LOSCH, August; AZEMSHTADT, L.A. [translator]; AYZENSHTADT, G.M. [translator]; TAGER, S.M. [translator]; FEYGIN, Ya.G., red.

[The economics of location] Geograficheskoe razmeshchenie khoziaistva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 455 p. (MIRA 13:6)
Translated from the English.
(Industries, Location of)

FEYGIN, Yakov Grigor'yevich, prof.; KOMAROVA, T.F., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Distribution of productive forces in the U.S.S.R. during the seven-year plan] Razmeshchenie proizvoditel'nykh sil SSSR v semiletke. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 44 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3, Ekonomika, no.26). (MIRA 13:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Feygin).
(Russia--Industries) (Natural resources)

FEYGIN, Ya.G., prof., otv. red.; VASIL'YEV, N.V., doktor ekonom. nauk, red.; MOSKVIN, D.D., kand. ekonom. nauk, red.; SHOKIN, N.A., kand. ekonom. nauk, red.; KOMAROV, Ye.I., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the distribution of productive forces durign the period of the large-scale building of communism] Problemy razmeshcheniia proizvoditel'nykh sil v period razvernutogo stroitel'stva kommunizma. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1960. 335 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR (for Feygin, Vasil'yev, Moskvin, Shokin)
(Russia--Economic policy)

FEYGIN, Ya.G., doktor ekon.nauk; VILENSKIY, M.A., kand.ekon.nauk; OMAROVSKIY, A.G., kand.ekon.nauk; LIVSHITS, R.S., doktor ekon.nauk; CHUGUNOV, B.I., kand.ekon.nauk; SHOKIN, N.A., kand.ekon.nauk; IOFFE, Ya.A.; VARANKIN, V.V., kand.ekon.nauk; ROZENFEL'D, Sh.L., kand.ekon.nauk; KORNEYEV, A.M., doktor ekon.nauk; OPATSKIY, L.V., doktor ekon.nauk; VASIL'YEV, N.V., doktor ekon.nauk; RUDENKO, N.A., kand.ekon.nauk; BYSTROZOROV, A.S., kand.geogr.nauk; POPOVA, Ye.I., kand.ekon.nauk; KRUTIKOV, I.P., kand.geogr.nauk; BAKOVETSKAYA, V.S., red.izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn.red.

[Special features and factors in the distribution of branches of the national economy of the U.S.S.R.] Osobennosti i faktory razmeshcheniia otraslei narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR. Moskva, 1960. 692 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki.
(Economic zoning)

FEYGIN, Ya.

Study of modern problems in the distribution of productive forces.
Vop. ekon. no.1:59-68 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:1)
(Economic zoning)

ALAMPIYEV, P.M., doktor ekonom. nauk, prof., red.; FEYGIN, Ya.G., doktor ekonom. nauk, prof., red.; LISETSKAYA, A.P., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Methodology of economic geography] Metodologicheskie voprosy ekonomicheskoi geografii. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 278 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Feygin).
(Geography, Economic—Study and teaching)

FEYGIN, Ya.G., doktor ekon. nauk; YANITSKIY, N.F., doktor geogr. nauk; ZHIRMUNSKIY, M.M., doktor geogr. nauk; ALAMPIYEV, M.P., doktor ekon. nauk; KOSTENNIKOV, V.M., kand.ekon. nauk; BUYANOVSKIY, M.S., kand. geogr. nauk; SHISHKIN, N.I., doktor geogr. nauk; MOSKVIN, D.D., kand.ekon. nauk; GURARI, Ye.L., kand.ekon.nauk; VETROV, A.S., kand.geogr. nauk; LISETSKAYA, A.P., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Methodological problems of economic geography] Metodologicheskie voprosy ekonomicheskoi geografii. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 278 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR i Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Feygin). 2. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Yanitskiy, Zhirmunskiy, Buyanovskiy). 3. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy Akademii nauk SSSR (for Alampiyev). 4. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-ekonomicheskiy sovet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (for Kostennikov). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR (for Shishkin). 6. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Moskvin). 7. Orenburgskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Vetrov).
(Geography, Economic--Methodology)

ROZENFEL'D, Sh.L.; FEYGIN, Ya.G., otv. red.; BAKOVETSKAYA, V.S., red.; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the distribution of the building materials industry in the U.S.S.R.] Problemy razmeshchenila promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 330 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Feygin).
(Building materials industry)

FEIGHIN, I.G. (U.S.S.R.)

Territorial distribution principles of the production forces.
Probleme econ 15 no.5:61-74 My '62.

ALAMPIYEV, P.M.; ZHIRMUNSKIY, M.M.; KLUPT, V.S.; KONSTANTINOV, O.A.; MILEYKOVSKIY, A.G.; SEMEVSKIY, B.N.; FEYGIN, Ya.G.; SHISHKIN, N.I.; YANITSKIY, N.F.

Letter to the editors of the journal "Izvestiia AN SSSR, Seriia Geograficheskaia." Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.6:146-147 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Geography, Economic)

TELEPKO, Lyudmila Nikolayevna; FEYGIN, Ya.G., prof., red.; VORONOV, V.V., red.; SMIRNOV, Ye.I., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Important economic regions of the U.S.S.R.; several problems in the territorial organization of the economy]Krupnye ekonomicheskie raiony SSSR; nekotorye voprosy territorial'noi organizatsii khoziaistva. Pod red. IA.G.Feigina. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 197 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukr.SSR (for Feygin).
(Economic zoning)

FEYGIN, YA.G.

The principles for spacing the industry and the complex development of the natural economy in the areas of the USSR which revealed backwardness .

Report submitted to the Conf. on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.
Geneva, Switzerland 4-20 February 1963

ALAMPIYEV, P.M.; VOL'F, M.B.; ZHIRMUNSKIY, M.M.; KLUPT, V.S.; KONSTANTINOV, O.A.; MILEYKOVSKIY, A.G.; SEMEVSKIY, B.N.; FEYGIN, Ya.G.; SHISHKIN, N.I.; YANITSKIY, N.F.

In reference to IU.G.Saushkin's reply. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.3:156-158 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Geography, Economic)

FEYGIN, Ya. M.

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FEYGIN, Ya.M.

Graphic method for determining the volume of blocks between parallel sections. Razved.i okh.nedr 22 no.4:32-34 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Mines and mineral resources--Measurement)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; POLYAKOV, A.I.; FEYGIN, Ya.M.

Structure of the differentiated lujavrite-foyaite-urtite rock complex of the Lovozero Massif. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no. 3:700-703 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.F. Vernadskogo. Predstavleno akademikom A.P. Vinogradovym.
(Lovozero tundras--Nepheline syenite)

ATÁMANOV, A.V.; LUGOV, S.F.; FEYGIN, Ya.M.

New data on the geology of the Lovozero Massif. Sov.geol. 4 no.2:55-67 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Lovozero Tundras--Geology)

ORSAG, A. [Orszagh, A.]; FEYGIN, Yu.

Study of some viscosity properties of solutions of low molecular weight polymers as exemplified by linear aliphatic polyesters. Vysokom. soed. 5 no.12:1861-1866 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Varshavskiy universitet.

FEYGIN, Ye.

Creative search. Prof.-tekh.obr. no.10:29 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-proizvodstvennoy chasti tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha no.1 g. Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Technical education)

FEYGIN, Ye.

Prospective school plan. Prof.-tekh.obr. 19 no.3:13-14 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Direktor Leningradskogo tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.1.
(School management and organization)

FEYGIN, Ye. A.; PLATONOV, V. M.; MUKHINA, T. N.; BARABANOV, N. L.

Calculating the process of ethane pyrolysis by means of the "Ural-1" electronic digital computer. Neftekhimia 2 no.4: 498-506 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.

(Ethane) (Pyrolysis)

FEYGIN, Ye.A.; PLATONOV, V.M.; MUKHINA, T.N.; GIRSANOV, I.V.

Methods for the optimal design of the coil of a pyrolysis furnace. Khim.prom. no.7:519-526 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Girsanov).

FEYGIN, Ye.A.; GIRSANOV, I.V.; PLATONOV, V.M.

Computation of the optimal temperature profile in a chemical reactor for reactions of the type $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$, $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$, $A \begin{matrix} \nearrow B \\ \searrow C \end{matrix}$. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.1: 154-157 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.

BUTOVSKIY, V.A.; FEYGIN, Ye.A.; GIRSANOV, I.V.; PLATONOV, V.M.

Mathematical model of the pyrolysis process in tubular furnaces. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.10:1-5 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. NIISS i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.

L 19368-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/WE/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5016028 UR/0065/64/000/010/0040/0043

AUTHOR: Barabanov, N. L.; Butovskiy, V. A.; Feygin, Ye. A.

TITLE: Designing a tubular reactor for the pyrolysis of straight-run gasoline on a computer

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 10, 1964, 40-43

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum industry, petroleum refinery equipment, gasoline, pyrolysis, computer

Abstract: In connection with a planned expansion of the petrochemical industry in the near future, ethylene, propylene, and other low olefins will be produced by pyrolysis (cracking) of low-octane straight-run gasoline in tubular reactors of the pipe-still type. Design of these reactors under consideration of the kinetics of chemical conversion of the mixture of substances present in gasoline, heat transfer, and dynamics of flow is extremely complex. A model is proposed on the basis of which the required design calculations can be carried out on a computer. It was established in connection with the development of the design procedure that the overall kinetics of decomposition of gasoline in the reactor correspond to an

Card 1/2

L 19368-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5016028

equation for the cracking of hydrocarbons proposed by A. I. Dintses and A. V. Frost, Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Vol. 3, No 7, 1934, p 510. To calculate the length of the pipe coil in the reactor, the temperatures of the gas mixture at the exit from the pipes were assumed to be in the range of 780-800°, 750-760°, and 730-735° for the production of ethylene, propylene, and butylene-butadiene, respectively, with the degree of conversion of the feed stock varying with the exact temperature at the exit. The effects of the addition of water vapor on the kinetics, yield of olefins, temperature, and the required length of tubing in the reactor were considered. It is held that the kinetics of the reaction, rather than heat transfer, consitute the limiting factor in the conversion. On the basis of the precision of laboratory experiments on which the design procedure is based, it is assumed that the precision of the calculations will be approximately ± 15%. Orig. art. has 10 formulas, 1 graph, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: NIISS

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FB, GC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001 JPRS

Card 2/2 BG

FEL'DSHTEYN, E.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; MISHIN, P.A.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.I.; FEYGIN, Z.E.

Sulfo-cyaniding of metal-cutting tools. Avt. prom. 29 no.4: 37-39 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Minskiy avtozavod.
(Case hardening)
(Metal-cutting tools)

EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) JD

ACC NR: AP5028527 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0118/0118

AUTHORS: Yegorov, V. I.; Avlasenko, G. A.; Poluyanchik, P. G.; Feygin, Z. S.; Abramov, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Apparatus for ultrasonic cleaning of parts. Class 49, No. 175806

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 118

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic equipment, pneumatic device

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an ultrasonic cleaning apparatus with a periodically indexing carousel with radial spokes which carry holding fixtures for the parts. The spokes are located above perimetrically placed baths with ultrasonic transducers in their bottom sides. To provide universal application, the indexing mechanism of the carousel contains a pneumatic cylinder with a loose-fitting top which supports the spokes and a set of rollers (see Fig. 1). The latter interact with stationary inclined pawls.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.9.048 6.9.06

L 27727-00

ACC NR: AP5028527

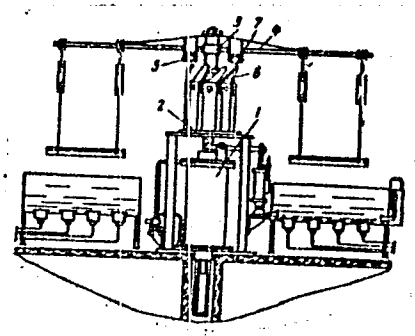

Fig. 1. 1 - Pneumatic cylinder; 2 - rod; 3 - cover; 4 - spokes; 5 - rollers; 6 - pawls; 7 - inclines.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Feb63

Card 2/2

YEGOROV, V.I.; FEYGIN, Z.S.; SAKHAROV, V.A.

Application of ultrasonic waves in the cleaning of the waste catcher tubes of spinning machinery. Tekst. prom. 25 no.5:32-34 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nachal'nik Bazovoy laboratorii ul'trazvukovoy i elektroerozionnoy obrabotki materialov Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva BSSR (for Yegorov). 2. Starshiy inzh. Bazovoy laboratorii ul'trazvukovoy i elektroerozionnoy obrabotki materialov Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva BSSR (for Feygin). 3. Nachal'nik pryadil'nogo tsekha Minskogo kamvol'nogo kombinata (for Sakharov).

FEYGINA, A.

Radio links in the sixth five-year plan. Radio no.6:34-35 Je '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

(Radio relay systems)

FEYGINA, A.A.; VOYTKEVICH, A.A.; GORDINA, S.N.

Embryology

Phase heterogenicity of parts of the developing organ. Dokl. AN SSSR 84 No. 5, 1952.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

"[illegible]IA, A. A.

"Effect of the Environment on the Structure and Interrelation of the Secretory Elements of the Pancreas." Cand Biol Sci, Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Inst, Alma-Ata, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 6, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

FEYGIN, A.Kh.; FEYGINA, A.A.

Balantidiasis in a child one year and two months old. Pediatriia 37 no.9:90 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BALANTIDIUM COLI)

FEYGINA, A. I., Engineer.

"Radio relay lines." a chapter in the book Radio and Electronics and Their Technical Applications, by A. I. Berg, et al. Moscow 1956.

Summary of chapter 1071291

FEYGINA, A. Ya.; CHEBOTAREVSKIY, V. V.; SHEYDEMAN, I. Yu.; ANDREYEV, N. V.; KALYUZHNYY, V. G.; KONSTANTINOV, A. S.; LIVSHITS, M. P.; MANZHOS, F. M.; SAVKOV, Ye. I.; USPASSKIY, P. P.

Nonmetallic Materials, Their Processing and Application," Oborongiz, 1949. 535 p.

Translated TABCON, W-13173, 1 Sep 50

KRUGLAYA, Z.V., inzh.; SOKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;
[redacted], A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Plastic parts for cold water supply and sanitary equipment of all-metal passenger cars. Trudy TSNII NPS no.242:68-78 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Railroads—Passenger cars)
(Sanitary engineering—Equipment and supplies)
(Plastics)

FEYGINA, D.B.

Conference of young specialists of the sugar industry. Sakh. prom. 37 no.4:70 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gipresakhar.

(Sugar industry)

AKHVONEN, V.A.; GRENBERG, Ye.I.; GENIS, M.Ya.; LEYGINA, E.M.
ZAKHAROVA, V.S.; KOVALEVA, R.A.; ZALEVSKAYA, T.N. SHASHKIN,
M.A.; KOVALENKO, P.N.; ZAK, A.G.; AKHMETOVA, S.A.; MOSTRYUKOV,
P.M.; VEYSEYSKAYA, N.D.

Brief reports. Zav.lab. 23 no.7:801-802 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Institut geologii rudnykh mesterozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (for Akhvonen) 2.Dnepropetrovskiy Truboprokatnyy zavod imeni V.I. Lenina (for Grenberg, Genis) 3. Angarskiy remontno-mekhanicheskiy zavod (for Shashkin) 4.Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Kovalenko) 5. Karagandinskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka (for Zak, Akhmetova, Mostryukov, Veyseyskaya).
(Chemistry, Analytic)

AUTHORS: Busev, A.I., Ivanyutin, M.I. Feygina, E.M. 32-3-3/52

TITLE: A Colorimetric Method of Determining Copper in Nickel Electrolytes (Kolorimetricheskiy metod opredeleniya medi v nikelevykh elektrolitakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp. 265-266 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method for the rapid colorimetric determination of copper was developed on the basis of the reaction of the Cu^{2+} ion in a weakly acid medium with nickeldiethyldithiophosphate, for hereby the copperdiethyldithiophosphate of deep yellow-orange color, which is extracted in the course of the analysis mentioned with carbon tetrachloride, and which is unsoluble in water but is soluble in any organic solvent, is produced. The nickeldiethyldithiophosphate can be produced by the method developed by A.I. Busev and M. I. Ivanyutin [Refs.1 and 2], and will within short be available from the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Reagents; it will be added to the extract in form of a 0.001 molar solution. A standard sample serves the purpose of comparing colors (0.02 mg/Cu/1 ml) and the final result is computed according to a formula. Also the sample investigated should not contain more than 2 mg/l copper, because otherwise the colorless Cu^{+} diethyldithiophosphate is produced and the accuracy of the method is impaired. There are 2 tables, and 1 reference, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov, Central Institute for Aviation

Card 1/2

AUTHORS: Morozova, A. M. and Feygina, F. I. 126-5-3-8/31

TITLE: Effect of Annealing Conditions on the Thermal Magnetic Ageing of Permanent Magnets Made from Magnico-type Alloys (Vliyaniye rezhima otpuska na temperaturnoye magnitnoye stareniye postoyannykh magnitov iz splava tipa magniko)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol V, Nr 3, pp 428-433 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object was to find conditions resulting in increased stability; it is shown that prolonged heating to 580°C, or a special sequence of temperatures and times, can give increased stability, as compared with normal treatments, which are directed to producing optimal field strength. The alloy used was composed of 15% Ni, 24% Co, 8.5% Al, 3% Cu and balance Fe. The specimens were 15 x 15 mm and from 30 to 180 mm long; all magnets were made from one batch of material. Three types of temperature cycle are used - I) 580°C for 24 hours, followed by coercive force measurement and thermal ageing; II) 580°C for four hours, 640°C for 2 hours, 580°C for four hours, and then as I; III) 700°C for 15 mins, 650°C for 30 min, 600°C for 1 hour, 580°C for two hours, 550°C for two hours (overall time

Card 1/2

Effect of Annealing Conditions on the Thermal Magnetic Ageing of Permanent Magnets Made from Magnico-type Alloys

5 hours 45 mins), then as I. The thermal magnetic ageing was effected by cycling between +20 and -60°C, a dry-ice cryostat being used to give -60°C. The results are given as three parameters: h, the irreversible change in the magnetic parameter (flux at zero magnetizing field), a, the reversible change, and K the change produced by the first cycle. The parameters are defined mathematically under Fig.1; the meanings of all four figures are then clear.
There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut radiotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research Institute of the Radio Industry)

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1956

1. Magnets--Materials 2. Magnetic alloys--Stabilization
Card 2/2 3. Magnetic alloys--Heat treatment 4. Magnetic alloys--Test results

AUTHORS: Bobrovskaya, R. S., Engineer, Morozova, A. M., Engineer, Feygina, F. I., Engineer, (Moscow) 105-58-3-17/31

TITLE: On the Temperature Aging of Highly Coercive Alloys (O temperaturnom starenii vysokokoertsitivnykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 66-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of the magnetic temperature aging of samples and magnetic systems consisting of three different alloys: Al'ni (25% Ni, 15% Al, 4% Cu, 56% Fe), Al' niko (19% Ni, 8% Al, 4% Cu, 15% Co, 54% Fe), Magniko (13,5% Ni, 9% Al, 3% Cu, 21% Co, 53,5% Fe) are given here. On the basis of this investigation the following can be stated: 1) A previous aging of the magnets by a.c. or d.c. reduces the amount of the irreversible modification of the magnetic properties. When the percentage of aging, however, is sufficiently great, no irreversible processes are observed; a previous aging has no influence on the amount of reversible modifications. 2) The peculiarity of the "Magniko" alloy sample is represented by a decrease of the magnetic flux in the center-line of the magnet and of the magnetic field strength in the

Card 1/2

SOV/126-7-1-5/28

AUTHORS: Morozova, A. M. and Feygina, F. I.

TITLE: The Effect of Chemical Composition on Thermal Magnetic Ageing of Iron-Cobalt-Nickel-Aluminium Alloys (Vliyaniye khimicheskogo sostava na temperaturnoye magnitnoye stareniye zhelezokobal'tnikel'alyuminiyevykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 40-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thermal magnetic ageing of permanent magnets depends on the magnitude of the demagnetising factor, on the coercive force and on the type of the alloy and its composition. The present paper deals with the effect of composition of Fe-Co-Ni-Al alloys and the effect of Nb and Ta in Magnico-type alloys on thermal magnetic ageing of permanent magnets made from these alloys. The effect of composition on magnetic ageing was studied on samples of 15 x 15 x 50 mm dimensions of eight series of alloys. In Fe-Co-Ni-Al alloys the Al content was varied from 7 to 11% with 15% Ni (first series) and 12% Ni (second series); the Ni content was varied

Card 1/5

The Effect of Chemical Composition on Thermal Magnetic Ageing of Iron-Cobalt-Nickel-Aluminium Alloys

from 12 to 18% (third series); the Cu content was varied from 1 to 7% (fourth series); the Co content was varied from 9 to 23% with 15% Ni (fifth series) and 12% Ni (sixth series). In Magnico-type alloys the effect of Nb (seventh series) and Ta (eighth series) was studied. Forty-eight alloys were prepared, and two to three samples of each alloy were tested. The compositions of all these alloys and their magnetic properties are given in a table on p 41. The authors investigated also the effect of the demagnetising factor (samples of the same cross-section but of different length) on thermal magnetic ageing of alloys of various compositions. The effect of composition on ageing of various magnet assemblies, made of one or more types of magnetic alloy, was also studied. These investigations of thermal magnetic ageing were carried out as follows. Before heat treatment the samples or the assemblies were magnetized to saturation at room temperature. Then either open-circuit magnetic flux of samples or magnetic

 field intensity in the gaps of assemblies, was measured at

The Effect of Chemical Composition on Thermal Magnetic Ageing of Iron-Cobalt-Nickel-Aluminium Alloys

temperatures of +20, -60, +20°C, and +20, +140, +20°C until a reversible state was reached. Measurements of the flux or the gap field were carried out using the same ballistic apparatus under the same conditions. Thermal magnetic ageing was expressed in terms of three instability parameters representing: irreversible changes (h), reversible changes (a), and changes on first cooling or heating (K). These parameters are given by

$$h = 100(B_{20} - A_{20})/A_{20},$$

$$a = 100(B_t - B_{20})/A_{20},$$

$$K = 100(A_t - A_{20})/A_{20}.$$

A_{20}, A_t are the initial values of the flux or the gap field at +20°C and at first application of a temperature t, respectively. B_{20}, B_t are the final (reversible state) values of the flux or the gap field at 20°C and a

The Effect of Chemical Composition on Thermal Magnetic Ageing of Iron-Cobalt-Nickel-Aluminium Alloys

temperature t, respectively. The results obtained are given in Figs.1-6. Figs.1-3 show the effect of composition on the values of h, a and K of the eight series of samples; Fig.4 shows the effect of composition on the gap field of various magnet assemblies; variations of the coercive force H_c with alloy composition are graphed in Fig.5, and the effect of the demagnetisation factor on the values of h, a and K of various alloys is shown in Fig.6. The authors draw the following conclusions from their results.
(1) The instability parameters K and h are more sensitive to variations of composition than the parameter a. Al and Ni show the greatest effect on thermal magnetic ageing of the alloys studied. With increase of the Al content stability of permanent magnets is lowered, while an increase in the amount of Ni improves their stability.
(2) The demagnetising factor exerts a great influence on magnetic ageing. All the three instability parameters retain their general dependence on the demagnetising factor

 when the alloy composition is altered: the parameters h

The Effect of Chemical Composition on Thermal Magnetic Ageing of Iron-Cobalt-Nickel-Aluminium Alloys

and K increase, and the parameter a falls with increase of the demagnetising factor. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 5 references, of which 2 are Soviet, 2 German and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: September 28, 1956

KENE, Fransua [Quesnay, François] [1694-1774]; KAZARIN, A.I., red.-sostavitel'; GORBUNOV, A.V. [translator]; KAPLAN, F.R. [translator]; FEYGINA, L.A. [translator]; SPERANSKAYA, L., red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn.red.

[Selected works on economics] Izbrannye ekonomicheskie proizvedeniia. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 549 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Agriculture--Economic aspects)

SHEMYAKIN, M.M., akademik; VINOGRADOVA, Ye.I.; FEYGINA, M.Yu.; ALDANOVA, N.A.; OLADKINA, V.A.; SHCHUKINA, L.A.

Synthesis of optically active depsipeptides. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.2:387-390 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Peptides)

SHUSHERINA, N.P.; FEYGINA, M.Yu.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

δ-Lactones and δ-lactams. Part 31: Reactivity of γ-bromo-δ-keto acid chlorides. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3608-3611 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(Anhydrides) (Chlorides)

RYABOVA, I. D.; PAVLENKO, I. A.; VINOGRADOVA, Ye. I.; OVCHINNIKOV, Yu. A.; ALDANOVA, N. A.; KIRYUSHKIN, A. A.; IVANOV, V. T.; FEYGINA, M. Yu.

"Antimicrobial activity of depsipeptides."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Inst for Chemistry of Natural Compounds, AS USSR, Moscow.

SHEMYAKIN, M. M.; VINOGRADOVA, Ye. I.; FEYGINA, M. Yu.; ALDANOVA, N. A.; OVCHINNIKOV, Yu. A.; KIRYUSHKIN, A. A.

Depsipeptides. Part 16: Paths in the synthesis of optically active linear depsipeptides. Zhur. ob. Khim. 34 no.6:1782-1797 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

SHEMYAKIN, M. M.; VINOGRADOVA, Ye. I.; FEYGINA, M. Yu.; ALDANOVA, N. A.

Depsipeptides. Part 17: Cyclization of linear tetra-and octadepsipeptides. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.6:1798-1803 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 11397-67 EWT(1) JK

ACC NR: AP7003653 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1391/1405

AUTHOR: Shemyakin, M. M.; Vinogradova, Ye. I.; Feygina, M. Yu.; Aldanova, N. A.; Shvetsov, Yu. B.; Fonina, L. A.

ORG: Institute of the Chemistry of Natural Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis and antibacterial activity of valinomycin analogs

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchoy khimii v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1391-1405

TOPIC TAGS: bactericide, organic synthetic process

ABSTRACT: In a study of the relationship between the structure and biological effects of depsipeptides related to valinomycin, the authors synthesized a series of its linear and cyclic analogs, differing in chain length or size of ring, as well as in the nature and configuration of the hydroxy and amino acid residues. The optically active linear depsipeptides were synthesized by a method developed earlier by the authors for the total synthesis of valinomycin, consisting of gradual construction of the depsipeptide chain by the creation first of esters, then of amide bonds. The activity of the depsipeptides was found to depend upon the presence and size of the ring, as well as on the nature and configuration of the amino and hydroxy acid residues. All of the investigated cyclotetra- and cyclooctadepsipeptides had no activity at all, whereas many cyclododecadepsipeptides possessed substantial activity; the activity again disappeared for

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.982.466

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L 11327-67
ACC NR: AP7003653

cyclohexadecadepsipeptides. The structure of the radicals and configuration of the amino acid residues in the valinomycin molecule could be varied substantially (on a limited portion of the chain) without any significant loss of activity. However, a change in the structure of the radical or configuration of the hydroxy acid residues usually led to an almost total destruction of the antimicrobial activity. It was concluded that the antibiotic activity of depsipeptides is evidently associated with their interaction with the lipoproteins of the cell membranes, expressed in the ability of these compounds to selectively induce active transport of potassium ions (but not of sodium ions) into animal mitochondria. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 14 tables. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 06,07 / SUBM DATE: 12Jul65

Card 2/2 jb

1. FUGINA, R. S., ENG., MIKHAYLOV, P. YA.

2. USSR (600)

4. Jute

7. Sowing apparatus and plowshares for jute. Sel'khozmashina, no. 11, 1952.

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

1. FEYGINA, R.S.; MIKHAYLOV, P.Ya.

2. USSR (600)

4. Agricultural Machinery Industry

7. Problem of decreasing machine weight, Engs. R.S. Feigina, P. Ya. Mikhailov, Sel'khozmashina no. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953. Unclassified.

[redacted], M. A., [redacted]

"The Nature of the Cholera Antigen Prepared by Digestion with Trypsin," ZHEI, 1, 83-89, 1947

FEYGINA, S. Ya.

"The Effect of Sensibilization on the Development of Antitoxic Immunity and on the Course of Diphtheritic Infection in Vaccinated Animals," Pediatriya, No.2, 1948

Central Sci. Res. Inst. im. L. A. Tarasevich

2397. Observations on the Development of Diphtheria Infection after a Single Animal Inoculation with Native Anatoxin. (Наблюдения над развитием дифтерийной инфекции у однократно привитых нативным анатоксином животных)

S. J. Fegina. Педиатрия [*Pediatrija*] No. 3, 13–20, May–June, 1950. 2 figs., 25 refs.

Since the general introduction of anatoxin [toxoid] as diphtheria prophylactic, particularly severe cases of diphtheria have been observed with greater frequency in children who have had a one-dose immunization. The hypothesis has been advanced that the severity of the disease in these cases is due to a superimposed allergic reaction to constituents of diphtheria bacilli.

To clarify the position experiments were carried out with male guinea-pigs and rabbits. The animals were immunized with 1 ml. of one batch of anatoxin of known

potency. They were then divided into four groups. Each group was infected with a diphtheria culture after different lengths of time had elapsed. The infections were carried out on the 5th, on the 7th, on the 10th to 12th, and on the 20th days respectively after initial immunization. The infecting dose is given as 1 MLD of gravis strain No. 155, corresponding to 50 to 75 million organisms for guinea-pigs and to 200 to 250 million organisms for rabbits [volume not stated]. The injection was made into the testis.

In the first two groups there was no difference between results in immunized and in non-immunized control animals. Of 30 guinea-pigs in the 3rd group 27 died 1 to 3 days sooner than the control animals, and 15 of the former had marked local reactions consisting of appearance of a widespread, gelatinous, fibrino-haemorrhagic exudate. In the 4th group only 4 animals died within 96 hours and showed what is described as increased reactivity. Eight animals in this group were sufficiently immune to show no sign of infection.

The author admits, however, that 3 out of 30 control animals showed an increased reactivity. [It is not stated whether the controls had been injected with nutrient broth in place of anatoxin.] The increased reactivity of the controls was thought to be due to non-specific sensitization. Similar results were obtained with rabbits.

The author concludes that : (1) One ml. of anatoxin can sensitize guinea-pigs and rabbits and the sensitization can be demonstrated 7 to 12 days after the sensitizing dose. (2) A diphtheria infection after one-dose immunization may lead to an allergic reaction, resulting in severe diphtheria. (3) In a sensitized but fully immune individual allergic reactions disappear quickly. (4) The results demonstrate the inadequacy of one-dose immunization.

K. S. Zinnemann

Abstracts of World Medicine
Vol 8 1950

FEYGINA, S. Ya.

FEIGINA, S. IA., IVENSKAIA, A. M.

Combined tuberculosis and diphtheria vaccination. Probl. Tuberk., Moskva No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 50. p. 42-4

1. Of the Pediatric Clinic of the Academy of Medical Sciences (Tuberculosis Division) (Scientific Director--Prof. I. V. Tsimbler) and of the Institute for the Control of Bacterial Preparations imeni Tarasevich (Scientific Director--P. F. Zdrodovskiy, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences).

CLML 20, 3, March 1951

L 02264-67 EWT(1)
ACC NR: AP6029996

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0197/0197

INVENTORS: Dobrovol'skiy, P. I.; Khachaturov, G. A.; Kats, Ya. I.; Feygina, Ts. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for stopping an airplane after landing. Class 62, No. 184154

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 197

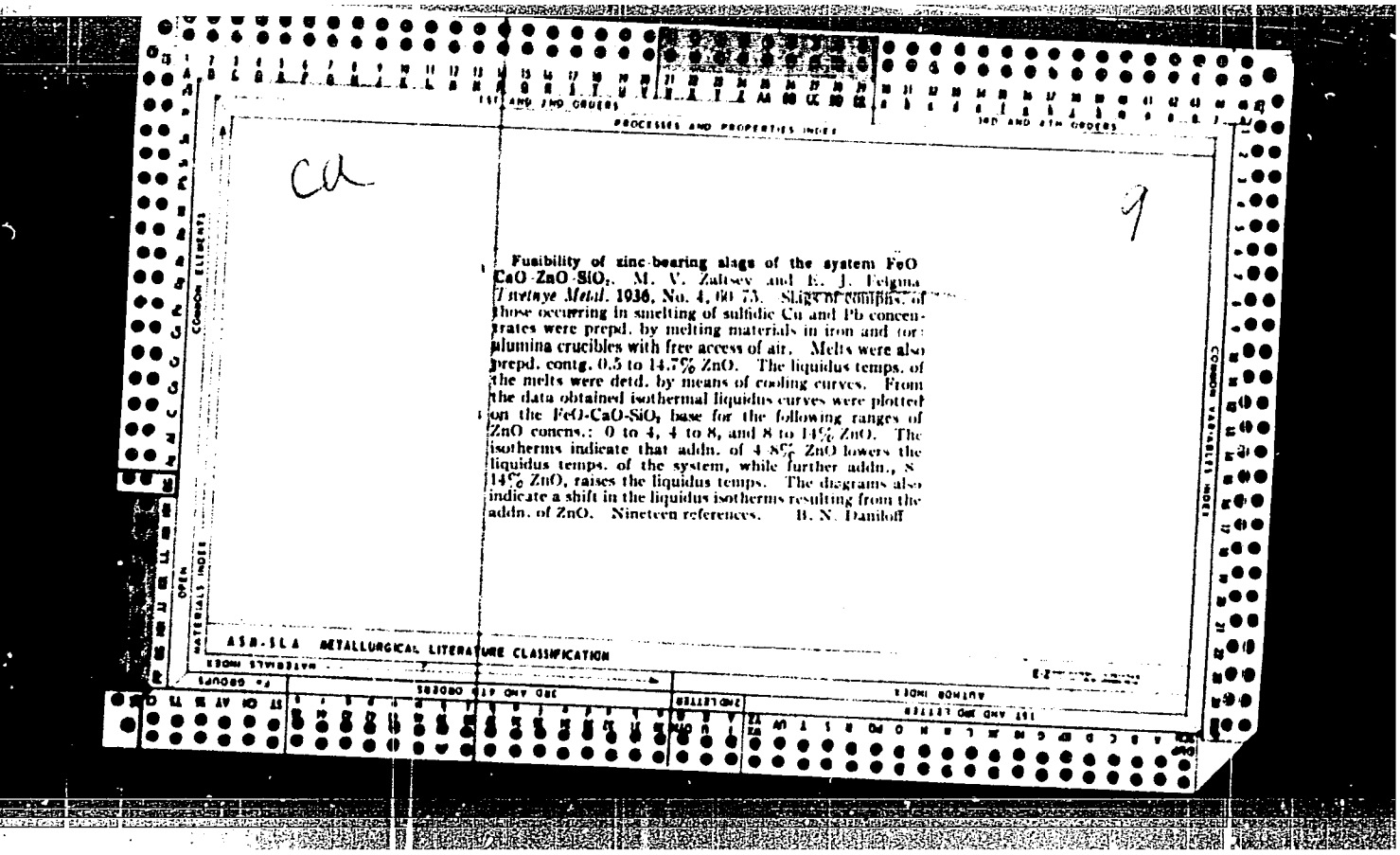
TOPIC TAGS: aircraft landing system, airfield auxiliary equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for stopping an airplane after its landing on a runway. The device includes a cable system consisting of braking parts and a receiving part of the cable with cable holders, two braking drums with frictional disk brakes and with conical clutches, a regulator for winding and stretching the braking cable, and pneumo(hydro)electrical systems for directing the work of the device. To lower the dynamic loads at the moment of contact of the airplane and the receiving cable, the device is provided with block-and-tackle absorbers. The casings of these absorbers contain rigidly fixed blocks and movable block carriers tied to the casing with elastic bands.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 17Aug64

Card 1/1

UDC: 629.139

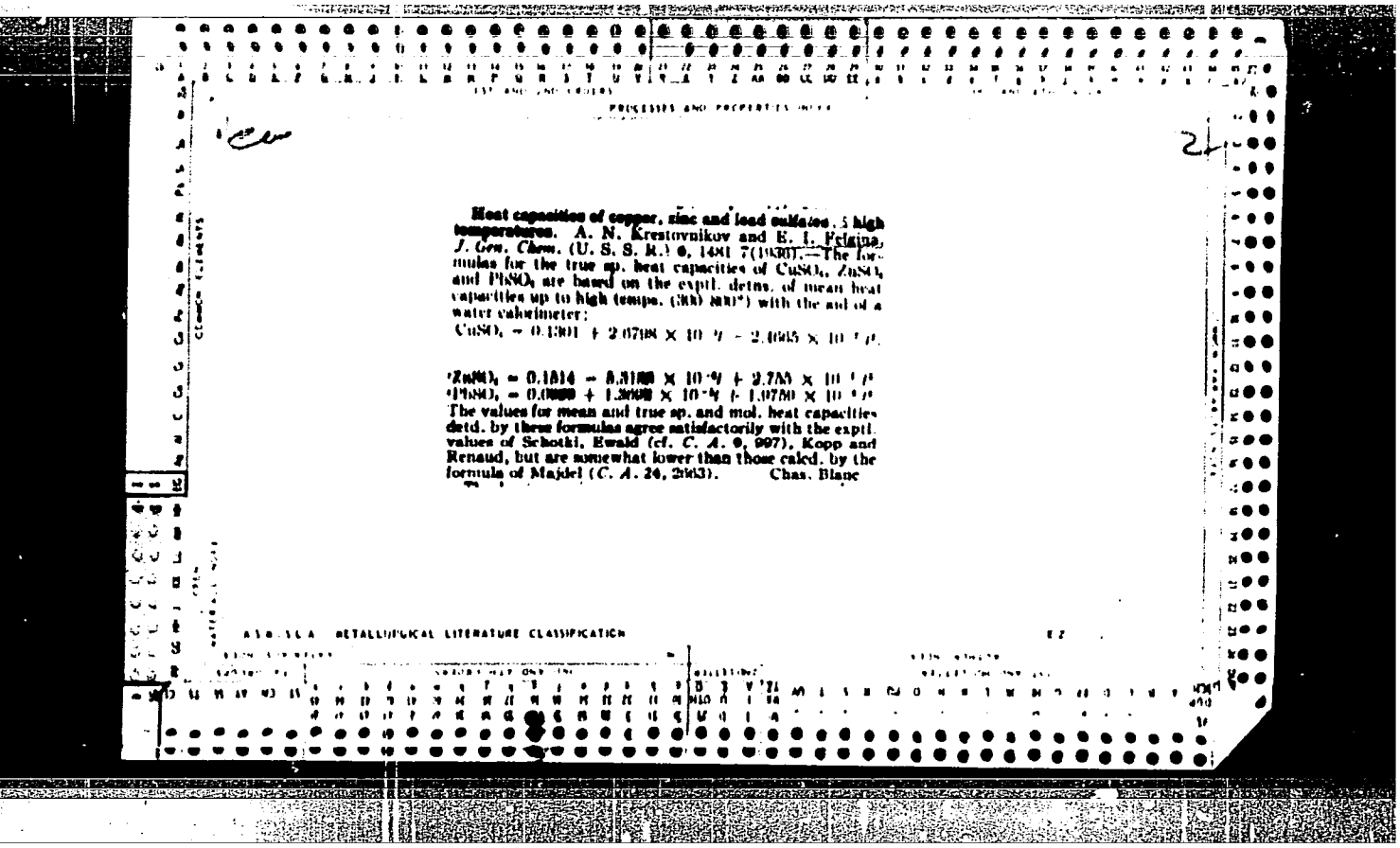


Cu

9

Fusibility of zinc-bearing slags of the system FeO CaO ZnO SiO$_2$. M. V. Zaitsev and E. J. Feigma *Tsvetnye Metal.* **1936**, No. 4, 00 75. Slags of compns. of those occurring in smelting of sulfidic Cu and Pb concentrates were prepd. by melting materials in iron and (or) alumina crucibles with free access of air. Melts were also prepd. contg. 0.5 to 14.7% ZnO. The liquidus temps. of the melts were detd. by means of cooling curves. From the data obtained isothermal liquidus curves were plotted on the FeO-CaO-SiO$_2$ base for the following ranges of ZnO concns.: 0 to 4, 4 to 8, and 8 to 14% ZnO. The isotherms indicate that addn. of 4–8% ZnO lowers the liquidus temps. of the system, while further addn., 8–14% ZnO, raises the liquidus temps. The diagrams also indicate a shift in the liquidus isotherms resulting from the addn. of ZnO. Nineteen references. B. N. Daniloff

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

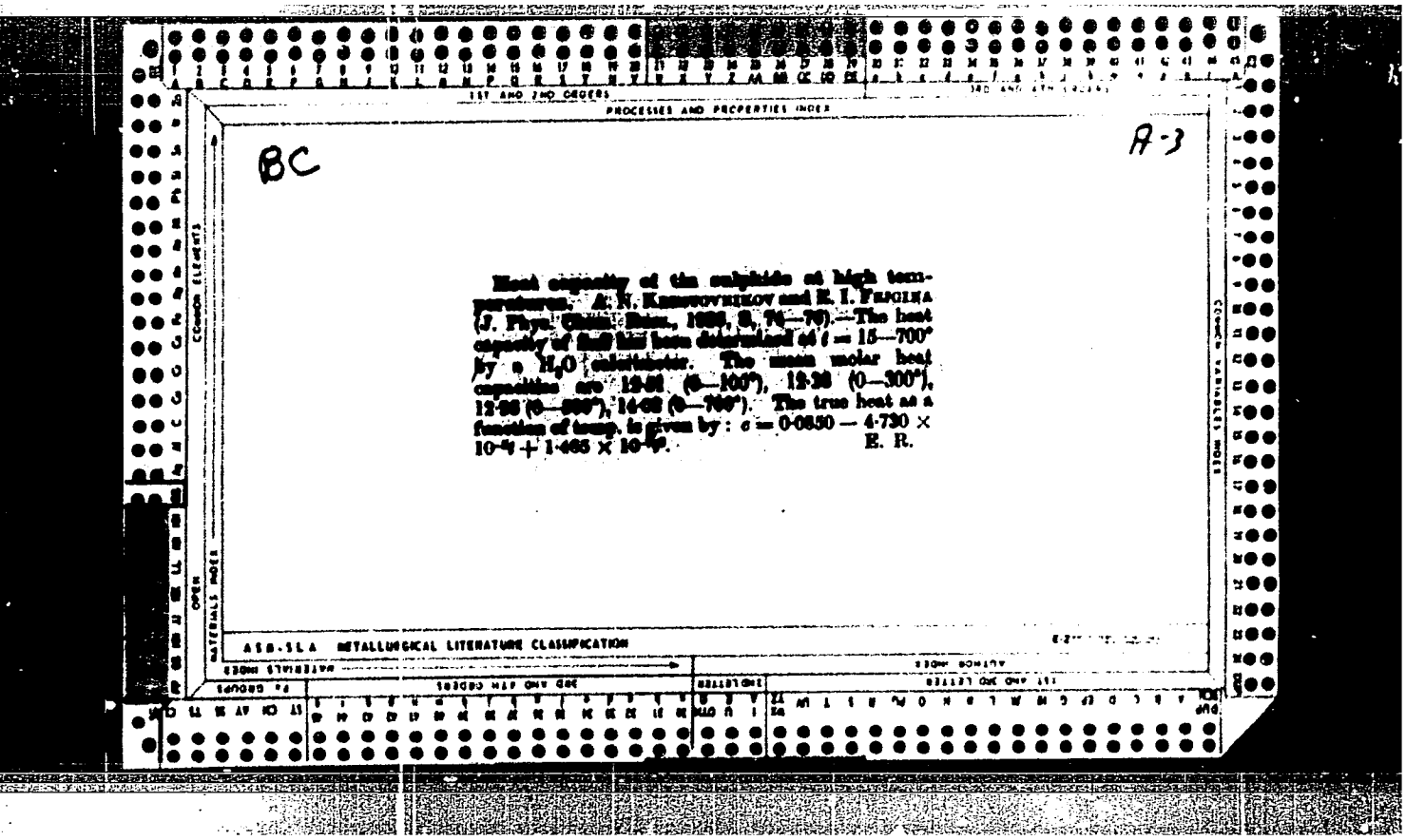


Heat capacities of copper, zinc and lead sulfates, at high temperatures. A. N. Krestovnikov and E. I. Prigina, *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) **0**, 1481-7(1930).—The formulas for the true sp. heat capacities of $CuSO_4$, $ZnSO_4$ and $PbSO_4$ are based on the expti. detns. of mean heat capacities up to high temps. (300-800°) with the aid of a water calorimeter:

$CuSO_4 = 0.1301 + 2.0788 \times 10^{-4} t - 2.1095 \times 10^{-7} t^2$.

$(ZnSO_4)_2 = 0.1814 - 8.3188 \times 10^{-6} t + 2.755 \times 10^{-7} t^2$
$(PbSO_4)_2 = 0.0[illegible] + 1.3[illegible] \times 10^{-4} t + 1.0750 \times 10^{-7} t^2$

The values for mean and true sp. and mol. heat capacities detd. by these formulas agree satisfactorily with the expti. values of Schotki, Ewald (cf. *C. A.* **9**, 997), Kopp and Renaud, but are somewhat lower than those calcd. by the formula of Majdel (*C. A.* **24**, 2983). Chas. Blanc

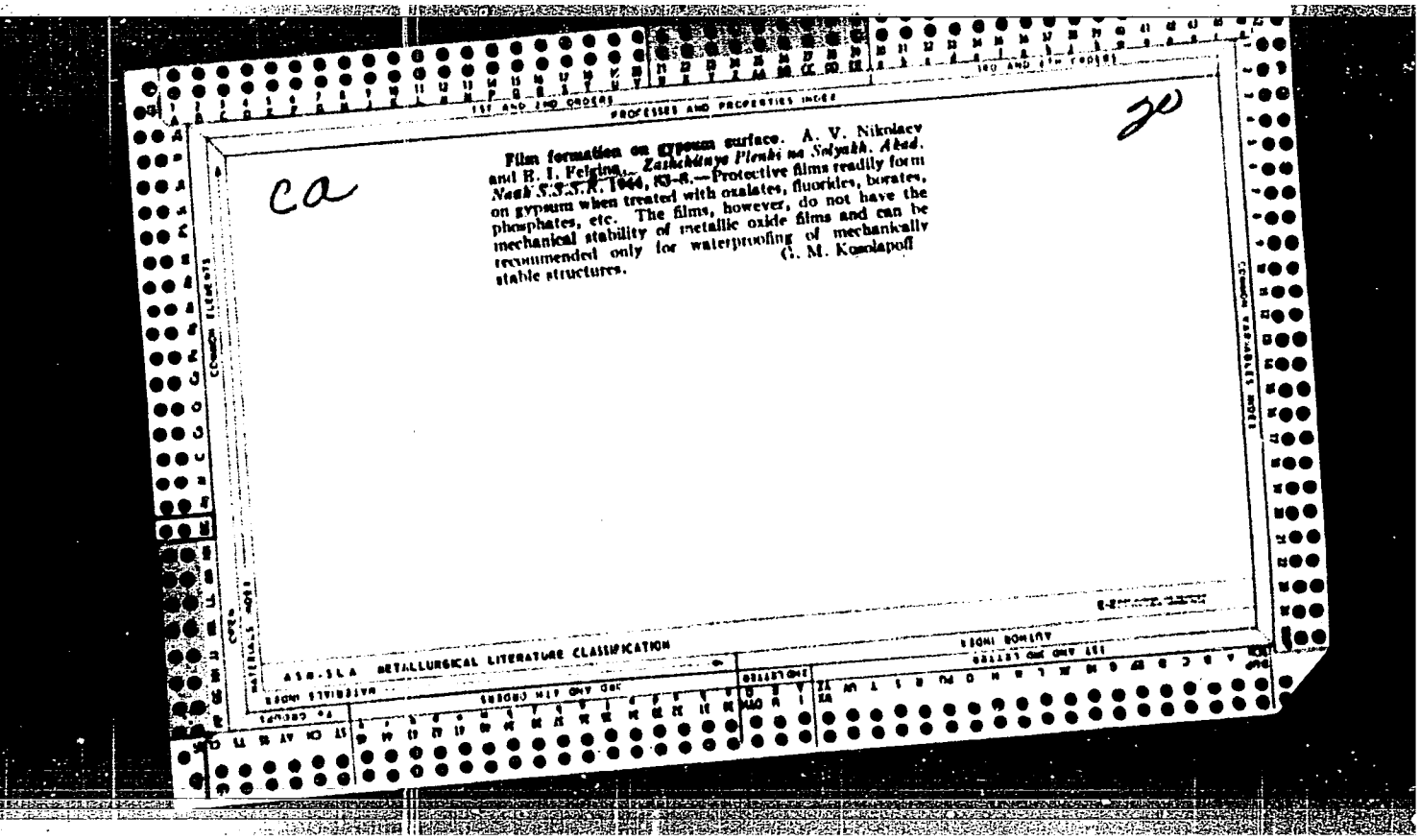


BC

A-3

Heat capacity of the sulphides at high temperatures. A. N. KRESTOVNIKOV and E. I. FEGINA (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1939, 13, 76—79).—The heat capacity of [illegible] has been determined at t = 15—700° by a H_2O calorimeter. The mean molar heat capacities are 12·81 (0—100°), 12·20 (0—300°), 12·66 (0—500°), 14·02 (0—700°). The true heat as a function of temp. is given by: $c = 0{\cdot}0650 - 4{\cdot}730 \times 10^{-4} + 1{\cdot}465 \times 10^{-6}$. E. R.

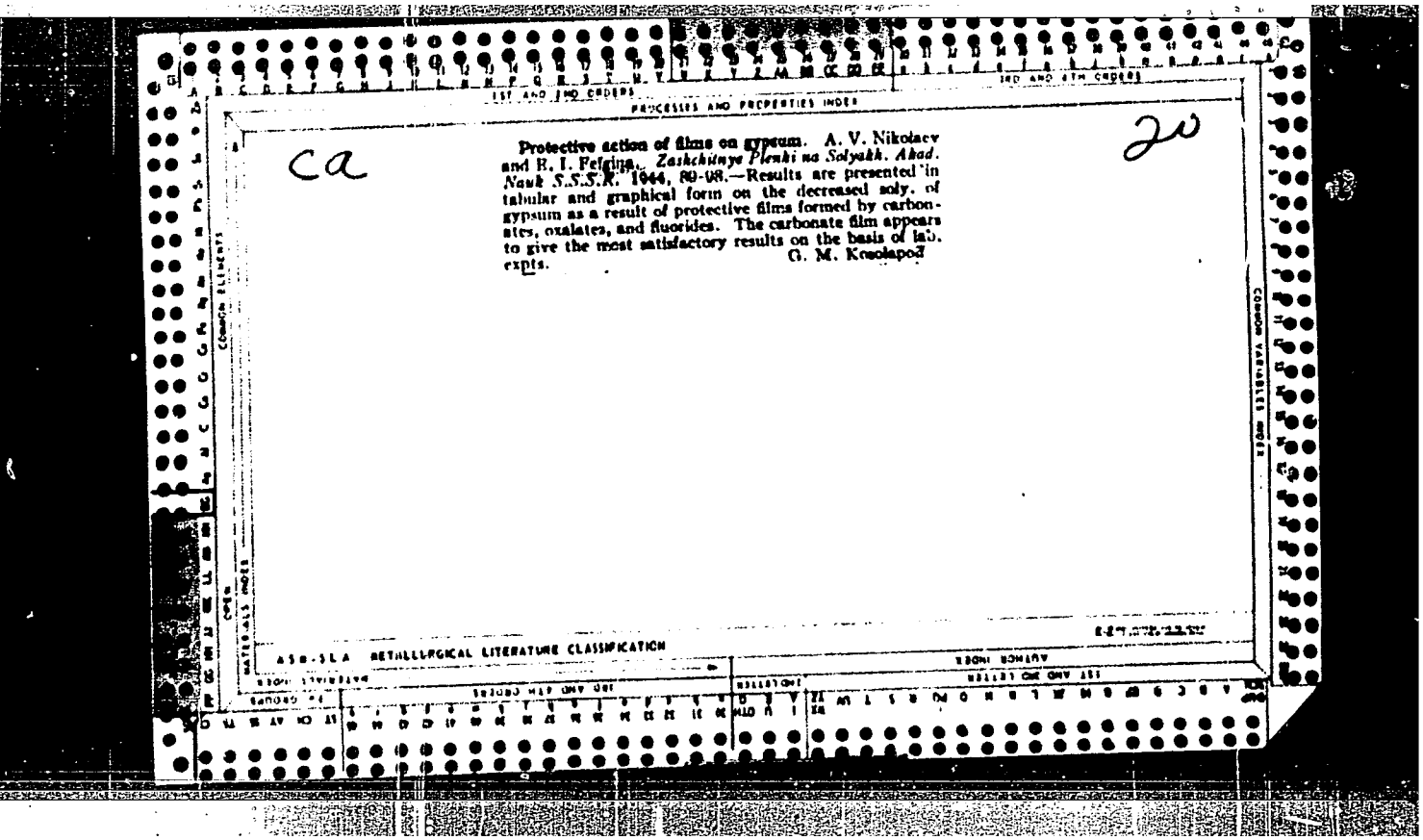
A S B - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ca

30

Film formation on gypsum surface. A. V. Nikolaev and B. I. Pelgina. *Zashchitnye Plenki na Solyakh. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1944, 83–6.—Protective films readily form on gypsum when treated with oxalates, fluorides, borates, phosphates, etc. The films, however, do not have the mechanical stability of metallic oxide films and can be recommended only for waterproofing of mechanically stable structures. G. M. Kosolapoff



ca

20

Protective action of films on gypsum. A. V. Nikolaev and B. I. Fetgina. *Zashchitnye Plenki na Solyakh. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1944, 89-98.—Results are presented in tabular and graphical form on the decreased soly. of gypsum as a result of protective films formed by carbonates, oxalates, and fluorides. The carbonate film appears to give the most satisfactory results on the basis of lab. expts.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SOV/137-58-7-14199

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 34 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Krestovnikov, A. N., Vendrikh, M. S., Feygina, Ye. I.

TITLE: Specific Heat and Heat Content of Compounds of Cadmium, Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, and Bismuth (Teployemkost' i teplosoderzhaniye soyedineniya kadmiya, rtuti, mysh'yaka, sur'my i vismuta)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota i VNITO tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 26, pp 233-258

ABSTRACT: A critical evaluation of bibliographical data on the specific heat and heat content of CdO, CdS, $CdCl_2$, HgO, HgS, Hg_2SO_4, HgCl, $HgCl_2$, As_2S_3, As_2O_3, As_2O_5, Sb_2O_3, Sb_2O_4, Sb_2O_5, Sb_2S_3, $SbCl_3$, Bi_2S_3, and Bi_2O_3 has been conducted. The most reliable values and equations for utilization in thermodynamic and metallurgical calculations were selected. Bibliography: 25 references.

1. Intermetallic compounds--Specific heat 2. Intermetallic compounds--Thermodynamic properties

Yu. Z.

Card 1/1

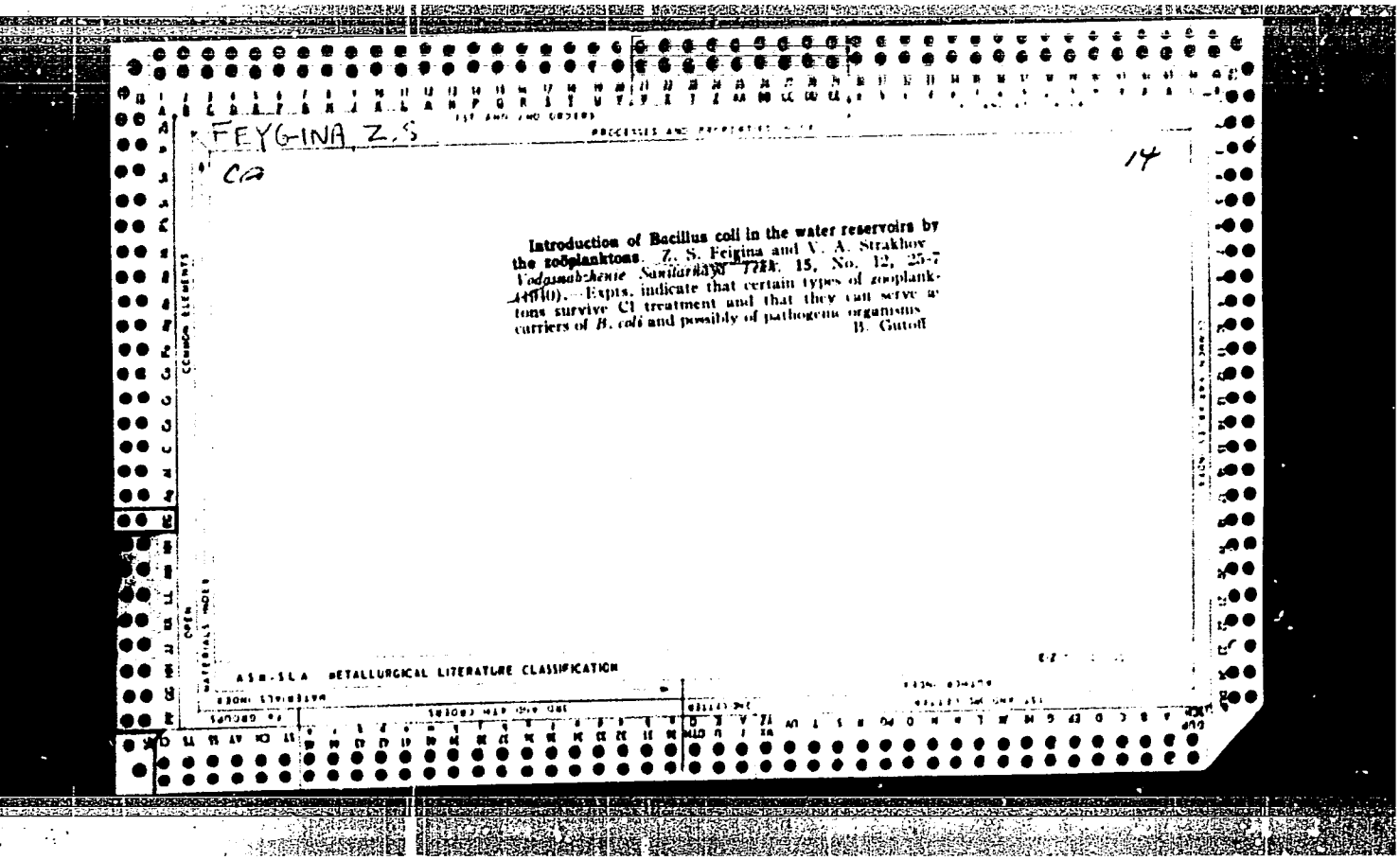
KRESTOVNIKOV, A.N.; FEYGINA, Ye.I.

Speed of formation of metallic films during the mutual displacement of metals from a solution. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET no.33:13-17 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Metallic films) (Cementation (Metallurgy))

GERASIMOV, Yakov Ivanovich; KRESTOVNIKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; SHAKHOV, Aleksey Sergeyevich. Prinimali uchastiye: DUDAREVA, A.G., assistent; LOMOV, A.L., assistent; FEYGINA, Ye.I., assistent; VYGODSKIY, I.A., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, F.A., aspirant; LAVRENT'YEV, V.I., aspirant; CHERNOV, A.N., red.; KAMAYEVA, O.M., red. izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Chemical thermodynamics in nonferrous metallurgy] Khimicheskaia termodinamika v tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izdvo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. Vol.2. [Thermodynamics of copper, lead, tin, silver and their most important compounds; a handbook] Termodinamika medi, svintsa, olova, serebra i ikh vazhneishikh soedinenii; spravochnoe rukovodstvo. 1961. 262 p.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Nonferrous metals—Thermal properties)
(Chemistry, Metallurgic)



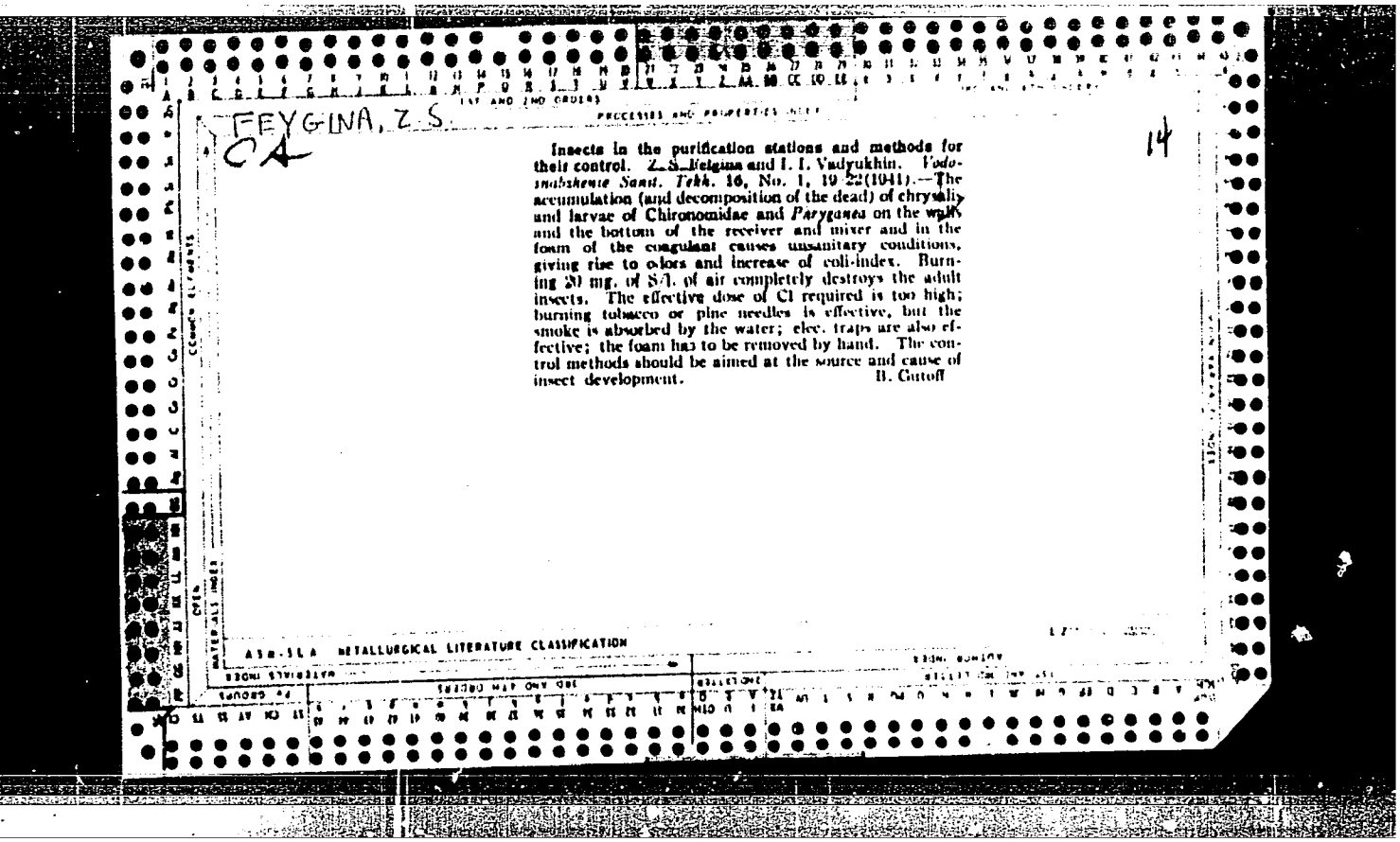
FEYGINA, Z. S.

CA

14

Introduction of Bacillus coli in the water reservoirs by the zooplanktons. Z. S. Feigina and V. A. Strakhov. *Vodasnabzhenie Sanitarnaya Tekh.* 15, No. 12, 25-7 (1940). Expts. indicate that certain types of zooplanktons survive Cl treatment and that they can serve as carriers of *B. coli* and possibly of pathogenic organisms. B. Gutoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



FEYGINA, Z. S.
CA

14

Insects in the purification stations and methods for their control. Z. S. Feigina and I. I. Vadyukhin. *Vodosnabzhenie Sanit. Tekh.* 16, No. 1, 19-22(1941).—The accumulation (and decomposition of the dead) of chrysalis and larvae of Chironomidae and *Paryganea* on the walls and the bottom of the receiver and mixer and in the foam of the coagulant causes unsanitary conditions, giving rise to odors and increase of coli-index. Burning 30 mg. of S/l. of air completely destroys the adult insects. The effective dose of Cl required is too high; burning tobacco or pine needles is effective, but the smoke is absorbed by the water; elec. traps are also effective; the foam has to be removed by hand. The control methods should be aimed at the source and cause of insect development. B. Gutoff

A58-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FEYGINA, Z.S.

Control of biological overgrowth in water conduit installations.
Gor.khoz.Mosk. 28 no.3:26-28 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Fresh-water biology) (Aqueducts)

FEYGINA, Z.S.

Dreissensia mollusks and their control at Moscow's Stalin water station. Vod.i san.tekh. no.6:10-14 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Moscow--Water supply engineering) (Mollusks)

USSR / General Biology. General Hydrobiology. B-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, No 52473

Author : El'piner, I. Ye.; Feygina, Z. S.
Inst : Not given
Title : Use of Ultrasound in Control of Hydrobionts.

Orig Pub : Vodosnabzheniye i san. tekhnika, 1957, No. 8, 14-16.

Abstract : The effect of ultrasound on various aquatic organisms causing damage to potable and industrial water supplies was studied under laboratory conditions. A piezo electric plate (50 mm diameter, 380 kc frequency, ultrasound intensity 5-6 v/cm^2, distance between emission source and object in a glass test tube 13-14 cm, water used as the liquid medium) was used as the emission source. Fresh water plankton (in the same quantity as the Dreissenidae-larvae) was completely destroyed at a 30-second exposure to ultrasound, oligochetes

Card 1/2

FEIGINSON, N. I.

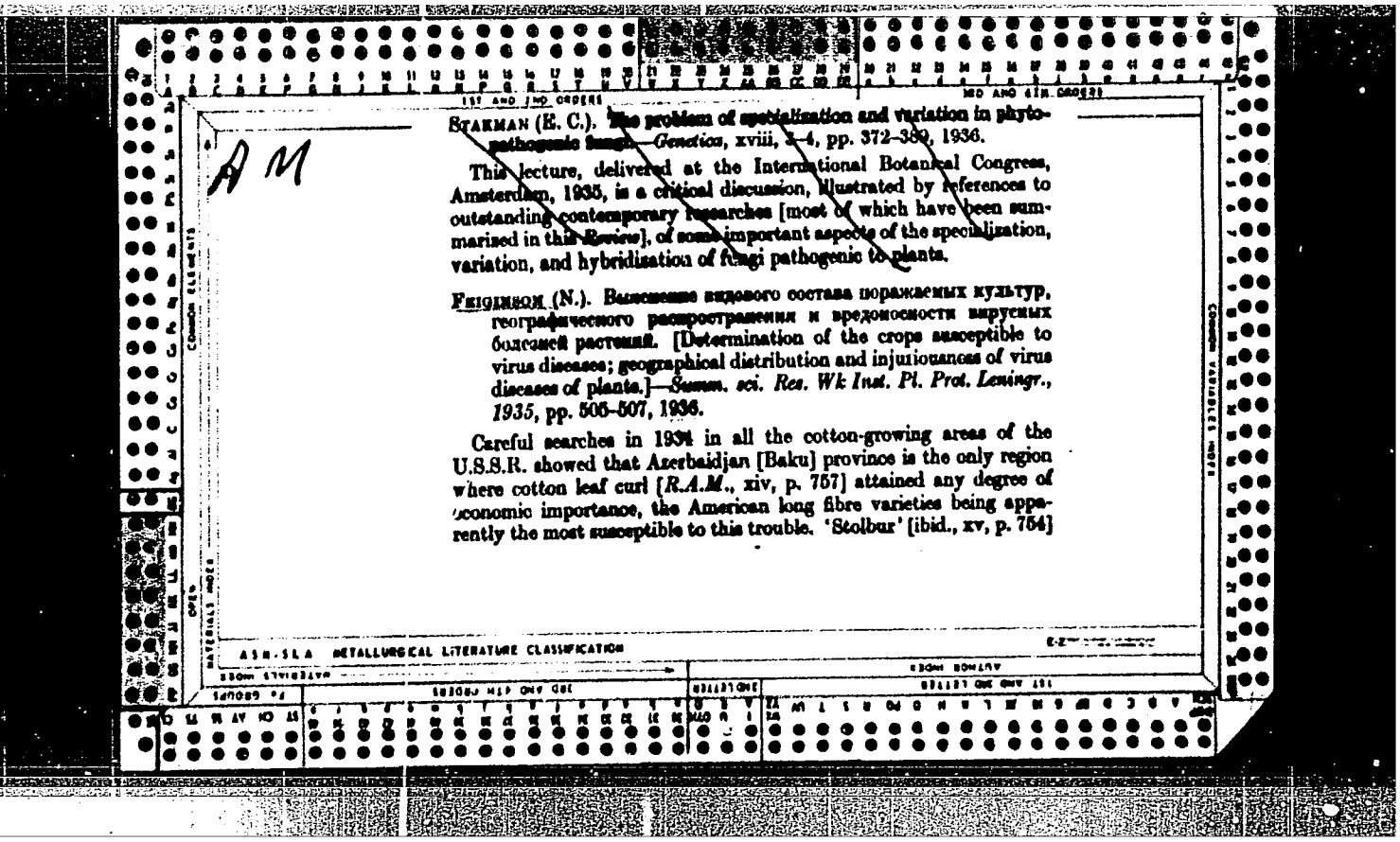
DUNIN, M. S., NAZAROVA, E. S., and FEIGINSON, N. I. Diseases of Kenaf (Hibiscus cannabinus L.), Publishing House "New Country", Moscow, 1928, 105 pp. 464.04 D29d

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

FEYGINSON, N. T.

"Distribution and Injuriousness of Virus Diseases of Plants in the U.S.S.R.," in Abstracts of Reports of the All Union Conference on the Study of Ultra-microbes and Filtrable Viruses (14-18 December 1935), Publishing House of the Academy of Science USSR, Moscow, 1935, pp. 10-11. 448.39 Ak1.

SO: SIRA SI 90-15, 15 Dec. 1953



STAKMAN (E. C.). The problem of specialization and variation in phytopathogenic fungi.—*Genetics*, xviii, 3–4, pp. 372–389, 1936.

This lecture, delivered at the International Botanical Congress, Amsterdam, 1935, is a critical discussion, illustrated by references to outstanding contemporary researches [most of which have been summarised in this *Review*], of some important aspects of the specialization, variation, and hybridization of fungi pathogenic to plants.

ЕЙГИНСОН (N.). Выяснение видового состава поражаемых культур, географического распространения и вредоносности вирусных болезней растений. [Determination of the crops susceptible to virus disease; geographical distribution and injuriousness of virus diseases of plants.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr., 1935*, pp. 505–507, 1936.

Careful searches in 1934 in all the cotton-growing areas of the U.S.S.R. showed that Azerbaidjan [Baku] province is the only region where cotton leaf curl [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 757] attained any degree of economic importance, the American long fibre varieties being apparently the most susceptible to this trouble. 'Stolbur' [ibid., xv, p. 754]

is stated to be very prevalent on tobacco, tomato, and chilli [*Capsicum annuum*] not only in the Crimea but also in the Moldavian S.S.R., on the Azoff-Black Sea littoral, in Armenia, and in the Stalingrad and Saratoff reaches of the Volga basin, where it causes very considerable annual losses, especially to the fruit-preserving industry. Tomato mosaic occurs wherever the crop is grown, but it causes serious damage only when infection of the transplants takes place very early in the season. Among the virus diseases of the potato rugose mosaic [ibid., xiv, p. 116; xv, p. 459, et passim] is stated to be the most widespread and to cause the largest losses, especially in southern regions. Other crops mentioned as suffering considerable losses from virus diseases are legumes, especially French beans [*Phaseolus vulgaris*], currants, and raspberries.

FEYGINSON, N. I.

"Determination of the Crops Susceptible to Virus Disease; Geographical Distribution and Injuriousness of Virus Diseases of Plants," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiugnogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 505-507.
423.92 L541

SO: SIRA SI 90-15, 15 Dec. 1953

FEYGINSON, M. I.

"Virus Diseases of Fruit Trees," in Virus Diseases of Plants, Collection 2, Publishing Affiliate of the All Union Institute of Plant Protection, Moscow, 1938, pp. 139-190. 464.32 V96 v.2

SO: SIRA S190-15, 15 Dec. 1953

FEYGINSON, N. I.

Feyginson, N. I. - "The greatest accomplishments in biological science," (On the concluding results of the problems acquired through inherited properties), Vestnik Mosk. un-ta, 1948, No. 12, p. 139-49

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

FEYGINSON, N. I.

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FD 277

Card 1/1

Author : Nuzhdin, N. I., Glushchenko, I. Ye. Kushner, Kh. F., Pshenichnyy, P.D., and Feyginson, N. I.

Title : Problems of controlled heredity and vigor of plant and animal organisms

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. 3, 3-18, May/Jun 1954

Abstract : Controversy over Darwin's theory of natural selection revolved around the question of possibility of inheritance of acquired characteristics. Proponents of dialectic-materialistic outlook claimed that Darwinsim contradicted the ideolistic philosophy; their adversaries directed their arguments against the materialistic foundations of Darwin's theory. Practical application of the principles of selection by I. V. Michurin resulted in the development of 40 improved varieties of agricultural animals. T. D. Lysenko's theory of phasal development of plants created concrete conditions for development of new forms of sturdy winter wheat from summer wheat. The reason why agricultural science in the USSR has been lagging is due to inadequate coordination of theoretical work in all branches of biology and because practical utilization of breeding methods have not been properly carried out.

Institution :

Submitted : This article is an abridgement of a report, read on January 11, 1954 at a conference, sponsored by the Institute of Genetics, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, to coordinate research in genetics.

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