

DRITS, V.A.

Quantitative phase X-ray analysis of clay minerals. Kristallografiia  
6 no.4:530-535 JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.  
(X-ray crystallography) (Clay--Analysis)

FENCOSHINA, U.I.; DRITS, V.A.

Structure of skolite. Min. sbor. no.15:255-261 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov i  
Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova, Irkutsk.  
(Skolite)

DRITS, V. A.; ZARUBITSKAYA, A. N.; MURAVYEV, V. I.

"Zerlegung des Phlogopits bei der Elektrodialyse."

Report submitted for the International Clay Conference, Stockholm,  
Sweden, 12-16 Aug 63.

DRITS, V. A.; ALEKSANDROVA, V. A.; KOSSOVSKAYA, V. A.

"About the history of trioctahedral micas in sedimentary rocks."

Report submitted for the International Clay Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, 12-16 Aug 63.

DRITS, V. A.; FRANK-KAMENETSSKTY, V. A.; LOGVINENKO, N. V.

"Tosudite - a new mineral formed of mixed-layered phase in alushtite."

Report submitted for the International Clay Conference, Stockholm,  
Sweden, 12-16 Aug 63.

DRITS, V.A.; PETROSOV, I.Kh.

Palygorskite and chlorite in Oligocene and Miocene clays in the  
Eriyan region of the Armenian S.S.R. Zap.Arm.otd.Vses.min.ob-va  
no.2:95-102 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KOSOVSKAYA, A.G.; DRITS, V.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.A.

History of trioctahedral micas in sedimentary rocks. Lit. 1 fol.  
Iskop. no. 2:178-196 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

L. Geologicheskii Institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; GOGVINENKO, N.V.; DRITS, V.A.

"Tosudit," a dioctahedral mixed-layer clay mineral. Zap. Vses.  
min. ob-va 92 no.5:560-565 '63. (MIRA 17:1)



DRITS, V.A.; KOSOVSKAYA, A.G.

"Sangarit," a new clay mineral with an orderly mixed layered structure. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.4:934-937 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.

(Clay)

MURAV'YEV, V.I.; DRITS, V.A.; ZARUHITSKAYA, A.N.

Modeling the processes of the stage alternation of biotite. Lit.  
1 pol. iskop. no.6:130-134 N.D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

KEVOROVA, I.V.; DRITS, V.A.

Volcanic argillites in the Devonian of the Aktyubinsk part of  
the Ural Mountain region. Dokl.AN SSSR 149 no.3:669-671 Mr '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom  
N.M.Strakhovym.

(Aktyubinsk region--Argillite)

DRIVING, A. YA., PEVUNOVA, O. A. and KHVOSTIKOV, I. A.

Izmereniye spektral'noy prozrachnosti atmosfery v nochnykh usloviyakh (Investigation of the Spectral Transparency of the Atmosphere at Night). Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya goegr. i# geofiz., 1940, no. 5, p. 685-690, diags. Summary in German.



49-58-3-5/19

Clouds in the Stratosphere.

of the filter are given. The results obtained by photographing by means of polarised light are compared with aerological data and weather chart data. Polarisation data permit expressing certain assumptions on the nature and dimension of the particles composing the cloud which was photographed. The case of a laminated tropopause is considered, the formation of which was followed by means of probing with a projector. The results of probing of the stratosphere by the projector beam are in good qualitative agreement with visual observations made in England (Refs.6 and 8), and also with observations of a complex tropopause under anticyclone conditions (Refs.9 and 10). The data obtained by the authors of this paper on the stratosphere cloud (altitude, vertical thickness, transparency, average particle dimensions, refraction index of the particles) lead to the assumption that the cloud photographed by the authors in the Caucasus and the nacreous cloud are of exactly the same nature in spite of the fact that the latter has not been observed in the Caucasus region. There are 12

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49-58-3-5/19

Clouds in the Stratosphere.

figures and 10 references, 6 English, 2 Russian and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, Academy of Sciences, USSR (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki atmosfery)

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

49-58-5-5/15

AUTHORS: ~~Driving, A. Ya.~~ V.N. Zolotavina, Polozova, M.N. and Smirnova, A.I.

TITLE: Determination of the Atmospheric Stratification and Products of Condensation by Searchlight Method (Stratifikatsiya atmosfery i obrazovaniye produktov kondensatsii po dannym prozhektornogo zondirovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 613-624 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thin layers of semi-transparent clouds are often seen to be formed at about 18 000 m high. The observations established the fact that these clouds are produced when the tropopause is being steadily lifted with a simultaneous cooling at the cloud layer. It was observed in Great Britain that this phenomenon is accompanied by a lowering of the upper layers over the anticyclones. The dynamic pressure appears to be the main factor in the production of water condensation. Its intensity can be affected by speed of rising air and an inflow of moisture from the surrounding areas. As the water condensation in the atmosphere greatly affects light scatter properties of the air it is evident that the problem of

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49-58-5-5/15

Determination of the Atmospheric Stratification and Products of  
Condensation by Searchlight Method.

optical methods of observation becomes important. Of the methods of application, the searchlight proved to be one of the most precise. This work gives an account of an optical sounding through the atmosphere carried out for four consecutive nights in Moscow region in conjunction with the aerological data and synoptic charts. The resulting observations are presented in the form of graphs showing various aspects of light scatter, temperature distribution and polarisation. Fig.1 gives the intensity of light scatter of the beam as measured at various heights through a blue filter. Fig.2 represents the thermoisopleths for the period of experimenting. Fig.3 shows a degree of polarisation of the light scatter for various heights. It is interesting to see how the height of the light spot was rising during the first three nights. It rose from 2-3 km to the region of the tropopause by the second night and showed a height of 22-25 km during the third night. The measurements at 22-25 km were carried out also with a photographic camera. It should be noted that while the scatter intensity was changing at higher levels, it remained constant at about 8 km. The observed data agrees with the theoretical calculations of

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Determination of the Atmospheric Stratification and Products of Condensation by Searchlight Method.

the angle of scatter, as it is shown on Fig.4, where the theoretical curve is being plotted together with the observed ones. The graph of temperature isopleths indicates a definite lowering of temperature at the observed heights. The surface synoptic charts are shown on Fig.5. It should also be noted that the degree of polarisation in the lower atmosphere lies always in the range of light scatter  $135-153^{\circ}$ , as shown on Fig.6; this was prepared from the data obtained on many occasions for different localities. The degree of accuracy of the measurements is somewhat lower for heights above 15 km due to the star light interfering with the searchlight. The tests with a green filter showed that it makes measuring more difficult owing to the absorption of some of the light intensity. Fig.7 shows an example of the results obtained through it. Entirely different results were obtained on another occasion of sonding the atmosphere. Fig.8 shows the results of searchlight measurements made every 3.5 hours for two consecutive nights. The degree of polarisation is shown on Fig.9. The curves are rather smooth, giving

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Determination of the Atmospheric Stratification and Products of Condensation by Searchlight Method.

evidence of no layers of an increased scatter. This proved that the upper atmosphere up to 15 km was homogeneous. Fig.10 represents the temperature distribution for that period. The synoptic charts are shown on Fig.12. The following can be derived from the experiments: 1. Where the synoptic situation represents a high with the pressure 1030 mb at its centre and a sufficiently developed low to the North, while the upper atmosphere is of a uniform condition, the searchlight method will show a slight decrease of light scatter intensity owing to very small dimensions of free particles in the air (aerosol 0.1 $\mu$ ). 2. In the case of a vertical decrease of temperature the light scatter exposes the particles of an increased size due to water condensation. 3. The products of condensation in such a case at heights of 14-23 km are in the shape of water droplets of 1.5 $\mu$  diameter. This method also makes possible an exact determination of the relationship of condensation products in the stratosphere to the vertical movement of the air at certain synoptic situations, thus contributing to observations of the least known sphere

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49-58-5-5/15

Determination of the Atmospheric Stratification and Products of  
Condensation by Searchlight Method.

of the upper air. There are 13 figures and 12 references,  
2 of which are Soviet, 2 German and 8 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziki atmosfery  
(Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Physics of the  
Atmosphere).

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1957.

1. Clouds--Analysis 2. Searchlights--Applications

Card 5/5

DRIVING, A. Ya., Candidate Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Clouds in the lower strato-  
sphere, based on data from projector sounding". Moscow, 1959. 7 pp (Acad Sci  
USSR, Inst of Phys of the Atmosphere), 100 copies (KL, No 25, 1959, 126)

S/049/59/000/03/007/019

AUTHOR: Driving, A. Ya.

TITLE: On Mother-of-Pearl Clouds ✓

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 410-421 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author analysed the data published in numerous Western publications and concluded that formation of these clouds is connected with an increase of the amount of ozone in the atmosphere. The maximum activity of both the clouds and ozone was found to coincide during the development of a cold stratospheric stream in North Europe. An example of such a synoptic situation is illustrated in Fig 3. The distribution of 1122 cases of observed mother-of-pearl clouds in Oslo for 1926-1934 is shown in Fig 1, and Fig 2 is a photograph of these clouds observed on February 6, 1937. There are 5 figures,

Card 1/2

S/049/59/000/03/007/019

On Mother-of-Pearl Clouds

1 table and 58 references, 11 of which are Soviet,  
6 German and 41 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki atmosfery  
(Ac. Sc. USSR, Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1957

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5019

Georgiyevskiy, Yu. S., A. Ya. Driving, N. V. Zolotavina, G. V. Rozenberg,  
Ye. M. Feygel'son and V. S. KHAZANOV

Prozhektornyy luch v atmosfere; issledovaniya po atmosferno optike  
(Searchlight Ray in the Atmosphere; Investigations in Atmospheric Optics)  
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 243 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,600 copies  
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki atmosfery.

Ed. (Title page): G. V. Rozenberg, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: N. L.  
Telesnin; Tech. Ed.: I. P. Koval'skaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geophysicists concerned with searchlight  
sounding of the atmosphere and questions in atmospheric optics.

COVERAGE: The book reports on recent investigations of the effect of atmospheric  
conditions on the visibility of distant objects illuminated by a searchlight,  
and the utilization of a searchlight beam for investigations in atmospheric  
optics. The authors limit themselves to that side of the problem directly

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Searchlight Ray in the Atmosphere (Cont.)

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connected with atmospheric conditions, but give a sufficiently detailed review of present-day data on the optical properties of the atmosphere. Attention is concentrated on studies made by the authors and their colleagues at the Laboratoriya atmosfernoy optiki Instituta fiziki atmosfery Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Atmospheric Optics of the Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere AS USSR). No personalities are mentioned. There are 173 references: 100 Soviet, 38 English, 25 German, and 10 French.

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80V/5019

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Searchlight Ray in the Atmosphere (Cont.)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 6/6

JA/dwm/fal  
5-2-61

S/169/62/000/008/074/090  
E032/E114

AUTHOR: Driving, A.Ya.  
TITLE: Some data on cloud layers in the stratosphere  
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no.8, 1962, 22,  
abstract 8 G 166. (In the Symposium: 'Issled. oblakov,  
osadkov i grozovogo elektrichestva' ('Studies on  
clouds, precipitations and thunderstorm electricity'),  
M., AN SSSR, 1961, 185-191)  
TEXT: Experimental data for two spectral regions on the  
polarisation of light scattered by cloud layers at heights of  
20-25 km (in the Moscow region and in the Caucasus) were compared  
with existing theoretical calculations of scattering functions for  
different refractive indices. The comparison showed that these  
cloud layers consist of water drops, of nearly equal dimensions  
(1.4-1.6  $\mu$ ). This is in agreement (in order of magnitude) with  
the dimensions of drops in nacreous clouds which are observed at  
these heights mainly above the Scandinavian Peninsula. Tables  
are reproduced, one of which contains an estimate of the number of  
drops per unit volume and the water content of clouds according to  
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Some data on cloud layers in ...

S/169/62/000/008/074/090  
E032/E114

searchlight sounding data, and the other the data calculated by Khestvedt (R.zh.Gfiz, no.5, 1960, 5503) for nacreous clouds on the basis of the vertical mapping of the stratospheric temperature distribution and the drop dimensions according to measurements of the radii of the coronas observed in nacreous clouds. The tabulated data are in good agreement with each other. The similar character of synoptic situations at the instants of appearance of nacreous clouds and clouds detected with searchlights in the stratosphere at the same height but in different regions, and also the similarity of characteristics such as the vertical thickness of these clouds, their transparency, the particle dimensions, and the refractive index of the latter, show that these clouds are apparently similar in nature and their origin is not related with orography. ✓

19 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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S/169/62/000/003/053/098  
D228/D301

3,5150

AUTHOR: Driving, A. Ya.

TITLE: Clouds in the stratosphere according to the data of searchlight probing (Theses)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 27, abstract 3B220 (V sb. Aktinometriya i atmosf. optika, L., Gidrometeoizdat, 1961, 217)

TEXT: The synoptic analysis of the conditions at the moment of formation of stratospheric aerosol layers, detected at heights of 22 - 24 km during searchlight-ray probing both in the Moscow region and the Caucasus, permitted the assumption that an aerosol is a product of condensation. Spectral and polarization measurements of the light scattered by these layers enabled the author to specify that the clouds consist of water droplets with a radius of about 0.7 - 0.8  $\mu$ . [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

✓  
B

Card 1/1

3,5150

S/169/62/000/003/054/098  
D228/D301

AUTHORS: Driving, A. Ya., Zolotavina, N. V. and Rozenberg, G.V.

TITLE: Some results of work on atmospheric searchlight probing (Theses)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 27, abstract 3B221 (V sb. Aktinometriya i atmosfern. optika, L., Gidrometeoizdat, 1961, 217-218)

TEXT: When using photographic and photoelectrical methods of investigating the atmosphere with a searchlight beam, it was found that aerosols occur in the stratosphere's lower layers as well as in the troposphere. This indicates that assumptions about the Rayleigh character of light scattering in the stratosphere are not well-founded. It was also established that, as a result of the atmosphere's instability, the experimentally derived curves of the change in the searchlight beam's brightness with altitude differ from the data, calculated theoretically for the experiment's cor-

Card 1/2

✓  
B



Some results of work ...

S/169/62/000/003/054/098  
D228/D301

responding geometry, by a factor of three. [~Abstracter's note:  
Complete translation.]

✓  
RB

Card 2/2

DRIVING, A. Ia., inzh.; MATEVOSYAN, R.R., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.;  
BORODINA, I.S., red.

[Stability of poles with wire guys] Ustroichivost' nacht  
na ottiazhkakh. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 111 p.  
(MIRA 17:10)

DRIVING, A.Ya., inzh.; SHAPIRO, V.D.

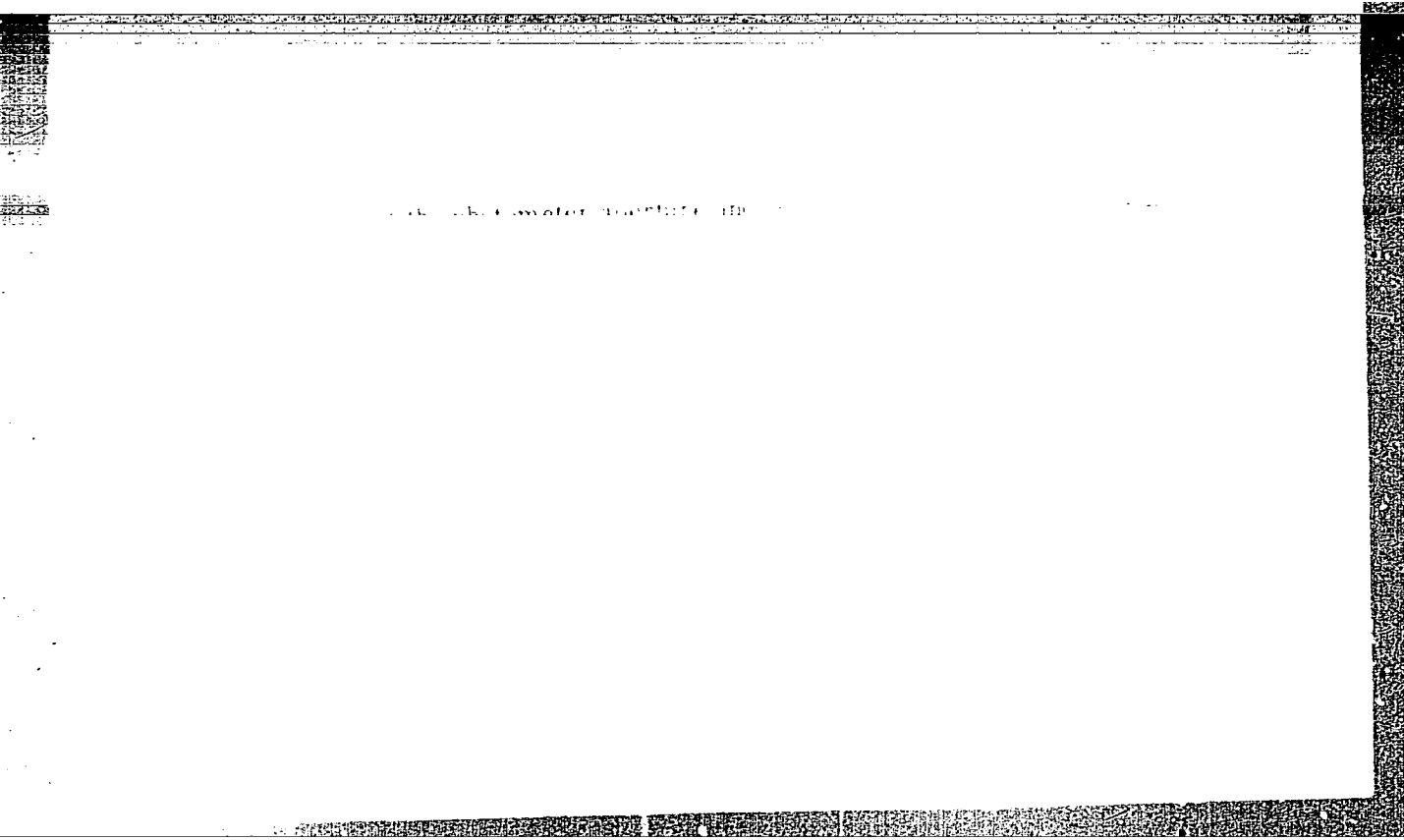
Effect of the method used in assembling a frame structure on the stressed state of its elements. Proc. stroi. 42 no.8:40-41 '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

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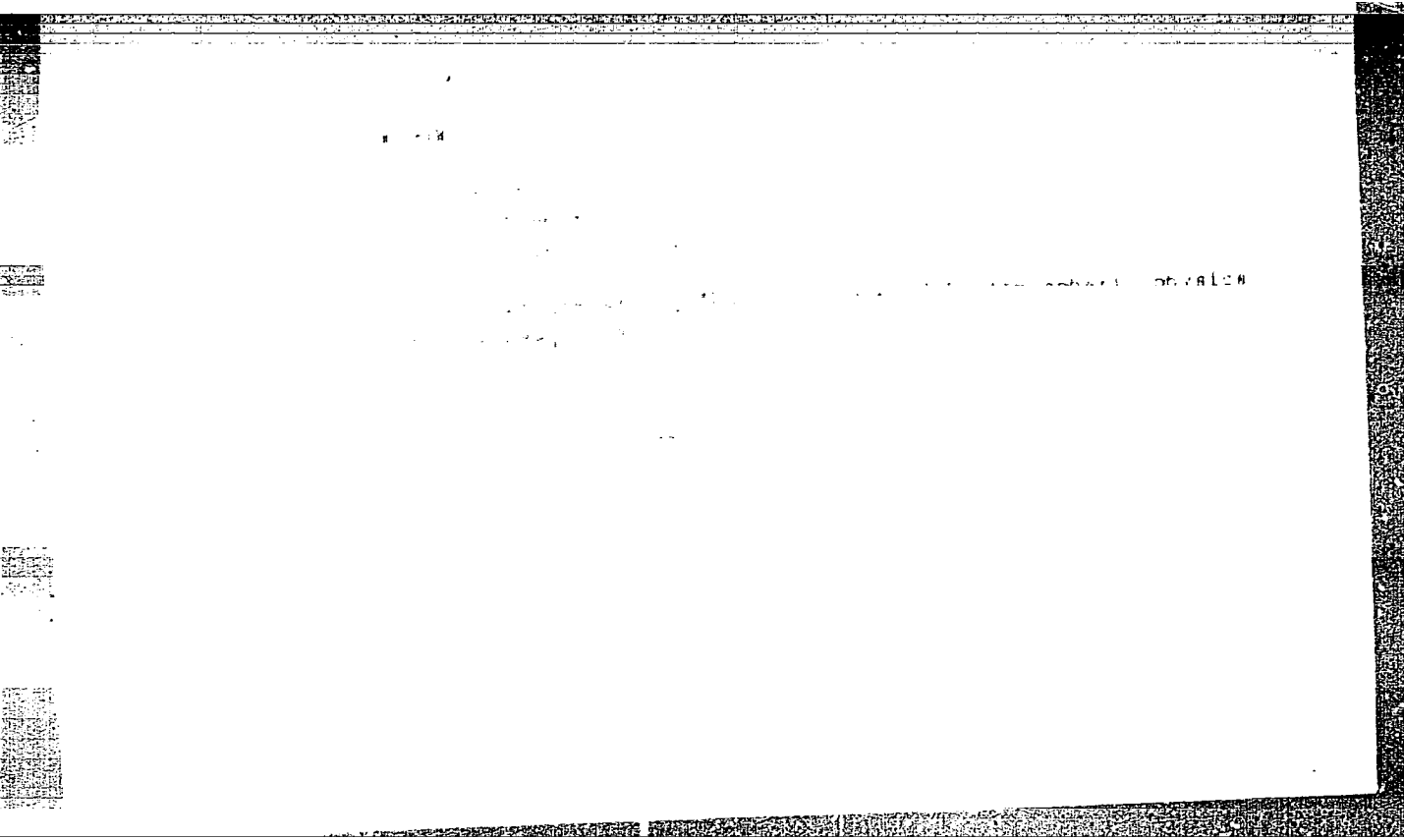
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MUNZAROVA, J.; KLEIN, O.; DREKOVA, V.; Spoluprace: JURICOVA, M.;  
SVOBODOVA, I.

An analysis of health safeguards in 142 summer recreation  
programs for children in the central Bohemian region in  
1962. *Cesl. hyg.* 10 no.5:287-294. Ja'65.

Use of punchcard machines in hygiene. *Ibid.*:295-303

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice Stredoceskeho  
kraje, Praha; Org. metod. oddeleni, Krajska hygienicko-epide-  
miologicka stanice a Ustav hygieny fakulty vseobecneho lekar-  
stvi Karlovy University, Praha.

1. 08525-62 FSS-2/ENT(1)/EEC(k)-2/FCC IJP(o) - JGS/TT/GW  
ACC NR: AP6034771 SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/010/1046/10:4

AUTHOR: Driving, A. Ya.; Mikhaylin, I. M.; Rozenberg, G. V.; Sandomirskiy, A. B.;  
Trifonova, G. I. 41

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut  
fiziki atmosfery, Akademiya nauk SSSR) B

TITLE: Photometric analysis of the twilight aureole photographs taken from the  
Vostok-6 spaceship 10

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 10, 1966,  
1046-1054

TOPIC TAGS: twilight, spacecraft camera, satellite experiment, aerosol layer,  
photometric analysis, atmospheric light scattering, aureole

ABSTRACT: The procedures followed in the photometric analysis of photographs of the  
twilight aureole taken on 17 June 1963 over the South Atlantic from the Vostok-6  
spaceship, and the conclusions drawn from analysis of them are described. To a con-  
siderable extent, the findings support the preliminary evaluation of the photographs  
reported by Rozenberg and astronaut Nikolayeva-Tereshkova [Izv. AN SSSR, Fizika  
atmosfery i okeana, 1, no. 4, 1965]. The photographs were taken with a "Konvas"  
camera (focal length, 135 mm) using 35-mm 10-H film and no light filters. The MF-4  
microphotometer was used in the processing. Averaged data clearly show the existence

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UDC: 551.593.5:629.195

L 08525-67  
ACC NR: AP6034771

6

of the aerosol layer at a height of about 19 km, thus verifying the earlier evaluation. Additional information as to the seasonal and geographic variations of the height structure of the layer and absolute values of the coefficient of scattering at different heights is believed necessary in order to determine the origin of the layer. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 24 formulas.

SUB CODE: 22, 04/ SUBM DATE: 07Jun66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5103

Card 2/2

LS

~~DRIVING, N. Ya.~~ KARASSEV, R. A. and SAMARIN, A. M.  
Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov, Moscow

"Application of the Mass-Spectrometer to Investigation of the Liquid  
Steel Decarbonization Kinetics in Vacuum."

paper presented at Second Symposium on the Application of Vacuum Metallurgy.

Moscow, 1-6 July 1958

*DRIVING, YA.YA.*

SEMAGIN, A.T., inshener; DRIVING, Ya.Ya., arkhitektor.

Precast, three-meter, reinforced concrete slabs. Stroi.prom. 31 no.11:  
6-9 N '53. (MLRA 6:12)  
(Precast concrete construction)

DRIVING Ya. Ya. inzh.-arkhitekter

Nomenclature of standardized precast reinforced concrete products  
and construction elements to be used in industrialized building.  
Biul. stroi. tekhn. 12 no.6:1-5 Je '55. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Precast concrete construction)

DRIVING, Ya.Ya., arkhitekter; MALININ, N.V., inzhener.

Overall dimensions for all-purpose industrial building of principal and  
auxiliary shops of machinery construction plants. *Biul.stroi.tekh.* 13  
no.7:4-9 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:9)  
(Factories--Design and construction)

*DRIVING, YA, YA*

VISHNEVSKIY, A.V., insh.; DRIVING, Ya.Ya., insh.

First international conference on standard design. *Biul. stroi. tekhn.*  
14 no.10:40 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Berlin--Building--Congresses)



*DRIVING*  
VISHNEVSKIY, A.V., insh.; DRIVING, Ya.Ya., insh.

Building in the German Democratic Republic. Biul. stroi. tekhn. 14  
no.11:25-28 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Germany, East--Apartment houses)

(Germany, East--Precast concrete)

DRIVING, Ya.Ya.. inzh.-arkhitektor.

Second International Conference on Standard Planning. Prom.  
stroj. 37 no.12:55-58 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Standards, Engineering)

MARKOV, D.I., inzh.; DRIVING, Ya.Ya., arkhitektor

Making reinforced concrete roof bearing elements on stands of  
concreting combines. Prom. stroi. 38 no. 5:57-58 '60, (MIRA 14:5)

(Kursk Province—Girders)

51221

S/123/61/000/020/021/035

A004/A101

14000  
AUTHOR: Drivotin, I. G.

TITLE: Broaching with free chip escape

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 20, 1961, 55, abstract  
20B322 (V sb. "Materialy Konferentsii molodykh uchenykh AN BSSR.  
Ser. takhn. i yestestv. n.", Minsk, AN BSSR, 1960, 8-20)

TEXT: It was found by investigations that the efficiency of broaching machines can be raised not only by increasing the cutting speed (in modern machines up to 90 m/min) but also the thickness of the metal layer removed by each tooth of the broach, i.e. by increasing the tooth pitch. Moreover, an increase of the pitch from 0.03 to 0.1 mm raises the broach life nearly by a factor of 2. The author describes an assembly broach which ensures a continuous free chip escape from the tooth front edge owing to a groove in front of the cutting teeth. Broaches with grooves up to 1 - 1.5 mm and a small number of cutting teeth can, during a relatively short forward stroke, attain a high efficiency. The optimum cutting conditions were determined and the dynamics of external broaching with free chip escape were investigated with the aid of a

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31227

S/123/61/000/020/021/035  
A004/A101

Broaching with free chip escape

special dynamometer, wire pickups, tensometric amplifier and oscillograph. The graphs show that, with an increase in tooth pitch from 0.2 to 1.5 mm the component  $P_z$  grows disproportionately, while  $P_y$  falls behind the growth of  $P_z$ . At large tooth pitches the  $P_y$  - to -  $P_z$  ratio is lower than with ordinary broaches, which proves the more favorable cutting conditions in comparison with small tooth pitches. An increase in the slope angle of the cutting edge up to  $30 - 45^\circ$  considerably improves the cutting process. The described broach can be used in automatic limes. There are 6 figures. X

I. Briskman

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DRIVOMINOV, B.V., Cand Med Sci—(disc) "On cert in clinical peculiarities  
of infectious chorea." Minsk, 1953. 11 pp (Minsk State Med Inst), 300 co-  
pies (ML, 44-58, 125)

- 71 -

DRIVOTINOV, B.V., kand.med.nauk

Oldest medical institution of the republic. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.12:  
51-55 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Glavnyy vrach 2-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy g. Minska.  
(MINSK--HOSPITALS)

DRIVOTINOV, B.V., kand. meditsinskikh nauk

Liver function in infectious chorea. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no. 7:35-  
38 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
(zaveduyushchiy kafedroy -- professor M.A. Khazanov).  
(CHOREA) (LIVER)



TRUSEVICH, B.I., akademik, sazlushennyy deyatel' nauki; DRIVOTINOV, B.V.,  
kand.med.nauk; DOVGYALLO, O.G., aspirant

Incidence and the course of rheumatic fever during a ten-year period  
as revealed by materials from the Second Clinical Hospital in Minsk.  
Zdrav. Bel. 6 no.11:6-10 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR (for Trusevich).  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

ACC NR: AT7000181

SOURCE CODE: UR/3182/65/002/003/0035/0039

AUTHOR: Politov, N. G.; Driyayev, D. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Low frequency internal friction in lithium fluoride crystals

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut fiziki. Elektronyye i ionnyye protsessy v tverdykh telakh, v. 2, 1965, 35-39.

TOPIC TAGS: lithium fluoride, crystal deformation, crystal dislocation phenomenon, x ray effect

ABSTRACT: Results are given of a study of the effect of x-ray irradiation and mechanical deformation on the internal friction in LiF crystals at infralow frequencies. Measurements were made with a torsion pendulum relaxation instrument designed by Yu. V. Piguzov at a frequency of 1 cycle. This required LiF samples  $2 \times 2 \times 60$  mm. The temperature dependence of the internal friction coefficient,  $Q^{-1}$  was measured over the range from the temperature of liquid nitrogen to room temperature. Samples were annealed at 700C for 5 hr, were cooled to liquid nitrogen temperature, and then were warmed at the rate of 0.5 deg/min to room temperature,  $Q^{-1}$  being measured at intervals of 3K. Curves were plotted for a sample before and after x-ray exposure at 30 kv, 10 ma, for 1 hr at room temperature. Before irradiation the  $Q^{-1}$  curve shows several more-or-less low peaks between 100 and 300K, notably at 160K (peak 1) and 210K (peak 2).

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ACC NR: AT7000181

After irradiation, peak 1 vanished, whereas peak 2 grew sharply. The tests were repeated after 3 days, during which the crystals were maintained at room temperature. Peak 1 reappeared and peak 2 decreased somewhat. Upon reexposure to x-rays, peak 1 decreased, but not as much as the first time. The crystals were subjected to 1% deformation, which was found to have an effect opposite to that of x-irradiation: peak 1 grew, whereas peak 2 fell. After 3 days at room temperature, the peaks returned to their initial state. The rise and fall of the peaks is explained as due to the Schulman-Compton mechanism, in which vacancies are generated by the irradiation, coupled with Varley's multiple ionization and Seitz's dislocation mechanisms. The excitons formed by the x-rays decay and the halogen ion localized at the line of dislocation ionizes. The resulting atom departs, leaving a vacancy. The decay of another neighboring exciton causes one of the halogen ions of the normal lattice to fill the vacancy, leaving a free halogen vacancy. This mechanism results in a drift of the dislocations. The effect of deformation on the behavior of the peaks is explained. Peak 1 is associated with "dislocation" type internal friction; peak 2 with "vacancy" type internal friction. However, the latter conclusion is not clear-cut. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [WA-95]

SUB CODE: 20,11/      SUBM DATE: none/      ORIG REF: 002/      OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

DRIYAYEV, N.

"Stavrit." Mest. prom. i khud. promys. 3 no.9:33 S '62.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Direktor Stavropol'skogo khimicheskogo zavoda mestnoy promyshlennosti.

s/189/63/000/002/006/010  
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Driyenovskiy, P., Bakh, N.A.

TITLE: Some products of radiolysis and radiative oxidation of acetone

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya II, Khimiya, no. 2, 1963,  
28 - 31

TEXT: In the Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy khimii (Laboratory for Radiation Chemistry) the formation of liquid products was investigated during the irradiation of acetone by X-rays with doses  $(1.5 - 1.6) \cdot 10^{16}$  ev/cm<sup>3</sup> · sec. The experiments were carried out in a specially designed glass cell first with oxygen-saturated acetone and then with hydrogen (inert gas)-saturated acetone. Formaldehyde, acetyl acetone, and acids were determined after irradiation. Formaldehyde is formed from the start of irradiation in presence and absence of oxygen. A stationary concentration and dosis was observed in both cases but it was higher in the presence of oxygen, causing a drop in concentration of formaldehyde after irradiation. This effect was more pronounced with an increase of the dosis of irradiation and could attain 25 - 30% of the total effect 20 min after the

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Some products of radiolysis and radiative ....

S/189/63/000/002/006/010  
A057/A126

end of irradiation. The initial yields of formaldehyde accumulation in presence and absence of oxygen were found to be 7.3 and 2.7 molecules/100 ev. Similar results were obtained for acetyl acetone, but in the presence of oxygen the yield is lower. Potentiometric titrations of the irradiated acetone indicate the formation of several acidic products. The titration curves at various irradiation doses are similar indicating the primary character of formation of all products. The total initial yield of oxygen-saturated acetone was  $G \sim 10$  equiv./100 ev. The products formic and acetic acid are apparently contained in this case. The authors assume the participation of  $\dot{C}H_3$ ,  $CH_3\dot{C}O$ , and  $\dot{C}H_2COCH_3$  radicals in the formation of the final products of acetone radiolysis. Additional formation of formaldehyde in the presence of oxygen can be explained by the reaction:  $\dot{C}H_3 + O_2 \rightarrow CH_3OO \rightarrow CH_2 + OH$ . A radical reaction can be assumed also for the formation of acetyl acetone:  $CH_3\dot{C}O + \dot{C}H_2COCH_3 \rightarrow CH_3COCH_2COCH_3$ . The investigations on the products of radiolysis of acetone have to be continued. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy khimii (Laboratory for Radiation Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1961

Card 2/2

L 12367-63

EFF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pr-4/Pc-4 RM  
S/081/63/000/005/007/075AUTHOR: Driyenovskiy, P.TITLE: Radiation chemistry of liquid acetone I. Formation of diketones and other condensation productsPERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 71, abstract 58514,  
(Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1962, v. 27, no. 6, 1450-1461)

TEXT: In the radiolysis of liquid acetone I (x-ray machine<sup>0</sup> TR Ts-3a<sup>2</sup>) in O<sub>2</sub> or H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere the formation of diketones and condensation products was observed. The absorption spectra of irradiation I were taken on SF-4 spectrophotometer. With the aid of semiquantitative observation of these spectra, the following radiochemical yields G (irradiation in the presence of H<sub>2</sub>) were evaluated: diacetyl ~ 5.0, acetylacetone ~ 0.2, acetylacetone ~ 1.0, mesithyl oxides ~ 0.03, phorone ~ 0.006, mesithylene ~ 0.15. By the same methods the yields of these products were determined in the case of radiolysis in O<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. The relatively small amounts of these products indicate that diketones are formed in recombination reactions. Diacetyl, apparently, is formed in a chain substitution reaction. The formation of condensation products may be ascribed to aldol condensation type of

Card 1/2

L 12367-63

S/081/63/000/005/007/075

Radiation chemistry of .....

reaction. An important role in this process is played by the initially formed ketene, which, reacting with  $H_2O$ , gives an acetic acid. The fact that during irradiation of I in  $O_2$  atmosphere, less condensation products are formed is explained by the smaller yield of ketene in the presence of  $O_2$ . Abstracted by I. Barkalov.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2



L 12366-63

EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4 RM/AR/K  
S/081/63/000/005/008/075

60

AUTHOR: Driyenovskiy, P.

TITLE: Radiation chemistry of liquid acetone 19 II. Formation of acids in oxidizing radiolysis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 71, abstract 5B515  
(Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun, 1962, v. 27, no. 7, 1614 - 1623)

TEXT: Acid products formed in the radiolysis of liquid acetone (I) were analyzed with the aid of the potentiometric titration method. The total yield was  $G = 11.4$ . In radiolysis of I in an atmosphere of  $O_2$ , 8 groups of substances with acidic properties were formed. The following acid products (the yields are indicated in parenthesis) were identified:  $CH_3COCH_2COCH_3$  (0.12)  $HCOOH$  (1.11),  $CO_2$  (2.19) and  $CH_3COOH$  (1.95). In radiolysis of I in the presence of  $H_2$  the total yield of acidic products is  $G = 3$ . Only  $CH_3COCH_2COCH_3$  (0.25) and  $CH_3COOH$  (0.71) were identified. The formation of  $HCOOH$  may occur in the reaction of  $O_2$  with  $CH_3$  or  $CH_2$  radicals. Under the influence of radiation a transition of I into an enol form probably occurs, which under radiation conditions undergoes various combination reactions along the double bond.  
Card 1/2/

L 12365-66

EMP(J)/EMT(L)/EMT(M)/BDS AFFTC/ASD PC-4 RE/AR/K  
S/081/63/000/005/009/075 61AUTHOR: Driyenovskiy, P.TITLE: Radiation chemistry of liquid acetone III. Formation of formaldehyde  
and its aftereffectsPERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 71, abstract 5B516 (Collect.  
Chem. Commun., 1962, v. 27, no. 7, 1624-1632)

TEXT: The accumulation and removal of formaldehyde (I) were investigated. In the radiolysis of acetone (II) the yield of I is equal to 6.3 in  $O_2$  atmosphere and 2.8 in the presence of  $H_2$ . The formation of I in the case of oxidizing radiolysis occurs in reactions of methyl radicals with  $O_2$ . Only in radiolysis in the presence of  $O_2$  is the fact of after-action established. The concentration of I which was formed diminishes after cessation of irradiation at a rate of  $1.7 \cdot 10^9$  mole.ml<sup>-1</sup>.sec, after which it again begins to increase, passes through a maximum, and again decreases to some constant value. This phenomenon, apparently, is associated with polymerization of I into trioxane, which depolymerizes in an acidic medium. I, which forms during depolymerization of trioxane, is extremely reactive and may react with molecules of II. For information on Part II see reference 5B515. Abstracted by I. Barkalov.

/Abstractor's note: Complete translation/  
Card 1/1

DRIYENOVSKIY, P.; BAKH, N.A.

Products of the radiolysis and radiative oxidation of acetone.  
Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.2:Khim. 18 no.2:28-31 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Acetone) (Oxidation) (Radiation)

DRIZ, I. inzhener.

Control of odors and tastes in the Vinnitsa water supply system.  
Zhil.-kom.khos. 4 no.7:9-10 '54. (MIRA 8:1)  
(Vinnitsa--Water--Purification)

*DRIZ, I. A.*

USSR / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-14

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31736

Author : Driz I. A.

Title : Treatment of Water with Coagulants

Orig Pub: Spirt. prom-st', 1956, No 3, 27-28

Abstract: At the Vinnitsa liqueur and vodka plant the water used in making vodka of higher grade is subjected to coagulation and cationite treatment. It is recommended to use mixtures of  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  and  $FeCl_3$  (at a ratio 1:6), with addition of chlorinated lime (up to  $3\text{ g/m}^3$ ) to convert  $Fe^{2+}$  into  $Fe^{3+}$  and oxidize the organic

Card 1/2

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-14

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31736

admixtures of the water. Addition of reagents,  
in the form of 5-10% solutions, is effected  
simultaneously. After settling for 2-3 hours  
the water is filtered through a sand filter.

Card 2/2

DRIZ, I.A.

GABOVICH, R.D., prof.; DRIZ, I.A.

Three years practice in treating the water of the Vinnits water supply intermittent doses of chlorine and subsequent ammonization.  
Gig. i san. 22 no.9:79-80 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
(VINNITSA--WATER--CHLORINATION)

DRIZ, I.A. (Vinnitsa)

Coagulation of water by aluminum sulfate with preliminary  
separation of aluminum hydroxide. Ved. i san. tekhn. no. 12: 11 D  
'58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Water--Purification) (Aluminum sulfate)



*DRIZE, I.D.*

MISHARIN, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich; MASHKOV, Aleksandr Nikitich; ~~DRIZE, I.D.~~  
redaktor; AVRUTSKAYA, R.F., redaktor izdatel'stva; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Organization and planning of production in mining enterprises]  
Organizatsiya i planirovaniye proizvodstva na gornorudnykh predpriya-  
tiyakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i  
tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 374 p. (MLRA 10:1)  
(Mining engineering)

DRIZE, I.D.

Revising the wage system for workers of the mining industry. Gor.  
zhur.no.11:38-43 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Otdel truda i zarplaty Ministerstva tsvetnoy metallurgii SSSR.  
(Wages)

*DRIZE, I.D.*

137-58-5-9262

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shteynberg, Ye.S., Mashkov, A.N., ~~Drize, I.D.~~

TITLE: Introduction of a New Wage System for Workers in Nonferrous Metallurgy Establishments (Opyt vvedeniya novykh usloviy oplaty truda rabochikh na predpriyatiyakh tsvetnoy metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 15, pp 31-34

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Metallurgy--USSR 2. Labor--Standards

Card 1/1

SHEYNBERG, Ye.S.; MASHKOV, A.N.; DRIZE, I.D.

Some problems concerning wages. Biul. TSIIN tsvet. net. no. 5:33-35  
'58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Nonferrous metal industries)  
(Wages)

~~DRIZE, Iosif Davydovich; MASHKOV, Aleksandr Nikitich; SHTEYNBERG, Ye.S.,~~  
red.; AVRUTSKAYA, R.F., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Wage organization in nonferrous metal mines] Organizatsiia  
zarabotnoi platy na rudnikakh tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos.  
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii,  
1959. 295 p. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Wages) (Mine management)

DRIZE, Iosif Davidovich; MASHKOV, Aleksandr Nikitich; GINZBURG, Ye.G.,  
red.; AVRUTSKAYA, R.F., red. izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.  
red.

[Organization of wages in plants of nonferrous metallurgy] Orga-  
nizatsiia zarabotnoi platy na zavodakh tsvetnoi metallurgii. Mo-  
skva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi me-  
tallurgii, 1961. 295 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Nonferrous metal industries) (Wage payment systems)

CHERNYSHOV, B.S.; ~~DRIZE, I.D.~~, red.; KOVALEVSKIY, M.A., red. izd-  
va; EN'YAKOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Intensifying labor productivity is an important means  
for increasing nonferrous metals production] Povyshenie  
produktivnosti truda - reshaiushchee uslovie rosta  
produktivnosti tsvetnykh metallov. Moskva, Metallurgizdat,  
1963. 20 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GRATSEKSHTEYN, Izrail' Markovich; GONCHAROV, Georgiy Aleksandrovich;  
DRIZE, I.D., red.; KOVALEVSKIY, M.A., red. izd-va; KLEYNMAN,  
M.R., tekhn. red.

[Potentialities for increasing labor productivity in nonferrous metallurgy] Rezervy povysheniia proizvoditel'nosti truda v tsvetnoi metallurgii; na primere medeplavil'nykh predpriiatii Urala. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 152 p.  
(MIRA 16:6)

(Nonferrous metal industries)



DRIZE, I.D. (Moskva)

Improving planning and stimulating the material interest of  
mine workers; discussion of the article by A.V. Baronkov.  
Gor. zhur. no.11:11-14 N '63. (MIRA 17:6)

DRIZE, I.M.  
BL'PINGER, I.Ye.; DRIZE, I.M.

Reflection phenomena of ultrasonic waves in biological media.  
Biofizika 1 no.1:30-35 '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(ULTRASONIC WAVES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

EL'PINER, I.Ye.; DRIZE, I.M.; FAYKIN, I.M.

Ultrasonic images of organs and tissues of the animal organism.  
Biofizika 5 no. 2:242-243 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(ULTRASONIC WAVES) (PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

BRAUDO, Simon Izrailevich; DRIZE, I.M., inzh., retsenzent;  
STARIKOVSKIY, I.M., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVANOVA,  
L.V., red.

[Preservation of the reliability of radar equipment;  
adjustment, parameter control, anticipation and preven-  
tion of failures] Sokhranenie nadezhnosti radiolokatsion-  
noi apparatury; nastroyka, kontrol' parametrov, preduprezh-  
denie i diagnostika otkazov. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965.  
470 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SELEZNEVA, L.G.; DRIZE, L.A. (Moskva)

Pyrogenal treatment of corneal opacity following burns. Eksper.  
khir. i anest. no.2:32-33'63. (MIRA 16-7)  
(CORNEA—WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (BURNS AND SCOLDS)  
(PYROGENAL)

DRIZE, Yu.I.

Improving the **quality** of repair work. Standartizatsiia 29  
no.10:61-62 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

Drizeb, V.

Detectability of pulses in video noise. p.323

(Slaboproudý Obzor. Vol. 18, no.5, May 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO:Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

DRIZGALOVICH, S. *Ye.*

"Content of Folluculin in Blood in Lingering Amenorrhea." Report theses of the scientific session of the TsIAG(Central Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology). Leningrad, 1945

(Bibliography of "The Etiology and the Principles of Gyst Therapy in Cattle" by Cand. of Biological Sciences, M. V. Kudriashov)

Trudy VIEV (Proceedings of the All-Union Inst. of Exptl. Vet. Med.), Vol. 19, No. 2, 1952, pp 100-106



DRIZGALOVICH S.YE.

ANDRIYASHEVA, N.M.; BAKKAL, T.P.; BEKKER, S.M.; BOGDANOV-BEREZOVSKIY, V.V.;  
BRAUN, A.D.; VASILEVSKAYA, N.L.; GANUSENKO, M.N.; GARMASHEVA, N.L.;  
DEMICHEV, I.P.; DRIZGALOVICH, S.Ye.; KALININA, N.A.; KOESAKOVA, G.F.;  
KHYZHANOVSKAYA, Ye.F.; MIROVICH, N.I.; PROROKOVA, V.K.; PUGOVISHNI-  
KOVA, M.A.; RESHETOVA, L.A.; SVETLOV, P.G.; UTEGENOVA, K.D.; KHECHI-  
NASHVILI, G.G.; SHVANG, L.I.; GARMASHEVA, N.L., professor, redaktor;  
RUDAKOV, A.V., redaktor; RULEVA, M.S., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Reflex actions in mother-fetus interrelations] Reflektornye reakcii  
vo vsimootnosheniakh materinskogo organizma i ploda. [Leningrad]  
Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1954. 266 p. (MLRA 7:10)  
(Pregnancy) (Embryology)

DRIZGALOVICH, Yu.; ZUZULYA, S.; MALYSHKIN, K.; GOLOVKO, V. (g.Stryy  
L'vovskoy oblasti)

Readers' letters. Izobr.i rats. no.1:38 Ja '60.  
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti predsedatelya Tul'skogo  
oblastnog soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i  
ratsionalizatorov (for Drizgalovich). 2. Predsedatel'  
rayonnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i  
ratsionalizatorov, Riga (for Zuzulya). 3. Starshiy  
inzhener upravleniya mashinostroyeniya Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhosa  
(for Malyshkin). (Technological innovations)

DRIZGALOVICH, Yu.

Ponderable and visible. Izobr.i rats. no.9:37-38 S '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Sekretar' oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretatelei i ratsionalizatorov, g.Penza.

(Shchekino--Chemical industries--Technological innovations)

DRIZGALOVICH-YEGOROVA, S.Ye.

State of newborn rabbits with alloxan diabetes induced at  
various periods of pregnancy. Probl. endok. i gorm. 6  
no. 5:20-23 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(DIABETES) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

LIBERMAN, L.L.; DRIZGALOVICH-YEGOROVA, S. Ye.

Insulin activity of the blood plasma in young and newborn rabbits in alloxan diabetes produced at various stages of pregnancy. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 53 no.2:63-66 F '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz endokrinologicheskoy laboratorii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.G. Baranov) i patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. N.L. Garmasheva) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. M.A. Petrov-Maslakov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.G. Baranovym.

(INSULIN)

(DIABETES)

(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

(ALLOXAN)

DRIZHAN, Ye.S., glavnyy metodist pavil'ona; PONOMARCHUK, M.K.; YARNYKH,  
A.M., redaktor; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

["Moldavia" pavilion; a guidebook] Pavil'on "Moldavskaya SSR";  
putevoditel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 26 p.  
(MLRA 9:9)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-
2. Ispolnyayushchii obyazannosti direktora pavil'ona (for  
Ponomarchuk)  
(Moldavia--Agriculture)  
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

DRIZHD, N.; PANOV, G., gornyy inzh.

Let's purify mine air. Sov. shakht. 11 no.3:20-21 Mr '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Saran'ugol' kombinata Karagandaugol'  
(for Drizhd).

(Karaganda Basin—Mine dusts—Prevention)

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