

*(27.01.1956)*  
SITKHINA, Dina Yefimovna, dots.kand.ekon.nauk; DELIMOV, A.I., kand.ekon.nauk, retsenzent; BOYTSOV, K.P., kand.ekon.nauk, retsenzent; PIEROV, B.S., prof., doktor ekon.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; BRUK, A.Ya., red.

[Organization and planning of production at enterprises of the wood pulp and wood chemical industries; manual on planning for students in engineering and economics departments] Organizatsia i planirovanie proizvodstva na predpriatiakh tselliulozno-bumazhnoi i lesokhimicheskoi promyshlennosti; rukovodstvo k kursovomu proektirovaniu dlia studentov inzhenerno-ekonomicheskogo fakul'teta. Leningrad, Izd. VZITI, 1956. 86 p. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Wood-using industries)

DELIMOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, kand. ekon. nauk; KHARITONOV, V.M., red.:  
BKL'CHERKO, N.I., red. izd-va; SHITS, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Wood and the basic products manufactured from it in the national  
economy of the U.S.S.R.] Drevesina i osnovnye produkty ee pere-  
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(Wood using industries)

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prom. 37 no.1:14 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kircva.  
(Woodpulp industry)

DELIMOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; dots., kand. ekon. nauk; BOYTSOV, K.P.,  
red.; SEDOVA, Z.D., red. izd-va; KARLOVA, G.L., tekhn. red.

[Economics and the production planning of wood-fiber  
and particle boards] Ekonomika i planirovanie proizvod-  
stva drevesno-voloknistykh i struzhechnykh plit. Mo-  
skva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 146 p. (MIRA 16:11)  
(Hardboard)

EARLIER PUBLICATIONS FOR THIS AUTHOR ARE AVAILABLE IN THE INACTIVE FILE -- WE  
WILL FULFILL THEM UPON REQUEST.

DELINDE, Yu.; LUGOVENKO, A.

"Work and live the communist way" by A.V.Borodin. Reviewed by  
IU.Delinde, A.Lugovenko. Muk.-elev.prom. 26 no.7:29 J1 '60.  
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1. Uchenyy sekretar' Ukrainского respublikanskogo pravleniya  
Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mukomol'noy i krupyanoy promy-  
shlennosti i elevatornoy khozyaystva. (for Delinde). 2. Glavnyy  
inzh. Odesskogo mel'nichnogo kombinata No.2 (for Lugovenko).  
(Grain milling) (Borodin, A.V.)

DELINEO, A., DELINEO, S.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science - Periodicals

Effect of nest temperature on the appearance of thermoregulation in rats at a temperature of 21°C. p. 69  
Srpska akademija nauka. Institut za igucavanje ishrane  
noroda. ZBORNIK RADOVA. Beograd. /Transactions of the  
Institute for Research on People's Nutrition of the  
Serbian Academy of Sciences/ Vol 19, no 1, 1952

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress,  
Vol 2, No. 6 , June 1953, Unclassified.

DELINEO, A. DEINEO, A.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science - Periodicals

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Vol 2, no. 5, June 1953, Unclassified



DELINEO, A

"The Temperature of Cold-Blooded Animals", p. 108 (NAUKA I PRIRODA) Vol. 6 No. 3,  
1953. Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions L.C. Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

YUGOSLAVIA

DELINEO, A. [Affiliation not given.]

"Biosynthesis of Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>"

Belgrade, Arhiv za farmaciju, Vol 12, No 6, 1963; pp 453-456.

Abstract : Brief review of what is and what is not known about the biosynthesis of cyanocobalamin. The principal unclarified aspect at present is stated to be related to the asymmetry of the chromatophoric moiety. One Polish, 2 Soviet and 9 Western references.

1/1

DELINCO, S., DELINCO, A.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science - Periodicals

Effect of nest temperature on the appearance of thermoregulation in rats at a temperature of 21° C. p. 69  
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Institute for Research on People's Nutrition of the  
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Vol 2, No. 6, June 1953, Unclassified.

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Institute for Research on People's Nutritons of the  
Serbian Academy of Sciences/ Vol 19, no. 1, 1952

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Science - Periodicals

Experimental pellagra in ground squirrels  
(*Citellus citellus*). p. 103. Srpska akademija nauka.  
Institut za izucavanje ishrane naroda. ZBORNIK  
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Yugoslavia (430)

Science - Periodicals

Physical work and the rate of human basal metabolism. p. 111. Srpska akademija nauka. Institut za isucavaranje ishrane noreda. ZBORNIK RADOHA. Beograd. (Transactions of the Institute for Research on People's Nutrition of the Serbian Academy of Sciences). Vol. 19, No. 1, 1952.

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Science - Periodicals

Concentration of hemoglobin in Yugoslav workers during 1950. p. 199. Srpska akademija nauka. Institut za izucavanje ishrane naroda. ZBORNIK RADOVA. Beograd. (Transactions of the Institute for Research on People's Nutrition of the Serbian Academy of Sciences). Vol. 19, No. 1, 1952.

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BEJINCO, S. and KOLJENIC, M.

"Influence of Temperature and Season upon the Oxygen Consumption of the  
Snail (Helix pomatia)" p. 19  
(GLAS, Vol. 708, no. 6, 1953, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, IC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.



DELMINEC, S. and SOHIC, I.

"Appearance and Development of Chemical Thermoregulation in Ground Squirrels  
(Citellus titellus)" P. 59  
(GLAS, Vol. 208, no. 6, 1953, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Incl.

DELINCO, S.

"Ontogenetic development of thermoregulation in dogs." p. 123, (ZNA, Vol. 6, No. 210, 1953, Beograd, Yugoslavin)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), 10, Vol. 4, No. 4, Apr 1955, Uncl.

DELINEO, S.; KOCAREV, P.

Consumption of oxygen by nourished and fasting rats during the fight against the cold. p. 1.

Srpska akademija nauka. Odeljenje prirodno-matematičkih nauka. GLAS.  
Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 231, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

DELD EC, S.

Activities of sea fish and the concentration of hemoglobin; research on the fish of the Adriatic Sea. p. 9.

Srpska akademija nauka. Odeljenje prirodno-matematičkih nauka. Glas.  
Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 231, 1958.

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Uncl.

DELIĆ, S.

The nycthemeral rhythm of metabolism in Scorpiones scrofa (L.). p. 33.

Spisak akademija nauka. Odeljenje prirodno-matematičkih nauka. GLAS.  
Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 231, 1958.

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Uncl.

DELNEO, S.

adaptation temperature and the consumption of oxygen in scorpions  
Scorpaena porcus L. p. 15.

Srpska akademija nauka. Odeljenje prirodno-matematičkih nauka. Glas.  
Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 231, 1953.

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Uncl.

DELIBEC, S.; BOGICVI, T.

Effect of seasons and temperatures on the consumption of oxygen in rats.  
P. 1.

Srpska akademija nauka. Odeljenje prirodno-matematičkih nauka. Glas.  
Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 233, 1959.

Monthly list of East European accessions (MEAI) 10, Vol. , no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

DELINEO, S. [Gelineo, S.]

Behavior of some sea fishes during the solar eclipse of February 15, 1961. Glas prirodat SANU no.253:7-11 '63.

1. Laboratorija Jerolim, Stari Grad na Hvaru.



**DILINK, Andreja, mr.**

PHARMACY IN YUGOSLAVIA

Control and training service in Yugoslav pharmacies. Arh. farm.,  
Beogr. 4 no.1:27-34 Feb 54.

1. Referat održan na VII. god. skupštini farm. društva NRS, Beograd,  
fevr. 1954 g.)

(PHARMACY  
in Yugosl.)

MELINI, Andreja, mr.

Drug control in Belgium. Arh. farm., Beogr. 4 no.2-3:57-60 Apr-June 54.

(DRUG INDUSTRY, legislation  
in Belgium)

DELINA, Andreja  
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: Magister

Affiliation: not given

Source: Belgrade, Arhiv za Farmaciju, Nr 6, 1960, pp 528-532.

Data: "Plenary Meeting of the General Committee and Fifth Scientific Meeting of the Yugoslav Society for History of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Medicine."

ACC NR: AP6029171 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/66/017/002/0100/0101

AUTHOR: Popescu, Gh.; Delinschi, Gh.; Toba, Gh.

ORG: Central Laboratory for Industrial Toxicology, Bucharest (Laboratorul central de toxicologie industrială)

TITLE: Practical considerations on the determination of carbon monoxide in an industrial medium

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 17, no. 2, 1966, 100-101

TOPIC TAGS: carbon monoxide, industrial waste, gas analysis, chemical plant, IR absorption

ABSTRACT: The authors present the various methods for the determination of carbon monoxide in an industrial atmosphere, and discuss the possibility of extending the application of the method currently being used in ammonia manufacturing plants for the automatic determination of carbon monoxide by means of infrared absorption apparatus. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,556]

SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 UDC: 546.261.3.04:628.512

DELENIKAYTS, S. A.

Use of irrigation as a measure against draught. Saratovskoe Obl. gos. izd-vo, 1951.

DELINIKANTIS, S. A.

Vremennye orositeli v irrigatsionnykh sistemakh / Temporary field ditches in irrigation systems /. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1953. 108 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 12 March 1954.

5(2, 3)

AUTHORS:

Sheverdina, N. I., Paleyeva, I. Ye., SOV/20-125-2-30/64  
Delinskaya, Ye. D., Kocheshkov, K. A.,  
Corresponding Member AS USSR

TITLE:

Crystalline Cadmium-organic Compounds of the RCdX-Class  
in the Aliphatic Series (Kristallicheskiye kadmiyorganicheskiye  
soyedineniya klassa RCdX v alifaticheskom ryadu)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 348-350  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Solutions in ether of the compounds mentioned in the title,  
obtained from exchange reactions of cadmium salts and  
Grignard's reagent, are fairly extensively used as an  
excellent reagent for ketone production (Ref 1). When  
dissolved in ether, the cadmium-organic compounds are  
considered as dialkyl compounds (Ref 2). However, cadmium-  
organic compounds of a mixed type had never been isolated  
in an individual crystalline state. The authors were the first  
to succeed in effecting this isolation after the reaction  
between dialkyl cadmium and the cadmium salts on the  
equation  $R_2Cd + CdX_2 \rightarrow 2RCdX$  (I). The reaction occurs in an

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Crystalline Cadmium-organic Compounds of the  
RCdX-Class in the Aliphatic Series

SOV/20-125-2-30/64

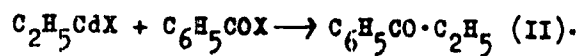
analogous way in the aromatic series as well. For this purpose dehydrated cadmium halogenides in absolute ether were employed. Contrary to an analogous reaction, described by the authors on an earlier occasion (zinc-organic compounds, Ref 3), they had in this case - due to the ether insolubility of the cadmium halogenides - to employ the appropriate suspensions. The mixed cadmium-organic compounds (obtained for the first time) are white, finely crystalline powders that do not melt, but which soften above 100°. They are energetically decomposed by water and alcohol. Atmospheric oxygen oxidizes them, but does not cause their spontaneous ignition. With the exception of n-butyl-cadmium-bromide, which is soluble in ether, all the compounds of the ethyl series are insoluble in aromatic hydrocarbons, hexane, and ether. Unlike in the RZnX (Ref 3), no stable complexes (e. g. with ether or dioxane) of the compounds concerned have been observed so far. The interaction of the individual cadmium-organic compounds described with the halogen anhydrides of the acids occurs on the equation

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Crystalline Cadmium-organic Compounds of the  
RCdX-Class in the Aliphatic Series

SOV/20-125-2-30/64



In the experimental part, the usual data are presented.  
There are 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova  
(Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1958

Card 3/3

66484

5(2,3) 5. 3830

SOV/20-129-1-30/64

AUTHORS: Glashkova, V. F., Delinskaya, Ye. D., Kocheshkov, K. A.,  
Corresponding Member, AS ~~USSR~~

TITLE: Metallization of Polymers

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 1,  
pp 109 - 112 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The introduction of metallic atoms into polymers (called "metallization") may play a certain role in the investigation of the structure of polymers (or copolymers) as well as in the change of their properties. In the present paper the authors describe a few reactions involving mercury and thallium. The thiophene ring takes up thallium very readily. Thallium-triisobutyrate (Ref 1) was used as reagent. Metallization of polymers is difficult. Higher polymers are solid substances. In solutions they can be metallized by only a few solvents, which cannot be easily metallized themselves nor react otherwise with the metallizing agent. Investigations were carried out of: 1) The introduction of thallium into poly- $\alpha$ -vinylthiophene in benzene; 2) introduction of Hg into the same compound in benzene; and 3) introduction of Hg into polystyrene in nitrobenzene (also in polyvinylfuran into  $\alpha$  position). Mercury diisobutyrate was used as the metallizing agent in mercurization.

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Metallization of Polymers

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Reaction (1) is completed within 15 minutes (I). Reaction (2) needs several minutes. The two reaction products are yellowish powders insoluble in benzene and other organic solvents. Poly- $\alpha$ -vinylthiophene is easily combinable with lithium (according to I. M. Viktorova). The choice of experimental conditions and the solvent is more difficult in the case of reaction (3). Thus R. N. Smirnov (Ref 2) obtained only 50-60% of the theoretical mercury content by mercurization of styrene in acetic acid. Nitrobenzene is a suitable medium. The final product is a yellowish powder. It can be dissolved in nitrobenzene if a small quantity of isobutyric acid is added. The number of atoms of the absorbed metal was: reaction (1): 0.94-1.0 of thallium per 1 member of polyvinylthiophene; reaction (2): 1 mercury atom per 1 member of polyvinylthiophene; reaction (3): 0.96 atoms per 1 aromatic nucleus. The position attained by mercury was not proved by the authors. Probably, it is the para position. Mercury atoms can be substituted by halogens in the polystyrene molecule by means of the effect of bromine. O. A. Paleyev is mentioned in the text. There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchro-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Physico-chemical Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

Card 2/3

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Metallization of Polymers

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SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959

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Card 3/3

GOL'DSHTEYN, I.P.; GUR'YANOVA, Ye.N.; DELINSKAYA, Ye.D.; KOCHESHKOV, K.A.

Dipole moments of organotin chlorides and their complex-forming ability. Dokl.AN SSSR 136 no.5:1079-1081 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kocheshkov).  
(in organic compounds--Dipole moments)

SHEVERDINA, N.I.; PALEYEVA, I.Ye.; DELINSKAYA, Ye.D.; KOCHESHKOV, K.A.

New organocadmium compounds of the  $Ar_2Cd$  class, and their  
dioxanates. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.5:1123-1126 Ap 62.  
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. 2. Chlen-  
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kocheshkov).  
(Cadmium organic compounds) (Dioxanate)

VIKTCROVA, I.M.; SHEVERDINA, N.I.; DELINSKAYA, Ye.D.; KOCHESHKOV, K.A.

Organogallium compounds of the  $Ar_3Ga$  class and their dioxanates.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:609-610 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kocheshkov).

DELIPAVLOV, D.

*Secale rhodopaeum* Delipavlov sp. n., a new species of rye from the Rhodope Mountains. Doklady BAN 15 no.4:407-410 '62.

1. Submitted by Academician N. Stoyanov [Stoianov, N].



DELIPAVLOV, D.

*Arenaria rhodopaea* sp.n. Doklady BAN 17 no.7:645-648 '64.

1. Chair of Botany, Vasil Kolarov Academy of Agriculture,  
Flodiv. Submitted by Academician N. Stoyanov [Stoianov, N.].

DELETRADEV, PAVEL

Prinos kun istoricheskata geografia na Trakia. Sofia. (Contribution  
to the historical geography of Thrace. bibl., index) Vol. 1. 1953. 351 p.  
Vol. 2. 1953. 487 p.

So. East European Accessions List

Vol. 5, No. 9

September, 1956

DELISTOIANOV, S.

The O-V-I receiver. p. 26.

Vol. 4, no. 9, 1955  
RADIO  
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

DELISTOIANOV, Sp. (LZIDW)

The radio tracking on 144 mc/s. Radio i televiziiia 12 no.1:  
3-4 '63.

DELISTOIANDV, Spas

LZLDW on the 144 MHz. Radio i televizija ll no.11:323-324 '62.

ALEKSEYEV, S.A.; ZHMAKIN, D.F.; KEREKESH, V.V.; MALOV, A.N.;  
MARTSINOVSKIY, P.L.; MOLOTOK, A.V.; NESMELOV, V.A.;  
TEVEROVSKIY, F.A.; KHISIN, R.I.; DELIFSIN, A.A., retsenzent;  
SOKHNOVSKIY, M.A., retsenzent; STEFANOV, V.P., retsenzent;  
STOROZHEV, M.V., retsenzent; TALANOV, P.I., retsenzent;  
FAL'KEVICH, A.S., retsenzent; CHERNUSHEVICH, V.A., retsenzent;  
KHISIN, R.I., red.; GAL'TSOV, A.D., red.; VOL'SKIY, V.S., red.;  
STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., red.; SEMENOVA, M.M., red. izd-va; MODEL',  
B.I., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the establishment of norms in the machinery industry  
in 4 volumes] Spravochnik normirovshchika-mashinostroitelia v  
4 tomakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-  
ry. Vol.3. [Establishing norms for founding, stamping, welding,  
painting, metal plating, and woodwork] Normirovanie liteinykh,  
kuznechnykh, shtampovochnykh, svarochnykh, lakokrasochnykh ra-  
bot, metallopokryti i derevoobrabotki. 1962. 671 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Machinery industry--Production standards)

DELITSIN, I. S.: Master Geolog-Mineralo Sci (diss) -- "Apatite-bearing quartz-diopside rock of the southwestern Baykal area". Moscow, 1958. 15 pp (Inst of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry of the Acad Sci USSR), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 128)

SOV/20-120-5-51/67

AUTHOR: Delitsin, I. S.  
TITLE: Outcropping of Boudinage structures in the Quartzite-Marble  
Beds of the South Western Baykal Region (Proyavleniya struktur  
budinazha v kvartsitovo-mramornykh tolshchakh Yugo-Zapadnogo  
Pribykal'ya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 5, pp.1114-1117  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The term boudinage denotes structural forms which are rather  
common in rock complexes which were metamorphosed to dif-  
ferent degrees. According to the general opinion these  
structures form in stratified (not homogeneous) rocks under  
the influence of an orientated pressure if the individual  
strata have different plasticity. Under this influence the  
plastic strata start "flowing" into the direction of the  
smaller pressure. The stiffer strata participating in this  
process divide themselves after a small plastic deformation  
along complicated cleavage faces into a number of individual  
blocks - boudins, which are then separated from each other  
by the plastically deformed strata. The case found by the  
author differs from the hitherto described cases by its un-

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SOV/20-120-5-51/67  
Outcropping of Boudinage Structures in the Quartzite-Marble Beds of the  
South Western Baykal Region

usual nature as well as by its extension. Such structures can be found in the strata of so-called "quartz-diopside-rocks" (Refs 3, 4 and others) in the district of slyudyanskaya (southern end of the Baykal sea) and of the sludyansk-zyrkuzunskaya (upper course of the Irkut river) series. Both Archaic series consist of alternating marble varieties (usually of dolomitic composition) and of different gneisses besides the mentioned strata. Since in the district concerned the processes of migmatization and granitization are lacking the author supposes that the intensive plasticity of quartzite was caused by a regional metamorphism (increased temperature, solutions etc.). This was proved experimentally (Refs 8, 9). Thus, a plastic flowing of quartzite which caused boudinage could take place in the primary stratified quartzite-marble rocks under the action of an orientated pressure and at a compression from all sides, as well as in the presence of solutions and at the necessary heating of the whole stratum. There are 4 figures and 11 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

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Outcroppings of Boudinage Structures in the Quartzite-Stratified Region of the South-Western Baykal Region

ASSOCIATED OR: Institut geologii raznykh meston, zdaniya, neftogor'naya, mineralogiya i geokhimiya Akademii Nauk SSSR  
Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry, Moscow

AUTHOR: Gerasimov, V. I., USSR, by V. I. Gerasimov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

DATE: February 18, 1978

- 1. Rock--Geology
- 2. Rock--Structural analysis
- 3. Geophysics

AUTHOR: Delitsin, I. S. SOV/20-122-4-43/57  
 TITLE: Plastic Reformation of Quartzite (O plasticheskoy deformatsii kvartsa)  
 PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 4, pp 691-693 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are many hypotheses explaining the origin of the optical orientation of quartz. They all maintain that the orientation results from tectonic influence. But even if the cause is the same, the mechanisms producing the orientation are entirely different in every hypothesis. In general there are two types of hypotheses offered: A. the so-called crushing hypothesis (drobreniye) and B. the translation hypothesis. After a review of the publications (Refs 1-5) the author discusses a newly found zone of "intensive plasticity" in quartz intercalations in a quartz-diopside rock of Yugo-Zapadnoye Sibirskoye (south-western Baykal region). This rock is a boudinaged, bedded quartzite-marble mass (Ref 5) (Fig 1-4). Microscopic studies and petrofabric analysis show that the more intense the "flow" of the quartz, the greater the degree of optical orientation. The orientation reaches perfection as a pronounced S-tectonite

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Plastic Deformation of Quartzite

SOV/20-122-4-43/57

in the zone of "intensive flow". From the preceding the author arrives at the following conclusions: 1) As the "flow" of the quartz has built an element of the boudinage which indicates a volume-deformation of the rock, the flow is probably plastic. 2) The deformation took place without discontinuity and can be designed as plastic. 3) This deformation is expressed in the change of form of the quartz grains and in the decrease in their size. With an increase in deformation intensity, the pattern of the petrofabric diagram becomes simpler, that is, more complete. And conversely the degree of perfection of the diagram allows the intensity of the deformation to be judged. 4) The changes of the optical orientation of the quartz in the quartzites are a result of the deformation. 6) The aforementioned conclusions indicate that the original mechanism of the quartz orientation is translation, thus supporting the validity of the translation hypothesis. There are 4 figures and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy petrografii, mineralogi i geokhimii (Geology Institute for Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry)

Card 2/3

Plastic Deformation of Quartzite

NOV 20 1968 4-4587

PRESENTED: May 21, 1968, by D. S. Korzhinskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences,  
(USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1968

Card 3/3

NEKRASHIN, I.S.

Example of the joint optic orientation corresponding to R-, B- and S-tectonites. Sev. geol. 2 no.8:152-155 Ag '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii i geokhimii (IGIM AN SSSR).  
(Tectonite)

3(5)

SOV/26-59-5-24/47

AUTHOR: Delitsin, I.S.

TITLE: The Comparative Plasticity of Quartzite and Marble

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 5, pp 96 - 97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the comparative plasticity of rocks in natural surroundings does not always correspond to the results of their laboratory tests. He refers to the laboratory tests of the compressive strength of quartz, estimated at 3,000 - 4,000 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and that of marble, estimated at 800 - 2,000 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, and states that tests of the rocks at Lake Baykal did not conform to laboratory results. The author comes to the conclusion that plasticity depends upon local climatic and other conditions and therefore is variable. There are 2 photographs and 2 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

SOV/26-59-5-24/47

The Comparative Plasticity of Quartzite and Marble

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy , petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimi akademii nauk SSSR/ Moskva (Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR/Moscow)

Card 2/2



3(5)

SCV/11-59-7-11/17

AUTHORS: Delitsin, I.S. and Rozanov, Yu.A.  
TITLE: Experimental Data on Plastic Deformations in Quartzite  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 103-108 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The American scientists, D.Griggs, J.Bell and P.W. Bridgeman showed by their experiments that only crumbly deformation is characteristic of quartz submitted to a high compression. Experiments by Ye.V.Tsinzerling and A.V.Shubnikov showed that a plastic deformation of quartz can occur if the natural surrounding conditions (temperature, pressure and solution) of the quartz were observed during the experiment. A small, cylindrical, 24-26 mm long and 15 mm of diameter, piece of intensely deformed quartzite was soaked for 7 days in an alkaline solution, then placed in a special steel cylinder, heated up to 200° and submitted to a pressure

Card 1/2

SOV/11-59-7-11/17

Experimental Data on Plastic Deformations in Quartzite

of about 1600 kg/sq cm. After the experiment, an examination of the sample showed the following: it became slightly shorter (from 25,5 mm to 25,2); the quartz grains became bright and transparent, their dimensions increased by 1.5 to 2 times, and they were slightly bent. The formation of Dauphiné twins was also observed in diopside grains of the sample. The formation of these twins and the bending of the quartz grains proves that at least the first stage of plastic deformation was reached. There are 2 photographs, 6 diagrams, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR Moskva, (The Institute of Geology of Mineral Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1958  
Card 2/2

DELITSIN, I.S.

Mechanism of formation of boudinage structures in quartz-diopsides  
of the southwestern Lake Baikal region. Trudy IGEM. no.41:106-118  
'61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Baikal Lake region--Quartz) (Baikal Lake region--Diopside)

DELITSIN, I.S.

Quartz-pyrophyllite formation of the Ovruch series in the  
Ukrainian S.S.R. and possible boundinage structures in it.  
Trudy IGEM no.48:134-143 61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Ukraine--Pyrophyllite)

DELITSIN, I.S.

Some problems of the genesis of soapstone and "noble" talc in the  
Segozero region (Karelian A.S.S.R.). Trudy IGEM no.63:37-47  
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Karelia--Talc)

DELITSIN, I.S.

Optical orientation of a synthetic quartz tectonite.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:901-904 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom  
D.S. Korshinskiim. (Quartz--Optical properties)

ICABININ, Yu.N.; PETHOV, V.P.; MARKOV, V.K.; LIVSHITS, L.D.; DELITSIN, I.S.

Additional data on the conditions governing the formation of the dense modifications of silica at high pressures and temperatures. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 28 no.8:3-10 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR i Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, patrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

DELITSIN, I.S. FROLOVA, K.Ye.

Some results of studying an example of natural plastic deformation of quartzite under an electron microscope. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5: 1154-1156 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.S.Korzhinskiim.  
(Quartzite) (Electron microscopy)



1. 256 21-55 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(k)/EWI(1)/EWI(n)/EWF(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)  
 ACQUISITION NR: AP4049516  
 GG/WH/51/WH/1D/1W  
 6/001/1/34/000/010/0114/0121

66  
56  
B

AUTHOR: Lelitan, I.S.; Livshits, L.D.; Markov, V.K.; Petrov, V.P.; Ryabinin, Yu.N.

TITLE: Plastic deformation of quartz at superhigh pressure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 10, 1964, 114-121

TOPIC TAGS: geology, geological modeling, superhigh pressure, mineral plastic deformation, quartz, silica

ABSTRACT: The authors review the results of an experimental study of the plastic deformation of quartz. They then describe the occurrence of plastic deformation of quartz observed in a metastable state in the region of thermodynamic stability of dense modifications of silica at superhigh pressures and high temperatures. The samples used in the investigation were cut from a large, completely uniform, single crystal of natural quartz not containing inclusions. The samples, optically uniaxial, were in the form of tablets 4 mm in diameter and 2.5 mm in height. Quasi-hydrostatic pressure was created in the test chamber. The experimental method was described earlier (Ryabinin, Yu. N. et al., Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geol., No. 8, 1963). The experiments produced plastic deformation of the samples of quartz monocrystals at superhigh pressures and high temperatures (above

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L 25621-55

ACCESSION NR: AP4049998

3

1,000). The deformation within a single sample was quite complex, as can be judged from the different character of the change of optical orientation in three cases of plastic deformation described. These cases of the appearance of plastic deformation were observed in quartz which, during the experiment, acquired a clearly expressed biaxial character: biaxiality of quartz  $\gamma = (+) 84^\circ$ . Judging from the glide plane, the plastic deformation develops for the most part either parallel to the plane of the optical axis of the initial material or perpendicular to it. "The authors wish to thank I. Lukin and V. F. Chernyshyev for examination of the polished sections and discussion of this paper." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth, AN SSSR); Institut geologii i rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25 Mar 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, SS

NOT REFSOV: 008

OTHER: 013

Cord : /2

MARHOV, V.K.; LIVSHITS, L.D.; DELITSIN, I.S.; RYABININ, Yu.N.; PETROV, V.P.

Conversions in magnesium metasilicate under high pressures and temperatures. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.7:38-49 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR, i Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimi AN SSSR, Moskva.

BORISENEA, I.F.; MELITSIN, I.M.

Scandium in the ultrabasic minerals of the Tagil-Baramobinskiy  
Massif (Urals). Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Khim. No. 16:45-55 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

SITKOVSKIY, P.A.; KOMAROV, G.V.; BRUSENTSEV, V.F.; KREMENETSKIY, N.N.;  
MAMAYEV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
AFANAS'YEV, I.V.; VOLOD'KO, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEGLYAROV, S.A.;  
KONDRAT'YEV, V.V.; KARLINSKAYA, M.I.; NIKOLAYEV, M.I., kand.tekhn.  
nauk; DOROKHOV, S.M.; PISHCHUROV, P.V.; KLIMENTOVA, A.V.; ROZENBLAT,  
Zh.I.; PANDEYEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULIKOV, P.Ye.; SHIMANOVICH,  
S.V.; DELITSIN, M.V., retsenzent; BRAUDE, I.D., retsenzent; BARYSHEV,  
A.M.; retsenzent; GRIGORIANTS, A.S., retsenzent; IGNATYUK, G.L.,  
retsenzent; KALABUGIN, A.Ya., retsenzent; KREMENETSKIY, N.D.,  
retsenzent; POPOV, K.V., retsenzent; ORLOVA, V.P., red.; LEFNEV,  
V.Ya., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.; FEDOTOVA, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for hydraulic and agricultural engineers] Spravochnik  
gidrotekhniki melioratora. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry,  
1958. 766 p. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Hydraulic engineering) (Agricultural engineering)

DELITSINA, A.V.

KAMSHILOV, N.A.; ANTONOV, M.V.; BAKHAREV, A.N.; BLINOV, L.F.; BORISOGLEBSKIY, A.D.; GAR, K.A.; GARINA, K.P.; GORSHIN, P.F.; GUTIYEV, G.T.; DELITSINA, A.V.; DJEROVA, P.F.; YHVTUSHENKO, A.F.; YEGOROV, V.I.; YEREMENKO, L.L.; YEFIMOV, V.A.; ZHILITSKIY, Ya.Z.; ZHUCHKOV, N.G., prof.; ZAYETS, V.K.; ISKOL'DSKAYA, R.B.; KOLESNIKOV, V.A., prof.; KOLESHNIKOV, Ye.V.; KOSTINA, K.F.; KRUGLOVA, V.A.; LEONT'YEVA, M.N.; LESYUK, Ye.A.; MUKHIN, Ye.N.; NAZARYAN, Ye.A.; NEGRUL', A.M., prof.; ODITSOV, V.A.; OSTAPENKO, V.I.; PETRUSEVICH, P.S.; PROSTOSERDOV, N.N., prof.; BUKAVISHENIKOV, B.I.; RYABOV, I.N.; SABUROV, N.V.; SABUROVA, T.N.; SAVZDARG, V.E.; SEMIN, V.S.; SIMONOVA, M.N.; SMOLYANINOVA, N.K.; SOBOLEVA, V.P.; TARASENKO, M.T.; FETISOV, G.G.; CHIZHOV, S.T.; CHUGUNIN, Ya.V., prof.; YAZVITSKIY, M.N.; ROSSOSHCHANSKAYA, V.A., red.; BALLOD, A.I., telhn.red.

[Fruitgrower's dictionary and handbook] Slovar'-spravochnik sadovoda. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 639 p.  
(MIRA 11:1)

(Fruit culture--Dictionaries)



AUTHORS: Belash, F.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; De-  
litsina, G.B., Karmazin, V.I. and Kharlamov, V.S., Candidates  
of Technical Sciences, Azarov, A.L., Dolotova, I.A. and  
Rovenskiy, I.I., Engineers SOV/127-58-2-25/26

TITLE: The Concentration and Agglomeration of Minerals in North-  
Western Regions of the USSR (Obogashcheniye i aglomeratsiya  
poleznykh iskopayemykh Severo-Zapadnykh rayonov SSSR). Le-  
ningrad, Mekhanobr, 1957, vol. 102, 344 pp. with illustrations.  
Circulation 1,700. Price 12 rubles. (Leningrad, Mekhanobr,  
1957, vyp. 102.344 str.s ill. Tirazh 1,700. Tsena 12 rub.)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 12, pp 67 - 69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the above mentioned book.

Card 1/1



DELITSYNA, G.B., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALENKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Flotation characteristics of quartz associated with the activation of its surface. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.10:342-348 '61  
(MIRA 17:8)

DELITSIYEVA, Klavdiya Nikolayevna

To the types of anatomy hepatic veins

Dissertation for candidate of Medical Science degree, Chair of Normal  
Anatomy (head, Prof. V.I. Bik), Saratov Medical Institute, 1948

DELTSEYENVA, K.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Anatomy of perforations in the hard palate in man. Stomatologia no.6:  
39-40 '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy - professor V.I.Bik)  
Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(Palate)

*DELITSIYEVA K. N.*  
USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Patho- S-4  
logic -- Cardiovascular System

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 59864

Author : Delitsieva, K. N.

Inst : Saratovsk Medical Institute

Title : Variability of the Hepatic Veins

Orig Pub: Tr. Kafedry norm. anatomii, Saratovsk. med. in-t,  
1955, vyp. 1, 239-248

Abstract: the hepatic veins were studied on preparations and  
roentgenographically (100 cases). The number of  
veins was found to be 2-5, usually 3 (56 cases).  
When the middle hepatic vein was lacking, the  
blood flowed through the left vein. The author des-  
cribes 3 types of vein formation--central, seat-

Card. 1/3

13

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathologic -- Cardiovascular System S-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 59664

tered and mixed. In the first type, a right hepatic vein usually formed, the main trunk of which could be as long as 16 centimeters, while the second type was characterized by the formation of a left hepatic vein. The middle hepatic vein formed in approximately an equal number of cases in each of these two types. In 75 percent of the cases, the hepatic veins entered the inferior vena cava just below the diaphragm, and somewhat lower in the rest of the cases (0.4-5.5 cm). At the junction, the diameter of the hepatic veins was 2-20 mm. The degree of the angle at which the hepatic veins joined the inferior vena cava depended on the direction of the hepatic portion of the latter and on the position of the liver (ventri- or dorsipetal). One to

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USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathologic -- Cardiovascular System S-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 59864

four veins, 0.2-0.6 centimeters in diameter, were found in the caudate lobe. They entered the inferior vena cava 1-5.5 centimeters below the diaphragm. --A. I. Braude

Card 3/3

24

DELITNYK, N. I.

Question of determining the volume of discharge over spillway dams of ponds.  
Gitr. i mel. h, no 1, 1952.

DELITSYN, M.V.

SOKOLOV, D.Ya., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; VARKHOTOV, T.L., inzhener;  
KULIKOV, P.Ye., inzhener; FLEKSER, Ya.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh  
nauk; ~~DELITSYN, M.V.~~ inzhener; redaktor; SAFONOV, P.V., redaktor izdatel'stva;  
PERSON, M.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Collection of drawings of hydrotechnic installations in rural  
hydroelectric power stations] Atlas gidrotekhnicheskikh sooru-  
zhenii sel'skikh gidroelektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-  
ry po stroit. i arkhitekt., 1956. 53 plans. (MIRA 10:6)  
(Hydroelectric Power Stations)



DEBITSYN, S.A. , inzh.

Secondary ore breaking by pneumatic rubble crushers. Bezop.truda  
v prom. 3 no.5:27 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Krivoroshskiy gornorudnyy institut.  
(Ore handling)

DELITSYN, S.A., insh.

Secondary ore crushing in the Krivoy Rog Basin with use of a  
pneumatic sledge hammer. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.shur. no.1:*  
96-100 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy  
prokhodki i krepleniya vyrabotok.  
(Krivoy Rog--Ore dressing) (Pneumatic machinery)

DELITSYN, S.A.

Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Improvement of the technology of secondary breaking of ore in mines of the Krivorozhskiy Basin." Moscow, 1951. 12 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Krasnoyarsk Inst of Non-Ferrous Metals imeni N. I. Kalinin); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup,214)

DELITSYN, S. A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHAPOVALOV, L. T., inzh.

Improving the technology of secondary ore crushing in Krivoy Rog Basin mines. Mat. i gornorud. prom. no.1:42-45 Ja-F '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

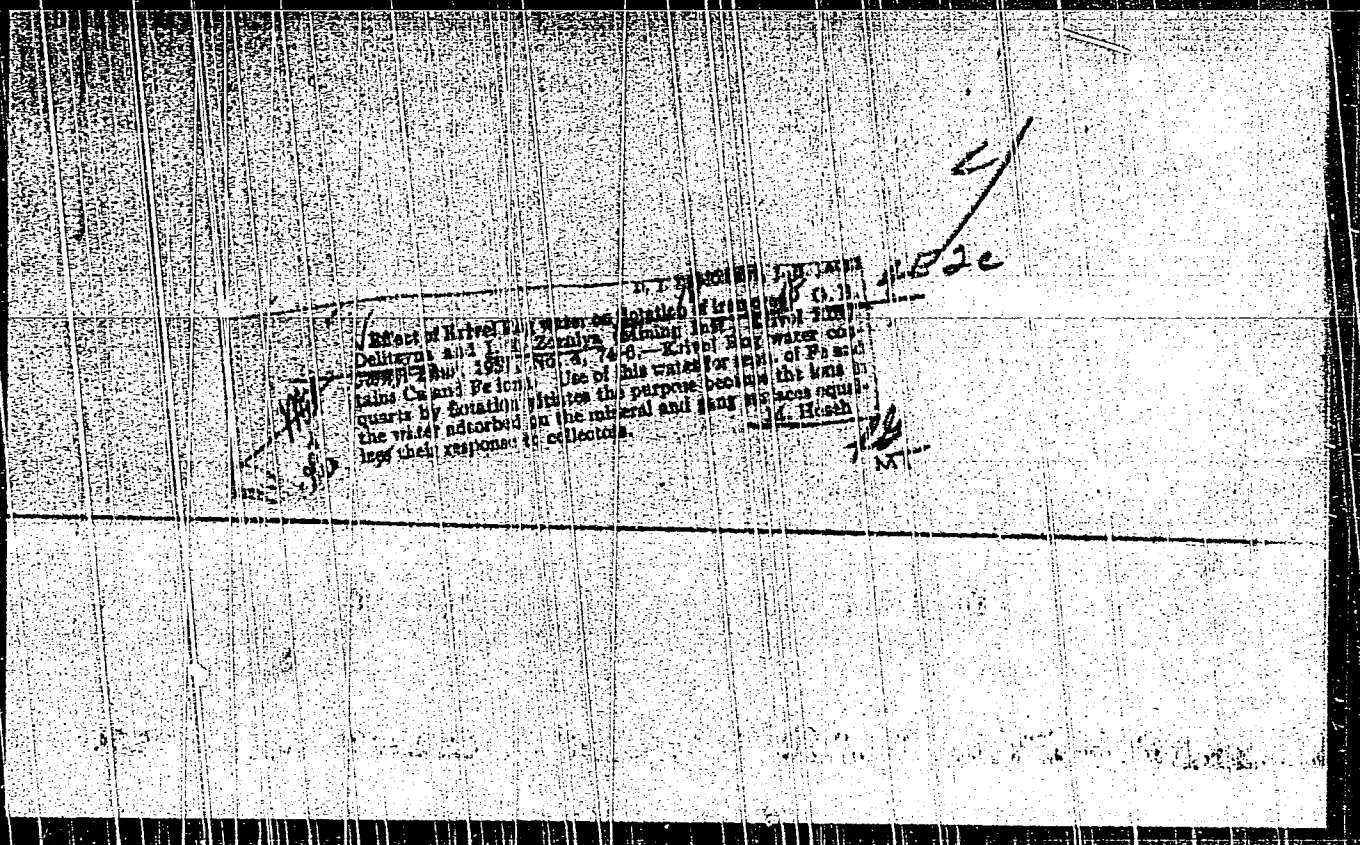
1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (for Delitsyn).
2. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu oborudovaniya po dobyche i obogashcheniyu rud (for Shapovalov).

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Ore dressing)

DELITSYNA, G. B.

Delitsyna, G. B. -- "Study of Flotation of the Basic Minerals of Copper and Iron by the Use of Collector Reagents." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold, Moscow 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--  
Kimiya, No 1, Jan 54)

So: SUM 168, 22 July 1954




S/137/62/000/001/008/237  
A060/A101

**AUTHORS:** Delitsyna, G.B., Kovalenko, V.I.

**TITLE:** Characteristic features of quartz flotation connected with the activation of its surface.

**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 13, abstract 1V100 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Krivorozhsk. gornorudn. in-t", 1961, no. 10, 342 - 348)

**TEXT:** The authors investigated the conditions of adsorption of Fe ions on grains of quartz and the flotability of quartz at various pH. The curves obtained have shown that the maximum of the Fe ion adsorption lies in the neutral region, and the adsorption in an acid medium is completely reversible, while the adsorption in alkaline and, particularly, weakly alkaline regions is partially reversible. The maximum of the flotability of quartz activated by Fe ions lies in the weakly alkaline medium. It is presumed that the Fe ions present in the pulp and adsorbed on the quartz surface are in the form of hydroxides which have the stablest form in a neutral and weakly alkaline medium. A complex-former - potassium ferrocyanide, which forms a strong complex with Fe ions was used for  
Card 1/2



Characteristic features ...

S/137/62/000/001/008/237  
A060/A101

deactivating the quartz. Flotation experiments have shown that Fe in the form of a complex does not activate the quartz and the use of potassium ferrocyanide considerably deteriorates the quartz flotation, at the same time improving the selectivity of the flotation of Fe minerals and quartz. The method of binding Fe ions was verified in the flotation of an artificial mixture of quartz and martite (in the ratio of 2:1) in an alkaline medium with oleic acid, and it yielded positive results. The conclusion is drawn that the method of binding the activating ions in the flotation of Fe ores may simplify the problem of selecting Fe minerals and quartz.

M. Lipets

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2



DELITSYNA, G.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; MEN'SHCHIKOV, F.S., kand.khim.nauk

Effect of flocculants on the efficiency of dewatering iron concentrates. Gor. zhur. no.9:60-64 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (for Delitsyna).
2. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, Lipetskiy fakul'tet (for Men'shchikov).

DELITSYNA, G.B., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of finely divided slimes on the flotation of iron oxides. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.17:149-153 '63.

Dewatering finely dispersed products of iron ore dressing with the use of a polyacrylamide. Ibid.:154-170

Investigating the effect of highly efficient coagulants on the dewatering processes of finely dispersed iron concentrates. Ibid.:171-195 (MIRA 17:1)

DELITSINA, N. S.

"The Mechanism of the Tetanus Infection (In Experiment)." Sub 24 May  
51, Acad Medl Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow  
during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

DELITSINA, N. S.

"The Disease Mechanism in Tetanus as Seen in Experiments," Trudy Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, Vol 19, 1952, pp 254-278.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors. T  
Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13407

Author : Delitsyna, N.S.

Inst

Title : Changes in Receptor Systems Due to Roentgen Rays

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. Eksperim. med.  
radiol. M., Medgiz, 1957, 28-34

Abstract : . In a definitive experiment in rabbits there were significant changes in action currents (AC) in n.cutaneus surae medialis as a result of local radiation of the plantar surface of the foot with 500 - 5500 r. Without tactile irritation of the foot there occurred "spontaneous" flare-ups of bio currents, and with tactile irritation of the skin of the irradiated area or a symmetrical part of the non-irradiated foot there were changes in amplitude, frequency, and duration of

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors. T  
Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13407

AC, In rabbits, which were given local radiation to the foot or shank with 500 - 5000 r, sharp changes were also registered in the bioelectrical activity of the brain cortex with tactile irritation of the skin at the site of radiation, in the surrounding area, or on a symmetrical part of the non-irradiated extremity. Similar phenomena were noted in individuals subjected to local roentgen therapy for malignant tumors of different localization. Clearest changes in biological activity of the brain cortex were found in response to mild tactile irritation of the area corresponding to the site of radiation (for example, the right mammary gland with radiation of the affected tumor on the left). In definitive experiments on cats subjected to total irradiation of 500 r there were recorded noteworthy alterations in

Card 2/4

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors. T  
Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13407

AC which emanated from the peripheral end of the transected n. splanchnici or its gastric branches (with inflation of the stomach with a balloon or placing on it pads soaked in Ringer's solution at 3 - 5 degrees or 15 - 50 degrees). In rabbits which received total irradiation of 500 - 1000 r the EEG was recorded from the parietal and occipital areas of the cortex with mechanical (inflation) or thermal (aqueous infusion at 3 - 50 degrees directly into the intestine) stimulation of interoceptors of the gastro-intestinal tract. Deep and stable inhibition of the bioelectrical activity of the cortex developed in irradiated animals and was accompanied by the presence or intensification of vegetative rhythms (pulse and respiratory), and later on by firm tachycardia following profound desynchronization activity of the cortical elements

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors. †  
Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13407

and a disturbance of the functional states between  
the cortex and the subcortical ganglia. -- E.B.  
Glikson

Card 4/4



DELITSYNA, N.S.

Irradiated area receptors of the human body during radio-  
therapy. Med.rad. 4 no.7:73-76 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)  
(RADIOTHERAPY)  
(NEURONS physiol.)

DELITSYNA, N.S.

Studies on reception in irradiated body segments in animal experiments.  
Voen.-med.zhur. no.8:17-20 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiology)  
(TOUCH radiation eff.)

DELITSYNA, N.S. (Moskva)

Method for registering active currents of the splanchnic nerve in  
a chronic experiment. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 4 no. 6:77 N-D  
'60. (MIRA 14:2)

(SPLANCHNIC NERVE) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

DELITSYNA, N.S.

Electrophysiological study of afferent signalization from the  
internal organs during the action of X rays on the organism.  
Med. rad. 5 no.8:18-22 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (DIGESTIVE ORGANS--INNERVATION)