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	KANGSYDE:
AUTHOR: Chechkin, V. V.; Vasil'yev, M. P.; Grigor'yeva, L. I.; Sterdov, B. I.	
<ul> <li>ORG: none</li> <li>TITLE: Absorption of high frequency energy by plasma in the ion cyclotron resenance in strong high frequency fields</li> <li>SOURCE: AN UKrSSR. Vysokochastotnyye svoystva plasmay (High frequency properties of plasma). Kiev, Naukovo dumka, 1965, 15-26</li> <li>TOPIC TAGS: plasma heating, plasma oscillation, plasma velocity, plasma density, cyclotron resonance, ion beam, electron collision</li> <li>ABSTRACT: The present work continues the study of the absorption of high frequency maves by a plasma in the ion cyclotron resonance. The conditions for heating of plas- ma by this method and the physical processes which occur in various regimes are brief- ine by this method and the physical processes which occur in various regimes are brief- ing to the plasma of energy absorption is studied in the experiment with a hirh ly reviewed. The nature of energy absorption is studied in the experiment with a hirh requency wave applied to the plasma with a density of 1013 electrone/ma and an axial frequency interaction between ions and electrons of the plasma. This result is encretibled by interaction between ions and electrons of the plasma. This result is encretibled by interaction between ions and electrons of the plasma. This result is encretibled by interaction between ions and electrons of the plasma. This result is encretibled by interaction between ions and electrons of the plasma. This result is encretibled by interaction between ions and electrons of the plasma. This result is encretibled by interaction between ions and electrons of the plasma. This result is encretibled by interaction is encreted for the case of absorption by collisions. In the experiments where the electric field of the wave exceeded the critical value (which determines the maximum the electric field of the wave exceeded the critical value (which determines the maximum the electric field of the wave exceeded the critical value (which determines the maximum theorem is a strong theorem is an exceeded the critical value (whic</li></ul>	
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strongly. Th the cyclotron velocities ex ed effective	n for two-body coll is increase is attr wave by high frequ ceeding the thermal collision frequency hanism. Orig. art.	ibuted to the ency plasma o velocity of is within an	decelerations scillations the plauma. order of m.	on of the ( induced ) The expense agnitude of	lifected for 7 ion Leams cimentally -	n beam in With de <mark>ter</mark> min-	
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Smerdov, B. I. 44,55 ORG: none	
TITLE: Resonance heating of plasma by means of a strong high-frequency field	
SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 2, no. 9, 1965, 418-422 TOPIC TAGS: <u>plasma heating</u> , dense plasma, magnetic energy absorption, acoustic wave, h{ field, sectric field, mognetic field	
ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the heating of a dense plasma by powerful	
$\omega_1^{\langle \omega \langle \langle \omega_e \rangle}$ , where $\Omega_e$ is the plasma electron frequency, $\omega_1$ , $\omega_e$ are cyclotron frequencies of ions and electrons, respectively, and $\omega$ is the operating frequency) is generated by means of resonance. The investigations were carried out on a disintegrating plasma present in a quasi-constant longitudinal magnetic field	
with oscillating electrons in hydrogen and helium at a pressure of $10^{-3}$ mm Hg. The coefficient of energy transfer (the ratio of the energy absorbed by the plasma to the total energy stored in the circuit) of an h-f field from the circuit to the plasma was measured. The dependence of the coefficient on the intensity of a	
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quasi-magnetic field for different values of the initial electron density shows that the absorption of energy of an h-f field by the plasma has a resonance character, its maximum corresponding to a frequency  $\omega$ , which is in the range  $\omega_1 < \omega < \sqrt{\omega_1 \omega_e} < \omega_e$ . A similar dependence was obtained for a helium plasma. The dependence of the transfer coefficient, the electron temperature, and the increase of electron density on the intensity of the magnetic field shows that the electron temperature  $T_e$  rises when the energy absorbed by the plasma increases, reaching approximately 60 ev. At the same time, the density of electrons also increases and the degree of ionization approaches 100%. The temperature of ions  $T_1$  is approximately 30 ev. The heating of the plasma takes a short time: at maximum absorption the amplitudes of h-f oscillations in the circuit decrease by 2.7 times per 0.5 µsec, i. e., during 2-3 oscillation periods; without plasma this decrease takes approximately 11 periods. The calculated damping decrement  $\simeq 6.5 \times 10^{-2} \omega$  (from the rate of the decrease in the amplitude oscillation  $\gamma_{exp} = 6.5 \times 10^{-2} \omega$  (from the face of the decrease in magnetoacoustic waves, which in the circuit) exceeds the damping decrement of the magnetoacoustic waves, which is subjected to Coulomb losses, by more than two orders. The temperature, calculated from the energy balance under the assumption that the entire energy absorbed by the plasma is spent on its heating, is equal to  $\gamma$  90 ev, which is in agreement with experimental data. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JA] SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Sep65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: ぞうう lon REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T المراجع الم 1.1 ÷., = 14 h



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GRIGOR'YEVA, L.K.

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Determination of the volume of flood flow from small drainage areas; according to materials of the Desna Runoff Station. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.50:75-77 <sup>1</sup>65. (MIRA 18:11)

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GRINORIYSVA, L. P.

Grigor'yeva, L. P. -- "Orthopedic Interventions in the Case of Parandentitis (Amphodontoz) in the Frontal Section of the Roy of Teeth. Knar'kov Med Inst, Emerikov, 1955 (Pissertation for the Degree of Candidate if Medic 1 Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 24, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 91-104

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CRIGOR'YEVA, L.P., assistent (Khar'kov)

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Orthopedia in the compound treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris. Probl. stom. 3:225-230 '56 (MLRA 10:5) (GUMS--DISMASES) (ORTHOPEDIA)

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USTIMENKO, V.L.; GRIGOR YEVA, L.P.

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Orthodontic treatment of a deformed bite in pyorrhea alveolaris. Probl. stom. 5:104-109 '60. (MINA 15:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy meditsinskiy stomatologicheskiy institut. (TEETH\_\_ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES) (GUMS\_\_DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682(

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State of the maxillodental system in patients with certain endocrine disorders. Probl. stom. 5:398-404 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy meditsinskiy stomatologicheskiy institut. (ENDOCRINE GLANDS\_\_DISFASES) (MOUTH\_\_DISFASES)



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Q USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle. Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40436. : Lukashik N. A., Kolodzeva Ye. Ye., Grigor'-Author yeva I. V. : Not given. Inst : The Proteins of Colostrum in Different Feeding Title of Cows During the Dry Period. Orig Pub: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva, 1957, vyp. 27, 224-227. Abstract: The samples of colostrum obtained from the 1, 3, 6, and 10 milkings were analyzed along with the average samples of the milk, on the 5th day, of cows and heifers which were fed, before calving, the rations of a different level of aggregate, protein, and mineral feeding, and of different composition. In the 25 Card 1/2138 - J. .

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, USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40436.

Abstract: samples the following fractions were determined: 1) of total N., 2) N of casein, 3) N of the soluble proteins (albumin and globulin), 4) non protein N. It was established that in cows which were given ample feeds during the dry period, the amount of soluble proteins in the colostrum was 2% - 9% higher. The increased level of mineral feeding (in heifers) also had a positive influence on this index. The different composition of rations was without effect. The different methods of the determination of globulin were also appraised.

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LUKASHIK, N.A., assistent, kand. sel'akokhoz. nauk; KOLODZEVA, Ye. Ye.; TABAKOVA, Z.F.; GRIGOR'YEVA, L.V.
Amino acid composition of the proteins of grain, beans, and some forage grasses. Isv. TSKHE no. 1a196-206 '65 (MIRA 1911)
1. Kafedra kormleniya sel'akokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Moskovskoy sel'akokhozyaystvennoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Timiryazeva.

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

GRIGORYEVA L. V. and BLINOFF N. I.

4923. GRIGORYEVA L. V. and BLINOFF N. I. \* Use of the antibiotic aspergine in surgery (Russian text) VESTN.KHIR. 1953, 73/4 (42-48) Tables 1

Aspergine, a new antibietic, acts en all Gram-positive microbes in general and espacially on the germs of the intestinal flora and on the enterococcus. In trials carried out from March 1951 enwards at the Leningrad Surgical Clinic aspergine was shown to possess an effective antibietic power both for prephylaxis and for treatment. One of its advantages in comparison with the other antibiotics is the possibility of injecting it i.v. Moreover, as far as activity is concerned, it can fully replace penicillin. The i.v. injectic. of 10-20 ml. of a 10% solution of aspergine does not cause any untoward reaction. Aspergine dissolved in an isotonic procaine solution may be introduced into the peritoneal cavity. The i.p. or s.c. injection of aspergine in cases of suppurative or phlegmenous appendicitis enables one to close the wound cempletely without drainage. Moreover the i.v. injection of aspergine is extremely useful for the lowering of fever and for the improvement of the patient's general condition during the pest-operative peried. Finally it was shown that i.v. aspergine has an excellent effect on the evolution of acute thrembephlebitis. Parenti - Ferrara (IX,2,6)

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section II, Vel 7, No 9

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Resistance of living precellular matter (filtrable forms) of bacteria to heating. Mikrobiol. zhur. 17 no.1:12-16 '55 (MIRA 10:5) 1. Z kafedri mikrobiologii Chernivets'kogo medichnogo institutu. (ESCHERICHIA COLI. eff. of heating on filtrable forms) (Uk)

(PROTEUS, morganii, eff. of heating on filtrable forms) (Dk)



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GRIGOR YEVA, L. V.

GRIGOR'YEVA, L. V.: "The properties of live precellular substance and secondary cultures of bacteria of the intestinal group." Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Inst. Chernovtsy, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Science.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 1956. Moscow.

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GRIGOR'YEVA, L.V.
                      Sensitivity of Proteus morganii to antibiotics and sulfonamides.
                     Antibiotiki 4 no.1:113 JanF 159.
                                                                (MIRA 12:5)
                      1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - dots. I.I.Rybas) Chernovit-
                      skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
                               (PROTEUS, eff. of drugs on.
                                    morganii, antibiotics & sulfonamides, sensitivity
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                                    on Proteus morganii, sensitivity (Rus))
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BLINOV, N.I., prof.; GRIGOR'YEVA, L.V.

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Diaphragmatic hernias of the esophageal hiatus. Sov.med. no.3: 48-52 42. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - prof. N.I. Elinov). (DIAPHRAGM--HERNIA)

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ACC NR. A <sup>n</sup> 6018/1/4 SOURCE CODE: UR/62/60/65/000/012/0028/0031 AUTHOR: <u>Grigor'vova, J., V.</u> (Candidate of modical sciences); <u>Gorodetskiv, A. S.</u> (Candidate of modical sciences); <u>Ourol'vanots, T. G.</u> (Candidate of modical sciences); (Candidate of modical sciences); <u>Ourol'vanots, T. G.</u> (Candidate of modical sciences); Portianonko, L. A. (Candidate of modical sciences) ORG: <u>Kiev Scientific Research Institute of General and Cormanal Hygiene</u> (Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatol'skiy institut obshchoy i kommanal'noy giglyeny) TITLE: Survivability of bacteria and viruses in vegetables irrigated with infected water SOURCE: Giglyena i sanitariya, no. 12, 1965, 28-31 TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, virus, human ailment, bacteriology, virology, agriculture crop AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrigate the coll harbors the danger of infecting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the curvivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salle. typhImarium, Shig. sonnel; Shig. Flexneri), <u>Coxackie viruse</u> of glants irrigated with infected water (tematoes, intuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetables which are meet often eater ray).	ACC NR. A <sup>n</sup> 6018014 MITHOR: <u>Grisor'yova, L. V.</u> (Candidate of medical solences): <u>Gorodetskiv, A. S.</u> (Candidate of medical solences): <u>Overlynnets, T. G.</u> (Candidate of medical solences): (Candidate of medical solences): <u>Overlynnets, T. G.</u> (Candidate of medical solences): Nordanonko, L. A. (Candidate of medical solences) ORG: <u>Kiev Scientific Research Institute of General and Companal Nygiene</u> (Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut obshchoy i kommanal'noy gigiyeny) TITE: Survivability of bacteria and viruses in vegetables irrigated with infected water SOURCE: Gigiyona i sanitariya, no. 12, 1965, 28-31 TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, virus, human ailment, bacteriology, virology, agriculture crop ANSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrigate the coll harbors the danger of infecting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the curvivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Sala: typhimurium, Shig. sonnel, Shig. Fleeneri), <u>Coxackle viruse</u> of group A (A5, A7 and A1A), and E. coli, in the foliage and fruits of plants irrigated with infected water (tematoes, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetables which are meet often eater raw).			
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(Candidate of modical sciences): <u>Orel'vancts, T. G.</u> (Candidate of modical sciences); <u>Pordanonko, L. A.</u> (Candidate of modical sciences) ORG: <u>Kiev Scientific Research Institute of General and Communal Hygiene</u> (Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny) TITLE: Survivability of bacteria and viruses in vegetables irrigated with infected water SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 12, 1965, 28-31 TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, virus, human ailment, bacteriology, virelogy, agriculture crop AUSTRACT: The use of liquid waates to irrigate the soil harbors the danger of infecting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The published literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic pathogenic of the intestinal group (Salm. typhimurium, Shig. aconel, Shig. Flexaeri), <u>Coxaekie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A' and AlA), and E. colisin the foliage and fruits of plants irrigated with infected vater (tematoes, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetables which are mest often eaten raw).	<ul> <li>(Cardinate of medical sciences): <u>Ovel'vanets, T. G.</u> (Cardidate of medical sciences); <u>Nordanonko, L. A. (Cardidate of medical sciences)</u></li> <li>ORG: <u>Kiev Scientific Research Institute of General and Cormanal Hygione</u> (Kiyovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut obshchey i kommanal'noy gigiyeny)</li> <li>TITLE: Survivability of bacteria and viruses in vegetables irrigated with infected water</li> <li>SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 12, 1965, 28-31</li> <li>TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, virus, human ailment, bacteriology, virology, agriculture crop</li> <li>AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wates to irrigate the soil harbors the danger of infecting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. typhimurium, Shig. sonnel's Shig. Flexner), <u>Coxackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and AlA), and E. coli. In the foliage and fruits of plants irrigated with infected vater (tematees, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.c., vegetables which are most often eaten raw).</li> </ul>	ACC NR: AP6018/11/4	SOURCE CODE: IN/0240/0	5/000/012/0028/0031
TITLE: Survivability of bacteria and virusos in vegetables irrigated with infected water SOURCE: Gigiyona i sanitariya, no. 12, 1965, 28-31 TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, virus, human ailment, bacteriology, virology, agriculture crop AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrigate the coll harbors the danger of infecting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. typhImarium, Shig. sonnel, Shig. Flexneri), <u>Coxsackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and A1A), and E. collin the follage and fuilts of plants irrigated with infected water (tematees, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetables which are most often eaten raw).	TITLE: Survivability of bacteria and virusos in vegetables irrigated with infected water SOURCE: Giglyona i sanitariya, no. 12, 1965, 28-31 TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, virus, human ailment, bacteriology, virology, agriculture crop AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrigate the soil harbors the danger of infecting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm- typhimurium, Shig. sonnel, Shig. Flexneri), <u>Coxaackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and AlA), and E. coli.in the foliage and fruits of plants irrigated with infected water (tomatoes, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.c., vegetables which are most often eaten raw).	(Candidate of modical sciences): Omel'ya	ots. T. G. (Candidate of	lotskiv. A. S. 8 modical sciences);
water SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 12, 1965, 28-31 TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, virus, human ailment, bacteriology, virology, agriculture crop AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrigate the soil harbors the danger of infecting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is semployed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. typhimirium, Shig. sonnel; Shig. Flemeri), <u>Coxsackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and ADA), and E. colisin the foliage and fruits of plants irrigated with infected water (tomatoes, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetables which are most often eaten raw).	water SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 12, 1965, 28-31 TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, virus, human ailment, bacteriology, virology, agriculture crop AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrigate the soil harbors the danger of infecting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is semployed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. typhimirium, Shig. sonnel; Shig. Flemeri), <u>Coxsackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and ADA), and E. colisin the foliage and fruits of plants irrigated with infected water (tomatoes, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetables which are most often eaten raw).	ORG: <u>Kiev Scientific Research Institute</u> nauchno-issledovatel'skly institut obshc	of Ceneral and Communal H	<u>ivgiono</u> (Kiyovskiv v)
TOPIC TAGS: bactoria, virus, human ailment, bacteriology, virology, agriculture crop AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrigate the coll harbors the danger of infacting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. typhimurium, Shig. sonnel, Shig. Flemeri), <u>Coxsackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and Al4), and E. coli in the foliage and fruits of plants irrigated with infected water (tomatoes, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.c., vegetables which are most often eaten raw).	TOPIC TAGS: bactoria, virus, human ailment, bacteriology, virology, agriculture crop AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrigate the coll harbors the danger of infacting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. typhimurium, Shig. sonnel, Shig. Flemeri), <u>Coxsackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and Al4), and E. coli in the foliage and fruits of plants irrigated with infected water (tomatoes, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.c., vegetables which are most often eaten raw).		uane in vegetables irriga	tod with infected
AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrighte the coll harbors the danger of infacting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. typhImurium, Shig. connel, Shig. Flemeri), <u>Coxsackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and Al4), and E. coli. in the foliage and fruits of plants irrighted with infected water (tomatoes, ettuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetables which are most often eaten raw).	AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrighte the coll harbors the danger of infacting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. typhImurium, Shig. connel, Shig. Flemeri), <u>Coxsackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and Al4), and E. coli. in the foliage and fruits of plants irrighted with infected water (tomatoes, ettuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetables which are most often eaten raw).	SOURCE: Gigiyona i sanitariya, no. 12, 3	965, 28-31	
AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrighte the coll harbors the danger of infacting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. typhImurium, Shig. sonnel, Shig. Flemeri), <u>Coxsackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and Al4), and E. coll. in the foliage and fruits of plants irrighted with infected water (tomatoes, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetables which are most often saten raw).	AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to irrighte the coll harbors the danger of infacting the vegetable crops, particularly when the sprinkling method is employed. In this connection, the time span of survival of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops is of major significance. The pub- lished literature on this subject is contradictory. To bring some clarity into this matter, the authors investigated the survivability of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. typhImurium, Shig. sonnel, Shig. Flemeri), <u>Coxsackie viruses</u> of group A (A5, A7 and Al4), and E. coll. in the foliage and fruits of plants irrighted with infected water (tomatoes, lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetables which are most often saten raw).	TOPIC TAGS: bactoria, virus, human ailm	nt, bacteriology, virolog	y, agriculture crop
		AUSTRACT: The use of liquid wastes to in of infacting the vegetable crops, particu- employed. In this connection, the time e- bacteria and viruses in vegetable crops in lished literature on this subject is cont into this matter, the authors investigate bacteria of the intestinal group (Salm. t Flemeri), <u>Coxsackie viruses</u> of group A ( the foliage and fruits of plants irrigate lettuce, and sweet pepper, i.e., vegetable	rights the soil harbors the larly when the sprinkling pan of survival of pathogs of major significance. radictory. To bring some the survivability of path yphimurium, Shig. sonnel, A5, A7 and A14), and E. co with infected water (to so which are most often of	he danger method is enic The pub- clarity thogenic Shig. oli.in matoes, aten raw).
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11 This was followed by 21 series of experiments which revealed that the survivability of the rathogenic microorganisms differs depending on the biological properties of a particular crop. Intestinal bacteria survive longer in the folinge of tomatoes grown in shadow (6-18 days) than in the folinge of tonatoes grown in the sun (3-4 days). They survive longer in the foliage of sweet pepper than in the foliage of lettuce, and they survive longer in the fruits than in the foliago. The same pattern can be observed for viruses: their survivability also depends on the type of crop, conditions and period of vegetation, and object of irrigation (foliage or fruit), though in general they survive somewhat longer thus bacteria. Of the pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group, B. breslau survived the longest (18 days), and Shigella sonneni the chortest (2-11 days). Of the three crops investigated, lettuce foliage -- possibly because of its smoothness --- provided the least favorable conditions for survival of bacteria and viruses, and tomato foliage -- the most favorable. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS] SUB CODE: 06, 02 / SUBM DATE: 18Jan65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 003

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NATIONAL STRATEGY CONTRACTOR STRATES

GRIGOR'YEVA, L.V. [Hryhor'ieva, L.V.]

NET LOCAL STREET AND

Seasonal changes in the microflora of the Northern Donets-Donets Basin Canal. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.6:27-31 165.

(MIRA 19:1) 1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kommunal'noy Gigiyeny. Submitted August 10, 1964.

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GRIGOR'YEVA, M.B.

NAMES OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTIONO

Grigor'Yeva, M.B. -- "Gas Metabolism and Oxygen Threshold of Fish and Certain Aquatic Invertebrates in Relation to Conditions of Internal Environment." Cand Hiol Sci, Karelo-Finnish State U, 26 Jan 54. (Leninskoye Znamya, 17 Jan 54)

SO: Sum 168, 22 July 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682(





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NIKOLAYEV, S.I., red.; SALUKVADZE, V.S., red.; ANDRIANOV, K.I., red.; VASIL'YEV, A.Ye., red.; ZHIKHAHEVA, O.P., red.; KRYLOV, P.I., red.; KSHONDZER, G.L., red.; KHRAMIKHIN, P.G., red. [deceased]; CHEREMISINOV, M.M., red. Prinimali uchastiye: ANUCHKIN, M.P., red.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.B., red.; ZHUKOV, V.I., red.; KALYUZHNYY, N.G., red.; KAMERSHTEYN, A.G., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A., red.; LAVROVA, N.P., red.; NUSOV, G.I., red.; FAL'-KEVICH, A.S., red.; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red. [Safety regulations for constructing steel pipelines] Pravila tekhniki bezopasnosti pri ströitel'stve magistral'nykh stal'nykh truboprovodov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 235 p. (MIRA 13:9) بأواشيها 1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gazovoy promyshlennosti. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-isaldovateliskiy institut tverdykh splavov (for Anuchkin, Grigor'yeve, Zhukov, Kalyushnyy, Kamershteyn, Kozlovskaya, Lavrova, Nusov, Fal'kevich). (Pipelines) (Industrial safety) THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O 100 TO 214/ -1 -4 2 ••

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SACHKOV, V.I.; QHIGOR'YEVA, M.P.; SPERANSKIY, A.I.; THOFIMOVA, T.M. Bentonite test for diagnosis of infectious nonspecific polyarthritis. Lab.delo 7 no.7:9-12 JI '61. (MIRA 14:16) 1. Laboratoriya mikroimmunologii (zav. V.I.Sachkov) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. (BENTONITE) (ARTHRITIS)



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ACCESSI AUTHOR:		skaya, I. A.;		000/64/000/000/00	8+1	•
TITLE: pyrocat		c determinatio	on of quadriv	alent and trivale	ent vanadium with	
element	ov (Methods	Universitet. for the quants v., 1964, 72-	Ltative deter	lichestvennogo opr mination of eleme	edeleniya ents). Leningrad	2
TOPIC T potenti	AGS: <u>vanadi</u> al, polarogn	etermination aphic oxidation	ion, pyrocate	echol, amperometri	lc titration, red	ox .
in aque form da and the pyrecat	cous solution ink blue and redox poten cechol and an postachol in	as by titration dark brown constant tial of the s pH 1.5-8 in accetate buffe	n with pyroca mplexes with ystem was stu preliminary r solutions	Ining vanadium IV atechol. Pyrocate V(IV) and V(III) udied at various of tests. The polare of pH 1.5-5.7 was	respectively, concentrations of ographic oxidation measured. Titra	m
tion of	E 0.102-0.204 ted calomel ( cceptable real	wg V(IV) at	pH 1.5-5.7,	using a Pt microe d reference elect h a maximum relat	rodes, respective	ly.

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L 36248-65 ACCESSION NR: AT5007817	tanan sa sa tan' ara ara	,	D.
Determination of V(III) under st to be feasible only at pil 1.5 be concentration of vanadium can be pil 3.1-5.7, and that of vanadium figures and 4 tables.	ut not in less actuic a determined at pH 1.5	i. that of vana	dium IV at
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GRIGOR'YEVA, M.I., tekhnik; VOLKOVA, A.A.; KOSTINA, T.N.

Observations concerning Sh.K.Kadyrov's article "Methods for determining the strength of machine-harvested cotton." Tekst.prom. 23 no.ll: 88-89 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Cheboksarskiy khlopchatobumazhnyy kombinat. 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika laboratorii Cheboksarskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata (for Volkova). 3. Nachal'nik laboratorii Chebotsarskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata (for Kostina).

CHM KOVA, Y., F. ; GRIGOR' YEVA, M.K.

Effect of dysentery on the course of tuberculosis in children. "opr. pediat. 20 no.2:48-51 Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 22:1)

1. Of the Clinic for Children's Diseases, Severoosetinsk State Hedical Institute.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682 CHAMOKOVA, Yo.F.; MEDVRDKOVA, A.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.K. Functional state of certain internal organs in tuberculous meningitis. Pediatria 37 no.4:75 Ap '59. (NIEA 12:6) (MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS) (VISCERA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682(



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ORIOGR'TEVA, N.H.
Artesian welle in arid regions. Trudy LSOMI 26:104-113 '56.
(MLRA 10:6)
1. Kafedra kommunal'ney gigiyeny Leningradkoogo seniterno-gigiyeni-
cheskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Zav. kafedroy - prof. P.I.Aggeyev.
(WATHE SUPPLY,
artesian welle in arid regions (Rus))
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THE MARKET

		21043
1.2300		S/193/61/000/003/003/009 A004/A101
AUTHORS:	Voznesenskiy, V. D., Grigor'yeva, M. N.	an t
TITLE:	The ACTK-1 (ASGK-1) automatic welding	head
PERIODICAL:	Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy info	rmatsii, no. 3, 1961,23-24
circular se welding of lative to 4 on a self- mechanism 2 5, and por axis can be of handwhe out angula	The NIItraktorosel'khozmash Institute h matic welding head for the shielded-arc as eams of parts of various diameters. It can longitudinal seams of parts traveling dur the stationary head. The welding head (se propelled carriage and consists of stand w 2, extensible bracket 3 with clamping devi table control panel 6. the overhang betwe e set in the range of 250 - 400 mm. The br el 7. The automatic welding head design m r welding "forward" and "backwards". The dwheels 7 and 8, the vertical travel of the effected by handwheel 9. The torch positi	nd submerged-arc weiding of in also be utilized for the ring the welding process re- the illustration) is mounted the platform 1, wire feed lice for torch 4, conductor even the torch axis and stand makes it possible to carry angles are fixed with the he torch within a range of

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21043 S/193/61/000/003/003 The ACTK-1 (ASGK-1) automatic welding head A004/A101 verse direction in a range of 60 mm by handwheel 10, while the bracket can be turned through 360° and fixed by handwheel 11. The following technical data are given: welding current - 150 - 600 amp; arc voltage - 25 - 40 v; wire feed speed - 50 - 650 m/h; welding wire diameter - 0.8 - 3 mm; overall head dimensions (length x width x height) - 700 x 250 x 1.000 mm; weight - 50 kg. The ASOK-1 welding head has been introduced at the Lyuberetskiy Laved sel'khozmashinostroyeniya im. Ukhtomskogo (Lyubertsy Plant of Agricultural Machines imeni Ukhtomskiy) for the production of the CWP-0.5 (SShR-0.5) hay stacker. There is 1 figure. [Abstractor's note: Essentially complete translation]. Card 2/3 11

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RUDEYKO, V.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.N.

<u> Alexandria de anticipation de la constanta de</u>

Hygienic evaluation of the temperature-humidity conditions in large-panel living quarters in Leningrad. Trudy LSGMI no.68:46-57 '61. (MIPA 15:11)

1. Kafedra kommunal'noy gigiyeny Leningradskogo sanitarnogigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.I.Shtreys).

(LENINGRAD \_\_\_ APARTMENT HOUSES \_\_\_ HEATING AND VENTILATION)

RUDEYKO, V.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.N.

Effect of living conditions on the health of the population. Trudy ISGMI no.68:58-63 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra kommunal'noy gigiyeny Leningradskogo sanitarnogigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.I.Shtreys).

(LENINGRAD -- HOUSING -- HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

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GRIGOR'YEVA, M.N.; PUSHKAR', E.G.

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Reproduction of the agglutinating factor in rats during the parenteral administration of streptococci and its correlation with the titers of the antistreptococcal antibodies and properdin. Vop. revm. 3 no.4:15-18 (N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii immunilogii (zav.-doktor med. nauk V.I. Sachkov) Instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) AMN SSSR.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682(

GRIGOR YEVA, M.N., inzh.; KIPNIS, S.B., inzh.; NOGIN, M.V., inzh.

Quality of the welded constructions in agricultural machinery. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.11:43-45 N '65. (MHRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

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STREET FRANKLING STREET

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP

SACHKOV, V.I.; FUSHKAR', E.G.; <u>GRIGOR'TEVA, M.P.; SPERANSEIY, A.I.</u> Some experimental data on the significance of properdin in collagen diseases. Vop.revm. 1 no.3:17-21 J1-S '61. (MIRA 16:4) 1. Iz 'Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'ekogo instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) Ministerstva zdravokhraneniya RSFSR. (COLLAGEN DISEASES) (PROPERDIN)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682



PAVLOVSKIY, P.Ye.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.P.
Transformations of the protein components of autolyzing muscle tissues fluring meat cooling and freesing. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; (MIRA 16:3)
1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti, kafedra biokhimii. (Meat, Frosen) (Proteins)

PAVLOVSKIY, P. Ye.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.P. Transformation of the muscle tissue proteins of meat during defrosting. Izv. vys. uohob. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.2:47-51 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti, kafedra biokhimii. (Meat, Frozen) (Proteins)

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

GRIGOR'YEVA, M. P.

"Importance of Microresction Floccusition in Sero-Diagnostics for Syphillis," Vest. Venerol. i Dermatol., No. 1, 1949. Sci. Assoc. Serological Lab., Central Dermoto-Veneral Diseases Inst., Public Health.

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	MANNAGE H
L 36963-66 ACC NR: AP6020033 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0066/66/000/002/0028/0031	
AUTHOR: Pavlovskiy, P. Ye. (Candidate of chemical sciences, Docent); Grigor'yeva, M.P.	
ORG: M <u>oscow Technological Institute of the Meat and Milk Industry</u> (Moskovskiy 33) tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti)	
TITLE: Proteolytic changes of white and red muscles during refrigeration of chicken meat	2
SOURCE: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 2, 1966, 28-31	
TOPIC TAGS: food, refrigeration, low temperature effect, commercial foundly, food CHEINESTRY	
ABSTRACT: This article gives comparative investigations of the changes of proteolytic activity and the accumulation of free amino acids in white and red muscles during refrigera- tion of chicken meat. The proteolytic activity was determined by the change of the optical density of filtrates after precipitation with trichloroacetic acid which were obtained as a	
density of filtrates after precipitation with themetocorrelation and approximately of filtrates after precipitation with themetocorrelation and approximately approximate	
UDC: 637.54.037.1:577.1	
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ACC NR: AP6020033

1 chromatagraphy with subsequent photocolorimetric analysis of their copper derivatives. The investigation revealed that the initial proteolytic activity of extracts of red muscles is, by a factor of 14, higher than extracts from white muscles. During autolysis it drops for the red muscles, however it remains higher than that for the white muscles. During autolysis of the white muscles the proteolytic activity of the extracts increases and by the end of eight days reaches the original activity of the red muscles. Freezing and thawing increase the proteolytic activity of muscles. After storing red muscles in a frozen form for two, and of white muscles for four months, there was a further increase of proteolytic activity of the muscle extract after their thawing. With a longer storage time the proteolytic activity remains just as high, only dropping somewhat with an increase of storage time. The nonautolyzed red muscles, in comparison with the white, contain appreciably more free amino acids, especially glutamic acid and glutamine. Under identical conditions of autolysis free amino acids are accumulated more intensely in unfrozen red muscles than in white muscles. After freezing the muscles and storing them in a frozen form there is an appreciably greater accumulation of free amino acids in comparison with unfrozen muscles, this being more pronounced for the red muscles. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003 2/2 Card <u>с</u>

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GRIGORYEVA, M. T., BELOUSOVA, A. K., AND ATABEKOVA, T. I. (USSR)

"The Farticipation of Decxyoligonucleotides in the Biosynthesis of the Tumour Cell DNA."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 August 1961

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GRIGOR'YEVA, N. N.,

"The population participation to the defense of children and mothers' health"

report to be submitted for the 1st Intl. Conference on Living Conditions and Health in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Basin (IMA), Palermo, Italy, 17-20 Oct 63

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	THE REPORT OF
ACC NR: AN7005514 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/9001/67/000/007/0016/0016	
AUTHOR: Grigor'yeva, N.	
ORG: none	
TITLE: Underwater electronic robot	
SOURCE: Ekonomicheskaya gazeta, no. 7, Feb. 67, p. 16, cols. 1-5	
TOPIC TAGS: marine geologic instrument	
ABSTRACT: An underwater geological robot is being developed at the Laboratory of Marine Electronics of the Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences USSR, under the direction of N. Vershinskiy and V. Yastrebov. The robot will be capable of carrying out various geological opera- tions 4-6 km below the ocean's surface. The robot will consist essentially of two spheres (each 50 cm in diameter) mounted on a special frame. One sphere will contain a TV system with a frequency band of 70 kHz instead of the usual 7 MHz. Frame frequency will be only one frame per second. Such a system will make it possible to re- place the multistrand TV cable with a steel truss having three current- conducting strands. The second sphere will house a camera for making "stills." The robot will also have manipulators or "hands" capable of ten types of motion. '[NC] SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5115 Cord 1/1 UDC: none	
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GRIGOR-YEVA, N.B.

Diagram of the visible photographic magnitude-color index relationship for cluster NGC 6940. Astron.tsir. no.178:21-22 Mr 157. (MLRA 1990)

1. Gosuderstvennyr setronomicheskiy institut imeni Shternberga. (Stars--Slusters)

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GRIGOR'YEVA, N.B.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the galactic clusters NGC 752 and NGC 6940". Moscow, 1958. 8 pp, (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U im M.V. Lomonosov, State Astronomy Inst im N.K. Shternberg), 110 copies (KL, No. 1, 1959, 113)

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3(1) AUTHOR:	Grigor'yeva, N.B.	SOV/33-35-6-15/18	
TITLE:	The Galactic Cluster NGC 6940		
PERIODICAL:	Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1958, V	ol 35.Nr 6.pp 936-938 (USSR)	
ABSTRACT:	The author determines the colour magnitudes of 511 stars in the r The photographies have been made the Institute for Astrophysics of diagram was constructed using re Vasilevskis / Ref 3_7. The lumin was derived. The interstellar at according to a method due to P.H There are 3 figures and 5 refere	r indices and photographic region of the cluster NGC 6940. in 1953 near Alma - Ata in of the AS Kazakh SSR. An H-R sults of R.A. Rach and S. Hosity function for the cluster sorption has been estimated Parenage (-Pof 57	
ASSOCIATION:	2 are American, and 2 English. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy Shternberga (State Astronomical	institut imeni P.K.	
SUBMITTED:	January 15, 1958	institute ineni r.k.Saternberg)	
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Investigating interstellar absorption in the direction of supernova 1572. Astron.zhur. 39 no.4:754-755 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7) 1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K.Shternberga 1 Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR. (Stars, New)

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s/2623/62/000/118/0085/0069 TITLE: Hot stars in the cluster NGC 6823 and its immediate surroundings ACCESSION NR: AT4038541 SOURCE: Moscow. Univ. Gos. astron. inst. Soobshch., no. 118, 1962, 65-69 AUTHOR: Grigor'yeva, N. B. TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, star, star cluster, O-B star, hot star, Milky Way ABSTRACT: The Kry\*mskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR (Crimean Astro-physical Observatory) has been making a study of the Milky Way: a spectral classification ABSTRACT: The Kry\*mskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR (Crimean Astro-physical Observatory) has been making a study of the Milky Way; a spectral classification is being made and stellar magnitudes and color indices for stars up to 12m.5 in various physical Observatory) has been making a study of the Milky Way; a spectral classification is being made and stellar magnitudes and color indices for stars up to  $12m \cdot 6$  in various parts of the Milky Way are being determined. In a region with the center  $\aleph = 19h32m$ . is being made and stellar magnitudes and color indices for stars up to  $12m \cdot 5$  in various parts of the Milky Way are being determined. In a region with the center  $\ll = 19h32m$ ,  $\sigma = +22^{\circ}$  (coordinates of 1950. 0) 63 hot stars of classes O-B have been discovered in a parts of the Milky Way are being determined. In a region with the center  $q = 19\pi 32^{111}$ ,  $\sigma' = +22^{\circ}$  (coordinates of 1950.0) 63 hot stars of classes O-B have been discovered in an area of 36 square degrees. These stars are distributed very unevenly, almost half being  $\mathscr{G} = +22^{\circ}$  (coordinates of 1950.0) 63 hot stars of classes O-B have been discovered in an almost half being almost half being almost half being area of 36 square degrees. These stars are distributed very unevenly,  $\mathscr{J} = +23^{\circ}$ . The open concentrated in an area of 3 square degrees with the center  $\mathscr{A} = 19441^{\circ}$ ,  $\mathscr{J} = +23^{\circ}$ . Boota cluster NGC 6823 is located near this center. possibly being the nucleus of an O associated of a square degrees with the center  $\mathscr{A} = 19441^{\circ}$ . concentrated in an area of 3 square degrees with the center  $\alpha = 19h41m$ ,  $\mathcal{J} = +23^{\circ}$ . The optical cluster NGC 6823 is located near this center, possibly being the nucleus of an O association. The position of these 30 stars is shown on the man (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) and all cluster NGC 6823 is located near this center, possibly being the nucleus of an O associa-tion. The position of these 30 stars is shown on the map (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) and all data are shown in Table 1. The cluster includes 12 stars of classes O-B; 5 stars surround tion. The position of these 30 stars is shown on the map (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) and all data are shown in Table 1. The cluster includes 12 stars of classes O-B; 5 stars surround the star BD +23°3760. Table 2 lists the spectral classes for the stars of the cluster NGC Cord 1/3

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determined from 4 plates. I on color excess also are give from E. S. Brodskaya and I.	or and derived from other source rue distance to the cluster was n. "In doing this work the auth I. Pronik, colleagues at the Cr her gratitude." Orig. art. has any*y astronomicheskiy institut of Moscow University) DATE ACQ: 18Jun64 NO REF SOV: 0004	imean Astrophysical Observa- i: 1 figure and 2 tables.	
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	Institute of Cytology AS USSR Laborate Growth II Kauchnaya Konferenteure Institute Teitolog (Second Scientific Conference of the Institute of Sciences USSR, Abstracts of Reports), Lon	11 AN USSR. Tesisy Dokladov	
 	JPRS 20,634		
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Comparative cytological analysis of tumors caused by the intramuscular and intratesticular introduction of a cancerogen. Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no.7:56-68 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

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BARAM, A.A.; GRIGOR YEVA, N.F. statum 

High-speed determination of the impurities of a complex catalyst in polyolefins in the process of washing with alcohol. Plast. massy no.2: (MIRA 18:7) 66 165.

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SKLYAROVA, N.N.; GRIGOR'YHVA, N.G.
Diagnosis of whooping cough in children's institutions. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.4:26-27 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)
1. Is laboratorii kapel'nykh infektely Instituta imeni Pastera. (WHOOPING COUGH)

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GRIGOR YEVA, N.G.

"Epidemic Hepatitis in Leningrad and the Problems of Controlling It", paper submitted at Conference on <u>Problems of Epidemic Hepatits.</u> Leningrad 8 May 57

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GRIGOR'YEVA, N.G.; YEKHILEVSKAYA, Ye.L.

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Experience in the control of diphtheria in Leningrad during the period 1948-1959. Sov.med. 24 no.12:111-116 D '60. (MIRA 14:3) 1. Is Leningradskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach Kowshilo, V.Ye.). (LENINGRAD--DIPHTHERIA)

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5(4) AUTHORS:	SOV/78-4-2-14/40 Babayeva, A. V., Volkova, G. Ya., Grigor'yeva, N. G.
TITLE:	Substitution Reactions in Dipyridine Complex Compounds of Bivalent Nickel and Cobalt (O reaktsiyakh zameshcheniya v dipiridinovykh kompleksnykh soyedineniyakh dvukhvalentnykh nikelya i kobal'ta)
PERIODICAL:	Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 330 <del>-</del> 336 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The	<b>sibstitution</b> reactions in dipyridine complex compounds of <b>bivalent</b> nickel and cobalt were investigated in order to rind out the influence of the individual addenda on the complex. NiPy <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> and CoPy <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> were used as initial compounds.
	The latter compound exists in two modifications: $\alpha$ -violet and $\beta$ -blue. It was found that in alcoholic solutions of NiPy_Cl_ and CoPy_Cl_ the chlorine ion may be exchanged by
	bromine, nitrito, thiocyanogen, and oxalate groups. The following compounds were produced: $NiPy_2(NO_2)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ in the form
Card 1/3	of prisms, refractive index $N_1 = 1.682$ and $N_2 = 1.530$ . The
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SOV/78-4-2-14/40 Substitution Reactions in Dipyridine Complex Compounds of evalent Nickel and Cobalt compound is soluble in water and acetone, and insoluble in chloroform. The solubility in methyl alcohol is 9.52% at 25°; NiPy2(NCS)2 crystallizes in the form of fine blue crystals which show a solubility of 1.6% in methyl alcohol; for the first time NiPy2C204 was separated (blue crystals). CoPy<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> crystallizes in the form of yellow-pink crystals; CoPy<sub>2</sub>(NCS)<sub>2</sub> crystallizes in the form of violet prisms. On joint crystallization in alcoholic solutions of NiPy Cl, and  $\text{NiPy}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_20$ , and  $\text{NiPy}_2\text{Br}_2$  and  $\text{NiPy}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_20$ , respectively, the following isomorphic compounds were produced: NiPy2NO2C1.2H20 and NiPy2NO2Br.2H20, respectively. Cobalt did not show similar compounds. The X-ray analyses of these compounds showed that new isomorphic compounds have been found. The electric conductivity in the nickel dipyridine compounds was determined and magnetic investigations were carried out; (the latter by V. I. Belova). The Card 2/345

