

TO THE ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT VICTORY К ГОДОВЩИНЕ ВЕЛИКОЙ ПОБЕДЫ

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Review article
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CHIEF EPIDEMIOLOGS OF FRONTS AND FLOTS IN GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR 1941-1945

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Abstract. Activities of a number of military epidemiologists of the country during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 are considered. It is highlighted that the skillful work of the chief epidemiologists of fronts and fleets, who were at the head of large teams of sanitary doctors, greatly contributed to the successful anti-epidemic support of the personnel of the troops and of the navy during the war.

Keywords: chief epidemiologists of fronts and fleets, chief epidemiologist of navy, chief epidemiologists of the Red Army, Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, military epidemiology

Conflict of interest. The authors declare no conflict of interest

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ГЛАВНЫЕ ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИ ФРОНТОВ И ФЛОТОВ В ГОДЫ ВЕЛИКОЙ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЙ ВОЙНЫ 1941–1945 гг.

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Резюме. Представлена многогранная деятельность ряда военных эпидемиологов страны в годы Великой Отечественной войны 1941–1945 гг.

Отмечено, что успешному решению задач по противоэпидемическому обеспечению личного состава войск и флота в период войны во многом способствовала умелая работа главных эпидемиологов фронтов и флотов, стоявших во главе больших коллективов санитарных врачей.

Ключевые слова: Великая Отечественная война 1941–1945 гг., военная эпидемиология, главный эпидемиолог Военно-морского флота, главные эпидемиологи Красной Армии, главные эпидемиологи фронтов и флотов

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A significant date — the 75th anniversary of the Great Victory over Nazi Germany — encourages us to turn again and again to the events of those unforgettable years. The noble work of a huge army of medical workers, including a large detachment of epidemiologists, occupies a worthy place in the great feat of that war.

In the Great Patriotic War, unprecedented in scale, accompanied by devastation of territories, by robbery of the population in the occupied regions, by mass migration of civilians, a certain epidemic well-being was preserved. The successful anti-epidemic support of troops and navy during the war was largely facilitated by work of the chief epidemiologists of fronts and fleets, who were at the head of large teams of sanitary doctors.

The Institute of Chief Epidemiologists of Fronts was created by the Order of the People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR dated May 9, 1941. Prominent scientists occupied this responsible post during the war: the chief epidemiologists of the Red Army I.D. Ionin (1941-1943) and T.E. Boldyrev (1943- 1947) and the main epidemiologists of fronts I.F. Akimikhin, K.F. Akinfiev, M.L. Bezprozvanny, E.S. Benyaminson, V.M. Berman, S.V. Viskovsky, B.S. Grabovsky, L.V. Gromashevsky, N.L. Dankovsky, V.G. Diligensky, I.I. Yolkin, M.V. Zemskov, G.A. Znamensky, K.T. Katsitadze, V.M. Krakov, V.D. Krasnov, A.S. Kuzminsky, M.V. Kuris, M.M. Lebedev, A.M. Levitov, B.P. Pervushin, T.T. Pozvyay, V.L. Portnykh, S.M. Radunsky, G. Ya.Sinai, V.O. Kholodovsky, G.I. Khomenko.

Later, by the Order of the People's Commissar of the Navy of the USSR of September 1, 1942, the institute of chief epidemiologists of fleets was introduced. During the Great Patriotic War, A.Ya. Alymov was the chief epidemiologist of the Navy, and the chief epidemiologists of fleets were Ya.K. Gimmelfarb, V.I. Ioffe, A.S. Kaplan, N.N. Spassky.

The heads of the anti-epidemic service of fronts and fleets were faced with numerous tasks: continuous study of the sanitary state of the territories, of epidemic state of troops and fleets, of population, as well as of enemy troops; analysis of morbidity; forecasting and planning of anti-epidemic support of troops and fleets; maneuvering anti-epidemic forces and means; systematic control and generalization of experience; development of new methods of anti-epidemic work.

We will limit our essay to a brief description of activities of some prominent organizers of military epidemiology.

The post of the chief epidemiologist of the Red Army from 1941 to 1943 was occupied by the Honored Scientist of the Ukrainian SSR, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Major General of Medical Service, Ivan Dmitrievich Ionin (1895-1945). At all stages of the Great Patriotic War, his multifaceted activity was appreciated by the leadership of the medical service. During the war, one of his attestations noted: "Comrade I.D. Ionin is a qualified specialist, doctor with a wide outlook, who knows his job well. Specially trained, skillfully applies theoretical knowledge in practice. Works a lot on himself. Solves issues seriously and deliberately. Initiative and observant" [1].

I.D. Ionin died at the age of 50. A remarkable epidemiologist and clinician, talented organizer and teacher, a man of great personal charm, Ivan Dmitrievich lived a short but a bright life, which was completely devoted to medicine.

In 1943-1947 the chief epidemiologist of the Red Army was a well-known Russian scientist, major public health organizer, one of the founders of military epidemiology, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, professor, major general of medical service, Tikhon Efimovich Boldyrev (1900-1984). During the war years, he headed the anti-epidemic department of the Main Military

Sanitary Directorate (1941-1943), and then became the chief epidemiologist of the Red Army (1943-1947). With the direct participation of T.E. Boldyrev, a new organizational and staff structure of anti-epidemic institutions in the army was created, the features of its functioning at wartime were determined. T.E. Boldyrev developed a doctrine on spreading infectious diseases in the troops, proposed measures to prevent and to combat them. He repeatedly went to the troops, personally took part in the elimination of epidemic foci and outbreaks (Kalinin region, Belarus, Pomerania) — [2]. Much organizational work was carried out by him to eliminate the typhoid epidemic among Polish and German population (1945). In 1945-1947 Tikhon Efimovich headed the entire system of sanitary and anti-epidemic control during the mass repatriation of the population moved to the West. Based on materials of the war years, he wrote a number of original works. Here are some of them: "Protection against epidemic diseases in wartime", "Basic conditions for the success of anti-epidemic work in an offensive operation", "Anti-epidemic protection of troops", etc.

Among the main epidemiologists of fronts, a worthy place belongs to the prominent domestic microbiologist and epidemiologist, doctor of medical sciences, professor, colonel of medical service Viktor Mikhailovich Berman (1897-1969). During the Soviet-Finnish War, he was a consultant to the sanitary service of the North-Western Front, and during the Great Patriotic War — the chief epidemiologist of the Northern Front. He devoted all his strength, knowledge and experience to the organization of anti-epidemic measures in the troops, which made it possible to avoid massive outbreaks of infectious diseases among the personnel. In the certification papers of V.M. Berman it was emphasized: "Professor V.M. Berman is a highly qualified microbiologist and epidemiologist and a good practitioner of anti-epidemic support of troops, a prominent scientist. He actively helps the sanitary service of the Red Army and civilian health authorities in the field of his specialty, as he is constantly involved in consultative work" [3]. V.M. Berman wrote about 100 scientific works on microbiology, immunology and epidemiology of intestinal infections, tuberculosis, on specific prevention of infectious diseases, on barrier function of the lymphatic system, etc.

The main epidemiologist of the Leningrad Front was the Honored Scientist of the RSFSR, professor, colonel of medical service, Stefan Valerianovich Viskovsky (1882-1953). From the first days of the war, he was appointed chief epidemiologist of the Leningrad Front. S.V. Viskovsky published a large number of scientific works, the main of which are devoted to the clinic and epidemiology of dysentery, parasitic typhus and some tropical diseases. Back in 1924, he was the first to detect the presence of mosquito fever in Central Asia.

A bright page in the life of Stefan Valerianovich was his work during the Great Patriotic War. As the chief epidemiologist of the Leningrad Front (1941-1945), S.V. Viskovsky put all his strength and energy into creating a clear and orderly system of anti-epidemic support for troops and population. The epidemic well-being of the troops of the Leningrad Front and of the population of besieged Leningrad owes much to his energetic activities [4].

In the cohort of leading military epidemiologists of the war period, one of the first places belongs to an outstanding domestic scientist, major healthcare organizer, talented teacher, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Honored Scientist of the Ukrainian SSR, professor, military doctor of the 1st rank Lev Vasilyevich Gromashevsky (1887-1980).

During the Great Patriotic War, L.V. Gromashevsky was the chief epidemiologist of the Transcaucasian Front, and later — of Moscow Military District. When the war began, Lev Vasilievich was 54 years old. It would seem that age could, to a certain extent, affect his performance. But that was not the case. He energetically and skillfully supervised the work of front-line epidemiologists, and often traveled to the location of active forces in order to help in organizing of anti-epidemic work. During this period, he devoted all his experience and knowledge to the creation of an effective system of anti-epidemic protection of troops [5].

L.V. Gromashevsky published about 250 scientific works devoted to general epidemiology and to epidemiology of a number of infectious diseases — typhus and typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, viral hepatitis, including (together with G.M. Vindrakh) a textbook of general epidemiology. His works deserve special mention: "On epidemiology of cholera", "On frequency of recurrent typhus infections" (together with I.R. Stepanov), "Principle of classification of infectious diseases", "Private epidemiology", "General epidemiology", "Intestinal infections", "On the evolution of viruses and viral diseases" (together with V.L. Vasilyeva) and others. Lev Vasilyevich developed the doctrine of mechanism of transmission of infection and the classification of infectious diseases.

Among the creators of domestic epidemiology, one of the first places is occupied by a prominent scientist of our country, talented organizer of health care, Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR, professor, lieutenant colonel of medical service, Ivan Ivanovich Yolkin (1903-1982). Exceptional personal qualities, as well as scientific works in various areas of epidemiology have earned him universal respect and recognition in wide circles of the country's medical community. From the first days of the war I.I. Yolkin served in the army: as a head of the sanitary-epidemiological detachment laboratory, as army epidemiologist of the 52nd army, from March 1942 until the end of the war — as the chief epidemiologist of the North-Western, Kalinin and 1st Baltic fronts. During those difficult years, under his leadership and with his direct participation, medical service of the armies and fronts successfully carried out anti-epidemic work in difficult conditions of hostilities [6].

I.I. Yolkin wrote about 200 scientific works: "Guide for practical training in epidemiology", "Essays on the theory of epidemiology", "Epidemiology", "General and specialised epidemiology", "Dysentery (epidemiology, prevention)", etc. He is the editor of the manual "Course of Epidemiology", as well as of the 5th volume of the "Manual of Microbiology, Clinic and Epidemiology of Infectious Diseases." His scientific works are devoted to general and military epidemiology. A number of his studies, which are important for anti-epidemic work in military collectives, are devoted to the epidemiology of tularemia, typhus, dysentery, as well as to epidemiological geography.

The chief epidemiologist of the Southwestern and 1st Ukrainian fronts during the Great Patriotic War was doctor of medical sciences, professor, lieutenant colonel of the medical service, Mikhail Vasilyevich Zemskov (1908-1998). From the first days of the war, he was in the active army: first as an army epidemiologist of the 29th and of the 3rd guards armies, later as the chief epidemiologist of the aforementioned fronts. During the war years, his activities were constantly receiving high marks: "Erudite, experienced specialist-epidemiologist. He is doing well with the duties assigned to the front epidemiologist. All issues related to anti-epidemic support of troops are solved correctly, promptly and clearly. Strong-willed qualities are well developed. Energetic, ini-

tiative and disciplined. The position of the chief epidemiologist of the front is quite consistent" [7].

M.V. Zemskov is the author of over 200 scientific works, including a number of monographs and two textbooks on general and specialised microbiology. His main scientific research is devoted to the problem of human and animal leptospirosis and nonspecific stimulation of immunity.

In the galaxy of major domestic epidemiologists, a worthy place is occupied by the chief epidemiologist of the Navy during the Great Patriotic War. In the postwar period he was the chief epidemiologist of the USSR Armed Forces, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, professor, major general of the medical service. His name is Andrei Yakovlevich Alymov (1893– 1965). In 1942 A.Ya. Alymov was appointed the chief epidemiologist of the Navy. He played an important role in the formation of a coherent system for organizing anti-epidemic support on ships and in parts of the fleet. Having experience in training naval doctors, A.Ya. Alymov paid special attention to special training of naval epidemiologists. During the war, Andrei Yakovlevich spent most of the time in the fleets, where he was involved in organizing anti-epidemic measures, providing practical assistance to naval epidemiologists on the ground. In besieged Leningrad, he conducted classes in epidemiology and microbiology at advanced training courses for doctors of the Red-Banner Baltic Fleet.

His work during the Great Patriotic War, as well as on peaceful days, was always positively assessed by the command: "Professor A.Ya. Alymov is one of the most prominent scientists of our country. Being a well-educated, versatile specialist, he constantly pays great attention to the correct organization of anti-epidemic support of fleets. In his work, he shows great perseverance and dedication. Perfectly prepared theoretically. Has high organizational skills. As the chief epidemiologist of the USSR Armed Forces, he was involved by the Main Military Medical Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the USSR Ministry of Health to address topical issues of organizing anti-epidemic service in peacetime and wartime. He has a well-deserved authority" [8].

A.Ya. Alymov published more than 100 scientific works on topical problems of infectious pathology: "Persian relapsing fever", "Spontaneous complications of experimental tick-borne recurrence and their influence on the course of spirochetosis", "Fundamentals of diagnosis and prevention of parasitic typhus and fevers", etc. His main research is devoted to the study of infectious diseases with natural foci. Another direction of Andrei Yakovlevich's work is the study of the role of nervous system in the development of infectious diseases and in the formation of immunity to them. He organized and personally participated in scientific expeditions to study tick-borne relapsing fever in Kyrgyzstan, Pappatachi fever and Marseilles fever in the Crimea, endemic rat typhus in Batumi, etc. In the initial period of the war, A.Ya. Alymov, while in the besieged Leningrad, studied biological products proposed by him for the treatment of infected wounds. In experiments on self-infection with pathogens of mosquito fever and brucellosis, he clarified the questions of the pathogenesis and of the duration of the incubation period of these infections. He also developed means for specific prevention of anaerobic infections.

An outstanding Russian scientist, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, professor, colonel of medical service Vladimir Ilyich Ioffe (1898-1979) made a huge contribution to the management of the activities of a large detachment of sanitary doctors of the Red-Banner Baltic Fleet during the Great Patriotic War. Since the be-

gining of the war, Vladimir Ilyich was in the active army as a consultant epidemiologist of the Red Baltic Fleet. In November 1942 he was appointed chief epidemiologist of the Baltic Fleet, in which he worked until March 1946. During these years, he personally supervised anti-epidemic measures on ships and in units of the fleet in the conditions of besieged Leningrad, in Kronstadt fortress, on Ladoga military flotilla.

The archival documents contain the final certification of V.I. Ioffe for the entire period of his tenure as the chief epidemiologist of the Red-Banner Baltic Fleet. Here are a few lines from this document: "Huge erudition in the epidemiology of infectious diseases, personal rich experience in practical issues of anti-epidemic measures, brilliant theoretical and scientific training have strengthened professor V. Ioffe's well-deserved authority not only in the Baltic Sea, but also far beyond. The research work carried out by Professor V.I. Ioffe at the Red-Banner Baltic Fleet during the war years was always distinguished by a great practical value. He personally took part in the fight against outbreaks of dysentery, typhus and other infections in the Red-Banner Baltic Fleet, which largely prevented the spread of infectious diseases in the fleet "[9].

In science V.I. Ioffe is known as a talented researcher-experimenter who blazed new paths in domestic medicine. He published over 200 scientific works on microbiology, epidemiology and immunology, including 10 monographs and collections. The following works deserve special mention: "On one new principle in the study of viral infections", "Scarlet fever", "Towards immunological study of malignant tumors", "Some results of the study of general immunological reactivity of organism in clinic and epidemiology", etc. V.I. Ioffe gave a serological characterization of hemolytic streptococci. In the study of childhood infections, especially if the scarlet fever, Vladimir Ilyich developed a method for comparative assessment of the size of a microbial focus, of the dynamics of its development and extinction. He studied microbiology and immunology of whooping cough, and proposed a method for its early diagnosis in the incubation and prodromal periods. During the war, he published a number of works on microbiology and immunology of intestinal infections, in particular on the so-called blockade dysentery. Some of his works are devoted to the problem of nonspecific resistance to infection.

The anti-epidemic service of the Black Sea Fleet during the Great Patriotic War was headed by doctor of medical sciences, professor, colonel of medical service, Yakov Klimentievich Gimmelfarb (1896-1975). From December 1942 until the end of the war, Ya.K. Gimmelfarb was the chief epidemiologist of the Black Sea Fleet. During these years, he actively contributed to maintaining a stable epidemiological state in the Black Sea Fleet and led the generalization of the experience of anti-epidemic support of this fleet during the war years.

The head of the medical and sanitary department of the Black Sea Fleet, major general of medical service, A.N. Zotov, in attestation of the Chief Epidemiologist of the Fleet, noted: "Professor Ya.K. Gimmelfarb took an active part in the work on establishing the entire organization of anti-epidemic support of the fleet. With his direct participation, epidemiologists, bacteriologists and laboratory assistants were selected and trained. Repeatedly traveled to naval bases, including to the forward sections of our theater (Kerch, Taman, Novorossiysk), where he provided practical assistance to medical specialists of sanitary profile. He often visited individual units and ships, summarizing the experience of combating dysentery in the navy during the war years, di-

recting the sanitary service. For the work done on the anti-epidemic support of the fleet he deserves a presentation for a government award "[10].

Ya.K. Gimmelfarb wrote more than 100 scientific works in microbiology, virology and epidemiology. Particularly famous were his works on microbiology of plague, pseudotuberculosis of rodents, and of anaerobic microflora of canned food. He is a renowned specialist in the field of virology and epidemiology of Botkin's disease.

The post of the chief epidemiologist of the Northern Fleet during the Great Patriotic War was held by doctor of medical sciences, professor, colonel of medical service, Nikolai Nikolayevich Spassky (1896-1974). As the chief epidemiologist of the Northern Fleet, he was directly involved in the war in the Arctic. N.N. Spassky made every effort to ensure the efficient work of anti-epidemic service in the war, when there were plenty of prerequisites for the emergence of various epidemics.

The command of the Northern Fleet in the combat characteristics of N.N. Spassky noted: "Comrade N.N. Spassky showed great initiative in his work, as well as the necessary efficiency in the fight against outbreaks of dysentery, acute gastrointestinal diseases and toxic infections. In any situation, he went to the Northern defensive area, to its front edge, in the ground defense of the Air Force and in the Solovetsky garrison, where he resolutely and persistently carried out well-thought-out sanitary and epidemiological measures, which achieved quick results in stopping outbreaks of acute intestinal infections. Seriously approaches his duties as a flagship epidemiologist. He persistently teaches the medical staff at all training sessions of the formations, especially on anti-epidemic support for the personnel of the fleet. Along with his service activity, he showed high comradely qualities, which earned him authority and respect among medical officers "[11].

N.N. Spassky's scientific research has both theoretical and practical value. He made a great contribution to the study of anthrax, yellow typhoid, in the etiology of staphylococcal, streptococcal, intestinal and other infections.

The chief epidemiologist of the Pacific Fleet during the Great Patriotic War and during the war with Japan (August 9 - September 2, 1945) was doctor of medical sciences, associate professor, colonel of medical service, Alexander Sergeevich Kaplan (1910-1995). Head of the Medical and Sanitary Department of the Pacific Fleet, major general of medical service, M.N. Kravchenko, highly appreciated his activities in this post: "Having arrived at the fleet in mid-1945, he quickly got used to the situation and to the work of the flagship epidemiologist. An energetic, decisive and proactive officer. He possesses courage and composure shown by him in the landing operation, for which he was presented with a government award. He is a highly erudite epidemiologist who is well versed in various sanitary and epidemiological conditions and takes right decisions. He took an active part in the fight against infectious diseases, went directly to the field to organize anti-epidemic support of personnel. The position held is quite consistent "[12].

A.S. Kaplan is the author of about 100 scientific papers on microbiology and virology. Here are some of them: "A case of actinomycotic sepsis", "Prevention with a dysentery bacteriophage in the USSR", "Macroscopic method of staging Weill's reaction", "On the question of the specificity of prevention of typhus", "Serological and allergic reactions in people in a brucellosis farm", "Typhoid fever on the ships of the Navy during the Great Patriotic War" and others (Fig. 1-12).

CHIEF EPIDEMIOLOGISTS OF FRONTS

IONIN Ivan Dmitrievich (1895-1945). Honored scientist of the Ukrainian SSR, professor, major general of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Red Army in 1941-1943.

BOLDYREV Tikhon Efimovich (1900-1984). Corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, professor, major general of the medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Red Army in 1943-1947.

AKIMIKHIN Ivan Fedotovich (1895-1962). Candidate of medical sciences, colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the North-Western Front.

AKINFIEV Konstantin Fedorovich (1893-1955). Associate professor, major general of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Southern and North Caucasian Fronts.

BEZPROZVANNY Matvey Lvovich (1900-1978). Associate professor, colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the 2nd Ukrainian Front.

BENYAMINSON Evgeny Sergeevich (1890-1977). Associate professor, colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Reserve, Voronezh and 1st Ukrainian fronts.

BERMAN Victor Mikhailovich (1897-1969). Professor, colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Northern Front.

VISKOVSKY Stefan Valerianovich (1892-1953). Honored scientist of the RSFSR, professor, colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Leningrad Front.

GRABOVSKY Boris Stefanovich (1907-1984). Colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the 2nd Baltic Front.

GROMASHEVSKY Lev Vasilevich (1887-1980). Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, honored scientist of the Ukrainian SSR, 1st rank military doctor, chief epidemiologist of the Transcaucasian Front.



Рис. 1. Главный эпидемиолог Красной Армии в 1941-1943 гг. И.Д.Ионин
Fig. 1. Chief Epidemiologist of the Red Army in 1941-1943, I.D. Ionin



Рис. 2. Главный эпидемиолог Красной Армии в 1943-1947 гг. Т.Е.Болдырев
Fig. 2. Chief Epidemiologist of the Red Army in 1943-1947, T.E. Boldyrev



Рис. 3. Главный эпидемиолог Северного фронта В.М.Берман
Fig. 3. Chief Epidemiologist of the Northern Front, V.M. Berman



Рис. 4. Главный эпидемиолог Ленинградского фронта С.В.Висковский
Fig. 4. Chief Epidemiologist of the Leningrad Front, S.V. Viskovskiy



Рис. 5. Главный эпидемиолог Закавказского фронта Л.В.Громашевский
Fig. 5. Chief Epidemiologist of the Transcaucasian Front, L.V. Gromashevskiy



Рис. 6. Главный эпидемиолог Северо-Западного, Калининского и 1-го Прибалтийского фронтов И.И.Елкин
Fig. 6. Chief Epidemiologist of the Northwest, Kalinin and 1st Baltic Fronts, I.I. Elkin



Рис. 7. Главный эпидемиолог Юго-Западного и 1-го Украинского фронтов М.В.Земсков
Fig. 7. Chief Epidemiologist of the Southwestern and 1st Ukrainian Fronts, M.V. Zemskov



Рис. 8. Главный эпидемиолог Военно-Морского Флота А.Я.Альмов
Fig. 8. Chief Epidemiologist of the Navy, A.Ya. Alymov



Рис. 9. Главный эпидемиолог Балтийского флота В.И.Иоффе
Fig. 9. Chief Epidemiologist of the Baltic Fleet, V.I. Ioffe



Рис. 10. Главный эпидемиолог Черноморского флота Я.К.Гиммельфарб
Fig. 10. Chief Epidemiologist of the Black Sea Fleet, J.K. Gimmelfarb



Рис. 11. Главный эпидемиолог Северного флота Н.Н.Спасский
Fig. 11. Chief Epidemiologist of the Northern Fleet, N.N. Spasskiy



Рис. 12. Главный эпидемиолог Тихоокеанского флота А.С.Каплан
Fig. 12. Chief Epidemiologist of the Pacific Fleet, A.S. Kaplan

DANKOVSKY Nikolay Lvovich (1895-1948). Associate professor, colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the North-Western Front.

DILIGENSKY Vasily Gennadievich (1898-1976). Colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Karelian and 2nd Belorussian fronts.

YOLKIN Ivan Ivanovich (1903-1982). Professor, lieutenant colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the North-Western, Kalinin and 1st Baltic fronts.

ZEMSKOV Mikhail Vasilievich (1908-1998). Professor, lieutenant colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Southwestern and 3rd Ukrainian fronts.

ZNAMENSKY Georgy Andreevich (1901-1955). Professor, major general of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Southwestern, Stalingrad, Don and 1st Belorussian Fronts.

KATSITADZE Konstantin Tadeozovich (1898 - no data). Associate professor, major of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Transcaucasian Front.

KRAKOV Vladimir Markovich (1893 - no data). Associate professor, lieutenant colonel of medical service, chief epidemiologist of the Kalinin Front.

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