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Soviet Scientists and Scientific Organizations

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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.

Items contained in this report are full translation, excerpts, or abstracts as indicated at the beginning of each item.

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SOVIET SCIENCE

FOREIGN PRESS DIGEST NO

SOVIET SCIENTISTS AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS (144)

CONTENTS

I. ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

Republics

1. USSR

ELTA [Lithuanian News Agency]

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY OF LITHUANIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Feb 75 p 4

[Text] In putting into effect decisions of the 24th Congress CPSU and fulfilling socialist pledges assumed for the Five-Year Plan, the collectives of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences worked last year on 36 complex problems. During the last four years the total number of subjects increased from 199 to 257. During the same period the number of scientific-technical subjects intended for practical realization increased more than twice.

These facts were given at the session of the General Meeting of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences by its president Yu. Matulis. In his opening speech he noted that in recent years the theoretical and experimental level of fundamental research has improved. Of great theoretical importance is the work of mathematicians on solving the fundamental problem of the relativity theory and mathematical statistics.
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USSR

SOVETSKAYA LITVA 27 Feb 75 p 4

Research in cybernetics acquires increasing importance. In the past year work also continued on the theoretical spectroscopy of atoms and molecules.

Of great interest and importance are research works carried out to study the problems of nuclear physics and physics of the atmosphere. Much was done on studying the physics and chemistry of semiconductors. Investigations in thermophysics are being systematically expanded.

The president further noted that at the Institute of Biochemistry work continued on the synthesis of antitumorigenic, antileukemic, mutagenic and hemosteriliant compounds, and their action was studied. One hundred and fifty compounds were synthesized and thoroughly studied. Some of them are very promising. The cooperation of a number of scientific collectives was enlisted for the solution of the great complex problem of the creation of natural environment its rational use and protection.

rk of great importance was accomplished on solving problems of the distribution of production forces, optimal planning of national economy, increase of the effectiveness of production, socio-economic formations and others. Much was done on the history

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SOVETSKAYA LITVA 27 Feb 75 p 4

The speaker stressed that during that period the volume of scientific research works in philosophy and sociology also increased considerably. The bourgeois philosophical trends among Lithuanian emigration began to be thoroughly and widely studied and their reactionary essence and connections with modern bourgeois philosophy and international anti-communism was brought to light. The work was intensified in the study of social policies of the Catholic Church and ideology of the Vatican, its social doctrines and their critical appraisal.

While speaking of shortcomings in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges the president pointed out, in particular, that in the past year 16 books were not published whose publication was planned, and that many investments were not carried into practice.

Academician K. Meshkauskas, chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the Academy, delivered a report on the scientific activity of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in 1974. In the past year the institutes worked on 206 subjects of practical application, and 186 works were carried out in accordance with financial agreements.

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USSR

SOVETSTAKA LITVA 27 Feb 75 p 4

The plans for 1975 were discussed by academician-secretaries of particular divisions.

"The Division of Physicotechnical and Mathematical Sciences will work on the solution of 17 problems and 85 subjects," said Chief of the Division, P. Brazdzhyunas. The plan of works was set up in the light of the decisions of the December (1974) Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU.

Academician-Secretary of the Division of Chemicotechnological and Biological Sciences L. Kayryukshtis stated that all the efforts of chemists will be directed to the theory of the electrodeposition of metallic alloys and progressive technologies of coatings and to create automatic assembly lines which will increase labor productivity 1.5--2 times.

In speaking of the plan of the Division of Social Sciences, Academician-Secretary V. Nyunka stressed that this plan includes strengthening the connection of science with practice and directing all efforts to the fulfillment of the tasks of the 9th Five Year Plan. Ten problems, comprising 59 subjects, which are to be solved by the institutes in the present year are enlarged and complex.

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II. MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Republics

2. USSR

EXPERT ON CALL!

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Jan 75 p 3

[Interview with Estonian forensic medicine expert Aleksey Antonovich Lukash by S. Dovlatov]

[Text] The Republic Bureau of Forensic Medical Expertise of the Ministry of Health Estonian SSR recently celebrated its 30th anniversary. Thirty years on the outpost of the law is quite a bit. Our discussant is the chief forensic medical expert of the republic A. Lukash. Aleksey Antonovich is a graduate of the Therapeutic Faculty of the Smolensk Medical Vuz. Later he completed courses in advanced training with specialization on forensic medical expertise. Since 1962 he has headed the Bureau of Forensic Medical Expertise of our republic. We have asked him to answer several questions.

[Question] We are interested in the specific nature of your work.

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SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 24 Jan 75 p 3

[Answer] Well that is a rather long conversation. But I shall try to answer in brief. Let us start with the formulation of my work. Forensic medical expertise is the solving of medical problems in the light of criminal-legal legislation in the interests of investigation, inquest and justice.

The field of activity of a forensic medical expert is extremely broad. Among topics of investigation for us are not only human victims of crime but material evidence as well as clinical materials: hospital charts, history of diseases, and so forth. In dealing with victims of crime or an accident, the expert gives his conclusions relative to the source of trauma and the degree of its gravity. He establishes the time of the incident. He explains whether or not the place where the victim was discovered was also the place the crime occurred....

It is important to understand that forensic material expertise is one of the principal types of proving a crime. A forensic medical expert accords the maximum possible assistance to the investigation within the bounds of his competency.

[illegible] Your profession in a certain degree is a universal one. Physician.

USSR

SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 24 Jan 75 p 3

[Answer] Let us be more precise. By profession I am a medical person. And this specialization is actually broad. The knowledge of legal standards and an acute degree of observation and accuracy in details at the scene of a crime are essential qualities of an expert. However, we are not taking the place of an investigator nor that of a lawyer. It is only in detective stories and in the movies that one can see a jack-of-all-trades....

[Question] Do you not like detective stories?

[Answer] I read them with great pleasure. But with respect to the plots I can't help having some professional observations. In one story, for example it was said: "He shot him pointblank at three meters..." I pedantically make the observation: this is an inaccuracy. We call a pointblank hit a shot in which the cutoff muzzle rests against the object of the hit. Or moreover. In one popular film an expert with an accuracy of up to several minutes established the time of the death of the hero as well as categorically naming the reason for his death. All of this is much more complex....

[Question] In what type of works have you recently been participating as an expert?

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SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 24 Jan 75 p 3

[Answer] On the night of 15 January a taxi driver had not returned to the parking lot. In the morning not very far from the village Koze a burned automobile was discovered. Alongside the car in a ditch lay the dead man. On his body were traces of knife wounds. The Office of Forensic Medical Expertise established certain important details of the incident. But it is still too early to talk about it in great detail.

[Question] Is your work strenuous?

[Answer] Yes, very. My work is connected with so-called negative emotions. Plainly speaking it requires an enormous nervous strain.

[Question] Do you regret choosing your profession?

[Answer] There is no doubt about it, I have quite a bit of "dirty" work. But someone must carry out that work. So why not me?

It is impossible to be a forensic medical expert by force. It is necessary to love one's work and love those for whose safety's sake we are ready to work day and night.

USSR

SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 24 Jan 75 p 3

The experts are loyal to their work. "Dirty" work can also be done and is necessary to be done in an inspired fashion.

[Question] What does your bureau do besides forensic medical work?

[Answer] The bureau is subordinate to the Ministry of Health and not the Ministry of Justice. This tells a lot. We carry out preventive work. Prevention of various types of everyday traumas, lectures on the safety of technology, work with medical personnel--all of this is our area of work. Besides, we undertake scientific work, we have issued three collections.

[Question] Do you have any scientific works?

[Answer] More than one hundred.

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3. USSR

SHARMANOV, T., Minister of Health Kazakh SSR, professor

PLANNING IS PREREQUISITE FOR SUCCESS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Feb 75 p 3

[Text] The Kazakh public health services have to solve a lot of regional problems. They include the prophylaxis of natural-foci infections and zoonotic diseases, topical problems of labor hygiene in new branches of industry, nutritional problems, etc.

Our scientists actively participate in solving these problems. The Republic has 10 scientific research institutes, an Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, and 5 universities with over 2,500 scientific workers and teachers. Recently a Kazakh Affiliate of the Institute of Nutrition of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and a number of laboratories were organized. The Republic Ministry of Health attaches paramount importance to problems of organizing and planning medical science. Communications from leaders of the institutes are systematically discussed by the respective boards with the active participation of specialists from Ministry branch administrations. It was found that the Scientific Medical Council, which basically works on public lines, cannot cope with the great volume of work. Therefore the Department

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SHARMANOV, T., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 12 Feb 75 p 3

the Scientific Medical Council is a member of the Board and the chief of the Department of Science is his deputy. Life has justified the expediency of such a structure for the Scientific Council and the Department of Science work as a single whole.

Corresponding Member of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences N. D. Beklemishev, who has many years standing experience in scientific organization work, was appointed Chairman of the Council. The character of the Scientific Council's work was also changed; various minor problems are now solved at weekly meetings of the Bureau; the Presidium also meets less often and considers problems that are more fundamental. Such forms of work as out-of-town sessions of the Scientific Council in those institutions whose activities are being discussed has also justified itself. Because of this, not only leading scientists but ordinary workers as well take part in appraising and planning scientific research and its introduction into practice. The Scientific Medical Council and the Department of Science have considered anew the principles of planning. It was decided to eliminate minor and non-promising subjects. The efforts of scientists are concentrated on solving the most important problems of Republic public health and carrying out comprehensive investigations with the participation of a number of laboratories and departments. As a result, instead of the 1,412 subjects in the 1972 plan, in 1974 only 452 subjects were approved as recommended ones. The work being done includes, comprehensive investigations on the influence of chromium

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SHARMANOV, T., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 12 Feb 75 p 3

on the organism (Aktyubinsk Medical Institute) and labor hygiene and occupational pathology in the coal industry (Karaganda Medical Institute and the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases).

The administrations of the Ministry began to display greater activity in planning scientific subject matter. For example, at a meeting of the Board of the Sanitary-Epidemiological Administration and the Scientific Medical Council, the question was raised of a fundamental change in the subject matter of the Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases. By a decision of the Board work was discontinued in eight directions (leptospirosis, epidemiology of malaria, poliomyelitis, diptheria, etc.). The scientific forces thus freed will be utilized for more active elaboration of problems of topical importance for the Republic.

We may also quote the following example. After a speech by General Secretary of the Central Committee CPSU L. I. Brezhnev in Alma-Ata who raised the problem of the active development of animal husbandry in the Republic, the necessity arose to make consider-

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SHARMANOV, T., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 12 Feb 75 p 3

financial agreements with the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry.

It should be noted that while the scientific research institutes have rapidly changed to a new system of planning, in some universities this process was delayed because of the scattered character of the subject matter of many chairs, individual character of research, unwillingness to break with the established routine, and inertia of leaders. The Scientific Council of the Ministry has enjoined the university administrations to provide incentives for the executers of the recommended subjects: in the first place to provide them with experimental animals, funds for business trips, and publication of materials (certainly provided their quality is adequate).

Upon re-election of the associates of chairs, beginning with professors and ending with assistants, the participation of these associates in the elaboration of recommended subjects should be taken into consideration.

At first it was not clear which subjects should be considered recommended. Then the following order was established: the subject is considered recommended only after it has been approved by one of the special commissions of the Scientific Medical Council. This way first to be approved are subjects of regional importance, as well as comprehensive, interdepartmental, and intercollegiate subjects.
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SHARMANOV, T., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 12 Feb 75 p 3

Unfortunately, some scientists think their mission is completed with the end of their research on the subject and publication of the results in a journal or collection of works. But the real results make themselves felt only when the new method of diagnosis and method of treatment reach the patient and begin wide use in practice.

At the meetings of the Board of the Ministry and at the sessions of the Presidium of the Scientific Council for Problems of Introduction into Use, reports were discussed from almost all scientific institutes and universities. The overall picture was rather motely. For example, it was found that the Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics (of the 3rd Category), which met with much criticism, recently produced much more instructive materials than some large institutes. The problems of introducing research into use is being treated with very little energy by the Alma-Ata and Semipalatinsk Medical Institutes. At the same time the participation of branch administrations of the Ministry in the selection of proposals for introducing research into use and their further progress is inadequate. We will have to more clearly define the duties of the chief specialists in this important matter and to strengthen the converse relationship of institutes with practical institutions, on the base of

USSR

SHARMANOV, T., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 12 Feb 75 p 3

Despite some change for the better, there are still many drawbacks in medical science management of the Republic. The overall share of large comprehensive research subjects is inconsiderable.

Too few generalizing monographs are being compiled, and a considerable amount of printing space reserved for the Republic by the Publishing House "Meditsina" is being left unused every year. With a switch-over to the publication of the subject-matter scientific collections of works the interest in them has increased but the number of copies published remains small.

There is inequality in providing various institutes and departments with scientific cadres. Up to now the central scientific research laboratories of the three medical institutes were not completely equipped. All this certainly has an adverse effect on the efficiency of scientific research and the introduction of the completed works into wide practice.

At the end of the past year the Board of the USSR Ministry of Health was presented with a report on "The Management of Medical Science in the Republic by the Kazakh Ministry of Health." By the decision of the Board this activity was approved. At the same time the Board has noted a number of shortcomings which we are now working to eliminate.
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4. USSR

PETROV, V.

FIRST AID EDUCATION FOR ALL INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Feb 75 p 4

[Text] A program of education in rendering first aid to victims of traffic accidents was approved. The ability to render first aid is now compulsory for all drivers, both professionals and amateurs, as well as for militiamen performing traffic duties. The education will last 16 hours. Its program was approved by the Ukrainian Ministry of Health and was coordinated with the Ministries of Automobile Transport and Internal Affairs.

Everyone who passes this course must be capable of rendering first aid in traumas, know methods of carrying and transporting the persons injured, and be able to organize the evacuation of the victims of accidents. One should know how to arrest bleeding, apply a bandage to an open injury, render help in respiratory disturbance, in cardiac arrest, in chilblains, and in heat and sunstroke.

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PETROV. V., PRAVDA Ukrainy 8 Feb 75 p 4

The education plan includes both lectures and practical training. Lecturers (all physicians, chiefly surgeons and orthopedists) will speak of contusions, compressions, dislocations, fractures, craniocerebral traumas, injuries of thorax and abdomen, and everything that directly threatens man's life.

The education is conducted in courses and groups organized everywhere: in enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, and schools. After mastering the program the participants undergo a test. Everyone who passed the first aid education is given a certificate on a prescribed form (strict report card).

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III. ACTIVITIES OF SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

5. USSR

BLOKHIN, A

AUTOMATED REFERENCE AND INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 75 p 3

[Text] The All-Union Institute of Scientific-Technical Information (VINITI) of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR Council of Ministers and of the USSR Academy of Sciences is the world's biggest information center in science and technology.

All day mail trucks arrive in a constant flow at the entrance of a massive building on Baltiyskaya Ulitsa. The parcels, printed matter, and heavy packages in tattered wrappings bear stamps of more than a hundred foreign countries. Thus wide is the ran[illegible] of VINITI correspondents who provide it with published literature on technology, exact and natural sciences, and agricultural machine-building. Up to 20,000 books, 25,000 items of foreign and Soviet journals, and over 200,000 patent descriptions, in all about a million documents annually, is handled by the Institute every year.

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BLOKHIN, A., IZVESTIYA 5 Jan 75 p 3

The handling of this enormous multinational flow of publications (in about 70 foreign languages) is complicated. It has to be carefully classified according to subjects, separated from all extraneous matter, and arranged in the form of convenient bulletins and reference collections for the use of half a million subscribers.

Much has already been written about this avalanche of information that accompanies the rapid development of science and technology. Chemists were the first to feel the impact of this avalanche of information.

Furthermore, the volume of scientific-technical publications is constantly growing: on the average by 5-5.5 percent annually. Chemistry continues to be the record-holder with an increase over 8 percent. Physicists, geologists, machine-builders, and specialists of many other branches stand in great need of recent scientific-technical information.

"All this is being explained not by simple curiosity," says Deputy Director of the Institute Candidate of Technical Sciences A. Chernyy. "Science has become in full measure a branch of the national economy and has begun to function in accordance with the laws of industrial production; therefore the shortening of the time needed for the introduction of novelties is a matter of pure economics."

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which is being simultaneously coded on the papertapes.

But the insertion of the papertape into an electronic computer (there are four of them at the Institute) can be done only after getting the approval of Yevdokiya Romanovna Gur'yanova, the head of this unusual proofreading. (Corrections are made not with pencil but with the aid of a special device). This woman has done much to provide computers with high-quality coding. In particular, special controllers developed by the Institute' designers were introduced into use and eliminate any flaws on the papertapes that formerly caused the loss of valuable computer time.

The subscribers of VINITI every fortnight receive several dozen serial bulletins of indicative information on various branches of science, the monthly voluminous "Referativnyy Zhurnal" [Journals of Abstracts], and 70 annual issues of "Itogi Nauki i Tekhniki" [Summaries of Science and Technology].

The information on paper (bulletins, collections) has an essential shortcoming, viz.
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BLOKHNIN, A., IZVESTIYA 5 Jan 75 p 3

its static character. And various specialists even of the same branch are in need of different informative selections, different information material is also required by scientists and practical workers.

Achieving such elasticity, in the opinion of specialists, is possible only by centralizing the processing of information and decentralizing its supply. In practice it will assume the following form. On the computer's magnetic tapes is coded the sum total of news, let us say, for example, on metal working, for a definite segment of time. These tapes are sent to branch centers of information, where only the pertinent information for the given field and program is extracted and printed. Such an automated reference and information system for science and technology, nicknamed "Assistent" [Assistant], will begin to work with full force after the assembly and adjustment in the Machine Section of the Institute of the newest electronic computer of the third generation YeS-1050--the most powerful machine in the unified system of electronic computers of the socialist countries.

The "Assistent" has a deeply symbolic name. Actually it is an irreplaceable helper of the multimillion army of scientists, engineers, and practical workers. Supported by the latest technology, the "Assistent" will attain the highest degree of its potentialities.
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THE UNIVERSAL SCIENTIFIC LIBRARIES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 75 p 5

[Abstract] In the age of scientific-technical progress the role of libraries is becoming ever more active and purposeful. Bibliographies begin to play an increasingly important part in providing scientists with concentrated scientific information. The State Public Scientific-Technical Library of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences--one of the largest in the country--has compiled such bibliographical compendia as "The Geology of Siberia and the Far East," "Plant Resources of Siberia and the Far East," "Animal Kingdom of Siberia and the Far East," and many others unique in the Soviet Union, and the current literature reference publication "Biogeocenology," which is unique in the whole world.

Narrow specialization of libraries serving particular branches of science and technology separates them instead of uniting their efforts for the common purpose, whereas discoveries are made as a rule at the junctions of various sciences. The problem of supplying the necessary information to scientists can be solved most successfully through the creation of universal scientific libraries which would form a

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KARTASHEV, N., IZVESTIYA 11 Jan 75 p 5

leading link in the united network of scientific libraries, thus unifying and coordinating various branches of knowledge.

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Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 15 Jan 75 p 4

[Text] Biologists and chemists of the Pacific Ocean Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the Academy of Sciences USSR have developed a method of synthesizing substances which are structurally similar to compounds obtained from that legendary medicinal root--the ginseng plant. Scientists have begun to extract those substances from the leaves of a Far Eastern species of birch.

The universally known ginseng is a rare relict. Its closest relatives were inhabitants of tropical forests which once grew in the present-day Far East. In our day only a single species of this remarkable flora has survived. Today a comparatively small amount of the valuable roots of this plant is being recovered from dense thickets of the taiga.

Studies of the Far Eastern ginseng were being made as long as 25 years ago, and parallel work has been done on various other plants. It appeared that stimulating properties were possessed also by substances obtained from the aralia and the saman.

From ginseng leaves were extracted by laboratory means the so-called panaxocides, which are substances producing the stimulating properties of the ginseng.

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KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 15 Jan 75 p 4

As work continued, it was established that the basis (skeleton) of the molecules of the biologically-active substances of ginseng are present also in the white birch. In the molecules of two quite different plants was found an identical carcass, though the "fill-ins" (radicals conferring this or that property to the organism) were different. The ginseng and the birch therefore had different properties. Chemists now are trying to decide how the carcass of the molecule of a substance obtained from the birch can be supplied with a "fill-in" which has molecules of the substance extracted from the ginseng.

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Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 74 p 6

[Text] At the Institute of Pediatrics of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences--the Institute of Children's Diseases--I spoke with its director, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences M. Ya. Studenikin, about healthy children. The scientist suggest that we acquaint ourselves with the current work of the Laboratory of Growth Physiology where studies are made on the development of behavior and emotions in children. Practically speaking the search is going on for the methods of bringing up, literally from the cradle, both a physically healthy and cheerful, creative, and all-round rich in spirit, generation.

"Do you remember yourself at this age?"

Doctor of Medical Sciences Yu. A. Makarenko points to an 8-year old child.

"Our aim," continues the scientist, "is to learn what does he like and what does he dislike in the world that surrounds him, and how does he begin learning to live.

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USSR

FEDOROV, R., PRAVDA 5 Dec 74 p 6

One used to consider that a child feels well when its vital requirements are satisfied. At present, for example, we know with certainty how much and what kind of nourishing substances should be consumed by a child at this or other age. This is most important for health. But now he has had his fill, he is warm, dry, and comfortable. Is this sufficient to be completely satisfied with life? During the very first days and months, in general, yes. But a little later... The associates of the Laboratory have found that some positive emotions are also necessary. And they are generated not only and perhaps not so much by the satisfaction of the simplest biological needs. The child develops new forms of the activity, he yearns to know the world in all its multiformity of colors and sounds, and to associate with adults. And, in particular he feels an almost irresistible need of exercise which gives him a real "muscular joy."

We observe a familiar picture: a child holds on to the bars of his crib and squats over and over again rhythmically. On the whole he is happy. It is just a pity that a rigid wooden structure does not "play up" to him. Perhaps his joy would be greater if the crib were to respond to his movements?

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simple devices were constructed such as rocking-chairs which are being put in motion by children themselves until they get tired. Thus it is possible to determine the amount of motor activity which results from the inner need of the child. And the side-issue of this research is that some of these contrivances, improved by designers, may serve as equipment of children's creches or a nursery room at home.

The laboratory investigations are not necessarily aimed at the issuance at once of any practical recommendations. The formation of the physics of man making his first steps in life is an extremely complex process. We have much to learn. But certain things can be already popularized, realized, and suggested to designers of toys."

"To give joy, a toy should be active," remarks Yu. A. Makarenko. "The current toys, with the exception, perhaps, of an elastic ball, are passive. For some reason, the greatest interest of children is caused by living beings such as a cat or a puppy. Animals respond to an action and educate in their own way: if there is something objectionable in the attitude of the child toward them, they run away, if they like it, they are eager to get in touch.

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USSR

FEDOROV, R., PRAVDA 5 Dec 74 p 6

Here is the example of an "active" toy: "Signore Pomidoro," a personage from a play about Sippolino, a standard plastic puppet from the "Children's World." It has been perfected, equipped with a small electric bulb inside it and a microphone, connected with a transistor switch. A child who cannot yet speak, but who already babbles syllables, exclaims "ma," and the bulb lights up. This attracts his attention. Again "ma" and "ba," and the connection between babble and lighting up of the bulb is caught. Now the child becomes an active participant of a creative play and to judge from joyful brilliance of his eyes, he is happy.

Yu. A. Makarenko shows one of the experimental stands. It has two big push button-keys, easily yielding to weak little hands of the child. If one of them is pressed, a soft bulb twinkles bewitchingly brightly, and when another button is pressed, a low sound is heard, which evokes watchfulness in the child. He chooses the twinkling bulb to play with. But, now and again, he presses the "bass" key: a little terrible, but interesting... Toys are made and selected for children by adults, music is also written for them by "big uncles," who have completely forgotten what had pleased and caused joy to them at their crawling age. Perhaps, such stands will help children to become the active "coauthors" of designers and composers. Then their leisure hours, which, unfortunately, not always can be shared by their parents, will be filled with active, emotional plays, causing joy with sounds and colors.

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It is difficult to ask anything of a man who is not yet one year old; he cannot as yet answer with words. And to know his opinion about what gives him joy is indispensable. It is necessary both for his mental development and for his physical health.

The associates of the Laboratory together with a psychologist carried out the following experiment. In several wards of the Clinic, supplementing the current care and treatment, they devoted special attention to the sick children and tried to arouse in them a maximum of positive emotions. It was found that children to whom much kindness was shown recovered twice as rapidly.

Thus in the science which studies diseases of children and ways of their treatment a new chapter is being written. It asserts that diseases recede not only under the effect of medicines but also under the influence of joy.

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9. USSR

PANTYUKHINA, Stella; "Novosti" Press Agency

THE INSTITUTE OF THE HYGIENE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 14 Dec 74 p 4

[Abstract] The Institute of the Hygiene of Children and Adolescents of the USSR Ministry of Health, headed by Prof Galina Serdyukovskaya, was created in Moscow 15 years ago. At present in its modern laboratories work 130 specialists of various profiles such as pediatrics, neurology, physiology, and otorhinolaryngology, among whom there are 15 professors and 64 candidates of sciences. The age of children being studied ranges from 3 to 18.

Six years ago, in Moscow Boarding School No 95, a unique Laboratory of Mental Labor Physiology was created, which conducts its investigations with the use of computer technology. For example, boys and girls were invited to play a "game of astronauts," during which the electronic pickups provide physicians with full information on the state of their cardiovascular and nervous systems. Experiments were conducted daily, morning and evening, at the beginning and end of the week, for three months. On the basis of their results, in 1971 some important changes were made in school work. In particular, teachers discontinued giving homework to children for their rest days.

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Other changes suggested by the specialists of the Institute and scientists of Leningrad, Minsk, Khar'kov, Tbilisi, and other cities, were: in primary schools, instead of the usual 45-min periods, a stepwise system of day load distribution was applied to the first graders; in the second and third grades, on Fridays and Saturdays the last periods were reduced to 35 minutes, and for sixth and seventh graders, the sixth periods in the second half of the week were altogether eliminated. Fatigability of children decreased and their achieveability increased, with good effect on their health.

Physical exercises were also given special attention, for great loads at school and evenings spent watching television cause hypokinesia which leads to serious diseases. In the Institute this problem is studied by the Department of Physical Education with a staff of 24, headed by Doctor of Medical Sciences A. G. Sukharev. The changes to be introduced in the planning of school buildings, classrooms, lighting, etc. are also being studied, with special attention being paid to the climatic conditions in various regions of the country.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 74 p 5

[Excerpt] ...The Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mohammed Reza Amir Teymur, awarded the degree of Doctor of Teheran University to B. G. Gafurov, a Soviet scientist and Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The award to B. G. Gafurov was given for great contributions in the development of oriental and Iranian studies.

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11. USSR

R. A. MALYSHEVA

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Feb 75 p 1

[Excerpt] By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service to medical science and in preparing scientific cadres, the title Honored Scientist RSFSR is awarded to Prof Rufina Aleksandrovna Malysheva, Doctor of Medical Sciences and director of the Sverdlovsk Scientific Research Institute of Maternity and Child Welfare....

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[Text] A. G. Safonov has been released from his duties as chief of the Main Administration o.' Therapeutic-Prophylactic Aid of the Ministry of Health USSR and has been name- Deputy Minister of Health USSR.

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13. USSR

E. R. STAVROVAYA

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 May 74 p 3

[Text] Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian Decree on the awarding honors of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR to Comrade E. R. Stavrovaya, For many years' active work in the Republic's dairy industry and fruitful scientific activity and in connection with her 50th birthday, Director of the Belorussian Affiliate of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Dairy Industry Comrade El'vira Robertovna Stavorova is given an honorary diploma of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR. Signed by Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR F. Surganov and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR Ye. Chagina on 23 May 1974 in Minsk.

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Moscow VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA in Russian 26 Sep 74 p 1

[Text] Today, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR presented certificates to a group of the following scientists in recognition of their important discovery in the sphere of the physics of solid bodies:

Doctors of Physicomathematical Sciences Ye. S. Mashkova, V. A. Molchanov (Moscow State University), and V. G. Tel'kovskiy (Engineering-Physics Institute) and Candidates of Physicomathematical Sciences D. D. Odintsov (Physical-Power Engineering Institute) and V. M. Chicherov (Institute of Nuclear Energy imeni I. V. Kurchatov) who succeeded in discovering the previously unknown phenomenon of changes observed in the discharge of electrons, such changes depending on the orientation of the crystal being bombarded by the particles.

Physicists of the USA, France, Holland, the GDR, as well as USSR scientists have already investigated this phenomenon as it relates to solid bodies--metals, semiconductors and insulators. The discovery played an essential role in the development of a new sphere of science: radiation physics of well-regulated media.

USSR

VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA 26 Sep 74 p 1

The discovery is of considerable practical importance. In particular it allows for the development of methods to control radiation defects in irradiated materials directly during the technological process, and also methods to control the orientation the crystals being irradiated with relation to the direction of the flight of the irradiating particles, factors of great importance in the production of semiconductor devices.

The discovery laid the foundation for a number of inventions which are protected by author's certificates.

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Oct 74 p 1

[Abstract] By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service to medicine and in preparing medical cadres, the title Honored Scientist RSFSR was awarded to the following people: Prof Vasiliy Vasil'yevich Zakusov, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and director of the Scientific Research Institute of Pharmacology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Prof Anna Vasil'yevna Kozlova, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of a chair of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians; and Prof Margarita Georgiyevna Astapenko, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of a department of the Scientific Research Institute of Rheumatism of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

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16. USSR

HONORARY AWARDS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Jan 75 p 1

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR the title Honored Physician RSFSR were conferred on the following medical workers of Moscow therapeutic-prophylactic institutions for services in public health: Galina Aleksandrovna Belozerskaya, physician of Polyclinic No 92; Nina Adrianovna Burdina, department head of the City Clinical Hospital imeni S. P. Botkin; Valentina Dmitryevna Vasilyeva, chief physician of Children's Polyclinic No 42; Anatoliy Nikolayevich Vasilyev, department head of City Clinical Hospital No 23; Elena Alexeyevna Gladysheva, Rayon pediatrician of the Department of Public Health of the Executive Committee of the October Rayon Council of Worker's Deputies; Valentina Stepanovna Grishina, chief physician of the Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Eye Diseases imeni Gel'mgol'ts; Vadim Nikolayevich Kopeyk[illegible], docent of the Moscow Medical Stomatological Institute; Nadezhda Andreyevna Korot'kova, physician of Polyclinic No 2; Galina Petrovna Larina, deputy chief physician of Polyclinic No 1; Anna Vasilyevna Merkulova, deputy chief physician of the Central Polyclinic of the RSFSR Ministry of Health; Igor' Rafailovich Obol'nikov, department head of the Joint Hospital of the RSFSR Ministry of Health under Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy USSR; Alexandra Ivanovna Pustova, chief physician of the Korolenko City Clinical Hospital of Dermato-Veneralogical Diseases; Alexandra Stepanovna Retyunskaya, chief physician

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of Children's polyclinic No 41, [illegible]
Central Clinical Tuberculosis Hospital; Ol'ga Alexandrovna Stravrovskaya, physician of the City Scientific Research Institute of First Aid imeni N. V. Sklifosovskiy; and Yevgeniya Ivanovna Torkina, department head of City Psychiatric Clinical Hospital No 4 imeni P. B. Gannushkin.

17. USSR

HONORARY AWARDS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Sep 74 p 1

[Abstract] Prof Arkadiy Pavlovich Nesterov, head of the Chair of Eye Diseases of the Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov and Doctor of Medical Sciences, has been awarded the title Honored Scientist RSFSR by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR; Sh. A. Begel'man, docent of the First Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov, has been awarded the title Honored Physician RSFSR.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR has awarded the title Honored Scientist Ukrainian SSR to Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof Konstantin Sergeyevich Ternovyy.

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Aug 74 p 4

[Text] Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences A. F. Serenko has been named director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Social Hygiene and the Organization of Public Health imeni N. A. Semashko and leaves his position as a member of the board of the Ministry of Health USSR.

Prof I. D. Bogatyrev has been released from his duties as director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Social Hygiene and the Organization of Public Health imeni N. A. Semashko in connection with his transfer to scientific work.

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V. OBITUARIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

19. USSR

D. M. CHIZHIKOV

Moscow IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, METALLY in Russian No 6, 1974 pp 3-4

[Abstract] David Mikhaylovich Chizhikov, head of the Laboratory of the Physicochemical Bases of the Metallurgy of Ferrous and Rare Metals of the Institute of Metallurgy of the USSR Academy of Sciences, CPSU member since 1921, and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has died.

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20. USSR

N. I. GERASIMENKO

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Jan 75 p 4

[Abstract] Prof Nikolay Ivanovich Gerasimenko, leader of the Surgical Clinic of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Tuberculosis of the Ministry of Health USSR, has died. His death was announced by the Ministry of Health USSR, the Central Scientific Research Institute of Tuberculosis, and the All-Union Scientific Society of Phthisiologists.

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21. USSR

F. I. KOTYAKHOV

Moscow GEOLOGIYA NEFTI I GASA in Russian No 2, 1975 p 78

[Abstract] Fedor Ivanovich Kotyakhov, specialist in the physics of oil-bearing strata, Doctor of Technical Sciences, professor, Honored Petroleum Specialist, and CPSU member since 1951, died on 24 September 1974.

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22. USSR

N. A. KRASIL'NIKOV

Kiev MIKROBIOLOGICHNIY ZHURNAL in Ukrainian Vol 35 No 6, 1973 pp 804-805

[Abstract] Prof Nikolay Aleksandrovich Krasil'nikov, USSR State Prize laureate, Honored Scientist RSFSR, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and head of the Chair of Soil Biology of Moscow State University, died on 11 July 1973.

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23. USSR UDC 576.89(092) Lavrova

M. Ya. LAVROVA

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA PARAZITOLOGIYA I PARAZITARNYYE BOLEZNI in Russian No 5, 1974, pp 634-635

[Abstract] Marina Yakovlevna Lavrova, Doctor of Biological Sciences, senior scientific associate, and head of the Karshinskiy Antileishmaniasis Expedition of the Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskiy of the Ministry of Health USSR, died on 31 May 1974.

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24. USSR

K. K. MASHRYKOV

Ashkhabad PROBLEMY OSVOYENIYA PUSTYN' in Russian No 4, 1974 p 96

[Abstract] Prof Kerim Kerimovich Mashrykov, Academician of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, and professor of the Chair of General Geology of the Turkmen Polytechnical Institute, died on 7 July 1974. His obituary is signed by the Presidium of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, the Administration for Geology of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, the Turkmen Scientific Research Geological Prospecting Institute, and the Institute of Deserts of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences.

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25. USSR

A. I. MESHCHERYAKOV

Moscow UCHITEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Nov 74 p 4

[Abstract] Aleksandr Ivanovich Meshcheryakov, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, and head of the Laboratory for Studying and Teaching Blind and Deafmute Children of the Scientific Research Institute of Defectology of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, has died. His obituary is signed by M. A. Prokof'yev, V. N. Stoletov, A. I. Markushevich, V. G. Zubov, A. G. Khripkova, B. M. Kedrov, N. N. Semenov, A. N. Leont'yev, A. R. Luriya, A. V. Petrovskiy, B. F. Lomov, T. A. Vlasova, O. I. Skorokhodova, V. V. Davydov, D. B. El'konin, A. V. Zaporozhets, E. V. Il'yenkov, A. A. Genzel, Yu. A. Kulagin, M. I. Zemtsova, S. A. Zykov, F. F. Rau, L. I. Solntseva, R. A. Mareyeva, A. V. Apraushev, S. A. Sirotkin, Yu. M. Lerner, A. V. Suvorov, and N. M. Korneyeva.

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26. USSR UDC 061.75

G. L. PADALKA

Moscow SOVETSKAYA GEOLOGIYA in Russian No 9, 1974 pp 153-154

[Abstract] Prof Grigoriy Lavrent'yevich Padalka, Doctor of Geological-Mineralological Sciences and associate of the Leningrad Mining Institute, died on 18 April 1974. His obituary is signed by A. V. Sidorenko, A. D. Shcheglov, V. A. Yarmolyuk, N. P. Karpov, N. P. Laverov, A. I. Zhamoyda, A. G. Ivashentsev, A. A. Smyslov, D. V. Rundkvist, Yu. M. Shubalov, Yu. A. Arapov, V. N. Kotlyar, O. N. Shanyushkin, V. S. Domarev, and A. P. Nikol'skiy.

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27. USSR

P. P. POLYAKOV

Alma-Ata IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSR, SERIYA BIOLOGICHESKAYA in Russian No 6, 1974 pp 84-85

[Abstract] Petr Petrovich Polyakov, florist, senior associate of the Institute of Botany of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, and Candidate of Biological Sciences, died on 2 January 1974.

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28. USSR

I. V. POPOV

Moscow VESTNIK MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA, GEOLOGIYA in Russian No 6, 1974 pp 122-123

[Abstract] Ivan Vasil'yevich Popov, Honored Scientist RSFSR, State Prize laureate, Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, and professor of the Chair of Soil Science and Engineering Geology of Moscow State University, has died.

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29. USSR

Ye. Ya. RASHBA

Kiev MIKROBIOLOGICHNIY ZHURNAL in Ukrainain Vol 36 No 1, 1974 pp 130-131

[Abstract] Prof Yelena Yakovlevna Rashba, Doctor of Biological Sciences and head of the Division of the Biochemistry of Microorganisms of the Institute of Microbiology and Virology imeni Academician D. K. Zabolotnyy of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, died on 25 October 1973. Her obituary is signed by the collective of the Division.

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30. USSR UDC 528

I. K. SNITKO

Moscow GEODEZIYA I AEROFOTOS"EMKA in Russian No 4 1974 pp 161-162

[Abstract] Ivan Konstantinovich Snitko, professor of the Moscow Institute of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography and Doctor of Technical Sciences, died on 8 January 1974.

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31. USSR

L. A. STUDNITSYNA

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Feb 75 p 4

[Abstract] The death of Lidiya Aleksandrovna Studnitsyna, senior scientific associate and CPSU member, was announced by the administration, party, and trade union organizations of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Health Resort Science and Physiotherapy of the Ministry of Health USSR.

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VI. FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

32. USSR

COOPERATION OF CEMA COUNTRY MEDICAL FORCES

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 2 Feb 75 p 1

[Text] The seventh extraordinary session of the Council of Plenipotentiaries of CEMA countries on the problem "Creation of Biomedical Technology for Scientific Research and Clinical Medicine" has been held in Moscow. Signing of the protocol of this session marked the careful examination of a program of scientific and design functions, and determination of the extent of preliminary expenditures on realization of a plan for integrated measures in advancing medical technology during 1976-1980.

At this ession both the coming five-year plan for development of medical technology in the major areas and the inclusion of the most important of these within an integration plan were studied. To those problems which will be resolved on the scale of the economic policy of CEMA countries should belong, for example, the development of roentgeno-diagnostic equipment, systems of electronic diagnosis, apparatus for biochemical and hematological analysis, apparatus for intensive therapy and reanimation, and some others.

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USSR

SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 2 Feb 75 p 1

The results of the session will further the creation, in each of the CEMA countries, of a modern industrial base to serve public health.

2/2

33. USSR

KRAYANOV, L.

FLOATING INSTITUTE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 74 p 5

[Text] A large international maritime expedition is underway in the Black Sea Basin. It will involve oceanographers, biologists, physicists, geologists, ichthyologists, hydrologists, chemists, and other specialists from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, and Poland.

The Soviet scientific research ship, the "Ernst Krenkel" based in Varna, has become, in the words of expedition leader S. G. Oradovskiy, senior associate of the USSR Institute of Oceanography, a floating oceanographic institute. On board the ship there are very modern scientific research laboratories above water, underwater apparatus, television installations, and various kinds of electronic navigation equipment. The main research goal is the collection of information on the pollution of the Black Sea Basin. The amount of substances in the sea water which are dangerous to life will be determined. Scientists are also studying some physical processes, in particular the movement of the Black Sea waters. The research carried out by the international oceanographic expedition in the Black Sea is organized in accordance with the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization under the U.N. (IMCO) ratified at the convention on maintaining the purity of ocean waters.
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34. USSR

SOVIET-GERMAN MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 75 p 5

[Text] The seventeenth session of the standing subcommission for scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR was held in Moscow on 27 February.

The same day GDR delegation leader Herbert Weiz, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Minister for Science and Technology, was received by V. A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR Council of Ministers.

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35. USSR

GUESTS FROM POLAND

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Jan 75 p 4

[Text] For several days representatives of the Center of Scientific Information of the Association of Pharmaceutical Industry "Pol'fa" and scientific associates of the Gdan'sk Medical Academy were guests of local [L'vov] medics.

In their meetings with public health administrators of the Oblast, practicing physicians and pharmaceutical workers, the guests reported on new preparations turned out by the Pharmaceutical Association of Poland and held an exhibit of products manufactured by the Association. Polish medics also had an opportunity to get acquainted with the work of the Oblast Psychiatric Hospital, visited its Rehabilitation Center and the Chair of Psychiatry of the Lvov Medical Institute, and expressed their interest in the Pharmaceutical services extended to the Oblast's population.

Their meeting with the workers of the L'vov Chemicopharmaceutical Plant was truly heartwarming.

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VII. NEW ORGANIZATIONS

36. USSR

PETROV, G., Pravda correspondent, Novosibirsk

NEW SCIENTIFIC CENTER ON THE OB'

Moscow PRAVDA 28 Jan 75 p 6

[Text] During this chill, windy January days a new academic town has been born to take its place alongside Novosibirsk; its first buildings are being occupied. The new town will be a Siberian center of agricultural science.

It will be located on the left bank of the Ob' River. Its first task will be to accelerate the development of agriculture in the eastern parts of the USSR. The center comes under the Siberian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin; it is to be financed from the "Fund of the Jubilee Leninist Communist Subbotnik."

Twenty-two planning organizations of Moscow, Novosibirsk and other cities supplied structures for the new town. Construction materials and equipment will be sent from all the Union republics. On appeal of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League to the All-Union Shock Komsomol Construction, young men and

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PETROV, G., PRAVDA 28 Jan 75 p 6

women have arrived at the new center from various corners of the Soviet Union. The buildings are being erected by a multinational collective of the "Sibakademstroy" administration.

The first new settlers have arrived; the building of the Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Chemicalization is now ready to go.

The architectural and city-planning decisions of the new center, which first [illegible] for a population of 12,000 persons, are distinguished by their great original[illegible]. The buildings of all the scientific research institutes stretch out in a single kilometer-long line and are joined by glass galleries at the second-story level as well as by underground passages; this makes possible the easy juncture of new structures with the priority buildings, the effective distribution of area occupied by the buildings, and the development of general service facilities.

Not the least important factor here in the rigorous conditions of Siberia is the possibility of visiting any particular laboratory not facing on the street. The living area is set up in the form of a circle 720 meters in diameter; this will include stores, schools, children's combines and recreation areas. The circular

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PETROV, G., PRAVDA 28 Jan 75 p 6

design cuts down on walking and affords compactness and convenience. The overall plan calls for an administrative center which will include the buildings of the Presidium of the Siberian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science, scientists' quarters, libraries, a movie house, and an information-computing center. A hospital complex will adjoin the living area. Surrounding the town will be open fields, experimental agricultural structures, and yards for testing new agricultural equipment.

All of this should help our scientists and skilled workers to make the severe and capricious nature of Siberia a more hospitable one, and to advance the production of food and industrial raw material in this vast region.

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37. USSR

NEW ACADEMY CITY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 75 p 6

[Text] An Academy City has been opened here [Tomsk]. The first buildings of the future scientific center which are ready for the scientists are laboratories, workshops, and residences.

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38. USSR

MOSTOVSHCHIKOV, A., Vladivostok-Moscow

THERE'S GOING TO BE A CITY OF SCIENCE

Moscow TRUD 8 Feb 75 p 4

[Text] Work has been completed on the planning operations for an academic complex of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the Academy of Sciences USSR which is to be erected in the city of Vladivostok on the shore of the Amur Gulf.

Usually, when driving from the airport into Vladivostok, you hear bystanders remark, "Right here, between Prospekt 100-Letiya Vladivostoka and the river, is where they're going to put up the Academic City."

That distant city in Primorskiy Kray, in other words, is not only an industrial city and a very great port, but a city of science as well.

In October 1970, on the basis of an affiliate on the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, this forepost of science on the Far Eastern coast was organized; today it embraces 15 scientific research institutes (Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Magadan, and in Kamchatka and Sakhalin), embracing a botanical garden, a number of game preserves, and various laboratories. Most of these are concentrated 1/4

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MOSTOVSHCHIKOV, A., TRUD 8 Feb 75 p 4

in Primorskiy Kray where, also, will be erected the various installations of the academic complex.

"Some of the buildings, in fact, have already been constructed," so did one of the architects of the project and Director of the Far Eastern Division of the Gipro-NII B. F. Bogomolov begin his conversation with me. "In three large building complexes have already appeared the Institutes of Chemistry, Marine Biology, Soil Biology, Bioorganic Chemistry, and others. But this represents only a part of the gigantic scientific complex which is going to be spread out over 480 hectares on the picturesque southern spurs of the Sikhote-Alin'. The creative fantasies of the architect are plain enough to see; but before saying anything about the wisdom of his creation, I have to make a couple of prosaic, but most important, points. What I have in mind are the engineering preparation of the territory as a whole and the communication system.

The scientific center is certainly going to grow. It will be the city of the Institutes of Mechanics, Evolutionary Biology, Physiology, the Biochemistry of Marine Organisms, Geology, Ocean Geochemistry, and other subjects. Apart from this, it is quite impossible to say just what scientific developments will take place here in 2/4

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MOSTOVSHCHIKOV, A., TRUD 8 Feb 75 p 4

the next few decades. The present plan, therefore, quite embraces the possibility of expanded development of the Center.

Just try to imagine what the whole enormous network is going to look like. There will be underground communication, for example. At points where the underground routes intersect, there will be tower units housing elevators, communication facilities, and ventilation units. These, moreover, may be constructed in any imaginable architectural form. To this one may add that if at a point twenty years in the future, this or that institute needs to expand its facility, then new structures of any conceivable architecture may be added.

The new academic center will be the site of three groups of institutes, constituted on the basis of their research interests. Close to the shore will be scientific facilities concerned with physicomathematical research, along with a complex of institutes devoted to biological studies. Near the highway will be a complex of institutes devoted to the social sciences.

A scientific-social center will be the architectural nucleus of the academic center. This will have three high, distinguished structures, housing the Presidium of the Far Eastern Scientific Center, the House of Scientists with an 800-seat conference

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MOSTOVSHCHIKOV, A., TRUD 8 Feb 75 p 4

room, and other facilities. The new city of science will include educational and information centers, libraries, a hospital complex, dormitories, and six academic institutions in which students will enter upon the road to advanced science.

In particular, I would like to say something about the buildings to be occupied by the Institute of Marine Biology. These are in a circular formation, standing somewhat like a hat on a small rise near the water's edge. They include a ring-shaped aquarium for exposition purposes. Guests here will stand in the center of a darkened hall and around them, in exhibitions, will be nothing less than the eternal sea. The workers of the aquatorium are busy constructing a second, and larger, ring. On the shore will be installed special elevators, piers for exploratory ships, and covered ships...

The overall plan calls for a large wooded part with a theater. On the shore there will be a stadium and a winter Palace of Sports.

In a fairly short time this complex of an amazing city of science will arise.

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39. USSR

THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 75 p 3

[Text] The Institute of Socio-Economic Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences was organized in Leningrad. Among general trends of the forthcoming scientific works is the investigation of the problem of the control of scientific-technical progress, the study of the theory and methods of socio-economic planning, the analysis of the effect of social and scientific-technical progress on the character of work and way of life of the Soviet people, and the generalization of experience in socialist competition.

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40. USSR

NEW SCIENCE CENTER

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Feb 75 p 4

[Text] The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR adopted a decision on the conversion of the Department of Human and Animal Physiology under the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR to the Scientific Research Institute of Physiology of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. Research of Uzbek physiologists on the effect of a hot climate on vital processes in the human and animal organisms, the correspondent of UzTAG was told at the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, is of interest not only in our southern republics, but in all countries which have abundant sunshine. The formation of a specialized scientific research institute will make it possible to expand research in this direction and make it more effective. The decision adopted by the USSR Academy of Sciences also provides for the creation of a cybernetic science center in Nukus on the base of the Sector of Mathematical Computations of the Karakalpak Affiliate of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences and the State Pedagogical Institute.

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VIII. Conferences

41. USSR

KRISTAPSON, Ya., Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences

CONFERENCE IN KRAKOW

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 Sep 74 p 4

[Text] The regular Fourth International Conference on Luminescent Dosimetry was held a few days ago in the Polish city of Krakow. More than 150 scientists representing 23 countries participated in the transactions of the conference. The Soviet delegation of seven people included two representatives of Latvian science. K. K. Shvarts, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR and Deputy Director of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, presided over the conference. This fact bears witness to the degree with which the attainments of Latvian physicists in the sphere of luminescent dosimetry have been recognized. The participants in the conference listened with considerable attention to a report prepared jointly by the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR and the Riga Medical Institute. Considerable interest was shown in the experiment in which thermoluminescent dosimeters were applied in clinical practice--work which is being carried out in Riga.

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42. USSR

RUBAKHIN, V., chairman, Committee Conference Organization

MAN AND MACHINE

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Nov 74 p 2

[Text] This Conference [Fourth All-Union Conference on Engineering Psychology and Ergonomics] was recently held in Yaroslavl'. It was organized by the Institute of Psychology of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Yaroslavl' State University, with participation of the Scientific Council on the Complex Problem of "Cybernetics" of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Society of Psychologists of the USSR, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Technical Esthetics, and the Institute of Control of the National Economy of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Conference summed up the results of investigations and practical work in this important field of scientific knowledge carried out during the four years elapsed since the Third All-Union Conference.

Over 500 scientists, specialists in engineering psychology, ergonomics and allied disciplines and practical specialists from 42 cities of the Soviet Union took part

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RUBAKHIN, V., SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 Nov 74 p 2

in the work of the Conference. Comrade F. I. Loshchenkov, First Secretary of the Yaroslavskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU has welcomed the participants of the Conference.

Theoretical and practical reports were delivered at the Conference by the prominent scientists of the country: Academician V. M. Glushkov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences B. F. Lomov, Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences B. B. Timofeyev, and Professors V. M. Akhutin, T. T. Dzhamgarov, V. I. Nikolayev, and N. M. Rudnyy. A report on problems of psychology in space investigations was delivered by the USSR astronaut-aviator G. T. Beregovoy.

What was the reason that caused such an increased interest of scientific-technical circles in the work of the Conference? In the first place the fact that at the present stage of scientific-technical progress there occurs a sharp complication of technological means. They are being aggregated into systems and complexes in which the role of the human factor increases immeasurably. It is well known that the operator's errors are found to be the cause of 20 to 53 percent of all failures in the control system and that the cost of these errors constantly increases. The prognostication relative to the development of the "man-machine" systems makes it plausible to assume that at the present time and in the nearest decades the chief

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USSR

RUBAKHIN, V., SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 Nov 74 p 2

difficulties will be connected not so much with the study of the characteristics of industrial equipment as with the engineering and psychological design and determination of ways and means of the optimum interaction between man and equipment.

In the solution of these problems, the Soviet engineering psychology and ergonomics proceeds from the standpoint of the requirements of man, his possibilities, and peculiarities of his activity in relation to technology, and not vice versa. This constitutes a great humane value of our psychological science.

The methodological and methodical structure of this branch of science which has now taken shape was assumed as a basis of the organization of the Conference. Six directions with as many corresponding sections were organized, at which over 350 reports were discussed.

General problems of engineering psychology were discussed in the first section under the leadership of Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences V. P. Zinchenko. The principles of taking into consideration the human factor in creating the systems "man-machine" and methodological and theoretical foundations of engineering and psychological investigations were analyzed.

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Investigations on phychophysiological and psychological characteristics of operators, the patterns of the reception, storage, and processing of information, the making decisions by man, and the peculiarities and structure of the activity of the operator in the "man-machine" system, were discussed in the second section.

The work of the section showed that a theory of the operator's activity has been worked out and a number of regularities of the man's capacity for work have been investigated.

These investigations are of great practical importance. In particular, the estimate of regularities of fatiguability and capacity for work of man in planning the rational conditions of labor permits us to increase its productivity by 5-15 percent.

The section dealing with "The Engineering and Psychological Problems of Developing the Man-Machine System" was the liveliest. The participants discussed the rational methods of planning the means of the representation of the information, communication, and control, taking into account the possibilities and limitations of man, and the methods of the appraisal of the reliability of the control and regulating systems.

It was shown that in this respect we now have certain positive experience accumulated.
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For example, on the basis of the psychological analysis of the activity of dispatchers of the Urals United Energy System there has been planned and introduced a complex of the equipment of a dispatcher unit which has considerably increased the efficiency of work of the personnel. The analogous investigations on the development of the new original mnemocircuits, taking into consideration the regularities of the reception and processing of information by man, were carried out for the purpose of the unification of the energy systems of the republics of the Transcaucasus and a number of the Heat and Electric Power Plants of Moscow. The proposed means for the representation of information facilitate the task of the operator in the appraisal of the course of technological process and the detection of emergency conditions.

About one third of communications in this section were devoted to the engineering and psychological safeguarding of the automated control systems (ASU). In discussions, the attention was paid to a need of a more thorough study of the activity of the users of computers, and a more intensive development of the "language" systems for the exchange of information between man and the electronic computer.

In his report Prof V. I. Nilolayev gave special attention to the analysis and synthesis of information and documentation systems. Investigations show that the rationalization of business correspondence, formulation of standard documents, and mechanization of processes of their processing, taking into account the engineering psychology, make it possible to reduce the number of various documents by 20 times,
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and the density of information flow may be decreased 3-6 times. The labor outlay for the processing of information may also be considerably reduced.

The section of ergonomics headed by the well known specialist in this domain, V. M. Munipov, aroused great interest. The topical problems of ergonomical planning, the principles and methods of the arrangement of the equipment in operators' positions, and problems relating to the organization of the production environment, were discussed in this section.

A special section was set apart for discussing problems of modeling in engineering psychology with the analysis of ways and possibilities for constructing adequate mathematical models of certain psychological aspects of the problem of the artificial intellect. Special interest was aroused by the report of Prof V. M. Akhutin on the synthesis of adaptive biotechnical systems harmonizing the possibilities of man and machine.

In the section headed by Prof T. T. Dzhamgarov, the topical problems relating to the operation of the "man-machine" system were examined. In the center of attention were psychological questions concerning the control of production processes, occupational selection, and psychologicopedagogical aspects of the training of cadres of

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technical specialists, especially those who operate in the extreme, that is highly strained conditions (astronauts, pilots, seamen).

Such were the theoretical and practical "sallies" of the Conference into various domains of human activity ranging from the outer space to the depths of the ocean, and from the instrument board of an automobile to modern methods of production control.

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EL'TA [Lithuanian News Agency]

FIRST ALL-UNION SYMPOSIUM ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MAN

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Sep 74 p 3

[Text] The First All-Union Symposium which fully discusses the problem of the development of man and its social and biological aspects and their interrelations opened today in Vil'nyus. It was organized by the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the Vil'nyus Pedagogical Institute.

Chairman of the Organization Committee and Academician of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences Prorector of the Vil'nyus Pedagogical Institute P. Butskus stated to the EL'TA correspondent:

"Until recently each of the various scientific research centers were studying the problem of the development of man often separately and without intercommunication. This resulted in many diverse theories, sometimes contradictory, one-sided, and independent of each other. There arose the necessity to unify the efforts of specialists in various fields, philosophers, psychologists, sociologists, educators, anthropologists, hygienists, defectologists, and others in a complex study of man. This has already produced some definite results.
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The Symposium is presented with a number of interesting works which consider the social and biological beginnings of the development of man. It will also include a new approach to the problems of the accelerated growth and development of man in the twentieth century.

The scientists of our Republic have also made a considerable contribution to the solution of the problem of the development of man. We should note the work of Professors S. Povilonis and E. Andryulis and Docent G. Chesnis, entitled "Diagnosis of the Growth and Development of Man" (it will soon be published as a separate monograph), where the development of man, from birth to maturity, is considered from various points of view. Many conclusions contained in it may be useful for specialists in various fields, who have to consider the course of the growth and development of man.

About 30 reports will be delivered at the 3-day Symposium. The authors of many of these communications are well known Soviet scientists. Vice President of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences A. Khripkova arrived to welcome the scientists.

To concentrate the efforts of the representatives of the various branches of science toward the investigation of this problem, a Special Council on Genetics of the Development of Man was created at the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. Its first meeting was held today in Vil'nyus.
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44. USSR

SMOL'YANINOV, V., Professor and Honored Scientist RSFSR; and TABAKMAN M., Doctor of Medical Sciences

PROBLEMS OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Nov 74 p 3

[Text] The All-Union Academic-Methodological Conference on the Instruction of Forensic Medicine and the Legal Instruction of Students convened in Yerevan along with a plenary session of the board of the All-Union Scientific Society of Forensic Physicians. Participating were the heads of Chairs and courses of forensic medicine and scientific and practical workers in forensic-medical expertise. Also participating actively were social workers of the divisions of science and academic institutions of the Central Committee CPSU and the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, the Ministries of Health USSR and Armenian SSR, the Ministries of Justice, the Procurator's office of the republic, and other organizations.

Instruction in the Vuz. Instruction in forensic medicine has its own peculiar features. Here the pedagogical process is guided by the fact that students who have become physicians are in a position to give qualified assistance to the organs of justice in their investigation of crimes against the life and health of the individual. This requirement of procedural jurisprudence is presented, in our country, 1/7

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SMOL'YANINOV, V., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 20 Nov 74 p 3

as a single program embracing the teaching of forensic medicine for the medical, pediatric, and sanitary hygienic faculties of vuzes. At the same time, forensic medicine serves to complement the overall medical knowledge of the physician.

Particular attention is being devoted at the present time to the legal instruction of students.

Unfortunately, the academic plan is at variance with the unified program, since different amounts of time are allotted to lectures and practice exercises by the various departments. Thus, there is no motivation for cutting down on the time allotted to instruction in the theory and practice of forensic medicine in the pediatric and sanitation-hygiene departments. In addition, even the dean's offices of medical institutes do not offer the chairs of forensic medicine the number of hours called for in the academic plan. At the Vladivostok Medical Institute, to take one example, 20 lectures are given in the course, as against only 12-14 at the Blagoveshchensk, Krymsk and Ivanovo Institutes.

The themes and character of the lectures differ. Only a few departments offer generalized lectures, while in most cases the instructors stick to the texts given in their manuals. This does nothing to promote independent effort on the part of the students.
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The number of practical exercises also varies: at the Dnepropetrovsk and Khar'kov Institutes, it is 19; at the Vitebsk and Yerevan Institutes, only 9-10. The subjects vary, ranging from the examination of witnesses to the study of corpses to the study of theoretical questions.

From this arises the urgent necessity of unifying instruction with respect to the number of hours allotted to academic plans, obligatory subjects, the volume of materials to be covered in lectures and practical exercises, and a single system and volume of student testing. Only on this condition is it possible to achieve a consistent quality of expertise in forensic medicine.

One condition for the successful organization of instruction in the higher school is "multiple" instruction. In such a multiprofile discipline as forensic medicine this point is of particular significance. In the lecture course the students must arrive at a thorough understanding of modern scientific achievements in forensic medicine, and of their importance for medical work in general medical work. Practical exercises require a rational organization of the independent work of students, work which will afford an acquaintance with modern research methods.

The quality of student training is in direct relation to the visual character of
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presentation -- the use of tables, modelings, specimens, films, and the like. Unification of the use of technical means and visual aids, and also centralized production of those media, are essential.

During the entire course of instruction student attention should be held to the fact that testing of their progress is precisely an examination of their right to be a physician-specialist.

All these questions were actively discussed by the heads of departments and courses, and by members of the board plenum of the All-Union Scientific Society of Forensic Physicians.

Toxicological research. The basic program of the plenum consisted of questions of forensic toxicology.

In connection with the widespread distribution of chemical substances and their use in industry, agriculture and domestic life, the chances of human poisoning are always tangible. In connection with this, insufficient attention is being directed to toxicological research, among the various problems being worked on in forensic medicine.
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Such research is frequently of an episodical, narrowly specialized character, and there is no planned, scientific basis for it.

Expert diagnosis of poisoning is based on three forms of demonstration: clinical phenomena, pathomorphosis of intoxication, and data supplied by chemical, physical and other laboratory research directed toward the discovery of toxic substances. Qualified information on the clinical picture of poisoning is obtained from toxicological centers, the activity of which is tied in with the prophylaxis and use of new, effective methods of diagnosis and therapy. Forensic-chemical research is assured by the laboratory.

One subject of particular concern at the plenum was the pathomorphosis of intoxication. It includes expertise analysis of the mechanism of the action of chemical agents in the biochemical reactions which they produce, pathophysiological manifestations, and morphological changes within the organism. In the study of expert demonstrations of intoxications, all-round allowance for the special features of the organism, the properties of the chemical substance involved, and the various conditions of the immediate environment is a necessity. This is a complex task, especially in view of the sensitivity of the organism to poisons is based on biochemical individuality.
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The kinetics of the entrance of the poisons and their ultimate fate within the organism are important objects of research in reaching an expert opinion. Here it is important to compare the criteria of differentiating toxic action depending on the ways of entrance, distribution within the organism, selected deposition, and the like.

Organization of intensive poison therapy has placed new and critical tasks before forensic toxicology. Speedy, effective medical aid in poison cases is substantially changing the pathomorphosis of intoxication, and this ultimately has its effect on the results of forensic-medical and forensic-chemical research. In connection with this has arisen the necessity of studying modern methods of treating lethal and nonlethal intoxications in order to establish diagnostic expert demonstrations of poisoning by a given agent.

The plenary session emphasized the necessity of perfecting present methods of toxicological chemistry and the use of new and modified means of analyzing biological objects.

The data supplied by forensic-medical practice and by toxicological treatment stations attest that the most frequent intoxications are caused by alcohol and its substitutes. Also noted at the plenum was the role of alcoholic intoxication in violent
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SMOL'YANONOV, V., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 20 Nov 74 p 3

and unexpected death. Particular attention was directed to the social and forensic-medical and forensic-psychiatric significance of alcoholic intoxication, and to the necessity of its systematic prophylaxis.

Noted also were ways of developing scientific research on acute problems of forensic toxicology.

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45. USSR

LATINFORM

FORUM OF THE NATION'S HYGIENISTS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 4 Jun 74 p 3

[Text] In Riga on 3 June the plenum of the board of the All-Union Scientific Society of Hygienists and Sanitary Physicians opened. It was attended by leading public health workers and prominent scientists-doctors from all the union republics. The plenum was opened by F. G. Krotkov, chairman of the board of the Society and Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. V. V. Kanep, Minister of Health Latvian SSR and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, warmly greeted the meeting.

The first meeting was dedicated to planning norms for the allowable effects of various chemical, physical, and biological factors on the human organism. This problem has acquired special significance in the era of the scientific-technical revolution when new sectors of industry are rapidly developing, and there are substantial changes in technological processes and work conditions in traditional sectors. There was also a discussion of a wide range of problems involving the protection of the environment.

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46. USSR

VILENSKIY, Yu.

CHEMOTHERAPY OF MALIGNANT TUMORS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Sep 74 p 3

[Text] The Second All-Union Conference on Chemotherapy of Malignant Tumors being held in Kiev completes its transactions today. This is most imposing assembly of oncologists in 1974. Its organizers are the Ministry of Health and Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Ministry of Health and Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and the Institute of Oncology Problems of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR.

The discussion of this acute problem of contemporary medicine attracted a considerable number of scientists. An expanded session of the Problem Committee for Chemotherapy of Tumors and plenary meetings were held. Talks concerning further tactics for medicinal suppression of tumors, methods of synthesis and selection of preparations, and coordination of oncological service in the country were given. Particular attention was given to talks by leading researchers such as Academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Hero of Socialist Labor N. N. Blokhin; Academician M. L. Emanuel; Academician of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR R. Ye. Kavetskiy and Academician of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR S. A. Giller.
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47. USSR

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF BIOCHEMISTS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 Oct 74 p 1

[Text] The Third All-Union Conference of Biochemists solemnly began its transactions on 14 October in the Riga Palace of Sports. More than 1,500 delegates and guests from scientific research establishments and schools of higher education in almost 200 Soviet cities arrived in Riga for the conference. Outstanding scientists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia also arrived for the Conference of the Soviet biochemists.

The Conference was opened by President of the All-Union Biochemical Society and Hero of Socialist Labor Academician S. Ye. Severin. The Soviet people, he noted, are successfully implementing the decisions adopted by the 24th Party Congress. This fully pertains also to biochemists who in recent years have made tremendous advances and established themselves in the foremost ranks of world science. The successes attained in biochemistry are due to the constant attention and solicitude of the party and government for this important branch of science, development of Soviet science as a whole, and the elevation of the culture of the multinational family of Soviet peoples.

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SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 15 Oct 74 p 1

With great enthusiasm the participants in the Conference elected an honorary presidium comprised of the Politburo of the Central Committee CPSU with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee CPSU, as its head.

Yu. Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Council of Ministers Latvian SSR by commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR, and the Republic Council of Ministers, greeted the delegates and guests to the Conference. He wished the delegates and guests of the Third All-Union Conference of Biochemists successes in their work for the further development of the science of biochemistry.

Academician and Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences USSR Yu. A. Ovchinnikov spoke on behalf of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR. He noted that the science of biochemistry has now become a science of exceptional importance. It penetrates ever deeper into the different spheres of human activity including medicine, the chemical industry, and agriculture. The further development of biochemistry will result in great social consequences. Yu. A. Obchinnikov stressed the fact that biochemistry has achieved substantial successes in acquiring a knowledge of living nature mainly as a result of the basic works in the spheres of genetics, structure and synthesis of proteins, enzymes, and other biologically active
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SOVETSKAYA LAT VIYA 15 Oct 74 p 1

substances. In all of this the exact sciences and the physicochemical methods of investigation, in particular, played a leading role.

Academician of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR and Chairman of the Organization Committee S. A. Giller spoke on behalf of the Presidium of the Latvian Academy of Sciences and the organization committee.

A. A. Drizul, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia was present at the opening of the Conference.

At the plenary session held on the opening day of the Conference a lecture was given by the well-known Soviet scientist Hero of Socialist Labor and State Prize Laureate Academician A. Ye. Braunshteyn, who characterized some of the important problems and achievements of enzymiology--the science of enzymes.

Symposiums concerning the biochemistry of farm animals, plants, nutrition, etc. have begun their work. A specialized fair at which biochemical preparations and reagents produced by the All-Union Amalgamate "Soyuzreaktiv," the Hungarian firm "Reanal," and the Swedish firm "Farmatsiya" opened at the Riga Palace of Sports.
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48. USSR

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF PHARMACISTS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Sep 74 p 3

[Text] The Second All-Union Conference of Pharmacists was held in Riga. Minister of Health Latvian SSR V. V. Kanep opened the Conference Deputy Minister of Health USSR and Chairman of the Organization Committee P. I. Gerasimov in his talk characterized the basic tasks confronting the pharmacists

Secretary of the Riga City Committee of the Latvian Communist Party of Latvia V. S. Klibik and delegates from Stavropol'skiy Kray, where the first conference of pharmacists was held, greeted the delegates.

Reports presented at the first meeting of the conference were by Head of the Main Pharmaceutical Administration of the Ministry of Health USSR M. A. Klyuyev who spoke of the trends in the pharmaceutical development in USSR; Deputy Minister of the Medical Industry N. M. Shmakov who spoke of the perspectives for the development of medicinal preparations in the next few years; Director of the Central Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Health USSR Prof A. N. Tentsova who co-authored with Professors P. L. Senov and I. A. Murav'yev a report on the state and prospects of the development of scientific investigations with regard to the preparation and analysis of medicinal substances.
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Head of the Administration for the Introduction of New Medicinal Preparation and Medical Technology under the Ministry of Health USSR A. A. Babayan told of the organization of the development and introduction of new medicinal preparations into medical practice. Academician of the Academy of Sciences USSR S. A. Giller discussed some of the results of scientific investigations being conducted in Latvia in connection with the search for new drugs.

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49. USSR

KOSTIYENKO, T., Candidate of Medical Sciences

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Jan 75, p 3

[Text] In Moscow recently an All-Union Conference was held on the problems of developing and improving scientific medical information and the resources of medical libraries in the nation. A scientific conference of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Medical and Medical-Technical Information of the USSR Ministry of Health was opened to coincide with that conference.

USSR Deputy Minister of Health D. D. Venediktov listed the problems of a branch system of scientific medical information and underscored the role of scientific medical information in international public health cooperation.

The report of Prof. Yu. P. Lisitsyn, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Medical and Medical-Technical Information was devoted to problems and prospects of developing and improving the branch service of information. An important part of the report dealt with the role of organizing an automated system of scientific medical information in the USSR. The participants of the conference shared the experiences of their work in medical information organs and institutions.
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50. USSR

CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION FORCES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 74 p 2

[Text] On 26 September the Republic Scientific Conference on the subject of "Prediction of the Development of Production Forces and Utilization of Natural Resources Kazakh SSR," held in Alma-Ata at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, ended its work.

At its Plenary Meeting the reports were delivered by Academician of the Republic Academy of Sciences S. B. Baishev on "Social and Economical Problems of the Development of the Kazakh SSR"; Kazakh Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy S. T. Takezhanov on "Development of the Production of Nonferrous Metals in the Republic and the Improvement of the Raw Materials Base in the Future"; Deputy Minister of Agriculture Kazakh SSR G. Sh. Kurmanov on "Basic Directions of the Development of Kazakh Agriculture in the Future"; and Candidate of Economic Sciences S. Y. Dzhandosov on "The Problems of the Improvement of the Effectiveness of Social Production of Kazakhstan in the Long Run."

Reports were also presented by Academicians of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences Sh. Ch. Chokin and V. P. Zakharov on "The Problem of the Transference of Some Part of the Drainage of Siberian Rivers to Kazakhstan and Central Asia and Its Influence on the
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Development and Distribution of Production Forces of the Kazakh SSR"; Corresponding Member of the Republic Academy of Sciences T. A. Ashimbayev "Prognosis and Some Problems of the Long-Term Development of the Industry of Kazakhstan"; Candidate of Economic Sciences Zh. B. Balapanov on "The Specialization of Production--the Basic Means of the Development of Agriculture of the Republic"; and Doctor of Economic Sciences U. B. Baymuratov on "Prospects of the Intensification of the Production Under Conditions of Scientific-Technical Progress."

At the meeting of the Conference's four sections over 100 reports and scientific communications were read.

The final Plenary meeting was addressed by Scientific Secretary of the Commission for the Study of Production Forces and Natural Resources of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences L. N. Shelest, Deputy Chief of a Department of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR Council of Ministers A. P. Tsygankov, Head of a Department of the Design Institute of the USSR Ministry of Communications I. A. Balakirev, Deputy Chairman of Gosplan Kazakh SSR A. T. Sit'ko, Professor of the Alma-Ata Institute of the National Economy T. Sh. Shaukenbayev, and others.

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KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 27 Sep 74 p 2

After discussing the topical problems of the development of production forces and utilization of natural resources, the Conference adopted recommendations directed toward further thorough prediction research aimed at the development of perspective and long-term plans of the development of the national economy.

In the work of the Conference participated heads of departments of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party T. K. Katayev and T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, heads of Republic Ministries and Administrations, representatives of Gosplan USSR and other Union organizations, and scientists of fraternal Republics.

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51. USSR

POLONSKIY, A., Doctor of Medical Sciences, and STREL'NIKOV, I., Candidate of Medical Sciences

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN NEUROSURGERY

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 22 Jan 75 p 3

[Text] With use of the Moscow State Scientific Research Institute imeni N. V. Sklifosovskiy as a base, a session of the All-Russian Conference of Neurosurgeons has been called, devoted to certain acute problems--treatment of brain contusions, brain luxations and ischemic insults--and to new developments in surgery. Participating in the conference were more than 900 delegates from the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Estonia and some of the other Union republics.

B. D. Komarov, director of the Institute imeni N. V. Sklifosovskiy, dealt with the organization of the therapy of patients with skull-and-brain traumas. He pointed out the increase in traumas, the necessity of recognizing neurotraumatology as an independent department of neurosurgery, and the need for specialized departments for training in this specialty.

Chief Neurosurgeon of Moscow Prof V. V. Lebedev, among other speakers at the conference, developed the basic positions concerning the diagnosis, surgical treatment

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and hospital admission of patients with brain contusions and luxations.

The surgical treatment of ischemic insults is among the least developed areas of neurosurgery. Modern methods of studying patients with this ailment, and surgical methods, were discussed at the conference. Of great interest was the report delivered by A. N. Konovalov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; this dealt with the successful treatment of patients with thromboembolisms by use of the operation microscope and microsurgical instruments.

Along with significant success in the development of surgical treatment of brain injuries, the participants dealt with organizational weaknesses such as the hospitalization of such patients in general hospitals. The necessity of a wider use of surgical methods in patients with ischemic insults was pointed out.

A motion picture illustrating the work of the Neurosurgical Department of the Institute was shown during the conference.

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52. USSR

BETEVA, N., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA Correspondent

CONGRESS OF ANESTHESIOLOGISTS AND REANIMATIONISTS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Jul 74 p 3

[Abstract] The First Congress of Anesthesiologists and Reanimationists RSFSR was held in Sverdlovsk with 150 participants.

The Congress was opened with a report by Deputy Minister of Health RSFSR A. V. Sergeyev. He pointed out that the role of the anesthesiologist in surgery has broadened and that the field has also moved beyond the area of surgery alone. Great attention has been given to this field--the RSFSR now has 371 special divisions of anesthesiology and resuscitation at its hospitals, employing over 4,000 specialists.

Discussion of this and other reports centered on questions of anesthesiology and reanimation in emergency surgery and traumatology, cardiovascular surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, and etc. The four main lines of study being followed are the physiological mechanisms of narcosis; clinical anesthesiology; clinical testing of pharmacological agents; refining respiratory, narcotic, and diagnostic equipment. The need for expanded theoretical research was noted. In conclusion, the Congress adopted recommendations on the major questions in the field.
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53. USSR

PROBLEMS OF GASTROENTEROLOGY

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Feb 75 p 3

[Text] Recently in Moscow was begun a scientific session of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Gastroenterology of the Main Administration of the Moscow City Executive Committee of Public Health which is the coordinating organ for the whole country in gastroenterology.

In opening the session Institute Director Prof A. S. Loginov characterized the activity of the collective during the past year, noting, in particular the improved quality of medical service to gastroenteritic patients, and its closer approximation to practical needs. The bonds of the Institute and the corresponding divisions and cabinets of both Moscow and other cities have been strengthened. The Institute has taken active part in joint sessions with other scientific institutions of the country and in conducting scientific congresses, conferences and plenums.

Fifty-three reports were delivered and discussed. These dealt with various aspects of diseases of the stomach, duodenum, liver, bile ducts, pancreas and intestines. A separate session was devoted to the organization and methods of the gastroenterological service.
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MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 7 Feb 75 p 3

Introduction of the achievements of science into the public health service is a matter of great importance. A special seminar dealing with this objective was held for the heads of the gastroenterological divisions of medical institutions in Moscow, also, a similar session of the "Pathology of the Digestive Organs" problems commission.

Participating in Scientific session were more than 500 scientists and practicing physicians from 59 cities throughout the country.

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IX. EDUCATION

54. USSR

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY OF MATHEMATICS

Moscow RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Dec 74 p 4

[Text] A People's University of Applied Mathematics began its activities at the Institute of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics in Donetsk. Teachers of secondary schools will elevate their knowledge at the Faculty of Elementary Mathematics. The Faculty of Applied Mathematics is for engineering-technical workers of enterprises and scientific establishments.

Academician Yaroslav Borisovich Lopatinskiy of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, Doctors of Sciences Vladimir Yakovlevich Gutlyakskiy and Al'bert Denizlovich Shatashvili, and other scientists are reading the lectures at the university.

The new People's University will make it possible to elevate the level of training of specialists with higher education.

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55. USSR

CHMUTINA, L., Volgograd

NEW PROGRAM OF PHYSICS FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Feb 75 p 3

[Text] At Volgograd in the Chair of Physics of the Medical Institute a meeting was held of the Central Problem Educational Methodical Commission under the Main Administration of Educational Institutions of the USSR Ministry of Health. Scientists from eleven higher educational institutions of the country met to discuss the outline of the new physics program for students of the therapeutic, pediatric, stomatology, and sanitary-hygiene faculties.

The basic report was delivered by Chairman of the Commission and Head of the Chair of Physics of the Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov A. N. Remizov, who stressed the necessity of maximum adaptation of the physics course to the character of general theoretical and clinical medical disciplines. In the center of attention of the Commission was also the problem of the use of visual methods in the educational process, and also discussed was the laboratory work in physics and the list of required lecture demonstrations worked out by Ye. L. Raff (Kazan') and D. S. Kroytor (Kishinev).

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CHMUTINA, L., MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 12 Feb 75 p 3

The project of the repeater course program for students of the Faculty of Increasing Qualifications was considered.

The Commission noted the advisability of issuing methodical recommendations on the physics course for all faculties of higher medical education institutions.

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56. USSR

STUDENT FIELD CLASSES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 74 p 3

[Text] In the Priel'brus'ye [around Mt. Elbrus] hills at the Glaciological Station of Moscow University a training and production practice for students in the Chair of Cartography of the Geographic Faculty is underway. The practical program includes phototheodolite survey of inaccessible slopes and glaciers, radio range finding and angle measurements, and photometric and computer processing of materials using highly accurate optical instruments and electronic computers. In the photographs: right -- leader of the exercise docent A. Bryukhanov and student M. Pribylova, processing photographs in the Stereometric Laboratory; below--cartography students on field exercises.

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X. MISCELLANEOUS

57. USSR

INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Kiev KIBERNETIKA in Russian No 6, 1974 p 153

[Text]

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USSR

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USSR

KIBERNETIKA No 6, 1974 p 153

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USSR

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KIBERNETIKA No 6, 1974 p 153

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USSR

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58. USSR

GVISHIANI, D. M., MIKULINSKIY, S. R., KUGELISRI, S. A.

NAUCHNO TEKHNICHESKAYA REVOLYUTSIYA I IZMENENIYE STRUKTURY NAUCHNYKH KADROV SSSR (The Scientific Revolution and Changes in the Structure of Scientific Cadre in the USSR), Moscow in Russian, "Nauka" 1972, 200 pp

[Excerpts] Forward

The scientific resolution is having an ever greater effect on all spheres of life.

There are not only changes in the role of science in society and in social production, but also in the forms of work of science itself, and in the forms of the social organization of science. The number of people occupied in science and scientific services is increasing constantly. Scientific activity has become a mass profession. Its structure has changed and the division of labor in science has become more complex.

Under these conditions the problems of the management of scientific activity acquire huge significance. This is especially true in the socialist nations since under socialism the general state planning of the development of all areas of the national economy, science, and culture has become possible.

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GVISHIANI, D. M., et al., NAUCHNO TEKHNICHESKAYA REVOLYUTSIYA I IZMENENIYE STRUKTURY NAUCHNYKH KADROV SSR, "Nauka" 1972, 200 pp

Socialism was the first to open truly vast expanses for the development of science. Under the conditions of developed socialist society science has not only occupied a position unique in its history but has also been converted into a powerful lever for the solution of economic, social, and political problems.

There has been a consequent unprecedented increase in the importance of the study of methods and means for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the improvement of the efficiency of scientific-technical research. These tasks were convincingly stressed at the 24th CPSU Congress.

As an extensive multi-faceted social phenomenon both the internal and external relationships of science are studied from various sides and aspects: historical, philosophical, economic, political, pyschological, informational, and others. Some of these are oriented toward the study of science as a system of knowledge while others are oriented towards analysis of science as a social institution, a specific sphere of social activity.

The sociological aspect of the study of science, one of the central ones, examines science as a developing social institution, as an historically conditioned mode of activity. In their most general form the sociological problems of science include

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GVISHIANI, D. M., et al., NAUCHNO TEKHNICHESKAYA REVOLYUTSIYA I IZMENENIYE STRUKTURY NAUCHNYKH KADROV SSSR, "Nauka" 1972, 200 pp

two groups of problems: A) the interaction between science and society; B) the social relations in science itself. Of these problems, that of the structure of scientific cadre is of major significance. The importance of this problem is due to the fact that the rational structure of scientific cadres is a major factor in improving the efficiency of science. At the same time the structure of scientific cadre is one of the most important characteristics of the state of science and the directions of change. The level and forms of cadre structure development to a considerable extent effect the unity and continuity of the cycle "science-production"....

In recent years there have been many books and articles dedicated to the problems of the formation of the scientific-technical intelligentsia in the USSR and to various aspects of the problems of training, structure, and dynamics of scientific cadre. However, many aspects of these changes in scientific cadre structure under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution have not been well studied.

This work is the result of the first stage of sociological and scientific research conducted by the sector of sociological problems of the development of science at the Leningrad Division of the Institute of the History of Natural Science and Technology of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The research program includes the study

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GVISHIANI, D. M., et al., NAUCHNO TEKHNICHESKAYA REVOLYUTSIYA I IZMENENIYE STRUKTURY NAUCHNYKH KADROV SSSR, "Nauka" 1972, 200 pp

and analysis of the structure and dynamics of scientific cadre in the USSR. It is planned to study not only data on all individuals engaged in the sphere of science, i.e., those occupied at academic scientific institutions, vuzes, sector NII [Scientific Research Institutes] planning design institutions, and the scientific institutions, and the scientific subdivisions of industrial enterprises, and not only the main tendencies in the distribution of scientific cadre by sector of science and type of institution, profession, qualification, demographic characteristic, etc., but also those processes in production, science, and social life which will, in the immediate future, determine the number and especially the structure of scientific cadre and the requirements made upon them and methods for meeting these social needs. The present monograph covers only some of the points of this general program. The object of its research is the professional, qualificational, occupation, and demographic structure of scientific cadre as well as the distribution of scientific workers by type of institution.

The first part of the book examines general theoretical and the methodological problems in the study of the structure and dynamics of scientific cadre during the scientific-technical revolution. The second section, based on extensive statistical material, contains the multi faceted description and analysis of the structure and

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GVISHIANI, D. M., et al., NAUCHNO TEKHNICHESKAYA REVOLYUTSIYA I IZMENENIYE STRUKTURY NAUCHNYKH KADROV SSSR, "Nauka" 1972, 200 pp

dynamics of scientific cadre in the USSR.

The appendices describes data sources on scientific cadre and some methods of research and forecasting....

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USSR

GBISHIANI, D. M., et al., NAUCHNO TEKHNICHESKAYA REVOLYUTSIYA I IZMENENIYE STRUKTURY NAUCHNYKH KADROV SSSR, "Nauka" 1972, 200 pp

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59. USSR UDC 614.23.007:65.12.2

POPOV, G. A.

PROBLEMY VRACHEBNYKH KADROV (Problems of Medical Cadres), Moscow, Meditsina Publishing House, 1974, 288 pp.

[Text] Annotation

The book is devoted to theoretical, methodological, and organizational questions of planning and forecasting public health and to problems of medical cadres in the USSR, the socialist countries, and the economically developed capitalist countries.

The work considers the problems of developing specialized medical care for the population and differentiating and integrating medical specializations. The need for improved specialist training is emphasized. Several methods of making a systems analysis estimate of the level of medical care to the urban and rural population, of the placement and use of doctors, and of their availability by branches of public health and specialization are presented. The book also deals with questions of optimizing the organizational forms of medical care and organizing the labor of specialist-doctors.

The author treats a number of methodological problems which arise when forecasting demographic processes, laws of the incidence of disease, and the level and nature of

POPOV, G. A., PROBLEMY VRACHEBNYKH KADROV, Meditsina Publishing House, 1974, 288 pp

dispensary care and preventive service to the population. The treatment of these questions permits the author to approach the methodological premises for mathematical modeling of the factors which determine the need for medical care and for specialist-doctors. Moreover, he establishes algorithmic norms which can be used (models and algorithms) to construct differential norms of public need for medical care and specialist-doctors.

The book also considers a few features of the position of public health workers and their placement and use, as well as the problem of the need for medical cadres and attempts to find them in the economically developed capitalist countries.

The work will unquestionably be interesting to a broad range of public health organizers, scientific workers, people who are developing automated control systems for public health, planning workers, and teachers and students at medical institutions of higher learning and institutes for advanced study by doctors.

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POPOV, G. A., PROBLEMY VRACHEBNYKH KADROV, Meditsina Publishing House, 1974, 288 pp

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POPOV, G. A., PROBLEMY VRACHEBNYKH KADROV, Meditsina Publishing House, 1974, 288 pp

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60. USSR

YAROSHEVSKIY, M. G. (Editor)

SOTSIAL'NO-PSIKHOLOGICHESKIYE PROBLEMY NAUKI (Social-Psychological Problems of Science), Moscow, Nauka Publishing House, 1973, 252 pp

[Text] Foreword

The complex processes of the development of modern knowledge, the new types of organizational relationships, and change in the ratios between the formal and informal aspects of the scientist's activity force every participant in science (and especially those who have the functions or organizing and administering research) to resolve social-psychological problems. For effective solutions to these problems there must be a solid foundation in the science of science. Theoretical and experimental development of this foundation has now begun at a number of research centers.

The productivity of such developmental work is determined above all by methodological orientation. Soviet science of science is based on Marxist methodology, the principles of the historical approach, the doctrine that scientific concepts, models, and categories reflect nature, and on the treatment of science as a socially deterministic system whose structures and content record progress in social-historical practice. Accordingly, the intellectual, motivational, and other psychological traits

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YAROSHEVSKIY, M. G., SOTSIAL'NO-PSIKHOLOGICHESKIYE PROBLEMY NAUKI, Nauka Publishing House, 1973, 252 pp

of particular scientists and groups of scientists require identification of their social-historical premises.

The uniqueness of scientific activity at the "microlevel" cannot be understood outside of large-scale social processes. The "small group" is a nonautonomous, self-enclosed system whose functioning characteristics are revealed from the system itself. The basic research collective, the behavior of its members, and their interpersonal relations initially depend on the social whole. Under conditions of socialist society science is created by people with a progressive world view, people who are inspired by the ideals of serving social progress. It is natural that these ideological principles influence the position of scientists in not only the system of social (in the broad sense) relations, but also in specifically scientific relations.

The achievements of Soviet science include not only its universally known contributions to the development of a number of fundamental problems, but also our experience in training highly skilled cadres, organizing research, and establishing an optimal scientific climate for creative work at leading scientific research institutions.

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YAROSHEVSKIY, M. G., SOTSIAL'NO-PSIKHOLOGICHESKIYE PROBLEMY NAUKI, Nauka Publishing House, 1973, 252 pp

The 24th CPSU Congress, going deeply into the tasks of further developing scientific research under conditions of a developed socialist society and defining these tasks concretely, emphasized that increasing research effectiveness depends on the creative activism of scientific workers themselves. This requires that the theoretical prerequisites for organizing scientific labor be worked out.

The authors of this collection have set as their task throwing light upon timely social-psychological problems of scientific creativity relying on analysis of concrete forms of communication and interaction by scientists at one of the fundamental research centers of the Academy of Science USSR and investigating a number of timely, practically important social-psychological aspects of science (concerning scientific communications, the motivation and stimulation of creativity, ratios between formal and nonformal relations, social and subject adaptation by young scientists, the reception and evaluation of scientific achievements, and others) using concrete material.

In their treatment of empirical material the author collective, which consists basically of associates of the Sector of Problems of Scientific Creativity at the Institute of the History of Natural Science and Technology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has tried to employ a comprehensive approach to the phenomena studied, considering them

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YAROSHEVSKIY, M. G., SOTSIAL'NO-PSIKHOLOGICHESKIYE PROBLEMY NAUKI, Nauka Publishing House, 1973, 252 pp

from the point of view of the interdependence of subject-logical, social, and personality-psychological factors. The author collective expresses its gratitude to S. R. Mikulinskiy for valuable critical remarks about the manuscript.

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XI. ORGANIZATIONAL BRIEFS

1. USSR

ANTROPOV, P., Yelgava

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE APPLICATION OF POLYMERIC MATERIALS IN LAND RECLAMATION AND WATER ECONOMY

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 24 Sep 74 p 4

[Text] The Latvian Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation was given a new name of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Application of Polymeric Materials in Land Reclamation and Water Economy. The tasks of the Institute were widened. Scientists of the Institute are now engaged in the elaboration not only of problems of reclamation but also of those of irrigation. The Institute was entrusted with the coordination of scientific research of other institutions of the country in these domains. It also carries out a number of joint investigations with scientists of CMEA.

Polymeric products developed by the Institute find increasing application both in our Republic and the entire Soviet Union. The reclamation engineers have highly appraised, for example, the connecting pieces from polyethylene for the closed drainage. These products alleviate the labor-consuming character of work in padding the drainage

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systems and increase its effectiveness. For packing purposes a special filtering tape is produced, which replaces the scarce and short-lived moss.

The Institute has organized the experimental production of spirally coiled plastic tubes to be used for packing collectors of the closed drainage. These novelties are undergoing the check-up on the experimental farm of the Institute, "Peterniyeki," and in other kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Republic.

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2. USSR

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jan 75 p 3

N. N. Malinovskiy--head of the Clinical Division, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

3. USSR

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF EYE DISEASES, MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jan 75 p 3

V. S. Akopyan--junior scientific associate

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4. USSR

DOMRACHEV, V., supernumerary correspondent of Pravda

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF HUNTING AND FUR FARMING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 74 p 6

[Text] The collective of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hunting and Fur Farming for the first time sent to Leningrad a batch of furs of the Kamchatka cage-bred red fox "Ognevka" for the January International Fur Auction.

Head of a Laboratory Gleb Valer'yevich Sokolov states that his experiments with the Kamchatka red fox were begun at the Institute and its fur farm "Vyatka" two years ago. The scientists caught some fifteen young foxes on Kamchatka, brought them to Kirov by plane, acclimatized them, and then crossed them with silvery-black foxes.

The results exceeded expectations. Besides pure "red foxes" the offspring also included the so-called "sivodushki." [Cross between silver and red foxes. Translator's note] Their fur is not inferior in beauty to sable. Foxes multiply quite rapidly.

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5. USSR

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY, MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Jan 75 p 3

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

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6. USSR

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TRAFFIC SAFETY, MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY USSR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 74 p 6

[Text] On the streets of Moscow one can see a special truck of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Traffic Safety of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is equipped with devices which make it possible to carry out an experimental study of the flow of traffic. In the photograph: The study is carried out by associates of the Department of Automated Traffic Control Systems V. Polukarov, S. Kabanov, and M. Romashov.

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7. USSR

ARKHANGEL'SK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Feb 75 p 3

Ye. El'man--Latin instructor

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8. USSR

CENTRAL ASIAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 74 p 6

[Text] A scientific expedition of the Central Asian Scientific Research Hydrometeorological Institute has arrived at the Abramov Glacier. This will be the tenth summer watch glaciologists have made on one of the glaciers of the Pamiro Alay at a height of 4,400 meters.

For the nine preceding years Uzbekistan scientists have carried out much work in the program of the international hydrological decade. They have compiled detailed maps of the glacier, studied the course of meteorological processes taking place in it, and established the role of various sources of the ice river. Together with scientists from Leningrad they have carried out radio location sounding of the glacier to determine its thickness.

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9. USSR

CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCED TRAINING OF PHYSICIANS

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Jan 75 p 3

A. Ivanov--senior scientific associate

10. USSR

CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SANITARY EDUCATION

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Oct 74 p 2

D. Loranskiy--director of the Institute

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11. USSR

CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SANITARY EDUCATION, MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jan 75 p 4

Ye. Chernik--senior scientific associate

12. USSR

DNEPROPETROVSK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jan 75 p 3

Prof V. Dzyak--head of the Chair of Hospital Therapy

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13. USSR

"SK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

. . MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jan 75 p 3

Yu. Stempurskiy--head of the Chair of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy and Scientific Communism.

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14. USSR

AROBELIDZE, O.

GEORGIAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Jun 74 p 4

[Text] Georgian bread, baked in the special ovens--Torne--has an especially pleasant smell and taste. However, its good properties are not restricted to this. It turns out that the bread can be used for the treatment of diabetes if one adds protein, fat, and an increased amount of yeast to the recipe. This was scientifically proven Associates of the Laboratory of Biochemistry and Microbiology of the Georgian ientific Research Institute for the Food Industry. Doctors recommend the diabetic orgian bread to patients needing a high protein diet.

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15. USSR

INSTITUTE OF BIOCHEMISTRY IMENI A. N. BAKH, USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Jan 75 p 3

V. Bukin--head of the Laboratory of Vitamins

16. USSR

INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY IMENI A. L. MYASNIKOV, USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jan 75 p 2

I. Shkhvatsabaya--director of the Institute, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

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17. USSR

INSTITUTE OF CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY IMENI A. N. BAKULEV, USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Jan 75 p 3

V. I. Burakovskiy--director of the Institute, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

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18. USSR

INSTITUTE OF DESERTS, TURKMEN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 74 p 1

[Text] Every day the deserts of Central Asia retreat before man. The gigantic Karakumskiy and Fergana Canals and the thousands of kilometers of irrigation networks connected to them are bringing water to the Kara-kum and Kyzyl-kum deserts. How much this water means to farmers of Central Asia and perhaps not even to them alone!

The water has arrived and new cities are rising, hundreds of thousands of hectares of fields, orchards, and vineyards are blooming. The discovery and exploitation of the very large gas and petroleum deposits in Turkmeniya and Uzbekistan, the construction of trunk pipe lines and railroad lines requires ever more detailed studies of the desert zone. These photographs were made at the hottest point in our nation --the Eastern Kara-kum, where associates of the Repetekskaya Sand-Desert Station of the Institute of Deserts of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences work. Modern equipment and instruments permit researchers to solve difficult problems in the further development of the Kara-kum.

In the photographs: left--with the help of special instruments Station associates determine the structure of sand dunes; below--scientific associate V. Dedkov and laboratory worker U. Sargulova study solar radiation.
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19. USSR

INSTITUTE OF EVOLUTIONARY PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY, USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Oct 74 p 3

Prof Yu. V. Natochin--head of a laboratory

20. USSR

INSTITUTE OF LABOR HYGIENE AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Oct 74 p 2

R. Solodova--senior scientific associate

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21. USSR

INSTITUTE OF MICROBIOLOGY

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jan 75 p 3

A. L. Akopovich--leader of the Laboratory of Fermentation Microorganisms, Doctor of Biological Sciences

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22. USSR

INSTITUTE OF ORGAN AND TISSUE TRANSPLANTS, MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Aug 74 p 4

[Text] The USSR Academy of Medical Sciences' Scientific Research Institute of Organ and Tissue Transplants has been transferred and made directly subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Health. Henceforth it will be called the Institute of Organ and Tissue Transplants of the USSR Ministry of Health. Within the Ministry the Institute will be subordinate to the Main Administration of Therapeutic Prophylactic Aid.

The Institute of Organ and Tissue Transplants of the USSR Ministry of Health is declared to be the chief institute for the nationally important problem of scientific research on and the development of an artificial heart and auxiliary blood circulation and also on the problem of organ and tissue transplants.

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23. USSR

TASS

INSTITUTE OF RADIOPHYSICS AND ELECTRONICS, UKRAINIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 75 p 3

[Text] Using the world's biggest radiotelescope, UTR-2, installed near Khar'kov, scientists of the Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences have discovered new peculiarities in the behavior of pulsars--the super-dense neutron stars. Despite cosmic noises and terrestrial interferences, the specialists succeeded in catching and clearly fixing the "voice" of pulsars. The radio-wave pulses of these distant cosmic objects for the first time were recorded and studied on frequencies of 10-25 MHz, a range previously considered unpromising for investigations. It was found that pulsars--the rapidly revolving stars with a density of matter of hundred thousands and millions of tons in a cubic centimeter--periodically emit not a single, as was considered before, but several different radio-wave pulses.

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24. USSR

TASS CORRESPONDENT, Dubna

JOINT INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jan 75 p 3

[Text] In the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research a new experimental unit, "Photon," intended for the investigation of the structure of matter and phenomena of the micro-world, has been put in operation. It belongs to a class of industrial units of a new generation and represents an intricate complex of modern equipment working in line with an electronic computer. An important peculiarity of "Photon" is its universality. With its aid, using powerful accelerators, one can perform investigations of a large class of phenomena.

The work of "Photon" resembles the work of eyes. It is intended for "viewing" the internal world of elementary particles. In the same way as eyes catch light photons and convert visual images to signals sent to the brain, the "Photon" unit with great precision and 100 percent efficiency is capable of intercepting electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength a billion times shorter than the wavelength of light photons and directing information on characteristics of this radiation through cables

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USSR

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Jan 75 p 3

to an electronic computer. The electronic computer ensures complete automation and control of the parameters of numerous elements of the unit, and also performs a preliminary analysis of the results of experiments.

The creation of the "Photon" (it was developed on the basis of the ideas suggested by scientists of the Institute led by Prof M. N. Khachaturyan) is an important achievement of the International Scientific Center in Dubna. In the near future this unit will be used in the experiments on a synchrophasotron of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research.

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25. USSR

KHAR'KOV MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jan 75 p 4

V. N. Ofitserov --docent

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26. USSR

ABRAMOV, G.

KIEV SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DESIGN TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF CITY ECONOMY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 74 p 6

[Text] A machine for tree transplantation was created at the design bureau of the Kiev Scientific Research and Design-Technological Institute of City Economy.

Two cone-shaped steel shovels are mounted on a special frame of tractor T-74. The shovels are controlled from the cabin of the tractor with the help of a hydraulic system of levers. The machine is driven to the tree. The shovels envelop the tree, dig into the earth, and extricate the trunk together with its roots. The tree is then placed into a metallic container and transported to the new place.

An experimental model of the machine was prepared at the experimental-production amalgamate "Ukrkommunmash." Recently the efficiency of the machine was successfully tested. The transplanted trees have excellently taken root.

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27. USSR

MINSK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Jan 75 p 4

P. Narkevich--assistant of the Chair of Oncology, Candidate of Medical Sciences

28. USSR

1ST MOSCOW MEDICAL INSTITUTE IMENI I. M. SECHENOV

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Jan 75 p 1

Ye. Osipov--head of the Chair of CPSU History, docent

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29. USSR

2ND MOSCOW MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jan 75 p 4

Prof Yu. Yeletskiy--prorector for educational work

30. USSR

2nd MOSCOW MEDICAL INSTITUTE IMENI N. I. PIROGOV

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Jan 75 p 3

Prof G. Savel'yeva--head of the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Pediatrics Faculty

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31. USSR

2ND MOSCOW MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Feb 75 p 3

Prof I. Pyatnitskaya--head of the Laboratory of Clinical Narcology

32. USSR

NOVOSIBIRSK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jan 75 p 2

Prof Ts. Korolenko--head of the Chair of Psychiatry

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33. USSR

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE IMENI N. I. KRUPSKIY

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Jan 75 p 2

K. Faradzheva--director of the Institute, Doctor of Medical Sciences

34. USSR

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE PHYSIOLOGY OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, USSR ACADEMY OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jan 75 p 3

Yu. Lukoyanov--senior scientific associate

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35. USSR

STAVROPOL' MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Jan 75 p 2

F. Mishin--secretary of the Party Committee

36. USSR

VOLGOGRAD MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jan 75 p 3

N. Yerivantsev--head of the Chair of Anesthesiology and Reanimation, Doctor of Medical Sciences

37. USSR

YEREVAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jan 75 p 3

Prof A. Beglaryan--head of the Chair of Pathological Anatomy
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XII. EAST EUROPE

1. Hungary

DR NANDOR KISS

Budapest MAGYAR RADIOLOGIA in Hungarian Vol 26 No 6, Dec 74 p 384

[Text] We find it difficult to realize that Dr Nandor Kiss, chief physician and active member of the Association of Hungarian Radiologists, died suddenly at the age of 75, performing the duties of his practice until the last minute. He started his career as a medical officer in the armed services; during this service, in the late 1930's, he underwent training as a radiologist in the institute under Prof Kelen. During the years following liberation, he worked first at Vass-Street Hospital and then at the surgical clinic on Baross Street. He has been untiringly active in setting up and leading the X-ray departments of the facilities located at Madach I. Square and May 1 Road. He was the radiologist of Szeretet [Love] Hospital after his retirement. Dr Nandor Kiss spent time on scientific endeavors in addition to his practice, which required much effort. Among his publications, those dealing with various aspects of gastroenterology are the most valuable. He was a humble human being, and a real humanist; as such he earned the loyalty and love of his coworkers and patients. At his bier, Dr Istvan Irto, physician-in-chief, secretary of the Association of Hungarian Radiologists, delivered the eulogy, and deposited the wreath of our Association. We shall remember him with reverence. May he rest in peace!

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2. POLAND

BIERNACKI, Tomasz, Gdansk Polytechnic, Gdansk

ZDZISLAW KACZMAREK

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish Vol 22 No 3 1974 pp 56-60

[Abstract] From May 1969, Corresponding Member of PAN [Polish Academy of Sciences] from May 1971, Member of the Presidium of PAN; May 1971--Dec 1972, deputy scientific secretary of PAN; from Apr 1972--Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and First Deputy Minister.

Born 7 August 1928 in Poznan; graduated in 1951 from Warsaw Polytechnic, Department of Engineering, M.E.; 1958, Doctor of Technical Sciences; 1961, Doctor Habilitatus. From 1947 on, worked as academic instructor in the Warsaw Polytechnic, being in turn: junior assistant, assistant, lecturer, and docent; 1967, associate professor; 1972, full professor. He is Director of the Institute of Environmental Engineering at the Department of Water and Sanitary Engineering of Warsaw Polytechnic. Apart from Warsaw Polytechnic, in 1957-1960 he was head of a department of the Hydrometeorological Institute, and then, in 1963-1966, its Director-in-Chief.

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POLAND

BIELNACKI, Tomasz, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 22 No 3 1974 pp 56-60

A Member of the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party, Communist] and an active social and political worker, he filled several important posts within the Party framework.

Decorations: Silver and Gold Cross of Merit, Knights Cross of Polonia Restitute, and several medals.

Specialist in environmental engineering, he is engaged in particular in a systematic study of the probability and prediction of the occurrence of hydrometeorological phenomena and processes, retention systems, methods of optimum utilization of water resources, and of physical processes at the interface of water and atmosphere. He has to his credit about 70 works. The article describes in some detail his scientific achievements.

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3. POLAND

GORCZYCA, Stanislaw, Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow

TADEUSZ MALKIEWICZ

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish Vol 22 No 3 1974 pp 61-66

[Abstract] Prof Tadeusz Malkiewicz was born on 3 October 1904 in Krakow. In 1927 he took his metallurgical engineer's degree at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow. During his studies at the Academy he became interested in physical metallurgy and worked (1925-1927) as a junior assistant at the Department of Metallography. His graduation thesis was entitled: "Crystallization of Steel and Occurrence of Lamination in Semihard Steels." His main interest continues to be centered on special steels.

From 1928 to 1939 Prof Malkiewicz worked in the Polish metallurgical enterprises "Huta Pokoj," as head of the Laboratory of Metallography, and in "Huta Baildon," as head of the Laboratory of Physical Metallurgy. In 1934 he became Chief Metallurgist of "Huta Baildon" and in 1937 its deputy director. After the war, which he spent abroad, he worked in Poland in various posts of authority in metallurgical industry (1948-1962), the most important of which was that of director of the Institute of Iron Metallurgy in Gliwice. His activity in scientific and educational field was of

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POLAND

GORCZYCA, Stanislaw, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 22 No 3 1974 pp 61-66

most importance. From 1950 on, he taught at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Krakow: first as lecturer, then as docent (1954), associate professor (1957), and professor (1965). In 1966 he became the head of the Department of Metallography and Heat Treatment, which he still is, and from 1966 to 1972 he was dean of the Department of Metallurgy at the Academy. Under his leadership 200 master's and 14 doctorate theses were defended and degrees conferred upon his students. Be ides, he supervised 40 doctorate and 13 habilitation theses.

Bibliography of Prof Malkiewicz's scientific publications numbers 52 works, several of them in English. He is also a member of such scientific societies as "The Iron and Steel Institute, London" (1935-1973) and at present "The Metals Society, London," "Verein Deutscher Eisenhuttenleute, Dusseldorf" (from 1929), and "Societe Francaise de Metallurgie, Paris" (from 1960). He is Associate Editor of "Acta Metallurgica" and "Scripta Metallurgica." Since 1971 he is also Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Prof Malkiewicz is a person of no party adherence. His services in science were rewarded by several decoration: 1949, Silver Cross of Merit; 1955, Decennial Medal of Polish People's Republic; 1955, Knights Cross Polonia Restitute; 1959, Badge of Honorary Metallurgist; 1970, Officers Cross Polonia Restitute.
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4. POLAND

SZAFRANSKI, Przemyslaw, Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw

JERZY PAWEKIEWICZ

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish Vol 22 No 3 1974 pp 67-70

[Text] Born 16 October 1922 in Czestochowa; 1947, graduated from Physicomathematical Department of the A. Mickiewicz University in Poznan; 1952, obtained the doctor's degree in chemistry; 1952, lecturer, Department of Agricultural Technology, Higher School of Agriculture, Poznan; 1954, docent; 1955, head of the Department of General Chemistry; 1956, organized Department of Biochemistry and became its head; 1960, associate professor; 1967, professor and Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN]; 1972, director of the Intercollegiate Institute of Biochemistry at the Academy of Agriculture in Poznan, where he continues at present. He is member of the High Council of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and Acting Chairman of the Scientific Council of the Intercollegiate Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Agriculture and of the Department of Plant Genetics of PAN in Poznan. He is also member of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics of PAN, and of the Department of Dendrology and Arboretum of Kornik, and member of the Committee of Biochemistry and Biophysics.

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POLAND

SZAFRANSKI, Przemyslaw, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 22 No 3 1974 pp 67-70

For his achievements in scientific and educational work, Prof Pawskiewicz was awarded a Decennial Medal of the Polish People's Republic, Gold Cross of Merit, and Knights Cross of Polonia Restituta.

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5. POLAND

GONECKI, Henryk, Krakow

LUDGER SZKLARSKI

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish Vol 22 No 3 1974 pp 71-75

[Abstract] Born 26 March 1912 in Yekaterinovka near Lutsk, Ukrainian SSR; 1929, graduated from a secondary school in Leningrad; 1933, graduated from the Mining Institute, Electromechanical Department, in Leningrad; 1934-1937 worked in mining industry in the USSR; 1939, obtained a candidate of technical sciences degree from the Mining Institute in Moscow; 1939-1941, lecturer at the same Institute; 1940-1941, docent at the L'vov Polytechnic; 1945, Lecturer at the Silesian Polytechnic (Poland) and then at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Department of Machinery, Krakow; 1947, defended his doctorate's dissertation on the Application of Thyristors in the Control of Hoisting Machines; 1948, associate professor; 1958, professor; 1946-1970, head of the Department of Electrification of Mining Installations; 1956, creation of the Department of Automation and Industrial Electronics due to his initiative; 1969, deputy director for Scientific Matters at the Institute of Power Drive and Industrial Installations; 1963-1966, Dean of Electrotechnical Department at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy; 1969, Corresponding Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences. During his 30-year activity he rendered great services in the organization and development

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POLAND

GORECKI, Henryk, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 22 No 3 1974 pp 71-75

of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Krakow: his Department produced 5 professors and many docents, who in turn organized further departments and institutes.

Prof Szklarski is the author of over 100 scientific works, most important of which are quoted in this article (36), several of them in English.

Prof Szklarski took part in numerous international congresses and conferences, e.g.; International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC), 4th Congress, London, 1966; 1st Organizational Congress of the Organizzazione Internazionale dei Transport a Fune (OITAF), Rome, 1957; International Meeting of Mechanization of Mines, in India, Dhanbad, 1961; Meeting of the Commission No 10 of the CMEA, Kharkov, 1962.

Prof Szklarski maintains close scientific relations with departments of electrification of the mining industry of the Mining Institute in Leningrad and with the Department of Mining Electrical Engineering of the Mining Institute in Moscow, with the Polytechnic and University of Nottingham, and with the Royal School of Mines in London. On the initiative of Prof Szklarski in 1967 the Organizational Committee for the Automation of Mining (ICAMC) was created. This Committee, represented on the Polish side by Prof Szklarski has already held 3 international conferences in Hungary, Poland, and Bulgaria.

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POLAND

GORECKI, Henryk, NAUKA POLSKA Vol 22 No 3 1974 pp 71-75

Prof Szklarski is the laureate of several state prizes, and is decorated by a Gold Cross of Merit (1951), Decennial Medal of the Polish People's Republic, and Knights Cross of Polonia Restituta (1973).

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6. YUGOSLAVIA

GAVRILOSKI, G., Doctor

DOCTOR VLADIMIR PETRUSEV

Belgrade VETERINARSKI VESNIK in Sergo-Croatian No 12, 1974 pp 999-1001

[Abstract] Vladimir Petrusev (1919-1974) dedicated his career to military veterinary service in SR Macedonia. He studied at Belgrade and Sofia schools of veterinary medicine and graduated in 1943. As a student he actively engaged in progressive Macedonian youth organization participating in revolutionary worker and student actions controlled by the KPJ [Yugoslav Communist Party] against the regime in power at the time. While employed in Strumica, he undertook along with his veterinary work many activities against the occupier under the orders of KPJ. After liberation he was immediately sent to Dojran where he organized the veterinary service. Because of his organizational capabilities and technical knowledge he was assigned to the main headquarters in Macedonia to organize military veterinary service. From there on he occupied high managerial positions such as administrator of veterinary hospital. He worked on improving cattle breeding in SR Macedonia and particularly horse breeding. His death interrupted his work on theoretical research of military veterinary service. He was a renouned Communist and was often elected to administrative positions of the communist and socialist unions. In 1952 he was elected president of the veterinary union of SRM.
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7. YUGOSLAVIA

SOFRENOVIC, G. R., Doctor, Professor

PROFESSOR DOCTOR MIRKO SIPKA

Belgrade VETERINARSKI VESNIK in Serbo-Croatian No 12 1974 pp 997-999

[Abstract] Dr Mirko Sipka (1904-1974) was professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Belgrade. He studied veterinary medicine in Vienna and completed his studies in Zagreb. His particular interest in bacteriology and laboratory work lead to his becoming assistant of the Central Veterinary Bacteriological Institute. Sipka went for further bacteriological studies to Austria, Germany, Denmark, and Czechoslovakia where he obtained theoretical and practical knowledge necessary for control of foodstuffs with animal origin. He was one of the founders of the bacteriological laboratory annexed to the slaughter house in Karlovci. He also worked in control and standardization of veterinary drugs. An energetic and dedicated scientist, his dream was realized when he joined the faculty of the school of veterinary medicine in Belgrade. His main concern being protection of human health, he did research work on tuberculosis, brucelosis, Q fever, and listeriosis. Spika was greatly respected and loved by his friends, colleagues, and students.

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