Tsung-shan (6753/1350/1472), Academy of Geological Sciences, Ministry of Geology; author of article, "On the Phase of Nanling Granite," in English. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 148-149)

K'UNG Fan-hu (1313/4907/4375), Department of Plastic Surgery, Systemic Surgery Teaching and Research Section, First Subsidiary Hospital, Peiping Medical College; author of an article, "Several Problems Concerning Treatment of Wounds in Soft Tissues." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 795-796)

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

- LI Ch'ih-fa, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences USSR; coauthor with I. S. Morozov of two articles, "Thermal Stability of Hexachlorostannates of Alkali Metals and Ammonia," and "Thermal and Tensometric Study of Systems Formed By Tin Chloride With Chlorides of Alkali Metals and Ammonia," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 8, No 3, Mar 63, pp 651-654 and pp 708-711, respectively)
- LI Fen-i, Moscow State University; author of dissertation for the scientific degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences, "Investigation of the Physical Nature of Active Centers of Nickel During Degradation by the Cyclohexane Magneto-Granulometric Methods," in Russian. (Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 3 Nov 62, p 4)
- LI Feng-ying, Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, Academy of Sciences, USSR; coauthor with G. T. Gurgenzidze and G. S. Kolesnikov of article, "Carbochain Polymers and Copolymers. Report 51. Graft Copolymers from Aliphatic ω -Hydroxycarboxylic Acids and Styrene Copolymer With N- (ω -Carboxyl-n-hexyl) Methacrylamide," in Russian. (Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, No 2, Feb 63, pp 365-368)
- LI Hsing-fang (2621/2622/5364), Anesthesiology Department, Kuang-ts'u Subsidiary Hospital, Shanghai Second Medical College; author of an article, "Recent Advances in Clinical Anesthesia" (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 801-806)
- LI Hsing-fang (2621/2622/5364)
WANG Chu-wu (3769/7263/2976)
WANG Chih-tseng (3769/1807/1073)
CHANG-hua (6774/4545/5478)
All of the Department of Anesthesiology, Kuang-ts'u Hospital of the Shanghai Second Medical College; coauthors of an article, "Use of Succinylcholine and Imbretil in Postoperative Suppression of Breathing." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 749-751)

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

LI Kuang-hua (2621/0342/5478)

LI Jen-pin (2621/0088/0319)

Both of the Surgery Department, Chi-hsi Mining Bureau Hospital; coauthors of an article, "Report on a Case of Acupuncture Therapy for Appendicitis Which Caused the Ileocecum to Twist." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, p 798)

LI Kuo-ho, engineer; Leningrad Polytechnic Institute; coauthor with V. T. Renne, P. N. Bondarenko, and N. G. Kalantar of article, "Electric Properties of Electroinsulating Oils Derived From Eastern Sulphurous Petroleum," in Russian. (Moscow, Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Energetika, No 12, Dec 62, pp 19-25)

LI Te-hsin (2621/1795/7451), Nanking Army General Hospital; author of an article "Several Problems on the Internal Anesthesia of Bronchial Tubes." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 762-764)

LIANG Yeh-k'ai (2733/2814/2818), Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Peiping; author of article, "The Amino Acid Requirements of Various Types of Shigella," in English; first published in Chinese in Acta Microbiologica Sinica, Vol 8, No 2, 1960, pp 161-163. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 63, pp 271-272)

LIU Chen-hsing (0491/2182/5281), Institute of Geophysics and Meteorology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; author of article, "The Thermodynamic and Dynamic Processes in the Interaction Between Meteors and the Upper Atmosphere," in English; first published in Chinese in Acta Geophysica Sinica, Vol 11, No 1, Jan 62, pp 1-11. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 121-135)

LIU Hao-t'u, affiliated with Chair of Biophysics, Moscow State University; coauthor with Yu. B. Kudryashev and B. A. Lomsadze of article, "On the Mechanism of Protein Autolysis Disturbances in the Liver of Irradiated Rats," in Russian. (Moscow, Nauchnyye Doklady Vysshey Shkoly, Biologicheskkiye Nauki, No 1, 24 Jan 63, pp 96-99)

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

LIU I-ch'en, Joint Institute of Nuclear Research; coauthor with I. T. Todorov of article, "Integral Representation of the Vertex Portion in the Perturbation Theory," in Russian. (Moscow, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 148, No 4, Feb 63, pp 806-809)

LIU Shun-fu, coauthor with N. A. Tolstoy of article, "Luminescence Kinetics of Chromium Luminophors: 5. Beryllium Spinel, Activated by Chrome," in Russian. (Leningrad, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Optika i Spektroskopiya, Vol 14, No 1, Jan 63, pp 49-56)

LIU TH (0491/6611), Department of Neurosurgery, Heliungkiang Provincial Hospital

CH'EN Ping-hsuan (7115/3521/2775), Department of Neurosurgery, Hsuan-wu Hospital, Peiping

Coauthors of an article, "Colloid Cyst of the Fourth Ventricle" (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-i'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 797-798)

LOU Chih-hsien, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics, USSR; coauthor with Ye. M. Savitskaya and B. P. Bruns of article, "Sorption of Streptomycin From Aqueous Methanol Solutions By Carboxyl Cation Exchangers," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, Vol 25, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 66-71)

LU Tzu-hsien (7627/1211/6243)

TS'AO T'ien-ch'iu (2580/1131/2953)

Both affiliated with Institute of Biochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai; coauthors of article, "Linear Polymerization of the S-Sulphonate of the B-Chain of Insulin: 1. Phenomena," in English; first published in Chinese in *Acta Biochimica et Biophysica Sinica*, Vol 2, No 4, 1962, pp 305-318. (Peiping, *Scientia Sinica*, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 83-100)

MA Yung-chiang (7456/3057/3068)

CHENG Chih-fu (6774/1367/1381)

Both of the Shanghai Chang-hai Hospital co-authors of an article, "A Case of Testicular Epidermoid Cyst." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, 766)

NI Chia-chin, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni

N. S. Kurnakov Academy of Sciences USSR; coauthor with Yu Ya. Kharitonov and A. V. Babayeva of article, "Infrared Absorption Spectra of 'Anomalous' Nitrile Compounds of Bivalent Platinum With Ethylendiamine and Methylamine," in Russian. (Moscow, *Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii*, Vol 8, No 1, Jan 63, pp 34-42)

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

NIEH Heng-jui (5119/1854/6904)

WANG Yin-jen (3076/1377/0086)

Both of the above are specialists in the chemistry of coal; they read their papers "On the Differentiation of Coal Types" and "On Methodology and Approaches to the Theoretical Study of the Chemistry of Coal," respectively, at a conference on coal chemistry held in T'ai-yuan 13-18 September 1962. (Peiping, K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 1, Jan 63, p 68)

OU Pao-hsiang, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR; author of article, "Changes of the Rabbit Ear Connective Tissue In the Processes of Tumor Development Caused by Cancerogenic Carbohydrate 9, 10-Dimethyl-1, 2-Benzothiazene," in Russian. (Moscow, Byulleten' Eksperimental'noy Biologii i Meditsiny, Vol 55, No 2, Feb 63, pp 83-86)

OU-YANG, Shou-ju, All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Viticulture and Winemaking, USSR; author of article, "On the Pollination and Fertilization of the Don Region Grapes," in Russian. (Moscow, Agrobiologiya, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 111-113)

PAI Tung-lu (4101/2639/7626)

CHI Ju-yun (1518/3067/6663)

Both affiliated with Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai; coauthors of article, "The Synthesis of Tetrahydropalmatine Analogues: 1. Esterification and Alkylation of Demethylated Tetrahydropalmatine and Demethylene-dioxylated Berberine," in English; first published in Chinese in Acta Chimica Sinica, Vol 27, No 3, 1961, pp 196-202. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 63, pp 191-199)

PAO Ch'eng-chih (7637/1004/1807), Institute of Electrical Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences; author of article, "Matrix Analysis of Pulse Wave Propagation on Multiconductor Transmission System," in English. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 63, pp 245-270)

PAO Han-lin, Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute; coauthor with Yu. P. Lun'kin of article, "On the Oscillating Relaxation Behind A Shock Wave," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, Vol 33, No 2, Feb 63, 234-243)

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

P'EI Wen-chung (5952/2429/0022), Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeonanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; author of article, "Quaternary Mammals From the Liucheng Gigantopithecus Cave and Other Caves of Kwangsi," in English; first published in Chinese in Vertebrata Palasiatica, Vol 6, No 3, 1962, pp 211-218. Also, author of article, "On the Problem of the Change of Body Size in Quaternary Mammals," in English. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 63, pp 221-229 and 231-235)

P'ENG Ang, Department of Analytical Chemistry, Moscow State University; coauthor with V. M. Peshkova of article, "Investigation of Hafnium Compound Formations With Chloride-, Nitrate-, and Sulphate-Ions Through Distribution," in Russian. (Moscow, Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya 2, Khimiya, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 40-42)

P'ENG Chia-mu (1756/0502/2606)
CHANG Yu-shang (1728/0645/1424)
LU Tzu-hsien (7627/1311/6343)
TS'AO T'ien-ch'in (2580/1131/2953)

All affiliated with Institute of Biochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai; coauthors of article, "Linear Polymerization of the S-Sulphonate of the B-Chain of Insulin: 2. Electron-Optical Observations," in English; first published in Chinese in Acta Biochimica et Biophysica Sinica, Vol 2, No 4, 1962, pp 319-325. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 63, pp 213-220)

P'ENG Chih-chung (1756/1807/1813)
CHANG Kuang-jung (1728/0342/2837)

Both affiliated with Peiping Geology College; coauthors of article, "Crystal Structure of Baotite," in Russian. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 101-119)

SHEN Kuang-ming (3088/0342/6900), Institute of Electronics; author of article, "An Analysis of Fundamental and Subharmonic Pumping Parametric Amplifiers," in English. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 63, pp 173-190)

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

SHEN Pao-hua (3088/1405/5478), also known as Shen Bao-wha

LI Ch'ao (2621/6389), also known as Lee Chao

SUNG Ts'ang-chou (1345/3318/1558), also known as Song Chin-chou

HSU Tseng-ta (1776/1073/6671), also known as Sy Zien-tah

Coauthors of an illustrated article, "A Device for Stabilizing Pressure in the Liquid Nitrogen Trap of a Diffusion Vacuum Pump." Block and circuit diagrams are given for an automatic device designed by the authors, which device proved, after 3 months' use, to be adequate in rectifying certain problems they were having with their cyclotron. The article was received for publication 15 January 1960. (Peiping, Wu-li Hsueh-pao, Vol 16, No 4, Apr 60, pp 241-244)

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

SHIH Chung-yuan, Leningrad State University, Physiological Institute imeni A. A. Ukhtomskiy; author of article, "Effects of Mammary Gland Receptors on the Activity of the Compound Stomach of the Goat," in Russian. (Moscow-Leningrad, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR, Vol 49, No 2, Feb 63, pp 236-241)

SHIH Chun-yuan, Leningrad State University; coauthor with I. I. Grachev of article, "Reflectory Relations Between the Mammary Gland and the Liver," in Russian. (Moscow, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 148, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 231-234)

SHIH Mei-fang, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR; coauthor with O. M. Nefelov of article, "Synthesis and Catalytic Isomerization of Phenyl-naphthalenes and Their Hydrogenated Derivatives," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Neftekhimiya, Vol 3, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 48-54)

SHIH Yu-wu (0670/6235/0710)

SHEN Chien-fan (3088/0256/5672)

Both of the surgical anesthesiology team First Subsidiary Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University; co-authors of an article, "The Application of Hypothermia in Brain Surgery." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 767,768)

SU Hung-Kuei, Joint Institute of Nuclear Research; coauthor with I. Zvara, L. K. Tarasov, M. Krzhivanek, and T. S. Zvarova of article, "Formation of Zr Cl When Fission Fragments Are Slowed Down in Gases Containing Chlorine," in Russian. (Moscow, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 148, No 3, 21 Jan 63, pp 555-557)

SUI Yu-chien, Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov; author of dissertation for the scientific degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, "Smelting of Nickel Alloys in an Arc Vacuum Furnace," in Russian. (Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 5 Feb 63, p 4)

SUN Ch'ih-chou (1327/7459/1352)

T'AN Hui-ying (6223/5610/5391)

Both of the anesthesiology department, Sino-Russian Friendship Hospital, Peiping; coauthors of an article "Thiopental Sodium-Flaxedil Anesthesia." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wei-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 765-766)

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

SUN Lin-lin, Institute of Pediatrics, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; coauthor with K.S. Ladodo, I.S. Vintovkina, Ye. P. Pilatskaya, and G. P. Nikolayevskiy of article, "Clinical Features of Influenza Caused by A2 Virus in Restricted Children's Institutions," in Russian. (Moscow, *Pediatrics*, No 1, Jan 63, pp 42-47)

SUN Shu; coauthor with Yu. A. Khodak of article, "On the Stratigraphy of Upper Paleozoic Deposits in Northeast China and Contiguous Territories in the South of the Soviet Far East," in Russian. (Moscow, *Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskii*, Vol 38, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 56-73)

SUN Yu-k'un (1327/3768/2492)

TSOU Ch'eng-lu (6760/2110/7627)

Both affiliated with Institute of Biochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai; coauthors of article, "Studies on Papain: 1. Hydrolytic and Acyl Transfer Reactions," in English; first published in Chinese in *Acta Biochimica Sinica*, Vol 3, No 3, 1960, pp 29-38, and *Acta Biochimica et Biophysica Sinica*, Vol 1, No 1, 1961, pp 1-12. (Peiping, *Scientia Sinica*, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 63, pp 201-212)

SUN Yun-cha, author of article, "Observation on the Movement of Moisture in a Soil Column By Gammascopy," first published in Russian in *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'nogo Instituta Gidrotekhniki i Melioratsii*, Vol 38, 1962, pp 68-71. (Moscow, *Atomnaya Energiya*, Vol 14, No 2, Feb 63, p 242)

SUNG Chung-lin (1345/0112/7792), Surgery Department, Ching-te-chen First Hospital, Kiangsi Province; author of article, "Report on a Case of Externally Caused Mesenteric Pseudocyst Accompanied by Mesenteric Hernia" (Peiping, *Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih*, No 12, Dec 62, p 792)

SUNG T'ung

LI Jui

Coauthors with Z. A. Rogovin of article, "Synthesis of New Cellulose Derivatives: No 24. Synthesis of a Cellulose-Polyacrylonitrile Graft Polymer and Investigation of Its Properties," in Russian. (Moscow, *Vysokomolekulyarnyye Soyedineniya*, Vol 5, No 1, Jan 63, pp 18-23)

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

SUNG Yu-min, coauthor with G. I. Novikov of article, "Thermographic and Calorimetric Study of Systems of Trichloride of Samarium-Potassium Chloride," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 8, No 3, Mar 63, pp 700-703)

T'ING Lu (2756/6424), Optics Teaching and Research Section, Physics Department, Nan-k'ai University; author of article, "High-Speed Photography." (Peiping, K'o-hsueh Ta-chung, No 10, Oct 62, pp 314-315)

TING Wei-pin, Department of Organic Chemistry, Moscow University, and All-Union Scientific Research Chemicopharmaceutical Institute, USSR; coauthor with Ye. N. Padeyskaya, I. I. Grandberg, G. N. Pershin, A. N. Kost, and L. G. Ovseneva of article, "Investigation of Pyrazoles. 27. Synthesis and Antibacterial Action of Sulfanilamido-pyrazoles," in Russian. (Moscow, Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya 2, Khimiya, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 40-42)

TS'AI Hsien-yuan (5591/2009/0337), Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, K'un-ming Branch; author of article, "The Nutritional Constituents of a New Oil-Bearing Plant -- 'Yu Kua.'" / "Yu Kua" (3111/3900), literally, "Oil Melon," is identified in the text as Hodgson macrocarpa (bl) Cogn. var. Capniocarpa (Ridl) H. T. Tsai. (Peiping, K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao, No 2, Feb 63, pp 64-65)

TS'AI Ju-pin (5591/3067/6333), Peiping T'ung Hsien Hospital, author of article, "Report on Two Cases of Glomus Tumor." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, p 783)

TSANG Chung-fang (5258/0193/5364)

HSIEH Jung (6200/2837)

Both of the Surgical Anesthesiology Section, Peiping Hsieh-ho Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences; coauthors of article, "Initial Discussion on the Selection of Anesthesia for Resection of Liver." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 752-756)

TS'UI Ping-hsin, coauthor with V. I. Konstantinov of article, "On the Melting Point and Heat Resistance of Potassium Fluorotantalate," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 8, No 1, Jan 63, pp 47-51)

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

TS'UI Wa-ch'uang, coauthor with B. M. Golovin, V. P. Dzhelepov, and R. Ya. Zul'karneyev of article, "Angular Dependence of Polarization Correlation C and Reconstruction of the Amplitude Moduli For pp-Scattering at 640 mev. Estimation of the Singlet Phase Shifts II," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 44, No 1, Jan 63, pp 142-147)

TS'UNG Chin-yang, Chair of General Chemistry, Leningrad Technological Institute; coauthor with F. Ya. Kul'ba, V. Ye. Mironov, and Z. G. Filippova of article, "On the Electrical Conductivity of Certain Aminates of Trivalent Thallium In Nitrobenzene Solutions," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 8, No 3, Mar 63, pp 672,675)

WNAG Ching-po (3769/7234/3134), Radiology Teaching and Research Section, Chungking Medical College; author of article, "X-Ray Examination and Diagnosis of Pathological Changes in Veins of the Lower Limb." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 784-789)

WANG Kao-shun (3769/7559/7311), research assistant at the Institute of Experimental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; author of article, "Develop the Raising of Ticinus Silkworms and Support Agricultural Production." (Peiping, Juang-ming Jih-pao, 31 Jan 63, p 3)

WANG Li-sheng, Leningrad Technological Institute; coauthor with M. Ye Pozin, B. A. Kopylev, and G. I. Shishkin of article, "On the Speed of Decomposition of Apotite By Nitrate Solutions for the System $CaO-P_2O_5-N_2O_5-H_2O$," in Russian. (Moscow-Leningrad, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, Vol 36, No 2, Feb 63, pp 242-251)

WANG Shih-hua, Moscow State University; coauthor with L. M. Kovba and Ye. I. Sirotkina of article, "Interaction of Uranium Oxides With Vanadium and Niobium," in Russian. (Moscow, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 148, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 113-115)

WANG Yung-ch'ang

TU Yuan-ts'ai

CH'ENG Ling-yen

All affiliated with Joint Institute of Nuclear Research; coauthors with V. A. Belyakov, V. I. Veksler, N. M. Viryasov, I. Vrana, Kim Hi Yin, Ye. N. Kladnitskaya, A. A. Kuznetsov, E. Mikhul, Nguyen

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Dinh Thi, I. Patera, V. N. Penev, Ye. S. Sokolova, M. I. Solov'yev, T. Khofmohl', and A. Mikhul of article, "Investigation of Λ -Hyperon and Λ^0 -Meson Production Events In π -p Interactions at an Energy of 1.43 /sic/ BeV," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 44, No 2, Feb 63, pp 431-443)

WU Po-kang (0702/0130/0474), Department of Plastic Surgery, Ching-an Ch'u Central Hospital, Shanghai; author of article, "The Application of Skin Graft Therapy for Chronic Leg Ulcer." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 793-794)

WU Ting-fen, Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys; coauthor with A. F. Vishkarev and V. I. Yavoyskiy of article, "Surface Tension of Ferrocalcereous Slag," in Russian. (Moscow, Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Chernaya Metallurgiya, No 1, Jan 63, pp 27-33)

WU Tsu-yao (0702/4371/1031)

T'AN Fu-sheng (6223/1381/3932), both of the Surgery Teaching and Research Section, Chungking Medical College

LI Hung-ju (2621/7703/0320), Bone Injury Teaching and Research Section, Shanghai First Medical College; coauthors of article, "Discussion of the Causes and Mechanism of Fever Following a Break in the Spinal Cord" (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, pp 790-792)

WU Wen-chun (0702/2429/0193), Institute of Mathematics, Chinese Academy of Sciences; author of article, "On the Imbedding of Orientable Manifolds in a Euclidean Space," in English. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 25-33)

YAO Chen (1202/7201), Surgery Teaching and Research Section, First Subsidiary Hospital, Hupeh Medical College; author of article, "Case Report of Heart Injury From a Nonpenetrating Bullet Wound in the Chest." (Peiping, Chung-hua Wai-k'o Tsa-chih, No 12, Dec 62, p 756.

YAO K'o-min, Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR; coauthor with D. I. Ryabchikov and V. A. Zarinskiy of article, "Investigation of the Complex Formation of Indium With Certain Complexes," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 8, No 2, Feb 63, pp 338-341)

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

YAO K'c-min, coauthor with D. I. Ryabchikov and I. N. Marov of article, "Study of the Complex Formation of Indium With Certain Complexes By Ion Exchange," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 8, No 3, Mar 63, pp 641-650)

YEN Hsi-ch'in, Leningrad affiliation; coauthor with Yu. P. Lun'kin of article, "Effect of Rotary and Oscillating Relaxation on Laminar Boundary Layer in Plastics," in Russian. (Novosibirsk, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Mekhaniki i Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 150-154)

YEN Kung-fan

LI Shao-chung

Coauthors with G. I. Novikov of article, "Thermodynamic Investigation of Hydrochloric Thorium," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 8, No 1, Jan 63, pp 89-93)

YU Ch'ien-ch'i, coauthor with M. A. Yakimov, N. F. Nosova, and A. Ya. Degtyarev of article, "On the Problem of Interaction of Components in Systems of the Type $M_2NO - UO(NO) - H_2O$," in Russian. (Moscow-Leningrad, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Radiokhimiya, Vol 5, No 1, 11 Feb 63, pp 73-80)

YU Chung-pao, affiliated with Chair of Agrochemistry, Moscow State University; coauthor with L. A. Zuyev and S. G. Khruslova of article, "Accumulation of Inorganic Phosphates in Plants, and Disease Caused by Chlorosis," in Russian. (Moscow, Nauchnyye Doklady Vysshey Shkoly, Biologicheskkiye Nauki, No 1, 24 Jan 63, pp 128-132)

YU Tsu-jan, coauthor with V. I. Layner of article, "Cathodic Polarization During Electrolytic Precipitation of Lead-Tin Alloys," in Russian. (Moscow-Leningrad, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, Vol 36, No 2, Feb 63, pp 350-356)

YUAN Jung-fang, Joint Institute of Nuclear Research; coauthor with T. D. Blokhintseva, V. G. Grebinnik, V. A. Zhukov, L. Libman, L. L. Nemenov, and G. I. Selivanov of article, "Interaction Between 340 Mev π -Mesons and Hydrogen," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 44, No 1, Jan 63, pp 116-126)

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

- YUAN Jung-fang, Joint Institute of Nuclear Research; coauthor with T. D. Blokhintseva, V. G. Grebinrik, V. A. Zhukov, G. Libman, L. L. Nemenov, and G. I. Selivanov of article, "Total Cross-Sections for the π -p-Reactions at 276 Mev π - Mesons," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 44, No 2, Feb 63, pp 498-499)
- YUEH Ching-chung (1471/2529/0022), Institute of Mathematics, Chinese Academy of Sciences; author of article, "Imbedding Classes and Cohomology Operations," in English; first published in Chinese in Acta Mathematica Sinica, Vol 12, No 2, 1962, pp 113-119. (Peiping Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 63, pp 163-171)
- YUEH Ching-chung (1471/2529/0022), Institute of Mathematics, Chinese Academy of Sciences; author of articles, "Cohomology Operations and Duality in a Manifold" and "Cohomology Mod p of Deleted Cyclic Product of a Manifold," in English. (Peiping, Scientia Sinica, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 63, pp 137-139)
- YUN Tzu-ch'iang (1926/1311/1730), deputy director, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Department, Chinese Academy of Sciences, died in Peiping, 22 February 1963 after a long illness. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 24 Feb 63, p 3)

* * *

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:

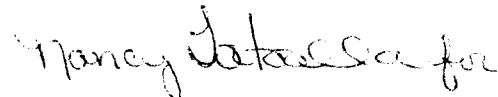
In February of this year, DTIC provided the CIA Declassification Center with a referral list of CIA documents held in the DTIC library. This referral was a follow on to the list of National Intelligence Surveys provided earlier in the year.

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
AD0335308	78-03117A	194	1	23	4363	Scientific Information Report Chemistry And Metallurgy (26)	3/7/1963	71	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0335625	78-03117A	197	1	3	4460	Scientific Information Report Chemistry And Metallurgy (27)	4/4/1963	51	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0336825	78-03117A	199	1	26	4562	Scientific Information Report Chemistry And Metallurgy (28)	5/9/1963	70	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0332150	78-03117A	183	1	5	3916	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (11)	10/4/1962	52	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332434	78-03117A	183	1	40	3951	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (12)	10/19/1962	59	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332795	78-03117A	184	1	37	3988	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (13)	11/5/1962	48	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333069	78-03117A	186	1	7	4028	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (14)	11/16/1962	30	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333148	78-03117A	187	1	19	4078	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (15)	11/29/1962	44	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333835	78-03117A	189	1	6	4144	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (16)	12/21/1962	65	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334108	78-03117A	190	1	2	4179	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (17)	1/10/1963	56	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334105	78-03117A	191	1	12	4230	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (18)	1/18/1963	25	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334378	78-03117A	192	1	21	4277	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (19)	2/1/1963	27	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334433	78-03117A	193	1	22	4322	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (20)	2/15/1963	28	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335021	78-03117A	194	1	37	4377	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (21)	3/8/1963	59	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335847	78-03117A	198	1	33	4526	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (22)	4/18/1963	61	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0336327	78-03117A	200	1	3	4578	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (23)	5/2/1963	68	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0337167	78-03117A	201	1	26	4643	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (24)	5/23/1963	95	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0337777	78-03117A	202	1	27	4687	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (25)	6/6/1963	52	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0338474	78-03117A	203	1	27	4727	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (26)	6/20/1963	83	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0338687	78-03117A	204	1	32	4772	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (27)	7/5/1963	80	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0339386	78-03117A	206	1	4	4820	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (28)	7/17/1963	32	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0339147	78-03117A	207	1	11	4862	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (29)	7/30/1963	48	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0340927	78-03117A	208	1	35	4924	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (30)	8/21/1963	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0341855	78-03117A	209	1	43	4974	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (31)	9/5/1963	46	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0342464	78-03117A	210	1	38	5013	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (32)	9/16/1963	43	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0342608	78-03117A	211	1	36	5054	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (33)	9/27/1963	41	Approved For Release	3/29/2004