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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOVIET SCIENCE

Summary No. 4816

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Prepared by

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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT

Organization and Administration of Soviet Science (12)

This is a serialized report consiting of unevaluated information prepared as abstracts, summaries, and translations from recent publications of the Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. Individual items are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

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I. Academies of Sciences

USSR

1. At the Plenary Session of the Central Committee CPSU

"Speech of Comrade M. V. Keldysh (President of the Academy of Sciences USSR)," Moscow, Pravda, 21 Jun 63, pp 4-5.

This speech was made during the discussions of the report of L. F. Il'ichev, Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, on "The Next Tasks of Ideological Work of the Party" at the Plenary Session of the Central Committee CPSU on 20 June 1963.

"The problems of ideological work to which the present Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU are devoted are of great importance for the whole nation and keenly interest each active participant in Communist construction, because the ideological formation of a man of Communist society and of new social attitudes along with the establishment of the material-technical base of Communism determines the success in Communist construction.

"In one of his speeches, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev pointed out that the establishment of a material-technical base of Communism and education of the new man is in its essence a single process. "If, he said, we lag behind in education and upbringing of Soviet people, it is inevitable that the whole matter of building Communism will slow down."

"Ideological problems have an especially important meaning for all workers in science, particularly because the basis of the development of science, as of all problems linked with the building of Communism, is Marxist-Leninist theory. The role of social sciences in very different aspects of Communist construction is extremely great. Correct understanding of the historical process, scientific analysis of economic and social laws of the transfer from socialism to Communism, of strengthening the socialist camp, of profound changes throughout the world in the modern epoch play a definite role in the policy and economics of the Soviet state.

"Theoretical solution of problems of ideological-political, ethical, and esthetics education of the builders of Communism also enters into the sphere of social sciences. The important role that art and literature, touching on great dialectical-materialistic, political, esthetic and moral-ethical problems, play in the formation of the Communist world outlook is well known. Therefore, Soviet literary and art critics are called on to render great assistance in Communist education along with writers.

"I will not dwell here in detail on the tasks of these sciences as they have already been set forth in many reports at meetings between leaders of the Party and government and literary and art personalities. I want only to speak about the fact that our researchers must occupy themselves not only with highly specialized problems, but first of all with problems of the ideological trend of works of literature and art, must further the strengthening of their relations with life, with the practice of Communist construction, and struggle with the influences of bourgeois ideology. It is necessary that our literary scientists and critics create works accessible to a wide circle of readers, better propagandize new progressive ideas following and developing the great traditions of Belinskiy, Chernyshevskiy, and Dobrolyubov.

"The development of philosophy, which depends on social and on natural sciences, has a primary importance for ideology.

"The role of science is continually growing, both in the establishment of the material-technical base of Communism and in the ideological formation of the man of Communist society. Now even our opponents must recognize that our socialist state has achieved an unprecedented rise in the development of science. The new evidence of this is the wonderful cosmic fight of Valeriy Bykovskiy and Valentina Tereshkova. These achievements as all the successes of our science, are inseparable from the general progress in the country.

"In the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it is emphasized that science is becoming in an even greater measure a direct industrial force. In this respect a leading role is played by natural sciences which open new opportunities of technical progress to us, and economic sciences which illumine the path of proper organization of the national economy.

"Together with this, natural sciences play a great role also in the formation of a world outlook, in ideology. It is sufficient to recall the role played in the development of the dialectical-materialistic outlook by such stages of the development of natural sciences as the development of correct ideas about the structure of the solar system and about the universe, as the discovery of the law of conservation and transformation of energy, as penetration in the world of the atom, of the atomic nucleus, and elementary particles.

"It is impossible to consider that natural science has already fully played its role in the establishment of a materialistic world outlook and that now its basic role consists only in the solution of practical tasks. In the modern epoch, scientific discoveries bring such radical changes to the activity of man and to the life of society that they cannot avoid influencing the development of the world

outlook. I would like, for example, to note the huge influence which cybernetics is already exerting on the character of work and the whole tenor of life of man and will undoubtedly exert in an even greater measure in the future.

"We have now embarked on an epoch when the interaction of biology with physics and chemistry opens new opportunities for the control of life processes. The victory over such diseases as plague, smallpox, poliomyelitis, and others which were very recently the scourge of humanity, has huge social significance. Mineral fertilizers, chemical weed killers, defoliants, and other chemical agents are establishing a basis for radically increasing the productivity of plant-growing. The use of vitamins, antibiotics, microelements, deficient amino acids, synthetic urea, and nutrient yeasts in animal breeding is establishing the prerequisites for sharply increasing the productivity of livestock. These important conditions of intensification of agricultural production, directly connected with proper understanding of the role of physical and chemical processes in living phenomena, demand a more profound study of these processes by the natural sciences.

"Natural science is connected with ideological problems by many principal discoveries. Bourgeois philosophers strive to give their own advantageous interpretation to these discoveries. Our philosophers and natural scientists must give the dialectical-materialistic sense of new discoveries in the field of natural sciences which will establish the base of proper direction of scientific research and utilization of scientific results in practice. I must say that if sometimes the danger arises of following bourgeois philosophers in explaining new laws of nature, a no less negative role can be played by ignoring new achievements of natural science only because they have received an incorrect philosophical interpretation in the West.

"The conterporary epoch is characterized by extremely rapid progress in science and engineering. Technical progress durir all times in one way or another was based on achievements of natural sciences.

"The technical potential of a country is characterized not only by the level of development of sciences and engineering but also by the speed of realization of achievements of science in practice. Therefore the whole system of organization of scientific research must ensure the development of science and rapid practical use of its results.

"In this aspect, I would like to dwell on the problem of scientific information. We have great achievements in the large-scale propaganda of science. A large quantity of scientific monographs, scientific popular books and journals come to us. Our newspapers also devote significant attention to the propaganda of science. The future development of the propaganda of science is of great importance. We have a large number of specialized journals or advances of science. However, the publication of scientific articles in the majority of journals is still held back sometimes for a year and longer. This hinders timely information for specialists on achievements of science and negatively influences the general development of sciences in the country. It seems to be that it is necessary to pay greater attention to the development of a specialized scientific press.

"The reorganization of the administration of the national economy and technical progress in the country which was conducted in accordance with the decisions of the November Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU will undoubtedly establish the prerequisites for improving the development of scientific research and its utilization in practice.

"In April of this year, the Central Committee CPSU and Council of Ministers USSR passed a resolution for improving the work of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics.

"The activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics will be concentrated on the development of research on the leading directions of natural science, discovering laws of the phenomena of nature, building new paths of technical progress; on the realization of future scientific research directly connected with the development of industry; and on the basic problems of social sciences.

"It was recognized necessary to concentrate in the Academy of Sciences USSR the general scientific leadership of research on the most important problems of the natural and social sciences, whichis carried out in establishments in the Academy of Sciences USSR, in the academies of the union republics, in higher educational institutions, and other scientific research establishments of the country. At the same time, a united harmonious system of leadership of research in the field of natural and social sciences is being established which is called upon to ensure the further development of science and the fullest possible use of its achievements in practice.

"To fulfill these great and honorary tasks, it is necessary to change the structure of the academy. In connection with this the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences accepted a resolution on establishing specialized departments of the Academy of Sciences, which will implement concrete leadership of research on the most important directions of natural and social sciences in the country. The new structure provides for uniting scientists who are studying both theoretical exploitations and problems of practical us of scientific results in the very same department.

"One of the conditions of successful work of the Academy of Sciences is the presence of close contact of its departments with state committees for branches of industry. And it seems to me that we are doing everything so that this contact will exist. In recent years, the scientific staff of all establishments of the Academy of Sciences has been reduced 5-7 percent. Certain leaders of scientific institutions have expressed doubt in the advisability of the given measure, but it is fully justified as it has allowed institutes to free themselves from excess people and concentrate the more capable personnel on the solution of the most important problems.

"It is necessary to develop public bases in scientific and technical creativity, as was decreed in the CPSU Program. Perhaps teachers in Vuzes who want to devote their free time to it, should be more widely attracted to research work in such institutes as the Institute of History of Natural Science and Engineering of the Academy of Sciences USSR, which have decreased their staff of permanent associates. It is also possible to think about using public bases for the organization of institutes working in such fields as mathematics, geography, astronomy, botany, history, ethnography, literary science, and linguistics.

"One of the necessary conditions for the advance of Soviet science to the first place in the world for all basic directions is the great attention to problems of ideology, creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory to concrete research in various branches of science, ideological vigilance, irreconcilability to harmful conceptions, and the tireless struggle with the penetration of reactionary views in science. Armed with the invincible ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet scientists are doing everything so that our scientists will achieve new, still greater successes, ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks standing before them in all sectors of Communist construction. (Applause.)"

Republics

2. Armenian Scientific Center

"Scientific Center in Ashtarak," Yerevan, Kommunist, 29 Mar 63, p 4

The construction area of the Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR is located on 50 hectares in Ashtarak, on the left bank of the Kasakh River. In the near future this will be one of the largest centers of modern physical science.

There are already two buildings of living quarters for associates of the scientific institution, and recently a three-story building of the first laboratory wing went into operation. Equipping of the third laboratory wing, mechanical workshop No 1, is being completed. By the end of this year it is planned to put the central wing of the Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics, and another four-story dormitory into operation.

This year construction was begun on a new building of the Institute of Power Engineering of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR in Nork, and on a new building of the laboratory of the astrophysical observatory in Byuraken.

In Yerevan a large complex of buildings of the Institute of Fine Organic Chemistry is being erected on Tbilisskoye shosse.

2. 1962 Activities of Kazakh Academy of Sciences

"Basic Results of Work of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR in 1962 and the Next Tasks" -- from the Introductory Speech of the President of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR Academician K. I. Satpayev at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR 13 March 1963; Alma-Ata, Vestnik Akademii Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, No 4, 1963, pp 3-7

Satpayev states that the Kazakh Republic made a great contribution to the establishment of the material-technical base of communism in the past year The volume of industrial production of Kazakhstan increased 12 percent in 1962 as compared to 1961; dozens of new industrial enterprises went into operation.

In its 1962 activities the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR received a great deal of assistance on the part of the Academy of Sciences USSR and was aware of increasing assistance on the part of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Coordination of Scientific Research.

The activity of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, as of other scientific institutions in the republic, was conducted in 1962, as before, amidst constant assistance and care on the part of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the republic Council of Ministers.

The Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR was given the responsible task of coordination of all scientific research in the republic in the field of natural and social sciences.

The basic direction of activity of scientific institutions of the academy in 1962, as before, was the solution of theoretically important and practically urgent scientific problems, fundamentally directed at revealing and utilizing the innumerable natural resources of the republic, accomplished, as a rule, in close creative contact with industry. In 1962 the scientific institutions of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences completed research on 178 scientific topics, and introduced 12 large-scale works into industry.

In the past year the Kazakh academy significantly strengthened the ranks of its leading scientific cadres. Elections added 14 new academicians and 21 corresponding members to the Academy. This increased the staff of members of the Academy by almost 50 percent and made it possible to replenish with great scientists such important branches of science as mathematics, nuclear physics, semiconductor physics, organic, amalgam, and polymer physical chemistry, geology of petroleum and gas, development of ore and coal deposits, metallurgy of ferrous, non-ferrous, and rare metals, power engineering, biology, agricultural sciences, and others.

In 1962 more than 100 associates of the Kazakh Academy successfully defended their dissertations, including 10 doctoral and 92 candidate dissertations. At present, 478 people are taking postgraduate training. More than 150 people from the Kazakh academy are taking training in scientific institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, and other scientific centers of the country as post-graduate students or probationary researchers. But it is necessary to pay greater attention to the matter of training young scientific cadres, particularly for such important and at present acutely deficient specialties in the republic as mathematics, mechanics, nuclear physics, semiconductor and solid state physics, biophysics, biochemistry, radiochemistry, electronics, radioengineering, cybernetics, and others.

In 1962 the Kazakh Academy of Sciences invested 4.5 million rubles in the construction of institutes and other scientific institutions, which was 101.7 percent of the plan. The academy spent 1.2 million r rubles on housing construction, which was 92.6 percent of the plan. In the past year many institutes were equipped with scientific equipment and instruments, and the general cost of purchases of scientific equipment and instruments was two million rubles.

However, according to the article, in spite of these impressive figures, shortages of industrial area, living quarters, and scientific equipment for the Kazakh Academy of Sciences continue to remain an extremely acute problem.

In 1962, the academy expanded its expeditional research. About 300 expeditions and expedition detachments were sent to various regions of the republic to discover the many-sided natural resources of the republic's vast territory.

In 1962 the academy publishing house issued more than 140 books with a general volume of over 2000 printer's sheets. The book fund of the Central Scientific Library of the academy increased significantly and now numbers more than 1.5 million books in various editions. The academy exchanged its scientific publications with 146 scientific institutions of 50 countries of the world. It is necessary however to increase the output of the publishing house, and expand the industrial base of the Central Scientific Library of the Academy of Sciences and its affiliates.

The network of scientific institutions of the Academy also developed in 1962. The Institute of Experimental Biology was established and 24 new laboratories, divisions, and sectors were organized in the composition of central and peripheral institutes of the Academy of Sciences. In accordance with the decision of the November Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, under the guidance and with the help of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the Council of Ministers Kazakh SSR, the Academy of Sciences USSR and the State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Coordination of Scientific Research, the leadership and staff of the Kazakh Academy is now extensively working on problems of further improving the works and reorganizing the structure of the Academy of Sciences.

There continue to be a number of serious shortcomings in the activity of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. The chief among them is that on the staff of certain scientific institutions of the Academy there are people who are accidentally in science and creatively unfruitful. Among individual scientific workers of the Academy there are cases

of various amoral actions which slander the name of the Soviet scientist. The leadership and staff of the Academy of Sciences, its departments and institutes, having grasped the criticism of the party press, is now taking steps to eliminate these and other shortcomings.

Training scientific cadres is still poorly conducted in the republic, particularly in relation to the training of postgraduate students. In 1962, for example, 81 postgraduates should have defended candidate dissertations in the Academy of Sciences, but in fact only 11 people did. In the Kazakh academy, as in many other scientific centers of the country, for the most part regular scientific workers of the academy rather than postgraduate students defend dissertations and progress in science. This situation should be corrected.

Also, the present level of relations between scientific institutions of the Academy and industry is not satisfactory. This can account in many ways for the slow pace of bringing completed scientific research of the Academy to life. Calculations of design and industrial organizations show that if, for example, we succeeded in bringing to life only 12 large-scale practical proposals of the academy the government could annually save more than 220 million rubles (in the new price scale). This saving is 20 times more than the government expenditures for the maintenance of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences as a whole in 1962. It is necessary to strive for more rapid introduction into life of these and other important practical proposals of our Academy of Sciences, being supported in this by the assistance of the newly established branch state committees under Gosplan USSR, and also by the state committees of the Council of Ministers Kazakh SSR and USSR for Coordination of Scientific Research. It is necessary to sharply improve and strengthen control over the introduction of results of completed scientific works on the part of the leadership of the institutes, the departments, and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences....

4. Directors of Kazakh Institutes

"Speeches of Scientists and Decisions on Organizational Problems," Alma-Ata, Vestnik Akademii Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, No 4, 1963, pp 27-32

At the Session of the General Meeting of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR on 13 March 1963 directors of certain scientific-research institutions of the academy, elected by the departments for a new term, were approved by open balloting.

The following were elected in the Department of Mineral Resources: Academician K. I. Satpayev, director of the Institute of Geological Sciences; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR A. Ch. Musin, director of the Institute of Mining; Candidate of Technical Sciences A. Ye. Yergaliyev, director of the Altay Mining-Metallurgical Institute; Candidate of Technical Sciences M. A. Sokolov, director of the Institute of Metallurgy and Concentration; Academician of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR A. B. Bekturov, director of the Institute of Chemical Sciences; Academician of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR Sh. Ch. Chokin, director of the Institute of Power Engineering.

In the Department of Physicomathematical Sciences: Academician V. G. Fesenkov, director of the Astrophysical Institute; Academician of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR G. G. Latyshev, director of the Institute of Nuclear Physics.

In the Department of Biological Sciences: Academician of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR A. N. Syzganov, director of the Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery; Academician of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR I. G. Galuzo, director of the Institute of Zoology; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR U. U. Uspanov, director of the Institute of Soil Studies; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR D. L. Shamis, director of the Institute of Microbiology and Virology.

5. Tadzhik Scientists Meet

"Annual Meeting of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhik SSR," Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 4 Apr 63, p 3

The annual meeting of active members and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences of Tadzhikistan began on 3 April, according to this article. The participants of the meeting included associates of scientific institutions, instructors from vuzes, popular education workers, and personalities from the fields of literature and art.

They discussed the results of the work of scientific institutions of the academy in 1962, the problemthematic plan for 1963, and problems of the further development of biological science in the Tadzhik SSR.

The first session was opened by the President of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhik SSR S. U. Umarov. The vice-president of the academy, Academician K. T. Poroshin reported on the activity of the academy in 1962 and the problem-thematic plan for 1963. Discussions followed the report.

Other participants included G. Aliyev and N. Zaripova, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan; R. Dodobayev, head of the idsological department of the Bureau for Industry and Construction of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan; and N. Rakhimov, chairman of the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers Tadzhik SSR.

6. Uzbek Academy of Sciences Meets

"Forum of Scientists"; Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 2 Jun 63, p 1

The general meeting of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR was held recently in Tashkent.

Scientists discussed the report of the president of the Academy of Sciences of the republic, U. A. Arifov, on the activity of the academy; the report of Academician S. V. Starodubtsev "On the Plan of the New Regulations of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR"; and the report of Corresponding Member M. Z. Khamudkhanov on the problem-thematic plan of scientific research works for 1963.

The meeting approved the account of the results of work of the republic Academy of Sciences in 1962 and accepted the problem-thematic plan of scientific research for 1963.

Bloc

7. Czechoslovak and Soviet Scientific Efforts

"Science -- a Component of Our Life"; Bratislava, Svet Vedy, No 1, Jan 63, p 1

The Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (including the Slovak Academy of Sciences), representing only a minor part of Czechoslovakia's scientific research effort, has grown from ten work centers 10 years ago to 130 work centers now. Some 9,000 persons are employed in these 130 centers. In the Soviet Union some 4,000 scientific and research institutes are in operation employing 400,000 specialists; in the past year [the Soviets] spent 4.3 billion rubles on the development of science (five times the expenditures of 12 years ago) and expenditure of 4.7 billion rubles is planned for the current year. (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (COPYRIGHT by the Publishing House of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, 1963)

8. Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Plans International Cooperation

"Plan of Scientific Cooperation With the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1963," and "Scientific Cooperation With the Polish Academy of Sciences in 1963" [no authors]; Prague, Rozhledy v Chirurgii, Vol 42, No 5, May 63, p 360

The 1963 plan for scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the USSR and Czechoslovakia calls for joint efforts in the solution of 31 scientific problems. The academies will exchange scientific personnel for a total of 340 weeks for purposes of scientific cooperation, exchange of experiences, and improvement of qualifications. In addition, ten scientific workers will be mutually exchanged in stages for a period of six months each.

The Polish and Czechoslovak academies of sciences have approved the plan of scientific cooperation in 1963. The two academies will conduct joint research and cooperate on 42 scientific topics. They will mutually exchange scientific personnel to conduct joint research, for consultation, and for exchange of experiences and improvement of qualifications. These personnel exchanges will be of a brief nature, totaling 120 weeks; extended exchanges will total 12 months. (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (COPYRIGHT by the State Medical Publishing House, 1963)

9. Czechoslovak Nuclear Chemistry Group Established

"Announcement," by Jaromir Ruzicka, Candidate of Sciences; Prague, Chemicke Listy, Vol 57, No 5, May 63, p 555

The announcement states that the Specialized Nuclear Chemistry Group of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences was created on 22 September 1962, with the following elected members of the group's committee: Engr Miloslav Krivanek, Candidate of Sciences, Nuclear Research Institute in Rez, chairman; Engr Kristian Svoboda, Candidate of Sciences, Candidate of Sciences, secretary; Engr Leo Neumann, Jaromir Ruzicka, Candidate of Sciences, Engr Frantisek Smirous, and Jiri Stary, Candidate of Sciences.

Persons interested in the group should contact the chairman. The group will hold monthly specialized seminars at the Department of Nuclear Chemistry, Faculty of Technical and Nuclear Physics, Czech Advanced Technical School, Brehova 7, Prague 1, the article points out. (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

10. Cooperation Between Slovak Academy of Sciences and Advanced Schools

[Title same as above; no author]; Prague, Rozhledy v Chirurgii, Vol 42, No 5, May 63, p 360

Academician D. Blaskovic, chairman of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, and Prof Dr M. Topolsky, rector of Comenius University in Bratislava, signed a joint resolution on cooperation between the two institutions. For several years cooperation between the two has been developed in such fields as research, training of scientific personnel, pedagogical activity, and mutual utilization of equipment.

In the future, the academy will send additional personnel to serve as instructors at the university while the university will provide them with the opportunity to undergo habilitation for positions of docents or doctors of sciences and to attain the scientific-pedagogic title of professor. Academy work centers will assign personnel to scientific faculty councils and commissions charged with awarding the degree of Candidate of Sciences will be staffed by suitable personnel from both institutions. Scientific "aspirantura" training will also be expanded.

Scientific and auxiliary personnel and students from the university will also work at academy work centers, and some of these will submit and defend their dissertations there.

Both institutions will cooperate closely in planning, organization and evaluation of scientific research, will jointly conduct scientific conferences and other events, and will coordinate their editorial activity.

The academy and the university will inform one another and will cooperate in developing concepts on the development of new scientific work centers and on modernizing existing work centers. Space and equipment for research will be jointly used, and possibly joint work centers may be created.

Academy work centers and faculties, departments, and advanced school institutes will conclude agreements within the realm of the over-all agreement between the academy and the university. (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

11. Computer-Weather Forecaster Used by Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences

"Computer Serves as Weather Forecaster"; Berlin, Armee Rundschau, No 2, Feb 63, p 26

Scientists of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences are conducting experimental weather forecasts with a computer. Using aerological probes and a thecretical model of the earth's atmosphere, the altitude of the isobaric 600-millibar surface was computed, making it possible to forecast pressure, and wind direction and velocity at an altitude of about 5.5 kilometers. The figures substantially matched the actual measurements. This method should be of value for civil and military aviation.

12. Acoustics Conference To Be Held by Czech Institute

"Announcement"; Prague, Ceskoslovensky Casopis Pro Fysiku, Vol 13, No 3, p 265

The Third Accoustics Conference will be held in Smolenice on 3-5 September 1963. The conference, having international participation, will deal with current problems of physiological acoustics, audiology, and audibility of speech. Applications for participation in the conference and requests for information should be addressed

to the Organizational Committee, Third Acoustics Conference, Physics Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Dubravska cesta. Applications must be submitted by 10 June 1963 and will be confirmed in writing. (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

13. New Product of "A. S. Popov" VUST Institute

"Stereo Radio Research in Czechoslovakia," Berlin, Radio und Rernsehen, Apr 63, p 194

The article describes in detail a stereo transmitter and receiver device developed by the "A. S. Popov" Research Institute for Communications Technology (VUST).

14. Czech Institutes Test Lasers

"Lasers -- Quantum Light Generators," Karel Patek, Candidate of Mathematical-Physical Sciences; Prague, Rude Pravo, 1 May 63, p 6

The article is a general discussion of the principles involved in lasers and their practical and theoretical applications. The author states that research on lasers in Czechoslovakia began late and was started at various places which certainly did not promote rapid advancement of the project. It became apparent that prompt production of a prototype was essential. The Luminescence Group of the Physics Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences undertook development of the prototype and completed this project in five months. Now the Institute for Instrument Technology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Brno will build several additional prototypes of the quantum generator for those interested. The main interest of these "customers" is to test the lasers in known applications as well as theoretical and less known applications, e.g., in spectroscopy, optical industry for control of optical tasks, in astronomy for extra precise time devices, etc.

15. Czech International Congress on Chemical Industry Procedures, Mechanization and Automation

"Report on the Brno CHISA Congress," by Karoly Polinszky, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Mrs Gyorgy Klement; and Miklos Baumann, Technical Chemical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest-Veszprem; Budapest, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei, Vol 19, No 2, 1963, pp 273-276

The international congress on chemical industry procedures, mechanization, and automation was held in Brno from 2 to 9 September 1962. Of the 800 participants, nearly 57 percent came from Czechoslovakia, 34 percent from the Soviet Union and the friendly states, and 9 percent from the capitalist countries. Of the foreign delegations, the East German delegation was the largest with a total of 98 members. Only one plenary session was held; this was addressed by Jan Neuman, president of the Congress Council, Jozef Fucik, Minister of Chemical Industry, and Josef Pest, director of the Kralovo Pole Chemical Industry Machine Factory. Their introductory remarks were followed by a lecture presented by (fnu) Zsavoronkov, Soviet Academician. Other leading speakers were H. Steidl, G. Standart, and J. Hajic from Czechoslovakia; V. V. Kafarov and V. A. Nyikitin from the Soviet Union; H. Linde and Dr H. Jungnickel from East Germany; J. Ciborowski from Poland, S. R. H. Ellis and G. V. Jeffries from Great Britain; D. F. Othmer from the US; and Dr Mor Korach, Academician from Hungary.

II. MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

USSR

16. New Medical Building in Moscow

"From All Ends of the Nation," Moscow, Stroitel'naya Gazeta, 22 May 63, p 4

According to this item, a multistory building of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR is being constructed on an area of more than 20 hectares in the south of Moscow, where Kashirskoye shosse begins. It is to be the largest institution in Europe and an advanced outpost of oncological science.

17. Health Resort Scientists and Physiotherapists to Meet

Unsigned article; Moscow, Voprosy Kurortologii, Fizioterapii, i Lechebnoy Fizicheskoy Kul'tury, No 2, 1963, p 191

The First All-Russian Congress of Health Resort Scientists and Physiotherapists will be held in Sverdlovsk, 15-19 October 1963. The congress will be devoted to the use of physical, including health resort, factors in the treatment and prevention of diseases of the cardiovascular and peripheral nervous systems, the application of new methods and systems of physiotherapy, and also problems of organization of sanatorium-health resort and physiotherapeutic assistance to the population. New regulations of the society will be approved at the congress and elections for the board and inspection commission of the All-Russian Society of Health Resort Scientists and Physiotherapists will be held.

The address of the organization committee is Moscow G-314, Kutuzovskiy prospekt, d. 4. Central Institute of Health Resort Science and Physiotheraphy. Organization Committee.

18. Industrial Health Care Discussed

"Medical Men Hold Council," Moscow, Trud, 9 Apr 63, p 4

At the All-Union Conference of Public Health Workers which opened on 8 April in Donetsk, the head of the Donetsk Oblast Division of Public Health Ye. A. Babenko, told about the mass preventive measures being conducted there by public, medical, and trade union workers. Ye. M. Polyakov, head of the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Health Department, told about their experience in improving medical service for workers.

The conference was devoted to problems of improving medical service to workers in industrial enterprises. Physicians, heads of medical-sanitary sections of enterprises, scientific workers, ministers of health of union republics, and representatives of economic and trade union organizations took part in the conference which was to continue for several days.

The participants of the conference visited medical institutions and enterprises of the Donets Basin to exchange experience about medical service for workers and laborers. S. V. Kurashov, Minister of Health USSR, and N. N. Romanov, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions also took part.

19. International Symposium on Cytoecology

"International Symposium of Biologists," Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 2 Jun 63, p 3

According to this article an International Symposium on Cytoecology, called by UNESCO and the Academy of Sciences USSR, opened on 31 May in Leningrad. The symposium was devoted to the problem "The Role of Cellular Reactions in the Adaptation of Multicellular Organisms to the Environmental Temperature." Scientists of many cities of the USSR and also foreign guests from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the US, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, France, and other countries took part in the symposium.

REPUBLICS

20. New Facilities for Yerevan Institute

"New in the Institute," by S. Ambartsumyan; Yerevan, Kommunist, 24 Mar 63, p 4

A dosimetry laboratory has been organized at the Yerevan Scientific-Research Institute of Roentgenology and Oncology.

The institute will soon have new modern Soviet apparatus which will make it possible to improve therapeutic and diagnostic work. At present they are installing two new X-ray apparatuses with which it is possible to examine patients in daylight and take cinematographic pictures.

An isotope laboratory for diagnostics and treatment will be organized at the institute in the near future.

In connection with the construction of a new operating room, the surgical department of the institute will also be expanded.

21. Medical Meeting in Azerbaydzhan

"Second Congress of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infectionists"; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 28 May 63, p 2

The second Republic Congress of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infectionists opened on 27 May in the Great Hall of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaydzhan. Many guests from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Ashkhabad, Kazan', Makhachkala, and other cities of the country also took part.

The work of the congress began with a report by the Minister of Health Azerbaydzhan SSR F. Vekilov on the status of infectious morbidity and the tasks of scientific institutions of the republic in the field of infectious pathology and organization of antiepidemic measures. A summary report on the activity of the Azerbaydzhan scientific Society of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infectionists was given by the chairman of the society, Prof B. Medzhidov.

The congress was to continue for several days. More than 200 reporters were on the program of its plenary and section meetings.

Comrade V. Yu. Akhundov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaydzhan, attended the opening of the congress.

22. Microbiology Society Organized in Azerbaydzhan

"Society of Microbiologists," Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 7 Apr 63, p 4

Work on general, technical, soil, and medical microbiology is being done in institutes, industry, and agriculture of Azerbaydzhan. To unite the efforts of researchers and promote the development of this important branch of biology, an Azerbaydzhan Department of the All-Union Microbiological Society has been organized under the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR. The department is called upon to attract scientists and practical workers to the solution of urgent theoretical and applied tasks of microbiology and virology, and popularize their achievements. A great deal of attention will be paid to coordination of works and exchange of experience. The society will establish creative relations with Soviet and foreign scientific institutions.

23. Cranial Blood Circulation Discussed

"Symposium on Problems of Cranial Blood Circulation"; Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 4 Apr 63, p 2

An All-Union Symposium on the problem of "Physiological Mechanisms of Regulation of Cranial Blood Circulation" opened in the Tbilisi House of Engineering on 2 April. The symposium was conducted by the Scientific Council for the Complex Problem "Physiology" of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Institute of Physiology of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

About 30 leading specialists in this field of medicine from various cities of the Soviet Union took part in the symposium. Among them were Academicians V. N. Chernigovskiy, I. S. Beritashvili, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR M. Ye. Marshak, and others.

The symposium was to last until 4 April.

24. New Department at Antituberculosis Dispensary

"Good News," by R. Bauer, chief physician of the Osh Antituberculosis Dispensary; Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 3 Apr 63, p 4

A department of chest surgery has opened in Dzhalal-Abad (Kirgiz SSR) on the base of the antituberculosis dispensary. The department is equipped with the newest Soviet and foreign medical apparatus. V. P. Diskin, senior scientific associate of the Kirgiz Scientific Research Institute of Tuberculosis, took an active part in the organization of the department.

25. Blood Circulation Discussed

"Conference of Medical Men"; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 2 Jun 63, p 4

A scientific conference devoted to problems of pathology of the blood circulation system concluded recently in Vil'nyus State University imeni V. Kapsukas. Scientist-medical medical men from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Riga, Tartu, and other cities of the country took part in the conference. A. Myasnikov, active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, tolad about the latest achievements of science in the study and treatment of diseases of the blood circulation system. Interesting reports were given by Ye. Chazov, senior scientific associate of the Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and by Prof I. Mishenin on Minsk.

26. Development of Biology in Uzbekistan

"Your Duty, Biologists of Uzbekistan!" by Candidate of Biological Sciences G. Sultanov, chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers Uzbek SSR for Coordination of Scientific Research; Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 1 Mar 63, p 3

This article discusses the tasks facing Uzbek biologists in the light of the recent resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and Council of Ministers USSR "On Measures for the Further Development of Biological Sciences and Strengthening its Relation With Practice."

Biologists who are now working on scientific problems and training qualified biologists in the scientific research institutes and higher educational establishments of the Uzbek SSR include Doctors of

Biological Sciences A. M. Muzafarov, T. Z. Zakhidov, K. Z. Zakirov, Ya. Kh. Turakulov, A. D. Dadabayev, A. T. Tulyaganov, R. A. Alimizhanov, A. M. Mukhamedjyev, Prof S. S. Sakhabutdinov, and others.

The Institute of Genetics and Physiology of Plants is studying problems of chemization of agriculture, control of the heredity and life of plants, animals, and microorganisms, radiobiology, photosynthesis, and the internal organization and energetics of physiological processes in plants as bases of their productivity. They are investigating and improving chemical means of protecting plants from agricultural pests and diseases, herbicides for controlling weeds, and defoliants for preharvest removal of cotton plant leaves. A group of scientists is studying the most effective methods of preparing seeds for sowing.

In 1963 they are supposed to conduct research on microbiological characteristics of varieties of cotton plant that differ according to ripening and geographical origin depending on the length of daylight. They will also study the role and conditions of soil nutrition, and increasing the life, early-ripening, and formation of the genetic nature of new varieties of the cotton plant. The author states that it is necessary to radically improve the reproduction and introduction into production of new varieties of cotton plant, particularly those that are early-ripening, productive, and resistant to wilt. Broad productive testing of these varieties should be organized, and zones for reproducing them should be determined.

It is necessary for the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Agriculture of the republic, and its Institute of Selection and Seed Growing of the Cotton Plant to improve training of selectionists-seed growers so they can solve important problems in this field.

Now scientists of Uzbekistan are working on the study of physicochemical properties of the cell, metabolism and biosynthesis of nucleic and amino acids, carbohydrates, and oxidation-reduction processes in varieties of cotton which differ in their resistance to radiation. Uzbek scientists are also studying the physiology of nutrition and water regime of the cotton plant and other agricultural plants....

The Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences is occupied with the investigation and conversion of nature for complex utilization of natural resources, establishing progressive technology and new forms of production for light industry. The institute is also working on regulation of the activity of microorganisms, and also of the plant world.

The Institute of Botany has compiled a map of the vegetation of Uzbekistan. Under the leadership of Academicians of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR Ye. P. Korovin, K. Z. Zakirov, and other, four monographs of "Flora of Uzbekistan" have been published which show the vegetative covering of various regions of the republic. They are also working on the problem of cotton-plant wilt.

However, the problem of controlling wilt is far from solved even though the Institute of Plant Protection of the republic Ministry of Agriculture is also working on it. The trouble is that work is conducted on a low theoretical level, with insufficient scope, and is out of touch with advanced practice.

A study of the activity of microorganisms for the purpose of producing antibiotics, vitamins, enzymes, and other practically valuable products of metabolism is being done by Doctor of Biological Sciences V. F. Nikolyuk and Candidate of Biological Sciences S. A. Askarova.

Associates of the Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the Academy of Sciences are working on increasing the productivity of useful fauna and improving its use in the national economy, and are also studying means of controlling harmful animals. Other works of scientists of this institute include a study of the biological and economic characteristics of the mosquito and working out ways of controlling them, works directed at rational exploitation of fish resources of internal waters, the study of biochemical, pharmacological, and toxic properties of venoms of snakes of Central Asia and utilization of them in medicine.

Scientific associates of the Laboratory of General Helminthology of the Academy of Sciences, headed by Doctor of Biological Sciences M. A. Sultanov, are working out basic conditions of prevention and eradication of infectious, protozooic, helminthic, and other diseases of agricultural animals....

The author notes however that research on heminthology is conducted disconnectedly, in several locations, and scientific forces and resources are wasted and the work does not produce the necessary effect. Research in this field is done also in Samarkand University and the Tashkent Medical Institute, and the works are not coordinated. The author feels it is necessary to unite the efforts of these three scientific institutions, eliminate parallelism in their research, and coordinate their work.

The resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers of 3 April 1961 gave the responsibility for coordination of work in the natural and humanitarian sciences to the academy of Sciences USSR. In connection with this the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR should together with the ministries of agriculture, health, and higher and secondary specialized education of the republic review the purpose of the structure of scientific research institutes and corresponding faculties of vuzes, and the topicality of their subjects, in order to assure successful fulfillment of the resolution "On Measures for Further Development of Biological Science and Strengthening its Relation with Practice."...

The solution of problems of molecular biology, radiobiology, chemistry of natural compounds, effective use of units of the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences for biological research, and also unification of efforts of biologists, chemists, and physicists can be achieved only on the basis of fully modern biochemical and biophysical research.

The training of qualified scientific personnel in Uzbekistan leaves much to be desired. Can it be considered normal if all scientific institutions of the republics and vuzes plan in 1963 to accept for post-graduate training only 4 people in radiobiology, only two for biophysics, one for embryology and histology, five in genetics, and one in parasitology. Leaders of the Academy of Sciences, ministries, and departments must review the training of scientific personnel in order to provide biologists for all the basic branches of biological science in the near future....

27. Uzbekistan Institute Gets First Oscillographic Polarograph "OP-1-61"

"Briefly About Various Things," by A. Kim; Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 27 Feb 63, p 4

"The first oscillographic polarograph "OP-1-61" in Uzbekistan was installed at the Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of Tashkent Medical Institute."

BLOC

28. Czechoslovak Institute of Virology

"Viruses From Close Proximity," by Robert Vlach; Prague, Svet v Obrazech, No 17, 27 Apr 63, p 6

The article points out that the Institute of Virology of the CSAV (Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences) in Bratislava is a leader in research on tick encephalitis, serving as the coordinating center for studies of this disease. Of equal quality is the institute's research on plant viruses, the article continues. Major efforts are being concentrated on studies of influenza viruses, the author states.

The article is accompanied by several photographs: Academician Dionyz Blaskovic, chairman of the SAV (Slovak Academy of Sciences) and director of the Institute of Virology of the CSAV, examining tissue cultures grown on glass; F. Fekete of the institute operating a high-speed centrifuge; an unidentified individual at an electron microscope; and two individuals giving injections to a monkey. (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (COPYRIGHT [presumably by the publisher, the "Osveta" Publishing House, Prague])

29. Purkyne Society To Present Courses in Karlovy Vary

"Twenty-First Medical Postgraduate Course of Karlovy Vary," unsigned; Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 20, 19 May 63, p 943

The Purkyne Society is preparing to give its 21st course this fall. This year the Psychiatric and Gastroenterological Societies, both sections of the Purkyne Society will be the sponsors. The course will last from 23 to 28 September, and extensive international particpation is expected.

The topics of the course are diseases of the pancreas, functional disturbances of the digestive system, and freely chosen topics from the entire field of medicine. Lectures will be presented in German, English, Russian, French, Slovak, and Czech, by outstanding researchers of 14 countries, including Hungary.

Further information may be received by writing to the following address: Czechoslovak Psychiatric Society, Prague 2, Albertov 7.

30. East German Public Health Figures

Berlin, Berliner Zeitung, 8 Apr 63

The GDR [German Democratic Republic] has the lowest tuberculosis infant mortality rate in the world. The mortality rate of mothers has declined to 8.1 deaths in 10,000 births. The danger of poliomyelitis has been banished in the GDR as a result of the mass vaccinations with Sabin-Chumakov vaccine. The 1963 budget makes about 4.9 billion DM available for public health and social welfare requirements. An additional amount of 8.6 DM for health protection and social welfare is available from the social security funds administered by the labor unions. The GDR has 12.1 hospital beds per 1,000 citizens. Medical care for the rural population is assured by 377 outpatient clinics and about 4,600 community health centers.

31. Research in the East German Institute for Prevention of Epidemics

Halle, Der Neue Weg, 25 Mar 63

The GDR Institute for Prevention of Epidemics in Berlin Weissensee was founded in 1956. Its main sections include the smallpox vaccination station in Berlin and the Central Institute for Food Hygiene. The institute is headed by Dr Sinnecker and its 180 employees, including 24 university faculty members, include physicians, veterinary surgeons, chemists, biologists, and mathematicians. One of the main tasks of the institute, which was widely engaged in antidysentery work in 1962, is the production of serums to combat intestinal diseases caused by salmonella and similar bacteria. The Bezirk hygiene stations keep the institute informed about health conditions in all parts of the GDR. A virological department which was added to the institute about 3 years ago is conducting research on encephalitis.

32. Activities of Vaccine-Producing Institute

"News from Phylaxia," unsigned; Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol XVIII, No 4, Apr 63, p 173

The Phylaxia State Vaccine Producing Institute (Phylaxia Allami Oltoanyag Termelo Intezet) recently received a high-capacity lyophylizator from England. It is hoped that by the second half of 1963 certain lyophylized live vaccines can be put into circulation in special glass containers sealed with special rubber stoppers.

Rabbit virus for hog cholera is now being lyophylized in a form which dissolves much more rapidly and easily than previously. With the cooperation of the Veterinary Hygiene Institute, (Allategeszsegugyi Intezet), Phylaxia is successfully preparing a new vaccine for the viral miscarriage of sheep using a process suitable for mass production. Two biologists of the institute, Dr Lakits and Dr Geczy, spent several weeks in Holland studying the production of vitamins and certain fodder supplements.

33. New Pathological and Anatomical Institute in Yugoslavia

"The Pathological and Anatomical Institute in Rijeka," by M. Mar., Zagreb, Gradjevinar, No 1, Jan 63, pp 26-27

The Pathological and Anatomical Institute in Rijeka, completed in November 1962, is situated in the area of the Rijeka hospital in an appropriate place with good communications.

The institute consists of three wings, according to their basic functions, and they are connected to each other. These are the dissection wing, the scientific instruction wing, and the student wing. The dissection wing is situated in such a manner that it has a separate vehicular entrance for the reception of cadavers, and the main space is toward the north. This wing consists of entrance space for bringing in and receiving cadavers, refrigerated space, a morgue, cadaver preparation space, a large and a small dissecting room, clothes closets, wash rooms, and a preparation room.

The scientific instruction wing is connected with the student and the dissection wings. It consists of the department head's office, a library, a reception room, the laboratory for assistants, the biopsy room for assistants, the room for specialists, the room for assistants, the central histological laboratory, the records room, the photo laboratory, the chemical laboratory, a laboratory for biopsies and washing utensils and equipment, a demonstration room, and necessary sanitary facilities.

The student wing consists of an entrance hall, a lecture room for 100 to 120 students, a large room for microscopy, a demonstration room, and a museum for anatomical exhibits.

There are also a boiler room for central heating, a laundry room, and a supply room.

The institute is built in a modern manner, airy and well-lighted, and completely functional.

The entrance to all three wings is through the main entrance. On the left is situated the two-story student wing. On the right are the two-story scientific, instruction, and dissection wings. The main stairway is located in the center of the project so as to link all three wings.

The completed outside surface of the project is 1,667 square meters and it cost 140 million dinars to build.

The designer is Engr (FNU) Pavokovic of Rijeka Designers, and the construction was accomplished by the "Primorje" Construction Enterprise of Rijeka. The Rijeka medical faculty is the investor.

III. OTHER SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

USSR

34. Scientific Information Service in Azerbaydzhan

"For the Scientist, and for the Worker...," by D. Mekhtiyev, director of the Azerbaydzhan Institute of Scientific-Technical Information; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 4 Apr 63, p 3

"...The Azerbaydzhan Institute of Scientific-Technical Information (AzINTI) of the State Committee of the Republic Council of Ministers for Coordination of Scientific Research is called upon to direct the activity of all agencies of scientific-technical information which exist in Azerbaydzhan, to use widely all forms of printed and oral propaganda.

"In the Azerbaydzhan language AzINTI publishes collections devoted to achievements of science and engineering in the extraction and processing of oil, in the chemical industry, machine and instrument building, power engineering, electrical engineering and automatics. The collections contain translated materials of branch information institutes of the USSR and original materials about the foremost experience of the republic's industry. A collection of articles is published in Russian on the development and exploitation of petroleum deposits of the Caspian Sea. The institute issues materials and decisions of conferences and meetings held in Azerbaydzhan on present-day scientific-industrial problems in two languages.

"In contrast to past years, AzINTI is significantly increasing its publication of pages of technical information in the Azerbaydzhan and Russian languages. Formerly, when the sheets were printed typographically, they came into print 2 or 3 months later. Now the use of duplicating machines has made it possible for the institute to shorten the time to one or 2 weeks. The publications deal with all branches of Azerbaydzhan industry (excluding metallurgy and mining). This more effective form of information makes it possible to rapidly report on inventions, technical improvements, and rationalization proposals which have already proven themselves in the republic. The introduction of measures adopted from information publications produces a great industrial effect...

"This year the republic plan for oral propaganda foresees 72 conferences and meetings, 40 seminars and interplant schools for exchange of experience. This is considerably more than last year.

"However, it is impossible to consider the whole status of scientific-technical information in Azerbaydzhan satisfactory. The main reason is that leaders of almost all enterprises of the Sovnarkhoz, ministries, and departments, underestimate the importance of information for modernizing industry and improving economic indices. At the enterprises there are no departments or bureaus of technical information, and specialists have not even been appointed who are responsible for reviewing the literature and selecting measures worthy of attention. In the majority of cases there is a lack of plans for scientific-technical propaganda and introduction of innovations which are contained in the materials of AzINTI and other information agencies. As a result, the richest technical, organizational, and economic experience of industry is not fully utilized.

"This situation exists particularly in many enterprises of 'Azneft,' petroleum processing and chemical plants, the Baku repair-excavator mechanical plant Kura-Arakavodstroy, the machine-building plant imeni Musabekov of the Administration of the Cotton-Purifying Industry, textile and sewing factories of the Baku City Executive Committee, bakeries Nos. 1 and 3, enterprises of Azervintrest, and others.

"From year to year the republic plan for conducting conferences and meetings on the most important problems of new engineering, and the establishment of inter-plant schools for the exchange of foremost experience is not fulfilled. The administrations of the petroleum processing, chemical, and food industry of the Sovnarkhoz, the Ministry of Automobile Transport, and other organizations rejected this work last year. In the first quarter of 1963, out of 35 measures outlined by the republic plan, only a few were completed.

"The Azerbaydzhan Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators, and the republic Council of Scientific-Technical Societies expend great resources for oral propaganda. However, the money is not always spent usefully. When going to the best enterprises in various cities of Azerbaydzhan and other republics the leadership of the groups is very often entrusted to specialists who are not highly qualified, and to secondary personalities. And the business mission turns into sightseeing excursion...

"Conferences, meetings, seminars, interplant schools, and excursions must produce concrete results such as the introduction of new engineering and technology, raising the productivity of labor, and facilitating its conditions... Enterprises do not take into account the economic effect received from the utilization of materials of published and oral scientific-technical information.

"At the beginning of January of this year the Sovnarkhoz and the Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research Work Azerbaydzhan SSR approved a joint plan for strengthening scientific-technical information in industry. Information bureaus and groups on public bases should operate in enterprises, and information officers should be in divisions, shops, and sections. Combines, industries, plants, and factories have been commissioned to establish and systematically replenish information-reference funds. Administrations and enterprises are to compose an annual plan for information, propaganda, and exchange of experience. Materials and recommendations drawn from information sources will be discussed and approved for introduction by technical councils.

"Although 3 months have passed, there is no noticeable improvement. The majority of business leaders still have not changed their incorrect attitude toward scientific-technical information and have done very little to carry out the instructions of the Sovnarkhoz and the Committee.

"To aid workers in industry, AzNTI has published and sent out methodical materials explaining all sides of the information service.

"It is calculated that more than 30 percent of a scientist's time is spent searching for information which has a direct or indirect relation to the problem he is working on. This clearly shows the important role of a good information service in the activity of scientific-research and design-construction organizations, and in increasing the productivity of the work of scientists. This is not the first year that staff divisions, bureaus, and scientific-technical information groups have existed in the large institutes of Azerbaydzhan, but reference funds are growing very slowly in them, there is not enough information about the modern level of one branch of science and engineering or another as a whole, or about the status of individual problems. It is not surprising that in designs it is often possible to meet out-of-date solutions of units and constructions, while the more progressive ones remain unknown.

"In the Institute of Petro-chemical Processes of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaydzhan, in a number of research institutions of the Sovnarkhoz of the republic, and in industrial committees of the USSR too much time, money, and effort are spent on the translation of foreign literature. The fact is that qualified translation and reviewing are the responsibility of union branch institutes of scientific-technical information. They issue catalogues according to which each institute in Azerbaydzhan can order translations of foreign materials which they need. Consequently, duplication is not called forth by necessity or business expediency.

"It is necessary to recognize that the absence of a House of Engineering and an Exhibit of Achievements of the National Economy is an essential gap in the propaganda of the new and progressive things in all branches of the economy of Azerbaydzhan. The question of establishing a House of Engineering has been repeatedly raised in print and was supported by the public. There are decisions of republic organizations about the construction of an exhibit. But practically nothing has been undertaken. The example of Tbilisi and Yerevan shows that such centers of scientific-technical propaganda are very beneficial, and provoke thought and the desire for advancement..."

35. For Cooperation Between Science and Industry

"Meeting of Industrial Workers and Scientists," Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 2 Apr 63, p 2

A meeting of ranking workers of industrial enterprises and scientists, devoted to complex mechanization and automatization of industry was held recently in the Tbilisi House of Engineering. It was organized by the Council for Propaganda of Scientific-Technical Knowledge and Experience of Ranking Industrial Workers of the Society for Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge Georgian SSR and the Tbilisi City Department of the Society.

The work on complex mechanization and automatization of industrial processes being done in the industry of the republic was discussed in the reports of A. Gangiya, head of the engineering administration of the Georgian Sovnarkhoz, A. Eliashvili, director of the Institute of Electronics, Automatics, and Telemechanics of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, and Lenin Prize winner D. Shalygin, head of the Department of Automatization of the Rustav Metallurgical Plant.

Reports of scientific-technical information about automatization of certain technological processes in Georgian industry were given by K. Kamkamidze, chief engineer of the problem laboratory of automatization and computer engineering of the GPI (Georgian Polytechnic Institute?) imeni V. I. Lenin, R. Kereselidze, head of the laboratories of the Tbilisi Scientific-Research Institute of Instrument Building and Automatization, and others.

Academician of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR K. Zavriyev and corresponding Member of the republic Adadcmy of Sciences N. Gabashvili also spoke at the meeting.

36. Marine Research Conducted

Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 7 Apr 63, p 1

According to this item, the scientific-research ship "Orlik" has returned to Vladivostok. Scientists of the Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Fishing and Oceanography explored huge areas of the eastern section of the Indian Ocean, and conducted work along the western coast of Australia. They discovered new rich stocks of valuable fish living in the southern seas. The expedition brought back a valuable collection of marine animals.

A photograph of the expedition ship "Orlik" accompanies the article.

37. New Methods for Putting Scientific Achievements into Practice

"Science and Advanced Experience in Agricultural Production," by I. Bodyul, first secretary of Moldavian Communist Party; Moscow, Kommunist, Vol 40, No 8, 1963; p 40-48

The problem of putting new scientific achievements into practice is being tackled in the following ways in Moldavia. Institutes and scientists have closer contact with production. Scientists and production workers frequently meet together, and these meetings are better organized than their earlier counterparts. Party groups work to instill these meetings with a competitive, eager spirit to make the substance of the meeting more meaningful and to make the participants more prone to make effective use of what they learn there. The most productive farms in each area are noted at periodic meetings and their successes are studied as examples for less productive farms. Regular inspections are made of all the farms and weaknesses as well as strong points are pointed out -- together with the names of the people concerned -- in the local press.

Recognizing the role of higher education in giving workers a proper respect for scientific achievement, the Moldavian Communist Party has organized schools for keeping party, soviet, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz directors aware of the latest scientific developments. Classes for this purpose are also held directly on the farms for all workers. Also, Moldavian party organizations have recently sent about 900 specialists to work directly on the farms.

38. Soviet Satellite Observation Stations

"Space Travel"; Berlin, Aero-Sport, No 5, May 63, p 182

According to this article, some 90 stations on the territory of the Soviet Union are conducting optical satellite observations. During a 10-month period last year, these stations conducted 47,000 observations of 11 Soviet and 12 US satellites.

BLOC

39. Czechoslovak Scientists Discuss Plasma Propulsion

"Plasma in Rocket Technology," by Zdenek Dobrichovsky; Engr Jiri Kodes, Specialist-Assistant in the Department of Physics of the Czech Advanced Technical School, served as a consultant on this article; Prague, Veda a Technika Mladezi, No 5, 15 Mar 63, pp 160-163

The article provides a general description of the nature of plasma propulsion and the possibility of its practical application in rocketry. A black-and-white photograph shows an experimental plasma engine being handled by a man in a pressurized suit. The caption indicates that the engine is isolated in a test tunnel. A color, center-page spread shows the cross-section of a plasma rocket engine.

40. New East German Astrophysical Station

Rostock, Ostsee Zeitung, 27-28 Apr 63

A second observation station for the Astrophysical Institute of the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena is currently under construction at Grossschwabhausen in Landkreis Weimar. The installation, valued at approximately 1.2 million DM, will be completed by the end of June 1963.

41. Meeting of the German Mining and Metallurgical Society Scheduled

"IX Annual Meeting," (unsigned), Berlin, Neue Huette, No 3, Mar 63, p 192

The German Mining and Metallurgical Society (Gesellschaft Deutscher Berg- und Huettenleute) will hold its regular annual meeting and its 12th membership meeting in Erfurt from 17 to 18 October 1963. The following topics have been selected for discussion at the 1963 meeting, in view of the anticipated activities in research and production in mining and metallurgy over the next few years:

A. Mining

1. Potash Extraction
   a. Technical and Economic Problems in Salt Mining
   b. Experiences in Danger Caused by Karst Water
   c. Utilization of new Explosives in Mining Operations

2. Ore Mining
   a. Mining Methods and Mountain Technology in Ore Mining
   b. Effects of Blasting Technology on the Stability of Hanging Walls
   c. Economic Effects of Mechanization in Deep Mining

3. Dressing
   a. Problems of Potash Salt Dressing
   b. Automation and Operations Control in Dressing Plants
   c. Economic Problems of Ore Dressing and Quality Improvement of Mining Products

B. Metallurgy

1. Pig Iron Production
   a. Status and Development of Blast Furnace Operations
   b. Operational Results of High-Shaft and Low-Shaft Furnaces
   c. Preparation of Blast Furnace Charges and the Quality of Coke

2. Steel Production
   a. Production of Ultrapure Steel
   b. High-Strength Steels for the Construction Industry
   c. New Methods of Steel Deoxidation

3. Non-Ferrous Metals
   a. Manufacture of the Purest Metals and Semi-Conductor Materials
   b. Evaluation of Industry Arrears
   c. Specialized Dedusting Problems in Metal Foundries

4. Metal Forming
   a. Manufacture of Cold Rolled Products
   b. The Rolling of High-Temperature and Refractory Metals
   c. Measures for Increasing the Utilization of Rolling Equipment

5. Enterprise and Power Economics in Metallurgy
   a. Problems of Power Management and Technology
   b. Problems of Planning and Organization
   c. Problems of Intraenterprise Transportation

42. New Technical University To Be Established in Hungary

"Establishment of Gyor Technical University," Istvan Dobi and Karoly Kiss; Budapest, Akademiai Kozlony, Vol XII, No 5, 63, p 41

It has been decreed that a technical university is to be established in Gyor. It will be known as the Gyor Technical University and be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture. The university will consist of the following schools: construction and engineering, mechanical engineering, transport, telecommunication, and instrument industry.

The university will open in the fall of the 1968-1969 school year; at the same time, the Technical University of the Construction Industry and Transport in Budapest will cease its functions which will be taken over by the Gyor Technical University (Gyori Muszaki Egyetem).

43. Hungarian Scientist Develops Rapid Calculating System

"New Kind of Rapid Calculating System," unsigned, Budapest, Figyelo, Vol VII, No 16, 17 Apr 63, p 9

A new rapid calculating system has been developed by Dr Laszlo Molnar. The new system makes addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and even raising to a higher power or extraction of a root much easier and more rapid than the usual system. The system is easy to teach and to learn and requires no training in higher mathematics or special talent. It requires no aids such as tables, stencils, or nomograms. Essentially, it is a mechanization of computing with the aid of paper and pencil. By using a set of geometrically shaped symbols which have a superficial resemblance to shorthand, it is possible to do 6- to 7-digit multiplication with absolute accuracy and more rapidly than is ordinarily done by the conventional system or by an office machine which has average speed.

A number of enterprises and plants have already adopted the new system in their bookkeeping departments with great success. A handbook describing the system is to be published shortly.

44. Work of the Geophysics Research Laboratory of Hungary

"Geophysics Research Laboratory," unsigned; Budapest, Muszaki Elet, Vol XVIII, No 9, 20 Apr 63, p 3

In 1962, the laboratory's observatory at Nagycenk continued to register changes with time in the magnetic field of the earth, earth currents, atmospheric electricity, and low-frequency disturbances. They achieved considerable success in investigating changes occurring below the frequency of sound in the electromagnetic field of the earth. Within the framework of the Upper Mantle Project they introduced complex research methods for electrical investigations of crust structure. They used the results of magnetotelluric research in interpreting telluric frequency sondes. As a result of this procedure, they were able to clarify a number of anamolies. They evolved computing procedures for determining the epicenter on an ellipsoid.

45. Work of Hungarian Automation Research Laboratory in 1962

"Automation Research Laboratory," unsigned; Budapest Muszaki Elet, Vol XVIII, No 9, 25 Apr 63, p 3

In 1962, the laboratory was engaged in investigating the most recent problems concerning the development of automatic units and investigating stochastic processes, sampling systems, and adaptive regulators. As an outcome of the investigation of electric counting units and units of digital installations, a contact-free digital signal input was assembled experimentally. Furthermore, the circuit unit which drives the commutator of central data collecting installations was evolved.

New pulse transmitters were evolved to supplement regulators which operate on the digital principle. A significant achievement in the filed of autodyne research was the redesigning of a 25-kilowatt autodyne into a 50-kilowatt, voltage-regulating autodyne having an output voltage of plus or minus 220 volts. As a result of investigations to promote complex automation, the plans for a large-scale series of measurements were completed with the aid of which it is possible to calculate precisely the ratios of the circulation cycle in the production of ammonia. At the same time, plans for instrumenting one of the major phases of the ammonia production process were reviewed. As an aid to industry, the laboratory has been operating an analogue computer which has solved a number of mathematical problems for both the Academy and for industrial institutions. At the request of the Electric Machine and Cable Factory, the laboratory has made measurements on a welding autodyne.

46. Ultrahigh Temperature Plasma Created at Hungarian Atomic Energy Institute

"Forty-Million Degree Temperature," unsigned; Budapest, Kepszabadsag; 25 Apr 63, p 5

At the Kurcsatov Atomic Energy Institute, plasma consisting of approximately 10 billion particles was created and kept at a temperature of 40 million degrees per cubic centimeters for approximately a few hundredths of a second. According to Igor Morohov, first deputy president of the State Atomic Energy Commission, this is the greatest achievement to date in the field of high-temperature plasma physics.

However, to bring about a thermonuclear reaction of great intensity, it will be necessary to raise the temperatures to about 200 million degrees and to increase density a thousandfold. The scientists of the Kurcsatov Institute are continuing their work toward this goal.

47. Work at Hungarian Electric Industry Research Institute

Budapest, Electrotechnica, Mar 63, pp 107-112

If single crystals, for example, germanium, to be used in semiconductor devices are to have the required physical parameters, then the equipment itself must fulfill the following chief demands: the speed of progress of the zone must be constant; the equipment must be free of vibration; the height of the single crystal must be constant; and there must be after-heating to hinder thermal tensions arising in the crystal. The swinging arm zone equipment built in the Semiconductor Laboratory of the Electric Industry Research Institute (Villamosipari Kutato Intezet) was prepared on the basis of the above principles. The driving mechanism can produce speeds of very small value, 0.4 to 1.2 millimeters per second. Continual progress at a constant speed is vitally necessary.

Movements produced by various mechanisms are always subject to existing friction and to unavoidable wear and can never be regarded as constant. The mechanism used in the equipment in the Electric Industry Research Institute guarantees constant speed and freedom from vibration. The generator supplying the power is located on the floor below that in which the zone equipment is placed. The power is led to the equipment through a coaxial cable. The working coil is rigidly attached at the end of the coaxial calbe. The lower end of the coaxial cable is rigidly attached to the generator. Thus the entire cable constitutes a flexible swinging arm which can be placed in motion, and this motion

has no friction element. The cable is moved by a weight and float running over two pulleys. If the level of the water in the tank containing the float decreases, the the coil moves to the right and if it increases, the coil moves to the left. Friction is limited to the bearings in the pulleys but this is negligible. The speed of flow of the water can be precisely controlled. This mechanism is completely free of vibration and has the further advantage of being quickly changed from one direction to another.

As is well-known, the decisive cause of crystal flaws is the appearance of thermal tensions. These can be greatly decreased by means of after-heating of the crystals. Usually, after heating was provided by high-frequency coils, connected to the work coil; the crystal growing machine of the Electric Industry Research Institute does not use this method, but uses a graphite tube and a reflecting screen to provide after-heating. The crystal is placed in a quartz vessel which has been blackened inside. The heating method is indirect. The high-frequency power heats the graphite tube which surrounds the quartz vessel and the crystal, and the zone in the crystal is produced by the radiant heat of the graphite tube. A reflecting screen surrounds the coil to increase the after-heating effect and to make the equipment operate at a better degree of efficiency. Use of the graphite tube system greatly decreases the two-heat gradients because it slows the cooling of the single crystal and it decreases the cross-sectional heat gradient because the top of the crystal receives direct radiation while that part over the vessel receives indirect radiation.

Cooling curves were derived for the growing single crystal under the following conditions: speed of drawing, 0.8 millimeters per second; diameter of graphite tube 46/38 millimeters; cross-section of single crystal, 4.2 cm^2; length of single crystal 300 mm; length of zone, 35 mm; and hydrogen flow, 200 liters per hour. The single crystal is produced with this equipment on the basis of the above principle (in a quantity of about 20 kgs) have good physical parameters. Slipping did not appear in the majority of the crystals and the average crystal flaw density was 3,000 to 5,000 per square centimeter. The deviation of the specific resistance along the length of the crystal remained within 20 percent, and if the angle had been set correctly, the crystal had a constant cross-section and a mirror surface. -- Tibor Salanki, Semiconductor Laboratory of the Electric Industry Research Institute.

IV. AWARDS AND PRIZES

48. Award for Work in Astrophysics

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 23 (1162), 5 Jun 63, p 634

The Order of Labor Red Banner has been awarded to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Andrey Borisovich Severnyy for service in the field of astrophysical science and in connection with his 50th birthday.

49. Armenian Physiologist Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 23 (1162), 5 Jan 63, p 623

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Active Member of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR Ezras Asratovich Asratyan was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for service in the field of the development of physiological science and in connection with his 60th birthday.

50. Award to Physicist

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR; No 22 (1161), 29 May 63, p 602

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Bentsion Moiseyevich Vul has been awarded the Order of Lenin for service in the field of physics and in connection with his 60th birthday, according to this decree of 21 May 1963.

51. Balzano Fund Honors Soviet Scientists

"Awarding Gold Medals of the International Fund imeni Balzano," Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 5, 63, p 1))

The International Fund in honor of the Italian publisher and fananciar E. Balzano (1874-1953), which was established by his will, is similar to the Nobel Fund, but on an international rather than a national basis, according to this article. Prizes are awarded annually for different divisions of science.

The first prize of the fund for mathematics was recently awarded to the Soviet scientist Academician AN. Kolmogorov for his outstanding contribution to the development of this field of science.

At the 22 March meeting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician N. M. Sisakyan, member of the General Council for Awarding Prizes of the Fund imeni Balzano, presented the gold medals on behalf of the fund's Council of Directors. The gold medals were presented to Academician M. V. Keldysh, president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, for cooperation with the Fund; to Academician D. V. Skobel'tsyn, chairman of the Committee for Awarding Lenin Prizes for strengthening peace between nations; and to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR A. D. Aleksandrov, rector of Leningrad University.

52. Czech Medical Society Honors Soviet Physician

"N. V. Antelava -- Honorary Member of Czech Medical Society," Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 10 Apr 63, p 4

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR N. V. Antelava, head of the chair of surgery of the Tbilisi Institute of Advanced Training of Physicians recently received the diploma of honorary member of the Czech Medical Society imeni Purkin. He was made an honorary member for his outstanding work in the field of medical science.

Prof N. V. Antelava is the author of 150 works published in many languages of the Soviet Union and foreign countries. His work on surgery of organs of the chest cavity are well-known. He was awarded the Lenin Prize for developing and widely introducing into medical practice surgical means of treating diseases of the lungs.

53. Prizes for Work in Chemistry and Biology

"Prizes of the Academy of Sciences", Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 5 Apr 63, p 2

At a meeting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR on 5 April 1963 prizes were awarded for the best scientific works in the field of chemistry and biology.

The D. I. Mendeleyev prize was awarded to the monograph "Physico-chemical Hydrodynamics," written by Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR V. G. Levich.

The prize imeni A. N. Bakh was awarded to Doctor of Biological Sciences V. N. Bukhin for a series of works on producing and using vitamins in cattle-breeding.

54. Mathematician Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR," by Yu. Paletskis, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR, and S. Nauyalis, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 7 Apr 63, p 1

The Honary Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR has been awarded to docent Pyatras Yuozo Katilyus, Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, and head of the Chair of Geometry and Higher Mathematics of the Physico-Mathematical Faculty of Vil'nyus State University imeni V. Kapsukas, in connection with his 60th birthday and for many years of scientific-pedagogical work and public activity.

55. Selectionist Receives Award

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Pravda, 12 May 63, p 2

Ivan Feoktistovich Buzanov, director of the All-Union Institute of the Sugar Beet, and active member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for service to the development of Soviet selection and seed-growing, for working out highly effective ways of cultivating the sugar beet, and in connection with his 60th birthday, according to this decree of 11 May 1963.

56. Award to Director of "Gorki Leninskiye"

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 5 May 63, p 5

Fedor Vasil'yevich Kallistratov, director of the experimental scientific-research base "Gorki Leninskiye" of the Institute of Genetics of the Academy of Sciences USSR, has been awarded the order "Badge of Honor" for many years of fruitful work on introducing scientific achievements into agricultural production, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

57. Honored for Work in Metallurgy

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 5 May 63, p 5

For service in the field of the development of nonferrous metallurgy and in connection with his 50th birthday, Iosif Mikhaylovich Malkin, chairman of the Council of the National Economy of the Eastern-Kazakhstan Economic Region, has been awarded the order "Badge of Honor."

58. Awards Presented

"Presenting High Awards," Moscow, Izvestiya, 29 Apr 63, p 3

On 27 April, in the Kremlin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR L. I. Brezhnev presented the Order of Labor Red Banner to G. M. Orlov, Minister of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Timber Cellulose-Paper, the Woodworking Industry, and Forestry under Gosplan USSR; to P. F. Alekseyev, editor in chief of the newspaper "Sel'skaya Zhizn'" (Rural Life); to Prof N. P. Anuchin, corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin; and to K. A. Ushakov.

59. Awards for Work in Geology

"Awards Presented," Moscow, Izvestiya, 16 May 63, p 2

On 15 May, in the Kremlin, Ya. E. Kalnberzin, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR, awarded orders and medals of the USSR to a group of comrades for successes achieved in the development of geological prospecting, and discovery and prospecting of mineral deposits.

The Order of Lenin was awarded to S. V. Goryunov, head of the Main Administration of Geology and Conservation of Minerals of the Council of Ministers RSFSR; N. I. Korolev, chief geologist of the Main Administration of the State Geology Committee USSR; A. V. Peyve, director of the Geology Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR; V. N. Fedorchuk, deputy chief of the division of the State Geology Committee USSR; F. V. Chukhrov, director of the Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR; and others.

The Order of Labor Red Banner was awarded to S. P. Maksimov, director of the All-Union Scientific-Research Geological Prospecting Petroleum Institute; to V. I. Smirnov, head of the chair of the Moscow State University imeni Lomonosov; and others.

Other orders and medals were also awarded, according to the article.

V. OBITUARIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

60. V. L. Vayser

Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 6 Apr 63, p 4

The rectorate and the party, and public organizations of the Moscow Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry imeni I. M. Gubkin (MINKh i GP) announce the death of one of the senior workers of the institute Prof Vladimir Lazarevich Vayser, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, on 4 April 1963.

61. A. B. Inogamov

Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 9 Apr 63, p 4

The directorate, party, and trade union organizations of the Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera announce the death of Asadulla Babayevich Inogamov, director of the institute's enterprise for the production of bacterial preparations.

62. A. L. Katsenovich

"Aleksandr L'vovich Katsenovich," by a group of comrades; Tashkent, Meditsinskiy Zhurnal Uzbekistana, No 11, 62, pp 57-58

Prof Aleksandr L'vovich Katsenovich, Doctor of Medical Sciences and Honored Scientist Uzbek SSr, died on 1 September 1962 at the age of 65. He was one of the senior workers of the Tashkent State Medical Institute, and head of the chair of infectious diseases of the sanitation-hygiene and pedicatrics faculties. Katsenovich wrote more than 70 scientific works, the majority of which were devoted to problems of regional pathology.

63. P. A. Kupriyanov

"Petr Andreyevich Kupriyanov;" Leningrad, Vestnik Khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova, No 5, 63, p 152

Prof Petr Andreyevich Kupriyanov, a Soviet surgeon, died on 13 March 1963. He had recently been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor for service to Soviet public health and medical science and in connection with his 70th birthday. His chief scientific interests were topographical anatomy and operative surgery, anesthesiology, military field surgery, and thoracic and cardio-vascular surgery. In recent years he was head of the clinic and chair of anesthesiology of the Military-Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov.

64. S. F. Lazarev

Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 9 Apr 63, p 4

The collective of the Institute of Botany and the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR announce the death of Sergey Fedorovich Lazarev, head of the laboratories of microbiology and biochemistry of solid of the Institute of Soil Studies of the Ministry of Agriculture Uzbek SSR and deputy chairman of the Uzbek Department of the All-Union Microbiological Society.

65. I. Ye. Moshkevich

"Isay Yevseyevich Moshkevich;" Moscow, Stal', No 1, 63, p 95

Candidate of Technical Sciences Isay Yevseyevich Moshkevich, an outstanding specialist in the field of organization of the metallurgical industry, and docent of the chair of organization and planning of industry of the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute died in 1962, according to this article (b. 1897).

66. V. S. Obukhov

Moscow, Pravda, 4 May 63, p 4

The directorate, and party and local committees of the Institute of Atomic Energy imeni I. V. Kurchatov announce the death of Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences Vladimir Semenovich Obukhov, twice winner of the State Prize, on 28 April 1963.

67. K. R. Timergazin

"K. R. Timergazin," by a group of comrades; Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya, 7 Apr 63, p 4

Prof Kadyr Rakhimovich Timergazin, Doctor of Geological-Minerological Sciences, died on 4 April 1963. He was a deputy to the Supreme Soviet RSFSR. He had worked in the Mining-Geological Institute of the Bashkir Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR since 1951. He was awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist and Engineer RSFSR.

VI. FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

68. Visit of Cuban Scientific

"Scientists from Cuba in Moscow," Moscow, Izvestiya, 10 May 63, p 4

A delegation from the Academy of Sciences of Cuba, headed by its president, Dr Antonio Nunez Jimenez, arrived in Moscow on 9 May 1963 by invitation of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The delegation was met by Academician M. V. Keldysh, president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician P. N. Fedoseyev, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and others.

69. Medical Instrument Plant for India

"With the Aid of the USSR;" Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 18 May 63, p 4

In the past the Soviet Union has aided India in the construction of a metallurgical combine in Bkhilai, an electric station in Neyveli, a heavy machine building plant in Ranchi, and an oil-refining plant.

Recently, construction of a surgical instrument plant was begun in Nandambakkam, near Madras, with the assistance of the USSR. Construction of a living center for personnel and workers is being completed. They have started building industrial and auxiliary shops. The first 250 tons of Soviet equipment have been delivered to the Madras port.

In the near future a group of Soviet specialists will go to India to assist in the construction of the plant. Indian specialists will do industrial-technical work at enterprises of the Soviet medical industry.

In mid-1964 the plant will begin to supply Indian medical institutions with native surgical instruments. Kh. Dzh. Reddi, head of the plant construction, said that the plant's production will cover 70% of India's demands for high-quality surgical instruments. He said that it would be the first large plant of its type in India and would be very important for the whole country.

Photographs of the main construction area and a scale model of the plant accompany the article.

70. Soviets to Build Hospital in Laos

"Hospital for Laos," Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 20 May 63, p 1

GIPROZDRAV (State Planning Institute for the Design of Medical-Sanitation and Therapeutic-Prophylactic Buildings) is now designing a hospital which the Soviet government will give free to Laos. In January of this year Soviet physicians, builders, and architects went to Laos to study the characteristics of diseases of the local population, climatic conditions, and select the area for the hospital. The architectural part of the design is now complete.

Speaking about the project, architect A.N. Musorina said that the health center will consist of several buildings. There will be a central three-story 100-plate building, a 50-bed infection building, economic buildings, and living accomodations for medical workers. Provisions have also been made to shield the medical buildings, particularly the operation unit, from the Laos sun.

The hospital will be a gift of the Soviet Union to the people of Laos.

71. Scientific Cooperation Between Socialist Countries

"Strengthen Scientific Relations of Socialist Countries," Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 2 Jun 63, p 3

"Moscow, 31 May -- The first meeting of the permanent working group for coordination of scientific research in the field of agriculture and forestry of the countries which are members of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance concluded recently. Attending the meeting were representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Rumania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. A delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam took part in the conference as observers.

"The conference accepted a plan of joint conduct of scientific-research work and methodical conferences this year on the most important problems of the development of agriculture and forestry in the countries which are members of CEMA.

"It was recognized advisable to establish an international center for scientific information and documents, an international institute for viral diseases of agricultural animals, and to assist the Mongolian People's Republic in the conduct of scientific work on agriculture and forestry.

"It was also decided to increase mutual visits of scientific workers of CEMA countries for joint solution of the most urgent problems of the development of agriculture and forestry. The delegations agreed to expand mutual exchange of bulletins and other scientific publications.

"Academician I. Z. Budzko, vice-president of VASKhNIL (ALL-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin), is chairman of the permanent working group for coordination...."

72. CEMA Commissions Poland to Produce G-M Counters

Budapest, Ujitok Lapja, Vol XV, No 3, 10 Feb 63, p 22

Because of its success in the production and development of a variety of Geiger-Muller counters, Poland has been commissioned by CEMA to develop the production of said counters.

Poland has made alpha, beta, and gamma radiation counters, as well as personal dosimeters and laboratory or room counters which warn of dangerously high radiation level either through a light signal or by sounding an alarm.

73. New Director of Reactor Technology and Neutron Physics at East German Rossendorf Reactor Center

"Friendship Was Godfather of the Peaceful Atom" (unsigned), Berlin, Neue Zeit, 7 May 63, p 6

In a full-page article reviewing the history of the Rossendorf center near Dresden and including pictures of the center and the 25-megaelectron-volt cyclotron at the center, it is reported that Prof Dr Karl-Friedrich Alexander, participant in the first reactor course at the Dubna Institute in the USSR, has replaced Prof Dr Barwich as head of the reactor technology and neutron physics branch of the Rossendorf center; Barwich has reportedly taken up his duties as vice director of the Dubna Institue. According to the article, Alexander's group will work with "the ring zone reactor [Ringzonenreaktor] built and developed by GDR scientists"; it also said that production of the large reactor from the USSR will be increased through reconstruction. The 38-year-old

Alexander, along with other members of the Rossendorf center, will carry on work in the USSR this summer and is expected to return with some of the electronic equipment needed to continue his research, the article reported.

The article included pictures of 33-year-old Dr Rudolf Muenze, head of the isotope production branch of the center, Prof Dr Schintlmeister of the Rossendorf center with Soviet Professors V. S. Yemel'yanov and A. I. Alikhanov, and acting director Dr Faulstich speaking at ceremonies inaugurating the new "low-yield ring zone reactor" which went into operation last December.

VII. ORGANIZATIONAL BRIEFS

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

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Zashchity Rasteniy (AzNIIZR)

   (Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection)

   Location: Kirovabad, ulitsa Fioletova, 39

   Remarks: Subjects: chemical toxicology, immunity of plants, laboratory of biomethods, pests and diseases of corn, etc.

   Source: Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 3 Apr 63, p 4

2. Bazovaya Izotopnaya Laboratoriya

   (Basic Isotope Laboratory)

   Location: Krasnoyarsk

   Personalities: Laboratory Worker V. A. Vakhmanov; Head of the group of radioactive analysis -- V. V. Kovalenko

   Remarks: This laboratory was established recently in Krasnoyarsk to develop and introduce into production in sovnarkhoz enterprises methods and instruments based on the use of nuclear radiation.

   Source: Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 28 Mar 63, p 1

3. Gornometallurgicheskiy Institut

   (Mining-Metallurgical Institute)

   Location: Murmanskaya obl., city Kirovsk-2, ulitsa Kirova, 9-a

   Subordination: Kola Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR

   Remarks: Subjects include solid state physics, automatic control and regulation, application of electronics in the national economy and scientific research, metallurgy of nonferrous metals, technology of organic substances, technology of silicates, electric power engineering, petrography and mineralogy.

   Source: Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 11 May 63, p 47

4. Institut Eksperimental'noy Meditsiny

(Institute of Experimental Medicine)

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Physiological Division imeni I. P. Pavlova

Personalities: V. I. Syrenskiy

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova, Vol XIII, No 2, Mar/Apr 63, pp 286-290

5. Institut Evolyutsionnoy Fiziologii imeni I. M. Sechenova

(Institut of Evolutionary Physiology imeni I. M. Sechenov)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Yu. Ya. Zakher

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova, Vol XIII, No 2, Mar/Apr 63, pp 228-234

6. Institut Fizicheskoy Khimii imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskogo

(Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy)

Location: Kiev, 28, ulitsa Bol'shaya Kitayevskaya, 97.

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Source: Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 26 Mar 63, p 4

7. Institut Fiziki

(Institute of Physics)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR

Personalities: Doctor of Technical Sciences N. S. Khlebnikov -- head of a laboratory

Source: Minsk, Sovietskaya Belorussiya, 6 Apr 63, p 3

8. Institutt Fiziologii imeni L. A. Orbeli

(Institute of Physiology imeni L. A. Orbeli

Location: Yerevan

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

Suborganizations: Department of Biophysics and Bionics

Personalities: L. S. Gambaryan, . . .
A. A. Garibyan

Source: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk ArmSSR, No 4, Apr 63, p 31

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of the Biophysics of Analysers

Personalities: Yo. M. Lutskaya

Source: Izvestiya Akad. Sci. ArmSSR, Biol. Nauki, No 4, Apr 63, p 25

9. Institut Fiziologii imeni I. P. Pavlova

(Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Pharmocology of the Central Nervous System

Personalities: T. M. Kucherenko; G. I. Tsobkallo

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova, Vol XIII, No 2, Mar/Apr 63, pp 276-279

Personalities: M. S. Alekseyeva and
V. K. Fedorov

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti I. P. Pavlova, Vol XIII, No 2, Mar/Apr 63, pp 326-329

10. Institut Krayevoy Meditsiny

(Institute of Regional Medicine)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR

Personalities: A. Kh. Babayeva, Director

Source: Ashkhabad, Zdravookhraneniye Turkmenistana, No 4, Apr 63, pp 3-6

11. Institut Lesokhozyaystvennykh Problem and Khimii Drevesiny

(Institute of Forestry Problems and Wood Chemistry)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Chemistry of Peat

Personalities: Candidate of Chemical Sciences Nikolay Andreyevich Braksh - head of the laboratory

Remarks: Working on producing granulated fertilizer from sapropel, with the addition of mineral components and microelements.

They have discovered deposits of sparopel in 400 swamps and 100 lakes in Latvia and are studying its chemical composition.

Source: Riga, Sovetskaya Latvia, 6 Apr 63, p 4

12. Institut Matematiki i Vychislitel'noy Tekhniki

(Institute of Mathematics and Computer Engineering)

Location: Minsk 41, Leninskiy Prospekt 70 tel 38-7-84

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR

Remarks: The Institute announces vacancies for heads of the following laboratories: differential equations, automatic programing, mathematical economics, distance transmission of machine information, magnetic elements.

Source: Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 28 Mar 63, p 4

13. Institut Normal'noy i Patologicheskoy Fiziologii

(Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology)

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Physiology and Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity

Personalities: Ye. A. Yakovleva

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova, Vol XIII, No 2, Mar/Apr 63, pp 267-275

14. Institut Psikhologii

(Institute of Psychology)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR

Personalities: N. I. Chuprikova

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova, Vol XIII, No 2, Mar/Apr 63, pp 255-260

15. Institut Terapii

(Institute of Therapy)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities: Kh. M. Markov

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova, Vol XIII, No 2, Mar/Apr 63, pp 316-325

16. Institut Tsitologii

(Institute of Cytology)

Location: Leningrad

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Laboratories of Cosmic Biology

Personalities: L. K. Lozina-Lozinskiy -- Doctor of Biological Sciences, Head of the Laboratories of Cosmic Biology

Source: Leningradskaya Pravda, 3 Apr 63, p 1

17. Institut Usovershenstvovaniya Vrachey

(Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians)

Location: Georgian SSR - Tbilisi

Personalities: Prof M. Bokeriya - head of the Chair of Pediatrics

Source: Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 28 Mar 63, p 1

18. Institut Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti i Neyrofiziologii

(Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: N. I. Nezlina

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova, Vol XIII, No 2, Mar/Apr 63, pp 235-242

19. Institut Zoologii i Botaniki

(Institute of Zoology and Botany)

Location: Tallin

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR

Personalities: Director: Kh. Khaberman

Source: Sovetskaya Estoniya, 30 Mar 63, p 1

20. Kazakhskiy Institut Okhrany Materinstva i Detstva

(Kazakh Institute of Maternity and Child Care)

Personalities: Director of the institute - A. B. Bisenovaya, Honored Physician of the republic, and member of the Committee of Soviet Women (participated in the World Congress of Women in Copenhagen)

Remarks: The institute is 30 years old. More than 200 associates work in the nine departments and laboratories of the institute. Its budget is over 9,000 rubles per year

There are about 700 women's and children's consultation offices in the republic, and 22 Mother and Children Homes. There are about 3,000 physician-pediatricians and obstretricians-gynecologists in Kazakhstan, and one-sixth of them work in rural hospitals.

Source: Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 6 Apr 63, p 2

21. Kazakhskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii i Gigiyeny

(Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology and Hygiene)

Personalities: Laboratory worker, Tamila Braun (shown at the control panel of an ultracentrifuge)

Remarks: The institute is equipped with unique medical apparatus and equipment. The first ultracentrifuge of serial S Soviet production was recently installed there.

Source: Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 7 Apr 63, p 4

22. Kazanskiy Institut Usovershenstvovaniya Vrachey imeni V.I. Lenina

(Kazan Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni V. I. Lenin)

Location: Kazan

Personalities: E. G. Nabiyev

Remarks: Working on viability of pathogens in the environment.

Source: ZhMEI, No 3, 1963, p 128

23. Latviyskaya Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya Akademiya (LSKhA)

(Latvian Agricultural Academy)

Location: City of Yelgav, ulitsa Lenina, 2, room 170, telephone 35-44

Remarks: Subjects include veterinary mycology, geodesy, technology of the building industry, technology of food products, power engineering and thermal engineering, botany, general soil studies, economics of agriculture, hydromelioration.

Source: Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 7 Apr 63, p 4

24. Leningradskiy Gorniy Institut imeni G. V. Plekhanov

(Leningrad Mining Institute imeni G. V. Plekhanov)

Location: Leningrad

Subordination: Ministry of Higher Education USSR

Suborganizations: Hydrochemical laboratory

Remarks: The hydrochemical laboratory will study the problems of introducing hydrochemical methods into practice in geological and prospecting operations.

Source: Leningradskaya Pravda, 30 Mar 63, p 4

25. Moldavskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Onkologii

(Moldavian Scientific Research Institute of Oncology)

Personalities: Physician Tamara Nikolayevna Kirillovaya

Source: Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 3 Apr 63, p 4

26. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Elektrotekhnicheskiy Institut

(Scientific-Research Electrotechnical Institute)

Subordination: Machine Building Administration of the Sovnarkhoz Estonian SSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Electrical Machines and Apparatus

Personalities: Laboratory worker V. Petrenko, Senior scientific associate Ya. Tars, Head of work (described below): R. Parts.

Remarks: Workers of the laboratory, headed by R. Parts, are developing industrial forms of electrical machines with printed windings.

Source: Sovetskaya Estoniya, 27 Mar 63, p 3

27. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Gidrotekhniki i Melioratsii (ArmNIIGiM)

(Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration)

Location: Yerevan, pr. Ordzhonikidze, 3. Telephone - 2-26-84

Subordination: Ministry of Water Economy Armenian SSR

Suborganizations: Hydraulic engineering laboratory, division of irrigation

Source: Yerevan, Kommunist, 26 Mar 63, p 4

28. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Organicheskikh Poluproduktov i Krasiteley (NIOPIK)

(Scientific-research Institute of Organic Semi-finished Products and Paints)

Location: St. Novodachnaya Moskovskoy obl., Mytishchinskiy r-n, (on territory EZK)

Subordination: State Committee for Chemistry under Gosplan USSR

Source: Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 11 May 63, p 47

29. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Otolaringologii

(Scientific Research Institute of Otolaryngology)

Location: Kiev-57, ulitsa zoologicheskaya, 3.

Subordination: Ministry of Health Ukrainian SSR

Suborganization: Department of Loroncology; Laboratory of Virology

Source: Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 26 Mar 63, p 4

30. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy i Proyektniy Institut Silikat'sit

(Scientific-Research and Design Institute of Silica-Calcite)

Personalities: Assistant; Lenin Prize winner I. Khint

Source: Sovetskaya Estoniya, 30 Mar 63, p 1

31. Ob'yedinennly Institut Yadernykh Issledovaniy

(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

Location: Dubna

Personalities: Director of the laboratory of high energies -- Academician V. I. Veksler

Remarks: The institute's laboratory of high energies is 10 years old. It has several hundred workers in various specialties from many countries.

The institute also has a complex of mechanical workshops where all types of apparatus are produced.

Scientists working at the institute include: I. V. Chuvilo, M. I. Podgoretskiy, K. D. Tolstov, M. I. Solov'yev, and foreign scientists Wang Kang-ch'ang (Chinese People's Republic), Prof V. Petrzhilka (Czechoslovakia) P. Markov (Bulgaria), M. Danysh (Poland), Nguen Ding Ti (Democratic Republic of Vietnam), and Kim Hi Ying (Chinese People's Democratic Republic).

Source: Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya, 24 Mar 63, p 2

32. Stavropol'skiy Protivochumnyy Institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya

Stavropol Antiplague Institute of the Caucasus and Transcaucasus

Location: Stavropol

Personalities: A. M. Polyakova, V. G. Pilipenko, M. A. Miroshnichenko

Remarks: Experimenting on Live Trivaccine

Source: ZhMEI, No 5, p 35

33. Tbilisskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet

(Tbilisi State University)

Location: Tbilisi

Personalities: Rector: Academician of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR Ye. K. Kharadze

Source: Zarya Vostoka, 30 Mar 63, p 3

34. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Dezinfektsionnyy Institut

(Central Scientific Research Disinfection Institute)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: V. I. Vashkov, P. F. Milyavskaya, I. Z. Abesgauz

Remarks: Recent (1961) studies on the bactericidal action of aerosol smokes.

Source: Ref. Zhur. Biol., No 10, May 63, p 10B371

35. Turkmenskiy Gosudarstvennyy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Turkmen State Medical Institute)

Suborganizations: Chair of Pathological Physiology

Personalities: F. F. Sultanov, Director (of the Chair)

Source: Ashkhabad, Zdravookhraneniye Turkmenistana, No 4, Apr 63, pp 3-6

Suborganizations: Chair of Pathological Anatomy

Personalities: Prof. O. Ya. Rezhabek, Director of the Chair of Pathological Anatomy

Source: Ashkhabad, Zdravookhraneniye Turkmenistana, No 4, Apr 63, pp 10-13

36. Turkmenskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Kozhnykh Bolezney

(Turkmen Scientific Research Institute of Skin Diseases)

Personalities: E. M. Ereshev, Director; Prof. N. F. Rodyakin, Supervisor of Research

Source: Ashkhabad, Zdravookhraneniye Turkmenistana, No 4, Apr 63, pp 6-8

37. Vsesoyuznyy Institut Zashchity Rasteniy

(All-Union Institute of Plant Protection)

Location: Leningrad, Isaakiyevskaya Ploshchad'

Personalities: Prof M. K. Khokhryakov - heald of laboratory of mycology; S. V. Andreyev - head of the laboratory of biophysics

Remarks: Associates of the institute annually go to sovkhozy and kolkhozy of Kirgizia to test new methods, recommend instruments for introduction, and also to recommend chemical methods of plant protection.

Source: Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 26 Feb 63, p 3

38. Voyenno-Meditsinskaya Ordena Lenina Akademii imeni Kirova

(Military Medical Order of Lenin Academy imeni Kirov)

Personalities: R. Kh. Yafayev

Remarks: Collaborating with Rostov Antiplague Institute on plague research.

Source: ZhMEI, No 5, 1963, p 23

39. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Zheleznodorozhnoy Gigiyeny

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Hygiene)

Subordination: Main Sanitation Administration, Ministry of Transportation

Personalities: E. I. Brudnaya, I. F. Godina

Remarks: Viability of pathogens in milk products.

Source: ZhMEI, No 3, 1963, p 130

40. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Svetotekhnicheskiy Institut

(All-Union Scientific Research Lighting Engineering Institute)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: Director - Tikhon Konstantinovich Glazunov

Source: Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 28 Mar 63, p 2

41. Vychislitel'nyy Tsentr Akademii Nauk Kirgizskoy SSR

(Computer Center of the Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR)

Location: Located at the Institute of Physics, Mathematics, and Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR

Remarks: The center is equipped with a "Ural-1" and a "Minsk-1" electronic computer which serve the Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR, other scientific institutions of Kirgizia and neighboring republics. The center is used as an educational base of the Kirgiz University for training highly qualified specialists in computer mathematics.

Source: Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 5, 1963, p 65

42. Vychislitel'niy Tsentr pri Gosplane Belorusskoy SSR

(Computer Center of Gosplan Belorussian SSR)

Location: Minsk, ul. Bol'shaya Slepnya 80

Subordination: Gosplan Belorussian SSR

Remarks: Vacancies are announced for heads of the following laboratories: geographic communications and transportation problems, the preparation and programming of the engineering economic sciences, the preparation and programming of problems of planned economics, mathematical methods of processing and transmitting economic information, scientific information, semi-conductor EVM's (electronic computers), electronic tube-type computers. Vacancies are also announced for senior scientific associates for these laboratories as well as for the laboratories of: the allocation of production, optimal planning methods, and financial planning.

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 26 Mar 63, p 4

* * *

UNCLASSIFIED
Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

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,

Nancy Jo Sales for

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

Enclosures:

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

Processing of OGA-Held CIA Documents

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

OGA Doc ID	Job Num	Box	Fldr	Doc	Doc ID	Document Title	Pub Date	Pages	Decision	Proc Date
AD0333357	78-03117A	187	1	24	4083	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (6)	12/4/1962	94	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333955	78-03117A	190	1	20	4197	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (7)	1/15/1963	100	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334986	78-03117A	194	1	1	4341	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (8)	3/5/1963	129	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335307	78-03117A	196	1	2	4421	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (9)	3/19/1963	85	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0336305	78-03117A	199	1	14	4550	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (10)	4/24/1963	99	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0337360	78-03117A	203	1	2	4702	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (11)	6/13/1963	65	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0338686	78-03117A	205	1	41	4816	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (12)	7/18/1963	67	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0342004	78-03117A	208	1	24	4913	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (13)	8/21/1963	89	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0343882	78-03117A	211	1	15	5033	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (14)	9/24/1963	127	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0343989	78-03117A	213	1	12	5111	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (15)	10/18/1963	58	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0345283	78-03117A	215	1	21	5180	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (16)	11/18/1963	61	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0344526	78-03117A	217	1	34	5255	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (17)	12/24/1963	32	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0347731	78-03117A	222	1	6	5419	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (19)	2/27/1964	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332259	78-03117A	182	1	34	3907	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (21)	10/8/1962	58	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332752	78-03117A	184	1	24	3975	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (22)	11/1/1962	57	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333426	78-03117A	187	1	31	4090	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (23)	12/6/1962	38	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333956	78-03117A	189	1	33	4171	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (24)	1/8/1963	38	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334380	78-03117A	192	1	4	4260	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (25)	1/31/1963	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335121	78-03117A	195	1	3	4384	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (26)	3/14/1963	71	Approved For Release	3/29/2004