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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION
OF SOVIET SCIENCE

(5)

Summary No. 3946

22 October 1962

Prepared by

Foreign Documents Division
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2430 E St., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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W A R N I N G

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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORTOrganization and Administration of Soviet Science (5)

This is a serialized report consisting of unevaluated information prepared as abstracts, summaries, and translations from recent publications of the Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. It is issued in six series. Of these, four, Biology and Medicine, Electronics and Engineering, Chemistry and Metallurgy, and Physics and Mathematics, are issued monthly. The fifth series, Chinese Science, is issued twice monthly, and the sixth series, Organization and Administration of Soviet Science, is issued every 6 weeks. Individual items are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

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I. Academies of Sciences

USSR1. June Meeting of Academy of Sciences USSR

"General Meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR"; Moscow, Priroda, No 8, Aug 62, p 113

At the General Meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR held on 29-30 June 1962, 13 new academicians were elected and 25 corresponding members were approved. The new members represented such fields as radiophysics, plasma physics, chemistry, biology, atomic energy and heat physics, mechanics, and also history, philosophy, and economics.

In his speech, M. V. Keldysh, president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, noted the importance of scientific cadres in solving the problems placed before science by the 22d Congress of the CPSU. He stated that the Department of Technical Sciences in particular must increase its influence on technical progress in the country. The basic institutes united under it, working on problems in the fields of automation, radioelectronics, heat physics, and mechanics, are closely linked with branch institutes and leading design offices, and will establish a sound basis for the development of research in the field of cybernetics.

Keldysh noted that along with strengthening economic research, particular attention must be given to the development of research in cybernetics, biology, and geology. It was also stated that work toward the development of biological institutes in Pushchino should be organized so that it is provided with the latest scientific establishments in the field of biology.

Three scientific reports were presented at the general meeting: "Origin of the Earth's Crust" by Academician A. P. Vinogradov, "Modern Problems of Chemistry in Agriculture" by Academician S. I. Vol'fkovich, and "Internal Organization of Physiological Processes and New Principles in Plant Growing" by Academician A. L. Kursanov.

A Department of Economic was formed as a result of a resolution of the General Meeting. Academician M. I. Millionshchikov and Academician P. N. Fedoseyev were elected vice-presidents of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

2. Results of Elections in Academy of Sciences USSR

"Additions to the Academy of Sciences USSR," by Academician M. V. Keldysh, president of Academy of Sciences USSR, and Academician Ye. K. Fedorov, Chief Scientific Secretary of Presidium of Academy of Sciences USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 3 Jul 62, p 4

The following scientists were elected academicians at the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR on 29 June:

In the Department of Chemical Sciences -- N. M. Zhavoronkov for the specialty "Inorganic Chemistry and Technology."

In the Department of Geological and Geographical Sciences -- V. I. Smirnov for the specialty "Geology."

In the Department of Biological Sciences -- A. A. Imshenetskiy for the specialty "Microbiology" and A. N. Belozerskiy for the specialty "Biochemistry."

In the Department of Technical Sciences -- B. Ye. Paton for the specialty "Metallurgy and Technology of Metals," N. V. Mel'nikov for the specialty "Mining," N. A. Dollezhal' and V. A. Kirillin for the specialty "Power Engineering"; V. N. Chelomey for the specialty "Mechanics"; and M. D. Millionshchikov for the specialty "Mechanics -- Separation of Isotopes."

In the Department of Historical Sciences -- B. N. Ponomarev for the specialty "History of the CPSU."

In the Department of Economic, Philosophical, and Juridical Sciences -- A. A. Arzumanyan for the specialty "World Economics" and L. F. Il'ichev for the specialty "Philosophy."

The following scientists were elected corresponding members at meetings of the Departments of the Academy of Sciences USSR and approved by the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR:

In the Department of Physical-Mathematical Sciences -- N. G. Basov, B. K. Vaynshteyn, V. V. Vladimirskiy, and B. B. Kadomtsev for the specialty "Physics."

In the Department of Chemical Sciences -- V. I. Gol'danskiy and N. A. Toropov for the specialty "Physical Chemistry"; N. S. Nametkin for the specialty "Organic Chemistry."

In the Department of Geological-Geographical Sciences -- M. V. Muratov for the specialty "Geology."

In the Department of Biological Sciences -- M. N. Livanov for the specialty "Physiology of Animals and Man"; Yu. V. Rakitin for the specialty "Physiology of Plants"; A. A. Krasnovskiy and V. L. Kretovich for the specialty "Biochemistry."

In the Department of Technical Sciences -- V. P. Yelyutin for the specialty "Metallurgy and Technology of Metals"; A. P. Vanichev and M. V. Kostenko for the specialty "Power Engineering"; P. D. Grushin and G. G. Chernyy for the specialty "Mechanics."

In the Department of Historical Sciences -- V. I. Shunkov for the specialty "History of the USSR."

In the Department of Economic, Philosophical, and Juridical Sciences -- G. M. Sorokin and N. P. Fedorenko for the specialty "Political Economy of Socialism"; A. G. Yegorov for the specialty "Philosophy."

In the Department of Literature and Language -- V. G. Bazanov for the specialty "History of Literature"; F. P. Filin for the specialty "Linguistics."

In the Siberian Department -- A. V. Tzhanov for the specialty "Radioelectronics"; G. I. Marchuk for the specialty "Nuclear Power Engineering."

3. Duties of Scientists in Cause for Disarmament

"World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace -- Speech of M. V. Keldysh, president of Academy of Sciences USSR"; Moscow, Pravda, 10 Jul 62, pp 3-4

Speaking in Moscow on 9 July 1962 at the opening of the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace, Academician M. V. Keldysh stated that in this century scientists have a particular role to play in the struggle for disarmament and peace. Although the development of science and engineering has made many valuable contributions to the general welfare, many scientific discoveries can be used for destruction and mass annihilation of humanity. He noted that scientists can see more clearly than representatives of other professions the possibilities for development of the material and spiritual lives of people, but it is they who created nuclear weapons, ballistic rockets, submarines, and other agents of war. They know the strength of these agents as weapons and their potential for death and destruction. Thus, scientists must do everything to arouse the people to fight against war; they must be in the first ranks

of those struggling for a solution to the problem of disarmament and must use all their influence and authority among nations and governments to avoid a new world war. According to Keldysh, scientists have not been influential enough in solving this problem.

He continued that the Soviet government declared its readiness to discuss the cessation of nuclear weapons tests with Western powers, expecting that an agreement could be reached, and that these talks have been going on for 4 years. He stated that although it is said that the problem of actual control of atomic blasts is a hindrance to conclusion of such an agreement, in his opinion science fully possesses methods of detecting experimental nuclear explosions, and that this fact is also known to others. As an example of this, he mentioned the "experimental" Soviet blast of 2 February 1962, which was reported by the US Atomic Energy Commission the very day after its occurrence. By this, he said, the Americans dissolved the myth created by them about the possibility of conducting secret nuclear explosions and about the difficulty of distinguishing between natural and explosive earth tremors.

In his speech, Leldysh informed the participants of the congress that the US had exploded an atomic bomb during the very hours of the congress and denounced the US government for this action.

Keldysh indicated that Soviet scientists took part in the creation of atomic and hydrogen bombs and ballistic rockets primarily to liquidate the atomic monopoly of the US, that is, they established them as weapons of preventing war, not of aggression.

The rest of his speech continued in the same vein; in conclusion, he called upon all scientists to say "no" to war and to use all their powers for the establishment of general and complete disarmament under strict international control.

4. Students Discuss Problems of Cybernetics

"Inter-Vuz Scientific Conferences," by Doctor of Biological Sciences P. I. Gulyayev, chairman of Council on Cybernetics of Leningrad University imeni A. A. Zhdanov; Moscow, Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, No 7, 1962, pp 58-59

"Students and scientists in Leningrad University are intensively developing the cybernetic trend in science. A council on cybernetics was organized in 1958 to coordinate works done in practically all faculties.

The following cybernetics laboratories were established: a physiological cybernetics laboratory at the biology-soil faculty, a laboratory of economic calculations at the economics faculty, a laboratory of the computing center at the mathematics-mechanics faculty, and a machine translation laboratory at the philology faculty. Various groups are studying the use of cybernetics in genetics, juridical sciences, psychology, and in the solution of philosophical problems.

"The propagation of cybernetic ideas was realized by an all-university seminar on cybernetics, which in fact turned into an all-city conference. Students are taking special courses in biological cybernetics, mathematical logic, information theory, and linear programming.

"The first inter-vuz (higher educational institution) student conference was called in 1959 to stimulate the interest of students in cybernetics. The second was held in April 1962. Its theme was 'Problems of Cybernetics and the Use of Computer Techniques in Science and Industry.' Its tasks were to explain how to use cybernetics in scientific research and what part students play in this research. It was also meant to popularize cybernetics among the youth.

"The conference was very representative: 53 reports were given by representatives of vuzes of 14 cities, including Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kazan', Tbilisi, Kaunas, Vil'nyus, L'vov, Baku, Rostov-na-Donu, Gor'kiy, Kuybyshev, Novosibirsk, and Tomsk.... The eight sections working at the conference included biological cybernetics, bionics, computers, mathematical cybernetics, mathematical linguistics, economics, law, and philosophy....

"The conference demonstrated that concrete and productive application of cybernetic laws in various branches of science and industry assists in attracting a larger number of students to the sphere of the science of cybernetics."

5. Training Engineers.

"Progress and Personnel," by Prof L. Lazarev, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 24 May 62, p 3

Emphasizing the important role of well-trained engineers in various enterprises, L. Lazarev, rector of the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman, states that the reorganization of the educational system in higher schools and the new resolution "On Measures for Further Improvement of the Selection and Training of Scientific Cadres" will establish more advantageous conditions for training of Scientific Cadres" will establish more advantageous conditions for training specialists who possess the knowledge of a highly qualified worker and the skills of a scientist-researcher.

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He notes that most instructors in the fields of mathematics, automatic control theory, and electronic instrument-building are good practical workers, but among them are people who are insufficiently grounded in the theoretical aspects of the work. When guiding the work of their students, they sometimes pass over or minimize certain knowledge necessary for the practical work of the young specialists. Thus, the problem of retraining scientific-pedagogical personnel is most important.

As a step toward solution of this problem, lectures and seminars on special divisions of mathematics, electronics, and fundamentals of automatic control in industry were organized in the past academic year for professors, instructors, and scientific workers of the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman. This new method of raising the qualifications of specialists has been successful, and about 200 people will complete their training this year.

Lazarev also notes that there are 13 works laboratories operating successfully in the Moscow Higher Technical School. It has been proposed that they be united into a joint scientific research institute which will produce experimental models for industry. The idea of establishing scientific research institutes in technical educational establishments is supported by many leaders of state committees of the Council of Ministers USSR. They will make possible the establishment of a creative link between science and life and the conduct of a program for training students which is better coordinated with the activity of industrial enterprises. Examples of the advantages of such coordination between educational establishments and industry are given in the article.

To train well-qualified engineers, the author deems it necessary to make various changes in this year's educational plans and programs. Students of the first courses of a number of faculties should be freed from industrial practice in enterprises so they can meet the high demands of the study of mathematics, physics, theoretical mechanics, electronics engineering, and other disciplines. Work in factories, scientific research institutes, and design offices should start during senior courses when the students are studying engineering disciplines which are closely linked with industry. This problem is now being discussed in the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education USSR.

Industrial training should be conducted in enterprises which embrace the most modern methods of theoretical development and planning of engineering and which have a high level of mechanization and automation of technical processes, and new machines and instruments. Such training should begin with the fourth course, when the student possesses a knowledge of theory and general engineering information.

The author also states that with the growth of science and engineering, various types of specialists should be trained along two lines -- as engineers, designers, and researchers, and as engineers and technologists.

At a recent meeting of the party committee in the Moscow Higher Technical School, the problem of measures of improving academic-educational work with students was the subject of discussion. The work of the professorial-instructorial staff was summarized, and deficiencies in the training of young specialists were disclosed. It was resolved to work out a concrete plan for further improvement of instructorial and research work, in particular, to expand the role of instructors in the guidance of the educational process, to establish special sections on chairs according to faculties, and other related measures.

According to the article, implementation of the necessary measures will raise the level of the students' theoretical and practical knowledge, providing the basis for their development as highly qualified specialists.

6. Change in Regulations for Defending Dissertations

"In the Higher Certification Commission," Moscow, Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, No 7, Jul 62, p 59

"Councils of scientific research establishments and higher educational institutions having the right to award scientific degrees can now accept candidate and doctoral dissertations for defense from competitors who are working or taking postgraduate training in the very same institution, under the condition that there are representatives from other institutions on the staff of the council. The Higher Certification Commission recommends that such representatives of other institutions on councils with less than 20 members.

"This system also applies to faculty councils.

"People working in a given vuz and holding a position in another establishment cannot join the staff of the council as representatives of other institutions.

"Councils which award scientific degrees are staffed with specialists from other institutions upon petition by a vuz or scientific research establishment. Full reapproval of the composition of the councils is not required.

"Joint councils for conferring scientific degrees, which are approved in a number of higher educational institutions and scientific research establishments, will continue work in the previous system."

7. New Radioelectronics Institute in Siberia

"New Institute in Siberia," by V. Molchanov; Moscow, Pravda
5 Aug 62, p 4

Entrance exams for a new Siberian institute were held recently in Tomsk. The new Institute of Radioelectronics and Radioelectronic Engineering will train designers and technologists for the production of radio apparatus and specialists in electronic instruments, dielectrics, and semiconductors.

The new institute is the 38th higher educational establishment of the Western Siberian Economic Region. It can accommodate 375 students. About 107,000 future specialists are now being trained in vuzes of Altayskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya, Kemerovskaya, Omskaya, and Tomskaya Oblasts.

8. Facilities of State Library imeni V. I. Lenin

"Treasure House of World Literature," by A. Ya. Chernyak, chief bibliographer; Moscow, Priroda, No 8, Aug 62, pp 60-65

This article, devoted to the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the State Library imeni V. I. Lenin in Moscow, provides information on its history, its facilities, and its collections and points out its importance as a center of culture in the Soviet Union. The head librarian is Yu. V. Got'ye.

During the years of Soviet power, five new buildings have been added to the library. More than 2,000 people maintain its normal work, and about 200,000 readers from various specialties fill 22 reading rooms. The library has about 22 million volumes of books, complete sets of magazines and newspapers, microfilms, and manuscripts.

In 1913 the library exchanged books with 90 institutions and people from 19 countries. In 1961 it was connected with 2,600 institutions from 30 countries, and in one year the library sent 250,000 copies of books abroad and received 212,000. Under international subscriptions, 5,000 books were sent abroad in 1961 to 232 libraries of 30 countries. Thus, the library's fund of foreign literature is replenished by both purchases and book exchanges.

The author indicates that the library has a unique fund of bibliographic aids and reference publications. There are about 200,000 volumes of encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographic indexes, publishing catalogues, etc. in the reference fund of the Central Reference Library.

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

The library's catalogues are the key to its contents -- 460 different catalogues contain more than 35 million cards.

The number of readers grows each year, and reached 184,000 in 1961. About half the readers were scientific workers, and specialists and practitioners possessing a higher education.

The interlibrary subscription division is linked with thousands of libraries. About 5,000 libraries of the Academies of Sciences, their departments, scientific research institutions, universities and their faculties, vuzes, sovnarkhozes, enterprises, design bureaus, and planning organizations take part in the collective subscriptions.

The library also engages in publishing activities. In one year about 250 publications in editions of 1,800 copies were issued.

Since 1956 the library has published a series of recommended surveys entitled Novosti Nauki i Tekhniki (News of Science and Engineering). Issues of the series are devoted to the most vital and important achievements of science and engineering. There are surveys on radioelectronics and cybernetics, cosmic rockets and problems of controlling thermonuclear reactions, automation of production, electronic computers, winged and atomic-powered vessels, the development of synthetic chemistry, and new techniques in medicine and agriculture.

Scientific-popular works on physics, chemistry, and astronomy are recommended in issues of the series Books on Nature and Its Laws. The series Talks on Scientific and Popular Books is devoted to literature on medicine, biology, geography, and geology. The library also issues books to aid industrial and agricultural specialists.

They are also working on a series of bibliographic indexes entitled Outstanding Personalities of World Science and Engineering. The first issue, Outstanding Physicists of the World was published in 1958. It contains a bibliographic sketch and an annotated list of literature about each scientist. The second issue, Outstanding Astronomers of the World, is now being prepared for publication.

The article emphasizes the importance of the State Library of the USSR in Soviet life and in actively popularizing literature to aid in the building of the Communist society.

9. 50th Anniversary of Selection-Genetics Institute

"Scientific Conference of Selectionists"; Moscow, Pravda,
21 Jun 62, p 2

Scientists from all parts of the Soviet Union gathered in Odessa on 20 June at the All-Union Selection-Genetics Institute imeni T. D. Lysenko for a 3-day conference to sum up results of the institute's 50 years of activity.

Among the participants in the conference were Academician M. A. Ol'shanskiy, president of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, and Academician T. D. Lysenko. The president of the French Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Roger de Vilmorin, was also present.

Doctor of Agricultural Sciences A. S. Musiyko, director of the institute, presented a report on the 50 years of its activity.

10. Agricultural Conference

"Reliable Protection for Crops"; Moscow, Pravda, 12 Jun 62, p 4

A joint session of the Department of Biological Sciences, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the All-Union Agricultural Academy imeni V. I. Lenin opened on 11 June in the conference hall of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

The session was devoted to an important problem of the national economy -- the protection of crops from pests and diseases, and the search for new, effective methods of increasing the productivity of agricultural crops.

11. Conference on Experimental Geobotany Proposed

"Scientific Conference on Experimental Geobotany," by Ye. P. Matveyeva; Moscow/Leningrad, Botanicheskiy Zhurnal, No 7, Jul 62, pp 1061-1063

The article describes the proceedings of a scientific conference on experimental geobotany held on 1-5 February 1962 in Kazan' and called by the Kazan' State University imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin and the Kazan' branch of the All-Union Botanical Society. More than 180 specialists

from 25 cities of the Soviet Union participated in the conference; foreign participation is not indicated. A temporary organization committee whose tasks included preparation for the calling of the next conference on experimental geobotany "within 2 years in Moscow or Leningrad" was created. Members elected to the organization committee were A. L. Bel'gard, B. A. Bykov, A. M. Grodzinskiy, V. G. Karpov, M. V. Markov, T. A. Rabotnov, and A. P. Shennikov (deceased).

12. Astrophysicists Meet in Nauchnyy

"In a Few Lines"; Moscow, Pravda, 7 Sep 62, p 6

An International Forum of Astrophysical opened on 6 September in the village of Nauchnyy, where the main base of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences USSR is located

13. Elections at Second Congress of Scientific and Technical Society of Machine Building Industry

Moscow, Mashinostroitel', No 3, 1962, pp 10-11

Honorary Members of the Scientific and Technical Society (NTO) Elected by the Second Congress of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Machine Building Industry (Mashprom):

Anserov M. A. docent of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute chairman of the Oblast Administration

Alpatov, D. I. chief metallurgist of the Khar'kovskiy Sovnarkhoz, member of the presidium of the Oblast Administration

Berg, P. P. professor of the Moscow Automobile and Road Institute, deputy chairman of the Central Administration

Vorob'yev S. A., director of the Ukrainian Correspondence Polytechnic Institute, chairman of the Khar'kovskaya Oblast Administration

Garkusha, I. T., senior instructor of the Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute, chairman of the section of the foundry industry of the Oblast Administration.

Golovin A. F., professor, member of the section of metalworking and heat treatment of the Central Administration

Gol'denberg, A. B., deputy chairman of the Bashkirskaya Oblast Administration

Grinev, M. S., member of the presidium of the Premslaya Oblast Administration, chairman of the council of the Scientific and Technical Society of the primary organization

Gulyayev, A. P., deputy director of the Institute of Steel, deputy chairman of the section of metalworking and heat treatment.

Drokin, V. D., machinist, member of the presidium of the Khar'kovskaya Oblast Administration.

Ivanov, D. P. head of the Chair of the All-Union Correspondence Polytechnic Institute, deputy chairman of the section of the foundry industry of the Central Administration

Kamnev, P. V., docent of the Leningrad Mechanics Institute, chairman of the section of pressure-working of metals of the Oblast Administration

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

Iyubavskiy, K. V., manager of the welding laboratories of TsNIITMASH (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building), chairman of the welding section of the Central Administration

Seminskiy, V. K., machinist, member of the Central Kiyevskaya Oblast Administrations

Troitskiy, S. S. head of the Administration of Machine Building of the Bashkirskiy Sovnarkhoz, chairman of the Republic Administration

Trutnev, V. N. machinist, member of the Central and Leningradskaya Oblast Administrations

Chernogorov, P. V., deputy director of the Chelyabinsk Polytechnic Institute, chairman of the Oblast Administration

Staff of the Central Administration Elected by the Second Congress of the Scientific and Technical Society (NTO) of the Machine Building Industry (Mashprom):

Aliverdi-zade, K. C.	Ivanov, D. P.	Rykalin, N. N.
Anserov, M. A.	Ivont'yeva, V. Ye.	Sazhnev, I. S.
Aristov, I. A.	Ionkin, A. G.	Seminskiy, V. K.
Artem'yev, Ye. A.	Karpavichus, A. A.	Serensen, S. V.
Berg, P. P.	Karpunin, V. A.	Siluyanov, V. G.
Borisova, R. N.	Koshevnikov, G. A.	Storozhko, I. G.
Venzovskiy, A. I.	Kumysh, A. Z.	Schastlivenko, F. Ye.
Vilkova, V. Ya.,	Leskova, L. V.	Tavadze, F. N.
Vorob'yev, S. A.	Mamontov, M. A.	Tokmakova, V. M.
Galiakverdov, M. Z.	Manuylov, V. V.	Trutnev, V. N.
Gal'chenko, N. S.	Masliy, K. Ya.	Fedotenko, N. S.
Glyantsev, M. P.	Mironchikova, V. D.	Flyagina, V. A.
Gorshunov, M. D.	Moiseyev, A. S.	Futoryanskiy, G. K.
Grikke, A. Kh.	Pesova, A. Ya.	Chernov, L. B.

Gurgal', V. I.	Petrov, G. L.	Chernogorov, P. V.
Davogyan, V. M.	Pogodin-Alekseyev, G. I.	Chernyy, G. S.
Dem'yanovich, A. N.	Preys, G. A.	Chetverikov, S. S.
Drozd, M. S.	Pshennikov, S. I.	Shaganova, M. N.
Zhukov, P. A.	Rozhnov, V. I.	Yurgens, F. E.
Zhuravlev, A. Z.	Romanenko, A. M.	
Zalesskiy, V. I.	Ryzhkov, D. A.	

Staff of the Presidium of the Central Administration of the Scientific and Technical Society (NTO) of the Machine Building Industry (Mashprom), Elected Members of the Plenum of the Central Administration:

Chairman: Ryzhkov, D. A.

Deputy Chairmen:

Berg, P. P.
Gorshunov, M. D.
Dem'yanovich, A. N.
Mironchikova, V. D.
Pogodin-Alekseyev, G. I.
Fedotenko, N. S.

Members of the Presidium

Glyantsev, M. P.
Zalesskiy, V. I.
Moiseyev, A. S.
Pshennikov, S. I.
Rykalin, N. N.
Serensen, S. V.
Chetverikov, S. S.
Scientific Secretary: Rozhnov, V. I.

Republics14. Activities of Kazakh Institute of Botany

"8,000 Plants on the Shelf," by S. Chestnov; Alma-Ata, Kazhanskaya Pravda, 11 Apr 62, p 4

According to this article, there are now 8,000 exhibits in the herbarium of the Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR. The Kazakh herbarium, the largest in the country, was founded 30 years ago by the Soviet botanists M. G. Popov and N. V. Pavlov.

Botanists of Kazakhstan continue to study the flora of the republic, sending out scientific expeditions to collect plants and conduct experiments. Some 3,000-5,000 herbarial leaves are added to the archives of the institute annually. Some of the plants are unknown to science, and some are found only in Kazakhstan, such as Kok sagiz (Russian blow-ball), Tau sagiz, leguminous milk vetch, oxytropis, certain varieties of tulips, and santonica wormwood.

Workers at the herbarium maintain close contact with botanists of Leningrad, Moscow, and Tomsk. A description of flora of Kazakhstan is being compiled on the basis of the herbarium's material, which will include 5,500 forms of plants. It is planned to publish ten volumes, five of which have already gone into print.

15. Tasks of Science in Latvian SSR

"Science -- To the National Economy," by K. Plaude; Riga, Kommunist Sovetskoy Latvii, No 5, 1962, pp 27-33

In this article, K. Plaude, president of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, describes the role of Latvian scientists in strengthening the development of Soviet science and the tasks before them during the current Seven-Year Plan. He mentions the following areas as the main trends of work of the Latvian Academy of Sciences for the future period:

In the field of physics -- physics of the atomic nucleus and utilization of short-lived isotopes and nuclear irradiation in the national economy; magnetic-hydrodynamic and thermophysical phenomena in conducting media; physical principles of electromagnetic methods of pumping liquid metals; solid state physics; physics and engineering of semiconductors; spectroscopy of atoms and molecules.

In the field of engineering cybernetics -- synthesis and analysis of self-adjusting automatic control systems; development of electronic logic elements and specialized computing devices; investigation of the reliability of cybernetic systems.

In the fields of chemistry and geology -- chemistry of natural and biologically active compounds and the production of new medical preparations on the basis of them (synthesis of antitumor compounds and physiologically active biopolymers), chemistry of furan, wood pulp chemistry, use of raw materials containing pentosan for the production of polymers, monomers, and plastics; development of the theory of corrosion and working out effective means of protecting metals from corrosion; roentgenographic and neutronographic study of the structure of substances; the formation, distribution, rational utilization and preservation of water resources of the Latvian SSR; structure and tectonic development of the Baltic territory.

In the field of power engineering and electronics engineering -- principles of the complex development of power engineering and the fuel base of the Northwest; intensification of thermal processes and synthesis of heat supply systems, theory of contactless electric machines; development of new systems for the electric power supply of electric trains; electrification of the national economy of the republic.

In the field of automation and mechanics -- development of new automated industrial processes ~~in machine~~ building; development of automatic apparatus for the control of production; mechanics of deformed media.

In the field of biology and microbiology -- medical microbiology and virology; biological principles and the role of microelements in the life of plants, animals, and man; biological principles of raising the productivity of agricultural animals and fowl; scientific bases of forestry in Latvia.

In the field of medicine -- malignant neoplasms; rheumatism; metabolism and nutrition of man.

Plaude also notes that the material bases of scientific establishments are being strengthened to facilitate work in the above fields. A center for scientific research establishments is being constructed in Riga. New scientific establishments proposed for the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR during the Seven-Year Plan include a radioisotope laboratory, an institute of mathematics and mechanics, an institute of biochemistry, and various new laboratories in existing institutes. It is also proposed to separate the Institute of Wood Chemistry from the Institute of Forestry Problems.

In addition, the establishment of several large interrepublic or regional institutes is foreseen. For example, a regional Institute of Nuclear Physics in Salaspils, an Institute of Forestry, an Institute for the Preservation and Use of Water Resources, and other similar scientific establishments are proposed for the Western Economic Region.

16. Lithuanian Electrochemists at Rome Conference

"Lithuanian Scientists At International Symposium"; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 20 Sep 62, p 4

According to this article, Prof Yu. Matulis, president of the Academy of Sciences Lithuanian SSR, was to be a member of the delegation of Soviet scientists taking part in an international symposium on problems of electrochemistry held in Rome at the end of September.

Academician Matulis' speech was to deal with the newest research by Lithuanian scientists in the field of the study of the mechanism of chrome plating of metals.

Candidate of Chemical Sciences R. Vishomirskis, deputy director of the Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the republic Academy of Sciences, was to report at the symposium on the nature of cathode polarization during electrolytic precipitation of metals from cyanide electrolytes.

Both delegates were to speak about the achievements of the Lithuanian school of electrochemists.

17. Soil Scientists Discuss Asian Soils

"International Symposium of Soil Scientists," by Ye. Lenot'yev; Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 1 Sep 62, p 4

An international symposium on problems of classification and cartography of soils of Asia was to open in Tashkent on 12 September. Scientists from the USSR, the US, India, Iran, Afganistan, Syria, Africa, and a number of countries of Europe and Latin America were to take part.

The conference was to continue its work in Ashkhabad from the end of September until 4 October. The participants of the conference were to become familiar with soil formations characteristic of the Turkmen SSR and take part in a number of excursions in the environs of Ashkhabad, in Kizyl-Arvat, and in Tedzhenskiy Rayon.

O. M. Dzhumayev, director of the Institute of Soil Studies was to lead the work of the symposium in Ashkhabad.

18. Development of Cybernetics Discussed

"Problems of the History of Engineering"; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy,
3 Jun 62, p 4

A scientific session devoted to the subject "Problems of the History of Engineering", called by the Department of Technical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, was held recently in Kiev. The participants heard a number of reports dealing with such problems as the preparation of works on the history of Soviet science and engineering for the 50th anniversary of the Great October Revolution; ideological problems of the history of engineering as a sciences; the philosophical, historical, and sociological significance of engineering; and others.

Reports on problems of the development of applied cybernetics aroused particular interest. This subject was discussed in the report of V. M. Glushkov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, and in the report of Prof D. A. Oshanin (Moscow) on the system of "man and automat" as a problem of engineering psychology.

A report on the place of scientific and technical progress in the creation of the material-technical base of Communism G. V. Samsonov, chairman of the bureau of the Department of Technical Sciences of the academy and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR.

More than 300 people took part in the scientific session, including many scientists from the Ukraine, representatives of scientific institutions of Moscow and Leningrad, and instructors from engineering vuzes and industrial workers.

19. Ornithological Conference in L'vov

"Meeting of Ornithologists"; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 15 Sep 62,
p 2

The Third All-Union Ornithological Conference was held on 14 September in the assembly hall of the university in L'vov. Specialists attending the conference were greatly interested in the report of Yu. Isakov on the distribution and status of waterfowl in the USSR; the report of V. Teplov, S. Priklonskiy, and F. Ivanov on the experience of registering game birds; and the report of M. Shekhanov on birds and diseases which are common to animals and man. N. Gladkov from Moscow and F. Strautman from L'vov presented a report entitled "Ornithology in Our Day."

Ornithologists from the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other neighboring countries also took part in the conference.

II. MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

USSR20. N. N. Blokhin, President of Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Outlines Academy's Tasks

"Tasks Confronting the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR in the Light of the Decisions Adopted at the 22d Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," by N. N. Blokhin, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Vol 17, No 4, Apr 62, pp 7-15

In a speech delivered before the 16th conference of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Blokhin gave a broad outline of the tasks confronting the academy and its affiliates as a result of the decisions adopted at the 22d Party Congress. In the field of biological sciences, the main tasks are the clarification of the nature of life phenomena; the discovery of the biological laws which govern the development of the organic world; the study of the physics and chemistry of the living organism; the development of methods regulating life processes, metabolism, heredity, and directed mutations of the organism in particular.

In the field of medical sciences, efforts must be concentrated on the control of cancer, cardiovascular, viral, and other diseases threatening human life. As is known, cancer and cardiovascular diseases are the primary causes of death, while viral infections, influenza for instance, cause great losses to the national economy by taking large numbers of workers out of production. New laboratories and institutes must be founded, plants for the design and construction of new instruments and equipment must be built, medical research activities must be coordinated.

The basic directions of the academy's efforts must be as follows:

1. The study of the physiology and pathology of the cardiovascular system (hypertension, atherosclerosis, rheumatism, cardiac and vascular surgery).
2. Study of Malignant tumors (etiology and pathogenesis, prophylaxis, diagnostics, new therapeutic measures.
3. Study of viruses and viral diseases (influenza, poliomyelitis, epidemic hepatitis, measles.
4. Study of the physiology and pathology of the central nervous system (neuroses and the more important psychic diseases.

5. The study of the biochemistry and pathochemistry of metabolism and the mechanism of its regulation (biochemistry of proteins, nucleic acids, and hormones).
6. Study of medical genetics and hereditary diseases of man.
7. Study of immunity, allergy, and foundations of specific prophylaxis and therapy of these diseases.
8. Study of the rules which govern morphogenesis and regeneration.
9. Study of scientific foundations of nutrition of man in health and sickness.
10. Study of the scientific bases of labor hygiene and occupational diseases.
11. Study of the morphology, biochemistry, and genetics of microorganisms, including mutation, selection, and problems of bacteriophagy.
12. Study of natimortality and children's mortality at an early age.

21. New Radiology Center Near Moscow

"Science and Engineering"; Moscow, Nedelya, 19-25 Aug 62, p 3 .

According to this item, the largest new center of medical radiology in Europe has been established in the Soviet Union. A complex of buildings constructed near Moscow is intended for the Institute of Medical Radiology, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

22. Mobile Drugstores to Countryside

"Mobile Drugstores"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 7 Jun 62, p 2

Drugstores on wheels, in the form of large covered vans, are reportedly being seen on the roads in localities around Moscow and other regions of the RSFSR. They are being sent to rural locations, timber exploitation areas, timber-rafting locations, and field camps during agricultural harvests.

The Main Pharmacy Administration of the Ministry of Health RSFSR has already received more than 130 of such autovans intended for the traveling sale of medicines. On 7 June, 20 more vans were prepared for dispatch. By making use of them, regional pharmacy administrations can regularly send pharmaceuticals to remote localities where there are no drugstores.

23. New Uses for Apiculture Products Studied

"Bee Preparations"; Leningradskaya Pravda, 6 Jun 62, p 4

Recently a laboratory for the study and production of products of apiculture was organized in the Hospital imeni Skvortsova-Stepanova. Medical preparations such as been venom in ampoules and bee glue are being developed in this laboratory. Besides this, the laboratory will supply polyclinics of the city with live bees which will be used for the treatment of stings.

Bee preparations will aid during the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis, protracted neuralgia, rheumatism, burns, and skin, nerve, and other diseases.

24. Medicines for Siberia

"Medications Plant"; Moscow, Medicsinskiy Rabotnik, 17 Jul 62, p 2

A new plant for medical preparations has been constructed in Novokuznetsk. Installation of complex equipment has begun. The city, well-known for metal and coal, will supply various medical preparations to Siberia.

25. Pathophysiologists Meet

"Transcaucasian Conference of Pathophysiologists"; Yerevan, Kommunist, 22 Sep 62, p 1

The Second Transcaucasian Conference of Pathophysiologists, devoted to defensive adaptation reactions of the organism, opened on 21 September. In addition to scientists of the Transcaucasus, outstanding scientists from the union republics and Moscow and Leningrad took part in the conference. Among them were Academicians N. N. Sirotinin and V. V. Parin, professors V. A. Negovskiy, S. M. Pavlenko, I. M. Neyman (Moscow), N. N. Zayko, P. D. Marchuk (Kiev), N. T. Shutova (Leningrad), Ya. M. Uzhanskiy (Sverdlovsk), T. G. Pashayev (Baku) I. M. Zaalishvili (Tbilisi), and others.

Z. M. Narimanov, Minister of Health Armenian SSR, opened the conference. He stated that joint discussions held at the conference on clinical and experimental problems would further coordination of the activity of scientific institutions and scientific workers in the most important areas of contemporary pathophysiological science.

The participants of the conference were greeted by Academician N. N. Sirotinin on behalf of the All-Union Society of Pathophysiologists, by Prof S. M. Pavlenko on behalf of the Moscow Society of Pathophysiologists, by Prof N. N. Zayko on behalf of the Ukrainian Society, and by Docent Yu. M. Levin on behalf of the Siberian and Far Eastern Branches of the All-Union Society of Pathophysiologists.

The following reports were given at the conference: "Toward the Pathogenesis of Terminal Conditions and Resuscitation of the Organism" by Prof A. A. Sarkisyan; "Adaptation of Hypoxia and Acclimatization to an Alpine Climate as a Method of Treatment and Prevention of Hypoxic Condition" by N. N. Sirotinin, member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; "On the Psychological Profile of Cardiopaths" by L. A. Oganessian, member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

The conference was to continue for several days.

26. Scientific Affiliate in Tyumen'

"Organization of an Affiliate of the Omsk Scientific Research Institute of Infections With Natural Foci in Tyumen'," by L.K. Zerchaniov; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Parazitologiya i Parazitarnyye Bolezni, No 1, Jan/Feb 62, p 124

According to this article, the organization of an affiliate of the Omsk Scientific Research Institute of Infections With Natural Foci in Tyumen', whose structure includes a parasitological laboratory, has enlivened the work of local medical workers in the field of helminthology.

The parasitological laboratory has established as its tasks in the course of the Seven-Year Plan to reveal and present the epidemiological characteristics of various foci of opisthorchosis and diphyllbothriasis located on the shores of rivers and lakes and to conduct experiments on the sanitation of certain foci of diphyllbothriasis with the aim of spreading their results to all regions.

The parasitological laboratory of the affiliate has outlined a plan for 1961-1962 for a number of scientific research and organizational methodological works. There are four topics included in the plan: "Study of the Epidemiology of Diphyllbothriasis in Tyumenskaya Oblast"; "Epidemiology of Opisthorchosis in Yamalo-Nenetskiy Okrug"; "Improving Methods of Specific and Pathogenetic Therapy"; and "Epidemiological, Zooparasitological, and Virological Characteristics of One of the Foci of Tick-Born Encephalitis."

Organizational-methodological measures in the field of helminthology include the conduct of interrayon conferences in Tyumen', Ishim, Tobol'sk, Khanty-Mansiysk, and Salekhard. Conferences have already been held in the first three cities. The conferences summed up the work of local medical workers in the fight against morbidity as a result of helminthoses in rayons of the oblast, pointed out a number of shortcomings in the work, and outlined a plan for the further development of research and practical work.

27. Control of Influenza Outbreaks

"Instructive Conference"; Moscow, Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 7 Aug 62, p 2

People concerned with the study of infections, virologists, and therapists of Chelyabinsk who took part in the eradication of the outbreak of influenza in January 1962, gathered at a scientific-practical conference recently. There were representatives from the Institute of Virology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, the Institute of Organization of Public Health and the History of Medicine imeni N.A. Semashko, and the Leningrad Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology.

In their reports, leaders of the Chelyabinsk City Health Department and the sanitary-epidemiological station analyzed the organization of the fight against influenza and the success due to the operations of the medical service.

28. New Health Facilities in Kamen'

"Various Things in Brief"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 8 Jun 62,
p 2

A kolkhoz hydropathic establishment has been constructed in the outskirts of the wooded village of Kamen'. Both local residents and collective farmers of neighboring villages will take treatments there according to doctors' prescriptions.

A medical center including a hospital, a maternity home, and a pharmacy to serve the workers was built recently in the village.

29. New Sanitary Facilities in Tishkov

"Sanatorium in Tishkov"; Moscow Leninskoye Znamya, 12 Jun 62,
p 2

The Design Institute of the Ministry of Health RSFSR has begun the reconstruction of the sanatorium complex in Tishkov, located on the shore of one of the coves of the Pestovskiy Reservoir. A 350-bed sanatorium has been there for a long time; the new one will accommodate 1000 people. The future complex will have two buildings with sleeping accommodations, a well-equipped dining hall, and a medical building with a pool.

30. Otorhinolaryngologists Meet in Volgograd

"First All-Russian Congress of Otorhinolaryngologists"; Moscow, Meditinskiy Rabotnik, 17 Jul 62, p 2

The First All-Russian Congress of Otorhinolaryngologists terminated recently in Volgograd. More than 600 delegates and guests took part.

Prof N.A. Bobrovskiy, chief otolaryngologist of the Ministry of Health RSFSR, and I.A. Lopotko reported on the status and improvement of otorhinolaryngological assistance to the population of the RSFSR. Prof B.S. Preobrazhenskiy and Honored Scientist Prof A.G. Likhachev also presented reports.

The congress reviewed the results of the work of scientific research and therapeutic establishments and outlined a program of scientific research in the field of otorhinolaryngology for the future and a program for rendering medical assistance to the population of the RSFSR. The congress also heard a report by the board and the revision commission of the All-Russian Scientific Society of Otorhinolaryngologists, and elected a new staff for those organs.

31. Army Physicians Discuss Health Problems

"In the Interests of Health"; Moscow, Krasnaya Zvezda, 29 Jun 62, p 1

"Turkestan Military District -- At a military-medical scientific-practical conference of physicians of the district, participants discussed problems of the organization of medical maintenance of field operations of forces in conditions of a mountainous-desert locality, problems of the clinical picture, therapy, and prevention of pathological conditions of the cardiovascular system in warm climatic conditions, and problems of burn diseases.

"The commander of the Turkestan Military District, General of the Army I.I. Fedyuninskiy, opened the conference. Scientific reports were presented by Major-General of the Medical Service Dadalov, Officers Bykov, Mikhaylovskiy, Trofimov, Petrukov, and many other specialists.

Outstanding scientists of the republics of Central Asia and also workers from central military medical establishments took part in the conference."

32. Military Physicians Meet

"Scientific Conference of Physicians," by Lt Med Serv V. Stamer; Moscow, Krasnaya Zvezda, 28 Jun 62, p 3

"Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- The 13th Scientific-Practical Conference of Physicians of the Group of Forces continued for 4 days. The participants heard the report of Major General of the Medical Service I. Shuba, head of the military-medical division of the Group of Forces on the organization of medical assistance under modern battle conditions. Theoretical reports on the most important problems of modern military medicine were given by Doctor of Medical Sciences V. Dolinin, chief surgeon of the Group; Docent Lieutenant T. Yakovlev, chief therapist; Lieutenant of the Medical Service A. Kvasenko; Lieutenant A. Nesterov; and Colonel V. Tyumik.

"The participants of the conference became familiar with the work of widespread medical establishments.

"There were nine sections working at the conference.

"General of the Army I.I. Yakubovskiy, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Group of Forces, gave a speech at the conference.

"A collection of 37 scientific works done by physicians of the Group was issued for the conference."

33. Publication of Military-Medical Academy imeni Kirov

"By the Hands of Physician-Public Workers," by Maj (Res) V. Shepilevich; Moscow, Krasnaya Zvezda, 16 May 62, p 2

"The Information Bulletin on Problems of Military-Medical Service of Foreign Armies and Navies has been published in the Military-Medical Order of Lenin Academy imeni S.M. Kirov for 5 years. It is much in demand by physicians who are interested in becoming familiar with the experience of foreign medical personnel.

"The several chapters in the bulletin include military-field surgery, therapy, ophthalmology, military hygiene, neuropathology and psychiatry, epidemiology, and aviation and cosmic medicine. The directors of the departments and their editors and reviewers are Officers of the Medical Service, docents I. Deryabin, L. Spivak, R. Yafayev, Candidates of Medical Sciences Ye. Yermakov, L. Shelukhin, Z. Sulimo-Samuylo, and V. Krasnovidov. Colonel of the Medical Service I. Krasnopeyev, Lieutenant of the Medical Service N. Ivanov, and Major of the Medical Service V. Aver'yanov also take an active part in preparing the materials.

"The bulletin is published on public bases."

Republics

34. Epidemiological Conference

"Conference on Problems of Epidemiology and Hygiene of Populated Areas" Baku, Bakinskiy Rabockiy, 5 Jun 62, p 4

A 5-day interinstitute conference devoted to problems of epidemiology and hygiene in populated areas was held recently in Baku. Members of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR T. Zdrodovskiy, L. Gromashevskiy,

and A. Aleksanyan, Corresponding Members of the Academy of Medical Sciences B. Avet'kyan and L. Mats, Professors Ye. Golinevich, M. Lur'ye, B. Medzhidov, E. Novogorodskaya, M. Pokrovskaya, M. Safaralibekov, and others took part in the conference.

According to Lenin Prize winner P. Zdrodovskiy, member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, about 100 reports were discussed on problems of infections, including intestinal, viral, children's rickettsia and natural focus infections, and the immunity and hygiene of populated areas.

The conference was called by the Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene, and attracted the interest of scientists of many cities of the country. Azerbaydzhan scientists presented 40 of the 100 reports given at the conference.

35. Veterinarians Meet in Estonia

"Republic Conference of Veterinary Physicians," by M. Yutin; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 15 Sep 62, p 4

A 2-day conference of veterinary physicians opened recently in the Estonian Agricultural Academy. The conference was devoted to problems of parasitology.

Veterinarians from Estonia, veterinary workers from Latvia and Lithuania, and scientific workers from the Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene, Ministry of Health Estonian SSR, reported on methods of controlling infectious diseases of animals.

36. Public Health in Moldavia Discussed

"The Most Precious of Treasures"; Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 18 Apr 62, p 3

Speaking about public health service in Moldavia, A.P. Diskalenko, Minister of Health Moldavian SSR, said that in the 20 years since the formation of the Moldavian SSR a large network of medical establishments with modern equipment and qualified medical personnel has been established. There are now 345 hospitals and dispensaries, 270 of which are in rural locations, that are free to workers. Besides this, there are about 250 medical-surgical health stations in various enterprises and more than 1,700 surgical-obstetrical stations and maternity homes in kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The 1962 state budget allocates an average of 200 rubles for the health care of each person.

Besides 4,000 physicians, there are over 16,000 specialists of secondary qualifications (surgeon's assistants, midwives, nurses) serving public health in the republic. The Kishinev State Medical Institute has trained 2,180 physicians in the postwar years, and during the Seven-Year Plan, 2,000 more physicians will graduate from the institute. Seven medical schools in the republic are engaged in the training of personnel of secondary qualifications.

Centers of the development of medical science in Moldavia are three scientific research institutes: the Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene, the Institute of Oncology, and the Institute of Tuberculosis. Two more scientific research institutes will be put into operation in the course of the Seven-Year Plan.

Medicine in Soviet Moldavia has successfully overcome infectious diseases which formerly raged in the country, such as malaria, relapsing and fever, and dysentery, and has reduced the incidence of such diseases as trachoma to a minimum. Recently a department of chest surgery where heart and lung operations will be conducted was opened in the first republic hospital. An "artificial kidney" department is now being organized which will assist physicians in actively controlling kidney diseases. Workers of the oncological dispensary are making use of achievements of Soviet science and engineering prevent cancerous diseases. The expansion of dispensary service is also regarded as important in preserving the health of the population.

In conclusion, A.P. Diskalenko noted that the population of the Moldavian SSR increases 75,000-80,000 per year. The medical workers of the republic have accepted the responsibility of working to preserve the health of the population

37. New Medical Research Facilities in Tadzhikistan

"Base for Scientific Research," by N. Golovin; Moscow, Medit-sinskiv Rabotnik, 7 Aug 62, p 1.

A scientific research laboratory is being established at the Tadzhik medical institute in Dushanbe as an experimental base for research in various fields of medicine. The radiological and experimental physiology departments are already in operation.

In 1963 they will begin equipping the new laboratory building with a complex of additional facilities.

38. New Medical Institute in KievMoscow, Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 8 Jun 62, p 3

The Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Otorhinolaryngology opened recently in Kiev. It is headed by Honored Scientist Prof A.I. Kolomyichenko. The institute is well-equipped with modern automatic and electronic apparatus with which it is possible to reveal diseases in their earliest stages.

The photographs accompanying this item show surgeon I.I. Vendelovskiy during an operation and Docent Ye.M. Kharshak, head of the laboratory, and laboratory technician Zh. Narizhnaya studying the hearing of a patient with the aid of an audiometer.

39. Health Park in TashkentMoscow; Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 7 Aug 62, p 4

A health park, established by the medical society of the city, was opened in Tashkent this spring, according to this caption. The large tract of land, a lake, and mineral-water springs contribute to a combination of rest with therapy. The health park will be looked after by a staff from the republic Scientific Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Health Resort Science imeni Semashko. The therapeutic work will be conducted by a medical council made up of outstanding scientists and medical men of Tashkent.

III. BLOC ACADEMIES

40. Hungarian Geophysicists Win Chinese Award

"Chinese Award for Hungarian Specialists";
Budapest, Nepszabadsag, 7 Sep 62, p 3

The State Council of the People's Republic of China has presented the "Friendship Medal" to four Hungarian specialists who did successful work in China as members of a Hungarian geophysical research group. The awards went to Istvan Komaromi, Gyorgy Szenas, and Jozef Szilard, scientific workers of the Lorand Eotvos Institute of Geophysics, and Dezso Asztalos, production engineer of the Capital Wood Industry Tool-Producing Enterprise.

41. Polish Academy of Sciences Personnel Statistics

"National Chronicle"; Warsaw, Przemysl Chemiczny, Vol 41,
No 8, Aug 62, p 469

The Polish Academy of Sciences employs 5,929 persons, of which 1,300 are administrative and service personnel; the remainder includes 1,569 independent scientific workers, 291 assistants, 960 senior assistants, and 894 adjuncts / in Poland, "adjunct" is the highest rank for professors's assistant /.

Some 431 scientific workers are under state scientific stipends, and during 1961, 139 persons went abroad under long-term stipends.

42. Israeli Endocrinologist Attends Meeting in Poland

Tel Aviv; 'Al Hamishar, 12 Sep 62, p 4

Prof Arthur Ber, director of the Department of Endocrinology at the Beilinson Hospital in Tel Aviv, has been invited to attend the national convention of the Endocrinological Association in Poland. He will read a research paper on this subject at the convention and in several cities in Poland. The article also states that at one time he was in charge of the Endocrinological Association in Poland and also was editor of the organ of the association. In 1960, Professor Ber was made an honorary member of the association.

Prof Ber is a staff member of the Faculty of Natural Science and teacher of experimental endocrinology at Tel Aviv University in Tel Aviv.

IV. AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

43. President of Moldavian Academy of Sciences Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, President of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Pravda, 8 Sep 62, p 2

Yakim Sergeye'evich Grosul, president of the Academy of Sciences Moldavian SSR, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for service to the development of the organization of science and to the republic, and in connection with his 50th birthday.

44. Lysenko Receives Order of Labor Red Banner

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Pravda, 26 Aug 62, p 1

According to this decree of 25 August 1962, the Order of Labor Red Banner has been awarded to Denis Nikanorovich Lysenko, head of the experimental-industrial brigade of the "Gorki Leninskiye" experimental base of the Institute of Genetics of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The award was made in connection with his 90th birthday and for services toward the introduction of scientific achievements and progressive innovations into agriculture.

45. A.V. Lebedinskiy Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 24(1111), 15 Jun 62, p 643

By a decree of 13 June 1962, Prof Andrey Vladimirovich Lebedinskiy, member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, was awarded the Order of Lenin in connection with his 60th birthday and for service to the development of Soviet medical science.

46. Biologist Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR," by Sh. Arushanyan, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR, and A. Galstyan, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR; Yerevan, Kommunist, 2 Jun 62, p 2

This decree of 11 May 1962 announces the awarding of the Honorary Diploma of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR to Candidate of Biological Sciences Asmik Sedrakovna Avetyan, senior scientific worker of the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, for many years of fruitful work in the field of biological science.

47. Professors Vorontsov and Zaritskom Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR," by D. Korotchenko, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR, and A. Zlenko, secretary of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 9 May 62, p 2

Prof Daniil Semenovich Vorontsov, academician of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, was awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist Ukrainian SSR by a decree of 7 May 1962 for outstanding service in the development of Soviet physiological science.

Prof Leonid Andreyevich Zaritskom, Doctor of Medical Sciences, was awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist Ukrainian SSR for outstanding service in the development of medical science and the training of medical personnel by a decree of the same date.

48. Awards for Service to Medicine

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR," by D. Korotchenko, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR, and A. Zlenko, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR; Kiev, Pravda Ukraini, 10 May 62, p 2.

This decree of 8 May 1962 announces the awarding of the honorary title Honored Physician Ukrainian SSR for service toward the development of public health to the following physicians:

Olga Matveyevna Avilovaya, assistant at the Chair of Thoracic Surgery of the Kiev Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Physicians

Yekaterina Ivanovna Gayevich-Bogmenko, Chief Obstetrician-Gynecologist of the Kiyskaya Oblast Department of Public Health

Yelizaveta Borisovna Getenko, head of the Therapeutic Department of the First City Hospital of Zaporozh'ye

Yekaterina Avakumovna Karnatskaya, physician of the Zakarpatskays Oblast Clinical Hospital;

Nadezhda Yur'yevna Limarenko, chief physician of the Gogolevskaya District Hospital of Vrovarskiy Rayon, Kiyevskaya Oblast

Ol'ga Ivanovna Petrovaya, head of the Therapeutic Department of the Baryshevskiy Rayon Hospital, Kiyevskaya Oblast

Ol'ga Pavlovna Rezunovaya, chief pediatrician of the Municipal Department of Health of the city of Kiev

Ivan Ivanovich Sokhach, chief physician of Velikoberezhnyanskiy Rayon, Zakarpatskaya Oblast

49. Professor Zurabashvili Receives Award

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Soviet USSR; Moscow, Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 15 Jun 62, p 1.

Prof Avlipiy Davidovich Zurabashvili, member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for service in the field of the development of Soviet medical science and fruitful scientific pedagogical and public work.

50. Order of Lenin Awarded

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Pravda, 7 Sep 62, p 1

Prof Boris Grigor'yevich Yegorov has been awarded the Order of Lenin for service in the field of the development of Soviet medical science and in connection with his 70th birthday.

51. New Public Health Officers

"Chronicle"; Moscow, Meditzskinskiy Rabotnik, 17 Jul 62,
p 4

The Council of Ministers RSFSR has appointed Semen Yakovlevich Chikin and Lidiya Semenovna Kutina Deputy Ministers of Health RSFSR and members of the Board of the Ministry of Health RSFSR.

52. N.F. Krasnov Appointed to New Position

"Elected, Appointed;" Moscow, Nedelya, 17-23 Jun 62, p 3

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR has appointed Nikolay Fedorovich Krasnov to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers RSFSR and chairman of the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers RSFSR.

N.F. Krasnov is the author of the book Aerodynamics of Bodies of Rotation. Born in the Donbass, in the city of Shakhty, he is 40 years old. He became a student at the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni N.E. Bauman in 1939, and has continued his connections with that institution. During the Great Patriotic War he continued his education and worked at one of the large enterprises in the eastern part of the country.

Krasnov became a Candidate of Technical Sciences in 1951. He defended his doctoral dissertation 2 years ago. Since 1959 he held the post of Deputy Minister, and in the last 2 years, of First Deputy Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR.

53. Physicians Become Honored Scientists

"Awarding an Honorary Title"; Moscow, Meditzskinskiy Babotnik,
15 Jun 62, p 1

For great service in the field of medical science and many years of activity, the following were awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist RSFSR by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR: L.I. Fogel'son, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of the chair of the Central Scientific Research Institute of the Expertise of Work Capacity and Organization of the Work of Invalids; and Doctor of Medical Sciences V.G. Budylin, rector of the Stavropol' Medical Institutue,

Yekaterina Ivanovna Gayevich-Bogmenko, Chief Obstetrician-Gynecologist of the Kiyskaya Oblast Department of Public Health

Yelizaveta Borisovna Getenko, head of the Therapeutic Department of the First City Hospital of Zaporozh'ye

Yekaterina Avakumovna Karnatskaya, physician of the Zakarpatskays Oblast Clinical Hospital;

Nadezhda Yur'yevna Limarenko, chief physician of the Gogolevskaya District Hospital of Vrovarskiy Rayon, Kiyevskaya Oblast

Ol'ga Ivanovna Petrovaya, head of the Therapeutic Department of the Baryshevskiy Rayon Hospital, Kiyevskaya Oblast

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V. FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

54. Soviets Radiologists in Canada

"At the Forum of Radiologists in Canada"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 21 Aug 62, p 1

According to this item, a Soviet delegation headed by Prof G. A. Zedgenidze, member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, has flown to Montreal, Canada, to participate in the work of the Tenth International Congress of Radiologists.

55. Soviet Physician Objects to Practices at US Medical Exhibition

"Why I Walked Out of the American Exhibition," by L. Semenov, Physician-Cardiologist; Moscow, Izvestiya, 23 Jun 62, p 4

"Visiting the American medical exhibition which opened in Leningrad, I saw a reliable-looking man at one of the stands, who introduced himself as a physician-cardiologist. He declared that he enjoys popularity in Florida and is a great friend of the Soviet Union. I am also a cardiologist and am naturally interested in the successes of physicians in the treatment of heart diseases. The reliable man told the gathering beforehand not to interrupt him because he knew what interested the Soviet physicians and would take up all questions of interest.

"We expected him to begin speaking about heart diseases and about the achievements of American cardiologists. Being familiar with the works of many great American scientists, we wanted to hear about the new things that had arisen in their medical practice. But the physician, fulfilling his role as a guide, did not speak about this. He began to praise the American way of life. I was interested in other things-anticoagulants. I wanted to get information on the treatment of myocardial infarct, one of the horrible diseases from which (I am speaking on the basis of information from American statistics) 200,000 people die in the US per year.

"From whom, if not from a physician with a great deal of experience, a specialist-cardiologist, who says that he wants to write a scientific work on myocardial infarct, should I be able to find out about this?

"How do you treat infarct patients?"

"Oh," the guide answered me, "Some of them are walking on the street just 5 days later."

"What changes on an electrocardiogram do you identify as infarct?"

"The American did not answer. I posed several questions on methods of treatment and again did not receive intelligible answers. Instead, I heard that patients in the US pay money, with pleasure, for treatment.

"I could not remain at the exhibition any longer. I walked out. I walked out because Mr Mark Zaren (that, it seems, is his name) evidently 'studded' medicine not in textbooks, but in other, special sources."

56. Soviet Hematologists in Mexico City

"Soviet Delegates Leave for Hematology Congress";
Moscow, Novedades de Moscu, No 10, Sep 62

A Soviet delegation headed by Docent S. Lavrik, director of the Blood Transfusion Institute in Kiev, left Moscow on 3 September 1962 to attend the Ninth International Hematologists Congress and the Ninth International Blood Transfusion Congress which will be held 5-15 September in Mexico City. Members of the delegation are professors G. Alekseyev, N. Fedorov and P. Suleymanova, Soviet hematology specialists, who will present reports on Soviet advances at the congress.

57. Soviet-Rumanian Cooperation

"In Brief"; Moscow, Pravda, 3 Jun 62, p 6

The 17th session of the Soviet-Rumanian Commission on Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Rumanian People's Republic took place recently in Moscow.

58. Cultural Agreement Signed With Syria

"Soviet-Syrian Cultural Cooperation"; Moscow, Pravda,
21 Aug 62, p 4

An agreement on cultural cooperation between the USSR and Syria and a plan of cultural exchange for 1962-1963 was signed on 19 August in Damascus, according to this article.

The agreement foresees an exchange of experience and achievements in the fields of science, education, public health, art, and literature, cooperation between cultural and scientific institutions, the organization of art exhibits, film festivals, sport competitions, etc.

The agreement was signed by S. K. Romanovskiy, chairman of the State Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the Council of Ministers USSR, and Rashad Barmada, Deputy Prime-Minister and Minister of Education of the Syrian Republic.

59. Soviet-Chinese Scientific Agreement

"From All Ends of the Country"; Moscow, Pravda, 22 Jul 62, p 6

As a result of negotiations recently completed in Moscow by delegations of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, a plan of scientific cooperation for 1962 was signed.

60. Research in Amur Basin

"From All Ends of the Country" Moscow, Pravda, 7 Jul 62, p 4

A meeting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR devoted to results of Soviet-Chinese research in the Amur Basin was held on 6 July in Moscow. M. Keldysh, president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and Liu Hsiao, ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic to the USSR, presented speeches at the meeting.

VI. ORGANIZATIONAL BRIEFS

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

1. Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut (AANII)

(Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: M. I. Gol'tsman; in 1947 supervised first designing of air-borne thermohygrometer which, after considerable improvement in the institute lab, was put to use as the LO-3 (flying laboratory-3) for horizontal soundings in the Arctic; the LO-3 has several design and measurement shortcomings (poor hermetic seal)

2. Azerbaydzhanskoy Meditsinskoy Issledovaniy Institut Oftal'mologii

(Azerbaijan Medical Research Institute of Ophthalmology)

Location: Baku

Personalities: T. Ch. Safaraliyev

Remarks: Medical, ophthalmological aid to Iraq

3. Azerbaydzhanskiy Politekhicheskiy Institut (AzPI)

(Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute)

Location: Baku, prospekt Narimanova, 25; telephone: 7-33-63,
7-32-60

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR

Remarks: Includes Mechanics Faculty, Construction Faculty, Transport Faculty, Faculty of Automatics and Computer Engineering, Technological Faculty.

4. Donetskiy Meditsinskiy Institut imeni A. M. Gor'kogo

(Donets Medical Institute imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

Location: Donets

Suborganizations: Chair of Organization of Public Health and
History of Medicine

Personalities: Head, M. V. Verzhblovskiy; rector of the institute,
A. M. Ganichkin

Remarks: An article by M. V. Verzhblovskiy and A. B. Khayes de-
scribes the 30-year history of this medical vuz in the
Ukraine.

5. Filial Akademii Nauk Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki

(Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences, Rumanian People's Republic)

Location: Tyrgu-Muresh

Personalities: Academician D. Mishkol'tsi -director; T. Marosh;
L. Lazar

Remarks: Largactyl effect on myeline sheath of peripheral nerves

6. Gosudarstvennyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Rentgenoradiologicheskiy
Institut

(State Scientific Research Roentgenology and Radiology Institute)

Location: Moscow, Solyanka 7

Subordination: Ministry of Health RSFSR

7. Institut Elektroniki i Vychislitel'noy Tekhniki

(Institute of Electronics and Computer Engineering)

Location: Riga

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR

Remarks: Publishes Trudy (subtitled Avtomatika i Vychislitel'naya
Tekhnika), No 2, 1962

8. Institut Geofiziki i Inzhenernoy Seysmologii

(Institute of Geophysics and Engineering Seismology)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

Personalities: S. A. Piruzyan

Remarks: Above individual is author of "Seismic Microregioning Based on Instrumental Observations"

9. Institut Gigiyeny Truda i Profzabolevaniy

(Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases)

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities: Director, Prof A. A. Letaveta, Acting Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

10. Institut Kataliza

(Institute of Catalysis)

Location: Novosibirsk

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR, Siberian Department

Personalities: G. K. Boreskov, "Quantitative Characteristic of Catalytic Activity"; M. G. Slin'ko, "A Model of Contact Processes"; A. P. Karnaukhov, "Adsorption Methods of Measuring the Specific Surface of Porous Catalyzers"

11. Institut Kibernetiki Ukrainy

(Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukraine)

Location: (a four-story building)

Personalities: Viktor Mikhaylovich Glushkov, director

Remarks: Formerly Computer Center (Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR), which Glushkov headed beginning in 1956.

12. Institut Mashinovedeniya

(Institute of Machine Studies)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: M. G. Lozinskiy and N. Z. Pertsovskiy

Remarks: Microstructural investigation of tensile deformation of palladium at elevated temperatures.

13. Institut Meditsinskoy Radiologii

(Institute of Medical Radiology)

Location: Obninsk, Kaluzhskaya oblast

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities: Director, Prof G. A. Zedgenidze, member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Remarks: The institute went into operation in 1962. It is occupied with the study of the biological action of ionizing radiation, problems of toxicology of radioactive isotopes, the effect of external irradiation of the organism. It is developing agents of biological protection and is concerned with problems of the use of radioactive isotopes and sources of radiation, particularly high-energy sources, for the diagnosis and therapy of various diseases.

14. Institut Metallovedeniya i Fiziki Metallov

(Institute of Metal Studies and the Physics of Metals)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy

Personalities: V. K. Latyshev and A. K. Felinger describe the electronic-logarithmic-converter attachment to the MF-4 microphotometer developed at the institute and released for use in industry.

V. I. Leont'yev showed that use of wide molds and low heat escape produce best results in improvement of texture of refractory alloy containing one percent of zinc and of steels Kh25N20 and Kh27 through exposure to ultrasound during crystallization.

15. Institut Metallurgii

(Institute of Metallurgy)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: G. A. Lushnikov, Yu. I. Murav'yev used the pulsed ultrasonic UZD-12-T defectoscope with certain modifications to show that the ultrasonic method can be used to study structural transformations in various steels.

16. Institut Nefti i Khimii imeni M. Azizbekova

(Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov)

Location: Baku, prospekt Lenina, 20; telephone 3-57-45

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR

Remarks: Includes Geological-Prospecting Faculty, Petroleum Industry Faculty, Petroleum Machine Faculty, Power Engineering Faculty, Faculty of Automation of Industrial Processes, Engineering-Economics Faculty, and Chemico-technological Faculty.

17. Institut Pitaniya

(Institute of Nutrition)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities: Director, Professor Pokrovskiy, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences; Docent B. D. Vladimirov.

18. Insitiut Prikladnoy Geofiziki

(Institute of Applied Geophysics)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Kabardino-Balkarskoye Division

Personalities: G. K. Sulakvelidze wrote Article "Physical Bases of Cloud Control Aimed at Hail Prevention."
N. I. Vul'fson' in charge of 1953-1956 work on complex and precise measurements of temperature fluctuations in clouds and surrounding them, using resistance thermometers installed in the IL-12 aircraft.
A. Ye. Mikirov

19. Institut Serdechno-sosudistoy Khirurgii
(Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery)
Location: Moscow, V-49, Leninskiy prospekt, 8
Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR
20. Institut Shkol'noy Gigiyeny
(Institute of School Hygiene)
Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR
Personalities: Director, Prof S. M. Grombakh
21. Institut Tochnoy Mekhaniki i Vychislitel'noy Tekhniki
(Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Engineering)
Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR
Remarks: The BESM computer was built by this institute.
22. Irkutskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Traumatologii i Ortopedii
(Irkutsk Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics)
Location: Irkutsk
Personalities: Z. V. Lesun and Ye. A. Geyrish
23. Karagandinskiy i Tashkentskiy Gosudarstvennykh Meditsinskikh Institutov
(Karaganda and Tashkent State Medical Institutes)
Location: Karanganda and Tashknet, respectively
Subordination: Chair of Normal Anatomy (apparently this chair is subordinate to both institutes)
Personalities: Docent N. K. Akhmedov; head of the Chair, Prof Z. G. Slobodin and Prof R. I. Khudayberdyev
Remarks: Regeneration of irradiated peripheral nerve trunks.

24. Kazanskiy Institut Epidemiologii Mikrobiologii i Gigiyeny
(Kazan' Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene)
Location: Kazan'
Personalities: R. M. Tuisheva
Remarks: (Article also refers to "Kazan Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology.") Represented at Ukrainian Republican Scientific-Practical Conference on Exchange of Experience in the Battle for Decreasing and Eradicating Zoonoses, held in Odessa 12-14 July 1961.
25. Kazanskiy Meditsinskiy Institut
(Kazan' Medical Institute)
Location: Kazan'
Personalities: Ye. K. Naumova, N. Konovalova, R. Latypov
Remarks: Investigating effects of organophosphorus compounds on bacteria.
26. Kazanskiy Universitet
(Kazan' University)
Personalities: L. K. Aminov and B. I. Kochelayev considered spin coupling through a phonon field by quantum field theory methods.
27. Kemerovskiy Gornyy Institut
(Kemerovo Mining Institute)
Personalities: G. Ye. Terent'yev
Remarks: Author of "Tectonic Movements During the formation of the Erbek Series in Tuva."
28. Khabarovskiy Institut Inzhenerov Zheleznodorozhnogo Transporta
(Khabarovsk Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers)
Location: Khabarovsk

Suborganizations: Computer Center

Personalities: K. Chantsev, an engineer at the research laboratory of the institute, and a group of students aided in the installation of the "Ural-2" computer at the Computer Center.

29. Krasnoyarskiy Institut Fiziki

(Krasnoyarsk Institute of Physics)

Location: Krasnoyarsk

Personalities: V. P. Salmin describes new apparatus (electronic attachment to the ISP-51 spectrograph) which automatically records weak optical spectra by measuring the variable component of a light flux incident upon a photoelectric multiplier.

30. Kubanskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Kuban Medical Institute)

Location: Krasnodar

Suborganizations: Chair of Biochemistry

Personalities: S. I. Kraynev -- blood catalase

31. Laboratoriya Silovyykh Poluprovodnikovyykh Vypryamiteley

(Laboratory of Semiconductor Power Rectifiers)

Subordination: VEI imeni Lenina (All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute imeni Lenin)

32. Leningradskiy Inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy Institut

(Leningrad Engineering-Construction Institute)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: A. A. Gusev, K. V. Kurnakov built a portable gamma thickness gauge.

33. Leningradskiy Ordena Lenina Institut Uovershenstvovaniya Vrachey imeni S. M. Kirova

(Leningrad Order of Lenin Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov)

Location: Leningrad

Suborganizations: Chair of Operative Surgery headed by Prof A. P. Nadenin; Third Chair of Surgery, headed by Prof N. I. Blinov; Department of Pathological Morphology, headed by Prof L. V. Funshteyn; chair of Pathological Anatomy; Prof P. V. Sipovskiy director; Chair of Microbiology, Honored Scientist Prov P. N. Kashkin, director

Personalities: N. V. Stankevich, O. Kh. Khmel'nitskiy

Remarks: Transplantation combined with radiation sickness.

34. Mezhduevdomstvennyy Geofizicheskiy Komitet pri Prezidiume Akademii Nauk SSSR

(Interdepartmental Geophysics Committee)

Subordination: Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Remarks: Cosponsor of All-Union Conference on the Ionosphere; 19-23 February 1962, Ashkhabad

35. Minskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Minsk Medical Institute)

Location: Minsk

Personalities: Prof A. Ya. Prokopchuk, academician of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR, head of the Dermatovenerological Clinic
 Prof B. Ya. El'bert, head of the Chair of Microbiology
 Prof S. D. Kaminskiy, head of the Clinic of Eye Diseases
 Prof K. S. Shadurskiy, head of the Chair of Pharmacology, which works with other institutes, including the Chemistry institute imeni A. Ye. Arbuzov of the Kazan' Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR

36. Moskovskiy Aviatsionnyy Institut

(Moscow Aviation Institute)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: F. A. Mikhaylov, study of stability of oscillations of linear systems with variable parameters. S. P. Kolosov, computed the minimum amount of information necessary to compute any static or dynamic function of electrical circuits containing semiconductor thermistors as recommended information to go in the manuals accompanying such thermistors.

37. Moskovskiy Energeticheskiy Institut

(Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: A. K. Naryshkin, use of semiconductor triodes in television

38. Moskovskiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii

(Moscow Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: M. P. Bondarenko, A. G. Staroverova, Ye. M. Dmitriyeva-Ravikovich, Ye. A. Mamayeva, A. A. Sumarokov, Yu. M. Kulikova

39. Moskovskiy Institut Stali

(Moscow Institute of Steel)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: O. T. Malyuchkov, V. A. Povitskiy, nuclear magnetic resonance studies of the borides of transition metals (Ti, Zr, Nb, Ta, Cr, Mo) under the guidance of Prof B. N. Finkel'shteyn

Remarks: Some specimens were prepared by the All-Union Institute of Solid Alloys; the titanium diboride was prepared by the Institute of Metalloceramics and Special Alloys, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR.

40. Moskovskiy Institut Virusnykh Preparatov
(Moscow Institute of Virus Preparations)
Location: Moscow
Personalities: O. G. Andzhaparidze, E. E. Rozina, A. M. Amchenkova
41. Moskovskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Psikhiiatrii imeni Gannushkin
(Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Psychiatry imeni Gannushkin)
Location: Moscow
Suborganizations: Culture Medium Laboratory
Personalities: O. G. Pkhaladze, head of above laboratory.
42. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Geologii Arktiki
(Scientific Research Institute of Geology of the Arctic)
Location: Leningrad
Personalities: A. A. Mezhvilk
Remarks: Author of "Marking Horizons Among Effusive Traps of the Siberian Platform."
43. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Gidrometeorologicheskogo Priborostroyeniya (NIIGMP)
(Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorological Instrument Building)
Location: Moscow
Personalities: V. A. Usol'tsev supervised the designing (1960) of an aerostat radiometeorograph which measures atmospheric pressure, temperature, and humidity, transmits the data by radio channel, and records them with the semiautomatic PR-4 recorder. The radiometeorograph is an outgrowth of the A-22 radiosonde.

44. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Grazhdanskogo Vozdushnogo Flota

(Scientific Research Institute of the Civil Air Fleet)

Location: Tashkent

Suborganizations: Central Asian Scientific Research Group

Personalities: Kh. E. Lyobetskiy, N. I. Smetanin, B. E. Guryevich

Remarks: Conducted a hygienic evaluation of a mechanized installation for preparing toxic mixtures for loading onto agriculture aircraft.

45. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Mekhaniki i Fiziki

(Scientific Research Institute of Mechanics and Physics)

Location Saratov

Subordination: Saratov University

Personalities: L. E. Bakhrakh computed influence of thermal velocity of electrons on the focussing of an electron beam in a longitudinal magnetic field for the case of a brillouin flow.

V. N. Shevchik, Yu. D. Zharkov made theoretical study of interaction of electron flow and the delay system in a backward-wave tube oscillator.

V. N. Shevchik and Ye. M. Ashavskaya, experiments showed that electronic tuning range of retarding-field oscillator is comparable to that of standard reflex klystron, has simpler design, and can use industrial triodes.

N. P. Budinkova devised method of studying electron conductivity in reflex klystron based on measurement of resonance frequency and Q-factor of the resonator in relation to electron flow.

46. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Ministerstva Svyazi SSSR

(Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Communications USSR)

Suborganizations: "Laboratory of the NII" (coworkers L. A. Gladysheva and G. P. Klimanova)

Personalities: Chief Design Engineers V. A. Petropavlovskiy, G. V. Voronetskiy, O. V. Yevnevich-Chekan, G. N. Sokolov, N. M. Pavlov, and E. V. Markosyan

Remarks: The engineers listed above developed the color television equipment used by authors S. V. Novakovskiy, S. G. Belyanin, and N. I. Mar'ina in their experiments. (Title of their article "Experimental Study of Color Signal Selection in Color Television Broadcasting.")

47. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Postoyannogo Toka

(Scientific Research Institute of Direct Current)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: V. A. Ivanchenko showed that, theoretically, a reference electrode with surface considerably greater than the main single electrode must be used in order to employ the Langmuir probe method of studying a deionizing plasma.

48. Nauchnyy Sovet Akademii Nauk SSSR po Filosofii Yestestvoznaniya

(Scientific Council of the Academy of Sciences USSR on the Philosophy of Natural Science)

Subordination: Probably the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Remarks: The council was cosponsor (with the Council on Cybernetics) of a "Theoretical Conference on Philosophical Problems of Cybernetics."

49. Nauchnyy Sovet po kompleksnoy probleme "Stroyeniye i razvitiye Zemli"

(Scientific Council on the Complex Problem "Structure and Development of the Earth")

Location: Moscow

Remarks: Cosponsors of conference on Petrochemical Features of Young Volcanism.

50. Novokuznetskiy Institut Uovershenstvovaniya Vrachey

(Novokuznetsk Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians)

Location: Novokuznetsk

Suborganization: Course of Pathophysiology and Laboratory of Diagnosis; head of laboratory, Docent M. G. Kollakov.

Personalities: Director of Institute, Docent G. L. Starkov

Remarks: Pathogenesis of Eosinophyl Reaction in Terminal Conditions

51. Novosibirskiy Elektroetkhnicheskiy Institut

(Novosibirsk Electrotechnical Institute)

Location: Novosibirsk, 73, Prospekt Karla Marksa, 20

Remarks: Announces vacancies for graduate work in the fields of theoretical mechanics, industrial head-engineering, physics of dielectrics and semiconductors, electrical systems and networks, and others.

52. Novosibirskiy Gosudarstvennyy Institut Mer i Izmeritel'nykh Priborov

(Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments)

Location: Novosibirsk

Personalities: A. F. Kugayevskiy improved a method of measuring complex dielectric and magnetic permeability, originally devised at the Tesla plant in Brno, Czechoslovakia, for dielectric permeability only.

53. Ob'yedinennyy Institut Yadernykh Issledovaniy

(Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

Location: Dubna

Personalities: M. Ya. Kuznetsova, V. N. Pokrivskiy, V. N. Rybakov; obtained the excitation function of the Al^{27} (p. p_{n7}) Mg^{27} reaction for proton energies between 130 and 660 mev; E. N. Tsyganov studied the elastic pp scattering at an energy of 5.2 bev with photographic emulsions. I. B. Issinskiy, K. P. Myznikov, synchrophasotron research under direction of V. I. Veksler and L. P. Zinov'yev, with assistance of V. N. Byldakovskiy and A. I. Kryukov; A. S. Vovenko, B. A. Kulakov, M. F. Likhachev, A. L. Lyubimov, Yu. A. Matulenko, I. A. Savin, V. S. Stavinskiy--Cherenkov differential gas counters; I. N. Kakurin helped design the counter, I. Zakharkin assisted in the work; A. Laytai (now at the Central Research Institute of Physics, Budapest), scintillation detector for fast neutrons; based on the experimental data obtained with the protonsynchrotron

of the High Energy Laboratory, E. O. Okonov estimated the upper limit of a possible magnetic moment of the Komeson; Nguyen Van Hieu conducts research on the angular distributions of the decay products of intermediate vector mesons in the $e^+ + e^- \longrightarrow B_1^+ + B_1^-$ process; V. V. Babikov wrote a paper on γ radiation from a compound nucleus with a large angular momentum; L. L. Nemenov, L. D. Solov'yev and D. I. Khomskiy wrote a paper on the role of the biphon in π -meson production in nucleon-nucleon collisions; Yu. A. Budagov, P. F. Yermolov, Ye. A. Kushnirenko, and V. I. Moskalev published an article on the interaction between 153 mev negative π -mesons and helium; Liu Yuan and Ch'u Liang-yuang calculated the individual particle movement in a strongly deformed nucleus; V. V. Babikov wrote a report on compound nuclei formation time and gamma radiation for interacting nuclei.

54. Pedagogicheskiy Institut imeni K. D. Ushinskogo

(Pedagogical Institute imeni K. D. Ushinskiy)

Location: Yaroslavl'

Suborganization: Chair of Human and Animal Physiology

Personalities: V. V. Suvorov

55. Respublikanskiy Institut Epidemiologii, Mikrobiologii i Gigiyeny Moldavii

(Republican Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene of Moldavia)

Remarks: Represented at Ukrainian Republic Scientific-Practical Conference on Exchange of Experience in the Battle for Decreasing and Eradicating Zoonoses, held in Odessa 12-14 July 1961.

56. Rizhskiy Institut Inzhenerov Grazhdanskogo Vozdushnogo Flota imeni Leninskogo Komsomola

(Riga Institute of Engineers of the Civil Air Fleet imeni the Lenin Komsomol)

Location: Riga

Personalities: S. N. Gorodenskiy

Remarks: Author of article "Anomalies Connected With Rotation in the Earth's Magnetic Field."

57. Rostovskiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii

(Rostov Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology)

Remarks: Represented at Ukrainian Republic Scientific-Practical Conference on Exchange of Experience in the Battle for Decreasing and Eradicating Zoonoses, held in Odessa 12-14 July 1961.

58. Sakhalinskiy Kompleksnyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut

(Sakhalin Complex Scientific Research Institute)

Location: Novo-Aleksandrovsk

Subordination: Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: G. P. Vergunov

Remarks: Author of "Metallogeny of the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin."

59. Saratovskiy Institut Gigiyeny i Profpatologii

(Saratov Institute of Hygiene and Occupational Pathology)

Remarks: Original source was Trudy Saratovskogo Instituta Gigiyeny; Profpatologii, Issue 5 (1959)

60. Sibirskiy Metallurgicheskiy Institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze

(Siberian Metallurgical Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

Location: Novokuznetsk

Personalities: V. M. Finkel' and I. A. Kutkin investigated the growth of cracks during dynamic destruction of glasses.

61. Sibirskiy Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Institut pri Tomskom Universitete

(Siberian Physicotechnical Institute under Tomsk University)

Remarks: Sponsoring research on wave guides (More precisely, R. P. Starovoytova and V. A. Sytnik wrote article

"Natural Oscillations in a Metal Trough
Laminated Filler," published in Tr. Sibirsk. Fiz.-tekhn.
in-ta pri Tomskom un-te)

62. Sverdlovskiy Institut Virusnykh Infektsiy

(Sverdlovsk Institute of Virus Infections)

Location: Sverdlovsk

Remarks: Represented at Ukrainian Republic Scientific-Practical Conference on Exchange of Experience in the Battle for the Reduction and Eradication of Zoonoses, held in Odessa 12-14 July 1961.

63. Tashkentskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Tashkent Medical Institute)

Location: Tashkent

Subordination: Chair of Radiology and Roentgenology

Personalities: Prof D. N. Maksumov, head; N. A. Yuf, chief of laboratory

Remarks: Irradiation fo Laboratory Rabbits

64. Tsentral'naya Aerologicheskaya Observatoriya

(Central Aerological Observatory)

Personalities: Yu. M. Gershenzon, A. B. Shupyatskiy, study of scattering of elliptically polarized radio waves of radar signals by aspherical atmospheric particles indicated advantages of using elliptically polarized waves with single receiving-transmitting antenna.

65. Tsentral'nyy Institut Uovershenstvovaniya vrachey

(Central Institute of Advanced Training of Physicians)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Chair of Ear, Throat, and Nose

Personalities: Ivan Ivanovich Potapov, Head of the Chair of Ear, Throat, and Nose; Surgeons Yu. N. Volkovyy, T. V. Sidorchuk, and S. P. Fel'dman, his associates.

66. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Chernoy Metallurgii (TsNIChMet)

(Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

Suborganizations: Institute of Metals Sciences and the Physics of Metals (Institut Metallovedeniya i Fiziki Metallov)

Personalities: V. I. Leont'yev studied the effect of ultrasound (18 kc, one watt) on the volume crystallization of Kh25N20 and Kh27 steels at temperatures up to 1,800 deg. centigrade.
M. P. Usikov and L. M. Utevskiy conducting a systematic investigation of the dislocation structure of nickel and its alloys.
V. K. Latyshev and A. K. Felinger report on institute development of a logarithmic electronic converter attachment to the MF-4 microphotometer.

67. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'nyy Institut Morskogo Flota

(Central Scientific Research Institute of the Maritime Fleet)

Personalities: Li Chia-Sun showed the importance of avoiding intermodulation noise in assignment of frequencies for use in marine radio telephone systems that operate on several uniformly spaced channels.

68. Ukrainskiy Institut Perelivaniya Krovi i Neotlozhnoy Khirurgii

(Ukrainian Institute of Blood Transfusion and Emergency Surgery)

Location: Khar'kov, ul. Chernyshevskogo, 7/9

69. Ukrainskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Otorinolaringologii

(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Otorhinolaryngology)

Location: Kiev

Personalities: Head, Honored Scientist Prof A. I. Kolomiychenko; laboratory head, Docent Ye. M. Kharshak; laboratory technician, Zh. Narizhanaya.

70. Ural'skiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Khimicheskiy Institut

(Ural Scientific Research Chemical Institute)

Location: Sverdlovsk

Personalities: Ye. V. Donat reports on a method of calculating the concentration of solid particles transported by a gas flow along horizontal pipes

71. Uzhgorodskiy Universitet

(Uzhgorod University)

Location: Uzhgorod

Suborganizations: Physics-Mathematics Faculty

Personalities: I. F. Kopinets, D. V. Chepur, studied influence of adsorption of certain vapors on photoconductivity of mono- and polycrystalline HgI₂: Yu. V. Popik, N. I. Dovgoshey used Tolstoy-Feofilov tau-meter (with monochromator and wide-band photo-current-pulse amplifier) to study kinetics of photoconductivity of HgI₂72. Voyenno-Krasnoznamenaya Inzhenirnaya Akademiya Svyazi imeni S. M. Budennogo

(Military Red Banner Engineering Academy of Communications imeni S. M. Budenny)

Personalities: V. G. Frolushkin, compression of television signals by variable-scan method.

73. Vsesoyuznyy Elektrotekhnicheskiy Institut

(All-Union Electrical Institute)

Suborganizations: Leningrad Branch

Personalities: I. B. Bolotin, measurement of magnetic field intensity with the Hall transducer

74. Vsesoyuznyy Institut Nauchno-Tekhnicheskoy Informatsii

(All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information)

Personalities: Prof A. Mikhaylov, director.

Remarks: Mentioned in article on automatic processing of information by computers.

75. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Metrologii

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology)

Personalities: V. I. Solov'yev, A. D. Brodskiy developed an apparatus for measuring temperature according to nuclear quadrupole resonance with an accuracy of about 0.001 degree Kelvin

76. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Zheleznodorozhnoy Gigiyeny

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Hygiene)

Subordination: Ministry of Transportation

Personalities: P. I. Nikitin, K. K. Luneva, N. I. Fomicheva

Remarks: Working on methods of surface disinfection

77. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy i Proyektno-konstruktorskiy Institut Dobychi Uglya Gidravlicheskim Sposobom (VNIIGidrougol')

(All-Union Scientific Research and Design-Construction Institute for Coal Mining by the Hydraulic Method)

Location: Kemerovskaya Oblast, Novokuznetsk, Nevskiy ulitsa 4
VNIIGidrougol'

Subordination: Ministry of the Coal Industry USSR

78. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI)

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cinematography)

Suborganization: (Has a branch in Shostka)

Personalities: V. L. Zelikman (wrote 1946 NIKFI dissertation);
S. M. Levi, Yu. B. Vilenskiy, S. N. Kochneva,
O. V. Popova, T. N. Veretenova--tanning of emulsions
by diffusion.

79. Vsesoyuznyy Zaochnyy Energeticheskiy Institut

(All-Union Correspondence Power Engineering Institute)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: A. G. Gorinshteyn: analysis of operation of inertial phase discriminator used in radar automatic target-tracking systems showed that this type of discriminator has only limited possibility of use in automation and electronics because of poorer noise stability and accuracy.

80. Vychislitel'nyy Tsentr

(Computing Center)

Location: Kiev

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Personalities: V. A. Kovalevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Remarks: Directed development of electronic reading machine.

81. Yerevanskiy Zooveterinarnyy Institut

(Yerevan Zooveterinary Institute)

Location: Yerevan

Personalities: Prof Aramais Aramovich Bayburtttsyan, head of the Chair of Operative Surgery

Remarks: Studying methods for increasing the productivity of livestock.

82. Zoologicheskiy Institute Akademii nauk Armyanskly SSR

(Zoology Institute)

Location: Yerevan, Avanskoye shoosse, 20

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

* * *

7 September 2004

Ms. Roberta Schoen
Deputy Director for Operations
Defense Technical Information Center
7725 John J. Kingman Road
Suite 0944
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Dear Ms. Schoen:

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

We have completed a declassification review of the "Non-NIS" referral list and include the results of that review as Enclosure 1. Of the 220 documents identified in our declassification database, only three are classified. These three are in the Release in Part category and may be released to the public once specified portions of the documents are removed. Sanitization instructions for these documents are included with Enclosure 1.

In addition to the documents addressed in Enclosure 1, 14 other documents were unable to be identified. DTIC then provided the CDC with hard copies of these documents in April 2004 for declassification review. The results of this review are provided as Enclosure 2.

We at CIA greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter. Should you have any questions concerning this letter and for coordination of any further developments, please contact Donald Black of this office at (703) 613-1415.

Sincerely,



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

Enclosures:

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



Processing of OGA-Held CIA Documents

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

OGA Doc ID	Job Num	Box	Fldr	Doc	Doc ID	Document Title	Pub Date	Pages	Decision	Proc Date
AD0343932	78-03117A	213	1	18	5117	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (34)	10/22/1963	89	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0344702	78-03117A	214	1	21	5149	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (35)	11/4/1963	133	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0344965	78-03117A	215	1	4	5163	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (36)	11/7/1963	133	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0345229	78-03117A	215	1	23	5182	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (37)	11/18/1963	179	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0345750	78-03117A	216	1	20	5209	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (38)	12/11/1963	174	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0344419	78-03117A	217	1	20	5241	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (39)	12/27/1963	75	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0346493	78-03117A	218	1	21	5277	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (40)	1/10/1964	115	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0346725	78-03117A	219	1	27	5320	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (41)	1/27/1964	78	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0347051	78-03117A	220	1	25	5359	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (42)	2/6/1964	78	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0347849	78-03117A	221	1	39	5407	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (43)	3/2/1964	174	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0347929	78-03117A	222	1	25	5438	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (44)	3/5/1964	104	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0348352	78-03117A	223	1	20	5479	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (45)	3/20/1964	117	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0349491	78-03117A	225	1	18	5560	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (46)	4/24/1964	118	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0349657	78-03117A	225	1	34	5581	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (47)	5/4/1964	98	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332751	78-03117A	183	1	29	3940	Scientific Information Report Electronics And Engineering (22)	10/19/1962	68	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333146	78-03117A	186	1	20	4041	Scientific Information Report Electronics And Engineering (23)	11/23/1962	73	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334103	78-03117A	188	1	37	4136	Scientific Information Report Electronics And Engineering (24)	12/20/1962	62	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334236	78-03117A	190	1	40	4217	Scientific Information Report Electronics And Engineering (25)	1/22/1963	48	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334769	78-03117A	193	1	39	4339	Scientific Information Report Electronics And Engineering (26)	2/28/1963	68	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335480	78-03117A	196	1	17	4436	Scientific Information Report Electronics And Engineering (27)	3/21/1963	95	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0336306	78-03117A	199	1	2	4538	Scientific Information Report Electronics And Engineering (28)	4/25/1963	69	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332433	78-03117A	183	1	35	3946	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (5)	10/22/1962	60	Approved For Release	3/29/2004