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Soviet Scientists and Scientific Organizations (133)

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NOTE

This monthly publication contains information on the structure, activities, and personnel of Soviet scientific organizations, as reported from periodicals, books, and newspapers of the USSR. Reporting of events which have been covered adequately in official or public sources is not repeated in this publication.

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SOVIET SCIENTISTS AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS (133)

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I. ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

Republics

1. USSR

ARMENPRESS

"Fundamental Sciences and the National Economy"

Yerevan, Kommunist, 22 Dec 73, p 3

Translation: On 19-20 December 1973 a scientific session of the Armenian Academy of Sciences devoted to the topical subject of the role of fundamental sciences in the development of the national economy was held in Yerevan.

President of the Republic Academy of Sciences of the Republic Academician V. Ambartsumyan addressed the session.

"Our present session," he said, "coincides with the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, and this is somehow symbolic. If we revert to the events of the Great Patriotic War, we can say with certainty that it was only consciousness of the acute need and importance of fundamental sciences

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ARMENPRESS, Kommunist, 22 Dec 73, p 3

for further development of the economy of Soviet republics that could induce the Party and the Government to allot, in the hard year of 1943, both efforts and funds for the creation of great scientific centers. It is but natural, therefore, that our Academy from the very first days of its foundation and still now works under the motto 'to serve the nation'."

"Scientific centers such as Yerevan State University, the Armenian Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and others existed in our Republic before the foundation of the Academy. However, the creation of an independent large-scale center of science served as a basis for increasing the volume and enhancement of the level of scientific research."

"The activity of the Armenian Academy of Sciences from the very beginning was so constructed that while being engaged in deep and serious studies of basic problems of science, it could at the same time be of maximum benefit to the national economy in solving the current and long-term problems of economic and cultural development of the Republic.

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"During the subsequent years," continued the President, "the Armenian Academy of Sciences piously adhered to this principle. Thanks to that, and to the constant care and assistance rendered to scientists by the Communist Party and the Government of the Republic, the elapsed three decades became a period of steady development and flourishing for the Armenian science.

"Whereas before the creation of the Academy we had no more-or-less important works in physics, mathematics, astrophysics, and mechanics, today we have achieved considerable results in a number of the most important trends of these sciences. In biology, chemistry, and geology certain standards were reached in Armenia even before the foundation of the Academy. However, their level has been incomparably heightened, and the results of our works gradually leave their narrow limits and gain recognition far beyond the boundaries of the Republic. Finally, in the social sciences there are now such important directions as philosophy and economics, and the Armenian studies, which had already acquired a certain basis, have been widened and deepened."

Further V. Ambartsumyan, basing his arguments on numerous examples from the history of world's science, showed the role of fundamental branches of sciences in the development of the economy and scientific-technical revolution. A great number

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ARMENPRESS, Kommunist, 22 Dec 73, p 3

of cases are known where important discoveries served as the basis for the development of entire branches of the economy and caused a real revolution in technology. The all-round analysis shows that a direct influence of discoveries in fundamental sciences on the economical development of society is as a rule stronger and deeper than the effect of novelties introduced by applied sciences. What is more, the latter most often are generated by fundamental sciences as illustrated by the appearance of applied and structural mechanics, computer technology, nuclear engineering, electro-technical and radiotechnical science. One more form of the effective use of fundamental sciences is its direct help in improving existing branches of production. Finally, since science itself has been transformed into a direct production force and is therefore a branch of the national economy, the application of this or that scientific discovery to the science itself also becomes of practical importance.

The influence of fundamental sciences on the development of the national economy has found its concrete realization in the activities of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. The report detailed a great many elaborations of Republic scientists, which are of great practical importance. Thanks to the research work of our physicists, mathematicians, chemists, geologists, biologists, mechanical engineers, and

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representatives of many other branches of fundamental sciences, the economy of our Republic has lived through a real heyday and was enriched with new, modern fields of production and industry.

"The scientists of the Armenian Academy of Sciences," V. Ambartsumyan continued, "closely watch the development of the national economy and look for new areas to apply their knowledge and abilities, for the 24th CPSU Congress pointed out that such an attitude of the leading scientists to do their utmost to further development of the national economy is the only right direction of the scientific policy.

"At the same time it is necessary for economists to seriously and thoroughly, using quantitative methods, begin studying economic effectiveness of scientific work. There is no doubt that in this field we still have immense reserves. We speak of a correct and purposive organization of scientific research and struggle against petty subjects and excessive enthusiasm for personal themes and dissertations. Last but not least, effectiveness of the labor of scientists depends to a great extent on the technical equipment of research institutions, which in our Republic still lags behind modern requirements."

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ARMENPRESS, Kommunist, 22 Dec 73, p 3

In conclusion, Academician V. Ambartsumyan stressed the great importance of friendship, mutual aid, and cooperation between scientists of various republics in the heyday of Soviet science, and noted the steady widening of relations between the Armenian Academy of Sciences and Academy of Sciences USSR and with scientific centers of all fraternal republics.

A number of reports on applied works performed in institutions belonging to the system of the Academy was presented at the session.

"Economic Science and Development of the National Economy," was the theme of the report by Academician of the Armenian Academy of Sciences A. Arakelyan. He spoke of researches of economists, of importance to the national economy, and of recommendations given to the State departments and planning organizations of the Republic.

Academician of the Academy S. Ambartsumyan spoke of works performed by the Institute of Mechanics. This scientific institution very successfully conducts research on mathematical theory of elasticity, theory of anisotropic lamellar envelopes and creepage theory, directions closely linked to problems of modern technology. Thus

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studies by Armenian scientists were used to calculate creep and lasting strength of concrete and reinforced concrete structures of hydrotechnical installations in our country. Effectiveness of the work of the Institute is further attested to by the fact that many results obtained by its workers are included in all-union manuals and specifications for calculating elements of engineering structures.

The geologists have made great contributions to the ore-mining industry of our Republic. Their works have helped expand the mineral raw-material base of mining enterprises and the study of distribution and propagation patterns of mineral deposits. Studies carried out in Zangezour and other areas of Armenia made it possible to give recommendations on the direction of further geological-prospecting work. The assistance rendered by geological science to the industry was described in a report by Academician of the Academy S. Mkrtchyan.

"Science and technology from time immemorial have looked into the bowels of our planet for simple materials -- bauxites, iron ore, and others -- based on which are created individual, independent processing enterprises," Academician of the Academy M. Manvelyan said in his report. "Each such enterprise in the course of time discards enormous quantities of waste or, in a sense, creates its own 'deposits' of dead rock.

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ARMENPRESS, Kommunist, 22 Dec 73, p 3

On the other hand, the reserves of many simple materials are nearing the end and do not satisfy growing requirements of industry."

The scientist suggested turning serious attention to the mining and processing of complex materials that contain quite a number of useful components. If at the same time we would develop a technology which would practically exclude the formation of refuse, then the number of exploited deposits would decrease and the output of production would increase. These problems should be solved by a new branch of inorganic chemistry called 'the chemistry of rocks' by the author of the report.

During the years of its existence the Institute of Fine Organic Chemistry has produced 20 effective preparations for the treatment of various diseases. Nine are undergoing chemical tests, and the rest are produced serially in an experimental shop attached to this scientific institution. Speaking at the session, Director of the Institute Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic S. Vartanyan stated that the capacity of this small enterprise in the near future will prove inadequate to satisfy growing requirements of these preparations. It is time to decide on the creation of a specialized pharmaceutical enterprise in Armenia for the production of preparations developed by local scientists.

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Academician of the Armenian Academy of Sciences G. Bunyatyan spoke of research by the Institute of Biochemistry of great practical importance. The new active compounds which have been isolated from the brain exert a very beneficial effect on the course of infarction and other cardiovascular diseases. Biochemists have also discovered new species of enzymic components taking part in oxidizing processes, of great interest for practical medicine.

During recent years the Institute of Organic Chemistry has accumulated a great deal of experience in cooperating with industrial enterprises. In his report Director of the Institute Doctor of Chemical Sciences S. Matsoyan detailed how scientists and production workers, by a joint effort, improve technological cycles and regimes, work out new substances, and increase the productiveness of the equipment. In order to increase effectiveness of scientific research and accelerate the introduction of its results into practice, a Technological Department has been created at the Institute. Its associates are making ready scientific elaborations for introduction into production, producing experimental batches of new substances, testing samples, and planning themes for further scientific study. This Department maintains especially close relations with the "Polyvinylacetate" Plant, with whose specialists was jointly worked out a new progressive technology of preparing polyvinyl alcohol and other products.

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ARMENPRESS, Kommunist, 22 Dec 73, p 3

Corresponding Member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences V. Kazaryan presents some results of the work of the Institute of Botany in improving the Republic's forest economy. Until recently the volume of industrial cutting in Armenia exceeded twice the increment of forest resources. This was the result of an incorrect determination of the age class of forest stands. In studying the state of principal industrial forests of the Republic, associates of the Institute of Botany worked out recommendations which made possible a 50 percent reduction in the volume of logging.

Academician of the Academy G. Davtyan quotes interesting data on the possibilities and prospects of hydroponics. On the basis of studying peculiarities of plant nutrition under artificial conditions at the Institute of Agrochemical Problems and Hydroponics there were ascertained biologically potential possibilities of the productiveness of plants many times exceeding indices obtained through traditional agriculture. There will be great promise and high effectiveness in the production of valuable technical, medicinal, and decorative crops, as well as of perennial plantings such as grapevine and fruit trees by the method of open hydroponics. These elaborations of the Institute are of great practical interest for the food industry, medicine, agriculture, forestry, and amateur plant growing, as well as for town-building and architecture.

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ARMENPRESS, Kommunist, 22 Dec 73, p 3

Recently the Ministry of Agriculture USSR gave its approval to a new, "Yerevan" chicken breed. By all indices -- weight, eggs, laying ability, and viability -- it surpasses all other poultry breeds we have on the farms of our Republic. How the "Yerevan" breed was developed and other promising elaborations of the Institute of Physiology imeni L. O. Orbeli of great interest for medicine and agriculture was discussed by Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia S. Bakunts.

Director of the Institute of Microbiology Doctor of Biological Sciences E. Afrikyan spoke of achievements of Armenian scientists in general and applied microbiology. They had, in particular, obtained valuable forms of microorganisms which are successfully used in various branches of the food industry and in the production of bacterial agents for the protection of plants and soil-enriching agents. The Institute successfully works in such promising scientific directions as geological microbiology and development of effective agents for microbiological decontamination and utilization of industrial waste.

Corresponding Member of the Academy E. Mirzabekyan has dwelt in his report on some aspects of practical use of the results of scientific elaborations of the Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics.

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ARMENPRESS, Kommunist, 22 Dec 73, p 3

"Quantum Electronics and the Industry of Armenia" was the theme of the report by Corresponding Member of the Academy M. Ter-Mikayelyan. The scientist spoke of a close creative link between the Institute of Physical Research and a number of enterprises. In its turn, the production of optical quantum generators in Armenia has played a definite role in the creation of a number of new scientific directions such as nonlinear optics and quantum electronics.

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Siberian Department

2. USSR

"Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR"

Moscow, Smena, No 16, August 1973, pp 1-2

Excerpts: Formerly one used to say "the Age of Steam," "the Age of Electricity," "the Atomic Age"... Apparently it would be more correct to say "the Age of Science" has set in. The appearance of new inventions and discoveries not only radically breaks old technology and creates new branches of industry but, by changing the stereotypes of thought, ultimately results in the rejection of all stereotypes. In becoming factors of policy, they are able in principle to change the outlook of our era beyond recognition. Therefore the real value of human civilization lies not in the reserves of gold or readily convertible currency in inviolable vaults of the State banks, but in a creative potential of the nation, independent of stock-jobbing and currency crises.

It goes without saying that a discovery wins its right to exist only when it is realized. It seems to be an elementary concept, but the point is that a great many scientific elaborations are far from being immediately applied.

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Smena, No 16, August 1973, pp 1-2

From this viewpoint the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, which has accumulated an enormous experience in establishing a highly effective relationship between science and production, is of great interest. Our special correspondent Yuriy Moiseyev asked Vice-President of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR Academician G. I. Marchuk to tell us of the introduction of the results of fundamental scientific research into industry and agriculture.

* * *

Question: Guriy Ivanovich, how would you define the role and tasks of science in the acceleration of the pace of technological and social progress of our society in the solution of problems outlined in the Directives of the 24th CPSU Congress?

Answer: In our times science increasingly becomes, according to the well-known expression of V. I. Lenin, a direct productive force. The idea of a scientist as a man estranged from life, residing in a notorious "ivory tower," a lonely devotee of science and a dreamer, alien to all temporal concerns, becomes a thing of the remote past. There are no advocates any more of "pure science," allegedly free from worldly agitation and therefore, with inexorable consistency, also free from responsibility to society.

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Smena, No 16, August 1973, pp 1-2

Science cannot be a universal key to general happiness and a panacea for all evils, for the ever increasing pace of scientific-technical progress is a real fact of our times. Soviet scientists, irrespective of the branch of science in which they labor, are conscious of their professional and civic duty to devote all their forces and experience to the solution of that grandiose task set by the Party, to create the material-technical base of communism. This means that the value of every scientific idea must be verified by practice and embodied into perfect instruments and machines, precision machine tools, advanced technology, and automated control systems of processes, enterprises, and, in the long run, of individual branches.

Question: When we speak of the "Science of Siberia," we understand the entire many-sided activity of scientific institutions of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, which would be of course rather impossible to deal with in the limits of a single interview. But can you give us some concrete examples of materialization of the results of scientific research?

Answer: Institutions of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR have accumulated considerable experience in establishing relationships with production. Our institutes interact with more than 300 enterprises and organizations

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Smena, No 16, August 1973, pp 1-2

of the country, first with those of Siberia. To accelerate the realization of scientific research, various forms and methods are being used; economic agreements are being concluded and special scientific-production groups and combined teams are being formed with designers, constructors, technologists, and engineers included alongside scientists.

As a result of these efforts, during the past five years over 600 of our large-scale elaborations were introduced in various branches of national economy.

The potential of scientific ideas accumulated by the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR is already so great that it has become necessary to create a new connecting link between science and production -- a system of special design and design technological bureaus and pilot plants under the scientific management of institutes of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The function of these organizations is to implement with the shortest possible delay the results of scientific research. A twin unit, scientific research institute - design bureau, now being created will serve as a basis for establishing scientific-production associations, which were discussed at the 24th CPSU Congress.

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Question: The process introducing results, how it is being realized and what are its principal stages?

Answer: Let us say we completed some concrete research work. If it will be passed to an enterprise, it will certainly accelerate its technological progress. But if the further advance of a scientific idea into practical use will terminate with its realization in only one enterprise, then naturally its effectiveness will be very low. The problem was to create such a system in the framework of which any important technical or technological idea would penetrate at once into a whole branch of production. This is our basic goal. And in this very plane we carried out several successful experiments which demonstrated the viability of such an approach and methods of implementation.

A typical procedure is as follows. When an institute of the Siberian Department completes some research work, it concludes an economic agreement or agreement of cooperation with a scientific research institute or a design bureau of a branch of production. We pass the given theme to those institutions and carry on scientific supervision up to the stage of its technological elaboration. Since the Academy of Sciences deals mainly with questions of principle, its scientific ideas as a rule are not carried to the production stage in the system of the Academy itself.

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Smena, No 16, August 1973, pp 1-2

In passing on a scientific development we assume the role of coauthors of the new technology and help the ministries, or more exactly the branch scientific research institutes and design bureaus, to rapidly process it and bring about its completion. This is not a simple elaboration of an idea, but practically a scientific creativeness where everyone is an equal partner. Only such cooperation can effectively help materialize our ideas. A scientific research or a design bureau of a branch performs experimental and industrial tests of the new process or, in case of an instrument or equipment, turns out a small series of various devices. Then the scientific research institute of the branch, associated as a rule with dozens of enterprises, passes on this elaboration not to an individual plant but to the entire branch of production. We have already accounted for many such fruitful experiments with ministries of the electronics industry, radio industry, nonferrous industry, etc., where an advanced development with help of scientific research institutes and design bureaus was introduced into many enterprises of the branch.

The second method is to conclude an agreement with a plant which possesses scientific research and planning-design subdivisions.

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Smena, No 16, August 1973, pp 1-2

Very interesting is, for example, the introduction of the ASU (automated control system) at the Barnaul Radio Plant with whom we had concluded an agreement on creative cooperation. We began by studying the flow of primary information and documents which required putting into order the design and technological documentation as well as labor and material standards. As a result the intra- and inter-shop losses of parts and units were sharply reduced, and the expenditure norms for materials and wages decreased, whereas the labor productivity, even in this preliminary stage of work, increased by 10 percent.

In the system which was named ASU "Barnaul" a new approach was realized for solving the problem of control of an industrial enterprise. The novelty is first the all-round character of control and the refusal to copy the earlier existing system at the plant.

ASU "Barnaul" is not subdivided into individual subsystems since it is based upon the principle of modeling production, realized by means of a systemic analysis. This made it possible to organize the work of ASU in such a way that in its successful functioning interested not only the workers of IVTs (Information and Computer Center) of the Plant, but the entire collective of the enterprise as well. Any

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Smena, No 16, August 1973, pp 1-2

distortion of information necessarily interferes with someone's interests and therefore is immediately noticed and eliminated. This information-ASU base provides a workable possibility to solve problems of operational and calendar-related planning, optimization of production program, and other tasks of optimal planning. At present the ASU deals with basic production since it is here that are concentrated the principal resources of the plant, and thus it is possible to realize a most dynamic process of the increase of its efficiency.

The ASU has made it possible to obtain from the Information and Computer Center data for any planned period on the production volume of each shop, on the capacity and requirements for any equipment and needs of each specialty, and daily information on the expenditure on basic wages and the output of parts and units by each shop. In other words, it has become possible to analyze the progress of production at all levels and to make operational decisions.

Thus the procedure is the same. The idea is launched by scientists of the Siberian Department, and it is realized together with the Plant which popularizes it on its own initiative and with support from the ministry in other enterprises of the same branch....

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Smena, No 16, August 1973, pp 1-2

Question: Guriy Ivanovich, the plan for putting into effect the results of fundamental scientific research worked out by the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR has proved its viability and the examples given are highly convincing. However, in principle, there may be other no less effective ways to solve the problem?

Answer: Certainly. The specific problem of introducing the results of scientific research into industry should be solved creatively in each case. In one case through direct contact with the given branch of industry, in another through training cadres for the plant, and in still another through purposive postgraduate studentship. A very special role in the process of realizing scientific ideas is played by training cadres. We need specialists able not only to assimilate new ideas and to be, so to speak, carriers and propagandists, but also able to establish and maintain various relations with scientific institutions, and this is a decisive factor. No efforts will be able to deal with the problem of introducing research results until technologists, designers, and engineers grasp in its entirety the importance of these or other ideas.

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Smena, No 16, August 1973, pp 1-2

To combine fundamental research with its consistent practical application is the principal direction of the activity of scientists of the Siberian Department. As regards the ratio of outlays in this connection, approximately 60 percent of our resources are being spent to carry out fundamental research and about 40 percent to put its results into practice, which as was shown is extraordinarily effective. I wish to stress once more than the main requirement from enterprises is to grasp our ideas and, with the aid of scientific research institutes and design bureaus of the given branch, to bring about their realization and then to extend joint achievements to cover the entire branch. Only then will we be really able to speak of the direct influence of science upon industry.

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II. MEDICINE AND HEALTH

USSR

3. USSR

"From the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Feb 74, p 4

Translation: The Academy of Medical Sciences USSR in accordance with Rule No. 19 of the Academy's Decree is reporting the names of candidates for active member (academician) and corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR who have been nominated by scientific establishments, social organizations, and scientific associates and their groups in accordance with the notice of the Presidium of the Academy on 19 December 1973.

CANDIDATE'S FOR ACTIVE MEMBER (ACADEMICIAN)

Division of Clinical Medicine

Nikolay Sergeyeovich Baksheyev -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Zinaida Adamovna Bondar' -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Konstantin Vladimirovich Bunin -- Corresponding Member of the 1/13

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Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Anatoliy Panteleymonovich Kolesov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Mikhail Il'ich Kuzin -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Nikolay Alekseyevich Lopatkin -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Lyubov' Trofimovna Malaya -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Isak Kurbanovich Musabayev -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Nina Ivanovna Nisevich -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Aleksandr Nikolayevich Obrosov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Andrey Petrovich Romodanov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Viktor Sergeyeovich Savel'yev -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Konstantin Vladimirovich Chachava -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Aleksandr Nikolayevich Shabanov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Aleksandr Alekseyevich Shalimov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Pavel Nikolayevich Yurenev -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

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Division of Medical-Biological Sciences

Il'ya Il'ich Ivanov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Sof'ya Borisovna Dzugayeva -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vasil'y Vasil'yevich Kupriyanov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Boris Arkad'yevich Lapin -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

Division of Hygiene, Microbiology and Epidemiology

Vitaliy Dmitriyevich Belyakov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Petr Nikolayevich Burgasov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Igor' Valerianovich Domaradskiy -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Sergey Petrovich Karpov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Pavel Nikolayevich Kosyakov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Nikolay Grigor'yevich Olsuf'yev -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

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CANDIDATES FOR CORRESPONDING MEMBER

Division of Clinical Medicine

Geybat Izzet ogly Abdullayev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Suren Khachaturovich Avdalbekyan -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vakhtang Aleksandrovich Aladashvili -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nikolay Nikolayevich Aleksandrovich -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vladimir Andreyevich Almazov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Aleksandr Mikhailovich Aminev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ignat'y Petrovich Antonov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Anatoliy Anatol'yevich Anton'yev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Rashid Pashayevich Askerkhanov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Levon Oganosovich Badalyan -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Mikhailovich Bala -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Georgiy Iosifovich Burchinskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yevgeniy Antonovich Vagner -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Eduard Nikitich Vantsyan -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Marat Enokovich Vartanyan -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Konstantin Spiridonovich Virsaladze -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Andrey Ivanovich Borob'yev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Oleg Konstantinovich Gavrilov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Surkhay Aliyevich
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Gadzhiev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vladimir Sergeyevich Gasilin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yevgeniy Vladislavovich Gembitskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vladimir Anatol'yevich Germanov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Valentin Ivanovich Grishchenko -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Solomon Moiseyevich Gusman -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Semen Naumovich Davydov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Mikhail Vasil'yevich Danilenko -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Mir-Mamed Dzhavad ogly Dzhavad-Zade -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Zaven Levonovich Dolapchyan -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Valentin Alekseyevich Dolinin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Boris Vladimirovich Yelantsev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Mikhail Aleksandrovich Zhukovskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Boris Akimovich Zadrozhnny -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Islam Zakhidovich Zakirov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Anatoliy Grigor'yevich Zemlyanoy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Aleksandra Georgiyevna Zemskaya -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nikolay Romanovich Ivanov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Igor' Viktorovich Il'in -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Georgiy Davidovich Ioseliani -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nikolay Alekseyevich Karyov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Niyaz Suleymanovich Kel'ginbayev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nodar Nikolayevich Kipshidze -- Doctor of

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Medical Sciences, professor; Natal'ya Sergeyevna Kislyak -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Mikhail Markovich Kovalev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Aleksandr Nikolayevich Knonvalov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Boris Dmitriyevich Komarov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Fedor Ivanovich Komarov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Inna Illarionovna Kryzhanovskaya -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ivan Avksent'yevich Kurilin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Semen Semenovich Lavrik -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Petr Grigor'yevich Lekar' -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Ivanovich Loriye -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yelena Mikhailovna Luk'yanova -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Mikhail Ivanovich Lytkin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nabi Madzhidov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nikolay Nikodimovich Malinovskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Stepanovich Martynov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Mikhail Pavlovich Matveyev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ryurik Aleksandrovich Mel'nikov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Tsezar' Genrikhovich Mosevich -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Saveliy Ivanovich Mostovoy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Aleksandr Grigor'yevich Naku -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Valentina Aleksandrovna Nasonova -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor;

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Irina Dmitriyevna Nechayeva -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Ivanovich Novikov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Saken Nugmanovich Nugmanov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Rakhim Mukhamedovich Nurmukhamedov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Georgiy Andreyevich Palladi -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Boris Yevgen'yevich Peterson -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Lev Sergeevich Petelin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vanik Saakovich Pogosov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Valentin Aleksandrovich Polyakov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Portnov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nikolay Aleksandrovich Preobrazhenskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Georgiy L'vovich Ratner -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ernst Iokhannesovich Raudam -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vladimir Yevgen'yevich Rozhnov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Igor' Borisovich Rozanov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vadim Ivanovich Rusakov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Aleksandr Andreyevich Rusanov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vladimir Sergeevich Ryabinskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Martynovich Saarma -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Nikolayevich Savchenko -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Boris Aleksandrovich Samotokin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Raykhan Abikeyevna Satpayeva -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ivan Ivanovich Sivkov --

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Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Konstantinovich Skripkin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Aleksey Semenovich Slepikh -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nadezhda Ivanovna Strelkova -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Studnitsyn -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Dmitriy Ivanovich Tarasov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Leonid Vasil'yevich Timoshenko -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nikolay Nikolayevich Trapeznikov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nikolay Mikhailovich Turanov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Kamila Dosovna Utegenova -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Gennadiy Konstantinovich Ushakov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vasilii Stepanovich Khrapov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Sayfi Shamsiyevich Shamsiyev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vladimir Stanislavovich Shapkin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Oleg Konstantinovich Shaposhnikov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Georgiy Pavlovich Shul'tsev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Igor' Konstantinovich Shkhvatsabaya -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor.

Division of Medical-Biological Sciences

Oleg Sergeevich Adrianov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Rasim Zakareyevich Amirov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ivan Mikhailovich Bondarev -- Doctor

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of Medical Sciences, professor; Nikolay Nikclayevich Vasilevskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences; Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Vikhert -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Fedor Petrovich Vedyayev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Lidiya Sergeevna Volkova -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ol'ga Vasil'yevna Volkova -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Oleg Yevgen'yevich Vyazov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Moisey Isayevich Gurevich -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Dmitriy Ivanovich Golovin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Samaya Ali kyzy Guliyeva -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Petr Prokof'yevich Denisenko -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vladimir Mikhaylovich Dul'man -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Andrey Pavlovich Lyban -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ruben Ashotovitch Durinyan -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Irina Sergeevna Zavodskaya -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Andrey Andreyevich Zor'kin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Grigoriy Ivanovich Kositskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yevgeniy Borislavovich Krasovskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Gennadiy Feodos'yevich Korot'ko -- Doctor of Biological Sciences, professor; Viktor Konstantinovich Kulagin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Arkadiy Filippovich Leshchinskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yevgeniy Vladimirovich Maystrakh -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Georgiy Iosifovich Mchedlishvili -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Khristo Matveyevich Markov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ratmir Sergeevich Orlov -- 9/13

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Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Aleksandrovich Pankov -- Doctor of Biological Sciences, Rem Viktorovich Petrov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Mikhail Oskarovich Raushenbakh -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Bogdan Artashesovich Saakov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Donat Semenovitch Sarkisov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Pavel Vasil'yevich Sergeev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Viktor Viktorovich Serov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Konstantin Viktorovich Sudakov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Makhamat Babadzhanovich Sultanov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Fedor Petrovich Trinus -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Mikhail Il'ich Undritsov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Sergoyevich Chechulin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vladimir Aleksandrovich Chernov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Anastas Ivanovich Khomazyuk -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Oleg Konstantinovich Khmel'nitskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Pavel Savel'yevich Khomulo -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Aleksandr Vsevolodovich Tsinzerling -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Luarsab Kalistratovich Sharashidze -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Shidlovskiy -- Doctor of Biological Sciences, professor.

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Division of Hygiene, Microbiology, and Epidemiology

Abdurakhim Abudovich Abidov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Arsen Petrovich Ayriyan -- Doctor of Medical Sciences; Akmatbek Aydarliyevich Aydaraliyev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Irina Nikolayevna Blokhina -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ivan Demidovich Bogatyrev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Konstantinovich Bogoyanlenskiy -- Doctor of Biological Sciences, professor; Leonid Borisovich Borisov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nazima Abdullayevna Dekhkan-Khodzhayeva -- Doctor of Medical Sciences; Soslan Grigor'yevich Dzagurov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nikolay Petrovich Yelinov -- Doctor of Biological Sciences, professor; Margarita Stepanovna Zakharova -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Mamed Aliyevich Ibragimov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Nikolay Gennad'yevich Ivanov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Leonid Andreyevich Il'in -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vil'gel'm Vil'gel'movich Kanets -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vasily Fadeyevich Katsitadze -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yuriy Il'ich Kundiyev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Valentin Viktorovich Kucheruk -- Doctor of Biological Sciences, professor; Yuriy Pavlovich Lisitsyn -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Andrey Yakovlevich Lysenko -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Kaunysh Amanbayevich Makirov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; 11/13

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Sergey Mikhaylovich Navashin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Aleksandr Petrovich Pekhov -- Doctor of Biological Sciences, professor; Grigoriy Zakhar'yevich Pitskhelauri -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vadim Alekseyevich Pokrovskiy -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Pavel Vasil'yevich Ramzayev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Vladimir Mikhaylovich Retnev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Gennadiy Ivanovich Romyantsev -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Babakud Rustamov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Gennadiy Ivanovich Sidorenko -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Adelina Genrikhozna Skavronskaya -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Ivan Pavlovich Furmenko -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Khalva Gerasimovich Khachidze -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Galina Petrovna Cherkas -- Doctor of Biological Sciences, professor; Konstantin Petrovich Chagin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Semen Yakovlevich Chikin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences; Nevrestan Redzhebovna Shashikashvili -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Anastasiya Pavlovna Shitskova -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor.

SIBERIAN AFFILIATE, USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Aristarkh Aleksandrovich Demin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Boris Il'ich Kuznik -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Meshalkin -- 12/13

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Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Konstantin Rafailovich Sedov -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor; Mikhail Alekseyevich Sobakin -- Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor.

Signed by President of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Academician V. Timakov and Scientific Secretary of the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences Academician V. Struchkov.

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Republics

4. USSR

"Armenian Medical Shortcomings"

Yerevan, Kommunist, 3 Feb 74, p 2

Excerpts: ...The Presidium (of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR) has noted that there are still serious shortcomings in the organization of specialized medical services for the rural population and that their liquidation must become the urgent task of the Ministry of Health and local soviets.

Hospitals at several Republic rayons lack the necessary specialized sections, the laboratories and offices are not properly supplied with treatment and diagnostic equipment, and the building of some hospitals are not well organized.

The Armenian SSR lags considerably behind other union republics in the average number of hospital beds and, at the same time, the coefficient of the use of these beds is very low. The implementation of the decision of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers on the amalgamation of rural hospitals and the creation of specialized sections at rayon hospitals through the liquidation of

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Kommunist, 3 Feb 74, p 2

small district hospitals is progressing very slowly. The ambulance and polyclinic medical services remain insufficient in rural areas, and proper work conditions for physicians and good services for patients are lacking at some rayons. Dispensary services at several rayons and sanitary-epidemiological and preventive treatment of medical establishments in rural areas of the republic are still short of specialists.

There are also serious shortcomings in the construction of health projects. Last year alone 700,000 rubles were not used. During the last two years the plan for expansion of the pharmacy network was not fulfilled in the republic. Some rayon hospitals and pharmacies are not fully supplied with medicines....

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5. USSR

BRAT'YUS, V., Minister of Health Ukrainian SSR

"Why More Doctors are Needed"

Kiev, News from Ukraine, No 4, Jan 74, p 2 (in English)

Translation: We are short of doctors in Ukraine.

That may sound nonsense when I tell you that the Republic has over 100,000 doctors, which works out at rather more than 27 for every 10,000 people. In Britain the figure is 15.1, in the United States, 19.4.

So we have enough doctors to give the whole population efficient and immediate medical attention. But that isn't the point.

We consider it our task not only to cure disease but also to prevent it, to keep people in good health and prolong their lives.

And that is where the shortage arises.

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BRAT'YUS, V., News from Ukraine, No 4, Jan 74, p 2

The Soviet national health service expects a lot from doctors and public health authorities.

For instance, we expect them to carry out extensive preventive check-ups of the whole population, and to provide constant care for people suffering from chronic diseases like diabetes, rheumatism and hypertension.

Besides, we try to give every doctor more time to attend to every patient, more time to spend on informing the public about health and hygiene in an intelligible way.

We also need more doctors to permit greater specialization.

It is not as hard as you would think for a doctor, busy on daily duties in a hospital or health center, to acquire new knowledge and specialize in a particular field, if the desire is there.

We have institutes for advanced medical training, courses and seminars at which doctors can extend their knowledge and branch out into new fields.

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BRAT'YUS, V., News from Ukraine, No 4, Jan 74, p 2

There are also research bodies engaged on organization and methodological work, which, together with the public health bodies, are responsible for training doctors and introducing new recommendations in general practice.

The point is, we still need specialist doctors that the various training bodies are turning out, because you cannot extend specialization without also creating the proper material and technical facilities.

Health centers constantly open new rooms, and hospitals new wards, and large specialized centers with big clinics are going up.

As a result, many more doctors are needed. In fact, by 1975, Soviet Ukraine will have 60,000 more beds than now, and that will call for another 4,000 or so resident doctors.

You might think we already have enough beds: about 11-12 for every thousand people; and it is true that is sufficient to hospitalize all who need medical assistance.

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BRAT'YUS, V., News from Ukraine, No 4, Jan 74, p 2

But the development of medical science and public health has brought about new criteria for assessing the needs of the health service.

We consider it desirable, for instance, to give hospital treatment nowadays for a number of diseases which were once treated at home.

And we have set ourselves the aim of providing every large industrial enterprise with its own medical unit, where doctors could combine treatment and preventive measures, improve working conditions, keep an eye on occupational hazards and so on.

We also want to bring about a considerable improvement of the health service in rural areas -- for instance, by creating large district hospitals, capable of providing specialist treatment in some 20 fields.

It is sometimes suggested that this runs counter to the aim of bringing the medical service closer to the villagers.

But that aim is not to be taken literally: it doesn't mean a hospital in every village.

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USSR

BRAT'YUS, V., News from Ukraine, No 4, Jan 74, p 2

For one thing, it would take a huge slice of our resources to build and equip thousands of village hospitals.

For another, qualified examination and treatment of a patient can best be provided by a large medical center with a full complement of specialists, diagnostic equipment and laboratories.

Of course we are not going to close down all village hospitals.

What happens to them will be decided by the local authorities and local health authorities after consideration of local needs.

And even if a hospital is closed, we shall provide in its place a health center with doctors and qualified assistants.

Such closures that occur will entail no hardship, because the health service is well equipped with transport and communications.

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BRAT'YUS, V., News from Ukraine, No 4, Jan 74, p 2

Every area has its ambulance services with anaesthetists, nurses, blood transfusion equipment and so on.

In urgent cases blood donors can be rushed by car or plane wherever they are needed.

All the problems I have mentioned will be solved.

I can say this with confidence because in Ukraine, as in all parts of the USSR, the health service is not left to fend for itself, but enjoys the constant assistance and support of the government, the various ministries and departments, managements of industrial and other enterprises, the trade unions and other voluntary bodies, and the local authorities.

Man's happiness and well-being is the most valuable asset of a socialist society. In the USSR health is the common cause of all.

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III. ACTIVITIES OF SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

6. USSR

"New Methods of Marine Seismic Exploration"

Moscow, Izvestiya, 12 Jan 74, p 3

Translation: Scientists of the Azerbaydzhan Affiliate of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Methods of Exploration have developed new methods of carrying out marine seismic exploration. Using special devices, which instead of explosives use compressed air and petroleum gas to generate seismic waves, they have carried out an experiment for a study of bottom contour.

In the Soviet Union after 1967 it was forbidden to use explosives for seismic exploration in all internal and external water bodies. New sources for generating elastic vibrations are safe for animate nature and do not even harm baby fish.

In the photograph: a battery of gas detonators ready to be lowered into the sea. The use of these sources of generation of seismic waves permits carrying out seismic exploration of the sea bottom without explosives.

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7. USSR

Correspondent of "Meditsinskaya Gazeta", Minsk

"Researches of Belorussian Geneticists"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Feb 74, p 3

Translation: The first Belorussian Laboratory of Genetics was created five years ago at the Medical Institute. Its associates carry out interesting clinical, cytogenetic, and morphological studies. Reports on special problems submitted by Head of the Laboratory Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Yu. V. Gul'kevich and scientific associates of the Laboratory aroused great interest at conferences of geneticists of Belorussia, the Ukraine, the All-Union Congress in Moscow, the Symposium in Tbilisi, and at international meetings in Geneva and Leipzig. Belorussian geneticists maintain relations with 57 laboratories of the world. The classification of congenital defects worked out at the Laboratory has been accepted by WHO. An atlas of diseases is in preparation, and results of scientific observations and analyses are being systematized. A Teratological Center has been created at the Laboratory to study conditions of labor and life of women, and their influence on the health of future children.

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IV. CRITICISM AND COMMENTARY

8. USSR

IVANOV, R., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences

"Scientific Journals, A Need for Standardization"

Moscow, Pravda, 21 Dec 73, p 3

Abstract: Based on the analysis of 25 percent of the specialized scientific journals published in the USSR, the author criticizes the present state of their publication. Although since 1967 articles dealing with scientific-technical subjects must be accompanied by abstracts, this rule is observed by only half of the publications. Such journals as "Instrumentation and Techniques of the Experiment" (Academy of Sciences USSR); "Automation, Telemechanics, and Communications" (Ministry of Railways USSR); and "Mechanization and Automation of Control" (Gosplan Ukrainian SSR) provide no abstracts. This compels individual scientists and information organs to spend their time unproductively in searching for and abstracting the needed material, leading to frequent duplication. Also most abstracts are inadequate and uninformative, of different format, with no free back side, and their handling and cataloging are time and labor-consuming. This is especially true of "Referativnyy Zhurnal." Only a few journals publish abstracts in the form of bibliographical cards. This method, if generalized, would save many thousand man-hours.

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IVANOV, R., Pravda, 21 Dec 73, p 3

Most useful would be also to indicate when manuscripts were received by the editor, for it will establish their relative novelty and control over time of their actual publication. However, this is done by only 20 percent of the journals. The analysis further shows that ten different formats of journals are in use. Their standardization would be of paramount importance for reading and processing under the Automated Control System.

There should be introduced a special identifying code language which would permit coordination of bibliographical and other characteristics of scientific articles for subsequent machine processing. This should be done by establishing the all-union standard State identifiers for all printed production along with the necessary code symbols, which should be used at the stage of editorial preparation, permitting subsequent machine processing. Since scientific-technical journals are published by different departments, it would be expedient to establish, e.g. at the State Committee for Science and Technology, an Interdepartmental Commission to put into effect the aforesaid suggestions.

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9. USSR

NOVIKOV, I., correspondent of "Pravda," Minsk

"Physicotechnical Institute of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR"

Moscow, Pravda, 28 Nov 73, p 4

Translation: The Physicotechnical Institute of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR is in the forefront of scientific-technical progress. Works of the collective of the Institute relative to durability and plasticity physics are used in the machine-building and instrument-making industry. For example, the method of rotational metal cutting has received wide recognition in the electrotechnical industry. It has improved the efficiency of electromotors and increased durability of instruments. Methods of electric welding of semiconductor elements are being introduced in the instrument-making industry. Units for cross rolling of mass-produced parts were also worked out.

The progress in science and technology is the key factor in the creation of the material-technical base of communism. It is therefore understandable that participants of the Party Meeting held to hear reports and elect new officials were most concerned with questions on the effectiveness of research in their scientific institution, its

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NOVIKOV, I., Pravda, 28 Nov 73, p 4

concentration on the most important and promising directions, and the role of the Party Organization and of each communist in it.

As has been reported at the meeting by Secretary of the Party Bureau L. N. Nesterovich, in the current year the Institute is working on 17 important subjects including eight undertaken on the instructions of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers USSR. Associates of the Institute look for the most rational solutions of scientific-technical problems placed before the collective. The Party organization is using all available means to direct the efforts of scientists toward the achievement of the best results. The course of discussion on the report of the Party Bureau and the active participation of communists in it indicate that the Party organization of the Institute is deeply conscious of its role and responsibility for the state of affairs.

The most important problem set before scientists in the Ninth Five-Year Plan is further rapprochement between science and production. This was the subject of the pronouncement of Candidate of Technical Sciences E. Sh. Sukhodrev. He related how a Commission for the Control of the Activity of the Administration headed by him takes

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NOVIKOV, I., Pravda, 28 Nov 73, p 4

a day-to-day interest in the course of introduction into production of accomplished scientific research work. The application of rotational cutting, for example, has saved for the State 800,000 rubles in this year alone, and research in improvement of the quality of semiconductive instruments -- 470,000 rubles. Scientific elaborations are becoming more tangible and are more actively introduced for reequipment of enterprises. It is very significant, for instance, that whereas three years ago the economy resulting from financial agreements between enterprises and the Institute amounted to ten kopecks per ruble, in the past and the current year it was two rubles.

But the communists also revealed important shortcomings. In particular the Commission for the Control has established that sometimes these agreements were concluded without a previous estimate of their economic effectiveness.

"The introduction of the worked out elaborations would be much more effective," stated senior engineer L. M. Kozhuro, "if our Party organization would establish closer contact with Party organizations of the base enterprises."

The strengthening of contacts of scientific institutions with production and the assignment of base enterprises for academic institutes, repeatedly voiced at the

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NOVIKOV, I., Pravda, 28 Nov 73, p 4

meeting, is most helpful. Thus the Physicotechnical Institute will now work in close contact with collectives of three plants. But it is indispensable, pointed the speakers, to speed up regulations with regard to base enterprises.

The key problem in the life of a Party organization is always the selection, distribution, and training of cadres. It was no mere chance that this problem was given much consideration at the meeting.

"With help of the Party organization we endeavor to get maximum creative activity from each scientific worker," stated Director of the Institute V. N. Chachin. "It is for this purpose, for example, that the group method for the elaboration of subjects is being used. Groups are so chosen that each scientist be able to fully display his abilities. The conditions are created in which the group leader should be concerned that the theme be worked up by as small as possible number of workers and the results obtained be the best possible."

The communists noted with satisfaction that in the appointments to the post of senior scientific associates (who, as a rule, head each group) the Party organization

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NOVIKOV, I., Pravda, 28 Nov 73, p 4

has a final say and is very exacting toward each appointment. Discussion at the Party Bureau meetings on communist activity of the laboratories is very beneficial.

The talent and work of a scientist are a most valuable national property. In the era of scientific-technical progress the greatest and speediest effects at the least expense are obtained by those who know how to rationally utilize scientific forces. While expressing their solidarity with the views of the secretary of the Party Bureau and director of the Institute regarding work with scientific cadres, the speakers also noted considerable shortcomings in the utilization of the forces and abilities of scientists. In the opinion of senior engineer V. N. Zege the working time is sometimes spent unproductively since much is done manually and primitively, thus impairing the accuracy of calculations. All this is because the Institute has no computers. The latter could considerably increase the effectiveness of the scientists' work.

The establishment of creative groups does not fully solve the problem of coordinating the efforts of scientists. Discussions on common subjects involving workers of several laboratories often arise rather spontaneously.

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NOVIKOV, I.; Pravda, 28 Nov 73, p 4

"The exchange of opinions has a good effect in this case," stated Head of the Laboratory M. N. Bodyako. But the Party organization should give these contacts an organized and planned character. It would be worthwhile at the Production Conference to discuss how to enhance this kind of experiment."

Participants of the meeting spoke with a sense of great exactingness about the place of every communist in the struggle for scientific-technical progress. The responsibility of a Party member is much greater. However, as noted by senior scientific associate P. A. Parkhutin, there are rather few communists among the senior scientific associates and this should be a matter of concern for the Party Bureau.

Many speakers, in particular senior scientific associate L. I. Shvedov, voiced criticism about the Central Design Bureau of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR. There has not yet been organized a sufficient base to successfully execute all the orders of the institutes, which keeps back the introduction of elaborations into production.

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NOVIKOV, I., Pravda, 28 Nov 73, p 4

Summing up the activity of their Party organization for the past period, communists of the Physicotechnical Institute brought them into proper correlation with those great tasks set before scientists by the 24th Congress of the Party and decisions of the Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. This made it possible for them not only to find a proper criterion to appraise what had been done, but also to determine a clear perspective for further work. The resolution adopted by the meeting outlines concrete measures for improving Party work at the Institute and creating conditions for the most fruitful activity of scientific cadres.

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V. AWARDS, CONTESTS, APPOINTMENTS, AND PERSONALITIES

10. USSR

"I. Ye. Amlinskiy"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 14 Nov 73, p 1

Translation: By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service in biological sciences and many years' fruitful pedagogical activity, the title Honored Scientist RSFSR was awarded to Prof Il'ye Ye'fimovich Amlinskiy, Doctor of Biological Sciences and scientific consultant for the Moscow Medical Stomatological Institute.

11. USSR

"I. V. Il'in"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 22 Jun 73, p 4

Translation: I. V. Il'in, professor of the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the First Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov, has been appointed to the non-staff post of chief obstetrician-gynecologist of the Ministry of Health USSR.

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12. USSR

"Academy of Sciences USSR Honored"

Moscow, Izvestiya, 8 Feb 74, p 1

Translation: Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR on awarding the Order of Lenin to the USSR Academy of Sciences.

For great service in the development of Soviet science and culture, preparing highly-qualified scientific cadres, and strengthening the economic and defensive power of our country, and in connection with its 250th anniversary, the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is awarded the Order of Lenin.

Signed by Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR N. Podgorny and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR M. Georgadze in Moscow, the Kremlin, 7 February 1974.

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13. USSR

"Scientific Research Institute Awarded Order of Labor Red Banner"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Oct 73, p 1

Translation: Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR on awarding the Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Virology, and Medical Parasitology imeni A. B. Aleksanyan the Order of Labor Red Banner.

For services in the development of public health, medical science, and the training of cadres, the Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Virology, and Medical Parasitology imeni A. B. Aleksanyan of the Ministry of Health Armenian SSR is awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner.

Signed by Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR N. Fedgornyy and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR M. Georgadze in Moscow, the Kremlin, 16 October 1973.

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14. USSR

VIKTOROV, A., "Izvestiya" supernumerary correspondent

"Awards to Geographers"

Moscow, Izvestiya, 23 Dec 73, p 2

Translation: The Scientific Council of the Geographical Society USSR has adjudged honorary awards to Soviet geographers for their outstanding work and research.

A Grand Gold Medal was bestowed on Professor of the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences USSR V. Pokshishevskiy for a successful elaboration of economical geography problems. A Medal established in honor of celebrated Russian traveler and scientist P. P. Semenov was conferred upon Professor of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute M. Belov, author of the third and fourth volumes of the "History of Discovery and Development of the Northern Sea Route."

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15. USSR

"Honorary Awards"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 29 Jun 73, p 1

Translation: By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service in national public health, the title Honored Physician RSFSR is awarded to the following medical workers of Moscow therapeutic-prophylactic establishments: V. N. Anan'yeva, deputy chief physician of City Children's Hospital No. 11; Ye. I. Beglova, deputy chief of the Special Board of the Main Administration of Public Health of the City Executive Committee; N. V. Kruchinina, head of a division of Central Polyclinic of the Ministry of Health RSFSR; V. D. Lebedeva, head of a clinical laboratory of Medical-Sanitary Sector No. 32; N. N. Lykova, chief physician of Medical-Sanitary Sector No. 33; A. E. Nechayeva, deputy chief physician of City Clinical Hospital No. 23; Ye. I. Startseva, head of a division of Polyclinic No. 109; and O. P. Shatalova, head of a division of Central Hospital of the Ministry of Health RSFSR.

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16. USSR

"Honorary Awards"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 6 Jul 73, p 1

Translation: By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service in national public health, the title Honored Physician RSFSR is awarded to N. M. Rybkina -- senior inspector of the Main Sanitary-Epidemiological Administration of the Ministry of Health USSR; V. G. Ryabtsev -- prorector of the First Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov; and Yu. V. Shneyveys -- chief physician of the Central Reservoir Hospital of the Northern Water Reservoir in Arkhangel'sk.

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17. USSR

"Honorary Awards"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 29 Aug 73, p 1

Translation: By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service in medical science and preparing scientific cadres, the title Honored Scientist RSFSR is awarded to Prof Sergey Fedorovich Semenov, Doctor of Medical Sciences and deputy director of the Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Psychiatry of the Ministry of Health RSFSR.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service in national public health, the title Honored Physician RSFSR is awarded to the following medical workers of Leningrad therapeutic-prophylactic establishments: M. A. Antonova, chief physician of Children's Polyclinic No. 14; V. V. Barabanshchikov, chief physician of the City Medical-Physical Culture Dispensary; S. V. Kenska, head of the Northwestern vodzdravotdela (expansion unknown); V. V. Semenova, head of a division of First Aid Hospital No. 21 imeni Konyashin; and V. T. Timashkova, chief physician of the same hospital.

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18. USSR

"Honorary Awards"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 31 Aug 73, p 1

Translation: By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service in national public health, the title Honored Physician RSFSR is awarded to the following medical workers of Tyumenskaya Oblast therapeutic-prophylactic establishments: L. V. Igoshina, physician of Maternity Home No. 1 in Tyumen'; P. P. Korneyeva, physician of Tyumen' Linear Hospital; A. A. Lyapina, chief physician of Maslyanskiy Sector Hospital, Sladkovskaya Oblast; L. A. Panasyuchenko, physician of Children's Clinical Hospital No. 1, Tyumen'; M. T. Savitskiy, deputy chief physician of the Oblast Clinical Hospital; A. F. Uzhentseva, head of a division of the Oblast Trachomatous Dispensary; E. K. Urvantseva, chief physician of the Oblast Trachomatous Dispensary; L. V. Khlystunova, physician of Hospital No. 1 of the Department of Public Health of the Executive Committee of the Oblast Council of Workers' Deputies; and R. Ye. Yakovleva, chief physician of the Oblast "Akhmanka" Mud Baths.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service in national public health, the title Honored Physician RSFSR is awarded to the following medical workers of Irtyshsk Central Reservoir Hospital: N. I. Sosnovskaya, head of a division, and V. N. Yurgel', chief physician.

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VI. OBITUARIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

19. USSR

"I. P. Barchenko"

Moscow, Voprosy Pitaniya, No 5, 1973, pp 89-90

Abstract: Ivan Petrovich Barchenko, noted Soviet hygienist, Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor, and scientific consultant of the Chair of Nutrition Hygiene of the Kiev Medical Institute, died on 21 March 1973.

20. USSR

"M. A. Gekhtman"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 14 Nov 73, p 4

Abstract: Prof Moisey Yakovlevich Gekhtman, leader of the First Chair of Social Hygiene and the Organization of Public Health of the Kishinev Medical Institute, CPSU member since 1940, and Doctor of Medical Sciences, has died.

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21. USSR

"K. M. Kulland"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 27 Jun 73, p 3

Abstract: The 21 June 1973 death of Prof Konstantin Mikhaylovich Kulland, head of the Chair of Normal Physiology of Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University and Doctor of Medical Sciences, was announced by the rectorate, party committee, and professional committee of the University.

22. USSR

"P. G. Sergiyev"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 3

Abstract: The death of Prof Petr Grigor'yevich Sergiyev, Hero of Socialist Labor, former director of the Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine, scientific consultant for this Institute, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and CPSU member since 1919, on 12 July 1973 was announced by the Ministry of Health USSR, the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences, the Lenin Rayon Committee of the CPSU, and the Institute.

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23. USSR

"B. P. Sokolov"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 13 Jul 73, p 4.

Abstract: The death of Boris Pavlovich Sokolov, docent of the Chair of Propedeutic Therapy of the Second Therapeutic Faculty of the First Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov, was announced by the rectorate, party committee, and professional committee of the Institute and by the collective of Hospital No. 23.

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VII. FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

24. USSR

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 26 Sep 73, p 4

Translation: A "week" devoted to Soviet-Bulgarian medical contacts is being observed in Moscow during 24-30 September 1973. These meetings take place every year and have become traditional. The scientific program of the "Week" was dedicated this time to topical problems of oncology.

The Bulgarian delegation is represented by First Deputy Minister of Health of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Rector of the Medical Academy of Sciences Prof A. Maleyev, Director of the Oncological Center of the Medical Academy of Sciences Prof G. Mitrov, his two deputies M. Boyeva and S. Kirov, and well-known immunologists, surgeons, and oncologists.

In Moscow the guests were received by the directors and scientists of the Moscow Scientific Research Oncological Institute imeni P. A. Gertsen and of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. At a symposium held in the Oncological Institute imeni P. A. Gertsen and devoted to tumor immunology, the first two sessions were set apart for various aspects of experimental

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USSR

Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 26 Sep 73, p 4

immunology, and the mechanism of immunological protection of the organism during the growth of a tumor. Reports were presented by Soviet and Bulgarian scientists.

At subsequent sessions problems of clinical immunology, immunotherapy of tumors, and immunological status of patients will be discussed. On problems of clinical immunology reports will be delivered by associates of the Institute imeni Gertsen, the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, the Scientific Research Institute of Oncology imeni Prof N. N. Petrov of the Ministry of Health USSR, and workers of laboratories of clinical immunology in Kiev, Minsk, Alma-Ata, Tallin, Riga, Saratov, and Karaganda.

During following days a discussion will be held at the "round table" on the problem of cancer of the rectum.

The guests will take part in the meeting of the Scientific Medical Society of Moscow Oncologists where a report by professors A. Maleyev and G. Mitrov on results and prospects of the development of oncology in the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be discussed.

The Bulgarian delegation will acquaint itself with the work of oncological institutions of Moscow.

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25. USSR

LASHKEVICH, V., and SEMENOV, B.

"Fruitful Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and the GDR"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Feb 74, p 3

Translation: The Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitis of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR has arranged a second working conference between scientists of the Soviet Union and the GDR on problems of chemotherapy in viral infections.

Scientists summed up the results of joint studies, discussed the prospects of cooperation, and coordinated concrete plans of bilateral experiments.

In the communication of S. G. Drozdov it was noted that research in chemotherapy is very intensive. It is necessary to concentrate research efforts on the creation of new methods for selecting and evaluating antiviral agents, especially models of influenza, measles, hepatitis, and viral encephalitides.

In the reports of P. Langen (GDR) and V. I. Agola (USSR) were presented potential possibilities of the influence of chemotherapeutic strains upon various stages of the reproduction of viruses.

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LASHKEVICH, V., and SEMENOV, B., Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Feb 74, p 3

G. Richter and L. Hainisch (GDR) and V. A. Kropacheva (USSR) spoke of the role of structural elements and the interrelationship between structure and activity of compounds with virustatic action.

Special interest was aroused by the communication of A. I. Grinev and G. N. Pershin concerning results of the search for chemotherapeutic agents against viral infections, carried out at the All-Union Scientific Research Chemicopharmaceutical Institute of the Ministry of Medical Industry in 1950-1973.

There was lively discussion on the problem of selecting experimental models for primary selections of antiviral preparations and standardization of methods for studying their activity. The advantages and shortcomings of various test-methods applied in scientific institutions of GDR and USSR were examined.

A number of reports contained communications on results of studying antiviral activity of synthetic and other substances. Special attention was attracted by data relative to the promise held by the application of the interferonogenous complex of

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LASHKEVICH, V., and SEMENOV, B., Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Feb 74, p 3

polyribonucleic and polyribocytidylic acids for the prophylaxis of experimental tick-borne encephalitis, the results of studying the connection between structure and activity of synthetic interferonogens, and successful use of synthetic polyribonucleotide complexes as interferonogens in herpetic affections of eyes.

Of interest was the discussion on the synthesis of new chemical compounds, molecular mechanisms of reproduction of viruses, and immunology and clinical aspects of viral infections. A wide-range program of further joint research of scientists of the Soviet Union and GDR was adopted.

It has been decided to hold such meetings every year.

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26. USSR

BABURINA, I., correspondent of "Sovetskaya Estoniya"

"Polish Scientists Visit Estonia"

Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 7 Dec 73, p 3

Abstract: An interview with two Polish scientists, Doctor of Pharmacology Tadeusz Materski of the Polish firm "CIECH-POLFA", and Doctor of Medicine Andrzej Przebylski, is published. Chief Therapist of Estonia Natan El'shteyn, in his role of host, noted that last year Tallin had been visited by Polish scientists from Warsaw and Gdansk, and that he discussed with them the action of Polish medicinal preparations used to treat rheumatism and the central nervous system. This time on the agenda are problems connected with drugs for treating cardiovascular and skin diseases. Polish medications are widely used in Estonia. Doctor Materski stated that Poland produces enormous quantities of medicinal preparations which successfully compete on the world market with products of western European firms. The Soviet Union is Poland's largest commercial partner and Soviet scientists are of great help in developing and testing new preparations. Doctor Przebylski said that as a therapist he specializes in studying new preparations and conducting symposiums, which during the past two weeks were held by both of them in Moscow, Vil'nyus, Riga, and now Tallin.

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27. USSR

TASS

Moscow, Pravda, 1 Dec 73, p 5

Translation: On 30 November 1973 the second session of the Mixed Soviet-American Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Moscow ended. The technicalities of the fulfillment of the Agreement concluded on 24 May 1972 between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States on the Cooperation in Science and Technology and the prospects of further development of business relations have been examined.

At the meeting it was noted that on the whole the organizational period in the activity of the mixed working groups representing individual important directions of cooperation has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The heads of the delegations -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers USSR V. A. Kirillin and Adviser on Science to the President of the United States Director of the National Science Foundation G. Stiver have signed the Protocol of the Session.

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Pravda, 1 Dec 73, p 5

At the press conference for Soviet and American journalists V. A. Kirillin and G. Stiver noted the considerable progress achieved in the realization of the Intergovernmental Agreement.

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28. USSR

"American Physicians in Moscow"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Oct 73, p 4

Translation: In accordance with the plan of cooperation between scientific institutions of the Soviet Union and USA in cardiovascular diseases two delegations of American scientists are now in Moscow.

The first delegation includes eight cardiologists. During a two-week period they will, together with associates of the Institute of Cardiology imeni Prof A. L. Myasnikov of the Academy of Sciences USSR, make plans for joint study of the problem of "sudden death." Members of this delegation will also visit scientific medical institutions and the sights of Moscow and Leningrad. Delegation is headed by Prof B. Lawn.

Visiting Moscow at the same time is another group of American physicians, including an epidemiologist, biochemist, biostatisticians, and dietitian. Over a two month period they will be working with Soviet scientists in laboratories of epidemiology and biochemistry of the Institute of Cardiology imeni Prof A. L. Myasnikov. Their goal is to organize research to ascertain the spread of hyperlipidemias among selective groups of the populations of Moscow and Leningrad.

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Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Oct 73, p 4

During the last two weeks the American specialists will work in Leningrad at the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. This group is headed by Doctor O. D. Williams.

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VIII. NEW ORGANIZATIONS

29. USSR

PASTUKHOV, S., correspondent of Pravda

"Institute of Scientific-Technical Translations"

Moscow, Pravda, 14 Nov 73, p 6

Translation: An Institute of Scientific-Technical Translations has opened in Khabarovsk. Its first lectures were attended by engineers, designers of city enterprises, and workers of foreign trade.

Lectures are being delivered by experienced instructors of higher educational institutions and specialists of scientific research institutions. Movies and tape recordings will be used for practical instruction. The Institute was created by the Scientific-Technical Society and the local branch of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry USSR. The curriculum requires three years of study.

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30. USSR

TROYAN, S., correspondent of "Izbestiya", Chita

"Polytechnical Institute Opened"

Moscow, Izvestiya, 15 Jan 74, p 2

Translation: A Polytechnical Institute, the third higher educational institution, has been opened in the oblast center of Transbaikal.

At present 2,000 students are studying in three of its faculties -- machine-building, automechanical, and civil engineering. In the near future the Institute will train many more specialists. Two more faculties will be opened.

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31. USSR

BELTA

"A New Institute of the Academy"

Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 12 Jan 74, p 3

Translation: The Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry has been created at the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR. The main direction of its activity will be the study of principal natural substances which actively affect vital activity of the organism and the elaboration of methods for obtaining them by chemical synthesis.

The new scientific center will continue and expand research on proteins, fats, hormones, vitamins, and other physiologically active substances which is now being successfully carried out in the Department of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Institute of Physicoorganic Chemistry under the direction of Academician A. A. Akhrem.

This Department obtained important results in the study of the structure and properties of some natural substances and in the establishment of connection between their structure and biological action.

The new Institute is the 32nd scientific subdivision of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences.

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32. USSR

MOKEYEV, Yu., correspondent of "Pravda"

"A New Laboratory of the Institute of Marine Biology"

Moscow, Pravda, 10 Jan 74, p 6

Translation: A new Laboratory was opened at the Institute of Marine Biology of the Far Eastern Science Center of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

Its workers will study the distribution and specific composition of the inhabitants of equatorial waters. Scientific plans of this Laboratory of Tropical Seas include studies of coral reefs.

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IX. CONFERENCES

33. USSR

"Conference of Union Republic Ministers of Health"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Feb 74, p 1

Translation: A conference of the Ministers of Health of Union Republics summoned by the Ministry of Health USSR took place on 29-30 January 1974 in Moscow.

The problems of paramount importance in the activity of organs and institutions of public health were discussed and the tasks of further developing health services in the country were determined.

Minister of Health USSR B. V. Petrovskiy delivered a report entitled "Results of the December 1973 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Seventh Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR of the Eighth Convocation, and the Tasks of Further Development of Public Health in 1974."

First Deputy Minister of Health USSR S. P. Burenkov spoke of basic directions of public health development in 1976-1990 and of the tasks of public health organs in working out a plan for public health development during this period.

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USSR

Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Feb 74, p 1

Participants to the Conference have also discussed reports by Minister of Health RSFSR V. V. Trofimov, Minister of Health Belorussian SSR N. Ye. Savchenko, and Deputy Minister of Health USSR P. N. Burgasov, "On Carrying Out the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers USSR dated 5 July 1968 'Measures for Further Improvement of Public Health and Development of Medical Science in the Country'" with respect to strengthening the sanitary-epidemiological service and enhancement of the level of State and sanitary control; by Minister of Health Ukrainian SSR V. D. Bratus', Minister of Health Kazakh SSR T. Sh. Sharmanov, and Deputy Minister of Health USSR A. F. Serenko, on "The Results of Work on the Development of the Material-Technical Base of Hospitals, Construction of Large Multiline and Specialized Hospital Institutions, and Enlargement and Reconstruction of Existing Hospitals in Light of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers USSR dated 5 July 1968 No. 517"; by Minister of Health RSFSR V. V. Trifimov, Minister of Health Uzbek SSR K. S. Zairov', and Deputy Minister of Health USSR D. D. Venediktov "On Expediting Completion of the Shift of Medical Institutes (of Therapeutic and Pediatric Departments) to Systems of Subwardship and Internship."

In the ensuing debate participated N. N. Grigor'yeva, chairman of the Central Committee of the Medical Workers' Trade Union; V. D. Timakov, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; N. I. Malov, head of a department of Gosplan USSR;

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Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Feb 74, p 1

I. D. Sorochan, Minister of Health Moldavian SSR; M. V. Volkov, chairman of the Scientific Medical Council of the Ministry of Health USSR; Yu. F. Isakov, chief of the Main Administration of Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Health USSR; P. I. Gerasimov, deputy Minister of Health USSR; V. V. Golovtseyev, chief of the Planning and Financial Administration of the Ministry of Health USSR; A. I. Burnazyan, deputy Minister of Health USSR; and others.

Responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers USSR, Gosplan USSR, and the Central Committee of the Medical Workers' Trade Union, and the chiefs of Main Administrations, Administrations, and Departments of the Ministry of Health USSR participated in the work of the Conference.

During the Conference, meetings took place of the ministers of health of the union republics with heads of the Ministry of Health USSR and with scientists. Additional problems of further development of and improvement of the quality of medical care, including its specialized types, cultured ways in the work of institutions of public health, problems of the improvement of training of cadres and administration of public health, were discussed.

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34. USSR

"All-Union Conference on Cryosurgery"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Oct 73, p 3

Abstract: The All-Union Conference on Cryosurgery ended in Moscow on 18 October 1973. It was organized by the Ministry of Health USSR, the Administration for Introducing New Medicinal Agents and Medical Technology, the All-Union Scientific Medical-Technical Society, and the All-Union Scientific Research and Experimental Institute of Medical Technology. The Conference had over 150 participants including physicians, physicists, mathematicians, and engineers from 20 cities of the Soviet Union.

It was emphasized by many speakers that cryosurgery is winning increasing popularity and reaches all fields of medicine. Using low temperatures it is possible to solve diverse medical-biological problems. However, all speakers also stressed the fact that many problems are yet to be solved in cryosurgery. First we should clearly determine and substantiate the indications for application of cryosurgery, determine optimum conditions of its action, explain mechanisms of the effect of cold on tissues of the organism, work out scientifically substantiated methods of the application of low temperatures in medicine, and create cryosurgical techniques whose potentialities will meet all medical and technical requirements.

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Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Oct 73, p 3

All speakers stressed that the solution of these problems is possible only through the joint efforts of physicians, biologists, physicists, mathematicians, and engineers. The first steps in this direction have already been taken through the creation in Kharkov of the Institute for Special Problems of Cryogenic Biology and Medicine of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR. The laboratory of Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR A. I. Shal'nikov at the Institute for Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences USSR has been working for twelve years on the creation of cryo-devices.

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35. USSR

GAMBARYAN, L., chairman of the Organizational Committee of the Symposium, director of the Institute of Experimental Biology, Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, professor

"Symposium on the Brain and Movement"

Yerevan, Kommunist, 3 Oct 73, p 2

Abstract: An All-Union Symposium on the subject of "The Brain and Movement" was held in Yerevan in October 1973. It was organized by the United Scientific Council of "Physiology of Man and Animals" of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Armenian Physiological Society of the Presidium of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of Experimental Biology of the Academy. In addition to prominent scientists of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist block, scientists of the USA, France, and West Germany also took part in the Symposium. Its program included over 60 reports on various subjects. Among the participants were Academician Kreindler (Bucharest), Prof I. Szabo (Hungary), Prof D. Flug (West Germany), professors Baic and Rakic (Yugoslavia), T. Gorska (Poland), Prof Louis Marco (New York), Prof J. Massion (France), Polish scientist Mrs. Afelt, and Prof A. Godikov (Bulgaria).

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36. USSR

AZERINFORM

"Congress of Epidemiologists"

Baku, Vyshka, 30 Nov 73, p 3

Translation: During the years of the Soviet rule a great work was performed in our Republic in fighting infectious diseases.

The activity of the Republic health organs for the prevention of infectious diseases and the tasks facing them were discussed at the 4th Congress of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infectionists of Azerbaydzhan held in Baku during 27-29 November. Over 700 scientists and medical practitioners not only from our Republic but also from the RSFSR, Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and Estonia took part in its work.

Participants of the Congress heard the reports of Deputy Minister of Health Azerbaydzhan SSR Chief Sanitary Physician of the Republic G. Z. Aliyev on the "Achievements of Soviet Azerbaydzhan in the Prophylaxis and Control of Infectious Diseases and the Next Tasks of Public Health Organs," and of the head of a Laboratory

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USSR

Vyshka, 30 Nov 73, p 3

of the All-Union Institute of Influenza (Leningrad), Academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and laureate of the Lenin and State Prizes USSR, A. A. Smorodintsev, on "A New Approach to Vaccinal Prophylaxis of Viral Infections." Participants of the Congress were acquainted with the new regulations concerning the State Sanitary Control by the Chief of the Sanitary Epidemiological Administration of the Ministry of Health of the Republic, S. D. Mamedov.

A report was also presented at the Congress concerning the work of the Azerbaydzhan Scientific Society of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infectionists by Chairman of the Board of the Society Corresponding Member of the Azerbaydzhan Academy of Sciences B. F. Medzhidov. A new Board of this Society was elected.

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X. ORGANIZATIONAL BRIEFS

1. USSR

"All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 3

Prof S. Navashin -- deputy director of the Institute

2. USSR

"All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electric Pulsating Machines and Equipment"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 26 Sep 73, p 2

G. Zykov -- director of the Institute

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3. USSR

"All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Hygiene and Toxicology of Insecticides, Polymers and Plastics, Ministry of Health USSR"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Oct 73, p 3

Translation: Workers of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Hygiene and Toxicology of Insecticides, Polymers, and Plastics of the Ministry of Health USSR and now studying a wide range of hygienic problems connected with steady growth of scientific-technical progress.

Scientists of the Division of Allergology are particularly interested in the mechanism of the occurrence of allergic diseases of chemical etiology.

Results of scientific research will form the basis for effective methods of diagnosis and treatment.

In the photograph: Candidate of Medical Sciences A. Buslenko (on the right) and laboratory worker O. Doktor, in the Room of Functional Diagnosis, are analyzing spirometry data during a local provocative test of chemical allergens.

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4. USSR

"All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Motion Picture Photography, Goskino USSR"

Moscow, Pravda, 1 Dec 73, p 4

Translation: Plans of work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Motion Picture Photography of Goskino USSR call for a complex of measures to create and introduce new technology into cinematography.

In the photograph: associates of the Laboratory of Illumination Engineering V. Stepanov, V. Pell', and A. Lazareva examine models of new devices for filming illumination.

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5. USSR

"All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ministry of Health USSR"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 31 Aug 73, p 4

L. S. Persianinov -- director of the Institute, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

6. USSR

"Central Order of Lenin Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Ministry of Health USSR"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 22 Jun 73, p 1

M. Kovrigina -- rector

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7. USSR

"Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 27 Jun 73, p 3

M. V. Murav'yev -- prorector

8. USSR

"Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 29 Aug 73, p 2

L. N. Pokrovskaya -- docent of the Chair of Social Hygiene and the Organization of Public Health

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9. USSR

"Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (TsIUUV)"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 26 Sep 73, p 3

M. Ya. Bogomazov -- senior scientific associate of the Central Scientific Research Laboratory

V. I. Polyakov -- physician

Prof N. Yakovlev -- head of the Proctology Course

10. USSR

"Central Scientific Research Dermato-Venerological Institute, Ministry of Health USSR"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Feb 74, p 4

Prof N. M. Turanov -- director of the Institute

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11. USSR

"Central Scientific Research Institute of Sanitary Education"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 29 Aug 73, p 2

D. Loranskiy -- director of the Institute

12. USSR

"Donetsk Medical Institute imeni A. M. Gor'kiy"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 13 Jul 73, p 4

N. Vatutin -- clinical intern

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13. USSR

"Donetsk Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 13 Jul 73, p 3

Prof T. A. Revenko -- director of the Institute

14. USSR

"Institute of Cardiology imeni L. A. Oganesyan, Ministry of Health Armenian SSR"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 3

R. Arutyunyan -- physician

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15. USSR

"Institute of Cardiology imeni Prof A. L. Myasnikov, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 4

V. Metelitsa -- Doctor of Medical Sciences

16. USSR

"Institute of General and Communal Hygiene imeni A. N. Sysin, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 4

Ye. Korenevskaya -- deputy director for scientific work

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17. USSR

"Institute of Geological Sciences, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences"

Moscow, Pravda, 10 Jan 74, p 6

Translation: Traces of an ancient catastrophe from the collision of a huge meteorite with our planet were discovered near the village of Il'inty in Vinnitskaya Oblast by associates of the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR A. A. Val'ter and V. A. Ryabenko.

The crater was identified from a series of aerial photographs by a characteristic annular bank. Its diameter equals four kilometers. Rock dating has shown that the meteorite fell to the earth approximately a hundred million years ago. The energy developed in the process was equal to the explosion of a 120-megaton bomb. The traces of destruction from a powerful blast wave, as shown by core samples, can be clearly ascertained to a depth of over one hundred meters. The compact granitelike rocks in the center of the funnel were remelted into lava and a vitriform mass. Such was the force of the impact that the main body of the "cosmic visitor" blended with surrounding rocks and was turned to a peculiar hybrid of earthly and extraterrestrial matter. The meteorite was lithoidal and was mainly composed of orthopyric rocks known on earth.

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FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

18. USSR

"Institute of Medical Radiology, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences"

Moscow, Pravda, 21 Nov 73, p 6

Translation: Specialists of the Institute of Medical Radiology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR in Obninsk are working, alongside fundamental studies, on current clinical problems. They have developed and introduced into practice a number of methods of X-ray and radioisotopic diagnosis and radiation treatment of various diseases.

In the photograph: Scientific associates of the Institute G. T. Kudryavtseva, Yu. S. Mardynskiy, and V. I. Yermakov are preparing instrumentation for research work.

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19. USSR

"Institute of Nuclear Power Engineering, Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR"

Moscow, Izvestiya, 13 Jan 74, p 3

Translation: Scientists of the Institute of Nuclear Power Engineering of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR are working on the development of new heat carriers of atomic reactors.

In the photograph: Research work using the experimental channel of a reactor.

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FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

20. USSR

"Institute of Sanitary Education"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 4

N. Chikalenko -- director of the Institute

A. Shibayeva -- deputy director for scientific work

21. USSR

"Institute of World Economics and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 3

S. Zagladina -- senior scientific associate, Candidate of Economic Sciences

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22. USSR

"Irkutsk Medical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 29 Aug 73, p 4

Prof A. V. Serkina -- head of the Chair of General Surgery, Doctor of Medical Sciences

23. USSR

"Ivanovo Medical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 6 Jul 73, p 2

V. Kulemin -- docent, rector

Prof L. Gorozhanin -- secretary of the party committee

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FED:SOVIET SCIENCE

24. USSR

"Khar'kov Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Aug 73, p 3

I. S. Velezhev -- scientific associate

25. USSR

"Kirgiz Scientific Research Institute of Tuberculosis"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 11 Jul 73, p 3

A. Ya. Shurygin -- leader of the Biochemical Laboratory, Candidate of Biological Sciences

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26. USSR

"Kuban Medical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 31 Aug 73, p 4

N. Kucheryavy -- rector, Doctor of Medical Sciences

27. USSR

"Kuybyshev Medical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Feb 74, p 2

I. Soldatov -- Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, head of the Chair of Otorhinolaryngology, chief otorhinolaryngologist for the Oblast

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PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

28. USSR

"Leningrad Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 27 Jun 73, p 3

Ye. V. Maystrakh -- rector

29. USSR

"1st Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Jan 74, p 3

V. Minyayev -- rector

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30. USSR

"Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Pasteur"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 22 Jun 73, p 4

E. Kukayn -- junior scientific associate, secretary of the Komsomol organization

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FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

31. USSR

KULIK-REMEZOVA, V., correspondent of "Leningradskaya Pravda"

"Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov"

Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 26 Dec 73, p 2

Abstract: The Military Medical Order of Lenin Red Banner Academy imeni S. M. Kirov is celebrating its 175th anniversary. This notable event of the oldest Soviet higher military medical educational institution will be observed not only by thousands of its alumni but also by all the inhabitants of Leningrad as well. Tens of thousands of Leningrad citizens are being treated in its clinics. Many Leningrad hospitals serve as bases of the Academy, in which military physicians and students are working. The scientists of the Academy render consultative assistance to scientific and therapeutic institutions. The military physicians also perform active work in the advanced training of physicians and secondary medium medical personnel of Leningrad. Deputy Chief of the Academy Honored Scientist RSFSR Maj-Gen Med Serv A. A. Pronin speaks of the history and work of the Academy on land and at sea, in war and peace.

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32. USSR

"1st Moscow Medical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 22 Jun 73, p 3

M. I. Kuzin -- rector

33. USSR

"1st Moscow Medical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 29 Aug 73, p 3

Prof A. Veyn -- leader of the Department of Clinical Neurophysiology

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FED: SOVIET SCIENCE

34. USSR

"2nd Moscow Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 22 Jun 73, p 3

A. Yerokhin -- assistant of the Chair of Child Surgery, Candidate of Medical Sciences

Yu. M. Lopukhin -- rector

35. USSR

"2nd Moscow Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 6 Jul 73, p 3

V. Nemsadze -- docent, leader of a child surgery group

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36. USSR

"2nd Moscow Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 11 Jul 73, p 3

B. Alekseyev -- docent of the Chair of Eye Diseases of the Therapeutic Faculty

37. USSR

"2nd Moscow Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 13 Jul 73, p 3

I. M. Gryaznova -- head of the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Therapeutic Faculty, Doctor of Medical Sciences

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FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

38. USSR

"2nd Moscow Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 2

Prof Yu. Lisitsyn -- head of the Chair of Social Hygiene and the Organization of Public Health

39. USSR

"Moscow Medical Stomatological Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 27 Jun 73, p 3

V. N. Kopeykin -- dean of the Faculty for the Advanced Training of Physicians

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40. USSR

"Moscow Oblast Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ministry of Health RSFSR"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 1 Aug 73, p 3

N. Yegorova -- leader of the Clinic of Newborn Children, Doctor of Medical Sciences

41. USSR

"Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Psychiatry, Ministry of Health RSFSR"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 4

G. Entin -- senior scientific associate

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PPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

42. USSR

"Omsk Medical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 2

N. Batrakova -- editor of the newspaper "Za Meditsinskiye Kadry"

43. USSR

"Pyatigorsk Pharmaceutical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 6 Jul 73, p 3

G. Molchanov -- secretary of the party bureau of the IV-V Courses, Candidate of Pharmaceutical Sciences

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44. USSR

"Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 31 Aug 73, p 3

I. Trop -- deputy director of the Institute, Candidate of Medical Sciences

45. USSR

"Scientific Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Surgery, Ministry of Health Georgian SSR"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 18 Jul 73, p 3

A. Kerdzaya -- aspirant of the Department of Medical Cybernetics

D. Duglaize -- junior scientific associate of the Laboratory of Gastroenterology

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46. USSR

"Scientific Research Institute of Health Resort Science and Physiotherapy imeni G. Koniashvili"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 13 Jul 73, p 3

V. Tsitlanadze -- director of the Institute, Doctor of Medical Sciences

47. USSR

"Scientific Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 14 Nov 73, p 2

A. Mamsikov -- leader of the Department of Labor Hygiene in Agriculture, Candidate of Medical Sciences

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48. USSR

"Tashkent Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 27 Jun 73, p 3

A. M. Khamitova -- prorector

49. USSR

"Ufa Medical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 11 Jul 73, p 4

S. Panasenko -- editor of the newspaper

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FPD:SOVIET SCIENCE

50. USSR

"Voronezh Medical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 11 Jul 73, p 4

Yu. Dement'yev -- senior instructor of the Chair of Philosophy and Scientific Communism

51. USSR

"Yerevan Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 27 Jun 73, p 3

S. Kh. Avdalbekyan -- rector

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52. USSR

"Zaporozh'ye Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 27 Jun 73, p 3

N. Z. Chulkov -- rector

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