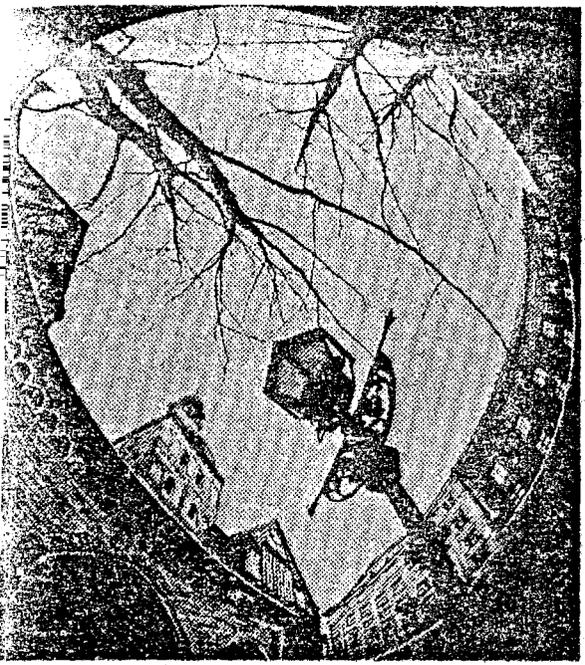


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# NEW IMAGE OF OLD RIGA

Riga, which shows, in most of its parts, the medieval city of the city, is now being restored by the architects of the city.

Work has been completed on a master plan for the reconstruction of the ancient part of the Latvian capital, which is 2,000 years old. On an area of only 50 hectares are situated many structures of the past centuries. The city in age, particularly the last war, have changed the appearance of many of them. But this process is reversible, as the people of Riga have proved, and again the chimneys of the red Saint Peter's church (12th century), which was destroyed by the nazis during the occupation of Riga, ring over the old city. The spire of the 17th-century church which was also damaged during the years of occupation, has been restored.

The colour scheme of the 15th-17th century streets is being restored. The former merchants' and artisans' guild buildings house the Philharmonic Society and the Cultural Centre and trade unions.

For tourists and organ music devotees are allowed to stroll in the square, with its famous Dome Concert Hall and museum complex of the 13th-16th centuries. According to the reconstruction plan, the old city will be closed to traffic.

# METAL LACEWORK

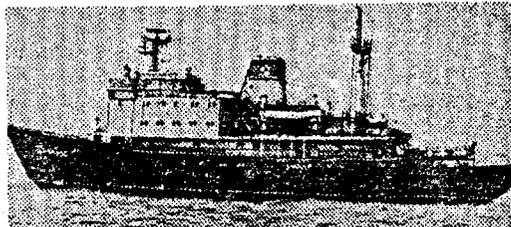
The village of Novchim in the autonomous Republic has become famous for its talented iron workers, and this village is still alive and flourishing. Novchim's craftsmen are fulfilling an important role in the development of the Games, and the first consignment of decorative cast pig iron fencing for the Olympic projects has already been delivered.

The factory which turned out these fine products was founded in the middle of the 18th century and has full training facilities.

# ARCTIC RESEARCH FLEET

The *Otto Schmidt* icebreaker, a new addition to the fleet of Soviet research vessels, will soon set out on its first working cruise in the severe conditions of the Arctic.

Being an icebreaker the *Otto Schmidt* is at the same time a special floating institute designed for investigations in the little-studied and inaccessible ice-bound regions of the Arctic.



## Science

### SPACE DISCOVERY USED IN INDUSTRY

A discovery by a group of Moscow and Kiev scientists in space chemistry has been entered into the USSR State Roster of Discoveries. They have experimentally proved that the tiniest particles of iron, titanium and silicon which are found embedded in the surface layers of space bodies, particularly, in the friable lunar ground, do not get corroded in the terrestrial atmosphere. The results of this research are already being used in industry to raise the resistance to corrosion of metal products.

### THE SOUND OF THE OCEAN

Infrasonic waves made by the tidal movements can now be recorded, for example, in Siberia, a thousand kilometres away from the nearest coast. This is possible thanks to a special device designed at the Institute of the Earth's Magnetism in Irkutsk. The infrasonic waves too low to be picked up by the human ear are emitted by oceans and seas. Very like the sound waves generated by active volcanoes, earthquakes, hurricanes and meteorites when they hit the Earth, these waves last for long periods and can travel several times around the globe. Their recordings are of practical importance since infrasonic waves affect the upper layer of the Earth's atmosphere, the ionosphere, which greatly influences the reliability of radio telecommunications.

### IN THE WAKE OF ANCIENT MEDICINE

"There is nothing on earth that could not serve as a medicine," said the ancient Oriental doctors, having in mind the boundless healing properties of nature. Scientists at the Buryat Branch of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, have deciphered old medical cures so that now they can be used on a wider scale.

The scientists discovered that ancient doctors knew very many natural healing methods. They were composed of between twenty and several dozen preparations of plant, animal or mineral origin.

The Buryat scientists are now studying the properties of some 200 species of plants mentioned in ancient prescriptions.

## VIEWPOINT

# Multinational Soviet music

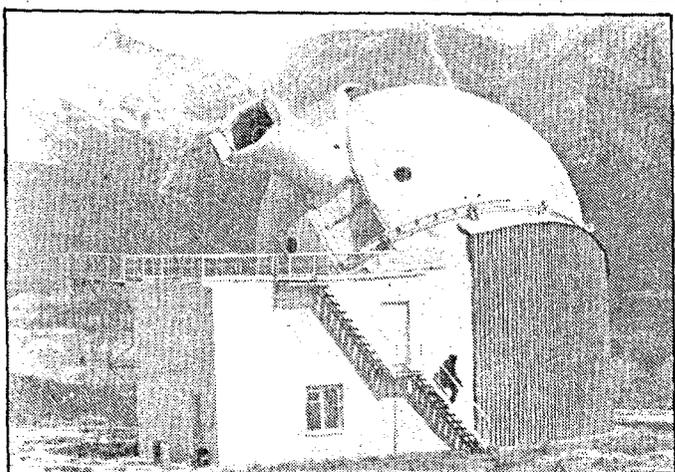
By Fikret AMIROV, composer, People's artist of the USSR



I took part in the 6th Congress of USSR composers that has just been held, and the many professional discussions and meetings there are still fresh in my mind. The Congress presented multinational Soviet music on the broadest possible scale. Every year more and more music-makers from all nations of the Soviet Union are joining our composers' unions—as was said at the Congress, these unions are rapidly growing in the Ukraine, the Transcaucasian Republics, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the Baltic Republics, Byelorussia and Moldavia. The composers' unions have been set up only recently in such Autonomous Republics as Udmurtia, Tuva, Komi and Yakutia which means that national musical schools are developing there too. The national composers' unions are growing not only numerically but artistically as well. Works of music, recognized by our people and that have also gained popularity abroad, have been composed in many places of our country.

I'm glad that Azerbaijan composers have made a great contribution to Soviet music. All the musical genres have been mastered by the composers of our Republic, which had practically no professional musicians before the Great October Revolution. It is quite different now! Who here, in this country, and for that matter, who in musical circles abroad, has not heard of Kara Karaev, the Azerbaijan composer, disciple of the great Shostakovich? The names of Dzhovdzhbet Gadzhiev, Niyazi, Dzhangir Dzhangirov, Rauf Gadzhiev, Akshin Ali-Zade and many other Azerbaijan composers are well known both in our country and abroad.

The blossoming of national music in Azerbaijan, the same as the rapid development of music in all national areas, is the result of the Leninist national policy—fraternal mutual assistance between all nations in our country. Soviet multinational musical culture will go on developing against a background of active interaction and mutual enrichment of national cultures.



NEARLY 7,000 feet up in the East Siberian mountains, this solar coronagraph keeps regular watch on the activity of the outer layers of the Sun.

Operated by the Siberian Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Wave Propagation, the instrument is used to investigate the correlation of solar activity and changes in

weather, radio reception and other phenomena on Earth.

As well as co-operating with the socialist countries in these investigations, the institute maintains regular exchanges of information with all the major capitalist countries. The institute has also hosted major international conferences to discuss progress in this field.

Top and left: Keeping an eye on the Sun up in the Sayany mountains, East Siberia

## Spider farm's valuable crop

A SPIDER farm in Alma-Ata, capital of Soviet Kazakhstan, produces only 30 grammes of poison annually, but this is enough for several medical establishments in the country and for export.

The farm has some 16,000 scorpions, tarantulas and spiders. Each of them live in a separate vessel, since spiders are such outrageous individualists.

A spider's poison is more valuable than that of a snake: one gramme is worth 20,000 roubles and it is used in preparing medicines, vaccines and serums.

To get just one gramme of poison it is necessary to "milk" 8,000 scorpions.

## New voyage for non-magnetic ship

ONE of the world's few completely non-magnetic ships, the Leningrad schooner *Zarya*, has started a voyage to probe mysteries of the Earth's magnetic field.

The *Zarya* is built mainly of wood and has had all its metal parts carefully de-magnetised to enable scientists to measure tiny variations of magnetic field.

The first part of the present voyage is an examination of the "centennial variation" of the magnetic field in the southern Baltic, sponsored jointly by the

science academies of the Soviet Union, Poland and the German Democratic Republic.

Later, the schooner will sail to the Mediterranean to investigate magnetic anomalies in the area between Italy, France and Africa.

The results may help to solve the problem of whether the Mediterranean is the remnant of an ancient ocean squeezed between the rock platforms of Africa and Europe or whether it is a new ocean in the process of formation.