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SEQUENCE NR:

*** CONFLICHTIAL

<<u>6</u>)(3)

CCCREFERENCE:

BIO BRIEF

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INFOLOCATION:

USSR

INFODATE: CCS AT I:

770321.

CLASS/DOWNGRADE:

BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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CONFIG NTIAL DETERMINE, CLASSIFIED BY](6)(3)

CENTROL MARKINGS: NUNE.

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SEQUENCE NR:

TEXT: ENTIRE. DATA DEVELOPED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES. IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY INCORPORATE THE FULL COMPLEMENT OR THE MOST CURKENT OF BIOGRAPHIC DATA AVAILABLE.

INAL GEORGIYEVICH AKOYEV; DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL PHYSICS, USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PUSHCHIND (SINCE MAY, 1976).

DOCTOR OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES INAL AKCYEV (PRONOUNCED AHKOHYEF), A NOTED RADIATION BIOLOGIST, HAS RECENTLY BEGAN RESEARCH ON STANDARDS FOR THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF NCNIONIZING ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION (NIEMR) AT THE INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL PHYSICS. WHILE ATTENDING THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF RADIO SCIENCES CONFERENCE IN AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS, IN OCTOBER 1976, BOTH AKCYEV AND VLADIMIR TYAZHELOV SHARPLY CRITICIZED OTHER SOVIET WORK ON NIEMR, INDICATING THAT THE SOVIET MICROWAVE STANDARD MIGHT BE TOO RESTRICTIVE. U.S. SCIENTISTS FELT THAT AKCYEV, WHILE A NEWCOMER TO THE FIELD OF STANDARDS, WAS WELL GROUNDED IN THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND THAT HIS APPROACH TO NIEMR STANDARDS WAS A RADICAL DEPARTURE FROM PREVIOUS SOVIET METHODOLOGY. STANDARDS WAS A RADICAL DEPARTURE FROM PREVIOUS SOVIET METHODOLOGY.
AKOYEV MAY BE DIRECTING A NEW PHASE OF SOVIET RESEARCH ON NIEMR
STANDARDS, FOCUSING ON QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS RATHER THAN MERE OBSERVATION. (THE INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL PHYSICS HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN INVOLVED IN NIEMR STANDARDS BUT RATHER HAS APPARENTLY BEEN DOING

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MILITARY RELATED RESEARCH ON NIEMR SINCE AT LEAST 1972).

BEFORE HIS INVOLVEMENT IN NIEMR STANDARDS, INAL AKOYEV WAS KNOWN FOR RESEARCH ON THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF RADIATION. IN 1966 HE PUBLISHED A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THYRCIOIN IN ERYTHROPOLESIS IN IRRADIATED ANIMALS. FROM 1966 TO HIS CURRENT ASSIGNMENT, INAL AKOYEV APPLIED HIS RESEARCH TO SPACE RELATED TOPICS, REPORTING ON BLOOD RESTORATION IN MEN EXPOSED TO WHOLE BODY IRRADIATION, THE BIOLOGICAL DANGER OF EXTREME HIGH ENERGY PARTICLES OF SPACE RACIATION AND THE BIORYTHYM OF ZONE FORMING FUNGI (AN EXPERIMENT DONE DURING THE 1975 APOLLO SCYUZ TEST PROJECT (ASTP)). U.S. SCIENTISTS REGARDED HIS ASTP EXPERIMENT AS TECHNICALLY INVALID. IN 1976 INAL AKCYEV WAS STUCYING COSMIC RAY. PARTICLES CALLED PHOSPHENES, WHICH WERE CAUSING AEROFLOT PILOTS TO SEE FLASHES OF LIGHT WHILE FLYING AT NIGHT (PHENOMENA SHARED BY U.S. ASTRONAUTS IN SPACE AND A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF UFO CLAIMS).

BCRN ON 17 APRIL 1922 IN MOSCOW, INAL AKCYEV WAS RAISED AND EDUCATED IN TASHKENT, UZBEK SSR. IN 1957 HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIVE SURGERY, LENINGRAD VETERINARY INSTITUTE, WHERE HE STUDIED THE VASCULAR SYSTEM OF HORSES. IN ACDITION TO HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1976, INAL AKCYEV VISITED THIS COUNTRY TWICE IN 1975 IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASTP EXPERIMENT. HE SPEAKS ENGLISH SLOWLY BUT

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SEQUENCE MR:

READS IT QUITE WELL.

DCCTOR: OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES INAL AKOYEV (PRONOUNCED AHKOHYEF) HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN SPACE RELATED TOPICS SINCE 1966, REPORTING ON SLOOD RESTORATION IN MEN EXPOSED TO WHOLE BODY IRRADIATION, THE BIOLOGICAL DANGER OF EXTREME HIGH ENERGY PARTICLES OF SPACE RADIATION AND THE BIORYTHM OF ZONE FORMING FUNGI (AN EXPERIMENT DONE DURING THE 1975 APOLLO SOYUZ TEST PROJECT (ASTP)).

INAL AKOYEV WAS BORN ON 17 APRIL 1922 IN MOSCOW. IN 1957 HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIVE SURGERY, LENINGRAC VETER/NARY INSTITUTE, WHERE HE STUDIED THE VASCULAR SYSTEM OF HORSES. HE VISITED THE UNITED STATES TWICE IN 1975 IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASTP EXPERIMENT. IN OCTOBER 1976 AKOYEV AND COLLEAGUE VLADIMIR TYAZHELOV ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE ON THE BIGLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION HELD IN AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS.

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