



St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow, built during the reign of Tsar Ivan the Terrible, has domes that resemble peppermint-striped onion bulbs.

try and the desire to learn about their research was the reason for our trip to Moscow. Technical discussions, sometimes in Russian and sometimes in English, began a few days after our arrival. Soon, the routine of daily discussions led to some exchanges of ideas which were eventually published in joint articles.

Besides the lack of space, Russian scientists and engineers are faced with a scarcity of instrumentation and computing facilities. A Russian scientist needing, say, a chromatograph for a routine analysis may have to build it himself. The computers (for example, the BESM 8) are comparable in speed and storage capacity to the latest American models but scientists complain that the demand for computer time greatly exceeds the supply.

The most conspicuous weakness of the Soviet scientific establishment is its technology. I heard a lecture about the U.S. given by a Soviet scientist, who said that the U. S. and Russia are equal in strength of basic research but American technology is superior. He meant that the interlock-

ing and overlapping system of research and development at U. S. universities and industrial research laboratories has no counterpart in Russia. In Russia, the universities teach, the Institutes of the Academy of Sciences do basic research and the industrial organizations do applied research. This clear-cut division of responsibility has obstructed the free exchange of ideas between basic research and applied technology. The Russians are aware of this weakness and are experimenting now with plans for a more equitable distribution of basic research among the institutes, universities and industrial research laboratories.

Our trip to Russia was a rich and rewarding experience. The exchange program sponsored by the U. S. National Academy of Sciences has accomplished the nearly impossible feat of opening the lines of communication between the U. S. and USSR. Unfortunately the number of scientists and engineers exchanged each year is small and it is hoped that agreements negotiated in the future lead to a generous enlargement of the program.



The Kremlin Palace surrounded by the walls and towers of the ancient Kremlin.

ChE news

ASEE LITERATURE

The Relations with Industry Division of ASEE held the 22nd Annual College-Industry Conference at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida on February 5-6, 1970. The presentations at that conference are published as Industry-Engineering Education Series I-3, *The Current Campus Scene*. Copies of this 77-page paperback are \$2.00. The booklet contains 13 papers on the problems of the campus, the college-industry relationship, the student adjustment in industry and in gov-

ernment, the response of industry, and challenges to higher education.

The Engineering School Libraries Division of ASEE has published a *Guide to Literature on Chemical Engineering* by V. E. Yagello, Head of Chemistry and Physics Libraries, The Ohio State University. Single copies of the 24 page guide are \$1.00 but 25¢ if 10 or more are ordered).

This literature should be ordered from: Publication Sales, ASEE, Suite 400, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. 20036.