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BIOGRAPHIES OF SELECTED SOVIET SCIENTISTS

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BIOGRAPHIES OF SELECTED SOVIET SCIENTISTS

[Following are translations of the biographies of the Soviet scientists listed below. Source information is contained with the respective biographies.]

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MIKHAIL IVANOVICH BARSUKOV

[Translated from Sovetskaya Meditsina (Soviet Medicine), No 5, 1960, pages 148-150.]

Mikhail Ivanovich Barsukov was born in Moscow, 23 January 1890. His secondary education was obtained in St. Petersburg.

Since his school days M. I. Barsukov has taken an active part in the revolutionary movement, being a member (1905-1908) of the social democratic organization of workers and students in the St. Petersburg committee of the RSDRP (Russkaya sotsial-demokraticheskaya rabochaya partiya -- Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party).

After graduating in 1914 from the medical faculty of Moscow University, M. I. Barsukov was sent to the front where he worked for a great deal of time as a physician at the front lines. Here the February bourgeois democratic revolution found him. In March 1917, M. I. Barsukov entered the Communist Party, and he was selected as the first chairman of a regimental soldiers' committee.

During the armed revolt in the period of the Great October Socialist Revolution we find M. I. Barsukov in Petrograd and Smolensk. He headed the Medical-Sanitary Division of the Military-Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet of workers and soldiers' deputies. On the basis of instructions from V. I. Lenin, M. I. Barsukov proceeded to reorganize medical-sanitary conditions in the country. It was great, difficult work. There was sabotage all around. Only a small group of Bolshevik medical workers -- physicians A. N. Vinokurov, V. M. Bonch-Bruyevich (Velichkina), woman medical student T. A. Fortunatova, nurse K. V. Petrova and others -- began to lay the first cornerstones in the fundamentals of Soviet medicine.

At the same time, M. I. Barsukov had to work in the Proletariat Red Cross, to organize the All-Russian Federative Union of Medical Workers, to establish physicians' collegia in the People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs, Railways, Education, and Social Security. On the basis of a decree by the Council of People's Commissars on 4 December 1917, M. I. Barsukov was sent to the Main Military-Sanitary Administration, where he headed the medical collegium.

On 24 January 1918, V. I. Lenin issued a decree establishing a higher medical center in the republic -- the Soviet of Medical Collegia, headed by A. N. Vinokurov. M. I. Barsukov became his deputy.

The Civil War flared up. On the Volga the first front sprung up -- the Eastern Front. In June 1918, M. I. Barsukov became chief of the Medical Section (sanitarnaya chast') of the front. When the threat to Moscow

grew, when furious hordes burst upon it, M. I. Barsukov was urgently transferred in October 1919 to the Southern Front, where he also headed the Sanitary Administration of the front.

The struggle with epidemic diseases at the front spread. It was necessary to eliminate the spread of typhus and relapsing fever at the rear. It was necessary to organize medical treatment on the spot. In conjunction with the workers in the Sanitary Administration of the front (I. A. Ivanovskiy), M. I. Barsukov worked out a new system for evacuating the wounded and sick, which was then used by the Main Military-Sanitary Administration for the entire Red Army and was continued to be used without any substantial changes throughout the entire Civil War. Thus an anti-epidemic barrier was gradually created.

The enemies were defeated. M. I. Barsukov returned to Moscow and was demobilized. From 1921-1922 he devoted himself to trade union (Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers) and party work (Urban Rayon Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)). However, M. I. Barsukov longed for the outlying districts, where there was a need for medical workers. In January 1923, the party sent M. I. Barsukov to Chita, in the Far East -- a territory which had just joined the RSFSR. The Far Eastern Revolutionary Committee named M. I. Barsukov head of the Far Eastern Section of Public Health. The territory was enormous. It extended from Lake Baykal to Kamchatka and Sakhalin. M. I. Barsukov devoted intense energy to unifying the separate public health organs which then belonged under various departments and organizations. M. I. Barsukov gave special attention to the health of the Far East. The territory was rich in carbonaceous and hot sulfurous springs and mud lakes. The formation of the Kuli'dur Health Resort close to Khabarovsk and the Ugdan nursing home in the Chita region is connected to the name of M. I. Barsukov.

In 1924, when good organizational work was required in Soviet Belorussia, which suffered greatly from interventionists and the White Guard, the party sent M. I. Barsukov to Minsk, where, with the aid of party and soviet organizations, he successfully built up Soviet medicine as the People's Commissar of Public Health. On the initiative of M. I. Barsukov, the Institute of Social Hygiene was formed in Minsk -- a scientific-research base with a chair of the same name.

The problem of planning public health in connection with developing the Five Year Plans became the most important in the country. The party sent M. I. Barsukov to Moscow, where he organized the public health sector in Gosplan USSR. In May 1932, on the instructions of the Gosplan USSR, M. I. Barsukov set up the first conference

in the Soviet Union for planning public health, worker's rest, and physical culture. Both planners and organizers of public health came together at the conference. Great soviet educators took part in it -- Academicians P. P. Lazarev, A. F. Ioffe, A. A. Bogomolets, and also representatives of soviet society in the person of workers and peasants. The conference carefully considered the project introduced by Gosplan USSR for the second Five-Year Plan on public health.

In 1941, the fascist hordes invaded the borders of our homeland. M. I. Barsukov went to the front of the Great Patriotic War and headed the front evacuation centers of the Kalinin and First Baltic fronts.

The war ended. From 1945, M. I. Barsukov headed in Moscow the Section on the History of Public Health in the Institute of Public Health and History of Medicine, which had just been created. Here he devoted himself entirely and completely to scientific-research work.

Throughout his long life M. I. Barsukov has worked very hard on the literary front. He has written more than 100 scientific and literary works, among which the most important are four monographs: Velikaya Oktyabr'skaya sotsialisticheskaya revolyutsiya i organizatsiya sovetского zdravookhraneniya (The Great October Socialist Revolution and Organization of Public Health) (1951), Ocherki istorii zdravookhraneniya SSSR (Notes on the History of Public Health in the USSR) (1957), of which M. I. Barsukov was editor and author of several chapters, Grazhdanskaya vojna i meditsinskoye obespecheniye Krasnoy Armii (The Civil War and Medical Protection for the Red Army) (1947), and an historical sketch which dealt with the soviet Red Cross and the Red Crescent (1955).

Characteristic of a considerable number of works by Professor M. I. Barsukov is their originality. Using Marxist-Leninist methodology, M. I. Barsukov introduces party spirit into his scientific studies and greatly illuminates the theme being studied. The value of his works is also contained in the fact that they include the many years of the author's experience in various areas of Soviet medicine, of which he was one of the first organizers.

M. I. Barsukov has been a participant in many conferences and congresses both here in the Motherland and abroad. M. I. Barsukov has performed a great service in his organizational work in the convocation of an All-Union Scientific Historical-Medical Conference at Leningrad which was held 3-9 February 1959. The report of M. I. Barsukov and the work of the conference produced rich historical-theoretical material for methodology and methods in the field of historical study of medicine. The recently selected board of the Society of Medical Historians has chosen M. I. Barsukov as its chairman.

Professor M. I. Barsukov has led a great life as an organizer, teacher, and physician-revolutionary. All of his actions serve as an example of the Leninist concept of the unity of theory and practice.

We would like to extend to our dear hero wishes for health and further creative successes in his fruitful scientific and social-political work.

PROFESSOR ALEKSANDR ABRAMOVICH LEMBERG

[Translated from Vestnik Rentgenologii i Radiologii (Roentgenology and Radiology Herald), No 2, 1950, page 88.]

In October 1959 was celebrated the 60th birthday and the 38th year as a physician, scientific pedagogue, and participant in public affairs of one of the leading soviet roentgenologists, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Prof. Aleksandr Abramovich Lemberg.

In 1916, A. A. Lemberg finished a secondary educational institution with a gold medal and joined the medical faculty of the Novorossiysk University. As a third-year student in 1919, Aleksandr Abramovich joined the Red Army as a volunteer. In August 1920, he was demobilized and, in January 1921, he finished the Khar'kov Medical Institute.

From 1921 on, for a period of 28 years, A. A. Lemberg worked in the Ukrainian Roentgenology and Radiology Institute, in recent years as the chief of the roentgenology diagnostic department and the department of experimental roentgenology.

In 1928, A. A. Lemberg commenced his pedagogic activities in the Khar'kov Medical Institute as an assistant, and then as a senior assistant in 1937-1941; in 1944-1946 he headed the Chair of Roentgenology.

In 1932, A. A. Lemberg was given the title of docent, in 1935 he was made an active member of the Institute, and later was given the title of professor.

During the Great Patriotic War, A. A. Lemberg was the chief roentgenologist of the Siberian Military District, and he was decorated for his good work by the Military Soviet of the Siberian Military District and the Novosibirskaya Oblast Executive Committee.

In 1944, returning to Khar'kov from the evacuation, A. A. Lemberg continued to work in the Ukrainian Roentgenology and Radiology Institute and at the same time was selected as the head of the roentgenology department of the Ukrainian Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, where he has worked up to the present time. More than 1000 roentgenological physicians have emerged from the department which he heads, completing a great deal of work on different clinical and experimental problems of roentgenology and defending doctoral and candidate theses.

During his work as a scientist A. A. Lemberg has published in various national and foreign journals 87 scientific works, in which the attempts of the Soviet school of roentgenology to develop original methods of study and to investigate new methods in the field of clinical roentgenological diagnostics and roentgenological therapy have been

successfully presented. The methods of roentgenological study of vermicular appendix of caecum, gall-bladder and, particularly, methods of historoentgenography of the bone system and lungs, which have been developed by Aleksandr Abramovich, have been of great interest.

A great number of works by A. A. Lemberg have been devoted to problems of roentgenological diagnostics of various diseases of the bone joint system, of the abdominal cavity, and occupational diseases, and also to certain problems of roentgenological therapy and roentgenological biology. In addition to that, he has set forth original classifications of inflammatory, swelling, and dystrophic processes of the bone joint system.

A. A. Lemberg is one of the constant organizers and speakers at all all-union and Ukrainian congresses of roentgenologists and radiologists. His reports were read at the First, Second, and Third International Congresses of Roentgenologists and Radiologists.

A. A. Lemberg successfully combines great active social work with his activities as a scientist, physician, and pedagog. From 1931 to 1936, he was deputy chairman and from 1936 to 1953, chairman, of the Board of the All-Ukrainian Society of Roentgenologists and Radiologists. Since 1953, A. A. Lemberg has been a member of the Board of the All-Union and Ukrainian Society of Roentgenologists and Radiologists, and chairman of the Khar'kov Society of Roentgenologists and Radiologists.

As a well-educated physician with great experience and a broad outlook, an excellent lecturer and pedagog, a man with great culture and charm, A. A. Lemberg has earned the merited authority and love of his co-workers, of roentgenological physicians, and the leaders in other medical specialities. On his 60th birthday Aleksandr Abramovich is in the prime of his creative life, brimming with plans and ideas.

The Board of the Ukraine, Kiev, and Khar'kov Scientific Societies of Roentgenologists and Radiologists

MOISEY YAKOVLEVICH AR'YEV

[Translated from Klinicheskaya Meditsina (Clinical Medicine), No 5, 1960, pages 6-7.]

The third of February 1960 was the 75th birthday and the 50th year as a medical, scientific, and public figure of Honored Scientist, Prof. Moisey Yakovlevich Ar'yev.

Upon graduating in 1908 from the science faculty of St. Petersburg University and in 1911 from the medical faculty of Moscow University, M. Ya. Ar'yev worked in the Zemstvo hospital in the former Smolensk Guberniya and then in St. Petersburg as an extern in the Clinic of Internal Diseases of the Institute for the Advanced Training of Doctors. From 1918 to 1922 he was in the Red Army, serving as the chief physician in a military hospital. For a period of four years, from 1922 on, Moisey Yakovlevich worked as the physician on night duty for home service and at the same time as an intern not on the regular staff at the G. F. Lang Clinic. For a period of ten years, beginning in 1926, he was the head of the Therapeutic Department of the Clinical Hospital imeni the Fifth Anniversary of the October Revolution. In 1927 he was a docent in the Propaedeutic Clinic of the Leningrad Medical Institute, and in 1930 he was made a professor in the Institute.

At the time of the Great Patriotic War he worked in Vologda. From 1945-1956, he headed the Department of Internal Diseases at the Leningrad Stomatological Institute.

M. Ya. Ar'yev always has taken an active part in the life of the university, executing the commissions of social organizations. He has gone into institutions needing aid, he has organized medical aid to teachers and professors, he has headed commissions using scientific methods to organize teaching, to solve medical problems, etc.

M. Ya. Ar'yev belongs to that group of clinicists and scientific workers who, for themselves and their co-workers, consider scientific work as a compulsory, integral, and most crucial part of clinical work. As a result of this attitude towards scientific work, M. Ya. Ar'yev and his co-workers attain important results in their chosen area of vascular heart diseases.

To such valuable work must be attributed a monograph on arrhythmia and its treatment, a study of changes in the myocardium as acted upon by the most important of infectious diseases -- typhoid, pneumonia, and acute rheumatism. Of just as great importance is a series of works dealing with the most important problem of cardiology - coronary defects, hypoxia and anoxia of the myocardium. Among the works by M. Ya. Ar'yev in the field of cardiology, one must also note his studies on determining evidence and contra-indication

for the need for treatment in Kislovodsk and on developing a nomenclature and classification for vascular heart diseases.

Among those works by M. Ya. Ar'yev dealing with other areas of internal medicine, there is a very valuable monograph on bronchial asthma. It is comprised not only of a basic study of appropriate literature and great clinical experience, but also of a systematic study of several etiological and pathogenetic factors in bronchial asthma and methods of treatment which are connected with them.

During the Great Patriotic War Moisey Yakovlevich carried out scientific and literary scientific work with redoubled energy, studying problems of internal medicine which actually existed under war conditions: disorders of general nutrition, pneumonia from bullet wounds, sulfide therapy of pneumonia, etc.

During the Patriotic War M. Ya. Ar'yev was honored with the Order of the Red Star.

After the Patriotic War the work of M. Ya. Ar'yev and his co-workers turned to the problems of post-war pathology. In an encyclopedic dictionary of war medicine he has written a series of articles on internal pathology.

M. Ya. Ar'yev has had 64 published works, among which are three monographs. Under his guidance 14 candidate theses have been defended, and to one of these (Ye. V. Loshkareva) was awarded the degree of Doctor of Sciences.

In 1947 M. Ya. Ar'yev was given the title of Honored Scientist.

M. Ya. Ar'yev is a member of the presidium of the Therapeutic Society imeni S. P. Botkin; since 1958 he has been an honorary member of the Therapeutic Society imeni S. P. Botkin.

NIKOLAY NIKOLAYEVICH GOREV

Translated from Vrachebnoye Delo (Medical Affairs),
No 5, 1960, pages 545-546.

Nikolay Nikolayevich Gorev was born in Kazan'. His father was a railroad worker. After the Great October Socialist Revolution, the young Gorev began to work on the Krasnoyarsk Gubrevkom (Gubernskiy Revolyutsionny Komitet -- Guberniya Revolutionary Committee), and in October 1920 he entered the ranks of the Red Army.

In 1926, N. N. Gorev graduated from the medical faculty of Irkutsky University, and for five years worked as an assistant in the chair of General Pathology, completing at the same time in Moscow several works under the guidance of A. A. Bogomol'yets.

In 1931, Nikolay Nikolayevich went to the city of Khabarovsk, where he headed the chair of Pathologic Physiology at the medical institute.

In 1934, the Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Biology and Pathology, located at Kiev in the Ukraine, invited him to head a department. Here his basic work was teaching. In 1953, in connection with the reorganization of this institution and the formation of the Institute of Physiology imeni A. A. Bogomol'yets of the USSR Academy of Sciences, he was named the head of the laboratory dealing with circulation of the blood and respiration, which he has headed up to the present time.

Nikolay Nikolayevich defended his doctor's thesis in 1937.

In 1945 he was selected as head of the chair of Pathologic Physiology of the Kiev Medical Stomatology Institute, in which he worked until 1955. In recent years (1955-1958) he has been the head of the pathophysiological laboratory of the Kiev Institute of Tuberculosis, and at the end of 1958 he headed the newly-created Scientific Research Institute of Gerontology and Experimental Pathology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

In 1945, N. N. Gorev was selected as a corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and in 1953 was made an active member.

Prof. Gorev is a highly qualified specialist in pathophysiology who can make brilliant use of the technique of experimentation. He has written about 70 scientific works, including two monographs which have great theoretical and practical importance. It is particularly important to note his works on the pathogeny and treatment of shock and hypertonic disease and on the study of pathogeny of anaphylaxis.

For the space of many years Prof. Gorev carried on good pedagogic work in the higher educational institutions of Khabarovsk, Ufa, and Kiev. A considerable number of scientific workers were educated by him. Under the guidance of Nikolay Nikolayevich his students and co-workers defended more than 20 theses, including six doctoral theses.

The teacher has also performed a great deal of social work. He is a member of the presidium of the Scientific Medical Council of the Ministry of Public Health Ukrainian SSR, a member of the Scientific Medical Council of the Ministry of Public Health USSR, chairman of the commission dealing with problems of gerontology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, a member of the board of the All-Union and Ukraine Scientific Societies of Pathophysiologists, and has been on the editorial board of a number of medical journals.

The services of N. N. Gorev to the national medical science have been duly noted. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, the order of the Badge of Honor, and several medals. For his successes in working out important scientific problems he has been awarded the honorable title of Honored Scientist.

KHUAN KHUANOVICH PLANEL'YES

Translated from Antibiotiki (Antibiotics), No 2, 1960, pages 123-125.

Khuan Khuanovich Planel'yes has just celebrated his 60th birthday. Kh. Kh. Planel'yes was born in the Spanish town of Jerez. In 1921, he graduated from the medical faculty of Madrid University, and in 1923 he defended his doctor's thesis. In 1926, Kh. Kh. Planel'yes received a gold medal for an original monograph and was chosen a corresponding member of the Spanish Medical Academy. Kh. Kh. Planel'yes took an active part in the Spanish Civil War, being chief of the sanitary service of the Fifth Regiment, and then head of the medical-sanitary service of the Central Army of the Spanish Republic. Upon going to the Soviet Union in 1939, he continued his work in the Saratov Medical Institute as a docent in the department of pharmacology, and from 1942 to 1944 headed the laboratory of the Moscow Medical Institute. Starting in 1943, Kh. Kh. Planel'yes worked in the Epidemiology and Microbiology Institute imeni N. F. Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences, as head of the experimental chemotherapy laboratory, and in 1949 headed the Department of Infectious Pathology and Experimental Therapy of Infection in the same institute. In 1944 he was given the title of professor, and in 1953 he was chosen as a corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

Kh. Kh. Planel'yes has received thorough and varied training in the fields of pharmacology, biochemistry, and medical microbiology in laboratories and institutes in Spain, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and the Soviet Union.

Kh. Kh. Planel'yes began his scientific research work in his student years. He has written 96 articles, five monographs, and also five chapters for major handbooks which are still in print. One monograph by Kh. Kh. Planel'yes entitled V. K. Vysokovich was awarded the N. F. Gamaleya Prize.

The principal articles and books by Kh. Kh. Planel'yes are devoted to the problems of pharmacology and pharmacotherapy (29 works), infectious pathology (30 works), experimental therapy (47 works), and the majority of them are characterized by original research in the indicated areas. Many of these works have great scientific value for establishing a basis of practical chemotherapy.

The distinguishing characteristic of his research which has been carried out in various fields of medicine is its physiological orientation.

In order to develop a basic theory for the action of chemotherapeutic substances, Kh. Kh. Planel'yes made a detailed study of the relationship between logical immunizing reactions and the chemotherapeutic effects in an organism when chemotherapeutic substances were employed. He found that with chemotherapy, including the use of antibiotics, in every case infectious agents remained in the lymph nodes which resisted the action of the preparations. In 1950 he found that it was possible to cause the formation of endogenous super-infection caused by pathogenic bacteria which are insensitive to one or another preparation, are found in the bowels, and begin to develop rapidly when sensitive microflora is removed. This fact, which had great theoretical and practical importance, was set forth many times in articles and reports by Kh. Kh. Planel'yes.

Under his guidance several experimental studies were made to clarify and to remove the causes for the insufficiency of antigenic irritation by using chemotherapeutic substances, and a method was developed for treatment with chemotherapeutic substances in a complex with vaccines.

During several recent years one of the main research projects by Kh. Kh. Planel'yes has been to study the factors bringing about recovery from various infectious diseases or contributing to this recovery process by the use of chemotherapeutic substances. This field of study is particularly difficult due to the fact that it is closely allied with many contiguous fields of medicine -- with the problems of physiology, pathophysiology, pathologic anatomy, biochemistry, microbiology, and immunology.

The articles and reports by Kh. Kh. Planel'yes devoted to the problem of the medicinal stability of microbes are used by microbiologists and clinicists and have great repute among them.

He was one of the first to point out the importance of antibiotic therapy when complications set in. At the present time a monograph by Kh. Kh. Planel'yes entitled Póbochnyye yavleniya pri antibiotikoterapii bakterial'nykh infektsiy (The Secondary Phenomena due to Antibiotic Therapy on Bacterial Infections) has been published.

Along with this type of work Kh. Kh. Planel'yes has carried out a study of the effect of antibiotics and other chemotherapeutic preparations on a macro-organism, especially on experimental allergic reactions, immunity reactions, and the inflammatory process.

Many of the works by Kh. Kh. Planel'yes have not only theoretical but also practical importance for public health. Thus, during the Great Patriotic War a series of works was devoted to the synthesis of new derivatives of sulfamides, and an original method for using sulfide. Under his guidance and first-hand participation a series of antibiotics

and bacterial preparations was obtained, isolating and purifying methods were developed, along with methods for obtaining them under laboratory conditions and under plant conditions. A preparation of a mycerin complex successfully passed clinical tests and was put into public health practice for treating especially dangerous infections, such as purulent diseases caused by medicinally stable forms of bacteria.

Kh. Kh. Planel'yes has placed great importance on the training of scientific specialists for solving problems connected with chemotherapy of bacterial infections. Starting to work on the most interesting of these problems with one scientific coworker in 1943, he now has a large group. Under his guidance 14 candidate's theses have been prepared and defended, and four doctoral theses are in process.

Kh. Kh. Planel'yes is a member of the Antibiotics Committee of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and actively participates in a group of scientific councils and scientific societies.

The editorial board of the journal Antibiotika (Antibiotics) cordially congratulates the deeply respected Khuan Khuanovich Planel'yes and wishes to express the desire that he have further success in his fruitful activities.

A series of works on the problems of infectious pathology and experimental therapy were prepared under the guidance of Kh. Kh. Planel'yes in the Epidemiology and Microbiology Institute imeni N. F. Gamaleya.

Yu. V. Solov'yeva has summarized new data about certain properties of mycerin. The effectiveness of the preparation for a series of diseases was established in pediatric and surgical practice. The application of mycerin has a therapeutic effect in the treatment of infections caused by microbes which are stable towards other antibiotics.

A. F. Moroz has completed work on the theoretic and practical importance of pathogenic microbes which have acquired stability towards antibiotics. The phenomenon of medicinal stability has been changed from a theoretical problem only into a practical one, particularly in connection with increasing the frequency of staphylococcus sepsis and other diseases caused by staphylococci which are antibiologically stable. In recent years it has also been established that the source of these staphylococcus diseases is primarily people who are healthy but are bacillus carriers, or people who are ill with various staphylococcus infections. The problem of staphylococcus infections in hospitals is

quite real at the present time, and its solution depends on eliminating the spread of these diseases.

V. I. Goncharova studied certain factors in the unspecific stability of an organism toward bacterial infections. It is well known that in the pathogeny of bacterial infections the bacterial toxins and substances which have been freed from damaged tissues of an organism play a decisive role.

The degree of stability of an organism towards bacterial intoxication determines the development of infection to a considerable degree. Thus the ability of an organism to retain constant internal conditions -- a necessary condition for the existence of an organism -- depends on the functional state of the organs and tissues and, mainly, the endocrine glands. In pathogeny of bacterial infections, functional changes which occur in the endocrine glands under the effect of bacterial toxins and endogenous substances which form in damaged tissues play a special role. The functional state of the endocrine glands (the adrenal glands, thyroid glands, and others) at the time of infection determines the stability of the organism which builds a definite reserve both for the development of unspecific manifestations of infection (which are common for many bacterial infections) and for logically immunizing reactions. The importance of factors which assure the stability of an organism towards bacterial infections opens up new possibilities for pathogenetic therapy.

The work of Z. A. Popenenkova has clarified the role of endogenous factors of inflammation in pathogeny of bacterial infections. She has shown that in the pathogeny of the infection process an important role is played by inflammatory substances which are freed from the cells of the organism which have been damaged by microbe toxins. Histamine, serotonine, and others belong to the group of inflammatory substances. A study of the content of serotonine in the blood and in the organs involved in the development of typhoid intoxication has shown that this biogenous amine undergoes quantitative changes which begin at the moment the intoxication develops and continue to the last moment of its development. Histamine and serotonine when released from damaged tissues show both local action (they take an active part in forming the local inflammatory center of infection) and general action (nervous effect on the separate organs and systems).

MIKHAIL ALEKSEYEVICH GUBERNIYEV

Translated from Antibiotiki (Antibiotics), No 2,
1960, page 125.

Mikhail Alekseyevich Guberniyev, Doctor of Biological Sciences, has just celebrated his 60th birthday. He is the director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics.

The working life of Mikhail Alekseyevich began during the October Socialist Revolution when, at 15 years of age, he began to work as a lathe operator at the Bromley Brothers Plant (now the "Red Proletarian" Plant). During his period of study in the university, M. A. Guberniyev combined studying and teaching. After graduating from Moscow State University in 1926, Mikhail Alekseyevich carried on pedagogic work for several years. He taught inorganic, analytic, and organic chemistry in secondary and higher educational institutions.

After finishing post-graduate work in biochemistry Mikhail Alekseyevich completely switched over to scientific work in the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine and in the Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry. During the period of his scientific activity Mikhail Alekseyevich has carried out many studies in various fields of biological chemistry. He has published 40 articles and has seven copyrights.

The basic studies of M. A. Guberniyev have been devoted to the exchange of amino acids, their synthesis, biosynthesis of albumen, and especially of nucleic acids and phosphoric compounds in connection with their development and secretory activity.

Methods for obtaining all of the most important amino acids, among them a number of optically active acids, have been developed and put into production under his guidance. The studies of M. A. Guberniyev in the field of nucleic acids and phosphoric compounds have been of great interest. He has studied processes which take place in the tissues of secreting organs, and the quantitative changes in nucleic acids, albuminous secretions, and phosphoric compounds in the digestive glands by secretion, by irritation of the secretory nerves which has been provoked by chemical agents and by a nerve reflex method. To study the mechanism of the indicated phenomena, he used radioactive phosphorus and heavy nitrogen.

M. A. Guberniyev has worked in the field of antibiotics for a number of years. Under the guidance of M. M. Shemyakin, in 1949, he carried out work in the Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry to develop and put into production an

industrial method for synthesis of chloramphenicol (levomycetin). M. A. Guberniyev is one of the authors of books concerning levomycetin who have played a great role in acquainting the medical society with this valuable preparation. Mikhail Alekseyevich along with his co-workers has made scientific studies in the field of actinomyces, studying the dynamics of accumulation of nucleic acids, phosphoric compounds (phytin, polyphosphates), and partially-defined products resulting from the exchange of ray fungi in the process of growth and development, and they have also studied the biosynthesis mechanism in a number of agents producing antibiotics. He has made studies on the action of antibiotics on the organs and tissues of animals and also a comparative biochemical study of the microorganisms which are sensitive to and stable towards antibiotics.

In the last six years M. A. Guberniyev has expended great energies in heading the All-Union Institute of Antibiotics and has performed great social work as deputy chairman of the Antibiotics Committee of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

The editorial board of Antibiotika wishes to congratulate Mikhail Alekseyevich on his 60th birthday and to express their desire for his good health and for further successful work for the welfare of soviet public health.

MIKHAIL KONSTANTINOVICH RODIONOV

Translated from Vestnik Khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekov (Surgical Herald imeni I. I. Grekov), No 4, 1960, page 157.

Prof. Mikhail Konstantinovich Rodionov, who heads the chair of Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery of the Stalingrad Medical Institute, was born 26 December 1899.

In 1917, he graduated from a gymnasium and then entered the medical faculty of Moscow University, but in 1919, during the period in which the Soviet government was established, he broke off his studies and volunteered for the Red Army.

In 1923, M. K. Rodionov graduated from the medical faculty of Saratov University.

Upon finishing the university, Mikhail Konstantinovich worked as the head physician and surgeon in Angay, Tsaritsynskiy Uyezd, and from 1924 to 1937 he worked as a surgeon in the hospital imeni Il'ich in Stalingrad. In 1937, M. K. Rodionov was chosen as the head of the chair of Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery at the Stalingrad Medical Institute, where he has worked up to the present time. From 1940 to 1941, M. K. Rodionov took on the responsibility of being dean of the institute, while still acting as head of the chair of Operative Surgery.

During the Great Patriotic War, Mikhail Konstantinovich Rodionov worked as a surgeon in Evacuation Hospital No 470, and then as the head surgeon of Evacuation Hospital No 2004 of the Western Front.

Prof. M. K. Rodionov is an experienced pedagog and teacher who is erudite on problems of theoretical and practical surgery. He has written 35 scientific works which have been devoted to actual problems of surgery: pirulent surgery of the lungs and pleura, problems of surgery on the field of battle, and neuro-histological studies. At the present time M. K. Rodionov is occupied with problems of homo-transplanting of tissues.

M. K. Rodionov places great importance on the training of young cadres. His lectures are saturated with good practical material. Under his guidance a large number of qualified surgeons have been trained who have worked independently and successfully in various hospitals of the oblast, and also in other areas.

Along with his pedagogic work M. K. Rodionov carries on a great deal of public work. For a period of several years he was elected a member of the party bureau of the institute, and is a deputy to the Stalingrad City Soviet. At the present time, M. K. Rodionov holds the position of Scientific Secretary of the institute.

For his many years of public activity and his work Mikhail Konstantinovich Rodionov has several times received the gratitude of the Ministry of Public Health USSR and RSFSR. For his active surgical work during the Great Patriotic War, by order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR he was awarded four medals, and for his active participation in establishing the Stalingrad Tractor Plant he received the "Badge of Honor". The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR has decorated M. K. Rodionov with the medal "For Labor Valor."

Docents G. V. Golovin, Yu. M.
Gerusov, A. G. Konevskiy,
and A. S. Yakovlov

PAVEL NIKOLAYEVICH VASIL'YEV

Translated from Arkhiv patologii (Pathology Archives), No 3, 1960, page 94.

Pavel Nikolayevich Vasil'yev celebrated his 60th birthday in 1960. Pavel Nikolayevich was born 12 February 1900 into the family of an office worker. He studied in the Ryazan' Gymnasium. From 1919 to 1922, he served in the ranks of the Red Army.

After graduating from the medical faculty of Moscow State University in 1929 and going through the external studies department in forensic medicine under Prof. P. A. Minakov, P. N. Vasil'yev worked as a forensic medicine expert in Moscow. In 1932 he specialized in pathological anatomy, and then worked as assistant dissector in the Basmanaya Hospital in Moscow. During the Finnish Campaign, from 1939-1940, and during the Great Patriotic War, P. N. Vasil'yev worked as head of the pathological anatomical sections and as a forensic-medicine expert in an active army. After demobilization in February 1946 he headed the pathological anatomical division of the Second Moscow Clinical Hospital imeni N. I. Pirogov.

Pavel Nikolayevich Vasil'yev is a highly-skilled pathological anatomist who is deeply devoted to his work, actively participated in the organization of pathological anatomical work, carried out good work for the course of many years, and took part in the various commissions under the Moscow Public Health Section and the Ministry of Public Health USSR. P. N. Vasil'yev has written a number of scientific works dealing with various themes which have been suggested to him by his hospital practice, and some of them have been published in the journal Arkhiv patologii. Pavel Nikolayevich was elected a member of the board of the Moscow and All-Union Societies of Pathological Anatomists.

P. N. Vasil'yev was awarded the Order of the Red Star, the medals "For Combat Service," "For the Defense of Stalingrad," "For Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945," and the badge "Outstanding Figure in Public Health."

The Board of the Moscow and All-Union Societies of Pathological Anatomists, in recognition of the highly useful work of Pavel Nikolayevich Vasil'yev, cordially wish to extend to him their desire for his health, courage, and many years of life.

TIGRAN SERGEYEVICH MNATSAKANOV

[Translated from Terapevticheskiy arkhiv (Therapeutic Archives), Vol 32, No 2, 1960, pages 3-4.]

In 1959, Prof. Tigran Sergeyevich Mnatsakanov celebrated his 60th birthday and his 35th year of medical, scientific pedagogic, and public activities.

T. S. Mnatsakanov was born in Baku into a worker's family. Upon completing the Baku Men's Gymnasium in 1920, he entered the medical faculty of the Azerbaydzhan State University. Upon receiving his title of physician, Tigran Sergeyevich chose to work in Uzbekistan, where he began to work as an intern in the therapeutic section of the republic hospital in Samarkand, and five years later he worked as an assistant in the therapeutic clinic of the Samarkand Medical Institute.

While still young, T. S. Mnatsakanov seriously studied membranous pneumonia, its clinical characteristics, and its etiology and pathogeny under conditions of a hot climate. At meetings of the Scientific Therapeutic Society of Samarkand, Tigran Sergeyevich made very interesting scientific reports on lymphogranuloma, treatment of malaria with Atabrine, and the role and importance of medical nutrition in clinic. He was interested in the treatment of yellow jaundice, the secretory function of the stomach during malaria, the treatment of rheumatism, and other problems.

In 1940, T. S. Mnatsakanov successfully defended his doctor's thesis, and he was given the title of Professor. While heading a chair, he was at the same time deputy director of the Samarkand Medical Institute for scientific and teaching work and was one of the founders of this Institute.

During his work in the Uzbek SSR, T. S. Mnatsakanov placed very great importance on the training of national scientific pedagogic cadres. Under his guidance many therapists completed their candidate's and doctor's theses. Several of his students became professors and heads of chairs.

In 1949, T. S. Mnatsakanov was elected head of the chair of Therapy at the Yerevan Medical Institute where, from the very beginning, he worked on the training of cadres and the solution of actual problems of clinical medicine in Armenia.

This distinguished teacher-clinician has written more than 70 scientific works, four of which are monographs. His works were devoted to such important problems as pneumonia, heart pathology, hypertonic disease, and

others. T. S. Mnatsakanov studied hard and seriously the health resort resources of Armenia, particularly at Dzhermuk. Under his editing, a collection of works on this health resort were published. During recent years the clinic headed by T. S. Mnatsakanov has been occupied with the study of the etiology, pathogeny and treatment of atherosclerosis, and the pathology of the kidneys under the special climatic conditions of Armenia. T. S. Mnatsakanov has spent a great deal of time in training physicians for Armenian regions. During his work in Armenia, eleven candidate's and one doctoral theses were completed under his guidance.

T. S. Mnatsakanov was often elected a deputy to the city Soviet; he has been a deputy to the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR at the last two sessions. As chairman of the Commission for Public Health of the Supreme Soviet, he has carried out fruitful work in the field of medical service for the population. He was twice elected chairman of the Therapeutic Scientific Society of Armenia.

During the Great Patriotic War, T. S. Mnatsakanov was honored with the Order of the Badge of Honor, Order of Labor Red Banner, and in 1954 the order of Lenin for his outstanding public and scientific work.

A resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Uzbek SSR gave him the title Honored Scientist for the many years of his fruitful scientific-pedagogic work.

A prominent teacher-clinician and public figure, Communist Tigran Sergeyevich Mnatsakanov continues to work very hard; he is filled with creative force and energy.

The editorial board of the journal Teraperticheskiy arkhiv congratulates the hero of the day and hopes that he has many years of health, courage, and further fruitful work for the welfare of soviet public health.

KONSTANTIN DAVIDOVICH ERISTAVI

Translated from *Khirurgiya* (Surgery), No 3,
March 1960, pages 135-136.

Prof. Konstantin Davidovich Eristavi has just celebrated his 70th birthday and his 45 years of medical, scientific, pedagogic, and public work.

K. D. Eristavi was born 22 August 1889 in the village of Salominao. In 1908, he graduated from the Kutaisk Gymnasium. In 1909, he entered the medical faculty of the Yur'yev University (now the Tartu University), from which he graduated in 1914. While still in his student years K. D. Eristavi was fascinated by surgery, and he began to work in the department of surgery where he was retained after graduating from the university.

In 1918, Konstantin Davidovich returned to Georgia and began to work as an intern in the surgical division of the Tbilisi Railroad Hospital; in 1921 he was selected as senior assistant in the Department of General Surgery.

In 1926, K. D. Eristavi successfully defended his doctoral thesis on "Mechanism of Quick Death by Adipose Embolism," which is still one of the main works on this subject at the present time.

In 1929, he was chosen as a professor in the Department of General Surgery at the Railroad Clinical Hospital; in Transcaucasia for the first time he organized traumatism centers in railroad establishments. He organized the Central Road Station for Blood Transfusion with an affiliated branch on the Transcaucasus Railroad and an oncologic dispensary which served the transportation workers.

From 1941 to 1948, Prof. Eristavi headed the chair of Faculty Surgery, and from 1948 up to the present time he has been the head of the chair of Hospital Surgery of the Medical Faculty at the Tbilisi State Medical Institute, and director of the Scientific Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Surgery and Hematology of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR.

During the Great Patriotic War, K. D. Eristavi worked as a consultant in a number of hospitals in the rear.

The scientific and practical work of Konstantin Davidovich is many-sided. He and his students have successfully worked out several problems of surgery: bilious paths, ulcerous stomach disease, disease of the pectoral cavity organs, treatment of burns, problems of traumatism, hypothermae with original apparatus, grafting of organs and tissues, conservation and substitution of large blood vessels, shutting off the heart during an experiment, and study of experimental cancer, diseases of the blood, etc.

K. D. Eristavi -- who possesses great mastery of and experience in surgery -- has developed an original method in plastic art of a general bilious canal. In addition to that, for the first time in Transcaucasia he carried out a number of complicated plastic operations, including the creation of an artificial esophagus. He also widely introduced in Georgia a method of local anaesthesia.

These problems and the work which has been carried out have been described in a series of scientific works and 65 theses which have emerged from the clinic.

K. D. Eristavi has written more than 100 scientific works, of which five monographs are devoted to several problems in clinical and experimental surgery, traumatism, oncology and blood transfusion. He is the co-author of a textbook on exceptional surgery (in the Georgian language). At the present time his students work in urban and regional medical institutions and head chairs and surgical divisions.

The pedagogic and scientific work of K. D. Eristavi has been accompanied by great public work. K. D. Eristavi has been a deputy to the Supreme Soviet Georgian SSR at all Convocations. He is chairman of the Permanent Commission of the Supreme Soviet for Public Health and Social Security. Since 1940 he has been a member of the CPSU. He is chairman of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Public Health Georgian SSR, a member of the bureau of the Medical Sciences Section of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, a member of the board of the All-Union Society of Surgeons, and a member of the International Association of Surgeons.

For his great and fruitful work, Academician K. D. Eristavi has been awarded two Orders of Lenin, Order of Labor Red Banner, the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Badge of Honor, and medals. He is an energetic, talented, and tireless teacher-innovator, with great experience in clinical practice and possessing organizational abilities.

The editorial board of the journal Kirurgiya warmly congratulates the hero of the day and wishes him good health and further success in his work.

MIKHAIL STEPANOVICH MASLOV

[Translated from Pediatriya (Pediatrics), No 7, 1960, pages 3-5.]

Mikhail Stepanovich Maslov, whose 75th birthday the medical community is observing this year, occupies a special position among the leading pediatricians of our country. During the course of many years he has successfully carried on the work of the founders of pediatric science -- S. F. Kholovitskiy and N. P. Gundobin -- and has furthered the growth of soviet pediatrics.

M. S. Maslov was born 2 June 1885. After graduating from the gymnasium with a gold medal, he entered the Military-Medical Academy, which he finished in 1910 with high honors and was retained for specializing in children's diseases.

While still a student in the Academy, he worked for two years in the field of pathologic histology in the laboratory of Prof. A. I. Moiseyev. Later, while working in a children's clinic, he also studied biological chemistry in the Institute of Experimental Medicine.

Three years after finishing the Academy, M. S. Maslov brilliantly defended his thesis for the academic degree of Doctor of Medicine on the theme "Biological Importance of Phosphorus for a Growing Organism." This work was a great contribution to science and is still cited in world literature at the present time.

Even in his early works, which were devoted to the study of clinical and biochemical characteristics of healthy and sick children, M. S. Maslov showed himself to be a keen and learned clinical physician who was capable of closely connecting theory and practice. The scientific studies of M. S. Maslov from 1910-1913 received high praise at a conference of the Military-Medical Academy, which granted him a scientific mission abroad. While abroad, M. S. Maslov studied the work of children's clinics in Vienna, Berlin, Zurich, and Munich. While there, he wrote works on the effect of calcium, bromide, and codeine ions on experimental convulsions.

In 1918 Mikhail Stepanovich was made a junior assistant in the chair of Pediatrics, in 1920 he was chosen as assistant professor, and in 1921 he was made a professor and head of the chair and Clinic of Children's Diseases at the Military-Medical Academy. From 1923 to 1929, M. S. Maslov was a scientific instructor in the Infantile Section of the Institute for Study of the Brain. M. S. Maslov was one of the organizers and leading workers in the Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute, where he has headed the chair of Faculty Pediatrics from 1925 up to the present time.

M. S. Maslov does not belong to the group of narrow specialists who devote their creative activity to working on some single area of pediatrics. The studies of Mikhail Stepanovich and the group which he heads deal with diverse pediatric problems: (1) pathogeny of anomaly of constitution; (2) physiological and biochemical age characteristics of children; (3) pathogeny and treatment of chronic nutritional disorders in children; (4) pathogeny and pathogenic therapy of toxic dyspepsia; (5) etiology and pathogeny of colitis; (6) pathogeny of hepatoso-hepatites and hepatosplenomegalia; (7) pathogenetic and differentiatinal therapy of pneumonia in young children; (8) pathogeny and therapy of vascular heart defects; (9) functional diagnostics of the breathing organs and vascular heart system; (10) reactivity of a child's organism and its importance in the origin and course of children's diseases; (11) history of pediatrics.

Seven hundred twelve scientific-research works have been devoted to these problems (of these, there were 10 doctoral and 13 candidate's theses, and 21 monographs). One hundred eighty-two scientific works have been written by M. S. Maslov; of these 15 were handbooks and textbooks and 12 monographs on actual themes of pediatrics. For 50 years Mikhail Stepanovich has made an enormous contribution to scientific and practical medicine in problems on the study of pathogeny and pathogenetic therapy of many diseases, on working out methods of functional diagnostics, and on research in the reactivity of children's organisms.

The value of the scientific studies of M. S. Maslov is especially great because they are always closely related to the extensive problems of children's public health, and their use has contributed to a sharp reduction in the prevalence of children's diseases and mortality in the USSR. For the last eight years the workers in the chair of Pediatrics of the Military-Medical Order of Lenin Academy imeni S. M. Kirov were some of the first in the Soviet Union to introduce in their clinic new diagnostic methods for congenital heart diseases: angio-cardiography, exploring the heart cavity, etc.

This has increased the diagnostic accuracy of congenital heart diseases (95% concurrence), has contributed to more accurate evidence pointing to surgical intervention, and has produced positive results in treating children with congenital heart diseases. Work in this field was carried out in close collaboration with a surgical clinic headed by Prof. P. A. Kupriyanov.

Such unusual properties, as a passion for science and unceasing movement forward, in conjunction with accuracy and sober thinking, have allowed Mikhail Stepanovich to gather around him large scientific collectives. In his

uninterrupted searches, Mikhail Stepanovich several times has come back to one and the same theme, approaching the examination of a problem from different sides, and utilizing diverse methods in his work: clinical, biochemical, bacteriological, experimental, physiological, and morphological.

The role of M. S. Maslov in training scientific, teaching, and medical personnel has been great. Eighteen professors, 18 docents, 45 teachers, and assistants have been students and co-workers under his training. More than 1000 physicians from outlying districts have come to specialize in the pediatric clinic of the Military-Medical Academy and the Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute.

M. S. Maslov has played an important role in reorganizing and improving the methods of teaching pediatrics in the higher medical school. Active methods of teaching which have contributed to the development in students and physicians of independence in working out clinical problems have been cultivated and instilled into pediatric practice for many years in the chairs headed by M. S. Maslov. Students in the medical institutes in the USSR have studied children's diseases in the textbooks of M. S. Maslov for more than 35 years, and for the last 10-15 years, also students in the countries of the People's Democracies.

In the textbooks, monographs, and articles by M. S. Maslov the achievements of Soviet pediatrics and the progressive materialistic teaching of S. P. Botkin, I. M. Sechenov, and I. P. Pavlov are reflected.

In his works M. S. Maslov points out that the correct approach to questions of diagnostics, treatment, and prophylaxis of children's diseases can be determined only on the basis of the principles of dialectical materialism.

Many of his scientific works ("Diagnosis and Prognosis of Children's Diseases," "Dialectics as Applied to Pediatrics," "Lectures on Faculty Pediatrics," etc.), which are very popular with students and physicians, are examples of dialectical thinking in pediatrics.

As a lecturer Mikhail Stepanovich avoids whatever would be of superficial effect. He captures the attention of the audience with clearness, with consistency, and deep statements, by the ability to choose the main, leading elements, by excellent analysis of patients, by carefully selected illustrated materials. His lectures are saturated with the newest data on domestic and foreign medicine. The achievements and advantages of the Soviet system of public health are clearly and convincingly presented in them.

M. S. Maslov is not only a great teacher with a name of world-wide fame and a leading pediatrician in our country, but also a public figure. For many years he has been a member of the Commission of the Ministry of Public Health USSR and the Leningrad City Public Health Section.

Mikhail Stepanovich was twice elected a deputy to the Leningrad City Soviet. Since 1923 he has been the permanent chairman of the Leningrad Society of Children's Physicians. Mikhail Stepanovich is a member of the editorial board of journals, encyclopedias and multi-volume handbooks on pediatrics.

In 1959, he was elected as an active member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and is an honorary member of many domestic and foreign scientific societies. M. S. Maslov is a member of the executive committee of the International Association of Pediatricians. He often headed the Soviet pediatric delegations to international congresses. Mikhail Stepanovich has taken an active part in the work of the Hungarian Congress of Supporters of Peace in Defense of Children.

The creative activity and organizational ability of M. S. Maslov are well known in the medical circles of our country. However, not everyone knows of his personal qualities -- modesty, sympathy, and charm.

The interests and abilities of Mikhail Stepanovich are not limited to science and his profession. He is a great lover and discriminating connoisseur of the theater, music, and literature. In spite of his great activity, Mikhail Stepanovich finds time to examine all novelties in the theater, to listen to philharmonic concerts, to attend exhibitions, to follow contemporary artistic literature, and to work at home in his garden. On his 75th anniversary Mikhail Stepanovich is filled with creative force and projects dealing with solving new pediatric problems in his textbooks and handbooks.

The Collective of the chair and Clinic of Pediatrics of the Military-Medical Academy, from the bottom of their hearts, wish for their dear teacher many years of life and further creative successes.

DMITRIY DMITRIYEVICH ASEYEV

[Translated from Problemy tuberkuleza (Problems of Tuberculosis), No 3, 1960, pages 124-125.]

D. D. Aseyev was born in 1900 in Ryazan' to a worker's family. In 1918, after finishing the Gymnasium, he joined the Red Army. In 1920 he was demobilized as a medical student. In 1925, after graduating from the medical faculty of Moscow University, Dmitriy Dmitriyevich worked for three years as a district physician in the rural area of Ryazanskaya Oblast, and then for seven years as an intern in the Anti-tuberculosis Dispensary of Ryazan' and in sanatoriums in the Ryazan' and Moscow Public Health Sections. Starting in 1935, D. D. Aseyev worked in the Moskovskaya Oblast (today known as the Republic) Scientific-Research Institute of Tuberculosis under the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, first as an intern and later at the head of the pulmonary-surgical subsection, and worked as a scientific secretary, and from 1951 to the present time he has been the deputy director for scientific work. After working in the Institute Dmitriy Dmitriyevich defended his thesis for the candidate's degree in medical science, then for doctor of medical science, and received the title Professor.

Having an all-round education as a physician, D. D. Aseyev has published about 80 scientific works on various subjects in the diagnosis, clinic, and treatment of tuberculosis by simple and respiratory methods. He was one of the first to use and approve our own preparation of gold chryzanol, showing its advantage over imported preparations. Dmitriy Dmitriyevich was concerned with the problem of treating tuberculosis patients with large and gigantic lung cavities. He developed and described new and original research methods (cavity graphs, roentgeno-morphological comparison, etc.) which made it possible to verify the presence of peristalsis of the bronchial tubes, and to expose the zones of cough reflex. The works, which were devoted to clinical roentgenomorphological research on cavities to discover their treatment, have expanded our knowledge about morphological changes in bronchial tubes which have been drained, about functional-morphological characteristics of large cavities, about the characteristics of cavity-wall structure, and about their healing processes.

In the works of D. D. Aseyev reflection and surgical methods are considered for treating large cavities -- draining of cavities, etc. In recent years D. D. Aseyev has published a series of works dealing with the combined

use of antibacterial therapy and artificial pneumothorax which are of great fundamental and practical importance. Several original studies by D. D. Aseyev have been devoted to the clinical importance of medicinal immunity of tubercular microbacteria, of differential diagnostics of tuberculosis of the lungs, and to the study of tubercular susceptibility. During the time that D. D. Aseyev has been scientific head of the Institute, more than 500 written works have been issued by workers in the Institute, and 24 dissertations prepared and defended. Working since 1937 in the chair of Advanced Training for Physicians at the TsIU (Tsentralny instttut usovershenstvovaniya -- Central Institute of Advanced Training) and at the First Moscow Medical Institute, and also carrying out pedagogic work with physicians, clinical assistants and aspirants, Dmitriy Dmitriyevich has established himself as an outstanding pedagog. Under his direct leadership at the Tuberculosis Institute, clinical and clinical-anatomical conferences have been held, and also scientific conferences for physicians in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast which served not only as a schooling process for increasing knowledge about tuberculosis and allied disciplines, but as one of the best methods of putting into practice advances in science.

D. D. Aseyev is a constant scientific leader in yearly scientific sessions at the Tuberculosis Institute of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, an active participant in congresses and conferences on tuberculosis both in our country (the First All-Russian Conference of Phthisiologists, the Sixth All-Union Congress, the First All-Russian Congress of Phthisiologists) and abroad. As head of the clinical subsections of the Institute since 1948, D. D. Aseyev enjoys the respect and friendship of patients and co-workers.

D. D. Aseyev actively participates in the public life of our country; he has been elected several times as a deputy to a rayon soviet. D. D. Aseyev is Chairman of the All-Russian Society of Phthisiologists, Chairman of the Commission on Tuberculosis of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, where he takes an active part in planning the anti-tuberculosis work in the Russian Federation, a member of the editorial board of Problemy tuberkuleza, a member of the board of the All-Union Society of Phthisiologists, and a member of the International Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

For his faultless and versatile scientific research and pedagogical work in the struggle with tuberculosis, D. D. Aseyev has received the badge "Outstanding Worker in Public Health," and in 1952, the Order of the "Badge of Honor."

NIKOLAY MIKHAYLOVICH PAVLOV

[Translated from Vestnik Oftal'mologii (Ophthalmology Herald), No 3, 1960, page 66.]

Nikolay Mikhaylovich Pavlov was born 27 March 1900 in the Ufinskaya Guberniya. In 1923, he entered the Kuban State Medical Institute, which he finished in 1928. Upon graduating from the Institute he remained in the chair of Eye Diseases, where he enthusiastically began work under the guidance of Honored Scientist, Prof. Stanislav Vladimirovich Ochapovskiy. The young student devoted himself completely to his chosen specialty. After patient, persistent work he wrote a monograph Lepra glaza (Leprosy of the Eye), which at the present time is still a reference book for oculists specializing in leprosy. In this work Prof. N. M. Pavlov set forth a new orientation toward studying leprosy in the sense of evaluating the pathologic process, and revised the old methods of treatment. Starting in 1932, he worked as director of the Turkmen Scientific Research Institute for Trachoma. While occupying this post, in addition to carrying out good organizational work in the struggle with trachoma, he proved himself to be a scientific researcher capable of good, strenuous work, producing about 30 scientific works on trachoma. In characterizing N. M. Pavlov, S. V. Ochapovskiy expressed an opinion of him as a man and as a student: "Persistence in work, discipline in thinking and activity, with the distinguished characteristics of an excellent public-spirited person; these are the character traits of N. M. Pavlov as a Soviet student, teacher, and physician. I am proud of the fact that N. M. Pavlov grew and began his work in my chair."

Due to his enthusiasm for his work and good organization of the struggle with trachoma in Turkmenia, Prof. N. M. Pavlov was several times commended by the Ministry of Public Health Turkmen SSR.

Beginning in 1943, Prof. N. M. Pavlov worked in the Stavropol'skiy Kray. Heading the chair of Eye Diseases, he carried out good sanitation work among the population in the Kray, especially among the population of the most remote villages. Prof. N. M. Pavlov organized eye detachments, a territorial trachoma dispensary, a children's trachoma hospital, and an eye division in a rayon hospital. As a result, the number of patients with trachoma was sharply reduced in Stavropol'skiy Kray. N. M. Pavlov was one of the first in the country to organize dispensary observation for patients with glaucoma, proceeding from the tenets of the physiological teaching of I. P. Pavlov, the first in the country to propose spa-sanatorium treatment

of such patients in Kislovodsk. It was of great importance that Prof. N. M. Pavlov developed orthoptic treatment for children with strabismus, and as a result two such consulting rooms were organized.

In 1944, Prof. N. M. Pavlov became a member of the CPSU. He carried on a great deal of public work, being a member of the Council of Peace in Stavropol', an active member of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, a member of the editorial board of Vestnik oftal'mologii, and the Chairman of the Kray Society of Eye Physicians.

Under his guidance 140 scientific works have been written.

For his faultless work Prof. N. M. Pavlov was honored with the Order of Labor Red Banner and with the badge "Outstanding Worker in Public Health."

Being affiliated with the excellent S. V. Ochakovskiy school of ophthalmology, Prof. N. M. Pavlov possesses all of the favorable characteristics of this school: love for people, consciousness of a great sense of responsibility in educating young specialists, profound knowledge, and an understanding of the connection between practical ophthalmology and scientific work.

The editorial board of Vestnik oftal'mologii wants to express to its comrade its desire for many years of fruitful activity for the welfare of our Motherland.