15-57-7-9306

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 79 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Logvinenko, N. V.

TITLE: The Sedimentational History of the Donets Geosyncline (Istoriya osadkonakopleniya v Donetskoy geosinklinali)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1956, Nr 73, pp 5-65

ABSTRACT: The Donets Basin is a geosyncline, characterized by a great thickness of deposits (18 km), typical geosynclinal sedimentary formations (siliceous-effusive-clastic, carbonate, unproductive coal-bearing flysch, coal, variegated, and lagoonal-saliferous beds), as well as effusives, and intrusive magmatic rocks. It was also characterized by an inversion of the geotectonic cycle and by discontinuous periods of existence (Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian). According to modern views, the Donets Basin should be considered to be of the intracrational type--a parageosyncline. The

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The Sedimentational History of the Donets (Cont.)

Donets geosyncline began as a downwarp in the body of the Russian platform in Upper Devonian time. During the Upper Devonian, the bottom of this geosyncline was warped strongly downward and there accumulated a sequence of clastic and effusive deposits 900 m thick (the siliceous-effusive-clastic formation). During the Lower Carboniferous (Tournaisian and lower Visean) the area of the downwarp was broadened, overlapping the Azov massif, but the rate of downwarping was slow. Carbonate formations over 600 m thick were formed. The Donets geosyncline continued to be intensively warped downward during upper Visean, Namurian, and lower Bashkir times. During this interval a distinctive formation of sedimentary rocks was formed, combining the features of flysch and coal beds (the unproductive coal-bearing formation). An inversion of the geotectonic regime of the Donets geosyncline occurred during the second half of Namurian and the first half of Middle Carboniferous time. The region of maximum downwarping shifted to the northeast into the area of the main or northern syncline, while at the place of the southern anticline an arch developed. The intrusion of derivatives of basic alkalic magma in the southern part of the basin dates from this time. More complete downwarping of the area of the Donets geosyncline occurred

The Sedimentational History of the Donets (Cont.)

in the Middle Carboniferous, and the thick coal-bearing formation (700 to 800 m thick) accumulated. The region of maximum downwarp was located within the chief or northern syncline during the second half of Bashkir time. The region of maximum downwarping shifted to the southeast in Moscow time and coincided with the area of the southern limb of the present-day main anticline and the northern limb of the southern syncline. The Severnyy (Northern) geoanticline came into existence on the northern part of the Donets basin and continued to develop during Moscow time. The rate of downwarping decreased in Upper Carboniferous time. The area of maximum down changed position, having shifted to the north and northeast. At that time a distinctive sequence of sedimentary rocks was formed, containing coal beds and variegated clastic formations (an unproductive coal-bearing formation over 2000 m thick). The rate of sinking diminished still further in the Lower Permian. A variegated clastic formation (a sequence of cupriferous sandstones) and a lagoonal-saliferous formation (limestone-dolomitic and saliferous beds) accumulated at the northwestern edge of the basin. The Donets geosyncline was closed off in the Upper Permian and the event was

accompanied by the magmatic intrusions and hydrothermal activity. Marginal downwarps, which formed at this time, continued to grow deeper during the entire Mesozoic and Cenozoic, but there was no further renewal of the geosynclinal environment in the Donets Basin. A study of the mineralogy of the Middle Carboniferous rocks has shown that the nature and the degree of epigenetic alteration of the rocks depend on the composition of the rocks and the thickness of the sedimentary beds, and that these vary from regions of long-flame coal to regions of anthracite development, corresponding to the degree of metamorphism of the coal. Epigenetic processes led to a decrease in number of grains of apatite, pyroxene, and amphibole, to gradual changes in the aluminosilicates, to sericitization of plagioclase, and also to a change in the substance of the cement in the granular rocks and in the matrix of the mudstones (recrystallization, replacement of primary carbonates by secondary, development ankerite, ferruginous dolomite, etc.). The following zones have been distinguished in the Middle Carboniferous rocks of the Great Donets Basin: 1) normal epigenesis, 2) progressive epigenesis, and 3) beginning metamorphism.

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O. I. Zelenova

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; RESHETNYAK, N.D.

Facies of the carbonate formation in the lower Carboniferous in the southwestern part of the Donets Basin. Uch.zap.KHGU 73:67-83 '56. (MIRA 12:12)
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KARYAKIN, L.I.; LOGVINENKO, N.V.

Remarks concerning the article of M.G.Diadchenko and A.IA.Khatuntsova "Formation of glauconite in continental conditions." Reviewed by L.I.Kariakin, N.V.Logvinenko. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 85 no.3:450-452 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Glauconite) (Diadchenko, M.G.) (Khatuntsova, A.IA.)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61321

Author: Logvinenko, N. V.

Institution: None

Title: On Late Diagenesis (Epigenesis) of Donets Carbonate Rocks

Original Periodical: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 106, No 5, 889-892

Abstract: Mineral formation during epigenesis and initial metamorphism of carbonate rocks of the Donbass occurred at elevated temperature and pressure in the presence of water with intake and removal of matter. This is confirmed by replacement of calcite by ferruginous dolomite and ankerite (ground solutions introduced Mg and Fe), replacement of siderite by breunerite and ankerite (intake of Mg and Ca, removal of Fe), etc. Paragenesis of minerals during epigenesis and initial metamorphism permits also to outline the following series of the differential mobility of the components: CO_2, H_2O, K_2O, CaO, MgO, FeO, SiO_2, TiO_2.

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LOGVINENKO, N.V.; SHUMENKO, S.L.

Study of clastic quartz. Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.4:647-650 O '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Quartz)

LOGVINENKO, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; KARPOVA, G.V., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Introduction to methods for studying sedimentary rocks] Vvedenie v metodiku issledovaniia osadochnykh porod. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos.univ.im. A.M.Gor'kogo, 1957. 129 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

Logvinenko, N.V.

AUTHOR: Logvinenko, N.V. 11-7-5/23

TITLE: "Late Diagenesis (Epigenesis) of the Donets Carboniferous Rocks" (O pozdnem diageneze (epigeneze) Donetskikh karbonovykh porod)

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR", Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, No. 7, pp. 64-86, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Changes occurring at terrestrial sedimentary rocks in epigenesis (late diagenesis) depend primarily on the composition of rocks and the magnitude of sedimentation. According to the nature of the process of changing, it can be distinguished between normal epigenesis, which is largely a continuation of the process of sedimental genesis and early diagenesis or diagenesis of sedimentation, and progressive epigenesis, at which appear in part processes of different quality of initial metamorphization. The processes of normal epigenesis are gradually replaced by processes of progressive epigenesis, in the same way as progressive epigenesis gradually changes into initial metamorphism. Processes of initial metamorphism result in almost complete re-crystallization of the cement matter in granular rocks and incomplete re-crystallization of the basic substances of pelitic rocks. Processes of pro-

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"Late Diagenesis (Epigenesis) of the Donets Carboniferous Rocks"

gressive epigenesis and initial metamorphosing : take place at high temperatures and pressures, and are accomplished according to the type of metasomatic processes. Re-crystallization in the solid state is of minor importance. As a result of initial metamorphism are formed metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. Zonal differentiation of epigenesis and initial metamorphism exists as to surface (main Factor - composition of rock and change of magnitude of sedimentation as well as in vertical planes. The author examined the properties of structural types of breccia-like rocks and published tables pertaining to depth and thickness of strata at different districts. He examined also the coal bearing strata as to its porosity and contents of volatile matter, which are dependable indications of metamorphism. The author analyzed different stratigraphic levels at various districts with regard to the changing of the mineral composition of Carboniferous rocks of the Donets Basin. Research has shown that chloritization occurs after erosion, at late diagenesis and metamorphosing... Sericitization takes place following erosion, at late diagenesis, regional and thermic metamorphosing, as well as a result of hydrothermal reactions. Widely

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observed over the entire Basin is the forming of titanium dioxide - anatase, brookite and rutile - under similar circumstances. However, there are no unbiased criterions to establish the way these minerals are being formed. The magnitude of deposits of the Middle Carboniferous period in the area of the Don Basin varies between 1,500-2,000m in the west and north-west, and 7,500-8,000m and even 10,000m in the south-east. The strata of the Middle Carboniferous period of the Great Donbass can be subdivided into 3 zones: first zone- normal epigenesis; second zone- progressive epigenesis; third zone- initial metamorphism.
The article contains 1 diagram, 4 photographs, 7 figures and 12 tables. The bibliography lists 21 references, all Slavic (Russian).

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov State University im. Gor'kiy (Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo)
SUBMITTED: May 7, 1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

Logvinenko, N. V.

AUTHORS: Kossovskaya, A. G., Logvinenko, N. V., Shutov, V. D. 20-2-37/50

TITLE: On Various Stages of Formation and Alteration of Terrigenous Rocks (O stadiyakh formirovaniya i izmeneniya terrigennykh porod)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 2, pp. 293-296 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of the stages of the sedimentation-rock formation can be generalizingly called the stage analysis. Its task is: the detection of paragenetic mineral-associations of the texture-and structure variations, as well as of physical-mechanical parameters which characterize the different stages of the history of the formation- and existence of the rocks: i. e. the sedimentation-, the diagenesis- and epigenesis stage and finally the stage of the initial metamorphism. The final stages of the formation of the sedimentation rocks mean either their transformation into metamorphous rocks or the surface weathering and destruction. Thus the stadial analysis has to contain a series of processes which differ very much in character and orientation. The first and last stages are the best known. The study of the thick cross sections of terrigenous deposits in geosynclinal regions and in transition areas to the latter facilitated the detection of a certain zonality which characterizes the sedimental rocks which were subjected

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to a various depth of depression and thus to a different stress action. The zonality is expressed in a specifically mineralogical-petrographical composition of the newly formed mineral components, in certain structure-texture characteristics of the rocks and in their physical-mechanical properties. The zones of the epigenesis and of the early metamorphism occur on the thick vertical cross sections of the sedimentary masses as well as on their development surfaces. The collected material of the Soviet and of the foreign petrographs shows that the history of existence of the sedimentary rocks represents an uninterrupted and orientated process. It is divided into series of stages: These are the following: 1) diagenesis, 2) epigenesis, 3) metagenesis or initial metamorphism, and finally 4) regional metamorphism. The epigenesis is characterized by: a) a gradual solidification of the rocks by the increase of their volume weight and decrease of the porosity, b) alteration of the original splinter structures- and textures, then by "softening" of the same structures by a recrystallization of the clastic grains of the arenaceous rocks and by the formation of mosaic structures. c) Considerable reworking of the argillaceous minerals by their increasing recrystallization degree, vanishing of a series of argillaceous minerals with existing intermediate layer water (montmorillonite-group) and by an

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intensive water mica transformation of the kaolinite, finally by the occurrence of the association hydro-chlorite. The depth epigenesis takes place metasomatically. The epigenesis is divided into an initial and a depth epigenesis; Metagenesis or early metamorphism is a transition state from the sedimentary rocks in general to the metamorphous ones. The volume and the specific weight of the rocks increase, minerals with a more solid structure of the crystal lattice occur. The original characteristics of the texture vanish, the metasomatose process gains importance. A division can be found, like in the case of the epigenesis. The regional metamorphism is connected with the metagenesis stage by gradual transitions. The formation of the mineral association of the muscovite-chlorite-zone characteristic of this stage begins already in the epigenesis. In the metagenesis this association determines the mineralogical-petrographical type of the schist. Quality alterations of the association occur only in the biotite zone where the occurrence of biotite is fixed which is produced at the cost of the interaction between muscovite and chlorite. The alteration of the association is connected with a further temperature rise. Also the specific weight increases up to 2,86. In the case of depression a progressive epigenesis takes place, in the case of general elevation, however, a regressive epigenesis.

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It has no orientated character and does not change considerably the results of the progressive epigenesis. There are 1 table and 16 references 13 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Geological Institute AN USSR, Khar'kov State University (Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

PRESENTED: March 4, 1957, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

AUTHORS: Logvinenko, N. V., Karpova, G. V., Shandyba, K. G., Shaposhnikov, D. P. SOV/20-121-3-37/47

TITLE: The Types of Terrigeneous Flysh in the Tauric Formation of the Crimea (O tipakh terrigennogo flisha v tavricheskoy formatsii Kryma)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 3, pp 531 - 534 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The sediments of the tauric formations (Tavricheskaya formatsiya; they were formed in the Upper Triassic Lower Jurassic, Refs 3,1,4) are marked by flysh-type strata. The strata are 2-membered (Refs 1,2): The first member is formed by granular rocks: gravelites, sandstones with grains and aleurolites of varying sizes. The second element of the stratum, which is represented by carbonate rocks in the classical flysh formations, (Alps = Al'py, Caucasus = Kavkaz) is lacking in the tauric formation. Carbonate concretions and concretion intermediate layers are attached to the IIIrd element of the stratum These, however, are not always present. The strata are 10-15 to 20-30 cm thick. Thinner or thicker strata are less frequent; a thickness of 200-250 cm is an exception. Several types occur among the

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2-membered ones: A) A complete stratum consisting of the following elements: gravelite, sandstone, aleurolite, argillit (Ia + Ib + Ic + III); it does not occur frequently; B) Usually a stratum consisting of Ib + Ic + III or C) Ib + III or D) Ic + III; this is the most widespread type. Type A is called normal flysh, type B is sandy or sandstone flysh, type C is called aleurolite-argillit flysh and type D—argillit flysh. Concretions and concretion intermediate layers frequently occur in flysh. In aleurolites traces of worms are visible. Apart from the above mentioned 4 flysh types we know 2 other types: normal flysh with thick (1,0 - 1,8 cm) medium and coarse-grained sandstones (belongs to type A) and fecoidal flysh (to type C) with a mass development of mud eater traces. Additional strange flyshoid sediments occur in the tauric formation. They consist of argillit with big, loaf-shaped carbonate concretions and lense-shaped concretion intermediate layers. The rocks of the tauric formation show numerous types of flysh textures: hieroglyphs of different types, wave marks, a diagonal structure of the strata of maritime type, small folds caused by subaqueous land slides. Various types of hieroglyphs are mentioned. At the end of the

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paper the authors show the order of alternating of the flysh types (5 varieties). There are 1 figure and 4 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.A.M.Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A.M.Gor'kiy)

PRESENTED: March 31, 1958, by N.M.Strakhov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1958

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ZARITSKIY, Petr Vasil'yevich; LOGVINENKO, N.V., prof., doktor geologo-mineralog.nauk, otv.red.; TRET'YAKOVA, A.M., red.; CHUBIY, Ye.V., tekhred.

[Concretions in coal-bearing deposits of the Donets Basin] Konkretsii uglenosnykh otlozhenii Donetskogo basseina. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos.univ. im. A.M.Gor'kogo, 1959. 239 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Donets Basin--Concretions)

3(8) SOV/20-124-4-52/67

AUTHORS: Logvinenko, N. V., Karpova, G. V., Shandyba, K. G., Shaposhnikov, D. P.

TITLE: On the Mineralogical-Petrographical Characterization of the Tauric Formation in Crimea (K mineralo-petrograficheskoy kharakteristike tavricheskoy formatsii Kryma)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 911-914 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This formation consists of terrigenous rocks: sandstones, "aleurolites" and argillites. Carbonate rocks are lacking, but carbonate contractions and intermediate strata are widespread. Most rare are gravelites. The individual kinds of rock are described. Sandstones contain feldspar (5-7 up to 10-15 %) and quartz, or quartz and glimmer (muscovite and biotite) as well as rock splinters (few). Potassium feldspar is rare, however, the albite, albite-oligoclase and oligoclase type are more frequent. Apart from rock-forming main minerals there occur also: zirconium, rutile, tourmaline, apatite, spinel and other accessories. Octahedrite-brookite and chlorite often develop after biotite (Table 1). With respect to texture, sandstones are combined by contact and contact-pore cement and, less frequently, by basal-pore cement. Cement is sometimes lacking, and the rock becomes quartzite-like. Both sandstones and

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On the Mineralogical-Petrographical Characterization of the Tauric Formation in Crimea

aleurolites contain pyrites. By weathering, hematite and brown iron hydroxides are produced from them. In the argillites, pyrite is finely dispersed. The results of thermal and radiographic analysis of argillites as well as the results of electronograms are given. Besides finely disperse silicates and coarsely crystalline admixtures, there are in argillites obviously also diagenetic and epigenetic minerals of the sulfide class (pyrites) and the carbonate class (calcite, rarely dolomite, usually carbonate of the magnesite-siderite series). A specific feature of rocks of the Tauric formation is their coloration: mostly dark, from dark almost to black. These shades have various causes and are bound to rock types. The coloration is due to both organic (coal substance) and mineral pigments (pyrites). A fine plant dendrite converted into coal occurs throughout the formation and is present in any rock type, i.e. in a very fine state in the lower part (visible in sandstones) and in coarse state in the upper part (some centimeters high). With respect to secondary transformations, terrigenous rocks have attained the stage of a depth epigenesis and early metagenesis (Ref 3). That is due to the position of the mass in the middle and peripheral part of geosynclinal. These rocks were sedimented in

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the sea within the range of a shelf as well as on the corresponding slope with unstable hydrodynamic conditions, where suspended terrigenous material and also organic substance were carried. The decomposition of the latter in mud led to the formation of H_2S-hearths, which possibly extended also to the layer near the bottom. This favored neither organic life nor the deposition of carbonates. Therefore, fauna is probably lacking in most sediments of the Tauric formation. The formation is a terrigenous, carbonateless flysch which was produced by erosion of Paleozoic, primarily of Carboniferous sediments of the adjacent Northern regions. It is possible that another cordillera consisting of Paleozoic formations exists in the South in the place of the recent Black Sea.-There are 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SOV/20-125-2-43/64

3(8)

AUTHORS: Strakhov, N. M., Academician, Logvinenko, N. V.

TITLE: On the Stages of Sedimentary Rock Formation and Their Nomenclature (O stadiyakh osadochnogo porodoobrazovaniya i ikh naimenovanii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 389-392 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of the great strides that have been made in the study of authigenic mineral formation in recent sedimentary rocks (Refs 1, 2, 5-12), there is no uniformity in the identification of its stages and in its nomenclature. The authors suggest a systematization of the technical terms in this field. 1) Here mechanical destruction prevails over chemical decomposition. 2) Chemical decomposition under preponderantly alkaline conditions: hydration, leaching of the silicates with the formation of hydromicas and hydrochlorites. 3) Continuation of chemical decomposition under preponderantly neutral and acid conditions: oxidation and hydrolysis of the silicates resulting in the formation of montronite-montmorillonite- and kaolinite minerals. 4) Completion of chemical decomposition: complete oxidation and hydro-

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On the Stages of Sedimentary Rock Formation and Their Nomenclature

lysis with the formation of ochre, ferrilyte, and laterite. Hypergenesis runs through all the four stages, and stops at one of them according to local conditions. Erosion gives rise to two types of products: a) clastic particles of different sizes and newly formed solid phases. These are hypergenic minerals, which remain in situ and form a more or less marked weathered crust; b) genuine or colloidal solutions which are removed from the crust and start migrations. The view according to which the following stage should be called "transport of the sedimentary matter" (I. Val'ter, Refs 1, 2, 8 et al) is by the authors considered erroneous in principle, if it is contrasted to the stage of sediment formation. After all, transport and sedimentation are but 2 aspects of one and the same phenomenon. Consequently, it is not the transport stage but a formation stage of the sediment, in other words, the sedimentogenesis (N. M. Strakhov) that must be identified after hypergenesis. Here we must differentiate between 2 consecutive stages: 1) Sedimentogenesis of the slope-valley deltas, and 2) of the catchment areas. The results of state 1) are often completely destroyed by subsequent processes, so that in nature mostly the results of stage 2) are observed.

On the Stages of Sedimentary Rock Formation and Their Nomenclature

In the following stage - that of diagenesis - the sediment is transformed and turned into a sedimentary rock. Diagenesis (according to N. M. Strakhov) comprises: 1) oxidative mineral formation; 2) reductive mineral formation; 3) redistribution of substances and formation of concretions. The treatment of diagenesis as a petrification stage (L. B. Rukhin) is inappropriate, as there is no lithification as a rule. Nor is there any reason for the insertion, between sedimentogenesis and diagenesis, of a syngenesis stage (L. B. Rukhin). The shifting into the stratisphere(by earth crust movements) of the newly-formed sedimentary rocks marks the onset of the secondary changes in the sedimentary rocks. The initial stage is that of k a t a g e n e s i s (A. Ye. Fersman, Refs 1, 2). The term "epigenesis" is not a very happy choice. After katagenesis, the sedimentary rocks still remain sedimentary. In the middle parts of the geosynclinals, the sediments are subjected to more profound changes, which turn them into metamorphosed sediments (initial metamorphism or metagenesis, Ref 5). At the metagenesis stage, recrystallization processes preponderate. After a sinking to even greater depths a complete metamorphosing of the sediment takes place. It is transferred

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into the class of fully metamorphic rocks. At this stage the rock may, however, again emerge to the surface and be subjected to weathering processes. There are 13 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1958

3 (8)

AUTHOR: Logvinenko, N. V. SOV/20-126-3-53/69

TITLE: On the Modifications of Carboniferous Rocks in the Southeast Sector of the Great Donbass (O kharaktere izmeneniy kamennougol'nykh porod v yugo-vostochnom sektore Bol'shogo Donbassa)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 3, pp 647-649 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author received from L. S. Temin some rock samples from the Ipatovskaya supporting borehole. The samples are modified loam rocks (mica slates) and effusives. They come from a mass 300 m thick at a depth of more than 2077 m. These carboniferous sediments are covered by a mighty mass of Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments. S a m p l e Nr 639 (d e p t h 2077-2080 m), s a m p l e Nr 637 (d e p t h 2189 m), s a m p l e Nr 635 (d e p t h 2248 m), s a m p l e s Nrs 634 and 632 (d e p t h 2223 and 2303 m), and s a m p l e s Nr 633 and 631 (d e p t h 2271 and 2323 m) are investigated and described. On the basis of his investigations, the author states that in the area of the Great Donbass there are all transitions from a) not, or b) poorly modified rocks,

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to c) slightly modified and d) highly modified rocks, to the e) very highly modified rocks. These degrees of modification correspond: a) and b) to the zone of the normal or initial diagenesis - area of the long-flame and gas coals; c) to the zone of the progressive or depth epigenesis in the area of the sintering coals; d) to the zone of the initial metamorphism or the early metagenesis in the area of the lean and anthracitic coals; e) to the zone of the initial metamorphism or the late metagenesis in the area of the Great Donbass mentioned in the title. There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

PRESENTED: February 21, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1959

3 (5,8)

AUTHORS: Logvinenko, N. V., Karpova, G. V. SOV/20-127-6-37/51

TITLE: Concretional Forms of the Tauric Flysh of the Crimea

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1276 - 1279 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The oldest sediments of the Crimea, for the upper part of which an Upper-Triassic (Carnian) age was ascertained (Ref 2), represent a terrigenous flysh. It consists of a rhythmic interbedding of sandstones, aleurolites and argillites (Refs 3,4). If the rhythms exhibit an ordinary structure of 2 members, the 1st element of the rhythm consists of granular rocks, the 2nd (3rd) of loamy rocks without carbonate (argillites). Both elements of the rhythm contain concretional forms, either real concretions or concretional intermediate layers. Among them, carbonate (magnesium-iron carbonate) and sulphide concretional forms are distinguished. Rhythms with sandstones containing sulphide concretions do not contain any carbonate concretions. And vice versa, rhythms containing carbonate concretions are free of sulphide concretions; scattered sulphides occur in small quantities only. The carbonate concretional forms nor-

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mally lie in the midst of the argillites and clay-aleurolites of the 2nd element of the rhythm. The quantity of carbonate concretional intermediate layers increases with a growing quantity of clay rocks in the cross section. The concretions may be either distinctly separated, or they form gradual transitions to the containing rocks. The color of the said formations is usually dark-gray or black on a fresh surface of fracture; they are always enclosed in a ferriferous envelope, solid, dark-grained, with a half-scaly fracture, and homogeneous texture. A formation of zones was not observed. Clear-crystalline pyrite precipitations in the central part, and fine calcite veins of evidently later origin, occur here and there. In all cases, the ground mass consists of micro-granular (pelitomorphic) or finely-granular magnesium-iron carbonate mineral of the magnesite-siderite series. Considerable quantities of ferrous iron, small quantities of manganese oxide, and an increased content of CaO as compared with MgO, are characteristic from the chemical point of view. After converting the chemical analyses to carbonate components, it becomes evident that the carbonate portion is of a complex composition. On the

other hand, the optical, thermal (Fig 1) and X-ray investigations speak in favor of monominerality, or in any case for the formation of concretions according to an equal type. Table 1 shows the roentgenoscopical results. Table 2 indicates the mineralogical characteristics. The concretions of carbonate composition have formed in maritime terrigenous muds (siderite facies). Pyrite concretions received their material from the same muds during the diagenetic stage (sulphide or H_2S-facies).

There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

PRESENTED: April 17, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1959

BALUKHOVSKIY, N.F., doktor geol.-min.nauk, otv.red.vypuska; LOGVINENKO, N.V., prof., doktor geol.-min.nauk, otv.red.vypuska; ZAVIRYUKHINA, V.N., red.; CHEKHOVICH, N.Ya., red.; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Geology and mineral resources of the Kharkhov Economic Region] Geologiia i poleznye iskopaemye Khar'kovskogo ekonomicheskogo raiona; trudy. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR. No.1. 1960. 162 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po razvitiyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Khar'kovskogo ekonomicheskogo rayona. 2. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR (for Balukhovskiy). 3. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Logvinenko).
(Kharkov Economic Region--Geology, Economic)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KOSMACHEV, V.G.

Redistributionof some minor elements during diagenesis of deposits of the Tauric series in the Crimea. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.2:430-433 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut mineralogii, gokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.
(Scandium) (Wolframite group)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.

Flysch structures in the Triassic sediments of the Crimea.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 4 no.3:16-28 Mr '61.
(MIRA .4:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Crimea—Flysch)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; SHANDYBA, K.G.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, D.P.

Stratigraphic subdivision of Tauric strata in the Crimea. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.5:1188-1191 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Crimea—Geology, Stratigraphic)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.

Recent data on so-called alushtite. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.6:1441-1444 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo; Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.
(Alushtite)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; KOSMACHEV, V.G.

The system of isomorphous substitutions in carbonates of the calcite group of sedimentary origin. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.1:188-191 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.
(Isomorphism) (Calcite)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; SHUTOV, V.D.

Conference on physical research methods for studying sedimentary rocks and minerals. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 26 no.5:122-124 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Rocks, Sedimentary--Analysis)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; SHUMENKO, S.I.

Thermography of caustobiolites and clayey minerals. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 26 no.6:101-109 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Thermal analysis) (Caustobiolites) (Clay)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; LAZARENKO, A.A.

Isolation of clay particles by electrophoresis. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 26 no.9:100-103 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Clay) (Electrophoresis)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.

Carbonate concretions in the Taurian formation in the Crimea.
Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 90 no.3:326-338 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitete, kafedra petrografii.
(Crimea—Concretions) (Rocks, Carbonate)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.

Studies in the field of clay mineralogy. Vest.LGU 16 no.24:42-56 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Clay)

LOGVINENKO, N.V. [Lohvynenko, M.V.]; KARPOVA, G.V. [Karpova. H.V.]; KOSMACHEV, V.G. [Kosmachov, V.H.]; SHAPOSHNIKOV, D.P. [Shaposhnykov, D.P.]

Facies of the Taurean terrigenous flysh formation of the Crimea. Dop. AN URSR no.10:1342-1345 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

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Stages of mineral formation in deposits of the Taurian series of the Crimea. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.4:922-925 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Crimea—Petrology)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.

Dickite. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.5:1186-1189 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.
(Dickite)

LOGVINENKO, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, prof.; KARPOVA, Galina Vasil'yevna, kand. geol.-min. nauk; SHAPOSHNIKOV, Dmitriy Prokof'yevich, Prinimali uchastiye: LEBEDINSKIY, V.I., kand. geol.-mine. nauk starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; BELIK, P.G., dots.; KOSMACHEV, V.G., student; REMIZOV, I.N., dots.; ALYAB'YEV, N.Z., red.; ALEKSANDROVA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Lithology and genesis of the Taurian formation in the Crimea] Litologiia i genezis tavricheskoi formatsii Kryma. Pod red. N.V.Logvinenko i I.N.Remizova. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1961. 400 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra petrografii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Logvinenko, Karpova, Belik). 2. Geologicheskiy fakul'tet Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Kosmachev). 3. Institut mineral'nykh resursov Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (for Lebedinskiy).
(Crimea—Petrology)

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Genesis of flysch deposits of the Tauric formation in the Crimea.
Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:879-882 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

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LOGVINENKO, N.V.; LAZARENKO, A.A.

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LOGVINENKO, N. V.; DRITS, V. A.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V. A.

"Tosudite - a new mineral formed of mixed-layered phase in alushtite."

Report submitted for the International Clay Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, 12-16 Aug 63.

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1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo, Khar'kov.
(Heulandite)

LOGVINENKO, N.V. [Lohvynenko, M.V.]; KARPOVA, G.V. [Karpova, H.V.]; KOSMACHEV, V.G. [Kosmachov, V.H.]; SHAPOSHNIKOV, D.P.

Some remarks concerning V.S.Sasinovych's article "Significance of markings in the Taurian formation of the Crimean Mountains." Geol.zhur. 23 no.1:98-101 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

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(Sasinovych, V.S.)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARYAKIN, L.I.; BERGER, M.G.; KULESKO , G.I.

Natrolite group minerals. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 92 no.3:269-280 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

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1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Russia, Southern---Weathering)

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1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
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LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; KOSMACHEV, V.G.

Recent data on the composition and stage variations of the Mesozoic deposits of southwestern Ciscaucasia. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.6: 1370-1373 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

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(Caucasus, Northern--Geology, Structural)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; KOSMACHEV, V.G.; LAGUTIN, A.A.

Organic carbon in the Taurian flysch formation of the Crimea. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:1140-1143 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Crimea--Bitumen)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; KULESKO, G.I.

Mineralogy of the Tertiary fire clays of the Ukraine. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.4:96-104 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

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Nature of the thermal effects of dioptase. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:826-829 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.

LOGVINENKO, N.V.

Mixed-layered phase of the Silurian phyllitized shales of the Nuratau. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.4:886-889 Ag '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo. Predstavlemo akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.

POVARENNYKH, A.S., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., otv. red.;
AGAFONOVA, T.N., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, dots., red.;
GAVRUSEVICH, B.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, dots., red.;
GLADKIY, V.N., inzh., red.; IVANTISHIN, M.N., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; LOGVINENKO, N.V., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., red.; PLATONOV, A.N., inzh., red.;
KHATUNTSEVA, A.Ya., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.;
ZAVIRYUKHINA, V.N., red.

[Chemical composition and internal structure of minerals] Khimicheskii sostav i vnutrennee stroenie mineralov. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 216 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznoye mineralogicheskoye obshchestvo. Ukrainskoye otdeleniye.

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; REMIZOV, I.N.; BERGER, M.G.

Some characteristics of the accumulation of recent sediments in the littoral zone of the Sea of Azov and the terrigenous-mineralogical regionalization of them. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.3:568-571 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.

POVARENNYKH, A.S., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., otv. red.; GAVRUSEVICH, B.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, dots., red.; IVANTISHIN, M.N., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K., prof., red.; LOGVINENKO, N.V., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., red.; MITSKEVICH, B.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk red.; PLATONOV, A.N., ml. nauchn. sotr., red.; SERDYUK, O.P., red.

[Morphology, properties, and genesis of minerals] Morfologiia, svoistva i genezis mineralov. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 186 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznoye mineralogicheskoye obshchestvo. Ukrainskoye otdeleniye. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Lazarenko).

LOGVINENKO, N.V.

Some characteristics of the [illegible] of terrigenous rocks in geosynclines. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.3:67-77 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

LOGVINENKO, N.V.

Teaching of lithology in schools of higher education. Izv.vys. uchab.zav.; geol.i razv. 8 no.11:138-139 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

BILENKO, P.Ya.; LOGVINENKO, O.A.

Fertility of lower layers of Chestnut soil and their influence on vegetation. Pochvovedenie no.4:94-102 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Khersonskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Soil fertility)

LOGVINENKO, P.I.

LOGVINENKO, P.I. (Voroshilov, Primorskiy kray); MDIVANI, Z.M. (Voroshilov, Primorskiy kray).

Thoracoplasty in noneffective artificial pneumothorax. Probl. tub. no.1:63-64 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Chest--Surgery) (Pneumothorax)

LOGVINENKO, P.I.

LOGVINENKO, P.I.

Complications and results in surgical treatment of pyopneumothorax. (MLRA 7:7)
Khirurgiia no.5:40-44 My '54.
(PNEUMOTHORAX,
*pyopneumothorax, surg., compl. & results)

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; POPOV'YANTS, R.S., (gor. Voroshilov)

Part 1: Spontaneous rupture of the stomach. Part 2: Subcutaneous rupture of the duodenum. Vest.khir. 77 no.5:84-86 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(STOMACH, rupture,
spontaneous (Rus))
(DUODENUM, rupture,
subcutaneous (Rus))

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kand.med.nauk; POPOV'YENTS, R.S.; BORTNIKOV, O.G.
(g. Voroshilov)

Intraperitoneal infusion of antibiotics in acute suppurative peritonitis. Khirurgiia 33 no.9:64-66 S '57. (MIRA 11:4)

(PERITONITIS, ther.
antibiotics, intraperitoneal admin. in laparotomy)
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
peritonitis, intraperitoneal admin. in laparotomy)

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Transpleural esophagofundostomy in cardiospasm. Klin. med. 35 no.2:45-48 F '57 (MLRA 10:4)
(CARDIOSPASM, surgery,
esophagoduodenostomy, transpleural) (Rus)

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kand.med.nauk; MDIVANI, Z.M.

Cavernotomy in pulmonary tuberculosis [with summary in French].
Probl.tub. 35 no.5:112-113 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz okruzhnogo voyennogo gospitalya (nach. g.d.Silich)
(PNEUMONECTOMY
cavernotomy)
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, surg.
cavernotomy)

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (gor.Voroshilov, Primorskogo kraya, Zheleznodorozhnyy pr., d.11, kv.9)

Coelomic cyst of the pericardium. Vest.khir. 78 no.5:124-126 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(PERICARDIUM, cysts
coelomic, case report)

SOV/177-58-2-12/21

17(14)
AUTHOR: Logvinenko, P.I., Colonel in the Medical Service, Candidate of Medical Sciences

TITLE: Repeat Operation for Acute Apendicitis

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 2, pp 69-72, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article presents the complete case histories of 4 acute appendicitis cases requiring a repeat operation which have come to the author's attention. In all cases the appendix had not been removed at the first operation, and the patient was not informed of this, complicating analysis of the new symptoms. He suggests that in all cases where the appendix is not removed, the patient be informed of this fact, so that a relapse can be properly diagnosed and treatment given before complications set in.

Card 1/1

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kand.med.nauk, MDIVANI, Z.M.

Result of the use of sodium citrate for preventing blood clot formation in the extrapleural cavity [with summary in French] Probl.tub. 36 no.3:94-95 '58 (MIRA 11:5)

(CITRATES, ther. use
sodium citrate in prev. of blood clot form, in extrapleural cavity after penumolysis (Rus))
(COLLAPSE THERAPY
pneumolysis, extrapleural, prev. of postop. blood form. with sodium citrate (Rus))

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kand.med.nauk; POPOV'YANTS, R.S. (gor.Voroshilov, Primorskogo kraya)

Results of treating perforation of gastroduodenal ulcers by suturing [with summary in English, p.157]. Vest.khir. 80 no.1: 41-43 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(PEPTIC ULCER, perf.
surg., results (Rus))

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kand.med.nauk

Diagnosis and treatment of pheochromoblastoma. Vest.khir. 81 no.10:129-132 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz N-skogo okruzhnogo voyennogo gospitalya (nach. G.D. Silich).
(PARAGANGLIOMA,
diag. & ther. (Rus))

LOGVINENKO, P.I.

P. I. Logvinenko, Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service, Candidate of Medical Sciences and S. M. Kalyani, Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service -- Experience in the Surgical Treatment of Patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Five hundred and eighty-nine operations were performed under the conditions of a district hospital during the period from May 1949 through April 1956: thoracocentesis -- 291 patients; alcoholization of the phrenic nerve -- 90; extrapleural pneumonolysis -- 130; thoracoplasty -- 27; cavernotomy -- 19; pulmonary resection -- 6.

Thoracoscopy was performed in cases where after the induction of an artificial pneumothorax pleural adhesions and an open cavity were found on X-ray, and where pathogens were found in the sputum. Alcoholization of the phrenic nerve was used strictly according to the indications. A good result following the operation was obtained in 23 patients; considerable improvement in 43. In 20 operations there was no essential effect produced on the course of the disease.

The following results were obtained after the operation of extrapleural pneumonolysis: disappearance of the cavity, disappearance of bacilli from the sputum in 124 patients; periodic excretion of the tubercle bacillus by 12 patients; constant excretion of tubercle bacillus by 10 patients; the cavity remained open in four. A certain part of the patients underwent, in addition, an oleothorax. Patients who had undergone thoracoplasty were discharged from the department with no cavities were found by physical and X-ray examination. Many patients gained weight; in 11, the morphological composition of the

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No 9, 1958.

blood improved.

Following the dissection of cavities the tubercle bacilli disappeared from the sputum of 17 patients in periods from two to four weeks and were not found afterwards. Under the influence of cavernotomy the tuberculous process was eliminated in four patients from the laryngeal mucosa 20 to 25 days after the operation. A clinical effect was obtained in 17 patients following cavernotomy. Of this number, two persons remained healthy for five years; four, for four years; six, two years, and one for one year. Particular care and caution were used in establishing the indications for pulmonary resection, and it was done after a complete and thorough study of the patients.

All the operations were performed under local infiltration anesthesia with 1/4 percent novocaine solution. No complications were observed during the operation. Five persons were discharged from the hospital in good condition. After a year, all the patients had negative sputa and had returned to work (this information was obtained from their letters).

Experience in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by surgical methods shows that they can be used under conditions of a district hospital. Opportunely performed operations in cases where they are indicated give better results and eliminate the need for repeated hospitalization and restore the patients' working capacity.

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No 9, 1959.

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kand.med.nauk

Surgical therapy of mediastinal cysts and tumors [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 35 no.1:73-78 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(MEDIASTINUM, cysts,
surg. (Rus))
(MEDIASTINUM, neoplasms,
same)

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kand. med. nauk; SOLOV'YEV, V.F.; POPOV'YANTS, R.S.

Use of potentiated anesthesia. Vest. khir. 82 no.6:109-114 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz N-skogo voyennogo gospitalya.
(ANESTHESIA) (AUTONOMIC DRUGS)

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kand.med.nauk

Conservative resection in pulmonary caseoma [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 37 no.1:103-104 '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(PNEUMONECTOMY, in var. dis.
tuberculom, conservative (Rus))

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kand.med.nauk; LASTOCHKIN, B.I.; MAKAROV, A.Ye.

Pulmonary resection in tuberculomas. Probl.tub. no.6:58-61 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS—SURGERY)

LOGVINENKO, P. I., Khabarovsk, ul. Lenina, d. 70, kv. 46

Bronchogenic cysts of the mediastinum. Grud. khir. 4 no.1:114-116 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(MEDIASTINUM—TUMORS)

LOGVINENKO, P.I., kand.med.nauk

Presacral enterogenic cyst. Vest.khir. no.9:135-136 '61. (MIR 15:1)

1. Iz Khabarovskogo voyennogo gospitalya.
(INTESTINES--TUMORS)

LOGVINENKO, Nikolay Vasil'yevich;KARPOVA, G.V., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; NESTERENKO, A.S., red.; SEMASHKO, Yu.YU., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the methods for studying sedimentary rocks] Osnovy metokiki issledovaniia osadochnykh porod. Izd.2., peror. i dop. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1962. 205 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Rocks, Sedimentary--Analysis)

LOGVINENKO, P.P. (Voroshilov, Primorskiy kray); MDIVANI, Z.M. (Voroshilov, Primorskiy kray)

Experience in treating pulmonary tuberculosis with extrapleural pneumothorax. Probl.tub. 34 no.3:42-44 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL
extrapleural, technic & statist.)

L 8624-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5027047 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0249/0250

AUTHOR: Dmitrenko, I. M.; Logvinenko, S. P.; Ivanov, N. I.; Kolot, Z. M.

ORIG: Physics-Engineering Institute of Low Temperatures, AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Thermometric characteristics of semiconductor diodes

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 249-250

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor diode, temperature characteristic, germanium diode, gallium arsenide

ABSTRACT: The present note reports on semiconductor diode investigations of fused gallium arsenide and point germanium (D14A and D9A) diodes in a 2 to 300K temperature range. Graphs show the temperature and transfer characteristics of experimental low-ohmic, high ohmic, and commercially available diodes. Results agree with those found in the literature. During repeated cooling of nonhermetically sealed diodes, the reproducibility of readings is within 0.05 — 0.1°. Authors acknowledge the help of V. M. Svetlichnyy and L. A. Zubritskiy in the initial stages of the work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: EC, GP / SUBM DATE: 25Jul64 / ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

jw

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.382.2:536.53

ACC NR: AP7006167 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/67/000/001/0042/0044

AUTHOR: Logvinenko, S.P.; Bevza, Yu.G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A unit for measuring low temperatures operating in combination with a semiconductor transducer

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1967, 42-44

TOPIC TAGS: resistance thermometer, temperature gage, temperature transducer, LOW TEMPERATURE

ABSTRACT:

A device has been developed for remote measurement of low temperatures under conditions of industrial noise. It is designed to operate in combination with a semiconductor thermometer in which the relationship between temperature and resistance has an exponential character. The measuring circuits are based on the use of a semiconductor transducer in the master frequency

Card 1/2 UDC: 536.531

ACC NR: AP7006167

circuit of a harmonic RC oscillator. The resistance thermometer is made of a zinc-and gallium-doped germanium crystal measuring 0.15 x 0.15 x 3 mm with two fused indium contacts. The crystal is enclosed in a copper capsule 18 mm long and 3 mm in diameter. The thermometer had a time constant of 0.15 sec at -20.4°K. The basic measurement error of the unit is caused by the frequency instability of the RC oscillator, by changes in the capacitance of the input cable, and by the amplitude instability of pulses arriving at the integrating circuit. Maximum measurement error is estmated at 0.2 deg. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/
ATD PRESS: 5116

Card 2/2

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Nomogram for determining the delivery and permissible pressure of a piston pump in the ZTsA-400 cementing assembly. Burenie no.5:21-22 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

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[High quality long distance communication] Distantsii sviazi otlichnogo kachestva. [Redaktor I.IA.Sadov] Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1952. (MLRA 9:3)

(Railroads--Telephone) (Telegraphers)

LOGVINENKO, T.M.

On the Zhmerinka section. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' no.11:37-38 N '57.
(MLRA 10:11)

1. Nachal'nik Zhmerinskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi.
(Zhmerinka--Railroads--Communication systems)

LOGVINENKO, T.M.; FILIPPENKO, S.N.

Mechanization of the replacement of railroad ties. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 4 no.1:25-27 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nachal'nik Zhmerinskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi (for Logvinenko). 2. Starshiy inzhener otdela svyazi Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Filippenko).
(Railroads--Ties)

LOGVINENKO, Tikhon Maksimovich; FILIPENKO, Sof'ya Nikolayevna; CHERNYY, Vladimir Iosifovich; GOLUBEVA, Ye.P., inzh., retsenzent; NOVIKAS, M.N., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanized mobile unit for emergency repairs of communication and signaling systems] Mekhanizirovannaia avariino-remontnaia lutuchka sviazi. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 14:12)
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Glass formation in the systems containing complexons. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.3:593-596 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikolayev).

KALIBERDA, V.M., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; SULIMOVSKIY, I.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; BUKHAN'KO, Ye.P.; LOGVINENKO, V.A., agronom; KOVALENKO, A.P.; PODGORNYY, P.I., prof. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Ukrainskoy SSR; FEDOTOV, V.A., aspirant; KURBATOV, I.D., agronom; KOZEYEV, V.I.; SHCHETININ, A.I.; KORCHAGIN, V.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; SOGURENKO, V.P.; KOSTROV, K.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; DULYA, F.M.; SHERSTNEV, N.F., aspirant

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1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Kaliberda). 2. Odesskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Sulimovskiy). 3. Odesskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Bukhan'ko). 4. Kolkhoz imeni Kirova, Mar'inskogo rayona Donetskoy oblasti (for Logvinenko). 5. Donetskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Kovalenko). 6. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Fedotov). 7. Alekseyevskoye rayonnoye proizvodstvennoye upravleniye sel'skogo khozyaystva, Belgorodskoy oblasti (for Kurbatov). 8. Bezenchukskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Korchagin). 9. Direktor Bykovskoy opytnoy stantsii bakhchevodstva (for Sogurenko). 10. Mordovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Kostrov). 11. Direktor sovkhoza "Khleborobnyy", Smolenskogo rayona, Altayskogo kraya (for Dulya). 12. Altayskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Sherstnev).

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