

Zoophloeus by Dr. G. H. S. S. S.





*His Eminence Archbishop Torkom Manoogian
Primate, Diocese of the Armenian Church of America*

invites you to a gathering at which

Dr. Grigor Gurzadyan

*Chairman, Department of Astronomy
Byurakan Observatory, Armenia S.S.R.*

will discuss

'Modern Technology and the Future of Armenia'

on

Wednesday Evening, August Twenty-Third

Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Nine

at Seven-Thirty O'Clock

in the

Haik and Alice Kavookjian Auditorium

630 Second Avenue

New York City

R.S.V.P. Mary Berberian (212) 686-0710



from the office of the

Diocese of the Armenian Church of America

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**'MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE OF ARMENIA' IS
LECTURE TOPIC OF NOTED ASTROPHYSICIST TO SPEAK AT
DIOCESE OF THE ARMENIAN CHURCH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23**

Dr. Grigor Gurzadyan, Chairman of the Department of Astronomy at Byurakan Observatory in Armenia, is visiting the United States for the first time and will be a guest lecturer at the Haik and Alice Kavookjian Auditorium on Wednesday, August 23 at 7:30pm. En route to Washington, D.C. recently, the noted scientist said that the United States and the Soviet Union could make great advances for humanity if they cooperated on more scientific projects. Dr. Gurzadyan was in the nation's capitol to discuss a possible joint U.S. satellite project involving the design of a new type of ultraviolet satellite telescope. It would make studying the heavens a less time consuming process by enabling simultaneous monitoring of frequencies given off by several stars and galaxies. He also visited the Goddard Space Center in Maryland and was the first Soviet permitted to use the International Ultraviolet Explorer Satellite there. The device is used to study the high frequency light waves in space.

Dr. Gurzadyan is a supporter of U.S. and Soviet collaboration on a range of sciences from biotechnology and medicine to nuclear studies, space exploration and computers. Dr. Gurzadyan's visit was made possible through arrangement with Dr. Yervant Terzian, Chairman of Cornell University's Astronomy Department. At Cornell, Dr. Gurzadyan's enthusiasm, about being in the States, was evident when he said, "There is so much I am able to do with scientists here. The potential for collaboration in other fields as well is tremendous."

Dr. Gurzadyan has published numerous articles in scientific journals in the Soviet Union, the United States, England, and Europe. He is also an active member of several honorary scientific societies and is an Academician at the Armenian Academy of Sciences.

In addition to being a noted scientist, Dr. Gurzadyan is well-known throughout the Soviet Union as an artist whose speciality is landscape painting.

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Soviet scientist pushes joint projects

By JOHN YAUKEY
Journal Staff

A Soviet Armenian scientist, on his way to Washington, D.C., this morning from Cornell University to discuss a possible joint U.S.-Soviet satellite project, said the two nations could make great advances for humanity if they cooperated on more scientific projects.

"There is so much we could do together," said 67-year-old astrophysicist, Grigor Gurzadyan, who is visiting Cornell and the United States for the first time. "There is so much I am able to do with scientists here. The potential for collaboration in other fields as well is tremendous."

Gurzadyan is the chairman of the department of astronomy at Byurakan Observatory in Soviet Armenia.

He is visiting the United States for two months through arrangements orchestrated largely by Yervant Terzian, the chairman of Cor-

nell's astronomy department.

During an interview Wednesday, Gurzadyan recommended U.S.-Soviet collaboration on a range of sciences, from biotechnology and medicine to nuclear studies, space exploration and computers.

Terzian said Gurzadyan, who is also known in the Soviet Union for his landscape paintings, is considered a maverick and has written several widely published anti-communist articles.

Gurzadyan, who has refused to join the Communist Party, credited his U.S. visit to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's liberal glasnost reforms. Many of the Soviet Union's scientists are backing Gorbachev, hoping for an even greater margin of freedom for collaboration with Western scientists in the future, he said.

Gurzadyan recently returned from the Goddard Space Center in Maryland, where he was the first Soviet permitted to use the Interna-

'There is so much we could do together. The potential for collaboration in other fields as well is tremendous.'

—Grigor Gurzadyan, Soviet Armenian scientist

tional Ultraviolet Explorer Satellite, a device used to study the high-frequency light waves in space.

"Every day we learned something new," he said. "It is vital that this kind of cooperation continue."

Gurzadyan applauded recent talk about a joint U.S.-Soviet mission to Mars, but said the red planet should be explored with robots. Manned flight there would have only political value and would cost far more than an automated program, he said.

Gurzadyan's business in Washington today involves discussions of a U.S.-Soviet collaboration on a

new type of ultraviolet satellite telescope.

Mounted on satellites, so they can ride above the light-filtering atmosphere, these telescopes allow scientists to study the the high frequency energy given off by stars and galaxies.

The most advanced ultraviolet telescopes developed so far can focus only on single objects, making a study of the heavens a pain-staking and time-consuming process.

Gurzadyan proposes that the United States and the Soviet Union build a telescope that is capable of mapping the sky from horizon to



Grigor Gurzadyan

horizon.

The ultraviolet telescope is one of several projects NASA is discussing with the Soviets, Terzian said.

Princeton Art Show -??

BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)

Articles are published in:

The Astrophysical Journal (USA)

Astronomy and Astrophysics (Europe)

Monthly Notices of The Royal Astronomical Society (England)

Publ. of Astr. Soc. Pacific (USA)

Nature (England)

Astrophysics and Space Sciences (England)

Sky and Telescope (USA)

Astrofizika (USSR)

Astronomical Journal (USSR)

Doklady Academy of Sciences (USSR)

And Others

MONOGRAPHS

Problems of Dynamics of Planetary Nebulae, Yerevan, 1954

Radioastrophysics, Yerevan, 1962

Planetary Nebulae, Moscow, 1962

Flare Stars, Moscow, 1973

Planetary Nebulae (English Edition), New York, 1969

Flare Stars (English Edition), London, 1980

Space Observatory "Orion-2", Moscow, 1983

Stellar Chromospheres, Moscow, 1984

Stellar Flares, Physics Cosmogony, Moscow, 1985

Theory of Interplanetary Flights (in publication)

Planetary Nebulae. Physics. Dynamics (in publication)

Space Astrophysics (in publication)

VITA

GRIGOR GURZADYAN

BORN: Baghdad, Iraq, in 1922, from Armenian parents
CITIZENSHIP: Soviet Union, Immigrated to Soviet Union in 1924
MARITAL STATUS: Married to Marianna Kalantar 1955; two children
Vaghan, born in 1955; Gagic, born in 1957.

EDUCATION

PRIMARY: Armenian School in Yerevan, Armenia

UNDERGRADUATE:

1939-1944 Yerevan Polytechnic Institute, Yerevan
1944 Degree of Hydrotechnical Engineering
1944 Degree of Building Engineering

GRADUATE:

1944-1947 Armenian Academy of Sciences, Yerevan
1948 Byurakan Astrophysical Observatory, Armenia, SSR
1948 M.Sc. Degree in Astronomy, Moscow University, Moscow, USSR
1955 Ph.D. Degree in Astronomy, Leningrad University, Leningrad, USSR

APPOINTMENTS AND EXPERIENCE

1944-1947 Teaching Assistant, Yerevan Polytechnic Institute
1947-1956 Research Associate, Byurakan Observatory, Armenia, SSR
1947-1955 Assistant Professor of Astrophysics, Yerevan University
1950-1960 Chairman, Department of Physics of Stars and Nebulae, Byurakan Observatory
1956- Professor of Astronomy, Yerevan University and Byurakan Observatory
1960-1970 Chairman, Space Astronomy Branch of Byurakan Observatory

APPOINTMENTS AND EXPERIENCE (continued)

- 1956-1978 Chairman, Special Construction Office, Armenian Academy of Sciences
- 1978- Chairman, Department of Space Apparatus, Yerevan Polytechnic Institute
- 1978 - Chairman, Department of Space Astronomy, Byurakan Observatory

HONORARY SOCIETIES, AWARDS, COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

- IAU Commission 34, Interstellar Matter and Planetary Nebulae (1953)
- Chairman, Non-Stable Phenomenon in Stars, Symposium, Yerevan (1956)
- IAU Commission 45, Stellar Classification (1978)
- Member, Organization Committee, IAU Symposium N:34, Planetary Nebulae (1969)
- Member, Editorial Board, Journal "Astrofizika" (1965-1970)
- Invited Professor, Georgian University, Tbilisi (1957, 1960)
- Corresponding member of Armenian Academy of Sciences (1964)
- Invited Professor, Mexican Institute of Astrophysics, Mexico (1969)
- Academician, Acting Member of Armenian Academy of Sciences (1987)
- Member, Department of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, Armenian Academy of Sciences (1964-).
- Member, Astronomical Council, Academy of Sciences USSR (1968-1975)
- Member, Bureau of Department of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, Armenian Academy Sciences (1975-1980).
- Member, Editorial Board, Journal Garun (1973-).
- Member, Editorial Board, Journal Soviet Armenia (1975-)
- Member, Organizing Committee, IAU Symposium on Interstellar Matter, Spain (April, 1989)

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Published Scientific Articles (1950-) - more than 250 papers