USSR Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77567.

Author : Varenitsa, Ye. I.; Fisarev, V. Ye.
Inst :
Title : Helping Scientific Agriculture of the Central Regions of the Non-Chernozem Belt.

Orig Pub: Selektsiya i Semenovodstvo, 1957, No 5, [illegible].

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

USSR / General Biology. Genetics. Plant Genetics. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1956, No 61923

Author : Fisenov, V. Y.

Inst :

Title : Utilization of Polyploidy in Wheat Breeding

Orig Pub : Vestn. S.-Kh. nauki, 1955, No 1, 5-45

Abstract : As a result of spring wheat (2n = 42) and spring rye (2n = 14) crossbreeding, the author obtained amphidiploids (AD) of Triticum tricicale (2n = 56). Under conditions prevailing in the northern part of European USSR these AD accumulate an average of 19% of protein (the standard amounts to 14.1%) within their seeds, if the content of fibrin equals 11.7% (the standard amounts to 10.2%). In AD wheat criteria predominate: seeds are multicolored, seeds are typical for wheat and their color approximates the color of wheat. The grain

Card 1/3

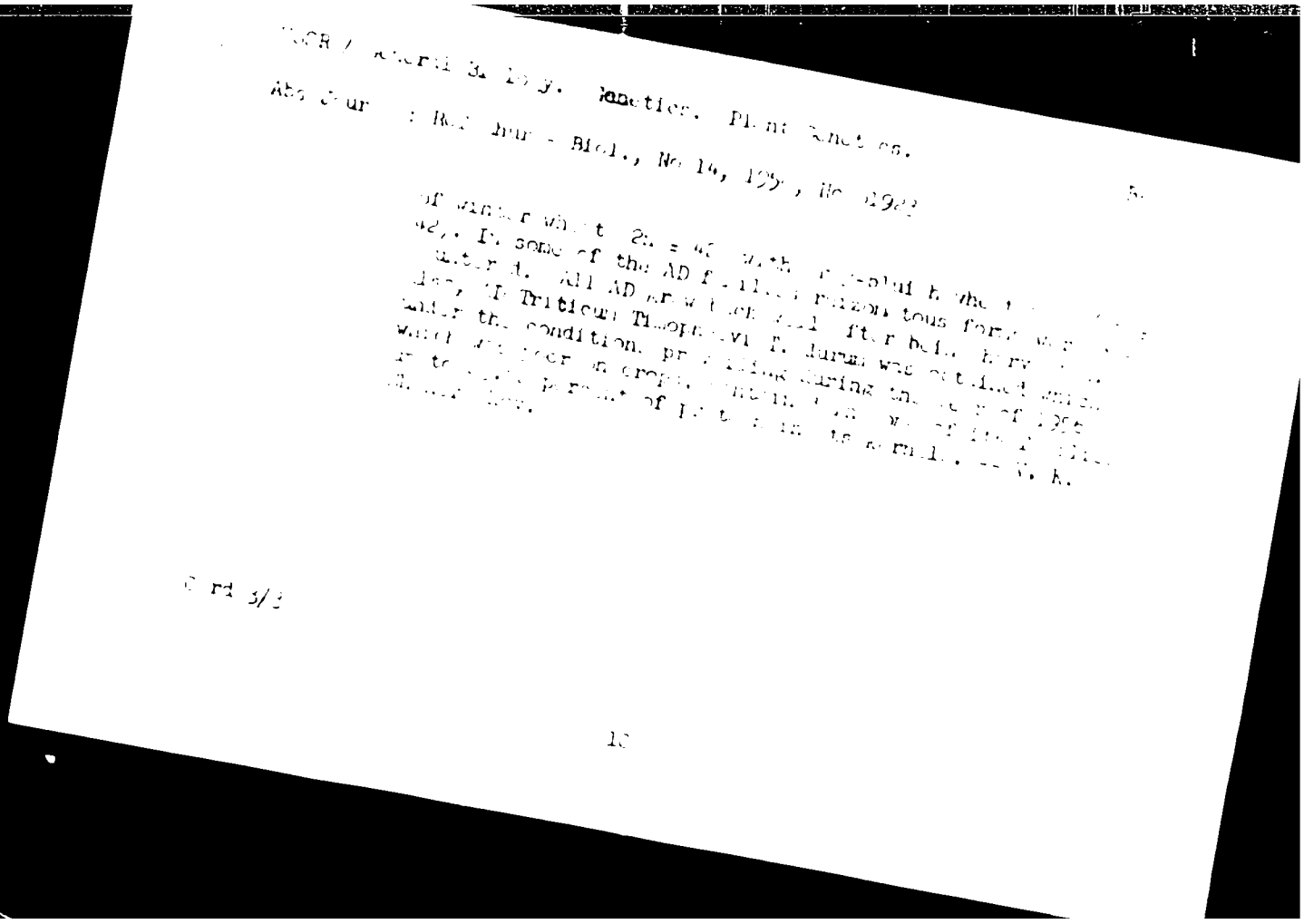
USSR / General Biology. Genetics. Plant Genetics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1956, No 61923

B-

of seed coats is of an intermediate shape. Similar to spring rye, AD heads contain up to 30 spikelets, and two seeds are contained in each. Especially valuable is the fast growth rate during the first 20 days, which is connected with its great resistibility toward the various types of fusiform rust and powdery mildew. The initial fertility of AD which did not surpass 20% originally, was made to become completely fertility with the help of selection and additional nourishment supplied to each root of plants by boron. When AD was used in crossbreedings with winter wheat as the parent plant, forms were obtained which were distinguished by highly developed bushiness and large number of spikelets in ear. The also contained a high % of protein in their kernels. This article also gives data on which types -- wheat AD (Triticum agrotriticum, 2n = 42) which were obtained by M. A. Novodarzhkina by hybridizing the

Card 2/3



V.

PISAREV, V.Ye., prof.

The green travelers; discussion with Professor V.E. Pisarev.
IUn.nat. no.11:22-23 N '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Introduction) (Acclimatization (Botany))

PISAREV, V.Ye., prof.

"World resources of grain and flax" by N.I. Vavilov. Published by the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 1957. Reviewed by V.E. Pisarev. Zemledelie 5 no.10:95-96 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Field crops)
(Vavilov, N.I.)

PISAREV, V.Ye., prof.; KUPERMAN, F.M., prof.; MAR'YAKHINA, I.Ya., kand. biol. nauk.

Biological investigation of the growth and development of buckwheat. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.12:44-46 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Buckwheat)

PISAREV, V. Ye

USSR/General Biology. Genetics B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 98957

Author : Pisarev V.Ye.
Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Grain and Processed Products
Title : General Use of Polyploidy in the Wheat Selection with the Special Regard to Protein

Orig Pub : Vses. n.-i. in-ta zerna i produktov yego pererabotki, 1957, (1958), vyp. 35, 62-75

Abstract : From the hybridization spring wheat (2n=42) and the spring rye (2n=14) a new form of the spring wheat (amphidiploid Triticum triticale (2n=56) was obtained. The amphidiploid possesses quite a few indications valuable in agriculture which the wheat in its generic potential does not have: an ability to accumulate more protein under the conditions of damp climate by the increased number of the spikelets and seeds in a spike, by the

Card : 1/2

RUSAKOV, G.K., kand.sel'khoz. nauk; VARENITSA, Ye.T., doktor biolog. nauk, red.; PISAREV, V.Ye., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; BENEVOL'SKIY, S.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; RUDAKOV, G.F., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzh., red.; DOBROKHOTOV, G.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; RUMYANTSEV, A.T., red.; ROSSOSHANSKAYA, V.A., red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for agronomists of the non-Chernozem Zone] Spravochnik agronoma nechernozemnoi polosy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry. Vol.1. 1960. 687 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Agriculture)

PISAREV, Viktor Yevgrafovich, prof.

Bear twice as much, our soil! IUn.nat. no.5:10-11 My '[illegible].
(Rotation of crops) (MIRA [illegible])

[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]AREV, V.Ye.; [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. [illegible] [illegible] Mendeleyeva.

ACC NR: AP5025245 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0026/65/000/009/0036/0044

AUTHOR: Pisarev, V. Ye. (Professor; Hero of socialistic work)

ORG: none

TITLE: Bread for mankind. Polyploidy in the selection of wheat

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 9, 1965, 36-44

TOPIC TAGS: wheat, plant genetics

ABSTRACT: Species within botanic families differ in their number of chromosomes, though they come in multiple repetitions of the basic number inherent to the family. Such kinds of plants are called polyploids. For example, the wheat family "Triticum" has a basic number of 7 chromosomes and the different species of this family have 14, 28, and 42 chromosomes. Natural polyploids constitute more than half of all species of higher plants. Natural polyploids and artificial forms are of two types: autoploids, which have an increased number of chromosomes in different multiple proportions, and alloploids, which are plants obtained as a result of a natural or artificial hybrdization, are sterile in their first year, and, after doubling their chromosome number, become fertile. The author's work with the polyploid plants was greatly simplified by using the colchicine method proposed by U.S. scientists Blackley and Avery and by the use of boron, which plays a major role in the carbohydrate nutrition of plants. In the presence of boron, sugar synthesis improves significantly.

Card 1/2

UDC: 631.52

ACC NR: AP5025245

The author's purpose was to select and crossbreed wheat and rye that would withstand the humid parts of the Soviet Union as well as the cold regions of Siberia. The author achieved these goals successfully and made a selection of two wheat species for the humid climate that gave a good crop yield and had a high protein content. For Siberia he offered three hybrid winter-crop species that had a good yield and good protein content. Orig. art. has: 6 fig. and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 02/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033422 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/010/1860/1863

AUTHOR: Moroz,Ye.M.; Pisarev,V.Yo.; Solov'yev,N.S.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P.N.Lebedev,ANSSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: On the distribution of current in the cross section of an electron beam

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 10, 1966, 1860-1863

TOPIC TAGS: electron accelerator, synchroton, electron beam, current density, electron distribution, particle injection

ABSTRACT: The authors have employed the crossed slit technique to measure the current distribution in the cross section of the 0,8 MeV injector beam of the 680 MeV electron synchrotron of the Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Measurements were made at several points along the beam. The distributions were well represented by two-segment distribution curves (triangular distribution). The maximum current density in the beam was found to increase with increasing beam current, even though the width of the beam also increased with increasing total current. Formulas based on the measured distributions are given, with which one can rapidly calculate the maximum current density in the beam and the extent of the beam in two mutually perpendicular transverse directions from the ratio to the total beam current of the current through a single slit or through a single square or round aperture.

ACC NR: AP6033422

The possibility of rapidly evaluating the characteristics of the beam should be useful in practical work with the accelerator. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 05Nov65 ORIG.REF: 004 OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

PISAREV, V.Ye., prof., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Bread of mankind; polyploidy and wheat breeding. Priroda 54
no.9:36-44 S '65. (MIRA 18:9

L 57824-65 EPA(w)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(m)-2 Pt-7/Pab-10 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AR4049412 S/0275/64/000/009/A059/A059
621.384.6

45
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 9A399

AUTHOR: Metal'nikov, Yu. N.; Pisarev, V. Ye.; Shorin, K. N.

TITLE: Adjusting the orbits according to the electron beam in synchrotrons

19

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Elektron. uskoriteli, M., Vyssh. shkola, 1964, 77-81

TOPIC TAGS: synchrotron, synchrotron alignment

TRANSLATION: A method is described for eliminating free oscillations in determining the shape of the first instantaneous orbits in an electron synchrotron. The method is illustrated by an example of the radial movement of particles in a circular synchrotron. It is shown that the orbits for vertical particle movement can be found by similar techniques. Indication of the radial beam coordinates at various azimuths was effected by means of phosphor-coated tags and a photomultiplier and also by means of phosphor-coated metal screens, 75%-transparent for the beam. For vertical movement indication, a horizontal rod-type tags were used. The method permitted correcting the orbits at the first stage of the accelerator operation, during the period of quisi-betatron regime. The above described method

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L 57824-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4049412

of investigating the particle motion in the accelerator chamber permitted shortening the put-in-service period and attaining stable operation of the accelerator.

SUB CODE: NP ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 43200-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(e)/EWP(t) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Peb
DIAAP/IJP(c)/RPL WW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5009918 UR/0032/65/031/004/0466/0467

AUTHORS: Katal'nikov, S. G.; Pisarev, V. Ye.; Kapustin, I. S.

TITLE: Preparation of specimens of trimethylboron for isotope analysis of boron

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 4, 1965, 466-467

TOPIC TAGS: isotope separation, boron, trimethylboron/ MI 1305 mass spectroscope, MV 2302 mass spectroscope

ABSTRACT: Because BF_3, commonly used for boron isotope separation, is corrosive and subject to contamination, the authors have developed a method of converting BF_3 into $(CH_3)_3B$ for mass spectroscopic isotope analysis of boron. Using the apparatus shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure, dibutyl ester is introduced into flask 1 and is frozen with liquid nitrogen. After partial evacuation, a measured volume of BF_3 is introduced and frozen in flask 1. The reaction starts as the flask warms and forms $(C_4H_9)_2O \cdot BF_3$. To avoid spontaneous combustion, Grignard reagent is frozen in bulb 2 which is evacuated with cock K_1 closed. $(C_4H_9)_2O$ is used as a solvent. BF_3 and Grignard reagent are next mixed in flask 1, forming $(CH_3)_3B$. The isotope

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L 43200-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009918

analysis may be conducted in a standard mass spectroscope MI-1305 or MV-2302. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: GC, IC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

VLASENKO, V.M.; PISAREV, V.F.; SOBOLEVA, A.S.; KHARLAMOV, V.V.; YUZEFOVICH, G.Ye.

Industrial catalytic purification of a nitrogen-hydrogen mixture by the removal of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Khim. prom. no.8:583-586 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VEKSLER, V.I.; PISAREV, V.Ye.; MOROZ, Ye.M.; RATNER, B.S.

The 30 Mev. synchrotron of the Physical Institute. Trudy Fiz. Inst. 19:98-150 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Synchrotron)

PISAREV V YE.

S/908/62/000/000/007/008
B163/B180

AUTHORS: Babkin, V. M., Bozin, G. M., Gagin, Ye. N., Yeremin, L. V., Metal'nikov, Yu. N., Orlovskiy, G. N., Petukhov, V. A., Pisarev, V. Ye., Sedov, N. G., Shorin, K. N.

TITLE: Some starting-up and operating problems of the 680 Mev synchrotron

SOURCE: Uskoritel' elektronov na 680 Mev; sbornik statey. Ed. by L. D. Andreyenko. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 64-74

TEXT: The momentary particle orbit during the first revolutions is distorted due to a number of uncontrollable deviations from the ideal magnetic field configuration. This must be corrected in order to capture a sufficient part of the injected electrons. Indicating devices measuring deviations help to find the initial conditions, e.g., the correct injection angle and timing for which the free oscillations about the equilibrium orbit become minimal during the first revolutions. Similar methods were used to correct for deviations of the median surface of the magnetic field from the geometrical symmetry plane. For these measurements

Card 1/3

Some starting-up and operating ...

a chopper was used, consisting of an electric deflector immediately behind the 60° magnetic sector field in the injection line, by which short pulses of 1-2 μsec duration could be selected from the injected beam. The signalling devices were flags and grids coated with luminescent paint, sometimes in connection with photomultipliers. In this way the orbit deviations could be reduced to 2-3 cm in radial in 1-2 cm in vertical direction. In the quasibetatron and the synchrotron acceleration stages the envelope of all oscillating orbits was measured by movable vanes, three or four in each sector. In the first stage, about 15 μsec, the accelerating field is disconnected but the magnetic field is growing. When the momentary particle orbit has been reduced, at 0.2 to 0.3 mm per revolution, from the inflector to the central chamber radius, the accelerating electric field is switched on. Under optimal conditions, the capture coefficient is 2%, which corresponds to $2.5 \cdot 10^9$ electrons per cycle. To avoid undesirable resonance effects from the passing electron beam in the resonator during the first stage the resonator is detuned, and the second stage is performed at a smaller orbit radius. When the field is switched off at the end of the accelerating cycle, the magnetic field is still rising and the electrons hit the target, a tungsten wire 1 mm

diam, inside the acceleration orbit. The intensity of the γ radiation produced was measured in a thick-walled graphite ionisation chamber. A total γ energy per cycle of $2 \cdot 10^9$ Mev could be achieved, and the number of accelerated electrons per cycle was of the order of 10^8. There are 6 figures.

Card 3/3

3

S/908/62/000/000/004/008
B163/B180

AUTHORS: Gagin, Ye. N., Kaminir, L. B., Molchanov, S. S., Orlovskiy, G. N., Pisarev, V. Ye., Pyshkin, B. N., Fedotov, A. F., Yakimenko, M. N.

TITLE: System for electron injection into the chamber of the 680 Mev synchrotron

SOURCE: Uskoritel' elektronov na 680 Mev; sbornik statey. Ed. by Z. D. Andreyenko. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 41-49

TEXT: The method is the same as in the Dubna 10 Bev proton synchrotron. Particles of constant energy are injected into the magnetic field of the first quadrant almost at right angles to the magnet radius; injection is stopped on reaching the equilibrium orbit of the chamber center, and the accelerating field is switched on direct injection is impossible, due to the design of the accelerator magnet and the high-voltage injector (injection energy 0.8 Mev). The electron beam from the Van de Graaff generator is first deflected by a magnetic 60° sector field and then injected by three pairs of deflection plates for a total deflection of

Card 1/2

System for electron injection ...

30°, into the synchrotron chamber. Between the Van de Graaff exit and the magnetic deflector there is a magnetic corrector consisting of two pairs of magnetic polepieces to correct the eccentricity of the accelerated beam with respect to the geometrical axis. Directly behind the magnetic deflector is a 1.5 kv electric deflector which can be used to select short pulses of 1 μ sec. When switched off, the beam passes through a horizontal slit diaphragm. The alignment can be checked on two fluorescent screens. A double electrostatic corrector and two capacitors adjust the position and angle of the beam in the deflectors of the injector, which are in one of the straight sections of the accelerator. Each plate can be separately adjusted by translation and rotation from outside without destroying the vacuum. The radius of curvature of the orbit in this deflection system is 60 cm. The voltage across each pair of plates can be controlled separately. A rough estimate shows that an instability of $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ rad in the radial and $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ rad in the axial component of the injection angle produce an intensity loss of 20%. The instabilities of the supply sources are of the order of 0.01 to 0.06%. Circuit diagrams are given for the d.c. amplifier and the rectifier for the reference voltage. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

S/908/62/000/000/001/008
B163/B180

AUTHORS: Bozin, G. M., Yeremin, L. V., Metal'nikov, Yu. N., Pisarev, V. Ye., Shorin, K. N.

TITLE: Magnet and magnetic field characteristics of the 680 Mev accelerator

SOURCE: Uskoritel' elektronov na 680 Mev; sbornik statey. Ed. by Z. D. Andreyenko. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962, 5-23

TEXT: The weak-focusing 680 Mev synchrotron of the Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P.N.Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR) is based on the 180 Mev proton accelerator which was the model for the big Dubna 10 Bev proton-synchrotron accelerator. The electromagnets, power system and certain other parts were taken from this model. Average orbit radius in the 4 sectors is 2 meters, the length of each of the 4 rectilinear sections 67 cm, pole width 36 cm, gap width at equilibrium orbit 12 cm, and angle of the circular sectors 86°. The magnetic pulse in the gap is almost triangular in shape, with an amplitude of 11,500 oe (current amplitude 950 a) and build-up time

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0.68 sec. The initial growth rate of the magnetic field strength is 20,000 oe/sec. The following modifications were made to the power system for operation with electrons: 1) a demagnetization device was fitted, creating an opposite current pulse in the main windings in between the working cycles, to reduce the remanence field to about 2 oe, 2) a magnetising arrangement was added, to create a negative field of 35 oe in the gap before the beginning of the cycle, (this helps to finish all transition processes in the magnet and the power system before the moment of the injection), 3) a stabilization circuit was added for the initial voltage at the magnet windings, to fix the initial growth rate of the magnetic field with an accuracy of 0.5%, thus stabilizing the influence of eddy currents on the magnetic characteristics at the injection. The injection energy is 800 kev, and the initial field 20 oe on average the field index is 0.66-0.68. The influence of deviations of the real from the ideal magnetic field on the corresponding orbital deviations from the ideal orbit, is studied by perturbation calculations in a linear approximation, and it is estimated that the greatest deviations from the equilibrium orbit in axial and radial direction are less than 5 cm. Magnetic field distribution was measured on an improved permalloy pickup for field

strengths up to 100 oe, and also by the inductive method, using a ballistic galvanometer or electron integrator, for field strengths above 300 oe. Figures show the magnetic setup, field distribution and equilibrium orbits along the racetrack with and without field compensation, and the distribution of the field index over the radial coordinate for various states of compensation and various field strengths, and the arrangement of compensation coils. The deviations of the magnetic median surface from the middle-gap plane are also compensated by special windings, so as not to exceed 15 mm. There are 9 figures.

S/908/62/000/000/003/008
B163/B180

AUTHORS: Gagin, Ye. N., Metal'nikov, Yu. N., Pisarev, V. Ye.

TITLE: Electrostatic Van de Graaff generator and injector for the 680 Mev synchrotron

SOURCE: Uskoritel' elektronov na 680 Mev; sbornik statey. Ed. by Z. D. Andreyenko. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 31-40

TEXT: A Van de Graaff generator formerly used for proton acceleration to 800 kev was converted for operation with electrons. For high capture efficiency the voltage was stabilized to $\leqslant 0.06\%$. The path from source to accelerater is 7 m. A pulsed supply system was developed, for the source, for short pulses with a maximum current amplitude of 20 ma. The generator is 1.8 m long, with 60 potential-dividing hoops. The high-voltage electrode is 76 cm diam.; the accelerating tube consists of 180 alternating flat electrodes and porcelain rings; the charging belt, 4-ply rubberized percale, is 26 cm wide, and moves at 21 m/sec. The entire assembly is encased in a steel shell filled with nitrogen at 5.5-7 atm, with relative moisture 0.05%. The electron gun is a

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Electrostatic Van de Graaff ...

S/908/62/000/000/003/008
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three-electrode system with a magnetic focussing lens. The emission current pulse is triggered by applying a positive potential to the grid electrode in front of the L cathode. The beam has an opening angle of $0.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$ rad. The trigger pulse has a front of 0.1 μsec, and the duration can be varied from 1 to 40 μ sec. Circuit diagrams are given of the electron source, pulse generating device and stabilization arrangement. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

GRYAZNOV, A.I., METAL'NIKOV, Yu.N.; MOLCHANOV, S.S.; NOVIKOVA, G.V.; PETUKHOV, V.A. PISAREV, V.Ye.; PYSHKIN, B.N.; PANTYUSHKOVA, Ye.V.; SEDOV, M.G.; SHORIN, K.N.; YAKIMENKO, M.N.

The 680 Mev. synchrotron of the Physical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Atom. energ. 13 no.3:228-234 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Synchrotron)

VOROB'YEV, I.; PIS'MEN, Yu. (Kuybyshev)

Building up an outstanding brigade. Posh.delo 5 no.8:19-20 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Kuybyshev--Communist education)

YA.Ń [illegible] , [illegible] ; [illegible] , [illegible] nauk, otv.
red.; [illegible] , [illegible]

[The People's [illegible] umynila. Moskva, Nauka,
1965. 116 p. (MIRA [illegible]:8)

PISAREV, Yu. A.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Doctor of Historical Sciences at the Institute of Slavic Studies

"Liberation Movement of the South-Slavic Peoples of Austro-Hungary, 1905-1914."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

ANICHKOV, M.N. (Leningrad, D-28, Mokhovaya ul., d.28, kv.26); BALYUZEK, F.V.
BURMISTROV, M.I.; PISAREV, Yu.F.; KHARITONOV, N.P.

State of the collaterals in coarctation of the thoracic aorta.
Grud.khir. 4 no.6:30-33 N-D'62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nachal'nik - prof. P.A.Kupriyanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(AORTA--SURGERY) (CHEST--BLOOD SUPPLY)

KUPRIYANOV, P.A., prof.; PISAREV, Yu.F.

Some problems in the surgical treatment of coarctation of the aorta. Khirurgiia 36 no.10:15-20 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No.1 (nach. - prof. P.A. Kupriyanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(AORTA--SURGERY)

BALLYUZEK, F.V. (Leningrad, D-25, ul. Mayakovskogo, d.10,kv.4); ANICHKOV, M.N.; PISAREV, Yu.F.; SKORIK, V.I.

Artificial blood circulation in surgery on the initial segments of the aorta. Grud.khir. 5 no.1:8-25 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey no.1 (nachal'nik deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.A.Kupriyanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL) (AORTA--SURGERY)

ANICHKOV, N.N., doktor med.nauk (Leningrad, Mokhovaya ul., d.28, kv.26); BALYUZEK, F.B.; PISAREV, Yu.F.; SKORIK, V.I.

Aortoplasty in coarctation. Vest.khir.90 no.2:41-44 F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nachal'nik - prof. P.A.Kupriyanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

(AORTA--DISEASES) (SURGERY, PLASTIC)

ANICHKOV, M.N. (Leningrad, Mokhovaya ul.,d.28,kv.26); BALYUZEK, F.V.; BURMISTROV, M.I.; PISAREV, Yu.F.; YERMILOV, N.I.

Resection and transplantation of a segment of the arch of the aorta with its branches (the carotid and subclavian arteries). Grud. khir. 3 no.1:9-13 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No.1 (nachal'nik - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.A.Kupriyanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(CAROTID ARTERY--SURGERY) (SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY--SURGERY)
(AORTA--SURGERY)

ZORIN, A.B.; PISAREV, Yu.F.

Successful radical surgery in interventricular and interatrial septal defects. Kaz. med. zhur. no.2:69-70 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Khirurgicheskaya klinika dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No.1 (nachal'nik - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. P.A. Kupriyanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

ANICHKOV, M.N., doktor med.nauk; BALYUZEK, F.V., kand.med.nauk;
BURMISTROV, M.I., kand.med.nauk; PISAREV, Yu.F., kand.med.nauk;
KHARITONOV, N.P., kand.med.nauk

Alloplasty of a segment of the aortic arch using the ostium and trunk portion of the left subclavian artery. Vest.khir. no.7: 15-18 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nach. - prof. P.A. Kupriyanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova.
(SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY--TRANSPLANTATION) (AORTA--SURGERY)

BURMISTROV, M.I.; MISHURA, V.I.; PISAREV, Yu.P.; RUKHIMOVICH, G.S., kand.med. nauk (Leningrad, Liteynyy pr., d.28, kv.8)

Complications in cardiac catheterization and angiocardiography. Vest. khir. 83 no.9:25-30 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nachal'nik - prof. P.A. Kupriyanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova.
(HEART CATHETERIZATION, compl.)
(ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY, compl.)

MISAREV, Ye.N.

Determination and utilization of reserves in shiraplant machinery operations. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.8:41-44 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Direktor Odesskogo zavoda im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.

PISAREV, Yu.N.; ROYTERSHTEYN, E.Kh.

Screw conveyers of automatic lines used in manufacturing nuts and bolts. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.4:41 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1.Zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii.
(Bolts and nuts) (Conveying machinery)

PISAREV, Yu.N.; ROYTERSHTEYN, B.Kh.

Equipment for compression deformation. Trakt.i sel'khozmash. no.6:46-47 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Drawing(Metalwork))

PISAREV, Yu.N.; ROYTERSHTEYN, E.Kh.

Dividing heads for milling rods. Stan.i instr. 30 no.3:36 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:3)
(Milling machines--Attachments)

CANDELORO, Giorgio, VALENTINOV, V.N. [translator]; PISAREV, Yu.S. [translator]

[Trade-union movement in Italy. Translated from the Italian] Profsoiuznoe dvizhenie v Italii. Per s ital'ianskogo V.N.Valentinova i IU.S.Pisareva. Moskva, Izd. Inostrannoi Lit., 1953. 140 p.

(Italy--Trade unions) (MLRA 8:1)

S/050/60/000/008/004/004.XX
B012/B063

AUTHOR: Pisareva, G P

TITLE: Scientific Conference on the Results of Investigations Carried out in the Field of Meteorology During the International Geophysical Year

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1960, No. 8, pp. 60 - 62

TEXT: The Nauchnaya konferentsiya po itogam issledovaniy v oblasti meteorologii v period Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda (Scientific Conference on the Results of Investigations Carried out in the Field of Meteorology During the International Geophysical Year) was held at the Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A I Voyeykova (Main Geophysical Observatory imeni A I Voyeykov) from February 29 to March 4, 1960. The Conference had been convened by the Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeosluzhba (GUGMS) (Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service). The Conference was attended by representatives of GUGMS, of scientific research institutes and local administrations of Gidrometeosluzhba (Hydrometeorological Service), of the institutes and

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laboratories of the Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences USSR), the Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute), Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University), Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University), the Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute), the Odesskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute), the Voyenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya im A. F. Mozhayskogo (Air Force Engineering Academy imeni A. F. Mozhayskiy), and many others. Altogether, 400 persons were present, and 42 lectures were delivered. Kh. P. Pogosyan (TsIP), M. A. Petrosyants (SA NIGMI), and K. F. Ugarova (TsIP) spoke about the jet streams in the Southern and Northern hemispheres and on the influence of the bottom on these streams. R. F. Usmanov (TsIP) presented a new theory on the formation development of subtropical high-pressure areas. L. R. Rakipova (GGO) spoke about heat and humidity convection between the Southern and the Northern hemisphere. A. A. Pavlovskaya (TsIP) gave the results of investigations on distinctly marked meridional transformations

of the thermobaric field in the lower stratosphere of the Northern hemisphere in the winter of 1957/58 V R Dubentsov (TsIP) demonstrated the maps of the monthly means of the geopotential and temperature on the strength of data of the IGY The lecture of D I Stekhnovskiy (TsIP) dealt with the redistribution of air in the Northern hemisphere and in various areas of the Southern hemisphere during the IGY. V D Reshetov (TsAO) reported on "The Ageostrophic and Non-static States of Motions in the Atmosphere". T. G. Berlyand (GGO): "Some Characteristic Features of the Distribution of Solar Radiation on the Globe" Z I Pivovarova (GGO): "The Characteristics of Radiation Conditions on the Territory of the USSR During the International Geophysical Year (1957-1959)" B A Ayzenshtat (SA NIGMI) held a report on the characteristics of the radiation and heat balance of a mountain valley on the basis of data obtained during an expedition in the spurs of the Alayskiy Range V L Gayevskiy (GGO) and Ye. A. Lopukhin (SA NIGMI) gave data on the radiation conditions in various areas N P Rusin (GGO) spoke about "Meteorological Conditions of the Ground Layer in the Antarctica" V F Belov (TsAO): "Study of the Solar Radiation Balance in the Antarctica and of the Components of

the Radiation Balance in Some Parts Areas of the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic" N T Chernigovskiy (AANII); "Preliminary Results of Actinometric Observations Made in the Arctic Regions During the International Geophysical Year" G Z Girdyuk, the representative of the Murmanskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (Murmansk Hydrometeorological Observatory), spoke about his experience gathered in actinometric observations made in the Norwegian Sea on the expedition ships "Sevastopol'" and "Polyarnik" during the IGY N K Klyukin, Director of the Magadanskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (Magadan Hydrometeorological Observatory) gave data on the instrumental measurements of meteorological elements along a contour line up to 2060 m in the Northeastern part of the Soviet Union D L Laykhtman reported on the structure of the boundary layer of the atmosphere under different macrometeorological conditions G P Gushchin gave the results of investigations on the distribution of the total content of ozone and of seasonal and latitudinal course in the troposphere and stratosphere as dependent on the solar radiation, turbulent diffusion, and other meteorological factors A A Kuznetsov (TsAO) spoke about the "Vertical Distribution

Scientific Conference on the Results of Investigations Carried out in the Field of Meteorology During the International Geophysical Year

S/050/60/000/008/004/004/XX
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of Ozone Over Moscow" A S Britayev (TsAO) presented data on the relationship between the ozone content of the atmosphere, on the one hand, and the altitude height of the troposphere, and the temperatures and vertical winds in the troposphere and the lower stratosphere. G.U.Karimova (AANII) reported on the preliminary results of ozone observations in the Arctic Regions. Ye. S. Selezneva, A L Dergach (GGO), and the representatives of the Sverdlovskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (Sverdlovsk Hydrometeorological Observatory), N Ya Dmitriyeva and Ye. A. Kholodova, spoke about investigations of the distribution of condensation centers in the free atmosphere V M. Drozdova, O. P. Petrenchuk, and Ye S Selezneva, in a joint report, spoke about the chemical composition of atmospheric precipitations according to observations of Soviet stations A T Matveyev of the Novocherkasskiy gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Novocherkassk Hydrochemical Institute of the AS USSR) reported on the chemical composition of the precipitations in the Antarctica I M Imyanitov and Ye V Chubarina presented the results of a detailed investigation of the electric field of the atmosphere by means of an air plane N A Paramonov (GGO) and

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Scientific Conference on the Results of Investigations Carried out in the Field of Meteorology During the International Geophysical Year

S/050/60/000/008/004/004 XX
B012/B063

A Kh. Filippov of the Irkutskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (Irkutsk Hydrometeorological Observatory) presented the results of an evaluation of observations of atmospheric electricity near the ground in the USSR. The lecture of T V Lobodin (GGO) dealt with the electric field over the oceans and the Antarctica, and pointed out that he obtained an indirect proof of the redistribution of thunderstorms on the globe. K. A. Tserfas (SA NIGMI) spoke about the vertical change of the electric field over Tashkent up to an altitude of 6 km N I Leushin spoke about the determination of thunderstorms by cathodic radio bearing V. D. Reshetov's lecture dealt with the "Problem of Atmospheric Electricity and Aerosol" The delegates of the Conference decided to ask the Ministerstvo morskogo flota (Ministry of the Navy) to continue the observations of the ozone content started on the islands of Dikson and Heiss, and at the "SP" Station which were started during the IGY Furthermore, they recommended to convene another scientific conference on the results of hydrometeorological investigations during the IGY

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PISAREVA, O.P.

Scientific conference on the results of meteorological research during the International Geophysical Year. Meteor.i gidrol. no.8:60-62 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Meteorological research)

36-62-6/6

AUTHORS: Lebedev, A.N., and Pisareva, G.P.

TITLE: Climatic Seasons in the USSR (Klimaticheskiye sezony SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii, 1956, Nr 62, pp. 67-84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors survey the possibilities of subdividing the year into more natural seasons than those established by the calendar. At the same time they reject the theory that in the south there are only two seasons (warm and cold) or just one in the polar regions. The authors examine the monthly averages of temperature,

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EBERGARDT, S.S., dots.; KAZAKOV, S.I., dots.; PISAREVA, L.P., assist.; BESKIN, N.I., st. prepod.

[Collection of problems on the strength of materials for the independent work of students] Sbornik zadanii po soprotivleniiu materialov dlia samostoiatel'noi raboty studentov. Sverdlovsk, 19[illegible]. 144 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Sverdlovsk. Gornyy institut.

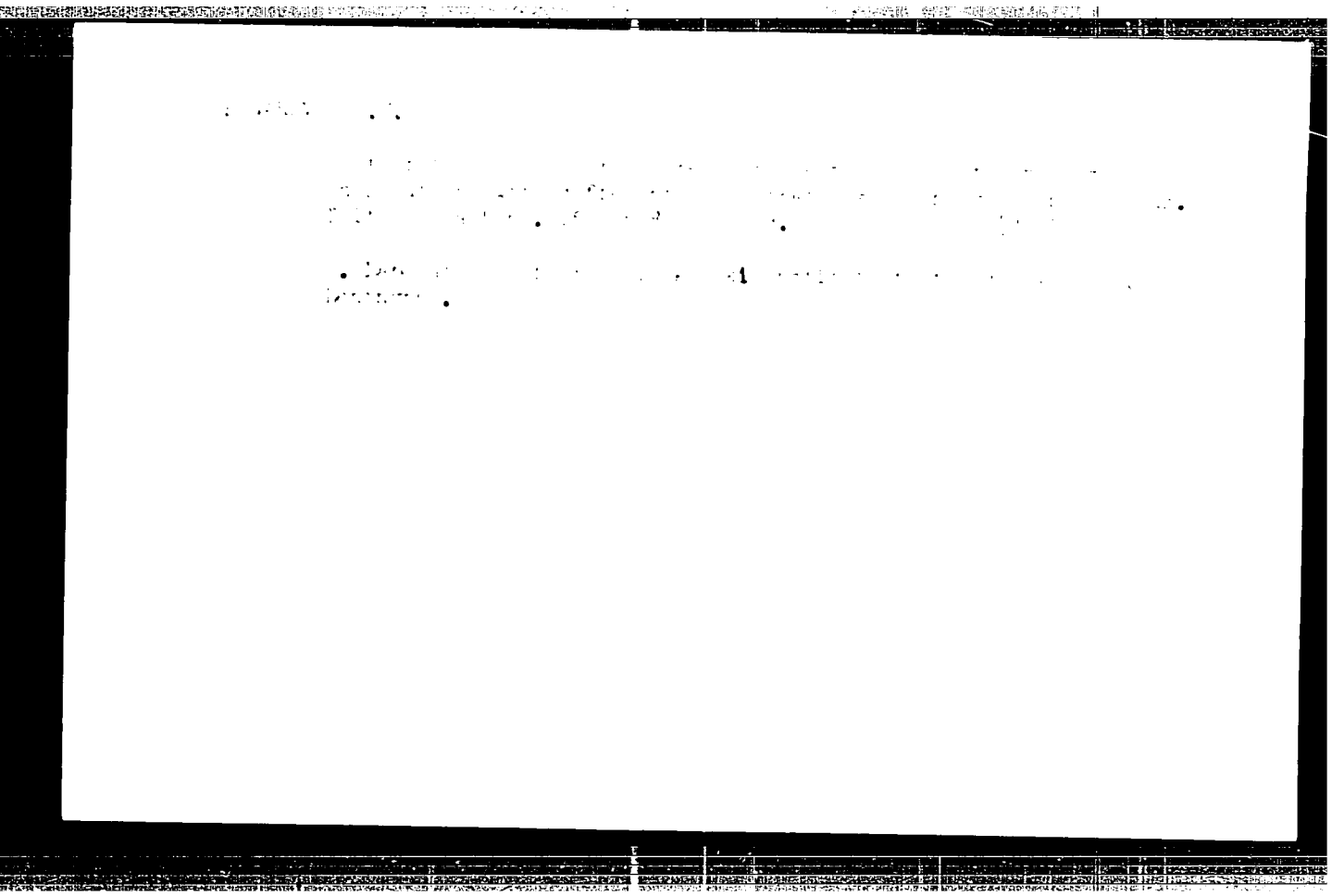
SOKHRINA, Raisa Fedorovna, nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHKLPANOVA, Ol'ga Mikhaylovna, kand.geogr.nauk; SHAROVA, Valeriya Yakovlevna, kand.geogr. nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S., prof.; DROZDOV, O.A., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; PRIK, Z.M.; PISAREVA, G.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GALINA, M.B.; KOSENKOVA, Z.D.; TIKHOMIROVA, N.A.; FEDOSEYEVA, G.N., POKROVSKAYA, T.V., kand.geograf. nauk, red.; PISAREVSKAYA, V.D., red.; VOLKOV, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Air pressure, air temperature and atmospheric precipitation in the Northern Hemisphere] Davlenie vozdukha, temperatura vozdukha i atmosfernye osadki severnogo polushariia. Pod red. O.A.Drozdova i T.V.Pokrovskoi. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 473 p. [___Atlas of charts] Atlas kart. (MIRA 13:4)
(Meteorology--Charts, diagrams, etc.)

ARSENIN, N.D.; BUDKOVSKIY, N.G.; BOLOTIN, A.A.; BONARTSEVA, N.N.; BOGDANOVA, M.V.; GOLOVENKO, I.P.; IL'BITENKO, K.I.; KIRPONOS, Ye.M.; KARAPETYAN, K.G.; KIRSANOVA, I.A.; KUZNETSOV, A.L.; KORESHNIKOVA, N.F.; KORZHENEVSKAYA, T.I.; NEMIROV, N.G.; NIKONOVA, T.K.; NAZAROV, V.N.; PISAREVA, I.A.; POPOV, S.A.; PRONINA, N.A.; PAKHMAN, M.Ye.; REYPOLSKIY, S.N.; ROGACHEV, Yu.N.; SOSNINA, V.D.; STARSHINOV, B.M.; KHUDYAKOV, B.Ya.; SHELEKASOV, V.I.; PARKOV, V.P., podpolkovnik, red.; MURAV'YEV, A.I., polkovnik, red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Relics of military glory]Relikvii boevoi slavy. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 166 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchnyye sotrudniki TSentral'nogo muzeya Sovetskoy Armii (for all except Murav'yev, Chapayeva).
(Military museums)



PISAREVA, L.N.

Free and bound phosphorus in skeletal muscles of a frog. TSitologiia 4 no.3:343-347 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM) (MUSCLE)

VAKHRAMEYEV, I.I., prof.; DOBRODEYEV, S.A., dotsent; PISAREVA, L.B., inzh.

Method of calculating buildings for seismic effects in blasting operations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.5:30-37 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V. Vakhrusheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'noy mekhaniki.

PISAREVA, L.B., inzh.

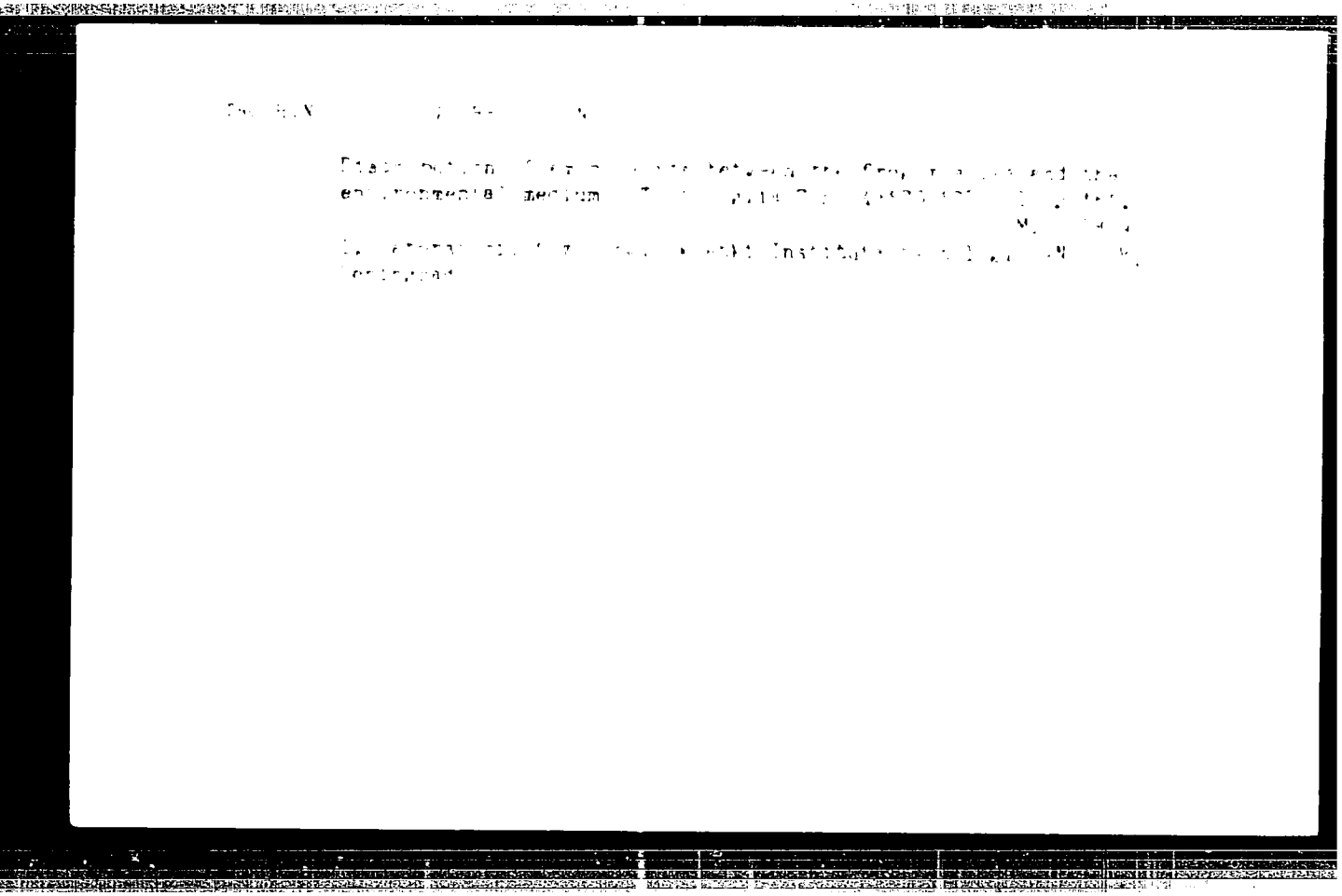
Estimating the seismic effect of a blast by mathematical statistics methods. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 7 no.12:43-47 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'noy mekhaniki.

VAKHRAMEYEV, I.A., prof.; PISAREVA, L.B., inzh.

Establishing the radii of earthquakeproof zones for a complex of buildings of an ore dressing plant. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.:gor.zhur. 7 no. 1:60-67 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva. Rekomendovanan kafedroy stroitel'noy mekhaniki.



PISAREVA, L.N.

Change in the total phosphorus content in isolate sar... muscle in frogs. TSitologiia 5 no.3:332-335 My-Je 6.
(MIRA 17:

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletok Instituta tsitologii AN ..., Leningrad.

PI[illegible]EVA, I.N.

[illegible] ment in solutions [illegible] logiia 5 no.4:[illegible] 61 Ag '62.

1. Laboratoriya fi[illegible] R, Leningrad.

PISAREVA, L.N.

State of inorganic phosphorus in the protoplasm. TSitologiia 1 no.6:653-660 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

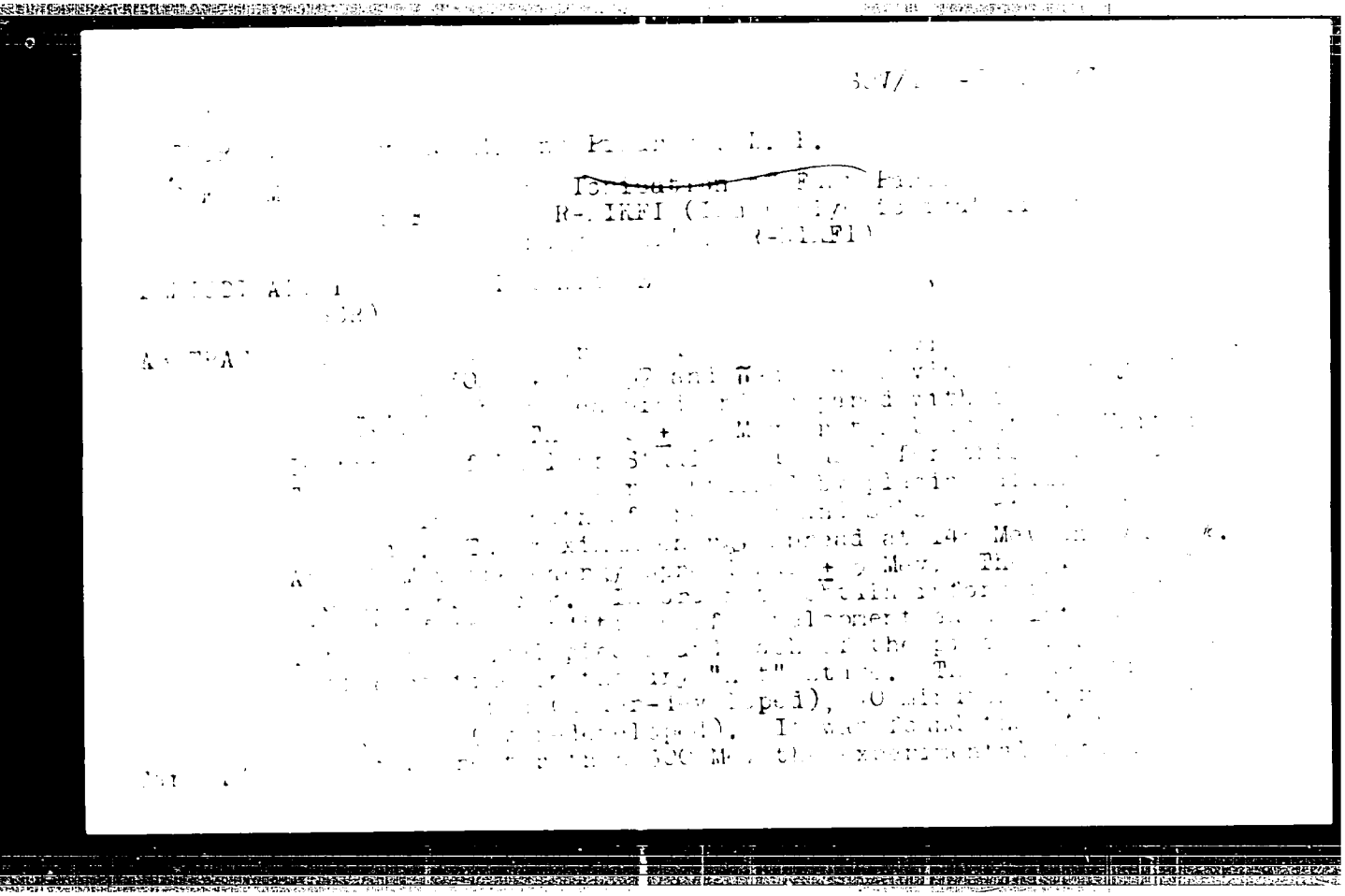
1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

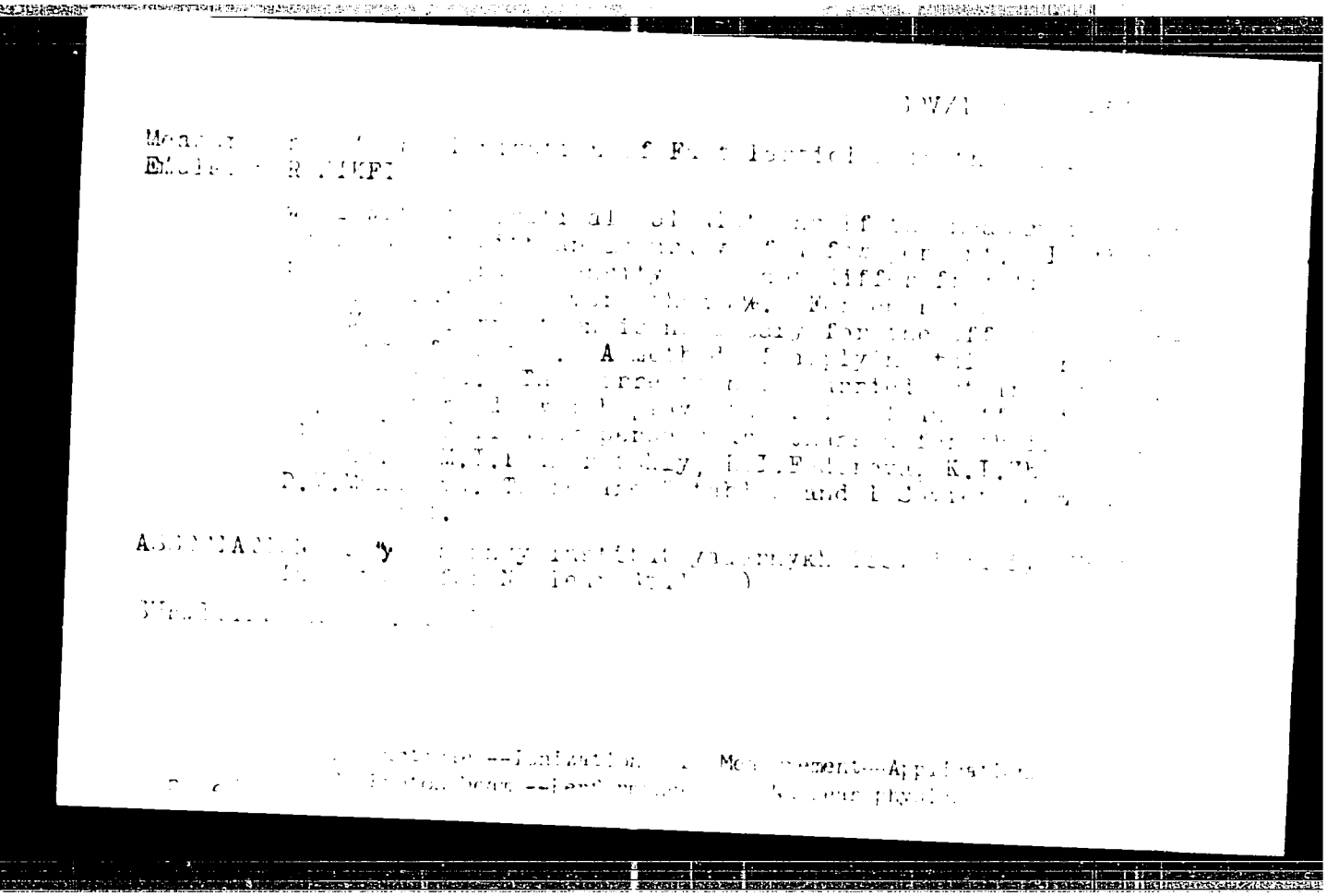
(PHOSPHORUS IN THE BODY)

ZHIRMUNSKIY, A.V.; PISAREVA, L.N.

Studies of thermal sensitivity in some marine vertebrates and their tissues. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.4:957-959 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut tsitologii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(Marine fauna)
(Temperature--Physiological effect)





PISAREVA, L.V., dots.

The time of maturation. Zdrov'e 4 no.10:9-10 O'58 (MIRA 11:11)
(GROWTH)
(MATURATION (PSYCHOLOGY)

PISAREVA, L.V., dots.

From childhood to youth. Zdorov'e 4 no.5:20-22 My '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(ADOLESCENCE)

PISAREVA, L.V., dotsent

Capricious child. Zdorov'e 3 no.2:20-22 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(CHILDREN—MANAGEMENT)

PISAREVA, L.V. [Pisarava, L.V.], dots.

Physical exercise for children. Rab. i sial. 34 no.5:18-19 My '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

(Physical education for children)

PISAREVA, L.V., dotsent

Some peculiarities of the small child. Zdorov'e 3 no.8:21-23 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(CHILDREN--MANAGEMENT)

PISAREVA, L.V.

[Nervous children and their education] Nervnye deti i ikh vospitanie. Izd.3-e ispr. i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 104 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(CHILDREN, ABNORMAL AND BACKWARD) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

PISAREVA, M. F.

Content of fluorine in some food products of Kazakhstan. M. F. Pisareva. *Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* 11, No. 10(Whole No. 127), 86-9(1955).—Analyses of typical MD for 4 samples from various regions of Kazakhstan are given. The F content ranges are as follows: rice 0.0188 (mg./100 g.), oats 0.0183–0.0235, peas 0.0232, millet 0.0408–0.0494, wheat 0.0513–0.0586, rye 0.0636–0.0675, and barley 0.0762. Vegetables which were examd. included: potatoes (0.0377–0.0959), tomatoes (0.008–0.0094), carrots (0.011–0.012), and cucumbers (0.0237). The content of F in the irrigation water does not seem to be reflected in content of F in the products. The general levels of F in plants of the F endemic areas of Kazakhstan do not differ from those of nonendemic areas. G. M. Kosolapoff

MATVEYEVA, Ye.N.; MEDVEDEV, M.N.; PISAREVA, M.G.; SHAFRANOV, M.D.

Luminescence of p-vinyl biphenyl. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.6:765-766 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Laboratoriya vysokikh energiy Ob"yedinennogo instituta yadernykh issledovaniy.

(Biphenyl—Spectra)

PISAREVA, M.Ye.

Vertebrates of the Veliko-Anadol' Forest. Nauk.zap.Dnipr.un. (MIRA 10:11)
48:205-213 '55.
(Ol'ginka District--Vertebrates)

PISKAREVA, N.A.; PISAREVA, N.A.; IVANOV, N.P.

Development of a method for the inactivation of anti rabies vaccine with ultraviolet rays. Report No.1: Effect of various condtions of action of ultraviolet rays on the infecticus and immunogenic properties of fixed rabies virus. Vop.virus. 4 no.4:420-424 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Antirabicheskaya i virusologicheskaya laboratoriya Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni L.Pastera.
(RABIES, immunology)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS, effects)

PISKAREVA, N.A.; PISAREVA, N.A.; ALEKSEYENKO, L.D.; PEPELOVA, K.I.

Clinical testing of the dry antirabies UP-vaccine on a limited contingent of people. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 22:203-206 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz antirabicheskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera i pasterovskogo otdeleniya Leningradskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(RABIES—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

BOYCHUK, L.M.; SHIKINA, Ye.S.; PISAREVA, N.A.

Titration of antimeasles antibodies in donor serums and gamma globulin. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 22:64-73 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz virusologicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Smorodintsev) Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (GAMMA GLOBULIN) (SERUM)

PISAREVA, N.A.

Dynamics of some coagulation indices during process of dicumar in treatment. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 61 no.10:1489-1492 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(BLOOD--COAGULATION) (DICUMAROL)

PISKAREVA, N.A.; IVANOV, N.P.; PISAREVA, N.A.

Development of a method for inactivating antirabies vaccine by ultraviolet rays. Report No.2: Immunogenic and antigenic properties of antirabies vaccine, inactivated by ultraviolet rays. Vop.virus. 4 no.5:615-619 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Antirabicheskaya i virusologicheskaya laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni L. Pastersa.
(RABIES, immunol.)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS, eff.)

VASYAGINA, Mariya Pavlovna; KUZNETSOVA, Mariya Nikolayevna; PISAREVA, Nadezhda Fedorovna, SHVARTSMAN, Sof'ya Ruvinovna, kand. biolog. nauk; SUVOROVA, R.I., red.; SHEVCHUK, T.I., red.; KOROKINA, Z.F., tekhn. red.

[Flora of sporeforming plants of Kazakhstan] Flora sporovykh rastenii Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR. Vol.3. [Mildew] Muchnisto-rosianye griby. 1961. 458 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Kazakhstan—Mildew)

LISAREVA, N.F.

Fungi of Aktyubinsk Province. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR 18:182-216 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

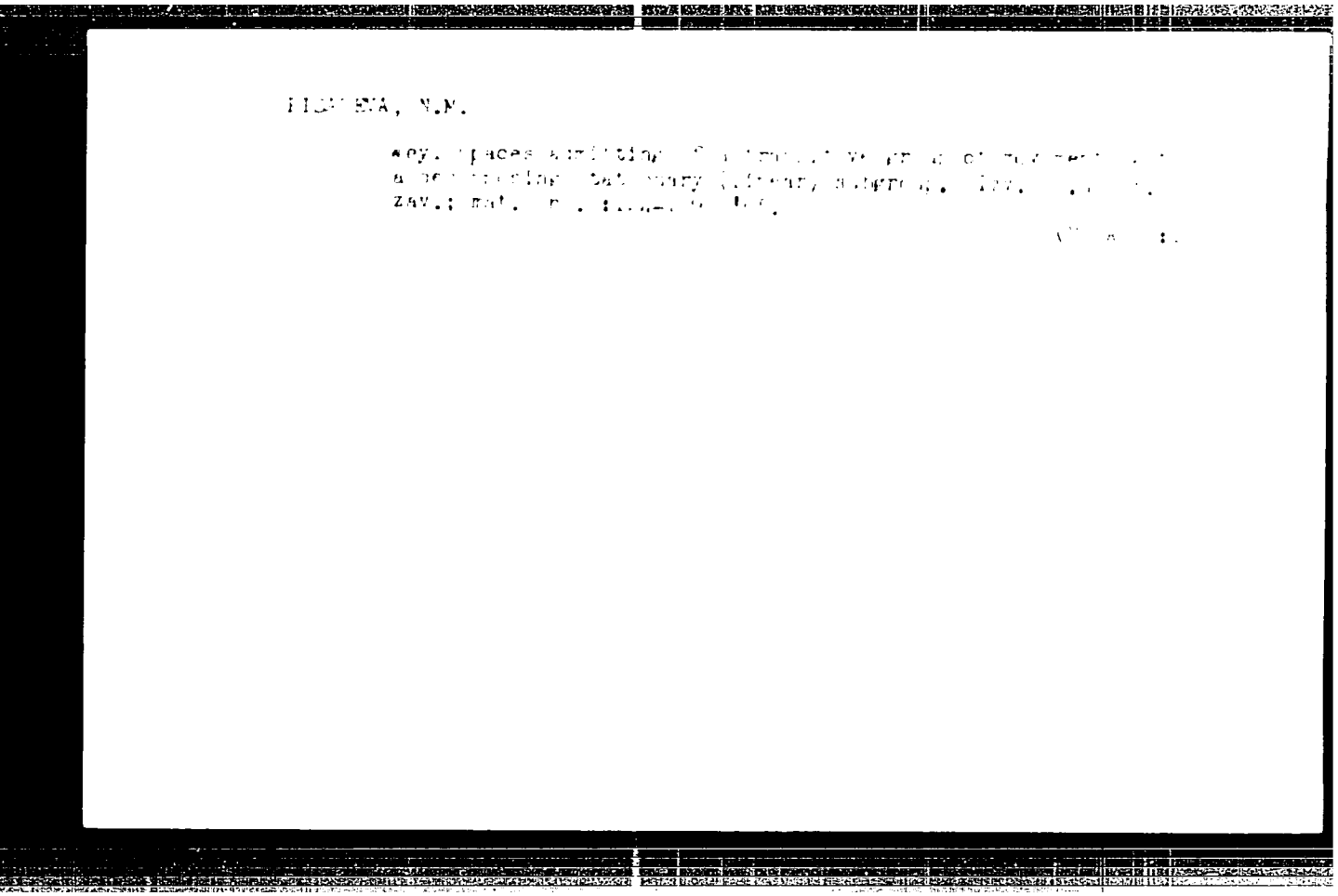
PISAREVA, N.F.

Mycoflora of Aktyubinsk Province. Trudy Inst. bot. Kazakh. SSR 9:197-220 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Aktyubinsk Province--Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

PISAREVA, N

Effect [illegible]
brain [illegible]
Zh Ag [illegible]

1. Laboratory [illegible] the Nerve [illegible]
Institute [illegible]



PISAREVA, N.M. (Gor'kiy)

Spaces of affine connectivity admitting of a transitive group of motions having a totally reducible stationary linear subgroup. Mat. sbor. 68 no.1:75-80 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

Pisareva, N. M.

USSR

Pisareva, N. M. On quadratic-fractional first integrals of geodesics [in Russian] of an affinely connected space. Mat. Sb. N.S. 36(78), 169–200 (1955). (Russian)

The paper is concerned with spaces in which there exist quadratic-fractional first integrals of the equations of geodesics. The first part is concerned with 2-dimensional affinely connected spaces A_2 and Weyl spaces W_2. These results are then generalized to spaces A_n, W_n and V_n-Riemann spaces. The two theorems pertaining to A_2 are: In order that $a_{ij}du^i du^j/b_{ij}du^i du^j = C$ should be a first integral it is necessary and sufficient that any linear combination (with constant coefficients) of the two tensors should define a geodesic net. Equivalently it is necessary and sufficient that $a_{(ij,k)} = a_{(ij}N_{k)}$ and $b_{(ij,k)} = b_{(ij}N_{k)}$, where N_k is an arbitrary vector. By W_2^1 is understood a Weyl space for which the vector p_i is a gradient. It is then shown that an A_2 admitting a quadratic-fractional first integral is in geodesic correspondence with a W_2^1. A canonical form for the connection is then derived. The author considers next a space W_n with metric tensor g_{ik}, $g_{ik,s} = g_{ik}2\omega_s$ in which there exists another tensor a_{ik}, $a_{ik,s} = a_{ik}2\omega_s$. It is then shown that the characteristic roots for the principal directions of a_{ij} are necessarily constant and if ρ_i is such a root of multiplicity m and ρ' are

the corresponding vectors then $Dx^i = y^i a^t$, so that these vectors form a field of parallel m-flats and further, because these vectors form a holonomic system, the m-flats are tangent to a system of m-dimensional surfaces of the space. The last part deals with first integrals in A_n $(n > 2)$ the approach and the necessary and sufficient conditions being somewhat different than for $n = 2$. This is due to the fact that $a_{(ij)} = a_{(ij)} N_{ij}$, $i \neq 0$ and $a_{ij} = a_{ij} N_i$ are equivalent for A_2, but for A_n, $n > 2$, the second implies the first, but not conversely. There are a number of botheraome misprints, particularly in the first part of the paper.

M. S. Knebelman (Pullman, Wash.).

PISAREVA, N.M. (Gor'kiy)

Symmetric, almost reducible, and reducible Weyl spaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.6:137-142 '64. (MIRA 18:1

PISAREVA, N.M. (Gor'kiy)

Almost reducible and symmetrical almost reducible spaces of affine connectivity. Mat. sbor. 66 no.1:119-126 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

PISAREVA N. M.

3

Pisareva, N. M. Spaces of Weyl enclosing a projective system of paths. Mat. Sb. N.S. 41(83) (1957), 231–238. (Russian) 1-F\W

In connection with a previous paper by the author (Mat. Sb. N.S. 36(78) (1955), 169–200; MR 16, 748) dealing with a Weyl space characterized by the property that its equations of geodesic admit quadratic fractional first integrals (this space contains in itself two mutually orthogonal systems of totally geodesic surfaces), the present paper is concerned with Weyl spaces enclosing a projective system of paths, and with an explanation of the relation between these spaces and reduced Weyl spaces. It is shown that both classes of spaces have a common subclass of spaces characterized by the property that a space of this subclass has two mutually orthogonal systems of totally geodesic surfaces, where one of these systems determines a geodesic field of m-dimensional directions in the space under consideration. Finally, the fundamental metric form and the supplementary vector of the Weyl space are shown to enclose a projective system of paths.

A. Kawaguchi.

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TITLE: Bioelectric reactions of the midbrain 22 tectum of chick embryos to light stimuli

SOURCE: Zhurnal evolyutsionnoy biokhimii i fiziologii, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 175-182

TOPIC TAGS: bioelectric phenomenon, brain, experiment animal, neurophysiology, vision

ABSTRACT: The article describes the first stage of a study of the functional maturation of various links of the visual analyser in birds. There were 95 chick embryos used in the experiments, and the experiments were done between the 16th and 21st day of incubation. Electrical responses of the dorsal surface of the midbrain tectum to stimulation of the eyes with a single flash of light were recorded as early as the 18th day of incubation. The potentials had a three-phase form (positive-negative-positive) with a predominance of the negative component. In a number of experiments one or the other positive component was lacking. The amplitude of the potentials varied considerably but showed a

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tendency to increase with embryonic development. Rhythmic light flashes (from 0.1 to 30 flashes per second) evoked isorhythmic responses up to a frequency of 5 flashes per second in 18- and 19-day-old chick embryos and up to 10 flashes per second in 20-day-old embryos. The absolute refractory period when paired flashes were used ranged from 60 to 200 microseconds in 18-20 day old embryos. The results indicate a fairly high level of functional development of the visual analyser in chick embryos in the last days of embryonic development. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

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AUTHORS: Lyulicheva, N.N., Pisareva, N.V.

TITLE: Corrosion Resistance of Austenite Steels After Pressure Working at Low Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, Nr 2, pp 78 - 80

TEXT: In chrome-nickel austenite steels low-temperature deformation entails intensified increase in strength due to martensite transformation It must be expected that the second phase, namely martensite, developing during low temperature deformation, will change corrosion properties of steel. This assumption was checked by speeded-up corrosion tests of 1Kh18N9 steel by a method recommended by [Ref 3]. Loss in weight of electropolished specimens was determined after 100-hour holding in 3.6% HCl dissolved in technical water. As a result the curve of "weight loss versus degree of compression at - 183°C" showed a maximum corresponding to the loss in weight increased by a factor of 2 (Figure 2). After rolling at room temperature and high degree of compression, corrosion resistance of

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