

Andropov, Yuri V. [an-draw'-pawf] Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, b. June 15 (N.S.), 1914, d. Feb. 9, 1984, was general secretary of the Soviet Communist party and thus leader of the USSR from November 1982 until his death. A native of the Stavropol' region of the northern Caucasus, Andropov became active in the Communist youth league (Komsomol), rising in 1938 to be first secretary of the Yarslav region group. He soon became a full-time party activist.

Andropov organized guerrilla activity against the Germans during World War II. Intelligent and hard-working, he advanced rapidly. In 1947 he became second secretary of the regional party committee in the Karelo-Finnish SSR, and in 1951 he was transferred to the central committee apparatus in Moscow. Appointed ambassador to Hungary in 1953, he impressed his superiors with his handling of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and was brought back to Moscow to help coordinate diplomatic affairs for the central committee. He became a member of that body in 1961 and a secretary in 1962.

In May 1967, Andropov was named head of the KGB, the political police and intelligence agency. Tough, shrewd, and a skillful administrator, he made serious efforts to understand the nature of Soviet dissidence, even while overseeing its repression. In 1973 he became a full member of the politburo, the party's chief executive organ.

Assuming power on the death of Leonid Brezhnev, Andropov made it his principal task to revitalize the Soviet economy. In foreign affairs, he generally continued the policies of his predecessor.

During his brief tenure as leader of the Soviet Communist party and president of the USSR, Yuri Andropov began an effort to improve efficiency and productivity in the Soviet system.



Andros, Sir Edmund Sir Edmund Andros, b. Dec. 1637, d. Feb. 27, 1714, was a colonial governor in a expanding British empire in America. As deputy of a duke of York (later King James II), Andros accepted a first Dutch surrender of New York (1674) and became governor of the province. He had frequent disputes with the colonists and with neighboring colonies and was expelled (1681) when charged with profiteering.

When James became king, he appointed Andros governor of the Dominion of New England and consolidated the New England colonies and, subsequently, New York and New Jersey into one viceroyalty. Andros was given enormous powers, and his unpopular measures convinced the New England Puritans that his regime had converted their institutions and way of life. Following James II's overthrow (the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION), the republic of April 1689, the Dominion government collapsed and Andros was sent back to England. Andros later served as governor of Virginia, where his administration (1690-91) was regarded as more successful and popular.

anemia [uh-nee'-mee-uh] Anemia is the loss of the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood resulting from a deficiency in quantity or quality of red blood cells or the hemoglobin in the blood. Symptoms include pale skin, weakness, fatigue, and dizziness. Severe anemia may cause difficulty in breathing and heart abnormalities.

The most common type of anemia is iron deficiency anemia, which most often results from chronic blood loss and also from lack of iron in the diet, impaired absorption of iron from the intestine, or increased need for iron, as in pregnancy. Iron is an essential component of the hemoglobin, which carries oxygen to the tissues in chemical combination with its iron atoms. Pernicious anemia is a chronic inherited disease of middle-aged and older people in which the stomach fails to produce a factor needed for the absorption of vitamin B₁₂, which is essential to mature red blood cells. The disease can be treated by lifelong injections of the vitamin. Anemia may also be the result of the failure of the bone marrow to produce enough red blood cells, as caused by toxic substances (chemicals or radiation). Treatment includes preventing further exposure to the cause, eliminating any remaining toxic substance from the body, stimulating the proliferation of remaining bone-marrow cells, and preventing infection, while keeping the patient alive with blood transfusions. Erythropoietin, a kidney hormone that promotes formation of red blood cells, is now being produced by biotechnology and is proving useful in the treatment of anemia induced by cancer. It may eventually also be used for treating other anemia-related ailments.

See also: COOLEY'S ANEMIA; SICKLE-CELL DISEASE

anemometer [an-uh-mah'-muh-tur] The anemometer is an instrument designed to measure wind speed. The earliest wind-speed indicator was the pressure plate anemometer, in which the displacement of a hanging plate indicated wind speed. The rotation anemometer may consist of a windmill or propeller or, more often, three or more small conical cups rotating on a pivot attached to an electric generator. The hot-wire anemometer measures the amount of electric current required to keep a hot wire at a constant temperature as the wind blows past.

Pressure anemometers are the exception of the Pitot; are standard in most weather and acoustic types are used.

anemone [uh-nem'-uh-ne] is any of the perennial flowers belonging to the genus *Anemone*. They produce cup-shaped yellow or red flowers that make attractive flower gardens. Among the flowering Japanese anemone, spring-flowering, tuberous-cornaria, with its red, white



anesthetics [an-es-thet'-ik] substance or procedure that produces loss of sensation, usually administered to pain, usually administered. Anesthesia, the state of being unconscious, may not be associated with loss of sensation. In the medical specialty of anesthesiology, anesthetics are used by anesthesiologists—physicians who work under the supervision of anesthesiologists—to manage postanesthetic problems and modern anesthetic techniques for surgical procedures to be performed with minimal complications.

History

Prior to the availability of anesthesia, operations were conducted without the pain and shock accompanying the use of anesthetics. For centuries, agents that would permit painless operations were sought.