

OTS: 60-31,117

JPRS: 3138

4 April 1960

ABSTRACTS FROM "MEDITSINSKIY RABOTNIK"  
(USSR)

RETURN TO MAIN FILE

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205 EAST 42nd STREET, SUITE 300  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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# FOREWORD

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ABSTRACTS FROM "MEDITSINSKIY RABOTNIK"  
(USSR)

No 10/1862/ 2 February 1960

The newspaper's editorial "More Attention to Secondary Medical Education" speaks of the necessity to improve the training of secondary medical workers. The writer of the editorial draws attention to the fact that there is not a sufficient number of clinical bases in which medical students could have their practical training. He also points out the necessity of systematically raising the qualifications of instructors in these schools. He states that in the USSR there are at present 1,300,000 secondary medical workers and more than 400 medical schools.

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The special article on page 3 carries an extremely favorable review by Professor V. Kupriyanov of Prof. R. D. Sinel'nikov book "The Atlas of Human Anatomy" in two volumes. This work is competing for the 1960 Lenin Prize.

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Other articles of the newspaper report as follows:

1. Twenty-three new academicians and 15 corresponding members were elected to the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. The academicians elected are: A. B. Aleksanyan, B. G. Baranov, A. F. Bilibin, N. N. Blokhin, G. Ye. Vladimirov, M. F. Glazunov, V. M. Zhdanov, G. A. Zedgenidze, A. D. Zurbashvili, V. M. Karasik, N. A. Krayevskiy, A. V. Lebedinskiy, N. S. Molchanov, V. K. Navrotskiy, I. P. Petrov, A. I. Savitskiy, O. D. Sokolova-Ponomareva, M. A. Topchibashov, V. L. Troitskiy, I. N. Filimonov, L. K. Khotsyanov, A. I. Cherkes and M. P. Chumakov. The corresponding members elected are: M. L. Belen'kiy, I. F. Berezin, A. A. Voitkevich, O. V. Kerbikov, V. V. Kovanov, N. N. Litvinov, G. M. Maruashvili, L. S. Persianinov, A. I. Rakov, S. M. Ryss, V. A. Fanardzhyan, A. N. Filippovich, F. V. Shebanov, A. A. Shmidt and Ye. V. Shmidt.

The session noted the vary helpful work of Academician A. N. Bakuleyev, who headed the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR during the past 6 years. At his request he was relieved from the President's

post. The following members were elected to the Presidium of the Academy: N. N. Blokhin, V. D. Timakov, V. N. Orekhovich, V. M. Zhdanov, V. Kh. Vasilenko, G. V. Vygodchikov, N. A. Krayevskiy, V. V. Parin and G. P. Rudnev. N. N. Blokhin was elected President of Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR (AMN SSSR); V. D. Timakov and V. N. Orekhovich, Vice-Presidents; V. M. Zhdanov, Academic Secretary. V. Kh. Vasilenko, G. V. Bygodchikov and N. A. Krayevskiy were elected Academic Secretaries of the Departments.

2. Medical workers of the USSR continue to discuss the resolution of the TsK KPSS (Tsentral'nyy Komitet Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza --Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on "Measures to improve further medical services and health protection of the Soviet people." They also thank the KPSS and the Soviet government for caring for the public welfare.

3. In many places of the USSR, the one-hundredth anniversary of A. P. Chekov, Russian doctor and writer, was observed.

4. Different medical workers from the towns of Lugansk, Dnepropetrovsk, Osh, Nikplayev and Bukhara decided to follow the example of Tashkent medical men and left voluntarily to work in rural areas.

5. A part of the 2nd page of the newspaper is filled with short articles reminiscing on V. I. Lenin.

6. A "University of Health" was opened in Poltava.

7. Soviet physicians continue to discuss the example of Rostov professors, who decided to receive patients in the ambulatory polyclinical institutions.

8. During the first 11 months of 1959 in comparison with the same period of 1958, the incidence of diphtheria cases decreased by 28%; of poliomyelitis, by 40%; and of typhoid fever, by 13.7%.

9. By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, issued on 29. Jan. 1960, the following doctors of Moskovskaya Oblast were awarded the title of Honored Doctor of the RSFSR:

Bakhtiyarova, Rabiga Rustambekovna, Head of Department, Mytishchenskaya Hospital;

Gromakovskiy, Arkadiy Aleksandrovich, Head of Department, Kuntsevskaya City Hospital;

Desyatov, Georgiy Alaksandrovich, Chief Physician, Solnechnogorskiy City Maternity Hospital;

Ivanov, Pavel Fedorovich, Physician of the Oblast Sanitary and Epidemiological Station;

Krasnov, Fedor Stepanovich, Head of Department, Kolomenskaya City Hospital;

Ley, Evgeniy Reyngol'dovich, Head of Department, Medical and Sanitary Section;

Leonenko, Petr Mikhaylovich, Director of the Oblast Scientific Research Clinical Institute imeni M. F. Vladimirskiy;

Leskin, Evgeniy Vasil'yevich, Physician, Noginskaya City Children's Hospital;

Lin'kov, Dmitriy Nokolayevich, Chief Physician, Otradinskaya District Hospital of Stupinskiy Rayon;

Polkanov, Mikhail Alekseyevich, Chief Physician, Antitubercular Dispensary of the town of Pavlovskiy Posad;

Raskaya, Agniya Evgen'yevna, Head of the Women's Consultation Room, the town of Lubertsy;

Khinkus, Klara Solomonovna, Physician, Antitubercular Dispensary of Zagorsk;

Chebotareva, Aleksandra Ivanovna, Chief Physician, Kraskovskaya District Hospital, Lyuberetskiy Rayon;

Chinnov, Ivan Ivanovich, Head of Department, Ramenskaya City Hospital;

Shreyber, Mikhail Isaakovich, Physician, Orekhovo-Zuyeveskaya City Sanitary and Epidemiological Station;

Shchepetil'nikova, Tat'yana Ivanovna, Physician, Shaturskaya City Hospital.

10. It is impossible to obtain sea salt for baths in USSR pharmacies.

11. No spare parts are manufactured in the USSR for electrocardiographs.

12. No books on microbiological methods of research have been published in the USSR since 1948.

13. In the town of Kharkov more than 214 million rubles will be spent in 1960 for the construction and maintenance of public health institutions.

14. A number of hygienists and sanitary doctors request in the pages of the newspaper that a stop be put to the pollution of open reservoirs with sewage. They also accuse the Main State Sanitary Inspection of having approved the "standards of maximum permissible concentration of toxic and injurious substances" in sewage developed by Prof. S. Cherkinskiy and, in this way, of having legalized their drainage into reservoirs.

15. An exhibition was held from 15 to 31 January 1960, in the All-Union Scientific Research Institute. Forty different apparatus and instruments created in 1959 were exhibited.

16. A sanatorium will be constructed near the town of Kyzylkumy of Bukharskaya Oblast.

17. The shops of the Ministry of Health of the Moldavian SSR started to manufacture in series automatic machines for counting isotope radioactivity. They used the model of V. V. Kotelev, Head of the Microbiological Department of the Soil Institute of the Moldavian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, and L. A. Shakup, Laboratory Assistant.

18. In Chelyabinsk the main building of a 300-bed hospital was completed at the Medical and Sanitary Department of the S. Ordzhonikidze Factory.

19. In Perm' a four-storied dormitory was built for students of the Pharmaceutical Institute.

20. A children's sanatorium "Dubrovki" was built in Duminichinskiy Rayon of Kaluzhskaya Oblast to serve the district.

21. A feldsher-midwife point was opened in the village of Balobonovichi, Baranovichskiy Rayon, Brestskaya Oblast.

22. A 35-bed psychoneurological dispensary was opened at the town of Borisoglebsk, Voronezhskaya Oblast.

23. A night sanatorium was opened at the Shchuroviy Training Center of the town Kalomna, Moscovskaya Oblast.

24. A medical school, providing also training for medical assistants and nurses, was opened at Hospital Base No 1 of Podolsk.

25. The seven-year plan provides for the kolkhoz forces of the RSFSR to build hospitals and maternity homes for 36,000 beds; sanatorium and rest homes for 10,200 places and children's institutions for 560 places.

26. The Moscow Alkaloid Plant mastered the manufacture of sodium ethazol, which is bacteriostatically active to coccal microorganisms and coliform and dysenteric bacteria.

27. Plans are being developed in the USSR for the construction of a medical preparations factory in the United Arab Republic.

28. It was decided at the 14th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to allot \$100,000 for the award of prizes to scientific workers presenting the best studies on cancer causes and ways of combating them.

29. Prof. Kostantin Yakovlevich Shkhvatsabaya, Chief Therapist of the Ministry of Health of the RSFSR, died at the age of 64 in Moscow.

30. Died: Tat'yana Ivanovna Al'banskaya, Docent, Moscow Institute of Medical Stomatology.

ABSTRACTS FROM "MEDITSINSKIY RABOTNIK"

No 11/1863/ 5 February 1960

The editorial "High Responsibilities of Medical Scientists" stresses the care of the KPSS and Soviet government for the health of the Soviet people. Then the writer comments upon the results of the 14th session of the General Meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR held recently. As he indicates, the Soviet Medical Sciences in recent years contributed to public health a number of new medical remedies and surgical methods but nevertheless it still is behind the needs of practice. The writer expresses confidence that the new staff of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR (AMN SSSR) will improve the planning, coordination and organization of scientific research in medical field. He stresses once more that the problems of decreasing the incidence of some infectious diseases and eliminating others, of preventing and treating cardiovascular pathology and malignant tumors, as well as those of pediatrics, hygiene, sanitation and theoretical principles of Soviet Medicine remain the main lines of the Academy's work. He also points out that it is necessary to improve technical supplies of scientific institutes and faculties, reshuffle rationally the cadres of scientific workers, increase the struggle against hostile idealistic theories and enlist scientists for spreading scientific knowledge among the people.

Other articles of the newspaper report as follows:

1. Medical workers of the USSR continue to discuss the resolution of the KPSS and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the improvement of medical services to the population. They also continue to speak about the example of the Rostov scientists, who decided to give practical assistance to public health.
2. There are about 600 rural district hospitals, 2,000 feldsher-midwife points and 183 kolkhoz maternity homes in Byelorussia in addition to the rayon and oblast hospitals.
3. A scientific session took place at the Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. The results of research on different problems of cardiovascular pathology were summarized at the session. Academician N. N. Anichkov and collaborators of the Institute of Therapy read their papers.
4. In USSR pharmacies 700,000,000 medicines prescribed by doctors are sold every year; 315 million out of this number are ready-made medicines and 385 million are prepared individually.



5. Professor Mikhail Ivanovich Barsukov, Chief of History Department, The Institute for the Organization of Public Health and the History of Medicine imeni N. A. Semeshko, celebrated his 70th anniversary.

6. In the economic district of Chelyabinsk all construction plans of enterprises must be approved by the Sanitary Inspection organs. New industrial objects put into operation must also be approved by sanitary doctors. Nevertheless new technological processes are being introduced into production without an agreement of sanitary inspection. This frequently leads to impaired work conditions.

7. Docent A. Poroshin observes that Soviet health resorts do not provide enough equipment for physical culture. Health resort beaches are not well arranged. There are no shades to protect the heads of sunbathers from direct sun rays.

8. The Soviet industry does not produce sufficient quantities of anesthetic apparatus. The ones manufactured in the USSR are distinguished by their poor quality.

9. A new polyclinic has been erected at the Alma-Ata Heavy Engineering Works. It has 18 doctor's offices, a surgical block, a clinical laboratory, an inhalatorium and a balneotherapy department.

10. The Medical Instruments Factory imeni V. I. Lenin in the town of Vorsma of Gor'kovskaya Oblast manufactures syringes from poor quality glass.

11. The Stalingrad Medical Equipment Plant produces electric centrifuges of old design and of poor quality and without spare parts.

12. The Kiev "Medoborudovaniye" (Medical Equipment Plant) Plant manufactures leucocyte counters and scarificators of poor quality.

13. About 3,000 students attend the two faculties of the Saratov Medical Institute. The Institute's staff of 304 instructors includes 27 doctors and 166 candidates of science. But many shortcomings have been noted in the Institute's activities. The director of the Institute admitted 88 students to the first-year course without the entrance examinations in addition to the normal. There are 250 of such illegal students attending the senior courses of the Institute. Instruction in many faculties is not well organized. The director's and dean's offices do not control the quality of instruction. There is no Central Commission of Methods at the Institute. Some faculties are poorly staffed with qualified cadres. Scientific work is weak. Protectionism plays an important role in competitive examinations for replacements of the professorial and instructional body. In connection with these shortcomings B. A. Nikitin, Director of the Institute was relieved of his duties.

14. A memorial tablet was placed on the house at No 5, Semashko Street, Moscow. It indicates that Professor Mikhail Semenovitch Margulis, Soviet neuropathologist, resided in this house from 1928 to 1951.

15. In the Kirov district of the town of Orenburg the quarters of old barracks were transformed into a 300-bed hospital with a polyclinic for 500 visits per day.

16. The Hanoi Eye Institute has a 250-bed clinical department. The department was equipped by the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

17. A group of Soviet doctors arrived in New York to participate at the American National Conference of Organs and Tissues taking place on 4 February 1960. The members of the group are as follows: M. M. Tarasov, Director of the Institute of First Medical Aid imeni Sklifosovskiy; A. G. Lobchinskiy, Senior Scientific Collaborator of the Scientific Research Institute of the Experimental Surgical Apparatus and Instruments of the Ministry of Health of the USSR; and Ye. A. Zotikov, Junior Scientific Collaborator of the Institute of Experimental Biology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

18. A conference on the problems of resuscitation and anesthesia took place in Bucharest. It was assembled by the Rumanian Academy of Sciences and the Rumanian Soviet Institute, directed by Academician Konstantinesku-Yash'. Twenty seven papers were read at the conference. Professor T. Burgele, Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences, reported on the significance of anesthesiology as a science for a further development of surgery. Professors Voynya Marinesku, G. Litarchek, Z. Filipescu and D. Svetlachek, Rumanian scientists, reported on the place which general anesthesia occupies among modern methods of anesthesia. Professor A. Nana, Director of the 1st Surgical Clinic in the town of Kluzhe, and Doctors K. Mirchoyu and P. Martin read a communication on the subject of "Anesthesia in Gerontosurgery." Professor Ye. N. Meshalkin, Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine and Biology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, presented a paper on the anastomosis operation of the superior vena cava and the pulmonary artery in tetralogy of Fallot and on the problems of anesthesia connected with it. V. A. Negovskiy, Chief of the Laboratory of Experimental Physiology of Resuscitation of the Organism of the AMN SSSR, spoke on the subject of "Terminal Conditions and Their Treatment." Prof. Ye. Aburel and Doctor F. Dzheorzhesku reported on the anesthesia and resuscitation in urgent obstetrical and gynecological interventions. The paper presented by Prof. K. Kerpinishan and Doctors S. Dumitrescu, Ye. Zitti and A. Stan was devoted to resuscitation and anesthesia in thoracic injuries. I. Fegershanu, Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences, and collaborators reported on the modern concepts of cerebrospinal anesthesia from the materials obtained in their clinic.

Prof. I. Tsuray, Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences, spoke on the pathogenesis and treatment of shock.

After the conference the delegates visited the scientific and medical institutions of Bucharest and Kluzh.

19. Died: Ivan Aleksandrovich Tarabukhin, Senior Entomologist of the Ministry of Health of the RSFSR.

20. Died: Boris Il'ich Bryum, Senior Scientific Collaborator of the Ministry of Health of the RSFSR.

ABSTRACTS FROM "MEDITSINSKIY RABOTNIK"

No 12/1864 9 February 1960

The editorial is devoted to the new resolution of the TsK KPSS and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on "Measures to improve the quality of theses and the order of scientific degree and title award." As the article indicates from now scientific titles will be awarded only for works, having scientific-theoretical and practical value and containing new scientific conclusions and recommendations, theoretical generalizations and scientific discoveries, and for textbooks of high quality. Only those persons will be allowed to defend thesis who, in addition to official opponents, were preliminarily approved by corresponding scientific research institutions or enterprises related in character to the subject of thesis. The subject of doctors' and candidates' theses must meet the problems of modern scientific and practical development and the needs of the USSR industry, agriculture and culture. The Supreme Certifying Commission has been granted the right to allow the councils of higher educational and scientific research institutions to admit persons with published works and important inventions to scientific degree competitions on the same basis as those defending their theses. These published works must enrich science and engineering with new solutions and discoveries, and inventions must be significant for the national economy and they must introduce into production. They must also appear in print and be registered with the Committee for the Affairs of Inventions and Discoveries of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. A candidate will not be allowed to defend his thesis before 3 months after the publication of the subject of the thesis or of the thesis itself, while a doctor will defend his thesis not before 4 months. As a rule, the theses will not be defended at the candidate's place of work but at other higher educational or scientific research institutions. However, the Supreme Certifying Commission has been granted the right to make exceptions to this rule. After the Supreme Certifying Commission has established that the work of a person has no important and practical value, it may deprive that person of his scientific title. It was proposed to the presidium of the Supreme Certifying Commission to revise the personnel of the Experts Commission so as to renew one-third of it yearly and to enlist scientists and prominent production specialists.

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The second half of Page 2 of the newspaper is taken up by articles and essays on V. I. Lenin.

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The special article on Page 3 "Doctor, Pedagogue and Scientists" is by V. Petrova. This article is devoted to the recently celebrated 60th

anniversary of Prof. A. L. Myasnikov, Member of the MMN SSSR.

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In other articles of the newspaper the following is reported:

1. Several medical workers left Grodno voluntarily to work in villages.
2. Eleven enterprises of the Ukrainian medical industry export their products to Mongolia, Korea, Syria, Ceylon, Poland, Albania, Cambodia, Burma, China and other countries.
3. Lecturing bureaus for doctors, secondary medical staff and Red Cross workers have been in operation for 3 years at the Moscow Sanitary and Epidemiological Station. Lectures are given by prominent professors.
4. The People's University for Health and Long Life has been opened in the Proletarian District of Moscow.
5. There are 31 night sanatoria at the mines and plants of the Stalin Oblast in the Ukraine.
6. Professors Ye. Shmidt and Z. Lur'ye gave a very positive evaluation of the collective work "Atlas of the Cytoarchitecture of the Cerebral Cortex of Man," which has been presented for consideration for the Lenin Prize in 1960.
7. A virological laboratory was founded at the Moscow City Clinical Hospital No 9 imeni F. Ye. Dzerzhinskiy.
8. In 1960, fifty thousand people were treated at the health resort of Nal'chik.
9. Summer health resorts for 50,000 will be built along the Azov and Black Sea coasts to accomodate people without passes for sanatoria. The first resprt of this kind, accomodating 1,000 people will be built in 1960 in the district of the town of Sevastopol.
10. A faculty for advanced training of doctors has been created at the Stalinabad Medical Institute imeni Abu-Ali Ibn-Sina.
11. Following the example of the Rostov scientists, the instructors of the Stalingrad Medical Institute gave consultations at the industrial enterprises and polyclinics of the city as well as at those of the villages of the Stalingrad Oblast.

12. In their free hours, the professors of the Medical and Scientific Institutes of the town of Moscow receive ambulatory patients at the institutions of the Moscow City Department of Health.

13. In the village of Sushigoritsy, a monument was erected to Doctor S. A. Kochurova, who worked in the village for about 50 years and died 24 years ago.

14. The engineers of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics designed a dermatome attachment for the electro-apparatus used in bone surgery. The new instrument can cut skin mechanically for grafting in the treatment of burns.

15. A scientific session was held at the Institute of Medical Parasitology and of Tropical Medicine imeni Ye. I. Martinovskiy of the Ministry of Health of the USSR. At the session, the delegates discussed a plan of taking measures for the elimination of ascariasis. This plan was developed by Prof. L. M. Isayev, Prof. V. P. Podyapol'skaya, Candidate of Medical Sciences Ye. D. Levenson and Senior Scientific Collaborator G. Sh. Gudzhabidze. In addition, at the session Prof. P. A. Petrishcheva presented papers on the plan of eliminating cutaneous leishmaniasis found in the cities and of decreasing the incidence of zoonis leishmaniasis and other diseases transmitted by mosquitoes. Prof. V. N. Beklemishev read a paper devoted to the struggle against midges in Siberia and the Far East. Prof. P. G. Sergeyev reported on the increase in numbers of institutes concerned with research on parasitic diseases. Prof. Sh. D. Moshkovskiy reported on the training of specialists for tropical medicine. The participants also discussed the combined plan of subjects for scientific research projects in 1960.

16. An All-Union Conference of the active members of student scientific societies lasted for 3 days in Moscow. It was attended by 232 students. This number included students from 30 medical institutes of the USSR. The meeting of the medical part took place at the 1st Medical Institute. The problems of adapting scientific work of students to the practical needs of public health were discussed at the meeting.

17. Prof. F. T. lyzin, Corresponding Member of the AMN SSSR, as a member of a delegation of the World Health Organization, visited India, Ceylon and Mexico. He became acquainted with the fight waged by these countries against malaria.

18. A meeting between the city workers and the rayon sanitary stations workers took place in Minsk. It was devoted to questions on the training of sanitary doctors. The participants unanimously noted the necessity of creating centers for the practical training of students in faculties of Sanitation and Hygiene.

19. Died: Arkadiy Ivanovich Makarychev, Deputy Director of the Scientific Section of the Institute of Nutrition of the AMN SSSR.

20. Died suddenly: Roman Ivanovich Sharlay, Chief of the Faculty of Hospital Surgery of the Khar'kov Medical Institute.

ABSTRACTS FROM "MEDITSINSKIY RABOTNIK"

No 13/1865 12 February 1960

In the editorial "The Building of Medical Institutions is the Common Cause of the Nation" statistics are given of the increase in the number of beds and places available in public health institutions in 1959. The article's writer reports that the bed capacity of hospitals increased by almost 90,000, while the number of places in children's institutions increased by almost 320,000 and the number of places in the sanatoria and rest houses by more than 15,000. He points out that in 1959, the plan for the construction of medical and children's institutions by public health organs has been completely fulfilled in the RSFSR, but that industrial enterprises have not entirely used up the funds allotted to them for the construction of these institutions. The author draws attention to the fact that kolkhozes frequently build medical institutions in a primitive way without using standard plans for hospitals prepared for rural populated areas. In conclusion, he indicates that the construction of medical and children's institutions is a problem for the state and for the people and he asks that public health organs and party, Soviet and trade-union organizations give more attention to it.

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The special article on Page 2 "The Intensification of the Fight on Agricultural Traumatism" was written by Prof. N. Priorov and Candidate of Medical Sciences A. Dvorkin. The article was written in connection with the resolution of the TsK KPSS and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on measures for further improving medical services to the population. It comments upon this resolution in connection with measures for combating agricultural traumatism.

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The special article on Page 3 "Ovarian Hemorrhage" was written by Prof. V. Ivanov and Candidate of Medical Sciences A. Verbenko. The article is in the form of a special instruction for practical doctors and does not put forward any new problems.

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The other articles of the newspaper report the following:

1. By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR of 5 February 1960 the following doctors of Sverdlovskaya Oblast were conferred the title of Honored Doctor of the RSFSR:



Astanina, Antonina Sergeyevna, Head of Department, Maternity Home of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy district of the town of Sverdlovsk.

Astapiyeva, Tat'yana Nikitichna, Physician of the Maternity Home in the town of Pervoural'sk.

Botova, Ida Ivanovna, Head of the Women's Consulting Bureau No 4 in Sverdlovsk.

Devyatova, Klavdiya Vasil'yevna, Head of Department, Medical and Sanitary Section of the Heavy Engineering Industrial Ural Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. Loburtseva, Avgusta Vasil'yevna, Physician, the First City Clinical Hospital to the town of Sverdlovsk.

Rozhkovskaya, Mariya Yakovlevna, Chief Physician, Ivdel'skaya City Sanitary and Epidemiological Station.

Savicheva-Smornova, Head of Department, Polyclinic of the Medical and Sanitary Section of the Heavy Engineering Industrial Ural Plant imeni S. S. Ordzhonikidze.

Sapozhnikova, Ol'ga Vasil'yevna, Physician, Sverdlovsk City Antitubercular Dispensary.

Troshina, Elizaveta Mikhaylovna, Chief Physician, Ivdel'skaya City Hospital. Fedorova, Klavdiya Mikhaylovna, Head of Department, Sverdlovsk Hospital No 10.

2. Soviet medical workers continue to discuss the resolution of the TsK KPSS and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the improvement of medical services to the population. In this connection, they report a big upsurge in their work.

3. Carbonaceous mineral springs were found near the lakes of Torey in Zabaykal. Plans are being made to build sanatoria in this locality.

4. Manufacturing of roentgen apparatus is planned at the town of Tarty. In 1960, 50 apparatus are scheduled to be produced.

5. In the workers' settlement of Velikiy Mokh, Mogilevskaya Oblast, a district hospital was opened for peat workers.

6. Following the example of the Rostov scientists, the instructors of the Gor'kov Medical Institute give consultations to patients at the ambulatory establishments of the city and in the villages of the oblast.

7. The 2nd Moscow City Conference of the Trade-Union of Medical Workers was held in Moscow. It was devoted to the discussion of measures to improve medical services to the population.

8. Popular medical publications are being sold at the City Pharmacy No 7 of Tashkent.

9. There are 19 hospitals and 48 feldsher-midwife points, sanitary epidemiological stations and blood transfusions and sanitary aviation stations in the Nenets National Okrug of Zapolyar'ye. To develop the network of medical institutions in the okrug, provisions were made to spend about 120,000,000 rubles before 1965.

10. A young doctor, Ye. I. Nikitenko, member of the Komsomol, unwarrantedly left her work in the town of Artemovskoye and joined her parents at the town of Belaya Tserkov.

11. The physician of the Vakhtangovskiy medical district of the Gor'kov Oblast left her job without authorization.

12. As a result of poor planning, surplus merchandise worth 13,700,000 rubles accumulated at the Central Pharmaceutical Warehouse of the Chelyabinsk Pharmaceutical Administration. The stored merchandise takes up a lot of space and it will require several years to liquidate it.

13. A health university was opened in Minsk.

14. Prof. Aleksander Lukich Grigoliy, Director of the Abkhazian Branch of the Scientific Research Institute of the Health Resorts of the Ministry of Health of Georgia, celebrated his 80th anniversary.

15. In 1959, The Vladimirskiy sovnarkhoz fulfilled the construction plan for children's hospitals by 50%.

16. There are 30,000 volumes of book at the Library of the Kiev City Hospital imeni October Revolution.

17. The kolkhozes of the Dargomskiy Rayon, Samarkand Oblast, created an interkolkhoz sanatorium.

18. A scientific session took place at the State Scientific Research Institute of Vitaminology. It was devoted to the physiology and biochemistry of vitamins and to their medical effect. More than 18 papers were presented at the session.

19. Soviet medical scientists constantly visit China and help Chinese doctors in organizing public health services to combat infections. Many Chinese doctors and students take advanced training in the USSR.

20. A conference, assembling 10 scientific societies, was held in Odessa. It dealt with toxoplasmosis.

21. The Soviet Red Cross sent blankets and food products to Morocco to assist the people who suffered from eating poor quality vegetable oil.

22. Madame Karla Gronchi, wife of the President of the Italian Republic, observed the activity of medical institutions.

23. Died: Mikhail Matveyevich Desyatov, Honored Doctor of the RSFSR. Chief of the Surgical Department of Hospital imeni Botkin.

ABSTRACTS FROM "MEDITSINSKIY RABOTNIK"

No 14/1866 16 February 1960

The newspaper's editorial "Medical Library" reports that there are about 4,000 medical libraries in the USSR. However, the material and technical resources of many does not meet elementary requirements. The writer states: "The library is an important link in the system of communist education of the Soviet people". In this connection he urges that work conditions in the libraries be improved.

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The majority of the newspaper's articles concern discussions on the resolution of the TsK KPSS and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR to improve medical services to the population.

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The other articles of the newspaper report as follows:

1. By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR issued on 13 February 1960, the title of Honored Scientist of the RSFSR was conferred to:
2. The sum of 10,000,000 rubles has been provided for the construction of medical institutions of the Buryat ASSR in 1960.
3. By 1965, it is planned to increase the number of beds in Omsk Oblast by 4680.
4. A note is made of the severe pollution of the Kuban' River with sewage from industrial enterprises.
5. Dental assistance is poorly organized in the rayons of the Tatar ASSR.
6. The 70th anniversary of Prof. Mikhail Ivanovich Barsukov was celebrated at the Institute for the Organization of Public Health and the History of Medicine imeni N. A. Semashko.
7. Codeine Diathermic electrophoresis as a remedy to treat hypertension is being investigated at the Tomsk Institute of Health Resorts and Physiotherapy.
8. A 50-bed children's rheumatological sanatorium has been opened at the Keminsk Rayon of Kirghiz.

9. A night sanatorium has been opened at the "Neman" Glass Factory of the Novogrudskiy Rayon, Grodnenskaya Oblast.

10. A day nursery with 130 available places has been opened at the Nikolayevskiy Ship-building Yard imeni Nosenko.

11. The "Rossiya" Sanatorium was opened in New Sochi.

12. A 25-bed district hospital was opened at the "Zarechnyy" sovkhos in the Priishimskiy Rayon, Severo-Kazakhstan Oblast.

13. The seven-year plan provides for the construction of new large health resorts along the northwestern and southeastern coasts of the Crimea.

14. The People's University of Sanitary Culture started to operate in L'vov.

15. A health university was opened at the House of Sanitary Education in the town of Ordzhonikidze in the North Ossetia of the ASSR.

16. The community of the town of Yaroslavl observed the 70th anniversary of Ye. I. Kovina, Honored Doctor of the RSFSR.

17. Prof. Pavel Mikhaylovich Starkov, Soviet physiologist, has studied the problems of hypothermia since 1939. In particular, he conducts research on hypothermia achieved by chilling the brain through the external coverings of the head.

18. Following the example of the USSR, East Germany introduced medical and sanitary departments in construction enterprises. As in the USSR, Red Cross workers give assistance to public health organs.

19. The 1st All-China Conference of Oncologists was held recently in Tientsin. More than 700 delegates were assembled. At the conference, most of the attention was given to the problems of modern diagnosis of malignant tumors and of their treatment.

ABSTRACTS FROM "MEDITSINSKIY RABOTNIK"

No 15/1867 19 February 1960

The subject of the newspaper's editorial "For the Peace and Happiness of the People" is purely political. No medical problems are mentioned.

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The special article on Page 2 "Aeroionotherapy" is by Candidate of Medical Sciences N. Krylov. The writer points out in the article the medical and prophylactic significance of aeroionization. The article contributes nothing new to the problem.

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The special article on Page 3 "Vascular Hypotonia and Thrombosis Prophylaxis" is by Prof. V. Smirnov. It is in the form of special instructions for practical doctors and does not put forward any new problems.

In other articles of the newspaper the following is reported:

1. By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of 24 December 1959 the title of Honored Doctor of the RSFSR was conferred to doctors as follows: Margolis, Duna L'vovna, Chief Obstetrician and Gynecologist, Health Department of the Arkhangel'skaya Oblast.

Nemshilova, Nina Aleksandrovna, Director of the Kazan Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene.

Sharpatov, Andrey Nikolayevich, Chief of the Polyclinic of the UVD (Tr. ?) of the Belgorodskiy Oblast Executive Committee.

2. A new sanatorium with 300 available places open at Zheleznovodsk near Zheleznaya Mountain.

3. Soviet medical workers continue to discuss the resolution of the TsK KPSP and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on further improvements of medical services to the population.

4. In 1960, 209,000,000 rubles were appropriated for public health services of Zhitomir Oblast.

5. The children's polyclinic in the Kiev district of the town of Kharkov was transformed into a "progressive experimental school for pediatricians".

6. Stomatologists of the town of Astrakhan together with dental technicians visit the villages in Astrakhan Oblast and give systematic dental and dental prosthesis care to the rural population.
7. In 1959, nine pharmacies and 46 pharmaceutical posts were opened in Orenburgskaya Oblast.
8. A fangotherapeutic center was opened at the Dal'ninskaya Rural District Hospital of Odesskaya Oblast.
9. A lecturing bureau was opened at the House of Sanitary Education of Khersonskaya Oblast.
10. A health university opened in Krasnodon Village, Luganskaya Oblast.
11. A new balneological hospital was opened in L'vov.
12. The medical community of Chernigovskaya Oblast celebrated the 60th anniversary of F. B. Gubenko, Honored Doctor of the Ukrainian SSR.
13. The medical community of Leningrad celebrated the 90th anniversary of Prof. Zakhariy Grigor'yevich Frenkel', Soviet Hygienist and Member of the AMN SSSR.
14. The International Odontological Week was observed in Paris. Stomatologists and dental doctors from 12 countries took part in it. The USSR was represented by V. Rud'ko and A. Rybakov, Candidates of Medical Sciences.
15. "Stradyn'skiye Readings" were held in Riga in commemoration of Prof. Pavel Stradyn', Member of the Latvian Academy of Sciences. At the readings, members of the Republican Society of Medical Historians read papers devoted to the life and activity of Prof. P. Stradyn'. A memorial was unveiled at the Lesnoye cemetery of Riga.
16. A systematic exchange of medical literature goes on between the USSR and China. In 1959, 1300 different Chinese medical books were received at the Central Medical Library of the USSR.
17. The first Chinese electronic microscope with a magnification of 100,000 was constructed at the Institute of Precision Optical Instruments and Mechanisms of the Academy of Sciences of China.
18. The Penicillin Factory of Razgrad (Bulgaria) started to produce streptomycin.

19. The Sofia Medical Preparations Factory (Bulgaria) started to produce No 17 and SAKH, antitubercular preparations.

20. The Workers Vacation Fund of the Central Soviet of Poland's trade-unions has 1550 sanatoria and rest homes at its disposal.

21. At the 4th International Competition of Scientific Research Films held in Padua, Italy, "An Isolated Head", Rumanian film, was awarded a prize.

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