GUSHCHA, F.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Replacement of intermittent process machines by ring frames in baby comb spinning of wool. Tekst.prom. 16 no.10:33 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Woolen and worsted spinning)

GUSHCHA, F.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Factors affecting strength of sliver and roving in woolen manufacture.
Tekst.prom. 18 no.5:27-28 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Woolen and worsted spinning)

GUSHCHA, F.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TOKAR', Ye.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; EKHISKELASHVILI, G.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOCHKAREVA, M.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Basic principles of the production line method for the manufacture of top silver in wool spinning. Tekst.prom. 21 no.12:17-22 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sherstyanoy promyshlennosti.

(Assembly-line methods)
(Woolen and worsted spinning)

30(1)
AUTHOR: Gushcha, G.I.

SOV/21-59-2-26/26

TITLE: New for the Fauna of the USSR Species of Larval Mite Trombicula (N.) Muris (Oudemans, 1910) (Acari, Trumbiculidae) (Novyy dlya fauny Sovetskogo Soyuza vid kleshcha Trombicula (N.) Muris (Oudemans,1910)(Acari, Trombiculidae)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 217-220 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes in detail a species of parasitic larval mite hitherto unknown for the fauna of the USSR. It was found on 16 June 1957 in the area of Belaya Tserkov', Kiyevskaya oblast'. Comparing this mite with the one described in reference 1, the author comes to the conclusion that this mite is identical with the one known for the fauna of the CSR.

Card 1/2

SOV/21-59-2-26/26

New for the Fauna of the USSR Species of Larval Mite Trombicula (N.) Muris (Oudemans, 1910)(Acari, Trumbiculidae)

There are 3 diagrams, 7 tables and 3 references, 1 of which is Polish, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zoologii AN UkrSSR (Institute of Zoology of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By A.P. Markevich, Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1958

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-60804

(

SOV/21-59-9-24/25

AUTHOR: Grushcha, G.I.

TITLE: New Data on the Distribution of the Mite Trombicula (L.) Russica (Oudemans, 1902) (Acari: Trombiculidae) in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Nr 9, 1959, pp 1032-1036 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article, the author states that when studying the ectoparasites of rodents on the territory of the forest-steppe regions of the Central Ukraine, and of the forest part of the Crimean mountain area, a considerable distribution of the Trombicula (Leptotrombidium) russica (Oudemans, 1902) was recorded. At first, this species was described by Oudemans [Ref 1] in 1902 according to a single larval mite obtained in Kiyev in 1898. A more detailed description was made by Oudeman in 1903 and in 1909 [Ref 2, 3]. As the results of the author's investigation, some differences in the structure and ecology of the T. russica larval

Card 1/3

New Data on the Distribution of the Mite Trombicula (L.) Russica (Oudemans, 1902)(Acari: Trombiculidae) in the USSR

mite, as compared with descriptions of other authors, have been discovered and new data supplementing the descriptions obtained. Consequently, the author gives a new bionomic and faunal description of the larval mite of this type. The material was collected on Apodemus flavicollis, A. silvaticus, A. agrarius, Clethrionomis glareolus, and Pitymus subterraneus. The invasion intensity varied between 1-72 specimens, the extensity reached 21%. The finding of T. russica on rodents disproves the opinion that this species is host-specific for bats. There is 1 drawing, 2 photos, 1 table, and 5 references, 3 of which are Dutch, 1 Polish, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut zoolohiyi AN URSR (Institute of Zoology of the AS of JkrSSR)

GUSHCHA, G. I.

"On the Thrombiculid Mites of the Ukrainian Central Forest Steppe."

Tenth Conference on Parsitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR (Kiev)

GUSHCHA, G.I. [Hushcha, H.I.]

Rushöngastia ulcerofaciens Daniel, 1957 (Acari, Trombiculidae), a mite species heretofore unknown in the Soviet Union. Dop.AN URSR no.4:540-543 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut zoologii AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR A.P.Markevichem [O.P.Markevychem].
(Kiev Province--Mites)

KOROTICH, A. S., GOLOTA, Y. A. and GUSHCHA, G. I.

"About sources of infection during hog erysipelas."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1960, p. 32

(KOROTICH, A. S., GOLOTA, Ya. A., GUSHCHA, G. I.) - Kiev Inst. Epidemiology and Microbiology Min Health Ukr SSR, Ukr. Academy Agricultural Sci, and Institute of Zoology, Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR

MAZURMOVICH, B.N., otv. red.; BOSHKO, G.V., red.; GUSHCHA, G.I., red.; SMORGORZHEVSKAYA, L.A., red.; FEDORENKO, I.A., red.; ANDRIYCHUK, M.D., red.; KAS'YAN, S.N., red.

[Parasites and parasitoses in man and animals] Parazity i parazitozy cheloveka i zhivotnykh. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 411 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. 2. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Mazurmovich). 3. Institut zoologii AN Ukr.SSR (for Boshko).

LEVIN, M.I.; GUSHCHA, L.A.; AL'TMAN, K.Z., starshiy inzh.; PESIN, I.Ya.; AKSENOVA, A.F.

New reagents for feltwork. Tekst.prom. 21 no.12:48-50 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela valyal'no voylochnykh izdeliy Rosglavlegsnabsbytsyr'ye pri Vserossiyskom sovete narodnogo khozyaystva (for Levin). 2. Glavnyy inzh. TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii khlopka i shersti Mosgorsovnarkhoza (for Gushcha). 3. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya khlopka i shersti Mosgorsovnarkhoza (for Al'tman). 4. Glavnyy inzh. fabriki "Tekhvoylok" (for Pesin). 5. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey fabriki "Tekhvoylok" (for Aksenova).

(Feltwork)
(Ammonium sulfate)

BONDARCHUK, A.S.; GUSHCHA, O.I.

Device for controlling the conditions of mine cables. Dop.AN URSR no.4:359-361 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut girnichoi spravi Akademii nauk URSR. Predstavleno akademikom Akademii nauk USSR G.N Savinym.
(Cables)

GUSHCHA, O.I. [Hushcha, O.I.]

Changes in total losses in the remagnetization of steel as a result of fatigue. Dop. AN URSR no.6:632-635 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut gornygo dela AN USSR. Predstavil akademik AN USSR G.N. Savin [H.M. Savin].
(Steel--Fatigue)

GUSHCHA, O. I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into the fatigue breakdown process for metals by the method of loss in magnetic hysteresis and eddy currents." Kiev, 1960. 14 pp; (Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, Inst of Mechanics); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 50-60)2/33)

BOGOLYUBOV, M.V.; GUSHCHA, O.Y.

Experimental investigation of the strength of certain IE-153 excavator parts. Sbir. prats' Inst. hir. spravy AN URSR no.6:122-129 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Excavating machinery--Testing)

Goldstein, O.I.

Card 1/

and growth of fatigue cracks, the role of plastic deformation in fatigue fracture, an accelerated method of determining fatigue strength, the plotting of fatigue diagrams, and various fatigue test methods. New data are presented on the sensitivity of high-strength steel to stress concentration, the effect of stress concentration on the criterion of fatigue failure, the effect of the size factor on the strength of metal under cyclic loads, and results of endurance tests of various machine parts. Problems connected with cyclic metal toughness, internal friction, and the effect of corrosion media and temperature on the fatigue strength of metals are also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references, mostly Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

NATURE OF FATIGUE FRACTURE

18 8200
10 7400 2808

31852
S/032/62/028/001/010/017
B108/B138

AUTHOR: Gushcha, O. I.

TITLE: Investigation of fatigue failure of metals by studying variations in remagnetization losses

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 1, 1962, 75 - 79

TEXT: The hysteresis and eddy current losses in a metal depend on its electric resistivity which in its turn is partly determined by internal stresses and fatigue phenomena in the material. If the test metal is placed in a coil instead of a core any hysteresis or eddy current losses can be observed. As the sum of both types of loss is observed, ferromagnetic as well as non-ferromagnetic metals can be tested. The basis of the method is measurement of the Q-factor of a parallel oscillating circuit, which is dependent on the losses in the core of the induction coil. The measuring coil is shown in Fig. 2. One or more sections are applied to the test piece, depending on its shape. For reasons of comparison, the initial conditions are also adjusted at an equivalent coil and then measurements with the test coil are made at various stages in the fatigue test. With this method fatigue can be detected and

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/012/052/085
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Gushcha, O. I.

TITLE: Investigating the process of metal fatigue failure by the method of losses in magnetic hysteresis and eddy currents

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1962, 103, abstract 12I636 (In collection: "Tsiklich. prochnost' metallov", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1962, 147 - 152)

TEXT: The author investigated the effect of fatigue in rotating bending upon the electromagnetic and mechanical characteristics and microstructure, and upon the correlation of these characteristics during fatigue tests of У9А (U9A), У10 (U10), У12А (U12A), 40Х (40Kh) and ЭИ435 (EI435) steel. Summary losses in magnetic hysteresis and eddy currents were determined as electromagnetic characteristics. It was established that during the arising of fatigue, the total losses in hysteresis and eddy currents, microhardness, and cyclic strength varied continuously, and that a close relation existed between these characteristics. Losses decreased at stresses below σ_w, with a greater number of

Card 1/2

S/277/63/000/001/001/017
A052/A126

AUTHOR: Gushcha, O. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the process of fatigue break-down of metals by the method of magnetic hysteresis and eddy current losses

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, 48. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin, no. 1, 1963, 3, abstract 1.48.16 (In collection: "Tsiklich. prochnost' metallov." M., AN SSSR, 1962, 147 - 152)

TEXT: The effect of fatigue of У 12 А (U12A), У 10 (U10), У 9 А (U9A), 40 Х (40Kh) steels, ЭИ 435 (EI435) heat-resisting alloy and steel rope on their electromagnetic and mechanical characteristics and microstructure was investigated as well as the interconnection of these characteristics in the process of fatigue. All samples, with the exception of the rope, were subjected to rotational bending test. In the process of fatigue of U12A, U10, U9A and 40Kh steels as well as of EI435 heat-resisting alloy the changes of summary hysteresis and eddy current losses in the metal on one hand, and the changes of microhardness

Card 1/2

VOROBEYKOV, A.M. (Kiyev); GUSHCHA, O.I. [Hushcha, O.I.] (Kiyev)

Investigating the strength of a thin cable. Prykl.mekh. 6 no.2:220-224 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN USSR.
(Cables--Testing)

GUSHCHA, Petr Kazimirovich; SAAK'YAN, Yu.A., red.; BOROVINSKAYA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Asphalt-concrete operations] Asfal'tobetonnye raboty. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 53 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Asphalt concrete)

BOBYLEVA, Vera Ivanovna; GUSHCHA, Petr Kazimirovich; YAKOVENKO, Ye.P., red.; ABBASOV, T., tekhn. red.

[Asphalt concrete pavements] Asfal'tobetonnye pokrytiia. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1962. 62 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Asphalt concrete)

GUSHCHA, V.

Eliminate shortcomings in educational organization. Prof.-tekh. obr. 14 no.1:3-4 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Nachal'nik Uchebno-metodicheskogo upravleniya.
(Technical education)

GUSHCHA-TEBENCHUK, G.M. [Hushcha-Tebenchuk, H.M.], kand.med.nauk; GARMIZA, S.Ya. [Harmyza, S.IA.], starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Intestinal lambliasis in children of a nursery group and its treatment. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.3:24-25 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany materinstva i detstva im. Geroya Sovetskogo Soyuza prof. P.M.Buyka (direktor - zasluzhennyy vrach USSR M.D.Burova).
(GIARDIASIS)

MARKOV, Vladimir, akad.; GUSHCHAROV, Georgi K., asp.

Free nitrogen utilizing bacteria on roots of role of Kazanlik.
Izv. mikrob. inst., Sofia Vol.4:49-60 1953.
(AZOTOBACTER,
on rose roots)
(CLOSTRIDIUM,
pasteurianum on rose roots)
(PLANTS,
rose, Azotobacter & Clostridium pasteurianum on roots)

GUSHCHENKO, I.I.

Remarks on the Kronotskiy volcano and its side formations. Biul. Vulk. sta. no.26:75-80 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Kronotskiy volcano)

GUSHCHENKO, I.I.

Status of the Koryak volcano in April-May 1957. Biul. Vulk. sta. no. 28:21-22 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Koryak volcano)

GUSHCHENKO, I.I.

Volcanic activity in northern Kamchatka in 1957. Biul. Vulk. sta. no.29:3-6 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

GUSHCHENKO, I.I.

Volanic activity in northern Kamchatka (Jan.1 through Oct.15, 1958)
Biul. Vulk. sta no.30:3-6.'60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

GOSHCHENKO, I.I.

Mechanism of the formation of pyroclastic material. Trudy Lab. vulk. no.22:131-142 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

GUSHCHENKO, I.I.

Characteristics of partial oxygen pressure in the chmaney of the Bezymyannyy Volcano in the process of eruption. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.1:191-193 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.S. Korzhinskim.
(Bezymyannyy Volcano)

GUSHCHENKO, I.I.; DUBIN, Yu.M.; YEVMAKOV, V.A.

Terminal eruption of the Klyuchevskiy Volcano in 1962-1963.
Biul. vulk. sta. no.37:37-51 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

GUSHCHENKO, Ivan Semenovich; PESKOVA, L.M., red.; YUDENICH, N.V., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Management of railroad buildings and structures; organization, planning, economic activity] Khoziaistvo zdanii i sooruzhenii zheleznykh dorog; organizatsiia, planirovanie, khoziaistvennaia deiatel'nost'. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel.-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 183 p. (MIRA 12:3)

(Railroads--Buildings and structures)

GUSHCHENKO, Igor' Ivanovich; NABOKO, S.I., otv. red.

[Ashes of northern Kamchatka and the conditions of their formation] Peply Severnoi Kamchatki i usloviia ikh obrazovaniia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 143 p. (MIRA 18:12)

GUSEYNOV, M.M.; KASIMOVA, F.A.; KICHIYEVA, D.D.; RAGIMOV, G.A.

Hexachlorbenzene based on normal hexane. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.1:39-41 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR.

GUSHCHENKO, M.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Review of "Compressed gas vehicles" G.I.Samol', I.I.Gol'dblat. Reviewed by M.S.Gushchenko). Avt.trakt.prom. no.1:31-32 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Ukrdortrans NII.
(Samol', G.I.) (Gol'dblat, I.I.) (Automobiles--Engines (Compressed gas))

GUSHCHENKO, M. V.

"Growth, Development, and Utilization of Light by the Potato Plant Resulting from Application of Certain Agrotechnical Methods." Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56

GUSHCHENKO, N.; KOSTYUSHKO, K.

Floors made of coumarone tiles. Stroitel' 8 no.9:23 S '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Floors) (Benzofuran)

GUSHCHENKO, M.F., inzh.

Plastering under winter conditions. Transp. stroi. 8 no.3:14-16 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Plastering--Cold weather conditions)

GUSHCHENKO, N.F., inzh.; KOSTYUSHKO, K.L., inzh.

Using trays in transporting bricks piled by "semiparquet" method. Transp.stroi. 9 no.7:56-57 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Bricks--Transportation)

GUSHCHENKO, N.F., inzh.

The best brigade of the Southwestern Trust for Transportation Installations and Structures and Railroad Feeder Lines.
Transp.stroi. 9 no.8:12-14 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Construction workers)
(Railroads--Buildings and structures)

GUSHCHENKO, M.F., inzh.

Constructing foundations for contact system supports in deep depressions. Transp.stroi. 10 no.1:55 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Electric lines—Poles)

GUSHCHENKO, N.F., inzh.; KOSTYUSHKO, K.L., inzh.

Using couplings in connecting hoses. Transp.stroi.
10 no.8:55 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Hose couplings)

GUSHCHENKO, N.F., inzh.

Fibrobituminous panels as local heat insulating material. Transp. stroi. 10 no. 12:52-53 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Insulation (Heat))

GUSHCHENKO, N.F., inzh.

Team converted to economic accountability. Transp. stroi. 11 no.8:14-15 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Konotop--Construction industry)

GUSHCHENKO, N.F., starshiy inzhener

All the workers mastered allied specialties. Transp. stroi. 12 no.2: 7 F '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kiyevskaya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Orgtransstroya. (Building)

GUSHCHENKO, N.F., inzh.

Excavator operator Pavel Zorin. Transp. stroi. 12 no.8:9 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Excavation)

FISHCHENKO, L.F., [illegible]; POSTYUCHKO, K.L., [illegible]

Work practices of a paint plant. Transp. stroi. 13 no.1:28-30 Ja '63 (MIRA 18:2)

GUSHCHENKO, N.P.; KOSTYUSHKO, K.L.

Brigade works the new way. Transp. stroi. 15 no.4:31-32 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Starshiy inzh. Kiyevskoy normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii Orgtransstroya (for Gushchenko). 2. Instruktor Kiyevskoy normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii Orgtransstroya (for Kostyushko).

SAVCHENKO, A.I., inzh.; GUSHCHENKO, N.F., inzh.; KOSTYUSHKO, K.L.

Reinforcement of hollow panels by high-strength wire. Transp. stroi. 15 no.6:26-28 Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Instruktor peredovykh metodov truda Kiyevskoy normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii TSentral'nogo instituta normativnykh issledovaniy i nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii v transportnom stroitel'stve (for Kostyushko).

GUSHCHENKO, V.M., SHLYAFIRNER, A.M.

New developments in the processing of hides and skins. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.9:26-28 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

GUSHCHENKOV, Ye.M.

Effect of synoptic conditions on the flow of water from the Barents Sea and the continent into the Kara Sea. Probl.Arkt.i Antarkt. no.7:39-44 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Kara Sea--Hydrology)

GUSHCHENKOV, Ye.M.

Distribution and metamorphization of Pacific waters in the Arctic Basin. Okeanologiia 4 no.1:36-42 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad.

GUSHEV, A. (V. Turnovo)

Mikhail Kvartirnikov. Mat i fiz Bulg 6 no.2:55-60 Mr-Ap '63.

ACCESSION NR: AR4015544 S/0137/63/000/011/E017/E017

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11E122

AUTHOR: Sokol, I.A.; Gushchev, A.Ye.

TITLE: Argon arc welding of alloy steel pipes

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Progressivn. metody* svarki na montazhn. rabotakh. M., 1962, 133-142

TOPIC TAGS: argon arc welding, arc welding, pipe welding, steel pipe welding

TRANSLATION: The manual Ar-arc welding of alloy steel pipes is performed with the AR-9 torch designed by the NIAT (Nauchnyy Institut Aviatsionnoy Tekhnologii -- Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Technology). It is universal and uses various W-electrode diameters (1-6 mm), which makes possible the welding of pipes of differing wall thickness. Automatic Ar-arc welding makes possible the joining of straight alloy steel pipe sections 8-219 mm in diameter; it can be performed with consumable and non-consumable electrodes. In the welding of pipes 8-26 mm in diameter with a wall thickness of 1-1.5 mm, the NIAT MS-19 and NIIKhIMMASh

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4015544

(Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Khimicheskogo Mashinostroyeniya -- Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machine Building) AGN-8-26 welders are used. 15-219 mm pipes are welded with the ATV units designed at the NIAT. V. Fomenko.

DATE ACQ: 09Dec63 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; GUSHCHEV, Sergey

[Your mysteries, nature!]Tvoi tainy, priroda! Moskva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1960. 166 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Science)

GUSHCHEV, Sergey

What is it? A breakthrough of the front of biological incompatibility? Tekh.mol. 31 no.1:32-34 '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Transplantation of organs, tissues, etc.)

AZERNIKOV, V.; ARLAZOROV, M.; ARSKIY, F.; BAKANOV, S.; BELOUSOV, I.; BILENKIN, D.; VAIEL', I.; VLADIMIROV, L.; GUSHCHEV, S.; YELAGIN, V.; YERESHKO, F.; ZHURBINA, S.; KAZARNOVSKAYA, G.; KALININ, Yu.; KELER, V.; KONOVALOV, B.; KREYNDLIN, Yu.; LEBEDEV, L.; PODGORODNIKOV, M.; RABINOVICH, I.; REPIN, L.; SMOLYAN, G.; TITARENKO, V.; TOPILINA, T.; FEDCHENKO, V.; EYDEL'MAN, N.; EMME, A.; NAUMOV, F.; YAKOVLEV, N.; MIKHAYLOV, K., nauchn. red.; LIVANOV, A., red.

[Little stories about the great cosmos] Malen'kie rasskazy o bol'shom Kosmose. Izd.2., Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1964. 368 p. (MIRA 18:4)

ABDULIN, A.; ALEKSEYEV, I.; BANTLE, O.; BOBROV, L.; BOZHANOV, B.; BOYKO, V.; BONDAREV, K.; BORZOV, V.; VERKHOVSKIY, N.; GUBAREV, V.; GUSHCHEV, S.; DEBABOV, V.; DIKS, R.; DMITRIYEV, A.; ZHIGAREV, A.; ZEL'DOVICH, Ya.; ZUBKOV, B.; IRININ, A.; IORDANSKIY, A.; KITAYGORODSKIY, P.; KLYUYEV, Ye.; KLYACHKO, V.; KOVALEVSKIY, V.; KNORRE, Ye.; KONSTANTINOVSKIY, M.; LADIN, V.; LITVIN-SEDOY, M.; MALEVANCHIK, B.; MANICHEV, G.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.; MEL'NIKOV, I.; MUSLIN, Ye.; NATARIUS Ya.; NEYFAKH, A.; NIKOLAYEV, G.; NOVOMEYSKIY, A.; OL'SHANSKIY, N.; OS'MIN, S.; PODOL'NYY, R.; RAKHMANOV, N.; REPIN. L.; RESHETOV, Yu.; RYBCHINSKIY, Yu.; SVOREN', R.; SIFOROV, V.; SOKOL'SKIY, A.; SPITSYN, V.; TEREKHOV, V.; TEPLOV, L.; KHAR'KOVSKIY, A.; CHERNYAYEV, I.; SHAROL', L.; SHIBANOV, A.; SHIBNEV, V.; SHUYKIN, N.; SHCHUKIN, O.; EL'SHANSKIY, I.; YUR'YEV, A.; IVANOV, N.; LIVANOV, A.; FEDCHENKO, V.; DANIN, D., red.

[Eureka] Evrika. Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1964. 278 p. (MIRA 18:3)

GUSHCHEV, S.

4629. Kladovyye vysokikh vrozhayev. (Ispol'zovaniye bolot). M., Goskul'tprosvetizdat, 1954, 20 c.; 2 L. Ill. 22 cm. (Vsesoyuz. c.-x. vystavka). 25.000 ekz. 30 k. - Na obl. avt. ne vkazan. - (54-58066) p 631.615

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

GUSHCHEV, S.

Story about artificial petroleum. Tekh.mol. 22 no.7:12-15 Jl '54.
(MLRA 7:6)

(Petroleum products)

GUSHCHEV, S.

OSTROUMOV, G., inzhener; GUSHCHEV, S., inzhener.

The machine has come to the stock farm. Tekh.mol. 22 no.8:1-4 Ag '54.
(Agricultural machinery)

GUSHCHEV, Sergey.

Flames under the ground. Tekh.mol.24 no.6:34-38 Ja '56.
(Loess) (Foundations) (MLRA 9:9)

In an article "Breakthrough Into Space" Sergey Gushchev gives a popular account of the trip of two dogs in a rocket to an altitude of 110 kilometers and their safe return to earth. The animals withstood an acceleration of 1,150 meters per second. A parachute which opened automatically at a height of 4,000 meters provided for their safe return. (Tekhnika-Molodezhi, No 6, Jun 57, pp 16-19) (U)

GUSHCHOV, S.

Cutting tools. Tekh.mol. 25 no.6:1-2 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Cutting tools)

GUSHCHIN, Sergey.

Break-through into cosmic space. Znan. sila 32 no.7:16-19 Jl '57.
(Space flight) (Atmosphere, Upper) (MLRA 10:8)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5494

Vasil'yev, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, and Sergey Zakharovich Gushchev

Reportazh iz XXI veka; my zapisali rasskazy dvadtsati devyati sovetskikh uchenykh o nauke i tekhnike budushchego (Reports From the Twenty-First Century; Stories of Twenty-Nine Soviet Scientists on Science and Engineering of the Future) [Moscow] Izd-vo Sovetskaya Rossiya, 1958. 243 p. 50,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V. A. Golubkova; Tech. Ed.: G. I. Kleyeva.

PURPOSE : This book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The book contains 27 articles (told reporters by Soviet scientists) dealing with probable future progress in physics, chemistry, electricity, metallurgy, engineering, mining, medicine, biology, agriculture, zoology, transportation, exploration of space, and photography. Attention is given to automation, automatic underground gasification of coal, use of new metals, modernization of oil fields, atomic electric stations, production of metal parts by the process of explosion, explosions

Card 1/7

in dam construction, cancer, internal longevity reserves, machine diagnoses of illnesses, surgery vs. treatment by ultrasonic vibrations, mechanical heart substitutes, human body banks, "medical engineering," enriched fodder, "superfertilizers", artificial snowfalls, agriculture vs. "mariculture", radiochemistry, power beam vs. wire, machines doing intellectual work, "HF automobiles" (with "radio motors"), "artificial sun" (electromagnetic rays focused above a city which cause heated molecules to shine), future ocean ships, "railway dreadnoughts", Moscow of the future, moving pavements, wheelless and driverless automobiles, electric cameras, the industrialization of Siberia, use of underground heat, climate control, living on the moon, antimatter, and photon jet. Names of the interviewed scientists are given. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AUTHOR: Gushchev, S. 29-4-11/20

TITLE: The Years 1761, 1851, 1958... (1761-y, 1851-y, 1958-y...)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika Molodezhi, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 19-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: If the time since the creation of the earth (approximately 5 thousand million years ago) would be represented by means of a long road, i.e. the 40 000 km long equator, then the stretch covered since the origin of mankind would be only 4 kilometers. Keeping to this scale, only 1,5 m would have been covered since the year 1761. The first industrial exhibition took place in London in that year. Both the power-loom and spinning-frame which were invented precisely at that time, were exposed there. They opened the eyes of men to their achievements and to the possibilities in all fields of economics. 18 world exhibitions took place until 1914. The Soviet Union participated in many international world exhibitions, amongst which are Chicago (1893) and Paris (1900). The Soviet Union has exposed at all important international exhibitions since 1924. The most important ones were in Paris, 1937, and in New York, 1939. The Soviet Union gained a tremendous

Card 1/2

success at the exhibition in New York. According to the number of visitors (16,5 million of persons within 5 months) the pavilon of the Soviet Union took the first place. Then, the Soviet Union was the first socialist state in the world and demonstrated the success achieved by two five-years-schemes. The exhibition in Brussels gives the Soviet Union a chance to demonstrate once more the advantages of socialism.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Exhibitions-New York-USSR exhibit 2. Exhibitions-Brussels-USSR exhibit

AUTHOR: Gushchev, S. SOV/25-58-12-12/40

TITLE: The Experiment Testifies to Its Greatness (Yego velichestvo opyt svidetel'stvuyet)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 12, pp 35-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with biological experiments conducted by the Institute for Experimental Biology of the AMN USSR. The director of the institute, Professor I.N. Mayskiy outlines the tasks of the institute, which consisted mainly in the study of pathological changes in organisms. Special attention is given to tests on the regeneration of organs, which were carried out by G.V. Kharlov, Z.A. Ryabinin, Professor L.D. Liozner. Experiments with cancerous tumors were conducted by the following coworkers of the institute: A.F. Sakharov, G.V. Suvorova, Professor I.N. Mayskiy, Professor V.S. Gostev, A.K. Saskov, P.P. Filatov, S.V. Sukhorukikh and O.Ye. Vyazov. The equipment of the

Card 1/2

The Experiment Testifies to Its Greatness

institute will soon be supplemented by an electronic microscope, and a new device for examining the damage done to cells by powerful sound waves. A.P. Pekhov has recently explained the operation of an ultramicrotome, with the aid of which bacteria of 2 microns can be cut into 200 equal sections. This "knife" is made of ordinary thick glass. There are 2 photos, 1 drawing and 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR (The Institute for Experimental Biology of the AMN USSR)

29-3-17/29

AUTHOR: Gushchev, S.

TITLE: A Film on the Conquest of Space (Fil'm o shturme neba)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika Molodezhi, 1958, Vol. 26, Nr 3, pp. 24-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a criticism on the second astronautic film "The Way to the Stars". According to the opinion of the critic, it was turned quite up to date. Its main value consists in the happy combination of the high scientific niveau of the scenario with the expressive artistic representation. The film is encyclopedic. It demonstrates the most important stages of the history of rocket-construction. It shows the personality of K. E. Tsiolkovskiy (represented by the famous artist of the RSFSR G.I. Solov'yev), gives an account of the sputniks and leads the spectator into the future, to the inhabited satellites and to the moon conquered by men. The endeavor of embracing all problems of astronautics lead to some deficiencies. The story of the film was too much condensed. It therefore suffered a loss in attraction for the spectator. The first part of the film is artistically better performed, since the second

Card 1/2

A Film on the Conquest of Space 29-3-17/25

part chiefly is devoted to the general demonstration of technical engineering. The interest in such films is very great. Both the authors of scenarios and cinematographic producers should effect more in this field. There are 8 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Interplanetary travel - Theory 2. Motion pictures - Applications 3. Study and teaching - USSR

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEV, M.; GUSHCHEV, S.; NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik; ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., akademik; ZHEREBAK, A.R., prof.; LEBEDEV, S.A., akademik; ZENKEVICH, L.A.; GRADOV, A.S.; GOLODOVSKIY, M.G., prof.; STANYUKOVICH, K.P., prof.

Ahead with the dream! Znan.sila 33 no.12:24-25 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Zenkevich). 2. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta proyektirovaniya obshchestvennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy (for Gradov).
(Science)

29(0) SOV/29-59-3-8/23

AUTHORS: Gushchev, S., Teplov, L.

TITLE: How Was It ...? (Kak eto bylo ...?)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 3, pp 14-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the authors report on the successful launching of the space rocket on January 2, 1959. Before the rocket was launched, accurate computations of the proper time of launching and the trajectory had to be made with complicated electronic computers. The rocket could not be seen when it took off and only a weak earthquake was noticed. Its flight was watched by locators and in the middle of the screen there was a small bright spot to be seen. After leaving the troposphere the top of the rocket inclined toward the east and the first stage was detached. After the first thirty minutes the rocket had also crossed the ionosphere. Now it was difficult to determine the motion of the rocket from the earth curvature. The computers now did not calculate the trajectory with respect to the earth's surface but with respect to the orbit of the earth. The trajectory of the rocket somewhat declined below this plane. In this moment the next stage was detached and the rocket lost its flashing

Card 1/3

tail. It had attained the parabolic speed of 11.2 km/sec. When the motors stopped, also the last stage weighing 1 1/2 t had reached its trajectory. The top was detached and a rotating ball with aerials and a magnetic feeler on a long rod was hurled out. Each part of the disassembling rocket had the same speed and therefore they flew side by side. Suddenly a seeming deviation from the trajectory was observed on the projection set up according to data calculated by the computers. Yet this was again a paradox of space travelling. Due to the different directions of motion, the projection of the rocket lagged behind the rotation of the earth. After one hour of flight the rocket had already covered a distance of more than 10000 km from the earth. The data of the magnetometer gradually became inaccurate and the magnetic field of the earth became weaker. At a distance of more than 30000 km the rocket had already left the magnetic field of the earth. The instruments in the rocket could only measure cosmic radiation in its original state. Two counters recorded the number of charged particles hitting the rocket, while two photomultipliers analyzed the composition of radiation. After eight hours the rocket had already covered a distance of more than 100000 km. At a distance of 113000 km the quartz clock had

released the fuse of the vaporizer in the right moment, whereby the metallic sodium evaporated in the space as a yellowish cloud several 100 km long. Although radio locators can record the distance from the earth every second, it is yet very difficult to determine the accurate position by radio location. The flash of the sodium cloud that was observed for several minutes permitted a precise determination of the trajectory. Meanwhile the precision instruments in the rocket communicated their observations to the earth. They served the purpose of measuring the degree of density of cosmic gases, and should answer the question whether they are less dense farther from the sun. Further, they recorded the number of corpuscules emitted by the sun. A man, whatever his intelligence, health and reactivity, could never observe and record everything as precisely as these instruments. Therefore, it is unnecessary to risk casualties. At a distance of about 40000km the attractive force of the moon becomes effective. If this line were crossed, the rocket would fall on the moon. The Soviet rocket had another program, however. The instruments communicated the size of the magnetic field and the radioactive intensity of the moon. Communications of the rocket were received still for a long time until it was fully integrated by the solar sphere and became an artificial planet. There are 8 figures.

10(1), 15(6)
AUTHOR: Gushchev, S. SOV/29-59-6-5/24

TITLE: How to Produce Substances Harder Than Diamond (Kak sozdat' veshchestva tverzhe almaza?)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 6, pp 7 - 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an interview with Professor L. F. Vereshchagin, Director of the Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy (Institute of Physics of High Pressure). After the effect of high pressure had been detected, it proved to be the key for the conversion of substances into others, and could be applied very profitably in chemical industry. As Academician P. L. Kapitsa once said, not only the rules themselves are interesting to physicists but even more the variations of the same. In the physics of high pressure, the mysterious jumps arising in matter under the influence of pressure are especially interesting. On the basis of equations of state, it is easy to compute the volume of a substance at a pressure of, say, 8000 atmospheres and room temperature. An experiment shows, however, that the substance behaves according to the formula only up to certain pressure, and then suddenly reduces its volume. By means of the X-ray method of measuring the compressibility worked out by Soviet scientists, it was found that this sudden reduction in volume is not due to a

Card 1/3

change in the crystal lattice. Its cause is a compression of molecules and atoms whereby the electrons must change their position. As the Soviet scientist Yu. N. Ryabinin showed, pressure creates conditions where a great number of electrons are set free. This also explains the fact that substances, which normally do not conduct the current, become conductive. But not only pressure causes a compression of atoms. Also low temperature allows them to condense, making the volume smaller. It was possible to find out that durability and strength, which together are termed plasticity of the substance, do not depend on the crystal lattice but on the number of external electrons in the atom. Thus, it was possible to convert helium into a solid body by a simultaneous application of low cooling and pressure - 272.2°C and 26 atmospheres. American scientists proved by experiment that a reduction in distance between atoms facilitates the release of electrons, and that tellurium passes into a metallic phase at a pressure of 45000 atmospheres. The Soviet experts P. T. Kozyrev and D. N. Nasledov found out that a similar conversion takes place in case of selenium. It was also possible to make artificial diamonds. American scientists worked 4 years at the construction of an apparatus capable of generating a pressure of

about 100000 atmospheres and temperatures above 2300°. The artificial diamonds are twice as expensive due to very high costs of production, and are less beautiful in appearance. But they are of utmost importance for technical purposes. They are extremely hard and can even scratch the faces of natural diamonds. This means that man has already surpassed the limits of strength established by nature. Professor L. F. Vereshchagin finally said that nothing could be predicted about the prospects opening in the field of high pressure, for science and life have excelled the boldest forecasts. There are 3 figures.

12.1100

32632
S/029/62/000/001/001/004
D037/D113

AUTHOR: Gushchev, S.

TITLE: Ships will travel over land

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, no. 1, 1962, 8-9

TEXT: This popular article deals with an inclined ship elevator with a turntable designed by the "Lengidroenergoproyekt" under the guidance of engineer Bodnev. The elevator, intended for the Krasnoyarskaya GES (Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Plant) is to be used for transporting ships over land along a by-pass of the dam from the river to the water reservoir and vice versa. A large chamber for carrying the ship is placed on a bogie carriage and rolled on rails into the tail race water. A boat slowly pushes the ship into the submerged chamber which is then closed by lifting the rear wall. The water level in the chamber is 2.8 m. When the self-powered bogie carriage leaves the water, 900 cu m superfluous water gush out through apertures in the chamber walls to reduce the load on the bogie, and the water level in the chamber consequently drops to 1.8 m. The bogie carriage now weighs 2,300 t and together with the ship over 4,000 t. Moving at 1 m per sec, the device climbs to a height of 117 m and covers a distance of 1,213 m in 20 minutes. After turning 180° on a turntable, 86 m in diameter, the vehicle starts the

Card 1/2

Ships will travel ...

descent. The gradient of the slope is 1:10 and is the same as that of the ascent but this time a distance of only 485 m has to be covered. After 8 minutes, the elevator submerges and stops. The water level rises again to 2.8 m. A tugboat removes the ship from the chamber and another ship takes its place. The device completes 15-16 full cycles per day. Up to 2.9 million tons of load could be transferred annually if a siding were built on the turntable. The inclined elevator will pay its way within 2-3 years. Such elevators will also be used at the hydroelectric power plants on the Angara, Yenisey, Irtysh and Nemunas rivers. Yevgeniy Danilovich Kalimanov, Boris Proklovich Petukhov and Eduard Ivanovich Root (deputy director) of the Gidroenergoproyekt Institute are mentioned. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; GUSHCHEV, Sergey Zakharovich; GOLUBKOVA, V.A., red.; AVDEYEVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Reportage from the 21st century] Reportazh iz XXI veka. 2., dop. izd. Moskva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1963. 338 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Science) (Technology)

GUSHCHIN, A., zasluzhennyy master sporta

Adjustment of a pistol and a revolver. Voen. znan. 39 no.12: 29-30 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GUSHCHIN, A., zasluzhennyy master sporta

Delays in shooting. Voen. znan. 40 no.9:36-37 S '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

GUSHCHIN, A., zasluzhennyy master sporta

At silhouettes from a pistol. Voen. znan. 41 no.4:35 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

MUSHENKO, D.V.; VISHNEVSKIY, N.Ye.; GUSHCHEVSKIY, A.B.; CHERNOUSOV, N.P.

Selecting a reactor for the production of isobutysulfuric acid. Khim.prom. no.4:271-273 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov i Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i konstruktorskogo instituta khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Isobutyl sulfate) (Chemical reactors)

LIAKUMOVICH, A.G.; MITSHUROV, [illegible] M.

Introducing the process of isobutylene extraction with sulfuric acid from hydrocarbon fractions in the Stalinabad Plant of Synthetic Rubber. Khim. prom. 41 no.8:625-626 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

LIAKUMOVICH, A.G.; MICHUROV, Yu.I.; GEGKCHEVSKIY, A.A.

Rate and selectivity of the process of isobutylene extraction from hydrocarbon fractions with sulfuric acid. Khim. prom. 42 no.9:656-658 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GUSHCHIN, A.

USSR/Aeronautics
Navigation, Aerial
Flight Training

Jul 1947

"Instruction for Radio Navigation During Flights When the Ground Is Not Visible," A. Gushchin, 6 pp

"Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota" No 7 (341)

Briefly describes training using a Li-2 plane specially equipped with radio-navigation equipment. The article is divided into the following parts: General description, homing on a radio station, flying with the aid of a radio beacon, flight with two-way communication with a radio station, training flights using RP, departure from a radio station using direction finder, and flight control using the principles of radio navigation.

2277

PA 2277

2277

VESELOVSKAYA, T.; SERGEYEV, N.; GUSHCHIN, A.; VORONOV, O.; GORSHKOV, V.

For the health and happiness of children! Za bezop.dvizh. no.6:8-10 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Direktor detskogo parka im. Pavlika Morozova.
(Children--Recreation) (Traffic safety)

GUSHCHIN, A. I.

"A Double Gas Analyser," Elek. Stan., No.10, 1949

GUSHCHIN, A., zasluzhennyy master sporta

Pistol shooters in competitions. Voen. znan. 39 no.3:24-26 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Pistol shooting)

GUSHCHIN, A. I.

Dust Explosion

Measures for preventing explosions of peat dust at electric power stations. Elek. sta. 23 no. 2, 1952. Inzh.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

[illegible], A. [illegible]

[illegible], A. [illegible], V. M. Popov, [illegible], [illegible] (Sh[illegible] Power Plants), Gosenergoizdat.

The brochure explains advance experience in effectively burning shredded peat in the Shatursk electric power plant imeni Lenin.

The brochure is intended for the operating personnel of electric power plants using peat as fuel.

SO: Sovetskiye knigi (Soviet Books), No. [illegible], [illegible], Moscow, ([illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617620005-4"