

m-120
ml

Daily **SNAP**

Thursday
January 8, 1987

Soviet News Abstracts Publication



Published by

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Title: LAUNCH OF "KOSMOS-1810"

Primary source: Izvestiya, December 28, 1986, No. 362 (21804), p. 6, cols. 1-2

Extract: An artificial Earth satellite, "Kosmos-1810", was launched from the Soviet Union on December 26, 1986.

Scientific apparatus intended for the continuation of research of outer space is installed on board the satellite.

The satellite was placed into an orbit with the parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89.1 minutes; apogee -- 302 kilometers; perigee -- 189 kilometers; orbit inclination -- 65 degrees.

The apparatus installed on the satellite is functioning normally.

* * *

Title: A. A. LOGUNOV (award)

Primary source: Izvestiya, December 30, 1986, No. 364 (21806), p. 2, col. 7

Entire text: By decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the order of Lenin has been awarded to academician Anatoliy Alekseyevich Logunov for his services in the advancement of Soviet science and training of scientific personnel, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

* * *

Title: RETIREMENT OF HEALTH MINISTER S. P. BURENKO ANNOUNCED

Primary source: Izvestiya, December 30, 1986, No. 364 (21806), p. 2, col. 7

Entire text: In the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved comrade Sergey Petrovich Burenkov of his duties as USSR minister of health in connection with his retirement on pension due to reasons of health.

* * *

Title: LAUNCH OF "MOLNIYA-1" COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

Primary source: Izvestiya, December 30, 1986, No. 364 (21806), p. 6, col. 7

Extract: A "Molniya-1" communications satellite was launched from the Soviet Union on December 26, 1986. The "Molniya-1" satellite is intended for maintaining the operation of the system of long-distance telephone-and-telegraph radio communications, and also the transmission of programs of USSR Central Television to points of the "Orbita" network.

The satellite was placed into a highly elliptical orbit with apogee of 39,075 kilometers in the Northern Hemisphere, and perigee of 484 kilometers in the Southern Hemisphere. The satellite's period of revolution is 11 hours 41 minutes, and its orbit inclination is 63 degrees.

* * *

Title: LAB STUDIES CONFIRM EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF HEAT TRANSFER THROUGH HANDS

Primary source: Trud, December 18, 1986, No. 290 (20037), p. 4, cols. 3-7

Abstract: The article is an interview with academician Yuriy Vasil'yevich Gulyayev of

(continued next column)

(continued next page)

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: <http://www.theblackvault.com>

the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics (IRE) regarding findings of a special laboratory of the institute which investigates physical fields of biological objects.* It is noted that at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences' departments of nuclear physics and general physics and astronomy, Gulyayev and Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences E. E. Godik, head of the special laboratory, reported on studies that confirmed the existence a unique physical effect produced by a person alleged to possess extraordinary powers. The two scientists reportedly showed slides taken from an infrared-imager display that showed the hand of a person moving over, but not in contact with, the back of another person and heating the subject's skin by several degrees.

Gulyayev said the hand of the person in this study belonged to Dzhuna Davitashvili, whose extraordinary powers have been written about in the newspaper before. He said that what the researchers found about her 'powers' as compared with those of ordinary persons was purely 'quantitative.' Instruments recorded that when she willed it, her hand warmed; a glow around the hand, which usually was extremely faint, intensified, and low-frequency oscillations of electric potential were recorded. What was the most interesting, according to Gulyayev, was how these things affected the test subject. The researchers measured the sensitivity of the subject's skin to them and found that it reacted well to infrared heat. The sensitivity of the skin reportedly was comparable to that of an infrared imager. Gulyayev described the effect as a kind of non-contact infrared heat massage, and it was found that sections of the skin with impaired temperature regulation were warmed more strongly. He said that when researchers held a pane of glass that blocks infrared heat between Davitashvili's hand and the subject's back, the warming of the back did not occur.

*See also the Daily SNAP, January 24, 1986, p. 1, col. 1; and July 24, 1986, p. 2, col. 2

Gulyayev mentioned that associates of the IRE laboratory had an article on the skin's sensitivity to heat flows published in a recent issue of the journal "Doklady Akademii nauk". In conclusion he thanked Dzhuna Davitashvili for her assistance to the laboratory's researchers, and also 'others like her,' with whose help he said it was determined that the non-contact heat massage can be learned. Results of the studies reportedly have been turned over to the USSR Ministry of Health, and the laboratory is continuing research in collaboration with medical institutes.

* * *

Title: PRIZE RECIPIENT FOR WORK ON MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY (caption)

Primary source: Leninskoye zname, November 29, 1986, No. 272 (20292), p. 2, cols. 5-8

Entire text: A group of Soviet physicists has been awarded the USSR State Prize in science and technology for the work-cycle "Photo Burning-Out of Stable Spectral Gaps and Selective Spectroscopy of Complex Molecules". The authors of this cycle were the first to develop methods for ascertaining the fine structure of certain spectra. Methods which they developed and results of their research have created a new direction in molecular spectroscopy and solid-state physics, and are now finding various practical applications as well.

(The photograph shows Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, Professor R. I. Personov, head of the department of molecular spectroscopy of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Spectroscopy and one of the cycle's authors. Personov has published 110 scientific works.)

* * *

Author: Samoylis, S.

Title: HIGH-VOLTAGE POWER LINE DEVELOPER N. N. TIKHODEYEV SALUTED

Primary source: Leningradskaya pravda, December 20, 1986, No. 291 (21833), p. 1, cols. 6-8

Extract: The test area of the Scientific Research Institute for Transmission of