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NEWS OF SOVIET SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

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FOREWORD

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NEWS OF SOVIET SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

KAMCHATKA COMPLEX: A PERMANENT ACADEMIC CENTER IN PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATKA

Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta [Industrial-Economic Newspaper],
30 October 1959, Moscow,
Page 4
Russian, nsp

Unsigned Article

The Kamchatka Complex Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has been organized. In an interview with a TASS correspondent, the Deputy Chief of the expedition in the scientific section Candidate of Geographic Sciences, B. Shapalin stated:

"Our expedition is somewhat unusual. Formerly the Kamchatka territory was studied on the basis of quick visits. Scientific-research detachments and groups worked separately, seasonally. Therefore it was decided to establish in Kamchatka a permanent academic center, which would unify and coordinate all the scientific work in the territory of the peninsula. Our expedition is the permanent academic center."

"Its principal task is the study of the natural resources of Kamchatka and the determination of the most rational method for their economic utilization. The results of our activity in the form of funds, collections will be concentrated in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatka. Equipment for the laboratories has been brought in. The expedition has also been given the task of training cadres and the base of the Kamchatka Scientific Research Institute, which it has been planned to establish somewhat later."

"As director of the expedition there has been appointed the well-known volcanologist Associate Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Boris Ivanovich Piyp, who has devoted more than three decades to the study of Kamchatka."

"This season we had 13 detachments working: five geological, four geographic, a soil detachment, a forest detachment and two zoological detachments. A large group of scientific workers from leading institutes and laboratories of the Academy of Sciences participated in the field work. The region of the field work extended from Vilyuchin Bay located somewhat farther south than Petropavlovsk-Kamchatka, to the Penzhin River, that is almost to the boundary of Chukotka."

"Geologists have done research on questions of tectonics, magmatism, and ore formation, which is connected with the phenomenon of magmatism, etc. At Kamchatka are well known ores of many metals, minerals, coal and oil. We think, that on the peninsula it is necessary to look for deposits of those minerals, which have if not all-Union significance, then at least present interest on the scale of the Far East. The geographic detachments studied the dynamics of coastlines, the formation of alluvium in the estuaries of rivers, problems of coastal fortification. Much attention was given to the determination of the agricultural-climatic characteristics of the regions, which is necessary for the full development of agriculture in the oblast'. There was carried out soil research in the valleys of the Abacha and Kamchatka Rivers -- the local granaries. One of the detachments studied the problem of the restoration of Kamchatka forests. Zoologists studied the local fauna and questions of its economic utilization. It is characteristic, that the work of detachments was planned in a coordinated complex and in a number of cases supplemented one another."

"The processing of collected materials has been started."

NEW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS

Vestnik Akademii Nauk Kazakh SSR

Unsigned Article

[Herald of the Academy of Sciences of the
Kazakh SSR]

No. 7, July 1959,

Page 106,

Russian, per

In the system of the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR for the first time in the geological history of the republic there has been organized a Department of Lithology. Lithology is the youngest branch of geological science, which studies the regularities of the formation of sedimentary rock and minerals combined with it.

In connection with the decisions of the XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union concerning the supplying of the country with the necessary reserves of non-ferrous, ferrous and rare metals, the Department of Lithology has been given the task of studying the lithology of sedimentary formations of Central Kazakhstan, with which are combined the largest deposits of a number of minerals.

The Lithology Department has at its disposal scientific cadres and laboratories, which are carrying out work on the modern level of Soviet lithologic science. In the make-up of the department there are the following laboratories: roentgenography, thermography, earth-lithologic and electronic microscopy. In the near future there will be organized another laboratory for electronographic analysis, which is one of the principal methods of modern lithologic research.

At the Hydrogeology Department of the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR there has been established a hydrochemical laboratory. The organization of the laboratory was determined by the urgent need for the wide use of ground waters in the national economy for water supply, irrigation, medicinal purposes, and as a hydromineral raw material for production of various salts and rare elements. At the present time not a single important hydrogeologic investigation can do without the complete and detailed study of the chemical composition of the ground waters.

The new laboratory has been charged with the solution of the following most important problems: the further development in the conditions of Kazakhstan of the general principles of hydrochemistry, without which it is impossible to establish the conditions of the formation of mineralization and the chemical composition of ground waters; the study and establishment of the regularities of the change of the chemical appearance of the ground waters of various regions of the republic and in this connection the planning of the directions for the proper organization of prospecting for water; the development of a classification of ground waters according to the degree of mineralization and the chemical composition applicable to the conditions of Kazakhstan; jointly with other scientific-research institutions and collectives the development of a scientific basis for the hydro-chemical methods of prospecting for minerals -- boron, potassium, various metals, rare and sparse elements applicable to the main, metallogenic provinces of the republic.

The staff of the laboratory is completely supplied and provided by the highly skilled cadres of scientific and scientific technical workers, which have increased in recent years.

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New Scientific Research Establishments,

RUSSIAN, per, Vestnik Ak Nauk Kazak SSSR, No 7,
(172), 1959, p 106.

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