On September 27, 1979, Konstantin Pavlovich Shirokov died, which represents the loss of one of the leading Soviet metrologists and a doctor of technical sciences.

K. P. Shirokov was born on October 28, 1901; his working life began in 1919, and in 1920-4 he served with the armed forces. In 1931, he graduated from the electromechanical faculty at Leningrad Polytechnical Institute. From his student years onward he was concerned with researches in electrical measurement.

From 1941 onward, Konstantin Pavlovich worked in the Mendeleev All-Union Metrology Research Institute.

During the war, he remained in Leningrad and organized workshops and executed orders for the Leningrad front in the All-Union Metrology Research Institute. When the blockade was broken, he headed work on reconstructing the electrical measurement laboratory at the institute. Under his direction and with his direct participation the laboratory constructed many new electrical measuring instruments and performed research designed to improve the accuracy in reproducing units.

Konstantin Pavlovich devoted much effort and energy to basic problems in general metrology. He became the successor to Professor M. F. Malikov. Under his direction and with his direct participation the laboratory performed various important theoretical researches. He made a considerable contribution to studies on physical quantities, systems of physical quantities, and other important sections of theoretical metrology, as well as a great deal to systematize metrological terminology.

K. P. Shirokov was the author of fundamental state standards of the USSR in the area of metrology, including standards on terms and definitions, standards for units of physical quantities, and standards for accuracy classes of means of measurement. These have been utilized in some major international documents in metrology. K. P. Shirokov was also one of the main authors of recently confirmed COMECON standards for units of physical quantities. He directed the development of test schemes in various areas of measurement. He also performed a great deal in relation to the participation of the USSR in international metrological organizations. He repeatedly represented Soviet metrology at international conferences and worked actively in the ISO, IEC, and international metrological organizations.

He was a leading scientist and also demanding but caring teacher, and he trained many outstanding metrologists. He was also the author of 145 scientific papers on fundamental aspects of electrical measurements and theoretical metrology, many of which have become widely recognized. He also authored a series of papers in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia.

His scientific activities were accompanied by much work in social organizations; he headed the metrology section of the Leningrad division of the Priborprom Society and worked in the Znanie All-Union Society.

He was the recipient of many medals for his very considerable efforts.

All who knew Konstantin Pavlovich will remember his sensitive relationship to people, and his strict intellectual honesty. Until the last days of his life he continued to generate valuable insight.

A bright memory of a great scientist and outstanding person will be retained in the hearts of all who knew him.