BALAURE, Fl.; GRIGORESCU, C.

Carrying out the policy of the Rumanian Workers Party in the liquidation of the kulaks as a class. Probleme econ 14 no.7:3-15 Jl '61.

BALAURE, Fl.

Completion of collectivization, the triumph of Leninist policy in the Rumanian villages. Probleme econ 15 no.12:90-106 D '62.

GALAURE P.

Some considerations on the victory of socialism. Problems econ 18 no.1.17-32 Ja '65.

BENTEA, N., ing.; BALAUTA, M., ing.

An installatior for insuring the first grade consumers with electric power from the Industrial Complex, Braila. Cel hirtie 13 no.11/12:420-422 N-D '64.

Belyayev, P. K. "Contribution to the Question of the Interpretation of Observations Made with the Gravity-Variometer." Trudy [illegible] Geofizicheskogo Instituta, Tbilisi (Tiflis), vol. 3, 1938, pp. 96-108.

PALAVADZE, Z.N.

Palavadze, Z. N. "Results of Geological Interpretation of Gravimetrical Observations in the Akhaltsikhsk Coal Deposit." Trudy Tbilisskogo Geofizicheskogo Instituta, Tbilisi (Tiflis), vol. 4, 1939, 96-108.

Kalandadze, [illegible], and Abakelia, M. S. "The Cheretsk Gravity Anomal and an Attempt at its Interpretation." Soobshcheniia Gruzinskogo Filiala Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Tiflis (Tiflis), vol. 1, No. 5, 1940, pp. 583-587.

ABAKELIA, M.S.; BALAVADZE, B.K.

Density of rocks at Kakhetia. Trudy Inst.geofiz.AN Gruz.SSR 11: 111-135 '49. (MLRA 9:8)
(Kakhetia--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

1. BALAVADZE, B. K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Variometer

7. Temperature cycle in the field thermo chamber of a gravitation variometer. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 11 No. 6, 1950.

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

BALAVADZE, B.K.; SHENGELAYA, G.Sh.

Experimental determination of the vertical gradient of gravity.
Dokl.AN SSSR 95 no.1:69-71 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Institut geofiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. (Gravity)

USSR/Geophysics - Gravity gradient FD-1705

Card 1/1 : Pub. 45-5/12

Author : Balavadze, B. K.

Title : Procedure for the determination of the vertical gradient of gravity

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz., 45-56, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : The author expounds the results of a field determination of the anomaly of vertical gradient of gravity by means of the quarts gravimeter. He indicates the possibility of the utilization of these results for the purposes of geophysical prospecting. In order to reduce the force of gravity to the level of reference or to study the distribution of plutonic anomalous masses it is necessary to use the regional part of the anomaly in the gradient, which part can easily be computed in accordance with a smoothed map of gravity differences (gravity increments or decrements, Δg). Fifteen references; e.g. Yu. D. Bulanzhe, "Tables for treating of observations with quartz gravimeters," Moscow, 1952; A. K. Manlovichko, "Study on the analytic extensions of gravitational anomalies," Trudy Novosib. in-ta inzh. geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii, Vol. IV, 1951.

Institution : Institute of Geophysics, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR

Submitted : December 26, 1953

USSR/Geophysics - Gravity gradient FD-2769

Card 1/2 Pub. 45 - 3/13

Author : Balavadze, B. K.

Title : Problem of calculating the vertical gradient of gravity

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz., Sep-Oct 1955, 425-434

Abstract : The author investigates the problem of the accuracy calculating the anomaly of the vertical gradient of gravity according to the gravimetric map. He concludes that the accuracy of calculating the full value of the vertical gradient of gravity by means of the computational formulas of A. K. Malovichko ("Study by analytic continuation of gravitational anomalies," Trudy Novosibirskogo in-ta inzhenernoy geodezii, aeros'yemki i kartografii, IV, 1951) and W. Hoffmann ("Ueber Anwendungen einer Formel zur Berechnung des Vertikalgradienten der Schwere," Geofisica pura e applicata, 14, No 3-4, 145-161, 1946) depends directly on the depth of the anomalous masses if the influence of the central zone is not considered, and that the full value of the vertical gradient can be obtained by the indicated method if the anomalous masses are sufficiently deep under the point of observation; the errors in the computation of the vertical gradient increase sharply with the approach of anomalous

Abstract : masses to the point of observation. The result of the calculation of the vertical gradient according to a map of the anomaly of gravitation, especially for a smoothed map, corresponds to the regional part of this gradient, which is of considerable interest particularly in the reduction of gravity. Eight references.

Institution: : Institute of Geophysics, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR

Submitted : July 1, 1954

BALAVADZE, B.K.

Radioactivity of some hot springs of Tkvarcheli. Soob.AN Gruz. SSR 16 no.10:781-784 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut geofiziki, Tbilisi. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii A.A. Tvalchrelidze. (Tkvarcheli--Springs)

BALAVADZE, B.K.

Use of gravitation variometers in underground surveying [in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst.geofiz.AN Gruz.SSR 15:29-34 '56. (MLRA 10:7)

(Magnetic variometer)

DALNYUDE, D.K.

3(10) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1663

Akademiya nauk SSSR, Komitet po geodezii i geofizike.

Tezisy dokladov na XI General'noy assambleye Mezhdunarodnogo geodezicheskogo i geofizicheskogo soyuza. Mezhdunarodnaya assotsiatsiya seysmologii i fiziki nedr zemli (Abstracts of Reports Submitted to the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. The International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior) Moscow, 1957. 102 p. /Parallel texts in Russian and English/ 1,500 copies printed.

No additional contributors mentioned

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for geophysicists, especially those specializing in seismology.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with the structure and composition of the Earth and phenomena related thereto. The majority of the articles concern studies of earthquakes and seismic waves. Other articles cover the structure of the Earth's crust and mountain roots; the elastic properties of rocks at high pressures; the piezoelectric effect of rocks and the method of

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modelling in tectonophysics. The collection also contains articles on the Earth's thermal history, the microseismic method of tracing storms, and others. No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Abstracts of Reports (Cont.) SOV/1663

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QE 534,A4)

Card 5/5

MM/gmp
5-18-59

BALAVADZE, B.K., professor; doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; MOLODENSKIY, M.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor; TVALTVADZE, G.K., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; BAKRADZE, D.S., redaktor; KARACHKOV, S.R., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gravitational field and structure of the earth's crust in Georgia] Gravitatsionnoe pole i stroenie zemnoi kory v Gruzii. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1957. 120 p. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Molodenskiy)
(Gravity) (Earth--Surface)

BALAVADZE, B.K.

Variometric observations in the southwestern colchis and results of their interpretation. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 16:223-230 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Colchis--Gravity)
(Colchis--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BALAVADZE, B.K.

Classification of gravitational anomalies in a geosynclinal region. Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 18 no.2:155-157 F '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, institut geofiziki, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom G.S.Dzotsenidze.
(Gravity)

BALAVADZE, B.K.

Effect of topographic masses on the vertical gradient of gravity. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 19 no.1:29-32 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut geofiziki, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii V.I.Mamasakhlisovym.
(Gravity)

AUTHORS: Balavadze, B.K. and Tvaltvadze, G.K. SOV/49-58-9-2/14

TITLE: Construction of Earth's Crust of Georgia as Determined by Geophysical Data (Stroyeniye zemnoy kory v Gruzii po geofizicheskim dannym)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 9, pp 1075 - 1084 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As a result of the seismic survey carried out in 1941-1945 in Georgian SSR, it was possible to determine three layers of the Earth's crust: the first, 3.5 - 4 km deep in which the longitudinal and transverse waves travelled with the velocities V_{1P} = 4.4 km/sec and V_{1S} = 2.6 km/sec respectively; the second layers, 20 km deep with V_{2P} = 5.6 km/sec and V_{2S} = 3.2 km/sec and the third layer having V_{3P} = 6.5 km/sec and V_{3S} = 4.0 km/sec . It was estimated that the Mokhorovichich layer is situated at the depth of 48 km. Similar results were obtained from an experimental deep-detonation in 1954 in the Tkibuli area (Figure 1). The three layers were estimated to be composed of sedimentations, granite and bazalt, respectively.

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The sedimentary layer was investigated in various regions. In the Mukhranskaya dolina (valley) its thickness varied from several meters (Dzirul) to 4 km (Karel'skiy rayon). Wave velocities differed very much but it could be established that the thin layers formed during the post-Tertiary era were characterised by velocities ranging from 1 400 to 2 500 m/sec, while the upper parts of the Tertiary layers were having velocities of 4 200 - 4 400 m/sec. In West Georgia, the thickness of the sedimentary layer was found to be not so great to the east and almost 10 km thick near the coast of the Black Sea (Figures 2 and 3). The whole area showed the wave boundary velocity to be 5 500 - 6 400 m/sec but 9-10 km/sec in the Dzirula which shows shallow foundations in this region.
The gravimetric measurements were carried out in all regions and plotted. The charts showed the anomalies such as the areas of minimum and maximum of the vertical gradients reaching 35 mgl. Large gravitational minimum fields were found in the region of Great Caucasus and Dzha-

 vakhetskiy range. Maximum fields were found in the

Construction of Earth's Crust of Georgia as Determined by Geophysical Data

crystallic regions of Dzirula and Lok.
In order to determine the character of the anomalies of gravitational force, a comparison was made between the gravimetric, geological and densometric charts. As a result, a relationship between the structure of the Earth's crust and the anomalies was defined. Figure 4 shows a general character of this relationship (I - direct, II - inverse relations, a, v, e, z - positive, b, g, d, zh - negative anomalies; 1 - sediments, 2 - granite, 3 - basalt, 4 - foundation). The actual cross-sections are shown in Figures 5 - 7. These represent the most characteristic profiles, marked I, III and IV in Figure 3.
It should be noted that the gravitational method of determination of the geological structure requires further investigation before it can be generally applied, especially in the regions of less developed seismic observations.

Construction of Earth's Crust of Georgia as Determined by Geophysical Data

SOV/49-58-9-2/14

There are 7 figures and 18 references, 13 of which are Soviet, 4 English and 1 Dutch.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut geofiziki (Ac.Sc. Georgian SSR, Institute of Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1957

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BALAVADZE, B.K.; SHENGELAYA, G.Sh.

Density determination of rock layers by underground gravity measurements. Trudy Inst.geofiz.AN Gruz.SSR 17:447-453 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.
(Caucasus--Rocks--Density) (Gravity)

TVALTVADZE, G.K.; BYUS, Ye.I., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, otv.red.;
BALAVADZE, B.K., prof., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, otv.red.;
AVALIANI, N.M., red.izd-va; TODUA, A.R., tekhred.

[Crustal structure in Georgia based on seismic data and the plotting of systems of theoretical hodographs] Stroenie zemnoi kory v Gruzii po seismicheskim dannym i postroenie sistem teoreticheskikh godografov. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1960. 142 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Georgia--Earth--Surface) (Hodograph)

S/630/60/000/002/006/006
D055/D114

AUTHORS: Balavadze, B.K.; Tvaltvadze, G.K.

TITLE: The structure of the Earth's crust of the Transcaucasian-Caspian Depression according to geophysical data

SOURCE: International Geological Congress, 21st. Copenhagen, 1960. Doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2: Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geokhimii i geofiziki. Razdel II: Geofizika. Glubinnoye stroyeniye zemli po geofizicheskim dannym, 82-90

TEXT: The Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth AS USSR), Institut geofiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Geophysics AS Gruzinskaya SSR) and geophysical organizations of the Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources USSR) and the Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (Ministry of the Oil Industry Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR) have for several years been studying the structure of the Earth's crust in the Caucasus and the seas around it. From the material available on the subject, the authors have selected that part which deals with the Transcau-

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The structure of the Earth's.....

casian-Caspian Depression. In particular, the profile of a narrow belt along a line through Anakliya - the Suramskiy Range - Mingechaur - Byandovan - Caspian Sea - Karshi (Krasnovodskiy Peninsula) was studied for the structure of the crust. The results of gravimetric measurements are described; the geological interpretation of anomalies in the force of gravity in parts of the Transcaucasian Plain has been given in several published works, e.g. V.V. Fedynskiy (Ref. 16: Gravimetricheskaya kharakteristika predgornykh i mezhgornykh vpadin v geosinklinalyakh [Gravimetric Characteristics of Depressions Close To and Between Mountains in Geosynclines] . Sb. pamyati akad. A.D. Arkhangel'skogo, AN SSSR, 1951). Seismic studies of the crust in the inter-mountain depression of Georgia were carried out under Academician G.A. Gamburtsev. S.S. Khachaturyan and B. D. Trebukova of the Azerbaydzhanskaya kontora morskoy geofizicheskoy razvedki (Azerbaydzhan Office for Geophysical Sea Surveying) made deep seismic soundings of the crust in 1957 in Southeast Azerbaydzhan. The same method was adopted for the Caspian Sea by the Institute of Earth Physics in 1956. Isodepth charts were compiled for the crystalline base, basalt and Mohorovicic surfaces in the central area of the Caspian, and a seismic section of the crust was made along a line from Lenkoran' to Krasnovodskiy Peninsula. Recordings of

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elastic waves derived from explosions in mining and construction work were used by Ye.A. Koridalin and G.K. Tvaltvadze to study the crust in the region of Mingechaur. The average propagation rates of longitudinal seismic waves for the a/r areas of Transcaucasia and Caspian Basin were close to one another for the same formation: for the sedimentary complex - 3.6-4.8 km/sec; the granite layer - 5.6-6.0, the basalt layer - 6.3.-6.7 and the sub-crustal material - 7.9-8.1 km/sec. Recordings of local earth tremors were also used in the study of the crust: there are more than ten well-equipped seismic stations in Transcaucasia. Waves from these tremors show considerable diversity in their apparent velocities in different directions from the epicenter: this phenomenon is associated with the varying depths of interfaces in the crust. The authors refer to geological data taken from: V.V. Belousova (Ref. 2: Osnovnyye voprosy geotektoniki [Basic Questions of Geotectionics]. Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1954), P.D. Gamkrelidze (Ref. 4: Stroyeniye Adzharo-Trialetskoy skladchatoy sistemy [Structure of the Adzharo-Trialetskaya Folded System]. Monografiya no. 2. Tr. In-ta geol. i miner. AN Gruz. SSR. Tbilisi, 1951), A.I. Dzhanelidze (Ref. 5: K probleme Gruzinskoy glyby [The Problem of the Georgian Block]. Soobshch. AN Gruz. SSR, t. III, no. 1-2, Tbilisi,1942) and V.P. Rengarten (Ref. 11: Geologiya SSSR [Geology of the

The structure of the Earth's... . S/630/60/000/002/006/006
D055/D114

USSR] , t. X, 1937). The thickness of the sedimentary complex along the gravimetric profile is 8 km near Anakliya and falls to nil in the region of the Dzirul'skiy Massif. Further to the east it increases, reaching over 20 km in the center of the Caspian Sea, whence it falls abruptly to 3 km and remains thus until Karshi. The thickness of the granite layer varies considerably - from 5 to 25 km, while that of the basalt layer remains more or less uniform at 25 km, though its depth from the surface varies from 12 to 25 km. The Mohorovicic surface follows the basalt layer fairly closely. There is 1 sketch map, 1 profile figure and 20 Soviet references.

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BALAVADZE, B.K.; SHENGELAYA, G.Sh.

Densities of rocks on the territory of the Greater Caucasus.
Trudy Inst. geofiz.AN Gruz.SSR 22:153-170 '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

S/169/62/000/008/015/090
E202/E192

AUTHORS: Balavadze, B.K., Gabuniya, V.P., Shengelaya, G.Sh., Abashidze, V.G., Kartvelishvili, K.M., and Mindeli, P.Sh.

TITLE: Studies of gravitational field of the Bol'shoy Kavkaz

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no.8, 1962, 20, abstract 8 A 134. (Geofizikis institutis shromebi. Sakartvelos SSR Metsniyerebata Akademia, Tr. In-ta geofiz. AN GruzSSR, v.19, 1960, 199-216).

TEXT: Results of the studies of the Kavkazkaya gravimetricheskaya ekspeditsiya (Caucasian Gravimetric Expedition) of the Institut geofiziki AN Gruz.SSR (Institute of Geophysics of the AS Gruz. SSR) carried out between 1955 and 1958, in the region of the Bol'shoy Kavkaz, are described. The measurements were carried out on Norgard gravimeters. Two simultaneous observations were taken which secured good control. Prior to the field work, the apparatus was studied and particularly careful determination of temperature coefficients, calibration in field conditions and determination of the stability of the rate of division, was made.

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The survey was based on 41 supporting points which are linked through the initial Tbilisi point with the Potsdam grid. The results of survey (1902 points) were completed by 57 pendulum points and 1393 points collected by industrial organisations. Method of survey in difficult and inaccessible mountainous regions is described. The errors in the determination of the anomalies are described. It is shown that in order to increase the accuracy of the gravity force reduction in mountainous regions, it is of greater importance to determine more accurately the density than the elevation of the point. The $\Delta_2 g$ (Buge) anomalies are strongly deformed by the effect of the topography and hence for all the 3400 points the effect of the topography was taken into consideration within a radius of 200 km. Brunce and Zhongolovich (Zongolowicz) corrections were incorporated in the observations. A brief description of the gravitational field of Caucasus in the "free air" (Faya) reduction $\Delta_1 g$, and local topographic $\Delta_2 g$ (Buge) reduction is given. Simultaneously with the survey, studies of rock densities were carried out which showed that the belt of density changes decreases with the increasing age of the rocks, and

Studies of gravitational field ... S/169/62/000/008/015/090
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the average density values tend asymptotically to a limit.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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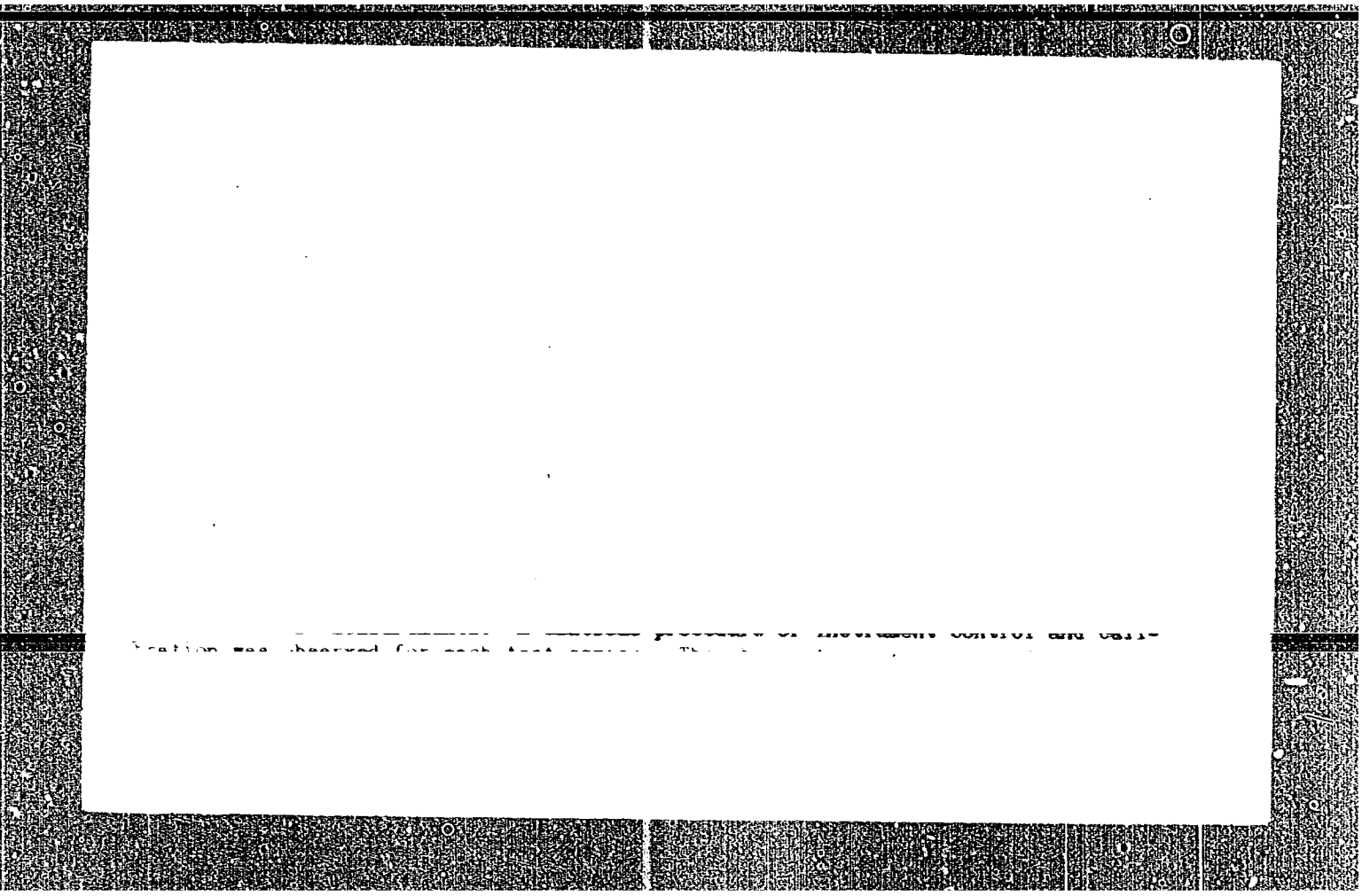
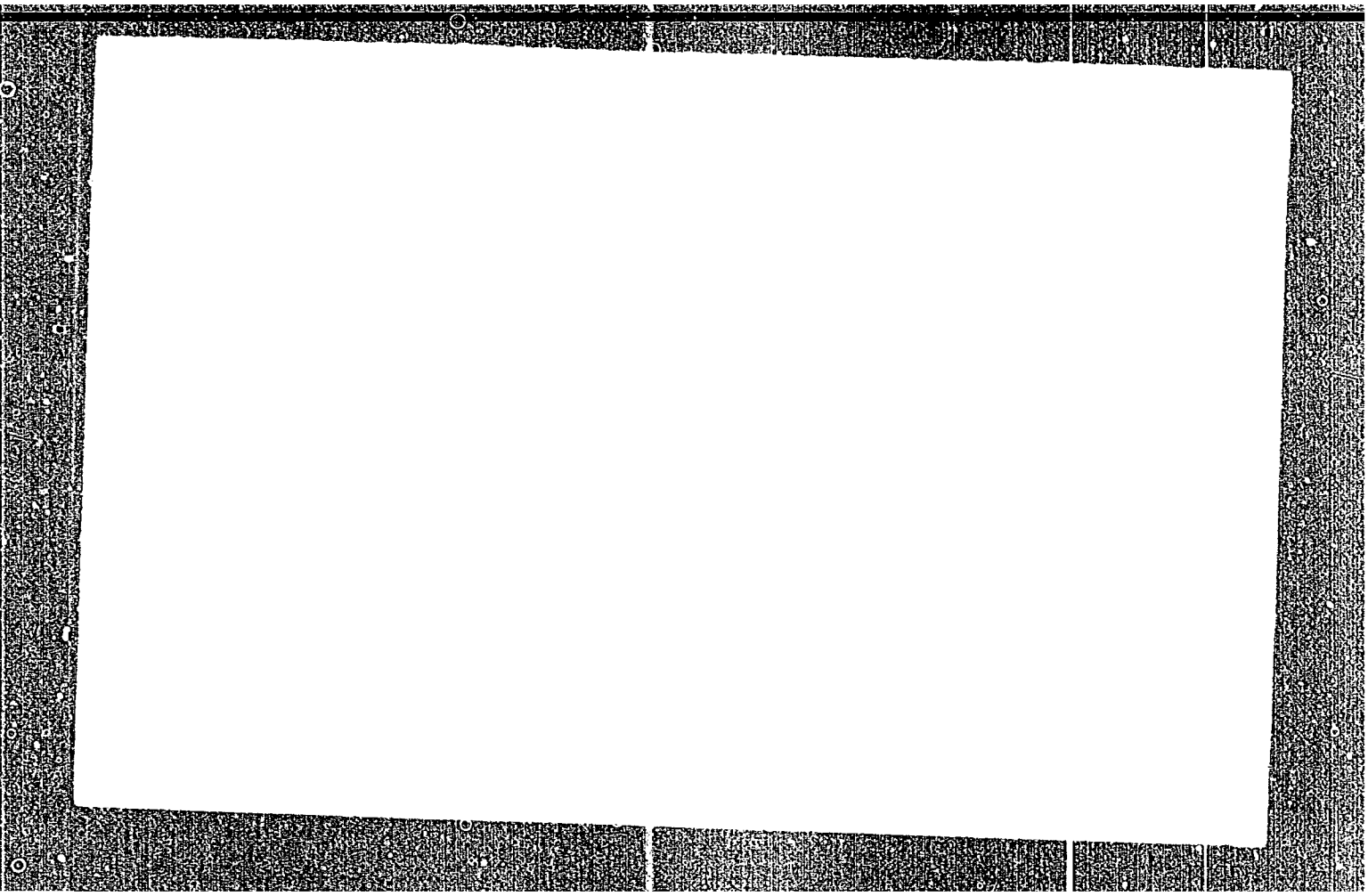




APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103

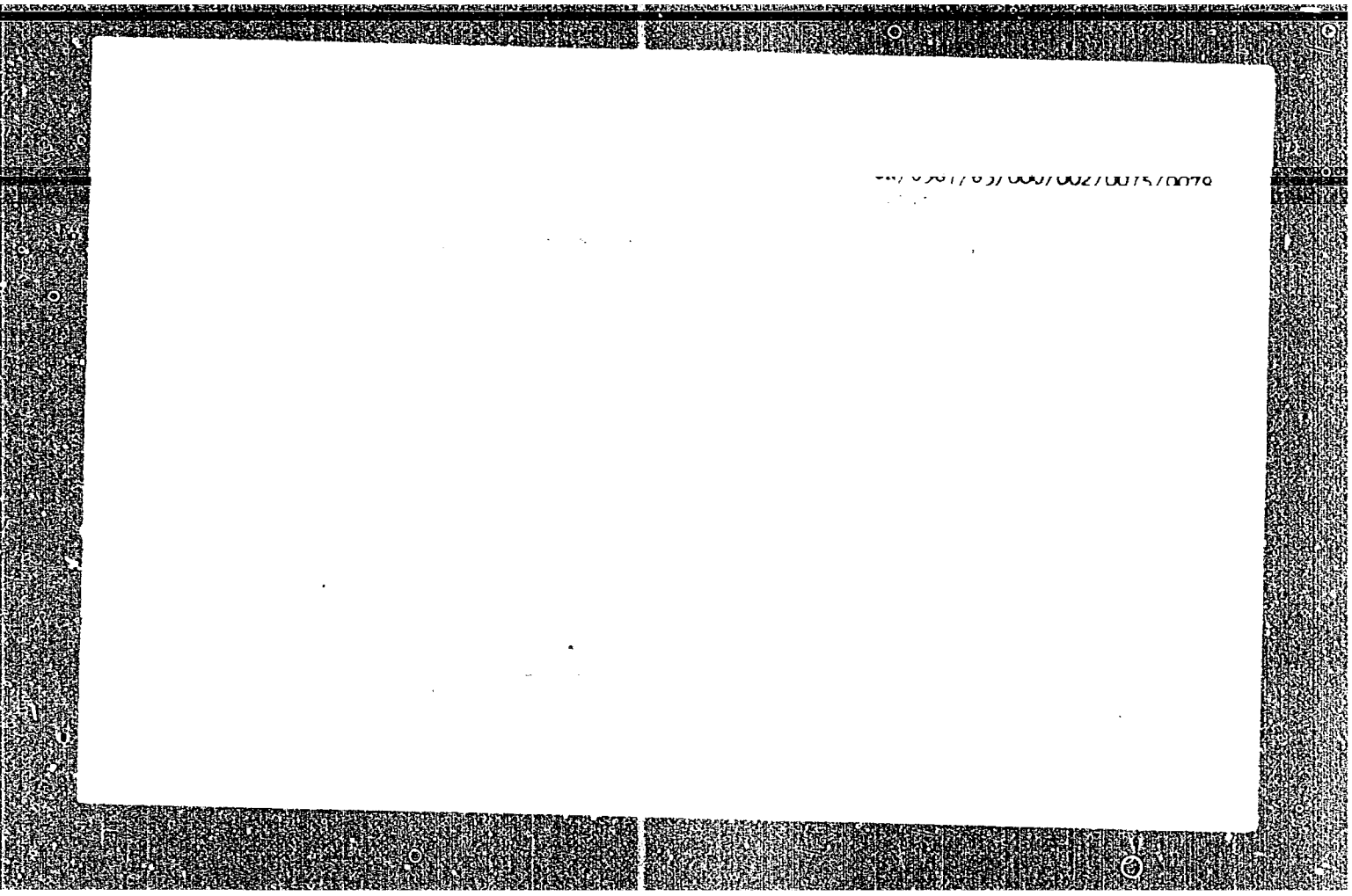
ALEKSIDZE, M.A.; KVESELAVA, D.A., red.; BALAVADZE, B.K., red.

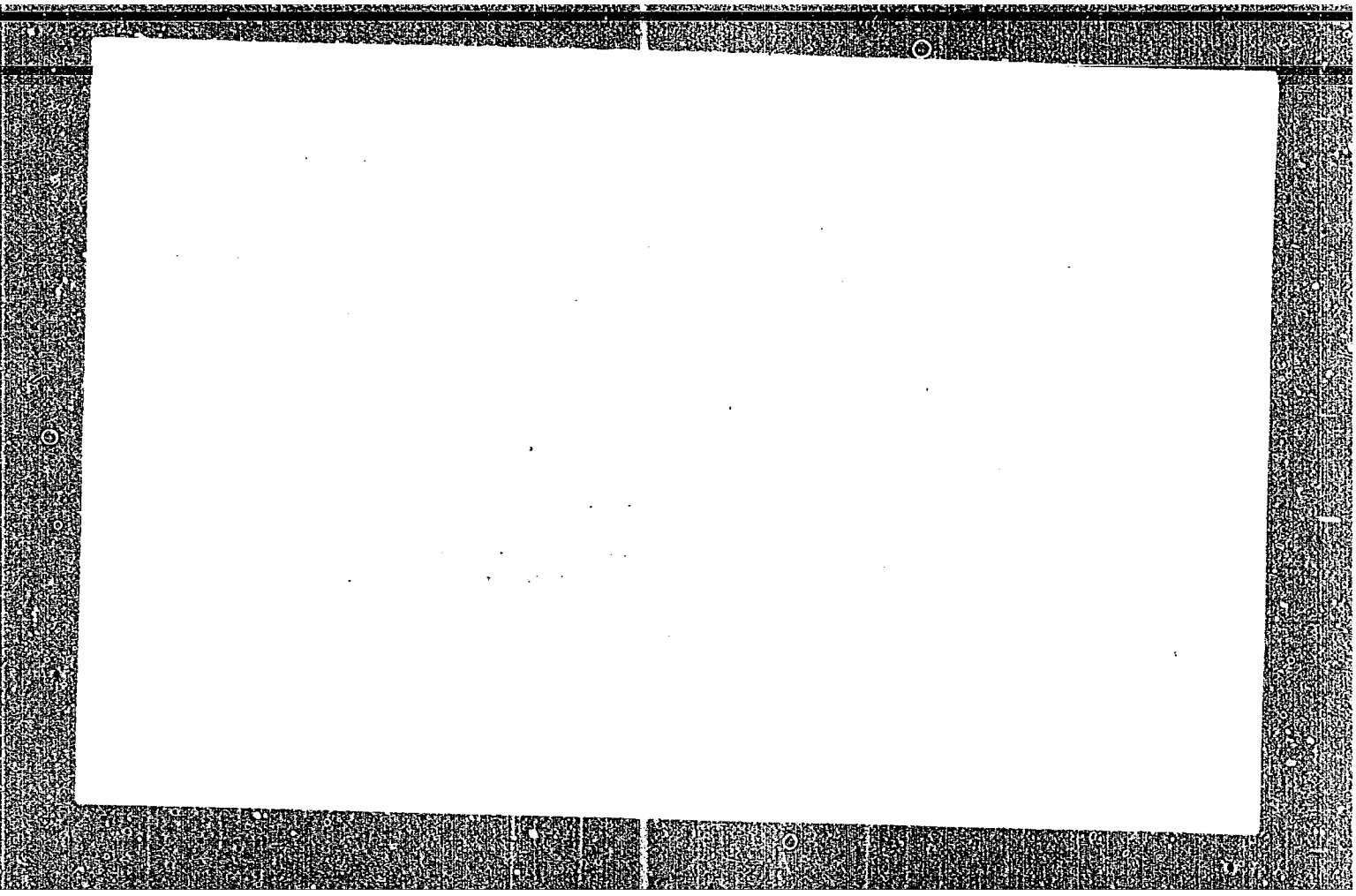
[Reduction of the force of gravity] Reduktsiia sily tiazhesti. Tbilisi, Metsniereba, 1965. 253 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

BALAVADZE, B.K.; MINDELI, P.Sh.

Earth's crust structure of the Black Sea Basin from geophysical evidence. Studia geophys 9 no.1:75-80 '65.

1. Institute of Geophysics of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, Tbilisi, Zoji Ruchadze 1. Submitted October 19, 1963.





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103

L 20837-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5026877 CZ/0023/65/009/001/0075/0080

AUTHOR: Balavadze, B. K.; Mindeli, P. Sh.

TITLE: Structure of the Earth's crust in the Black Sea basin, from geophysical evidence

SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, v. 9, no. 1, 1965, 75-80

TOPIC TAGS: tectonics, geomorphology, seismology, earthquake

Abstract [English article, authors' Russian summary]: The structure of the Earth's crust of the Black Sea and the mainland surrounding it is investigated, on the basis of a quantitative interpretation of the gravity anomalies in the Bouguer reduction. Use is made of deep seismic soundings, geological data, and of the data obtained from analyses of the earthquakes in this region as recorded by the seismic stations in the Caucasus and the Krimea. It is inferred from the investigation that the structure of the Earth's crust under the Black Sea is of the intermediate type. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Geophysical Institute, Acad. Sci. Georgian SSR, Tbilisi

SUBMITTED: 190ct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 017 OTHER: 004 JPRS

Card 1/1 vmb

BALAVADZE, B.K.; MINDELI, P.Sh.

Crustal structure of the Black Sea basin based on geophysical data. Seism. issl. no.6:66-76 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 27609-66 EWT(1) GW SOURCE CODE: UR/0215/65/000/012/0093/0099

ACC NR: AP6018432

41
B

AUTHOR: Balavadze, B. K.; Shengelaya, G. Sh.

ORG: Institute of Geophysics AN GruzSSR (Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Gravimetric investigation of the structure of the earth's crust along the profile Akhalkalaki-Mizur-Stepnoy (Caucasus)

SOURCE: Sovetskaya geologiya, no. 12, 1965, 93-99

TOPIC TAGS: Earth crust, Earth gravity, seismology, petrology

ABSTRACT: This paper gives the results of a quantitative interpretation of gravimetric data obtained along a seismic profile in the Caucasus; the work was done by the Institute of Geophysics of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. Fig. 1 is a cross section of crustal structure in the investigated area. Full information is given on seismic and gravimetric investigations and geological studies made in this area, as well as an interpretation of gravity anomalies. The depth of the surface of the "basalt" layer along the profile varies from 25 to 35 km. This surface is at a great depth under the Akhalkalakskoye Plateau and the Greater Caucasus and is most uplifted under the Kura depression and locally elsewhere. The surface of the suborustal substrate for the most part

UDC: 550.42:553.31(471.55)

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L 27609-66
ACC NR: AP6018432

duplicates the configuration of the surface of the "basalt" layer and its depth varies from 45 to 55 km. Its maximum depth is below the Greater Caucasus and the Akhalkalakskoye Plateau and the increase of the thickness of the earth's crust in these areas is accounted for primarily by an increase of the "granite" layer. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 024

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L 44221-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6010299 SOURCE CODE: UR/3195/65/000/006/0066/0076

AUTHOR: Belyavadze, B. K.; Mindeli, P. Sh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structure of the earth's crust in the Black Sea basin according to geophysical data

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Seysmicheskiye issledovaniya, no. 6, 1965, 66-76

TOPIC TAGS: structural geology, earth crust, ~~crustal structure~~, seismology, deep seismic sounding, oceanic crustal structure, ~~gravity anomaly~~, Moho discontinuity

ABSTRACT: The structure of the earth's crust in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov basins is analyzed on the basis of: a) quantitative interpretation of the regional gravity field (Bouguer reduction) and magnetic anomalies; b) records of the Caucasian and Crimean seismic stations on the propagation of the first arrivals of L_g and R_g short-period surface waves traversing the basin; and c) records of first arrivals of P and S waves from near earthquakes during the period 1955—1960. In addition, those deep seismic-sounding data which are available for the northern half of the sea as well as geological

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ACC NR: AT6010299

evidence and density data for the adjacent areas to the north and south are utilized. The Black Sea Basin gravity anomaly is positive; over the deep-water portion it is a latitudinally-elongated, large regional maximum, which rather regularly decreases toward the coast; in the littoral zone it becomes negative, with larger negative values in the Caucasus. Mountainous Crimea and the northern part of the coastline are exceptions, showing high positive values which decrease toward the north. Records of elastic waves generated by earthquakes recorded at the Tbilisi, Sochi, Simferopol', and Yalta Stations were utilized to determine, from the S—P travel-time curves, the structure of the earth's crust at eight points around the Black Sea and one point in the sea. The crustal thickness under the continent varied from 43 to 49 km, with the sedimentary, granitic, and basaltic layers amounting to 8, 18, and 23 km, respectively. Under the sea southwest of Sevastopol the crustal thickness reached 33 km. The granitic layer in the Black Sea Basin, determined from L_g and R_g short-period wave records, has been found to thin out toward the central part of the sea and is either absent in the deep-sea portion ($h > 200$ km) or is too thin to be detected by this method. The depth of the Mohorovicic discontinuity in this region varies from 22 to 25 km in the central part of the sea and from 35 to 43 km in the coastal areas. The presence of a thick layer of sediments in the crust under the basin

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT6010299

appears to support the thesis that its structure is continental, but the lack of a granitic layer suggests that it is of the oceanic type. The authors think that the structure is intermediate, and characteristic of inland and marginal seas. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 025/ OTH REF: 004 [ER]

Card 3/3 blg

ACC NR AT6034361 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0017/0021

AUTHOR: Balavadze, B. K.; Mindeli, P. Sh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Main results of geophysical investigations of the structure of the Earth's crust in the Black Sea basin

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Stroyeniye Chernomorskoy vpadiny (Structure of the Black Sea depression); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 17-21

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, ~~Black Sea~~, ~~gravity measurement~~, Mohorovicic discontinuity, gravimetric survey / Black Sea, Sea of Azov

ABSTRACT: A short summary is presented of the main results of gravimetric investigations of the Earth's crust under the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov as well as adjacent areas along ten profiles. It was determined that the results of a quantitative interpretation of Bouguer gravity anomalies are in agreement with the [illegible] of deep seismic sounding which indicate that the thickness of the sedimentary cover increases from 5—8 km in the coastal regions to 13—15 km toward the deep part of the Black Sea basin. The 10—11-km thick

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034361

sedimentary complex in the southern part of the Sea of Azov decreases gradually toward the north, pinching out at the northern shore. The granitic layer has a thickness of 10—15 km in the coastal areas of the Black Sea, but decreases evenly, finally pinching out near the deep-water part of the basin. The 20—23-km thick basaltic layer in the coastal regions of the Black Sea decreases to a thickness of 7—9 km at the center of the western part of the sea and to a thickness of 10—14 km at the center of the eastern part. Under the Sea of Azov, the surface of the basaltic layer is approximately parallel to the Moho discontinuity. Interpretation of the Δg curves indicates that the Earth's crust is 22—25-km thick in the central part of the sea and 35—45-km thick at the shores. The geophysical data indicate that the Earth's crust under the Black Sea is intermediate between the continental and oceanic crustal types, while the crust under the Sea of Azov is of the continental type. Two of the three figures in the article show the depth of the Moho discontinuity in the Black Sea region, as determined by two different methods. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 04May66/ ORIG REF: 013/

ACC NR: AT6034511 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0125/0134

AUTHOR: Balavadze, B. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geophysical investigation of the structure of the Earth's crust in the Black Sea basin

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye nauk o Zemle. Nauchnyy sovet po kompleksnym issledovaniyam zemnoy kory i verkhney mantii. Glubinnoye stroyeniye Kavkaza (Abyssal structure of the Caucasus). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 125-134

TOPIC TAGS: Mohorovicic discontinuity, earth crust, granitic layer, basaltic layer sedimentary complex, earth gravity / Black Sea Basin

ABSTRACT: The thickness of the Earth's crust and granitic and basaltic layers in the Black Sea basin were determined from the Bouguer gravity anomaly, seismic data, rock densities, and geologic data. The thickness of the sedimentary complex is shown to increase from 7—8 km along the coast of the Black Sea to 15 km in the deep-water region. The thickness of the granitic and basaltic layers in the coastal and deep-water areas (5—20 and 20—23 km, respectively) decreases toward the deeper part of the sea. The granitic layer wedges out at the 2000 mm isobath. The basaltic layer is 7—9-km thick in the west-central part of the sea; it is 10—14-km thick in the east-central part of the sea. The thickness of the crust varies from 22—25 km at the center of the sea to 35—43 km in the neighboring areas.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034511

Gravimetric data indicate the possibility of a system of subcrustal faults. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [WA-794]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb66/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

25(7) SOV/117-59-7-18/28

AUTHORS: Balatz, D.S., Grebennik, I.I., Kuzemkin, V.I.

TITLE: A Machine for Bending Cramps

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 7, p 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Rutchenkovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod gornoshakhtnogo oborudovaniya (Rutchenkovo Machine Building Plant for Mining Equipment) the bending of rectangular and trapeziform cramps was conducted in dies on frictional presses. The maximum output of one press was 3,000 to 3,200 cramps per shift. On the suggestion of inventor V.I. Kuzemkin, a machine was designed and built for the bending of rectangular and trapeziform cramps out of blanks, 16, 20 and 24 mm in diameter. It consists of a cam disk with eight grooves on its circumference, a gear reducer and drive, a bending-calibrating device, a store-box for blanks, an inclined tray and a discharging sheet. This bending machine has been in service for over a year and produces 30,000 cramps per shift. There is 1 photograph.

Card 1/1

BALAYA, I.

BALAYA, I. Following...ancestors' technique; prefabricated parts are carried manually, whereas the crane is idle. p. 3.

Vol. 1, no. 359, Dec. 1956
CONSTRUCTION
TECHNOLOGY
RUMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

SOV/124-57-5-6091

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 152 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Balavadze, V. K.

TITLE: Aspects of Crack Formation in Light-weight Reinforced Concretes (Nekotoryye voprosy treshchinoobrazovaniya v legkom zhelezo-betone)

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 17, Nr 4, pp 329-336

ABSTRACT: The author has worked out curves for the strain distributions (up to failure) in light-weight reinforced concretes in axial tension and bending, curves which indicate that considerable localized yielding flow occurs in the vicinity of cracks. Strain gages were used to determine the exact dimensions of the yielding-flow zone, and it was found that the distribution of the purely plastic relative tensile deformations ϵ_p varied along the length of the yielding-flow zone according to a linear law. The author has ascertained a relationship between the critical maximum ϵ_p value (encountered at the moment of cracking at the places where cracking occurs) and the mean value therefor computed for the entire length of the yielding-flow zone. In the case of tensile-stressed reinforced tuffcrete girders a formula is

Card 1/2

Aspects of Crack Formation in Light-weight Reinforced Concretes

given for calculating (for different reinforcement-concrete area ratios) the force that acts at the moment of cracking upon the place where a crack is developing. Results are described of bending tests made on these girders, and formulas are given for calculating the crack-producing bending moments.

Yu. I. Likhachev

SOV/124-57-7-8393

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 142 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Balavadze, V. K.

TITLE: On Calculating the Bearing Capacity of Light-weight Reinforced-concrete Structures With Respect to the Development of Cracks (K voprosu o nesushchey sposobnosti legkozhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy po treshchinoobrazovaniyu)

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 17, Nr 8, pp 737-744

ABSTRACT: In the author's opinion, it is possible to evolve a fairly reliable method for calculating reinforced-concrete structural members with respect to crack formation by taking into account the ultimate tensile elongation $\epsilon_{ult.tens.}$ of the concrete. On the basis of experiments conducted with a light-weight reinforced concrete the following empirical formula is proposed:

$$\epsilon_{ult.tens.} = 1.25\,R(1 + 5\,\omega)10^{-5}$$

wherein $\omega = d/l$ is the ratio of the diameter of the reinforcing rods to the length of the clearance distance separating them and R is the grade number of the concrete. The author recommends the manufacture of reinforced-concrete members of a two-layer sandwich type, a

Card 1/2

On Calculating the Bearing Capacity of Light-weight Reinforced-concrete (cont.)

heavy concrete to be used in that layer or portion expected to bear the compression loads, a light concrete in the portion to be subjected to tensile stresses. In calculating such members allowance must be made for the limiting state of both the reinforcements and the concrete used in the tensile-stress as well as the compression-stress zones. Bibliography: 4 references.

N. I. Bezukhov

Card 2/2

BALAVADZE, V.K.

Some features of lightweight reinforced concrete. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 18 no.5:577-584 My '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sooruzheniy i gidroenergetiki Ministerstva elektrostantsiy SSSR. Predstavleno chlenom korrespondentom Akademii O.D. Oniashvili.
(Reinforced concrete)

BALAVADZE, V.K.

Determining maximum tensility and the strength yield in the tension of reinforced concrete by Feret's method. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.3:313-320 S '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sooruzheniy i gidroenergetiki Ministerstva elektrostantsiy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom korrespondentom Akademii G.M. Mukhadze.
(Reinforced concrete) (Strength of materials)

SOV/98-58-11-12/15

AUTHORS: Tsulukidze, P.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Balavadze, V.K., Engineer

TITLE: On the Problem of Strength and Expansibility of Old Concrete Parts of Operating Hydroelectric Power Plants (K voprosu o prochnosti i rastyazhimosti starykh betonov deystvuyushchikh sooruzheniy ges)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 11, pp 57-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments made by the authors at TNISGEI have shown that the strength and maximum expansibility of old concrete from the working parts of a hydroelectrical power plant increase with the age of this concrete (Table on page 58). The expansibility of the concrete increases in conformance with the following logarithmical law:

$$\varepsilon_p^t = 0{,}69\varepsilon_p^{28}\lg t$$

Card 1/2

On the Problem of Strength and Expansibility of Old Concrete Parts of Operating Hydroelectric Power Plants

where t is the age of the concrete in days and ε_p - represents a sum of 2 components: limiting elastico-plastic stretch deformation and limiting purely plastic expansibility. There are 2 tables, 2 diagrams, 2 graphs and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 1 American.

1. Concrete--Mechanical properties

Card 2/2

GASTEV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GRODSKIY, Ye.Ya., inzh.; BALAVADZE, V.K., inzh.

Mesh-reinforced concrete and its advantages over ordinary reinforced concrete. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.9:389-391 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. (Reinforced concrete)

BALAVADZE, V.K.

Role of the compressed zone in the work of bending reinforced concrete elements. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 28 no.1:65-72 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sooruzheniy i gidroenergetiki imeni A.V.Vintera, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii O.D.Oniashvili.
(Reinforced concrete--Testing)

BALAVADZE, V.K.

Experimental study of the effect of reinforcement on the properties of tensile concrete. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 30 no.4:447-452 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sooruzheniy i gidroenergetiki imeni Vintera. Predstavleno akademikom O.D. Oniashvili.

BALAVENSKAYA, T. F.

Balavenskaya, T. F. "Preparation of (metlakhskoy) tile from the Kudinovskiy and Pavlovo-Posadskiy deposit," Sbornik rabot po mest. stroit. materialam (Upr. prom-sti stroymaterialov i stroydetaley Mosgorispolkoma, Nauch.-issled. i eksperim. stantsiya), Issue 1, 1948, p. 22-30

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

BALAVENSKAYA, T. F.

BALAVENSKAYA, T. F. "Increasing the production of drying sheds for drying tiles", Mest. stroit. materialy, 1948, Issue 6, p. 32-33.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal Statey 'nykh, No. 7 1949).

BALAVENSKAYA, T. F.

26406 Osvoyeniye proizbodstva cherepitsy na kudinovskom kirpichnom zabode. Svornik rabot po mest. Str it. Materialam (Upr. prom-sti stroit. Materialov i stroit. Detaley pri mosgorispolkome, nauch-issled. I zksperim. Stantsiya), vyp. 2-3, 1949, s.31-46.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

Mashiny Dlia Proizvodstva Tonkoi Keramiki (Machinery for Fine Ceramics Production), 195 p., Moscow, 1950.

ABALYAN, N.; ASATURYAN, V.; BALAYAN, [illegible]; OVCHIYAN, V.

A map of corrosiveness and its use in planning protective measures for underground metal constructions. Prom.Arm. 4 no.10:56-59 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Armniikhimproyekt.
(Corrosion and anti-corrosives)

PINTER, M.; BALAYS, I.

Studies of Coxsackie virus infections in Hungary. I. Isolation and indentification of Coxsackie virus strains. Acta microb. hung. 2 no.1-2:161-166 1954.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Szeged.
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES
isolation & identification of various strains)

SOV/27-58-11-19/29

AUTHOR: Balayan, S., Physical Training Instructor

TITLE: Gymnastics During Practical Training (Proizvodstvennaya gimnastika)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no - tekhnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1958, Nr 11, p 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recent years, physical training of students at the Technical School Nr 8 in Rostov-Don has become one of the means of turning out healthy, educated, all-round developed, young workmen. In reviewing the students physical training for the past year, the Pedagogical Council found it necessary to start daily introductory gymnastics and physical training breaks when the students are in practical training. The author describes the preparations made for these activities, how radio communication facilities were established to carry out gymnastics in all workshops at the same time and how a team of students was formed and trained to supervise the gymnastics in the various workshops. Representatives of the Oblastnoye upravleniye trudovykh rezervov (Oblast' Administration of Labor Reserves). Oblastnoy sovet DSO "Trudovyye rezervy" (Oblast' Council DSO "Labor Reserves") and

Card 1/2

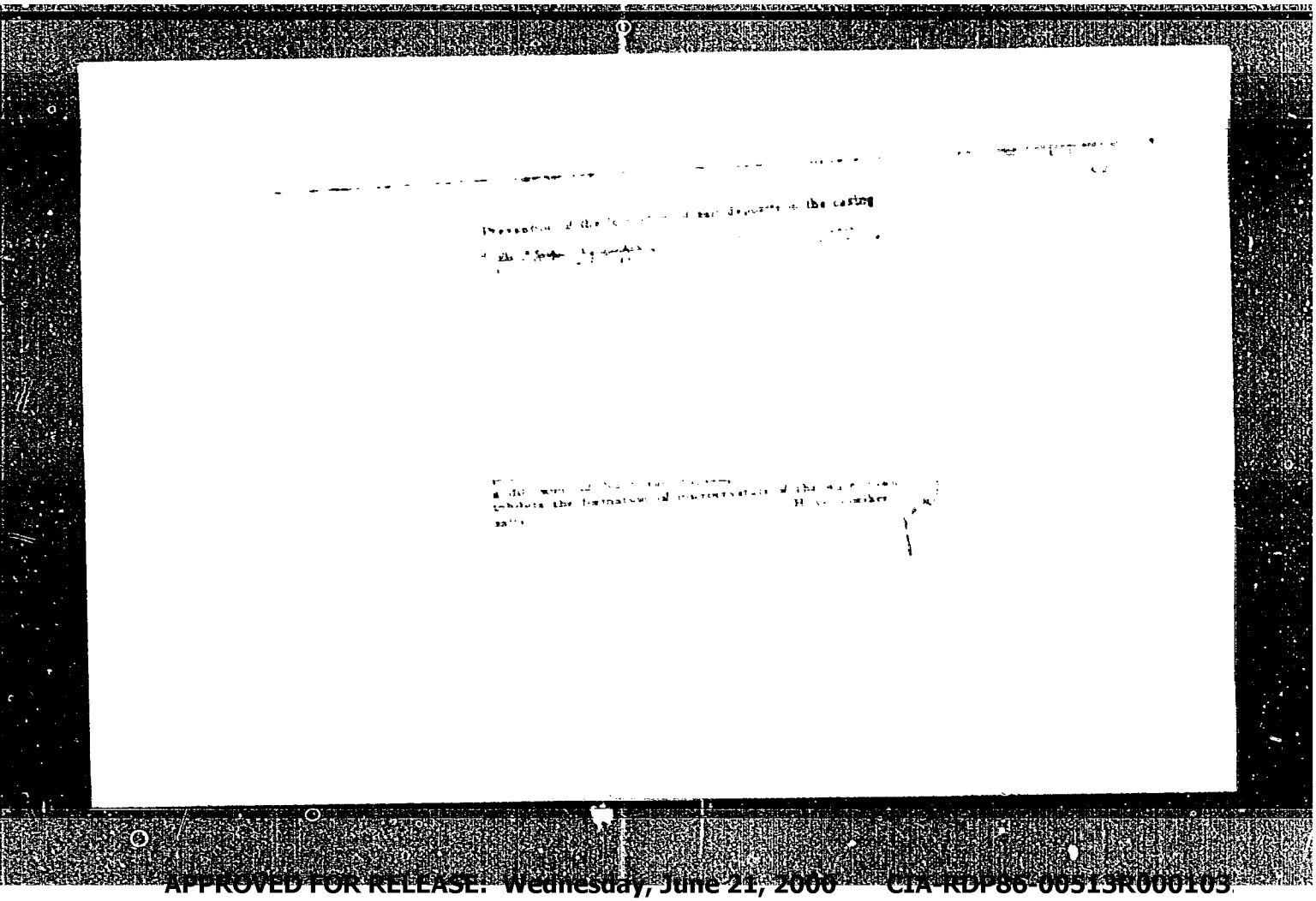
Gymnastics During Practical Training SOV/27-58-11-19/29

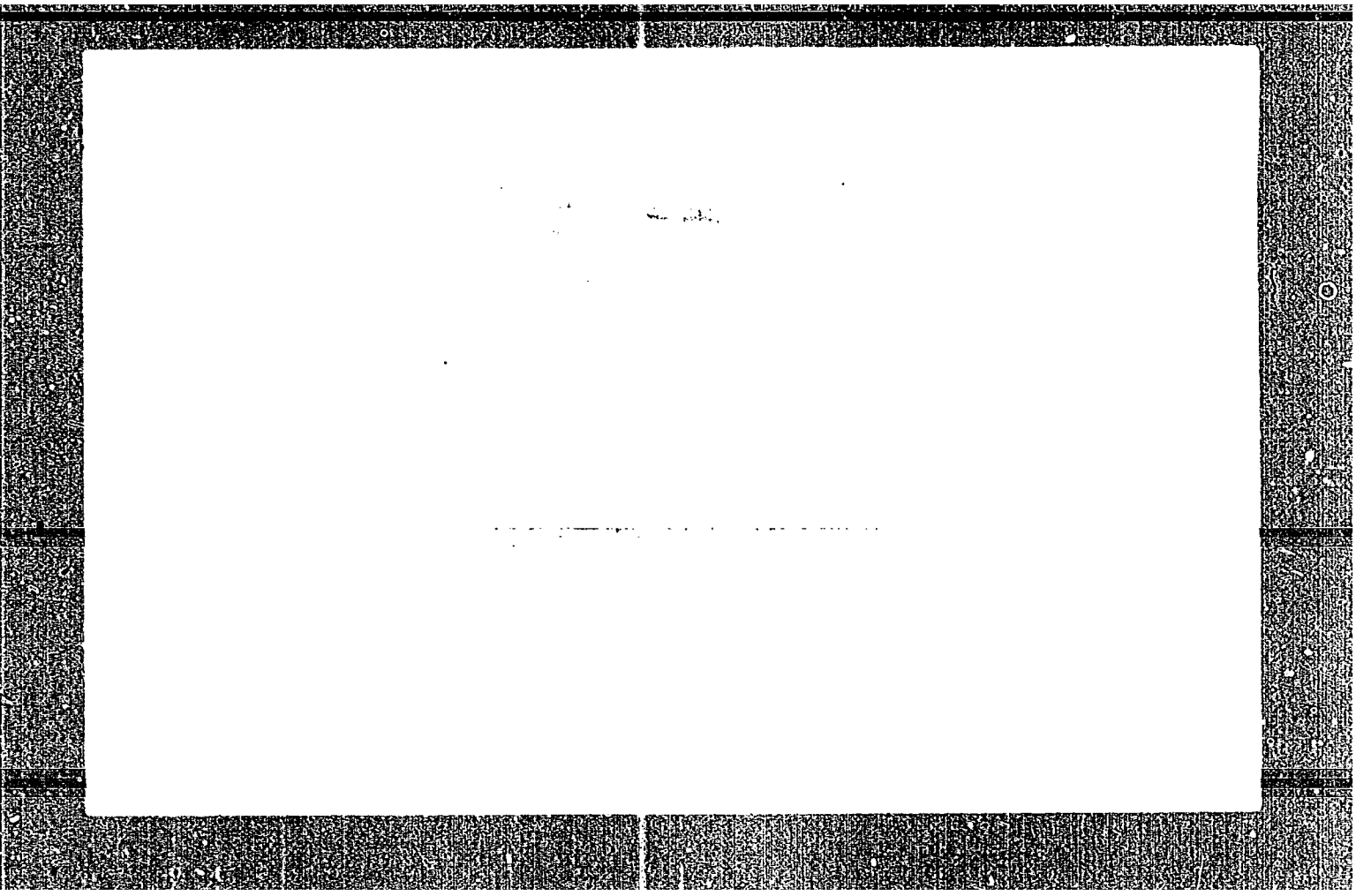
workers of the Methodological Section of Labor Reserves have visited the school to become acquainted with the new system.

ASSOCIATION: Tekhnicheskoye uchilishche Nr 8, Rostov-na-Donu (Rostov-na-Donu, Technical School Nr 8)

1. Industrial training 2. Physical fitness

Card 2/2





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103

BAIAYAN, A.M.

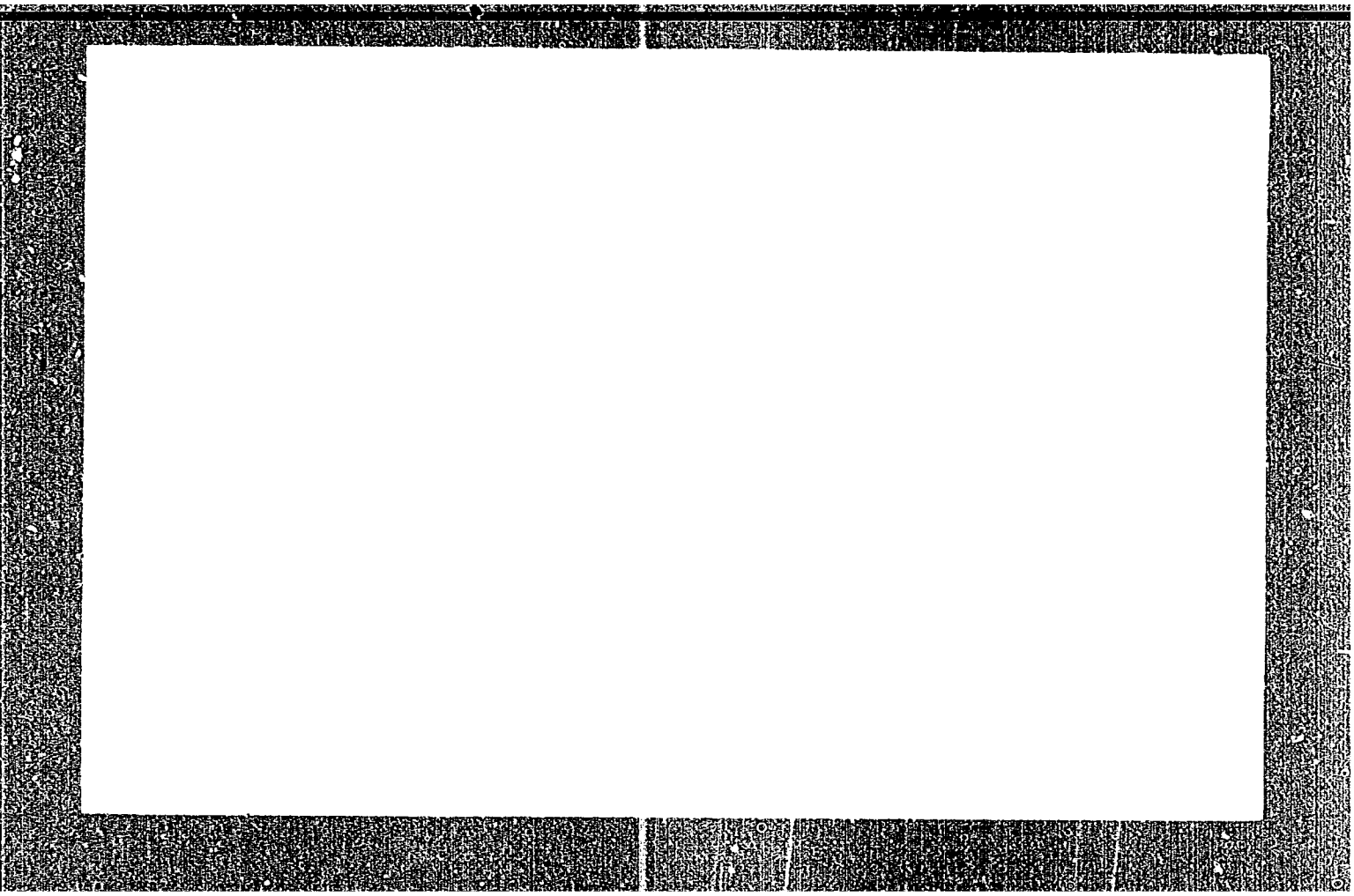
Bor'ba s otlozheniem solei pri dobyche nefti (Preventing deposition of salts during petroleum extraction). Baku, Aznefteizdat, 1953. 96 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 5, August 1954

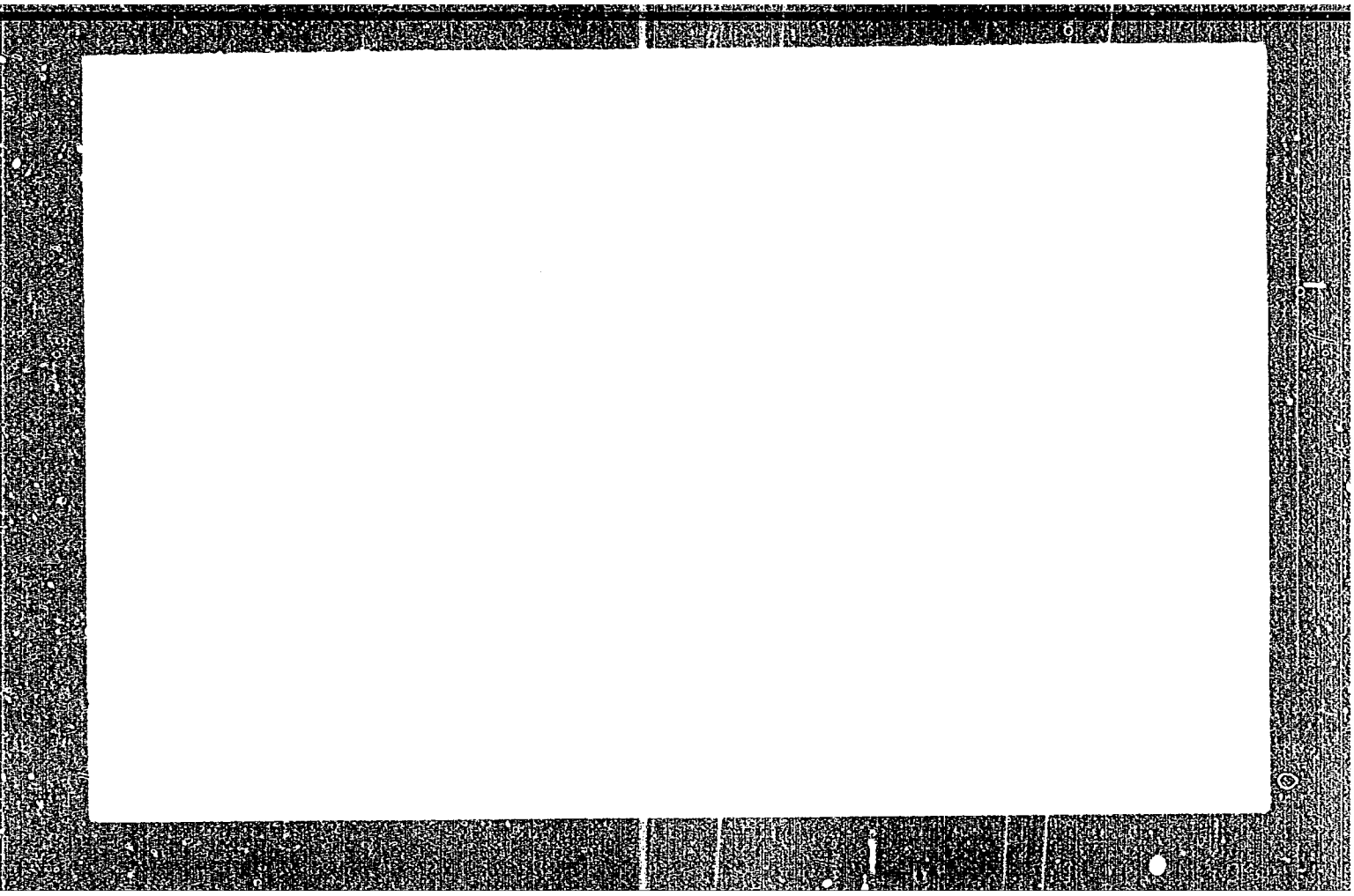
BALAYAN, A. M.

"Combating Salt Deposition in Pipes in the Oilfields." Min. Higher Education USSR, Azerbaydzhan Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Inst imeni M. Azizbekov, Baku, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103

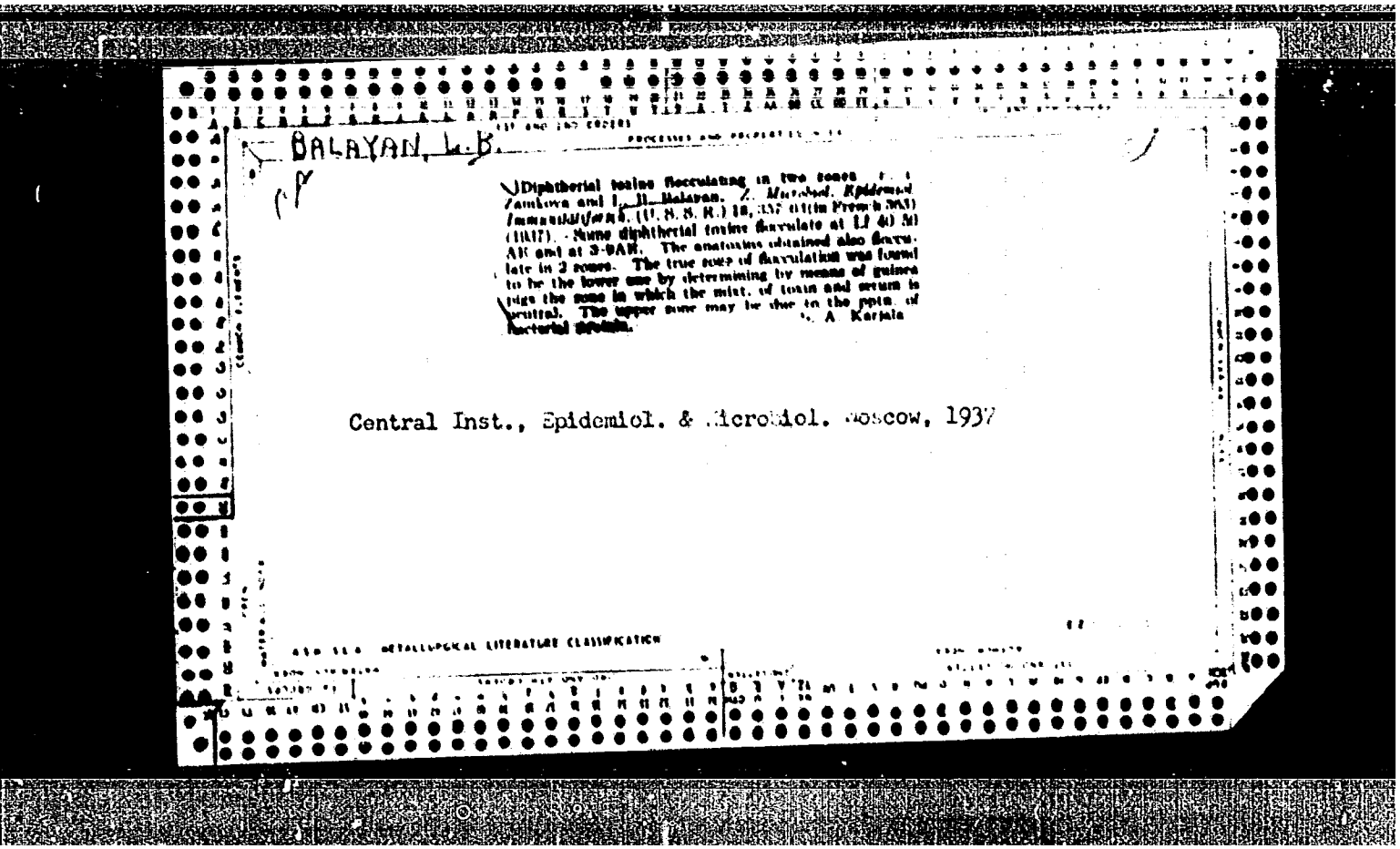


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103

PARENIKOV, V.A.; BALAYAN, A.M.; ASATRYAN, V.G.

Investigating basic parameters of the cathodic protection of St-3 carbon steel in acetic acid. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 18 no.3:59-63 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kirovakanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut khimii Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.



BALAYAN, L. B.

Diphtherial toxins flocculating in two zones / Ambrova and L. B. Balayan. Z. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immunobiol. (U.S.S.R.) 18, [illegible] (in French) (1937). - Some diphtherial toxins flocculate at 1.1 (4) M AK and at 3-9AK. The anatoxins obtained also flocculate in 2 zones. The true zone of flocculation was found to be the lower one by determining by means of guinea pigs the zone in which the mixt. of toxin and serum is neutral. The upper zone may be due to the prot. of bacterial origin. - A. Kerkis

Central Inst., Epidemiol. & Microbiol. Moscow, 1937

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[illegible], L. [illegible].,

"Formation of sulfidin- resistant pneumococci," Zhu. MEI (3)71-5. 1947.

Central Inst., Epidemiol. & Microbiol. Moscow, 1947.

BALAYAN, L. B.

USSR/Medicine - Pneumonia, Therapy Jul/Aug 48
Medicine - Sulfanilamide, and Sulfanilamide Derivatives

"Utilization of Sulfamide-100 for Treating Pneumonia in Children and a Comparative Analysis of Its Action," R. L. Gamburg, E. M. Kravets, L. B. Balayan, and A. L. Freyd, Inst of Pediatrics, Acad Med Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Pediatriya" No 4

Describes treatment of 80 children with sulfanide-100. Discusses its effectiveness.

PA 13/49T70

BALAYAN, L. B.

18Jul72

USSR/Medicine - Resistance to Sulfa Drugs Mar/Apr 51

"Retention by Pneumococci of Acquired Resistance to Sulfa Drugs," L. B. Balayan, Dept of Prophylaxis of Children's Diseases, Inst Epidemiol and Microbiol imeni N. F. Gamaleya, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Pediatriya" No 2, p 66

Strains of pneumococci adapted to sulfapyridine sodium (I) remained resistant to it during 2 yr of repeated passages through mice, cultivation in vitro, and storage in refrigerator. Such strains were somewhat less resistant to methyl-sulfathiazole

18Jul72

USSR/Medicine - Resistance to Sulfa Drugs (Contd) Mar/Apr 51

sodium (II) and sulfadiazine sodium (III), which have stronger bacteriostatic effect than I. II and III can consequently be used for treating infections with strains adapted to I.

18Jul72

PAVLOV, P.; BALAYAN, L.

Result of immunization against diphtheria and scarlet fever with an associated preparation. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. m.9: 10-14 S '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei. AMN SSSR (dir.prof. G.V.Vygodchikov)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,
diphtheria-scarlet vaccines, results)
(DIPHTHERIA, prevention and control,
vacc.,diphtheria-scarlet fever toxoids, results)
(SCARLET FEVER, prevention and control,
vacc.,diphtheria-scarlet fever toxoids,results)

BALAYAN, L.B.

Producing scarlet fever toxin in cellophane bags. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.11:83-86 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. N.F. Gamalen AMN SSSR (dir.-prof. G.V.Vygodchikov)
(STREPTOCOCCUS,
scarlatinae, toxin, preserv. in cellophane bags)

BALAYAN, L. B.

"Experimental Production of Scarlet Fever Toxins in Cellophane Bags." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

List of Works Sponsored by the Institute [Authors are not identified with any specific division, laboratory, or other organizational component of the institute.] Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

BALAYAN, L.B.

Production of a natural high-quality serum against diphtheria.
Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.4:23-28 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Is Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(DIPHTHERIA) (SERUM)

MOROZOV, M.A.; BALAYAN, L.B.; KULIKOVA, M.F.

Stability of dry smallpox vaccines treated with penicillin. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.6:105-108 Je '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

BALAYAN, L.B.; AKATOV, A.K.

Phagotyping of staphylococci isolated in pediatric institutions. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.6:86-91 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.

BALAYAN, L. I.

AID P - 1341

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 4/30

Author : Balayan, L. I.

Title : Dehydration of clay solutions treated by chemical reagents

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #12, 13-14, D 1954

Abstract : The dehydration of clay solutions as a factor affecting the soaked state and swelling of clay and consequently the collapse of the walls of the well is studied. Various reagents are recommended for control of dehydration.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

ZAGARMISTR, O.S.; BALAYAN, L.I.

Field tests of the "PL" sulfurized phenol as a viscosity reducer of heavy drilling fluids. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.5:18-20 My '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Oil well drilling fluids) (Phenols)

FRIDMAN, I.D.; BALAYAN, L.I.; SHCHETKINA, Ye.D.

Production and use of humic powders. Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.8: 18-21 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Chemical tests and reagents)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

RUSIASHVILI, I.L. (Telavi); GOGUADZE, M.N. (Telavi); MANALADZE, L.T. (Telavi); DERYABIN, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BALAYAN, L.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Testing preparations against the spider mite. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 7 no.5:36 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Samarkandskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Deryabin, Balayan).

(Red spider--Extermination)

GOLOVANOVA, E.N., kand.biolog.nauk; DANILOV, V.I.; PITERSKAYA, A.M.; DERYABIN, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BALAYAN, L.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BURDA, Yu.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Controlling sparrows. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.9: 19-20 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Samarkandskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Deryabin, Balayan, Burda).

BALAYAN, M.S.

Use of the precipitation reaction in poliomyelitis. Report No.2: Study of the serum of immunized laboratory animals in the precipitation, neutralization and complement fixation reactions. Vop.virus 6 no.4:435-440 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Laboratoriya immunologii Instituta po izucheniyu poliomyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS) (SERUM)

BALAYAN, M.S.; BELYAEVA, A.P.; SEIBIL, V.B.

Use of the precipitin test in the diagnosis of infections caused by ECHO and Coxsackie viruses. Actavirol. 7 no.3:241-249 My '63.

1. Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitides, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.
(ECHO VIRUSES) (ENTEROVIRUS INFECTIONS) (DIAGNOSIS)
(COXSACKIE VIRUS INFECTIONS) (PRECIPITIN TESTS)