

be able to conduct a grandiose experiment in Uzbekistan. The new Charvak-skoye Reservoir will be filled, imparting an enormous load on the earth's crust. It will be possible to trace and analyze the processes which transpire as the reservoir is filled. The station chief is confident that the time will come when earthquakes can be predicted several months in advance. (Summary: "Earthquakes on Order?", by L. Lebedev; Moscow, Pravda, 7 January 1971, p 6)

Siberian Terrestrial Magnetism Institute Occupies Experimental Building

An experimental facility (korpuz) of a building complex of the Siberian Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation of the USSR Academy of Sciences has just been placed in operation. This scientific laboratory -- a manufacturing plant in miniature -- is made of concrete and glass and has a total area of approximately 2,000 square meters.

Director of the institute, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences V. Ye. Stepanov reported that two more facilities (korpuz) -- a laboratory and an administrative building, will be built soon. [4]

(Complete translation: "Experimental Facility," (unsigned); Moscow, Stroitel'naya Gazeta, 23 December 1970, p 4)

Scientists Use Earthquake Waves for Geological Prospecting

Recently the All-Union Institute of Geophysics developed a method of using the waves of distant earthquakes for geological prospecting. A special geophysical party was created for this purpose under the Glavtyumen'-geologiya [Tyumen' Department of the Main Administration for Geology?]. It recently completed its third season of field work. With the aid of complex instruments and equipment for capturing the "repercussions" of underground tremors, the geologists have already studied the underground strata at ten points on the West Siberian Lowland. A precise picture of the underground relief has been drawn for depths from 20 to 50 kilometers.

Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences N. Rostovtsev, the director of the West Siberian Scientific Research Gas and Petroleum Institute, said, "Of course, the recovery of useful raw materials from such depths, if, in fact, they are there, is an extremely difficult matter and therefore possible only in the future. However, information obtained on the structure of the earth at these great depths will, on the whole, undoubtedly accelerate and increase the prospects of finding new gas and oil fields. [4]

(Complete translation: "Superdeep Prospecting," by S. Yushkovskiy; Moscow, Izvestiya, 15 January 1971, p 4)

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