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Attached is a copy of the abstract per phonecon. We also have the original paper and a file on the institute. The material in the file is limited but you may wish to review it.

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announces the thors, authors' s or descrip- d textbooks the 1980 State SSR in the echnology. entitled "The l Introduction iconductor .-Electronic i Heterojunction n-Arsenide of ed Effective- the Red Range

of the spectrum, which was carried out during the period 1966-1978.

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Author: Lypko, S.

Title: RESEARCH ON HUMAN BODY'S AURAL FIELD

Primary source: Vecherniy Leningrad, February 9, 1980, No. 33 (16023), p. 2, cols. 7-8

Abstract: The article is a report on the progress and potential applications of research that the laboratory of physiological cybernetics at the Scientific Research Institute of Physiology Imeni Ukhtomskiy is pursuing on the human aural field. Reviewing highlights of this research, Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor P. I. Gulyayev, the head of the laboratory, pointed out that the existence of an electromagnetic field around the body was inferred from scientists' knowledge of organs of the body to generate electricity. However, it was only a few years ago that laboratory associates under Gulyayev's direction succeeded in developing instruments that permit the existence of this field to be demonstrated. Fluctuations in the aural field reportedly have been registered with the aid of instruments called auratrons, and increased nervous tension in the human body has been postulated as a factor contributing to heightened electrical

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activity in the body. This is said to hold great interest for the study of processes connected with mental labor.

Although the aural nervous field has not yet been successfully registered, because of the screening effect of body tissues, the results of research in this field are said to be potentially important for a number of fields of science and medicine, including the clinical treatment of many psychological illnesses and the development of more and more sophisticated computers on the basis of studies of natural intelligence.

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Author: Tselikov, A., academician, Hero of Socialist Labor (Moscow)

Title: PROBLEMS OF SOVIET MACHINE BUILDING

Primary source: Pravda, March 6, 1980, No. 66 (22496), p. 2, cols. 5-8

Abstract: The author calls attention to some urgent problems of improving machine building. Noting the objective of supplying the Soviet economy with good machines with minimum consumption of materials, the author poses the question "How do things now stand in this respect?", and provides his own answer: "We still lag behind in the production of machines of the highest quality category, although we have excellent models. On the whole, there are too many machines of heavy, outmoded designs which take up more than they yield. These are certain models of trucks, bulldozers, presses, drilling machines, aggregates for the food industry and others. The high amount of metal being used leads to a situation in which the state, despite a large increase in the melting of metal, constantly experiences a shortage of rolled steel -- the basic and most economical material for manufacture of machines. The system for quality assurance of machine building output needs to be substantially improved. It still is not capable of eliminating the possibility of poorly designed products being produced."

The author observes that despite government resolutions on improving economic mechanisms, planning and price formation in some branches of

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Biophysics Institute. The topic of the interview is the secret of Gorizontov's longevity and high level of working fitness. He will soon be 80 years old. It is noted that Gorizontov's laboratory works on problems of the pathological effects of external factors on humans. He mentions that the laboratory is working on principles of experimental therapy of radiation injuries and methods of counteracting radiation's effects on humans. Gorizontov notes that results of this work have been published, adding the comment: "I can now say with complete confidence that the tragic consequences of a high dose of radiation can be overcome, to a certain extent."

A photograph of Gorizontov is given.

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Author: Bagdonas, A. (interviewer)

Title: LABORATORY OF PSYCHOCEREBRONICS CONTEMPLATES 'CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND'

Primary source: Komsomol'skaya pravda, (Lithuanian), April 1, 1982, No. 62 (9467), p. 4, cols. 1-3

Abstract: The article is an interview with Valentinas Artsishauskas, a docent and one of the founders of a psychocerebrionics laboratory which was created recently in Vil'nyus. Artsishauskas, who is identified as a noted specialist on parapsychology, comments on the new laboratory's growth and research plans. He characterizes psychocerebrionics as more of an art than a science, specifically the art of knowing the psyche.

Personnel of the new laboratory, which is said to be the Lithuanian republic's first specialized laboratory of its kind, already have a number of accomplishments to their credit, according to Artsishauskas. Era Stenyavichyute, a senior science associate and one of the republic's most renowned parapsychologists, recently defended a candidate dissertation entitled "Compatibility of Spherical Auras", for example. She is said to be capable of perceiving the auras of all human beings and of using auras to diagnose mental

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proclivities and to record sensations. Ideal pairing of prospective married couples is being practiced on the basis of the compatibility of their spherical auras, and senior science associates Gratsiya Stuporayte and Genovayte Arimene are said to be using such methods for the purpose of overcoming incompatibility of married couples.

With regard to other practical aspects of the laboratory's work Artsishauskas foresees the broad employment of applied psychocerebrionics for such purposes as influencing human behavior; he predicts that it will soon become one of the most important means of accomplishing this. Results of studies of mental annihilation will be used to overcome mental fatigue in a minimal amount of time, for example. Other methods developed by the laboratory will help vocational-orientation specialists to determine the type of work for which a person is best suited.

Under the laboratory's direction, a department is being created for communications with unidentified flying objects which are not a rare phenomenon in Lithuania's skies, according to Artsishauskas. A new and improved model of a device for such communications, the SLGA-1, reportedly has been developed. The first tests of this device reportedly were planned on the day of the interview, since possible UFO appearances had been predicted for that evening in the vicinity of Verkyay.

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Author: Strugatskiy, V., correspondent

Title: FINAL EVACUATION OPERATIONS AT SP-22 ARCTIC STATION

Primary source: Leningradskaya pravda, April 7, 1982, No. 80 (20422), p. 4, cols. 2-5

Abstract: The article reports of final operations for the evacuation of the crew of the Arctic drifting station "Severnnyy polyus-22" (SP-22).* At the time of these operations, SP-22 reportedly was located 1,900 kilometers from Zhokhova Island, to

*See also the Daily SNAP, April 9, 1982, p. 4, col. 2

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