BEKKER-MGILDSOVA, Ye. Ye.

"First Discovery of Copeognatha (Psocoptera) from the Kuznets Basin," Ye. Ye. Bekker-Mgildsova

DAN SSSR, vol. 90, no.2 , pp279-282, 11 May 1953

Presents results of the work conducted in 1950 by an expedition of the Inst of Paleontology, Acad Sci USSR, in the outcroppings along the right bank of the Kaltan River, near the village of Sarbel, where the discovery was made. Presented by Acad Ye. N. Pavlovskiy 5 Mar 1953.

260T44

BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, Ye.M.

Fossil insects from the Triassic in Siberia. Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.5:1100-1103 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Siberia--Insects, Fossil)

BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, Ye.E.

Some new representatives of the group Sternorrhyncha from the Permian and Mesozoic of the U.S.S.R. Mat.k "Osn.paleont." no.3:104-116 '59. (MIRA 15:7)

(Sternorrhyncha, Fossil)

BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, Ye.E.

The new genus Borisrohdendorfia (Homoptera) from the Kuznetsk series of the Kuznetsk Basin. Paleont.zhur. no.3:138-140 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Homoptera, Fossil)

BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, Yelena Ernestovna; RODENDORF, B.B., prof., doktor biol.nauk, otv.red.; MATVEYENKO, T.A., red.izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[New Permian homopterans from the European part of the U.S.S.R.] Novye permskie ravnokrylye Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 111 p (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 76)
(MIRA 13:4)

(Homoptera, Fossil)

BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, Ye.E.

Paleozoic Homoptera of the U.S.S.R. and problems in the phylogeny of the order. Paleont.zhur. no.3:28-42 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Homoptera, Fossil)

BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, Ye.E.

Some new Hemiptera and Psocoptera. Paleont.zhur. no.1:89-104 '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Hemiptera) (Psocids)

AYZENBERG, Ye.Ye.; BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, Ye.E.; VISHNYAKOVA, V.N.; DANILEVSKIY, A.S.; MARTYNOVA, O.M.; NOVOZHILOVYY, N.I.; PONOMARENKO, A.G.; POPOV, Yu.A.; RODENDORF, B.B.; CHERNOVA, O.A.; SHAROVYY, A.G.; ORLOV, Yu.A., glav. red.; MARKOVSKIY, B.P., zam. glav. red.; RUZHENTSEV, V.Ye., zam. glav. red.; SOKOLOV, B.S., zam. glav. red.; OSIPOVA, L.S., red. izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; reference book in 15 volumes for paleontologists and geologists of the U.S.S.R.]Osnovy paleontologii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov SSSR v piatnadtsati tomakh. Glav. red. IU.A.Orlov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.9.[Arthropoda: Tracheata, Chelicerata]Chlenistonogie: trakheinye i khelitserovye. Otv. red. toma B.B.Rodendorf. 1962. 559 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Arthropoda, Fossil)

BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, Ye.E.; POPOV, Yu.A.

Some new Heteroptera from the Jurassic of the Kara-Tau.
Paleont. zhur. no.2:74-82 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Kara-Tau--Heteroptera, Fossil)

BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, Yelena Ernestovna; RODENDORF, B.B., otv. red.

[Tertiary Homoptera in the Stavropol region.] Tretichnye ravnokrylye Stavropol'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 107 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 104)
(MIRA 17:8)

RODENDORF, B.B.; BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, I.E.; MARTYNOVA, O.M.; SHAROV, A.G.

Phylum Arthropoda. Class Insecta. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.21:189-193 '62.

Phylum Arthropoda. Class Insecta. Ibid.:403-425 (MIRA 16:12)

BEKKER-MIGDISOVA,YE.YE.

"The tertiary homoptera of stavropol and reconstruction of land palaebiocoenoses."

report submitted for 12th Intl Cong of Entomology, London, 8-16 Jul 64.

BEKKERMAN, A.O. (Moskva)

Paracystites. Urologiia 23 no.4:29-31 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.53.

(CYSTITIS, case reports
paracystitis (Rus))

BEKKERMAN, A.G., dots.

Foreign body in the bladder wall. Urologiia 23 no.6:56-57 N-D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dots. A.G. Bekkerman) bol'nitsy No.53 Moskvy.

(BLADDER, for. body
bladder wall (Rus))

BEKKERMAN, I.M.

ARKHIPOV , R.G. [translator]; GOR'KOV , L.P. [translator]; DZYALOSHINSKIY, I.Ye. [translator]; PITAYEVSKIY, L.P. [translator]; KHALATNIKOV, I.M., red.; BEKKERMAN, I.M., red.; KHOMYAKOV, A.D., tekhn.red.

[New properties of the symmetry of elementary particles. Translated from the English] Novye svoistva simmetrii elementarnykh chastits; sbornik statei. Perevod s angliiskogo R.G.Arkhipova i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1957. 97 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Particles, Elementary)

SOV/120-58-4-7/30

AUTHORS: Bekkerman, I. M., Dmitriyev, V. A., Molchanov, L. P., Khristiansen, G. B., Yarygin, P. I.

TITLE: Ionisation Chambers and an Apparatus for Studying Wide Atmospheric Cosmic Ray Showers (Ionizatsionnyye kamery i apparatura dlya issledovaniya shirokikh atmosfernykh livney kosmicheskikh luchey)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 4, pp 31-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description is given of ionisation chambers 60 litres in volume as well as various elements of the apparatus associated with them, such as pre-amplifier, amplitude analyser, etc. The chambers are made of stainless steel and are in the form of cylinders. The diameter of each cylinder is 250 mm. The cylinder forms the outer electrode. The diameter of the inner electrode, which is made of brass, is 4 mm. The length of the working part of each chamber is 1000 mm. The wall thickness is 2 mm. The pressure in each of the chambers is controlled by special manometers attached to them. The chambers are filled with very pure argon at a pressure of 5 atm. The EHT is applied to the central electrode through a 470 Meg resistor and the output pulse is taken off through a 390 puff capacitor. The capacitance

Card 1/3

Ionisation Chambers and an Apparatus for Studying Wide Atmospheric Cosmic Ray Showers

of the entire chamber is 33 puff and the leakage resistance from the central electrode is 10^{12} ohm. A sectional drawing of the chamber is shown in Fig.2. In this figure 1 is the 390 puff capacitor, 2 is the left insulator, 3 is the chamber, 4 is the central electrode, 5 is the right insulator 6 is the 470 Meg resistor and 7 is the input valve. Fig.3 shows the characteristic curves of a typical chamber. The working region begins at 500 V. The working point actually chosen was at 1200 V. At that voltage the rise time of an electron pulse from the chamber is 30 μ sec. Each chamber is followed by a preamplifier of the type shown in Fig.4. This amplifier has a very low noise level and a wide region of linearity (10 μV to 1 V). The entire system consists of four such chambers in parallel, each of the chambers being followed by a preamplifier. Pulses from the outputs of the four preamplifiers are applied via coaxial cables to a linear adding device and then to a 4-stage amplifier. From the amplifiers the pulses are fed into 4 channels of a discriminator, all the channels being the same. The circuit of the discriminator is shown in full in Fig.6. It converts the

Ionisation Chambers and an Apparatus for Studying Wide Atmospheric Cosmic Ray Showers

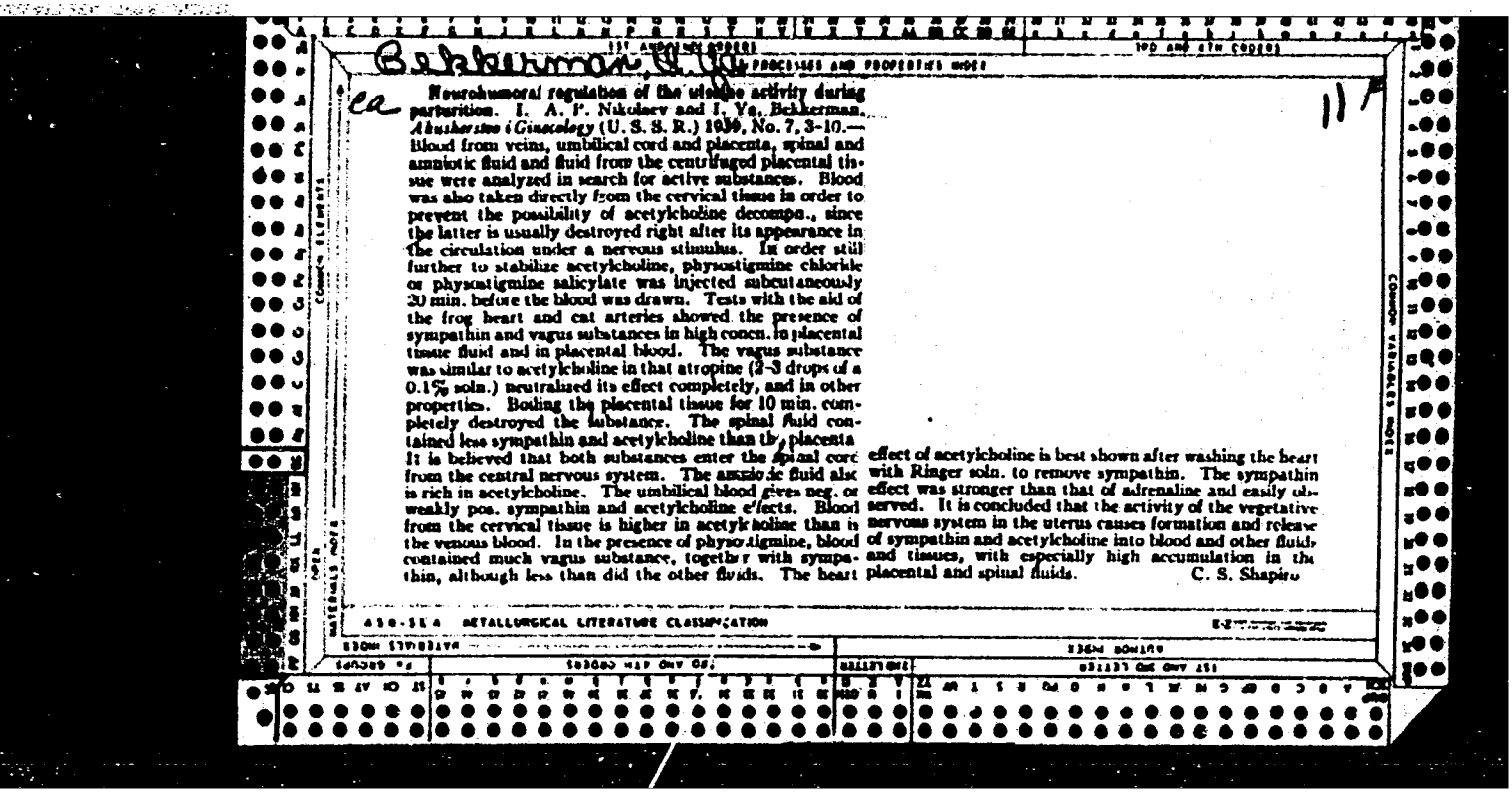
measured signal into a signal whose duration is proportional to the amplitude of the measured signal (Refs 6 and 8). The apparatus will record pulses whose amplitudes differ by four orders of magnitude and the minimum pulse corresponds to the transit through a chamber of a single relativistic particle. There are 6 figures and 9 references, of which 4 are Soviet and the rest English.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Fizpribor" ("FIZPribor" factory)

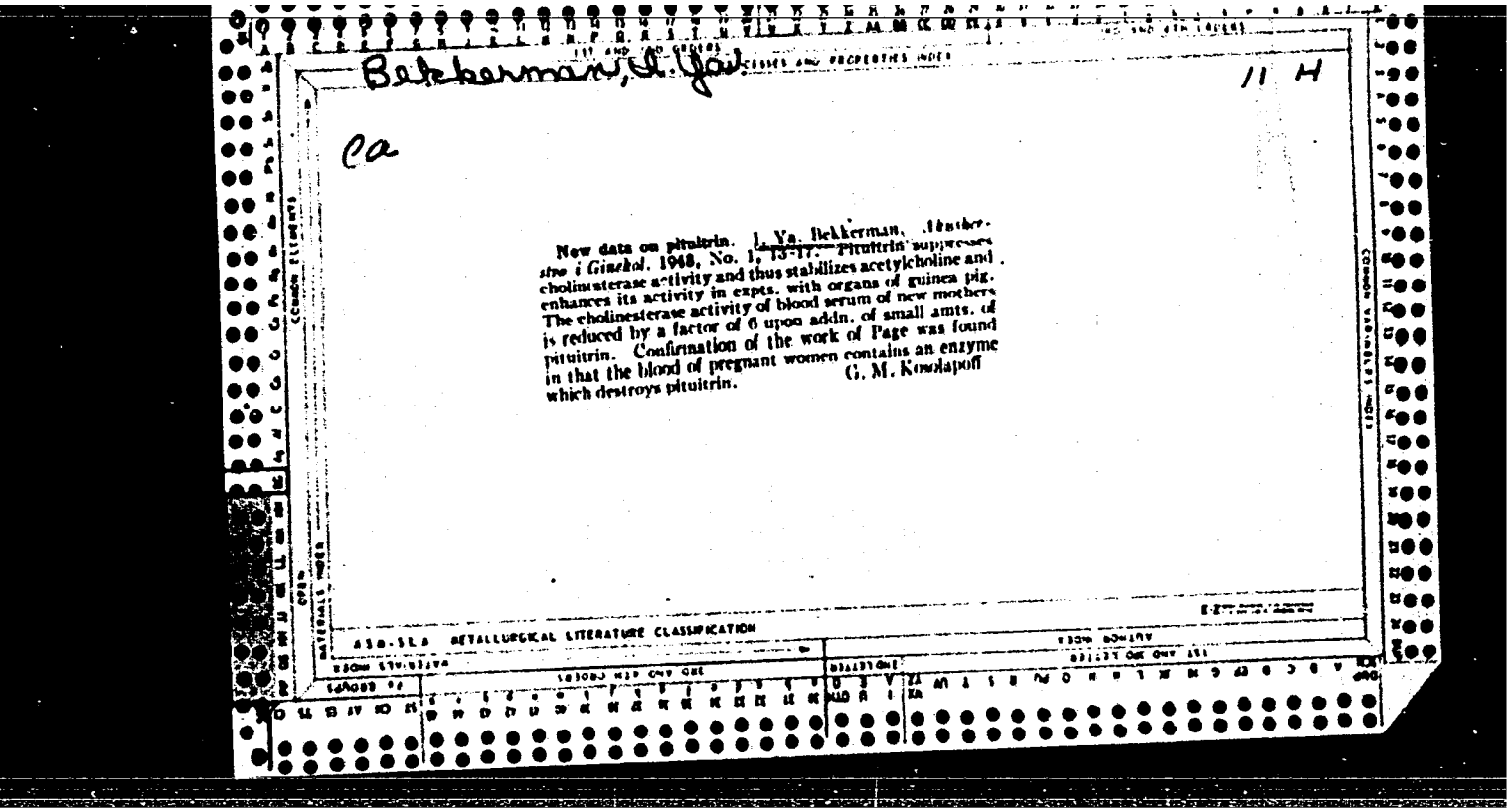
SUBMITTED: October 11, 1957.

BEKKERMAN, I.M.

Use of radioactivity in technology by E.Broda, T.Shönfeld. Reviewed by I.M.Bekkerman. Usp. fiz. nauk 77 no.3:654-656 N '60. (MIRA 16:8)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications) (Broda, E.) (Shönfeld, T.)



Neurohumoral regulation of the uterine activity during parturition. I. A. P. Nikolaev and I. Ya. Bekkerman. *Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, No. 7, 3-10.—Blood from veins, umbilical cord and placenta, spinal and amniotic fluid and fluid from the centrifuged placental tissue were analyzed in search for active substances. Blood was also taken directly from the cervical tissue in order to prevent the possibility of acetylcholine decompn., since the latter is usually destroyed right after its appearance in the circulation under a nervous stimulus. In order still further to stabilize acetylcholine, physostigmine chloride or physostigmine salicylate was injected subcutaneously 30 min. before the blood was drawn. Tests with the aid of the frog heart and cat arteries showed the presence of sympathin and vagus substances in high concn. in placental tissue fluid and in placental blood. The vagus substance was similar to acetylcholine in that atropine (2-3 drops of a 0.1% soln.) neutralized its effect completely, and in other properties. Boiling the placental tissue for 10 min. completely destroyed the substance. The spinal fluid contained less sympathin and acetylcholine than the placenta. It is believed that both substances enter the spinal cord from the central nervous system. The amniotic fluid also is rich in acetylcholine. The umbilical blood gives neg. or weakly pos. sympathin and acetylcholine effects. Blood from the cervical tissue is higher in acetylcholine than is the venous blood. In the presence of physostigmine, blood contained much vagus substance, together with sympathin, although less than did the other fluids. The heart effect of acetylcholine is best shown after washing the heart with Ringer soln. to remove sympathin. The sympathin effect was stronger than that of adrenaline and easily observed. It is concluded that the activity of the vegetative nervous system in the uterus causes formation and release of sympathin and acetylcholine into blood and other fluids and tissues, with especially high accumulation in the placental and spinal fluids. C. S. Shapiro


Bekkerman, L. Ya.

11 H

Ca

New data on pituitrin. L. Ya. Bekkerman. *Akusher. i Ginekol.* 1948, No. 1, 13-17.—Pituitrin suppresses cholinesterase activity and thus stabilizes acetylcholine and enhances its activity in expts. with organs of guinea pig. The cholinesterase activity of blood serum of new mothers is reduced by a factor of 6 upon addn. of small amts. of pituitrin. Confirmation of the work of Page was found in that the blood of pregnant women contains an enzyme which destroys pituitrin. G. M. Kosolapoff

BEKKERMAN, I.Ya.

Progesterone and prostigmine in obstetrics. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.5:56-58 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Gorodskoy rodil'nyy dom No.3 (glavnyy vrach - R.Ya.Gerasimova [Herasymova, R.IA.], g.Stalino.
(PROGESTERONE) (OBSTETRICS) (NEOSTIGMINE)

SANDOMIRSKIY, G.B., inzhener; BEKKERMAN, R.Ye., inzhener.

Conference of experts in the mechanization of hydrotechnical construction work. Gidr.stroi. 23 no.3:42-43 '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Hydraulic engineering)

KUCHERYAVYY, F.I., dotsent; SHUMILO, V.A., inzh.; BEKKERMAN, Ye.Ya., inzh.

Estimating parameters of the network of hole positioning on the basis of the stressed state of the massif caused by the detonation of two elongated charges. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 8 no.1: 53-56 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema. Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh gornykh rabot.

PA 149T55

USSR/Medicine - Dermatology May/Jun 49
Fungus Diseases

"Ethyl Mercury Phosphate in Treating Dermatomycoses (Introductory Report)," G. Ye. Bekkerov, Cand Med Sci, Mycol Dept, Cen Dermatovenereol Inst, Min of Pub Health USSR, 3 pp

"Vest. Venerol i Dermatol" No 3, 26-29

Tabulated results of treatment with ethyl mercury phosphate $(C_2H_5Hg)_3PO_4$ show that 0.2% in oil is effective in treating children's scalps for mycoses. Rubbed in twice a day for 2-3 months, it effected a cure in 17 of 58 cases. Further

149T55

USSR/Medicine - Dermatology (Contd) May/Jun 49

tests in mycological institutions are necessary. Chief, Mycol Dept: Prof A. M. Arlyevich. Dir, Cen Dermatovenereol Inst: N. M. Turanov, Cand Med Sci.

149T55

"New Data on the Epidemiology of Microspores in the USSR," Vest. Venerol. i Dermatol., No. 3, 1949

Cand. Med. Sci.
Section of Mycology, Cent. Dermato-Venerological Inst., Min. Public Health USSR

ARIYEV, A.M.; BEKKEROV, G.Ye.; LEBEDEV, B.M.; GUREVICH, S.I.

Further findings on application of thalium plaster in the treatment of mycoses of the part of the head covered with hair. Vest. vener., Moskva no.1:47-48 Jan-Feb 1953. (CIML 24:2)

1. Professor for Ariyevich; Candidate Medical Sciences for Bekkerov.
2. Of the Mycology Department (Head -- Prof. A. M. Ariyevich) of the Central Dermato-Venereological Institute (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences N. M. Turanov) of the Ministry of Public Health USSR and of Moscow Mycological Dispensary (Head -- V. N. Pentkovskaya; Consultant Prof. A. M. Ariyevich).

BEKKEROV,G. Ye.

ARIYEVICH, A.M., professor; STEPANISHCHEVA, Z.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; BEKKEROV, G.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Use and preparation of fungus vaccines from pathological substances. Vest. ven. i derm. no.3:53 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz mikologicheskogo otdela TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta.
(FUNGI--THERAPEUTIC USE) (VACCINATION)
(DERMATOMYCOSIS)

AKHINZHANOV, M., redaktor; AKHMETOV, Z., redaktor; BEKKHOZHIN, Kh., redaktor; SAYKIYEV, Kh., redaktor; SIL'CHENKO, M., redaktor; SMIRNOVA, N., redaktor; SHERSHTEYN, S.A., redaktor; IDRISOV, K., redaktor; ROROKINA, Z.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Life and works of Abai; a collection of articles] Abaidyn omiri men tvorchestvosy. Zhizn' i tvorchestvo Abaia; sbornik statei. Pod red. M.Akhinzhanova i Z.Akhmetova. Alma-Ata, 1954. 269 p. [In Kazakh and Russian] (MLRA 9:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut yazyka i literatury.
(Kunanbaev, Abai, 1845-1904)

BEKKULOV, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Establishment of work norms and wages for drivers on collective farms. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 11 no.10:81-85 O'55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Highway transport workers)

BEKKULOV, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Works norms and wages for truck drivers on collective farms. Avt.transp.34 no.2:33 F '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Instituta ekonomiki AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Alma-Ata Province--Transportation, Automotive)

BEKKULOV, Ablkay; MIZAMBEKOV, Keshken Mizambekovich; NAZARENKO, L.I., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[Main steel lines of Kazakhstan] Stal'nye magistrali Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:5)

(Kazakhstan--Railroads)

BEKKULOVA, S. N.

DEMESHEVA, G.A.; IVANCHIKOVA, E.I.; KRIVOSHAPKIN, M.A.; LEYCHIK, V.M.; OVSYANKINA, V.I.; PEOKTISTOVA, V.P.; TSINMAN, M.Z.; BEKKULOVA, S.N.; SUBKHANBERDINA, K.Kh.; RUBAKOV, P.I., laureat Stalinskoy premii, spetsial'nyy redaktor; BALANINA, O.V., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, spetsial'nyy redaktor; SAKHAROVA, V.M., spetsial'nyy redaktor; KOSENKO, V.V., spetsial'nyy redaktor; ZHIZNEVSKIY, F.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; BURLACHENKO, L.A., redaktor; ALPEROVA, P.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Experience of agricultural leaders of Kazakhstan; an annotated bibliography] Opyt peredovikov sel'skogo khoziaistva Kazakhskoi SSR; annotirovannyi ukazatel' literatury. Alma-Ata, 1955. 290 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. TSentral'naya nauchnaya biblioteka. 2. TSentral'naya nauchnaya biblioteka Akademii nauk Kazakhskoi SSR. (for Demesheva, Ivanchikova, Krivoshapkin, Leychik, Ovsyankina, Peoktistova, TSinman)
(Bibliography--Kazakhstan--Agriculture)

L 15043-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6003953 SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/005/0151/0153

AUTHOR: Beklemishev, D. P. (Leningrad); Gaydamako, M. A. (Leningrad); Korshunova, G. D. (Leningrad); Chernetsov, V. I. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of scale and temperature factors on the impact strength of plastics

SOURCE: Mekanika polimerov, no. 5, 1965, 151-153

TOPIC TAGS: thermosetting material, thermoplastic material, plastic strength, impact strength, temperature factor, mechanical stress, scale factor

ABSTRACT: Experimental investigations of the mechanical characteristics of certain thermosetting plastics show the indubitable effect of scale and temperature factors on the impact strength of plastics. It has been found that the specific impact strength of the AG-4V plastic material increases (up to T=140C) with an increase in temperature and then sharply declines to its value at T=20C when the size of sample taken is one fifth of the State Standard size and when the temperature of heating is increased from 20 to 200C. Under similar conditions the plastic SNK-2-27 manifests directly opposite behavior. The AG-4V plastic is more sensitive both to decrease in size and increase in the temperature of heating. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 11 SUBM DATE: 26Apr65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 678:620.178.24

FERDINAND, Ya.M. (Rostov-na-Donu); Prinimali uchastiye: MARISOVA, A.P.; BRAYNINA, R.A.; MARGULIS, L.A.; MYASNENKO, A.M.; KOVALEVSKAYA, I.L.; TELESHEVSKAYA, E.A.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; KALININA, K.I.; KOVALEVA, N.S.; IVANOVA, M.K.; ARENDER, B.A.; KUCHERENKO, R.A.; MANATSKOVA, K.S.; OLEYNIKOVA, L.T.; KIBARDINA, Yu.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA, K.S.; SEMENIKHINA, L.G.; CHERNYKH E.I.; DOROFEYEVA, V.M.; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.N.; ABRAMOVA, O.K.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.; PETROVA, Z.I.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; KUZ'MINA, A.I.; AL'TMAN, R.Sh.; MARDERER, R.G.; YENGALYCHEVSKAYA, L.N.; CHIRKOVA, M.N.; TERESHCHENKO, N.I.; SHELKOVNIKOVA, M.A.; PROKOPENKO, V.V.; BEKLEMESHEVA, Ye.S.; BARANOVA, T.V.

Effectiveness of specific prophylaxis with alcohol divaccine against typhoid and paratyphoid B fever in school-age children. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:23-27 Ja '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

BEK[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]SKIY, V.A.; VISHNYAKOV, Ye.[illegible]

Determining the direction of the source of excitation of elastic vibrations. Razved. geofiz. no.4:3-10 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AT7002653 SOURCE CODE: UR/2552/66/000/047/0012/0021

AUTHOR: Voyutskiy, V. S.; Beklemishev, A. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Resolution of seismic signals in a correlation analysis

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Prikladnaya geofizika, no. 47, 1966, 12-21

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismologic instrument, mathematic method, data correlation

ABSTRACT: A correlation analysis method for recording seismic signals is described together with an analog computer system which automatically performs the operations of signal multiplication and integration. Seismic signals represent pulsed processes of relatively short durations. The proposed method makes it possible to determine not only the correlation coefficient for the seismic waves being studied but also the relationship between the correlation coefficients and time shifts. It is established experimentally that in a correlation recording of seismic signals the substitution of a visual averaging for the machine integration causes a varied increase in the time resolution of correlation recording which considerably exceeds the resolution of ordinary recording of instant amplitude values. This is explained by the fact that in ordinary seismic surveys the phase correlation, which is required for the wave separation, is obtained from extremum points; the entire phase information bounded by

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ACC NR: AT7002653

these points is thereby lost. It is noted that the application of this correlation system with input signal multiplication and visual averaging will make it possible to observe continuous phase variations and to resolve waves separated by a time interval that is shorter than their period. In addition, the time resolution will make it possible to determine the apparent velocity of each separate wave. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6020745 SOURCE CODE: UR/2552/65/000/046/0021/0033

AUTHOR: Grodzenskiy, V. A.; Beklemishev, A. B.; Kozlova, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain findings on the use of the asynchronous accumulation method in seismic prospecting

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Prikladnaya geofizika, no. 46, 1965, 21-33

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, hodograph, signal correlation

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the first application on land of this method which has been used for prospecting at sea since 1959. The work was done in southwest Turkmenistan and was intended to test the applicability of the method under conditions typical of the Transcaspian region. The method was used in two variants. In the first, the signal is recorded in both correlating channels at the same time. In the other, there is a certain time lag between the recordings in the correlating channels. Instrumentation and procedures are briefly discussed. An innovation introduced in the procedure was to do all the shooting at permanent sites and to move the recorders around. The quantities of explosives used and the conditions of shots are tabulated. The quantities of explosives varied from 3 to 4000 kg and the distances between the shot and

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ACC NR: AT6020745

the receivers varied from 8 to 322 km. In comparison with other seismic methods, the saving in explosives was from 25 to 33%. Traces of waves recorded by this method were sharper and wave velocities were somewhat greater. The criterion for identification of the useful signal is the periodicity of the function of mutual correlation. The results of this experimental work, which had to be abridged because of the climatic conditions, were encouraging. The authors conclude that the method is promising. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 10794-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) JD

ACC NR: AP6002572 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0061/0062

INVENTOR: Beklemishchev, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Compensating system for axial accelerometers. Class 42, No. 176726. [announced by Moscow Aviation Institute im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 61-62

TOPIC TAGS: accelerometer, axial accelerometer, measuring device

ABSTRACT: The compensating system for axial accelerometers with a feedback contains a suspended inertial mass and magnetizing and compensating coils (see figure). To increase accuracy by eliminating errors due to demagnetization or caused by the

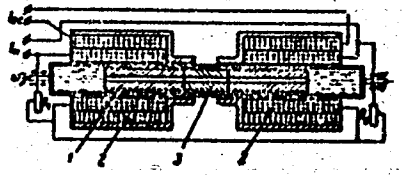

Fig. 1. Accelerometer compensating system

1 - Ferromagnetic rods (inert mass); 2 - magnetizing coils; 3 - nonmagnetic material separating the rods.

rigidity of the conductors, an inertial mass, consisting of two ferromagnetic rods

Card 1/2 UDC: 531.768.084.88

L 10794-66

ACC NR: AP6002572

separated by a nonmagnetic material, is saturated by a current passing through the opposing magnetizing coils mounted on the housing of the device. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[TN]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 10Jul64/ ATD PRESS: 4168

Measurement 9m

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L 23553-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6002948 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0109/0110

AUTHORS: Beklemishchev, A. I.; Pomykayev, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Suspension device for movable parts of instruments. Class 42, No. 177185 [announced by Moscow Aviation Institute im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 109-110

TOPIC TAGS: accelerometer, acceleration transducer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a suspension device for movable parts of instruments, e.g., the inertial mass of an accelerometer. The device contains the inertial mass placed in a case with liquid and additional suspension. To increase the accuracy by increasing the mass along the measuring axis (while maintaining a small load on the additional suspension) and to decrease the magnitude of the axial component of the suspension forces, the inertial mass is in the form of a cylinder passing through the case with liquid (see Fig. 1). The

Card 1/2 UDC: 531.768.084

L 23553-66

ACC NR: AP6002948

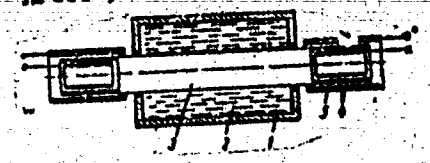


Fig. 1. 1 - case; 2 - liquid; 3 - inertial mass; 4 - electrodes; 5 - electrets.

cylinder is held in the case by surface tension forces in the gaps between the movable part and the case. The additional suspension is in the form of electrodes fastened to the case and of electrets between the electrodes, which are placed on the portions of the inertial mass emerging from the case. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 10Jul64

Card 2/2 FV

BEKLEMISHEV, A.M.

Intraosseous fixation with a steel nail of gunshot fractures of the femur, combined with deep thermal burns. Eksper.khir. i anest. no.2:40-43'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz eksperimental'noy laboratorii 591-go Okruzhnogo voyennogo gospitalya (nachal'nik - polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby K.N. Dzliyev).

(FEMUR FRACTURE) (GUNSHOT WOUNDS)

BEKLEMISHCHEV, A.M., aspirant

Method of extracting a thread through a gastrostoma in retrograde bouginage. Vest. oto-rin. 25 no.4:92 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (zav. - prof. S.A. Vinnik) Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BEKLEMISHEV, A. V.

Metodika i organizatsiia laboratornykh zaniatii po fizike v vysshei shkole / Methodology and organization of laboratory exercises in physics for higher schools /. Moskva, "Soc. nauka," 1952. 317 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 2 May 1954.

PEKLENIS[illegible]HEV, A. V.

N/5
613.15
.B4

Mery i Yedinitsy Fizicheskikh Velichin (Measures and Units of Physical Quantities) Moskva, Gos. Izd-Vo Tekhniko--Teoret. Lit-ry, 1954.

283 P. Diagrs., Tables.

"Literatura": P. (279)

BEKLEMISHEV, Andrey Vladimirovich; VERES, L.F., red.; MIKHLIN, E.I., tekhn. red.

[Measures and units of physical magnitudes] Mery i edinitsy fizicheskikh velichin. Izd. 2., perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matemat. lit-ry, 1963. 296 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Physical measurements) (Units)
(Weights and measures)

BEKLEMISHEV, D.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Efficient shape for cross sections of railroad frog centers. Sbor. LIIZHT no.144:99-106 '52. (MIRA 8:4)
(Railroads--Track)

BEKLEMISHEV, D. P.

124-58-6-6364

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 11 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Beklemishev, D. P.

TITLE: On An Incorrect View of the Motion of a Railroad Axle Over a Rail Switch (O nepravil'nom vzglyade na dvizheniye kolesnogo skata)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Severo-Zap. zaochn. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 2, pp 25-28

ABSTRACT: Examining the kinematics of the motion of a railroad axle as it traverses a railroad frog, the author shows that there is no need for any impact whatever of the cross section of the tire against the tip of the point-rail wedge---in which connection he discusses the possibility of improving the design of railroad-switch elements.

1. Tracks (Railroad)--Design
2. Tracks (Railroad)--Performance

K. S. Kolesnikov

Card 1/1

BEKLEMISHEV, Dmitriy Petrovich; KHAGEMEYSTER, Ye., red.

[Methods for the solution of dynamic problems of the strength of materials; study manual]Metodika resheniia dinamicheskikh of dynamicheskikh zadach soprotivleniia materialov; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Severo-Zapadnyi zaochnyi politekhn.in-t, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Strength of materials)

20-2-6/60

AUTHOR: Beklemishev, D. V.

TITLE: On the Strong Minimum Surfaces of a Riemannian Space (O sil'no minimal'nykh poverkhnostyakh Rimanova prostranstva)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol, 114, Nr 2, pp.256-258 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper introduces a class of minimum surfaces which are just as closely connected with the complex-analytical surfaces of a corresponding number of dimensions as the two-dimensional minimum surfaces with the complex-analytical surfaces of two real dimensions. A two-dimensional surface is called "strong minimum surface" of the N-dimensional Riemannian space, when a first order system of axes exists for it in which its second fundamental object Λ^{ξ}_{pq} and the metric tensor g_{pq} satisfy the equations:

$$\Lambda^{\xi}_{ij} = -\Lambda^{\xi}_{n+i\ n+j}, \quad \Lambda^{\xi}_{n+i\ j} = \Lambda^{\xi}_{i\ n+j} \quad g_{ij} = g_{n+i\ n+j},$$

Card 1/3

On the Strong Minimum Surfaces of a Riemannian Space

$g_{i\ n+j} = -g_{n+i\ j}$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$, $\xi = 2n+1, \ldots, N$, $p=1,\ldots,2n$.

Theorem 1: In order that the 2n-dimensional surface of the N-dimensional Rimanian space be a strong minimum surface, it is necessary that equation (A)

$$A^{\xi_1 \ \xi_{2k-1}} \equiv \Lambda_{[p_1}^{p_1 \xi_1} \Lambda_{p_2}^{p_2 \xi_2} \ldots \Lambda_{p_{2k-1}]}^{p_{2k-1} \xi_{2k-1}} = 0, \ (k=1,\ldots n)$$

applies. The proof is outlined and some corollaries are given. Then the author investigates the relations of the strongly minimum surfaces with the complex-analytical surfaces. As "Kellerian manifold" the author designates a complex-analytical manifold on which a metric tensor is given which satisfies the following conditions:

$g_{\underline{JK}} = \overline{g}_{\underline{KJ}}$, $Dg_{\underline{JK}}\left[dz^J\ d\overline{z}^K\right] = 0$; $(J = 1, \ldots N)$, where z^J signify the local coordinates on the manifold.

Theorem 2: The surfaces of a Kellerian manifold along which the object of analyticity is covariantly constant are strongly

Card 2/3

20-2-6/60

On the Strong Minimum Surfaces of a Riemannian Space

minimum surfaces in a Kellerian manifold free from the complex structure. A corollary is added. In an N-dimensional unitary space U_N, i.e. in a complex linear vector space with a real scalar product the following theorem 3 applies: A complex-analytical surface of a unitary space upon projection to the real plane $R_N(\vec{E}_J)$ becomes a strong minimum surface at a certain basis E_J. The last section deals with the Euclidian space ε_N as a real plane $R_N(\vec{E}_J)$ in a unitary space U_N. There are 6 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: December 30, 1956, by P. S. Aleksandrov, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Beklemishev, D.V. SOV/140-58-3-3/34

TITLE: Strongly Minimum Surfaces (Sil'no minimal'nyye poverkhnosti)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 13-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper contains proofs for the results announced in [Ref 2]. Furthermore the author gives necessary and sufficient conditions that a surface without umbilical points is strongly minimum in the sense of the author [Ref 2] . The proofs are based on the systematic application of the fundamental geometric objects of Laptev [Ref 4].
There are 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet, and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Moscow Physico-Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 17, 1958

Card 1/1

BEKLEMISHEV, D. V., Cand Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Holonomic strongly minimal surfaces". Moscow, 1960. 7 pp (Moscow State U im M. V. Lomonosov), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1960, 128)

BEKLEMISHEV, D.V. (Moskva)

Holonomic strongly minimal surfaces. Mat. sbor. 57 no.4:493-516 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Surfaces, Minimal)

BEKLEMISHEV, D.V.

Classification of bundles of quadratic forms involving three variables. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1007-1010 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(Forms, Quadratic)

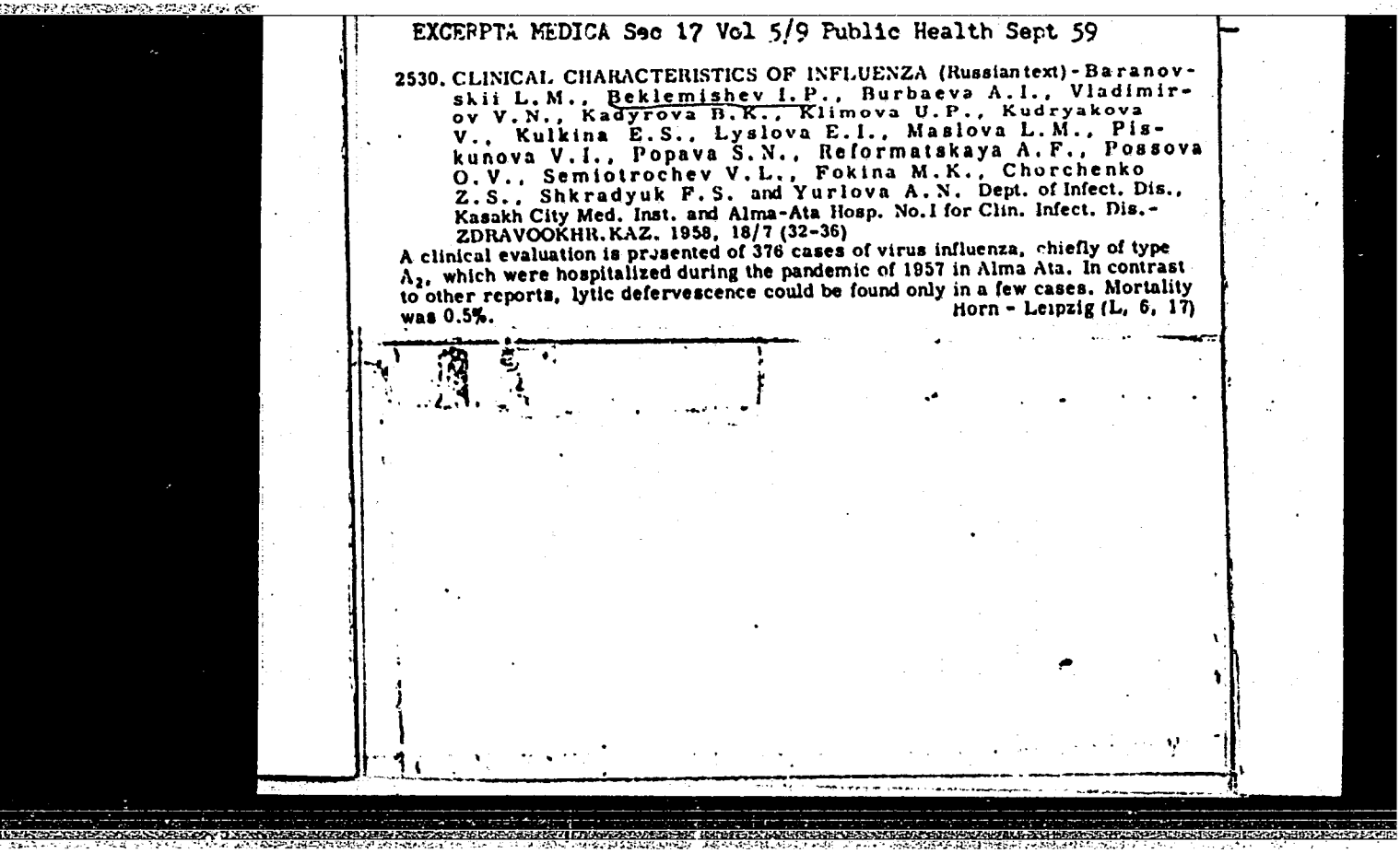
BEKLEMISHEV, I. P.

"Diphtheria From Data of the Clinic of Infectious Diseases of the Kazakh Medical Inst From 1940 to 1949. Clinical Statistical Investigation." Cand Med Sci, Kazakh State Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Alma-Ata 1954. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

750. INTUBATION IN DIPHTHERITIC CROUP (Russian text) - Beklemishev I. P. - ZDRAVOOKHR. KAZ. 1957, 2 (22-25)

Of 717 cases surgical treatment was applied to 29.3%. The author suggests intubation as a less drastic method of intervention. He is confident that intubation can fully replace tracheotomy under hospital conditions with constant supervision by medical attendants acquainted with the technique. 'Early' intubation is recommended, as this decreases the incidence of pneumonia.



2530. CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INFLUENZA (Russian text) - Baranovskii L.M., Beklemishev I.P., Burbaeva A.I., Vladimirov V.N., Kadyrova B.K., Klimova U.P., Kudryakova V., Kulkina E.S., Lyslova E.I., Maslova L.M., Piskunova V.I., Popava S.N., Reformatskaya A.F., Possova O.V., Semiotrochev V.L., Fokina M.K., Chorchenko Z.S., Shkradyuk F.S. and Yurlova A.N. Dept. of Infect. Dis., Kasakh City Med. Inst. and Alma-Ata Hosp. No.1 for Clin. Infect. Dis. - ZDRAVOOKHR.KAZ. 1958, 18/7 (32-36)

A clinical evaluation is presented of 376 cases of virus influenza, chiefly of type A_2, which were hospitalized during the pandemic of 1957 in Alma Ata. In contrast to other reports, lytic defervescence could be found only in a few cases. Mortality was 0.5%.

Horn - Leipzig (L, 6, 17)

1. BEKLEMISHEV, K. V. (Konstantin Vladimirovich)

2. USSR (600)

4. Zoology--Ecology

7. Feeding of predatory littoral invertebrates and their food habit relationships with commercial fish and fowl, Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va, 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

1. BEKLEMISHEV, K. V., VINOGRADOV, M. Ye. and LUBNY-GERTSYK, Ye. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Plankton

7. Effect of mass accumulations of planktonic flora upon animals, smothering of Copepoda and other animals by diatoms, Dokl. AN SSSR 86 No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

BEKLEMISHEV, K. V.

"The Interrelation of Marine Zooplankton With Phtoplankton." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Oceanology, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 1953. Dissertation (Vestnik Akademii Nauk Moscow, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186 19 Aug 1954

Defended

BIKLEMISHEV, K.V.

Report on the biology of feeding habits of certain Nereis. Trudy Gidrobiol.ob-va 5:283-298 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Institut Okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR. (Polychaeta)

BEKLEMISHEV, K.V.

Feeding habits of certain planktonic copepod masses in the Far Eastern seas. Zool.zhur. 33 no. 6:1210-1230 N-D '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Zooplankton)(Far East--Copepoda)

BEKLEMISHEV, K. V.

USSR/ Biology - Zoology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Beklemishev, K. V.

Title : Discovery of siliceous formations in crustacea

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 3, 543 - 545, July 21, 1954

Abstract : The discovery of siliceous skeletal formations in some crustacea species, is described. Three USSR and 1-USA references. Drawings.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Oceanology.

Presented by : Academician, K. I. Skryabin, May 3, 1954

BEKLEMISHEV, K.V.

Influence of diatom consumption by Copepoda on the population trend of the former as exemplified in the Far Eastern seas. Trudy Inst. okean.no.13:77-82 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Diatoms) (Copepoda)

BEKLEMISHEV, K.V.

BEKLEMISHEV, K.V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk

Rapaciousness of nemertines. Priroda 44 no.9:108-109 S '55.
(MLRA 8:11)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Nemertinea)

BOGOROV, V.G.; BEKLEMISHEV, K.V.

Productive capacity of phytoplankton in the northwestern regions of the Pacific Ocean. Dokl.An SSSR 104 no.1:141-143 S '55.
(MLRA 9:2)

1.Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlene akademikom A.A.Grigor'yevym.
(Pacific Ocean--Plankton)

BEKLEMISHEV, K.V.(Moskva)

Sound dispersing strata and the vertical distribution of zooplankton and fish in the sea. Usp. sovr. biol. 41 no.1:90-96 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

(MARINE BIOLOGY)

[redacted] K.V.; SEMINA, G.I.

Structure of the biogeographical boundary between the boreal and tropical pelagic regions of the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean. Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.6:1057-1060 Je '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Grigor'yevym.
(Pacific Ocean--Marine biology)

PONOMAREVA, L.A. ; EKKLEMISHEV, K.V.

Zooplankton of tropical waters and the frontal region in the northwestern parts of the Pacific Ocean. Dokl. AN SSSR, 109 no.4:869-872 Ag 1956. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Grigor'yevym.

(Pacific Ocean--Zooplankton)

BEKLEMISHEV, K. V.

"The Interrelationship Between Phyto- and Zooplankton in the Bering and Okhotsk Seas," paper submitted at the 9th Pacific Science Congress, Bangkok, 18 Nov-19 Dec 1957

BEKLEMISHEV, K.V.

Excessive nutrition of zooplankton and the problem of food sources of benthonic animals. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 8:354-358 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Marine biology)

USSR/General Biology - General Hydrobiology. B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 94715

Author : Beklemishev, K.V.

Inst : Institute of Oceanography AS USSR.

Title : On the Spatial Interrelations of Marine Zoo- and Phytoplankton.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta, okeanol. AN SSSR, 1957, 20, 253-278

Abstract : Possible reasons are reviewed of direct and inverse dependence of copepoda and phytoplankton in the Bering and Okhotsk Seas in 1950-1953. Various cases are cited of "elimination of animals" when copepoda are present in the diatome cluster in less quantity than outside it, and of the "edge effect" when the animals are of maximum number on the edge of the diatome spot. "Elimination" of animals arises from the eating away of plants by the

Card 1/3

USSR/General Biology - General Hydrobiology. B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 94715

zooplankton or through the different seasonal condition of two neighboring plankton societies; the "edge effect" is always connected with differences in the seasonal condition of plankton of neighboring aquatoria. In the western part of the Pacific Ocean and adjacent northern seas the limit of the neritic and oceanic zones is sufficiently well expressed. Production of phytoplankton in these zones differs little. If the production of the copepoda in the oceanic zone is 10-17 times greater than in the neritic then the phytoplankton is subjected to that much stronger feeding forms and its biomass is 100 times less than in the neritic. In the neritic zone a significant part of the production of phytoplankton is not used. Neighboring plankton societies (neritic and oceanic) almost always are found in different seasonal conditions. Plankton spread in various cases is conditioned by different reasons; one of the

Card 2/3

BEKLEMISHEV, K.V., kand.biol.nauk

Latitudinal zonality of the distribution of Antarctic phytoplankton. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.3:35-36 '58.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Antarctic regions--Phytoplankton)

AUTHOR: Beklemishev, K.V. SOV-26-58-11-27/49

TITLE: Plankton Stops a Ship (Plankton ostanavlivayet korabl')

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 11, pp 105 - 106 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two instances of a vessel arrested by huge amounts of planktonic beings are related. In the winter of 1956 to 57, the steamship "Kooperatsiya" carrying the second relief to the Antarctic Mirnyy station was entangled in 7 to 8 three-km-long and probably 6-m-deep zones of the 1 to 2-cm-long Thalia longicaudata of the Salpa genus at 21°09' south latitude and 07°02' east longitude at 5 to 6 wind strength and 20.1°C water temperature. The 2,500 and more animals per cubic meter of water clogged the engine water filters. Each zone was over 1 m wide, the zones were spaced at from a few meters to several tens of meters. In the night of 10 to 11 February 1957 the dieselelectric vessel "Ob'" was stopped by a multitude of planctonic Euphausia superba, shrimp-like miniature crabs (that serve as whales' food) north of Enderby Land between 40 and 60° east longitude and 60 and 65°

Card 1/2

south latitude. Over 500 fish were recorded in 1 cubic m of water. In this case also the engine water filters were clogged. Historical and biological data on Thalia longicaudata is given. There are two sketches and 4 references, 2 of which are English, 1 Swedish and 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii AN SSSR /Moskva (The Institute of Oceanology of the AS USSR /Moscow)

1. Aquatic animals--Antarctic regions 2. Water filters--Contamination

USSR / General Biology. General Hydrobiology. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 14478

Author : Beklemishev, K. V.; Burkov, V. A.
Inst : Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : The Relationship of Plankton Distribution and Watermasses in the Frontal Zone of the North-Western Part of the Pacific Ocean

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta okeanol. AN SSSR, 1958, 27, 55-65

Abstract : The relationship between zooplanktons and watermasses in the region where the Kuro-Sio (subarctic water structure) and Oiya-Sio (subtropical water structure) currents meet, are examined on the basis of materials collected by "Vityaz'" for May 1955. It is shown that separate species (and groups

Card 1/2

of species) are adapted to certain watermasses in the same manner as to their biotopes and they do not get out of their range, i.e., the border lines of biocenosis coincide with the border line of the watermasses. At the frontal zones these border lines become displaced. But on the whole the boreal biogeographic region in the pelagials of the North-Western part of the Pacific ocean coincides with the subarctic watermass, and the tropical region with the subtropical and tropical watermasses. There is no basis to distinguish a separate subtropical region. -- N. M. Veronina

AUTHOR: Beklemishev, K. V. 2o-119-4-18/6o

TITLE: The Influence of Hydrological Conditions On Phytoplankton Distribution in the Indian Ocean Sector of the Antarctic
(Svyaz' raspredeleniya fitoplanktona indookeanskogo sektora Antarktiki s gidrologicheskimi usloviyami)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 119, Nr 4, pp. 694 - 697 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mixing of deep-sea water, which contains a wealth of biogenous elements, with surface water, which contains phytoplankton, forms a problem in itself. As material for this investigation phytoplankton, which was collected at 46 different places by means of net, was used. Collecting was carried out by the "OB", a ship with Diesel-electric drive, during the period between January and April 1957 in the region between the antarctic and the subtropical convergence between 2o and 9o° east longitude. In the samples examined 79 types of algae were found which belonged to 24 different species. Among them 7o belonged to the diatomaceae and 9 to the flagellates. The ant-

Card 1/3

The Influence of Hydrological Conditions on Phytoplankton Distribution in the Indian Ocean Sector of the Antarctic

arctic phytoplankton was in its spring-and summer state between January and March, and, between the antarctic and the antarctic convergence, it formed a strong, monotonous, and nearly uninterrupted "blooming". The existence of cyclones causes irregularity of vertical circulation at the divergence: places with rising water alternate with others with descending water or with places where the rising of water is paralyzed by descending water on the periphery of the cyclone. In the domains of antarctic divergence water is found to rise with considerable stability. Such a cyclone with a considerable rising of water was detected by the author's expedition during the first days of February 1957 north of Enderby Land, where water rise with a velocity of 8,2 cm/sec. Such a rising velocity prevents "blooming" of the phytoplankton at the places concerned. At such places not only the biomass of algae ispredominant, but also 11 of the most-spread types of antarctic diatomaceae are lacking. At the 10 stations with the poorest yield a total of 7 types of algae was found (at the station with

The Influence of Hydrological Conditions on Phytoplankton Distribution in the Indian Ocean Sector of the Antarctic

the worst yield there were only 4). At the poor stations located in the center of the cyclons a larger number of Euphausiaceae was discovered, which had risen from deep-sea water. Further details are given. The antarctic divergence may serve as a phytogeographical boundary as well as a boundary for several species of the zooplankton. There are 1 figure and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanography AS USSR)

PRESENTED: December 10, 1957, by A. A. Grigor'yev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Beklemishov, K. V. SOV/20-120-3-19/67

TITLE: The Biogeographical Nature of Some Species of Antarctic Zooplankton (Biogeograficheskaya priroda nekotorykh vidov antarkticheskogo zooplanktona)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 3, pp. 507 - 509 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First, short reference is made to some earlier papers dealing with this subject. Two latitudinal currents exist in antarctic regions: the east drive and the west drive. Their border line (antarctic divergence) extends approximately at 65° south latitude. In the region of Southern Georgia the waters of the south- and west drives become mixed, and thus also the plankton of these waters. Also subtropical masses of water penetrate to this region from the North, carrying with them their own characteristic plankton. The author investigates (for the layer of 0 - 500 m) the distribution of some copepoda which occur in enormous masses in that part of the antarctic region which is directed towards the Indian Ocean. A diagram illustrates the

Card 1/3

distribution of Metridia gerlachei. It quite obviously belongs to the west drive and hardly extends beyond the -1° isothermal line. In the east drive it hardly exists at all. Calanus acutus is distributed in the same way as Metridia gerlachei. Calanus propinquus extends mainly as far as the antarctic divergence but it occurs nearly everywhere as far as the antarctic convergence. Rhincalanus gigas hardly penetrates into the waters of the antarctic drive at all. Its northern boundary is the antarctic convergence. The distribution of all these small organisms depends not only on the absolute values of temperature and on the salt content, but also to a great extent on their origin from the aforementioned currents. There are 3 figures and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanography AS USSR)

The Biogeographical Nature of Some Species of Antarctic Zooplankton SOV/20-120-3-19/67

PRESENTED: February 11, 1958, by A.A.Grigor'yev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1958

1. Aquatic animals--Antarctic regions 2. Ocean currents--Physiological effects

Card 3/3

3(9) SOV/2o-121-6-15/45

AUTHORS: Beklemishev, K. V., Korotkevich, V. S.

TITLE: The Zooplankton of the Indian Sector of the Antarctic (Zooplankton Indiyskogo sektora Antarktiki)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 6, pp 1oo9-1o11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The material for this paper was collected by the authors during the second voyage of the Morskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya (Naval Antarctic Expedition) on board the "OB" in the time from January to April 1957. This paper deals with the zooplankton collected south of the subantarctic convergence between 20 and 97° of eastern longitude. The majority of the stations was located more south than 60° southern latitude. The authors used 640 samples, 550 of which were quantitative, and they investigate the peculiarities of the biological seasons in the Antarctic plankton and the connection of its distribution with the distribution of the water masses, especially the connection of the fauna boundaries with the boundaries of the water masses, the influence of the structure of the Antarctic divergence on the

Card 1/3

accumulations of the eufauziidae and the influence of an intermediary cold water mass on the vertical distribution of the zooplankton. The earliest spring state of the Antarctic zooplankton was found in the extreme south in the immediate neighborhood of the ice (69°46' southern latitude, 20°19' eastern longitude, February 21). The authors then discuss a later spring state. The summer state of the plankton was found in the eastern part of the investigated region near 59° of southern latitude towards the end of January and in the western part (on the northern side of 68° southern latitude) towards the end of February. Much detailed information is then given. In the Antarctic, the copepodae have plenty of food until the beginning of the fourth copepoda stage. Great accumulations of Euphausia superba were found towards the North of Enderby Land. The Antarctic and the boreal Calanus have an essentially different vertical distribution. The boundary between the tropical and the antiboreal regions at 20° eastern longitude had a very complicated structure. The boundary of the antiboreal and of the antarctic regions at 20°30' was, however, very sharp and it had a simple structure. At 97° of eastern longitude, its structure was somewhat more complicated. There are 7 references,

The Zooplankton of the Indian Sector of the Antarctic SOV/20-121-6-15/45

5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Oceanography, AS USSR)
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Card 3/3

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Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955.

Vtoraya morskaya ekspeditsiya na d/e "Ob'" 1956-1957 gg.; nauchnyye rezul'taty (Second Marine Expedition on the Diesel-Electric Ship "Ob'", 1956-57; Scientific Results) Leningrad, Morskoy transport, 1960. 163 p. (Series: Its: [Materialy] no. 7) 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy god and Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

Ed. (Title page): I.V. Maksimov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: Ye. I. Oksenova; Tech. Ed.: O. I. Kotlyakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for marine geologists and hydrologists.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 9 articles on the hydrogeological and geological findings of the Second Soviet Marine Expedition, sponsored by the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine of the USSR as part of the International Geophysical Year program. The expedition, conducted on the diesel ship "Ob'" during 1956-57, covered the entire Indian Ocean and the coast of Antarctica between 0 and 120° east longitude. The present volume, the seventh and last in a series on the Second Expedition, describes the work of the Expedition in investigating the following: The geomorphology of the sea bottom, by means of sounding devices; the geological structure and profile of the East Antarctic waters and the southern part of the Indian Ocean, through the collection of benthic deposits; the seismic-acoustical determination of the thickness of friable bottom deposits; analysis of surface and depth suspensions; the relief of the bottom of the Davis Sea and the area north of it; the Ob'-Kergellen underwater range; the continental slope and shelf of Antarctica between 20 and 100° east longitude and 40 and 70° south latitude; the geomorphology of Queen Maud Land and Queen Mary Coast; glacier exaration; seasonal quantitative and qualitative longitudinal and latitudinal distribution of plankton in the Antarctic sector of the Indian Ocean; arctic fauna, including whales, seals, birds, fish, marine parasites, and microorganisms. The articles are written by members of the Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (Institute of Oceanology AS USSR); Institut geografii AN SSSR (Institute of Geography AS USSR), Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Zoological Institute AS USSR), and Institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (Institute of Fish Industries and Oceanography). No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

SOV/5462

Second Marine Expedition (Cont.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SOV/5462

Second Marine Expedition (Cont.)

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(authors were not at the conference)