



# NEWS & VIEWS

from the Soviet Section  
EXPO '74 World's Fair

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## SENATOR JACKSON VISITS THE SOVIET PAVILION

Senator Jackson visited the Soviet section at Expo '74 on the afternoon of May 19. The Senator was accompanied by Mr. J.W. Henderson, US Commissioner General at Expo '74, Mr. King F. Cole, Expo '74 President, and other officials. In the Soviet pavilion the Senator was greeted by Nikolai Filippov, USSR Commissioner General, Boris Kokorev and Evgeni Perventzev, Deputies of the Commissioner General, and Valentina Utkina, chief interpreter, who familiarized him with the Soviet exhibit.

The Senator stressed the significance of the USSR's participation in Expo '74.

While familiarizing himself with the Soviet exposition, the Senator pointed to the fact that the USSR and the US have many similar problems pertaining to environmental protection, including land re-cultivation, creation and utilization of sanctuaries and reserves, national parks, city-planning, etc. During his talk in the Soviet pavilion, the Senator expressed regret at the lack of time to closer become acquainted with its contents. In reply to the invitation extended by the Soviet administration, the Senator declared his firm intention to visit the Soviet pavilion again together with his family later this summer.

"I wanted to commend you for, I think, a very beautiful and outstanding exhibit," the Senator said. "Please convey to your government our appreciation for the substantial advancement that you have made, which covers so many diverse areas of your country. And I compliment you on your high degree of professionalism and expertise."

"We are very grateful to you for your participation."

Replying to the questions put by Mr. Victor Amosov, head of the Soviet press centre, Senator Jackson said:

"I think that in order to resolve the problems of the environment you must have an input from all the factors that you want considered in your society: your social needs, your economic needs, and your environmental needs. And you can only do that through planning, planning ahead."

"I believe there is a great opportunity for agreements to exchange information, both bi-lateral and multi-lateral, whereby we can profit, and you can profit."

"This is such an important problem that offers to your country,

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### MR. KING COLE ABOUT THE SOVIET PAVILION

President of Expo'74, Mr. King F. Cole, has visited the Soviet section and expressed satisfaction and appreciation of what he has seen in the pavilion.

In a talk with Soviet journalists Mr. Cole said that the USSR's "beautiful and enchanting exhibit will be remembered by a lot of visitors for years to come."

### OUR VISITORS SAY...

Since the World 's Fair has been open, more than 400,000 people has visited the Soviet section at Expo'74. Thousands of them have made entries in the "Guest Book". Below are but some of them.

"Your exhibit shows very well the accomplishments of the Soviet people. I was impressed not only by each display, but the personnel working there," Walter G. Aiello, mathematician, translator of Japanese.

"What impressed me most are the films that show what it is like to live in Russia and how the Russians are trying to save their natural resources. I think that everything is just perfect," Vern C., St. Clair, Jr. student

"It was overwhelming. The art works are exceptionally nice. I was not aware that the USSR had so many fine artists. Everyone likes the USSR pavilion the best. It is the most informative, complete and colorful," Judith Luedke, associate editor, Valkyrie.

"The most impressive aspect of the Russian pavilion was the immense and informative depth of the material presented. Showing a part of Russia's past, then displaying and describing the present level of development served, in my mind of thinking, to form a very valuable connection as to Russia's place in the present world," Karen Bruner, high school senior

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### SOVIET SCIENTISTS AT EXPO'74 FIRST INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SYMPOSIUM

Professor Ivan T. FROLOV, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and editor-in-chief, VOPROSY FILLISOFII (Questions of Philosophy) journal, has arrived in Spokane to attend the first Expo-74 International symposium, "The Dilemma Facing Humanity".

On Sunday morning, May 19, the Soviet scientist will attend the Gonzaga University's Kennedy Pavilion for the openings of the Symposium.

On Monday at 8:45, Mr. Frolov will appear in Gonzaga's Russell Theater to participate in the workshops scheduled for the day.

On Tuesday at 9:15<sup>in</sup>, the Russell Theater, Professor Ivan FROLOV will deliver a report, "Society's Progress; Solution to the Ecological Problem", as well as speak of Soviet studies in various philosophical and sociological problems of ecology.

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FISH CLEARS CANALS

By Pavel Vovk, . Dr. (Biol.)

Algae create major difficulties in the operation of canals, affecting their throughput and extending losses of water. Algae accumulation on guard grates interferes with the adequate performance of pumping plants and sometimes even creates emergency situations. Moreover, overgrown canals are sources of the contamination of irrigated fields by weeds and serve as shelter for blood-sucking insects.

To control algae, use had long been made of heavy-weight cables and chains, dredges, and special ploughs and harrows. However, the mechanical method involves extensive labour power input and the use of special mechanisms and, therefore, is quite expensive.

A chemical method for controlling plant growth in water bodies came into use in the early fifties. It proved to be more effective than the mechanical one. The one-time treatment with chemical agents clears, as a rule, the water body of overgrowth for one or two seasons. However, toxic chemicals are not quite safe for man and animals.

This is why the biological algae control method is economically most efficient and the most effective one. In the last decade, in the Soviet Union's inland water bodies, extensive use is made of plant-eating fish, such as the white amur (*Ctenopharyngodon idella* Val.), white grass carp (*Hypophthalmichthis molitrix* Val.) and the motley grass carp (*Aristichthis nobilis* Rich.). The white amur, for instance,

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clears heat and power plant cooling waters, technical water bodies, ponds and canals. It consumes practically all types of higher aquatic plants in fresh-water bodies. The fish grows at a fast rate, by 1 kg and more per year, and reaches a large size--up to 120 cm.

Now the white amur is being successfully used in Turkmenia (in the Karakum canal), in south Ukraine (in the Dnieper-Krivoi Rog and Northern Donetsk-Donbas canals) and in Krasnodar Territory (in the Chibiisk irrigation system). There it has cleared of vegetation about 1,000 km of irrigating and water-supply canals and water reservoirs of a total area of over 6,000 hectares. In the coming years the white amur will be still more widely used.

As breeding stock for canals use is made of this-year brood and yearlings weighing 10 to 50 grams and more. With the predominant development in the water body of soft submarine vegetation and absence of fish-of-prey, a positive result is produced even if the water body is stocked with the smallest yearlings. The predominance of rough vegetation and presence of fish-of-prey make it necessary to use larger breeding stock weighing 180-200 grams.

Canals are stocked with fish in early spring when vegetation has not developed yet. The usual rate is 100 to 250 young fishes per hectare, depending on the degree of the overgrowth of the water body, the presence of fish-of-prey and the extent of amateur fishing. By the end of the first season the total white amur population weighs already 400-500 kg



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per hectare of overgrown area. The wanted level of overgrowth may be kept up readily by catching or adding the stock.

However, care must be taken not to let the white amur get from the canal into natural water bodies: it consumes soft underwater vegetation, first and foremost, and this may cause a reduction of spawning grounds, violate the natural fish propagation process and also cause undesirable changes in the composition of the zoo-plunkton and zoo-benthos, ichthyofauna and other elements of the natural water body's ecological system.

(Novosti Press Agency)