



GEORGY GRIGORYEVICH URAZOV
(Obituary)

The eminent chemist and metallurgist Academician Georgy Grigoryevich Urazov died on April 27, 1957.

G. G. Urazov headed the well known Soviet school of physicochemical analysis founded by Academician N. S. Kurnakov. Dozens of investigators were brought together under his leadership and in collaboration with them he creatively developed the theory and experimental methods of physicochemical analysis and also contributed in many ways to the advancement of our knowledge of the nature of alloys, salt systems, minerals, and of other fields of great scientific and industrial importance.

After graduation at the Petrograd (now Leningrad) Polytechnical Institute in 1909, Urazov, in addition to teaching activities, undertook research work under N. S. Kurnakov, first in the Polytechnical Institute, and then in the Institute of Physicochemical Analysis of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which was founded in 1918. In 1939 he was elected Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1946 he was elected Academician.

Urazov published more than 180 scientific works relating to investigations on alloys, sulfides, chlorides, metal ores and methods for their treatment, aqueous salt equilibria, and natural salts. Everyone is acquainted with the classical work of Urazov and his students on the investigation and treatment of bauxite ores, which was of great importance for the creation of the Soviet aluminum industry. Urazov's investigations on the elucidation of the physicochemical nature of alloys of aluminum with magnesium, copper, silicon, and other elements provided the scientific basis for the manufacture of high-strength alloys. Urazov was one of the pioneers in the development and application of the method of chlorination and treatment of metal ores containing rare metals of great potential importance in industry.

Throughout the many years of his scientific activities, Urazov gave much attention to the physicochemical study of the mineral-salt wealth of the country and its industrial utilization: he carried out work on the elucidation of the origin of the Solikamsk potassium salts and investigated the borax waters and salt lakes of the North Caucasus and the salt deposits of the Caspian and Volga regions. In recent years Urazov has given particular attention to the very large salt basin of the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Gulf. The work of Urazov and his students in this field was of

great importance for the founding of the Soviet iodine, bromine, potash, and sulfate industries.

During the many years that have elapsed since Kurnakov's death, Urazov has been Director of the Physico-chemical Analysis Section of the N. S. Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Urazov devoted much attention to the training of chemical and metallurgical scientific staff: for some years he was Director of the Department of the Technology of Fine Inorganic Products in the Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology and Director of the Department of the Metallurgy of Heavy Nonferrous Metals in the M. I. Kalinin Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold, Moscow.

For his outstanding services to Soviet chemistry, to nonferrous metallurgy, and in the training of scientific staff, the government awarded him two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the Order of the Red Star, the Badge of Honor, and various medals.

The memory of this outstanding scientist and sympathetic man will forever remain dear to Soviet chemists and metallurgists.