MAKSIMOV, I. G.

USSR/ Engineering—Machining

Card 1/1 : Pub. 128—6/33

Authors : Koyre, V. E., engineer; and Maksimov, I. G.

Title : High-productive finished milling in place of manual finishing

Periodical : Vest. mash. 34/8, 26-28, Aug 1954

Abstract : A method of milling is described in which a broad tool is used, provided with an edge of hard alloy, applying very shallow feed of the tool, but with high speed. This results in a finish that dispenses with hand finishing. Table; drawings; illustration.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

MAKSIMOV, I.G., dots.

Practical significance of the relationship between the physical parameters of the condensate and the temperature for the design of heat exchangers. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.7:14-15 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Heat exchangers)

MAKSIMOV, I.G., dots.

Graphic calculation method for heat exchange between condensing steam and a boiling liquid separated by a wall. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.11:24-26 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Heat exchangers)

MAKSIMOV, I. G., Engineer

"Equalizing Reservoirs with Additional Resistance." Sub 12 Jan 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

MAKSIMOV, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Improvement of the compensating tank with increased resistance.
Trudy MEI no.12:129-139 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Kafedra gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy.
(Hydraulics)

1. MAKSIMOV, I. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Screw-Cutting Machines

7. Set-up gauge for thread-cutting machine, Stan. i instr., 23, No. 10, 1952.

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

KHAYET, G.L.; MAKSIMOV, I.G.

Constructing cutters for fast cutting. Stan.i instr. vol.24 no.9:30-31 S '53.
(MLRA 6:10)
(Metal cutting)

SONKIN, Moisey Yevelevich; MAKSIMOV, Ivan Georgiyevich; GORYANSKIY, Yu.V., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

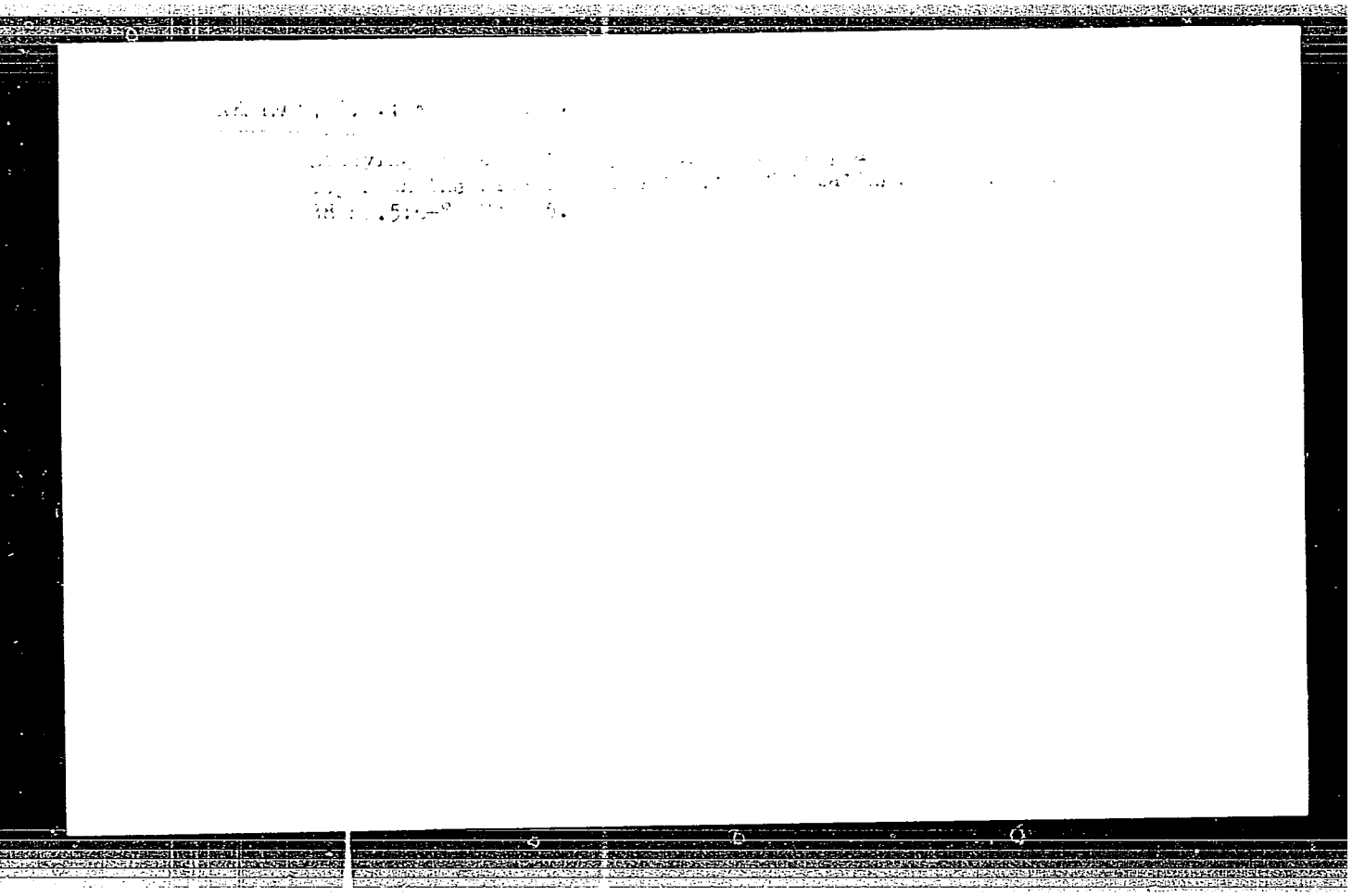
[The seaport of Leningrad] Morskie vorota Leningrada. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 156 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Leningrad--Harbor)

MAKSIMOV, Ivan Georgiyevich; POZNYAKOVA, Galina Yur'yevna; ANDREYEVA, L.S., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Workdays in a large port] Budni bol'shogo porta. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 38 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Leningrad—Harbor) (Cargo handling)

VOROB'YEV, A.I.: GLOZMAN, M.K.: GORBUSHIN, A.I.; KOSTINSKIY, I.Ye.; MAKSIMOV, I.I.: PROLYGIN, V.I.: STOLYARSKIY, L.L. REMPEL' M.P. redaktor; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Ship finishing work] Sudovye dostroechnye raboty. Leningrad, Gos. Soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promysh., 1955. 159 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Shipbuilding)



LIFCVTSEV, L.Ya., inzh.; LOGIAK, [illegible], inzh.; [illegible], I.I., inzh.; [illegible], G.F., inzh.

First results of the operation of a 200 MW. boiler-turbine unit. Teploenergetika 8 no.8:41-47 Ag '61. (MIR 14:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy trest po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy.

(Boilers)
(Steam turbines)

BOGDANOV, O. S.; KHAYNMAN, V. Ya.; MAKSIMOV, I. I.

"On Certain Physical-Mechanical Factors Determining the Rate of Flotation."

paper to be presented at the Intl Mineral Dressing Conf, New York City, 20-24 Sep 64.

Inst "Mekhanobr," Leningrad.

UKOLOV, A.A., kand. sel'skokh. nauk; MAKSIMOV, I.L., aspirant

Biology of the flowering of winter durum wheat. Izv. TSKHA no.5:51-64 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Plants, Flowering of) Wheat)

MAKSIMOV, I. M.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 9
October 1953
Analysis

8-10-54
LL

mem 2

Maksimov, I. M. On sum-equations. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 90, 401-403 (1953). (Russian)

The equation (1) $\varphi(x) = \lambda \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} K(x, s)\varphi(s) + f(x)$ in the function $\varphi(x)$ is called by the author a sum equation, and its importance derives from the result that every system of linear algebraic equations in infinitely many unknowns can be transformed into a sum equation of form (1) ($\lambda = 1$) without altering the set of solutions. That (1) is analogous in form to the Fredholm integral equation of the second kind is apparent; the results of the present work show that the analogy is quite deep. Equation (1) is called regular when the following conditions hold: $\sum_{x,s=1}^{\infty} |K(x, s)|^{\sigma} \leqq K$, $\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} |f(x)|^{\sigma} \leqq f$ ($\sigma = 1$ or 2), and solutions of (1) are sought which satisfy $\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} |\varphi(x)|^{\sigma} \leqq \varphi$. Here K, f, φ are constants. For a regular equation (1), the Fredholm apparatus (entire functions $D(\lambda)$, $D(x, y, \lambda)$, etc.) is set up, and it yields the exact analogues of the fundamental Fredholm theorems. All results are stated without proof. I. M. Sheffer.

MAKSIMOV, I.M.

Some theorems relative to N.N.Luzin's fourth problem. Uch.zap. Chuv.gos.ped.inst. no.7:143-155 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Sequences(Mathematics))

MAKSIMOV, I.M. (Cheboksary-SSSR)

On the T transfinite space. Rev math pures 8 no.3:391-395 '63.

MAKSIMOV, I.N.

USSR/Engineering - Welding

Card 1/1 : Pub. 128 - 21/38

Authors : Maksimov, I. N.

Title : Welding of conductors above an electroplating bath

Periodical : Vest. mash. 9, page 77, Sep 1954

Abstract : A description is presented of an electroplating bath made of dielectric material for welding leads to nichrome spirals. The bath produces hydrogen which prevents oxidation of the metal. Drawing.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

KANE,A.M.; KULESHA,K.K.; MAKSIMOV,I.O.; ROZANOV,P.A.; KHUDOBIN,V.M., redaktor; KANDYKIN,A.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Assembly-line method of repairing freight cars; work practice of the Leningrad shunting Moscow Station of the October line] Potochnyi metod remonta gruzovykh vagonov; opyt raboty vagonnogo depo stantsii Leningrad-sortirovochnyi Moskovskii Oktiabr'skoi dorogi. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1955. 66 p. (MLRA 9:2)

(Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair)

MAKSIMOV, I.O., inzhener (Leningrad).

Rail circuits with graphite lubrication. Zhel.dor.transp.39 no.1:70 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Electric railroads--Rails)

VERSHKOVSKIY, V.G., inzh.; LOBOVICH, N.A., inzh.; MAKSIMOV, I.O., inzh.

Using isotopes in signaling, central control, and block systems.
Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.5:13-17 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)
(Radioisotopes)

MAKSIMOV, I.P.

Agricultural effect and care of shelterbelts. Zemledelie 4 no.11: 49-53 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

GORELOVA, S.G.; MAKSIMOV, I.P.

Stratigraphy of Upper Permian sediments in the western part of the Plotnikovo coal region in the Kuznetsk Basin. Mat.po geol.Zap.Sib. no.63:184-190 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

FAYBISOVICH, L.I.; VARAKIN, P.I.; LARICHKIN, M.S.; MEDOVAR, B.I.; LATASH, Yu.V.; MAKSIMOV, I.P.; TYURIN, V.I.; BUSHMELEV, V.M.

Effect of electric slag remelting on the quality of rotor open-hearth steel. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.5:18-21 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

L 35339-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6011826 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0383/66/000/002/0035/0039

AUTHOR: Faybisovich, L. I.; Varakin, N. I.; Larichkin, M. S.; Medovar, B. I.; Latash, Yu. V.; Yemel'yanenko, Yu. G.; Maksimov, I. P.; Koval', S. I.; Akulinin, M. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Quality of heavy forgings of 36KhN1MFAR electroslag rotor steel

SOURCE: Metallurgicheskaya i gornorudnaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1966, 35-39

TOPIC TAGS: steel forging, steel, nonmetallic inclusion, brittleness, temper brittleness

ABSTRACT: The study deals with the effect of electroslag melting on the quality of vacuum-degassed and nondegassed open-hearth steel. Forgings of 36KhN1MFAR steel, obtained from electroslag ingots weighing 13 tons, have a compact structure and a homogeneous chemical composition. The content of sulfur, gas, and nonmetallic inclusions in them is considerably lower than in similar forgings from metal made the conventional way. The mechanical properties of the remelt metal are characterized by high stable values in the length and cross section of the forging both in longitudinal and diametrical directions. Electroslag melted 36KhN1MFAR steel does not possess a tendency to temper brittleness. Its nul ductility transition temperature is below -70C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 669-13:658.562

MAKSIMOV, I.S., inzhener.

Cooperation is a powerful tool in the further development of the machinery industry. Vest.mash.27 no.12:79-81 D '47. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Gosplan SSSR.
(Machinery industry)

MAKSIMOV, I.S., inzhener

Production lag in foundries and in forging-stamping plants. Vest. mash. 35 no.8:30-34 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Foundries) (Forging)

BERRI, L.Ya., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; MAKSIMOV, I.S., [illegible], B.I., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; GERASHCHENKO, B.S., kand. ekon. nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, A.Ye., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; ITIN, L.I., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; LOKSHIN, E.Yu., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; KAMENITSER, S.Ye., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; OBLOMSKIY, Ya.A., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; SOKOLOV, B.M., doktor ekon.nauk, prof.; SHASS, M.Ye., doktor ekon.nauk; STEPANOV, A.Ya.; ULITSKIY, L.I., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; PODGORNOVA, V., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.

[Economics of socialist industry; textbook]Ekonomika sotsialisticheskoi promyshlennosti; uchebnik. Pod red. L.I.Itina, B.S.Gerashchenko. 2., dop. i perer. izd. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1961. 775 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy ekonomicheskiy institut. 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy ekonomiki promyshlennosti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo ekonomicheskogo instituta (for Itin).
(Russia--Industries)

BERRI, L.Ya., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; MAKSIMOV, I.S.; BRAGINSKIY, B.I., doktor ekon. nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, A.Ye., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; ITIN, L.I., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; LOKSHIN, E.Yu., prof.; KAMENITSER, S.Ye., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; OBLOMSKIY, Ya.A., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; SHASS, M.Ye., doktor ekon.nauk, prof.; STEPANOV, A.Ya.; ULITSKIY, L.I., prof., doktor ekon. nauk; PODGORNOVA, V., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.

[Economics of socialist industry] Ekonomika sotsialisticheskoi promyshlennosti; uchebnik. 3., dop. i perer. izd. Pod red.L.I. Itina. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1963. 646 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy ekonomicheskiy institut. 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy ekonomiki promyshlennosti Moskovskogo instituta narodnogo khozyaystva im.G.V.Plekhanova (for Itin).
(Russia--Industry)

MAKSIMOV, I. V.

MAKSIMOV, I. V. Atlas prilivo-otlivnykh i postoiannykh techenii v prolive Karskie Vorota, s prilizheniem instruktsii dlia opredeleniia summarnykh techenii v prolive; pod obshchei red. V. IU. Vize. Leningrad, Izd. Glavsevmorputi, 1937. 99 p. charts, forms (5 fold. in pocket) 26½ x 34½ cm. (Russian and English in parallel columns.) ICJ NN DLC: GC311.M3

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part 1, 1951, Uncl.

[illegible], L. V.

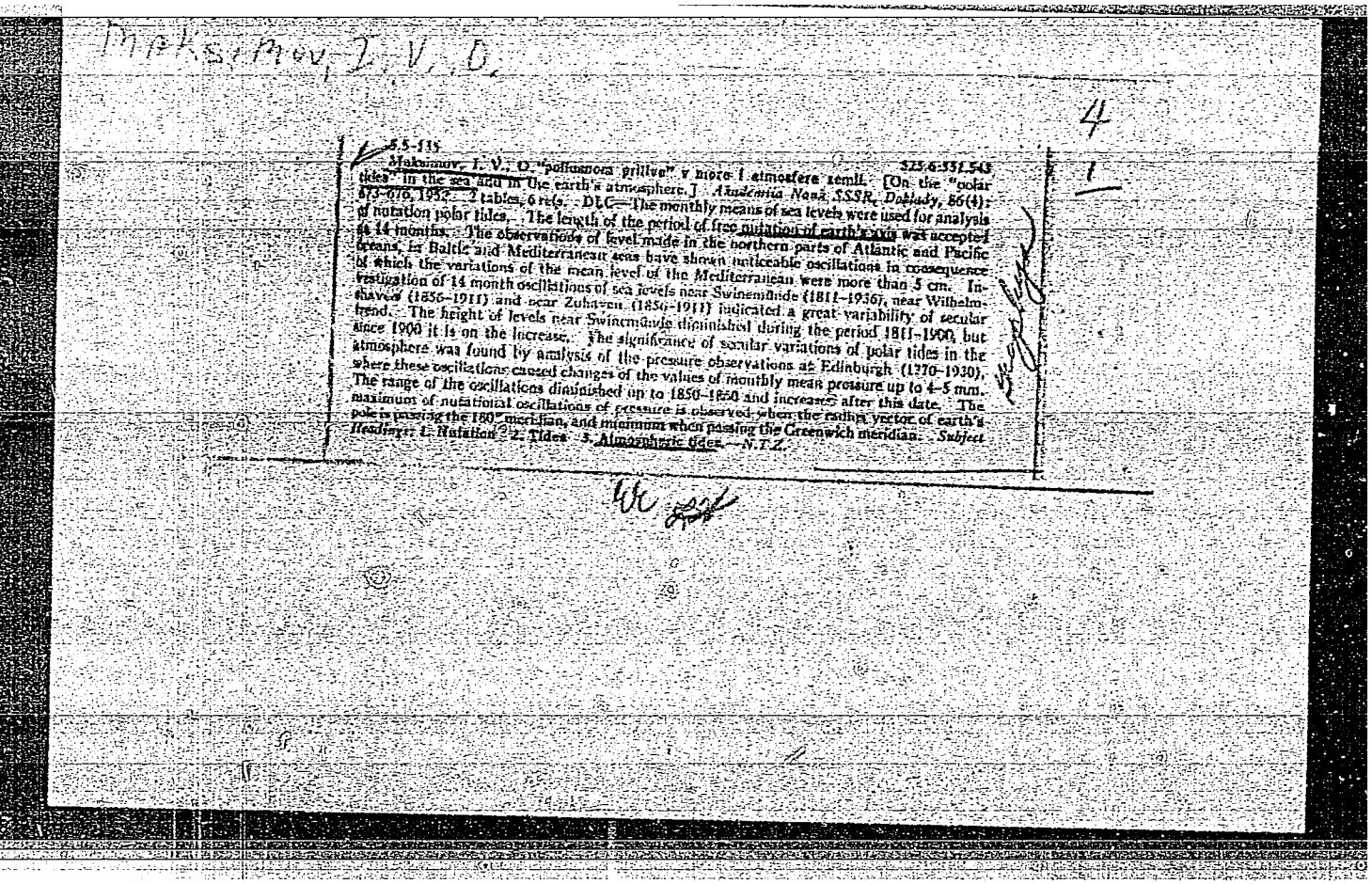
The question of forecasting of currents in straits Leningrad, Izd-vo Glavsevmorputi, 1937. 104 p.

NIC

MAKSIMOV, I. V.

Maksimov, I. V. - "On the study of the tide phenomena in the central part of the Arctic Ocean," Problemy Arktiki, 1948 (Published in 1949), No. 3, p. 27-36.

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



Maksimov, I. V., O "polnamora prilive" v more i atmosfere zemli. [On the "polar tides" in the sea and in the earth's atmosphere.] *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady*, 86(4): 673-676, 1952. 2 tables, 6 refs. DLC—The monthly means of sea levels were used for analysis of 14 months. The observations of level made in the northern parts of Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in Baltic and Mediterranean seas have shown noticeable oscillations in consequence of which the variations of the mean level of the Mediterranean were more than 5 cm. Investigation of 14 month oscillations of sea levels near Swinemünde (1811–1936), near Wilhelmshaven (1856–1911) and near Zuhaven (1856–1911) indicated a great variability of secular trend. The height of levels near Swinemünde diminished during the period 1811–1900, but since 1900 it is on the increase. The significance of secular variations of polar tides in the atmosphere was found by analysis of the pressure observations at Edinburgh (1770–1930), where these oscillations caused changes of the values of monthly mean pressure up to 4–5 mm. The range of the oscillations diminished up to 1850–1850 and increases after this date. The maximum of nutational oscillations of pressure is observed when the radius vector of earth's pole is passing the 180° meridian, and minimum when passing the Greenwich meridian. *Subject Headings*: 1. Nutation 2. Tides 3. Atmospheric tides.—N.T.Z.

PA 245T80

USSR/Meteorology - Climate Variation 11 Oct 52

"Eighty-Year Cycle of Variation in Earth's Climate," I. V. Maksimov; Inst of Oceanology, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 86, No 5, pp 917-920

Studies by L. S. Berg (cf. "Problemy Fizicheskoy Geografii" (Problems of Physical Geography) 1, 1934) confirmed an 80-year cycle for northern Atlantic and Western Europe. Author tabulates cyclic variations from year 1200 to present. He connects these variations with variations of solar activity. Submitted by Acad V. G. Fesenkov 12 Aug 52.

245T80

245T80

MAKSIMOV, I.V.; SHULEYKIN, V.V., akademik.

Secular changes of the 11-year cycle of solar activity. Dokl.AN SSSR 92 no.6:1149-1152 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Shuleykin). 2. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Maksimov). (Sun spots)

MAKSIMOV, I. V.

USSR

G-312 551.588.1:525.3

Maksimov, I. V., Dvizhenila poliusa zemli i mnogoletnie izmenenila kontinental'nosti klimata Evropy. [The movement of the earth's pole and perennial changes of the continentality of the European climate.] *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Moscow, Doklady*, 93(5):803–806, Dec. 11, 1953. 2 tables, 6 refs. DLC—Phenomena of perennial changes of the earth's true pole radius-vector are analyzed by the author. For the period 1890 to 1923 the perennial component of the earth's pole movements, established by a superposition of the free oscillations of the instantaneous pivotal axis on its forced oscillations, changed in the limits of 5.7 to 8.7 years (with an average length of this period 6.3 years). The amplitude of perennial movements of the earth's pivotal axis changed during this time to 190% of its lowest value. In accordance with this the values of both the period and the magnitudes of the sea and the climatic perennial nutation cyclicity has to change as well. As a result of this the "7 year" cycle of climate continentality of the earth's mean latitudes appears to be a variable phenomenon capable of manifesting itself, at times, with particular force (as at the end of last century) or of disappearing completely. *Subject Headings:* 1. Polar displacement 2. Continentality 3. Europe.—*I.M.P.*

USSR/ Meteorology - Solar cycles

Card 1/1 Pub. 45 - 3/16

Authors : Maksimov, I. V.

Title : On some geographical phenomena of the 11-year cycle of the sun's activity

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. 1, 14-32, Jan-Feb 1954

Abstract : Extensive data are presented and plotted to show the existence of 11-year cycles of solar activity accompanied by 11-year cycles of meteorological manifestations affecting precipitation, air currents, ice formation, etc. To account for the apparent irregularity in the length of these cycles an analysis is made of such manifestations over long periods to show that the 11-year cycles fit into longer cycles of 80 years and into still longer ones of 600 years like the composite form of waves resulting from vibrations of different frequencies. Nineteen references; 18-USSR; 1-USA; (1925-1951). Graphs; tables.

Institution : Admiral Makarn, Superior Arctic Ocean School

Submitted : .....

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

"Solar Activity and Motions of the Earth Pole" Uch. Zap. Vyssh. Arkt. Mor. Uchilishcha, No 5, 1954, 182-186

The 11-year cycle of the terrestrial pole motions is analysed as a result of variations of the general atmospheric circulation related to the solar 11-year spot cycle. Periodographic analysis of the variations of the mean yearly magnitude of the radius-vector pf the pole for the period 1890-1923 is carried out. The result shows that the real motions of the earth' pole are composed of two quasiperiodic fluctuations having a 6- and an 11-year period. These variations indicate the relation of the solar cycle to the terrestrial pole motion. (RZhFiz, No 11, 1955)

MAKSIMOV, I. V.

"Calculation of Mean Thickness of Ice Cover From Data of Observations on Tides at Two Points of the Sea"
Uch. Zap. Vyssh, Akkt. Mor. Uchilishcha imeni Adm. Makarova, No 5, 1954, 187-190

The author proposes a method of determining the mean thickness of ice cover in the region of propagation of free tidal water or its component. For application of the method it is necessary to know the elements of the tidal water at the terminal points of the region in the summer and winter, and also the magnitude of the so-called "coefficient of lag," which depends upon the depth of the sea and is established experimentally. The method is used to determine the state of the ice cover of the sea, and also to study the changes in the amount of ice in time on one "ice-tide" profile. (RZhGeol, No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 845, 7 Mar 56

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Maksimov, I.V., O mnogoletnikh prilivnykh iavleniiakh v more i v atmosfere zemli. [Long period tide phenomena in the sea and in the atmosphere.] *Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Institut Okeanologii, Trudy,* 8:18-40, 1954. 9 figs., 6 tables, 9 refs. DLC—This article contains a discussion of long period tidal phenomena in the Atlantic Ocean, in particular the 19-year cycle of sea level fluctuation and long period fluctuation of ice conditions in the Arctic Ocean; long period tides in the earth's atmosphere, namely the 19-year oscillation of mean atmospheric pressure and of mean annual precipitation; and long period changes in the tide forming faces of the moon. *Subject Headings:* 1. Tides 2. Atmospheric tides 3. Tide cycles. —*I.L.D.*

MAKSIMOV, I. V.

"Secular Fluctuations in the Iciness of the Northern Part of the Atlantic Ocean"
Trudy In-ta okeanol., 8, 1954, 41-91

The author considers the secular fluctuations in the ice conditions of the northern part of the Atlantic in connection with the fluctuations in climate and solar activity. The data on icy conditions for Davision Strait and region of Iceland, and also data on a number of icebergs for the region of Newfoundland have been sujected to akimming (skol'zyashchiy) determination according to periods of 7, 11, and 19 years. The results obtained were subjected to periodic-graphic analysis. The iciness of the northern part of the Atlantic experienced inthe course of three successive centuries 60-80 year fluctuations. The cyclic character of these fluctuations is confirmed by their repetition five times in the period from 1570 to 1930. Data on the variation of the quantity of ice near the shores of Iceland indicates the presence of another fluctuation with period fluctuations possess different natures. The minimum of iciness of the latter short fluctuation occurred in the background of the minimum of the more prolonged fluctuation ; here the minima of these fluctuations approximately coincided in the 30s of the current century. It is probable therefore in our time for the occurrence of conditions that took place at the end of the 16th century, and that charcterize the possiblity of the occurence of especially deep minima of iciness in the given region. (RZhGeol, No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 845, 7 Mar 56

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

551.543-525.6

6.9-201

Maksimov, I. V. O "polius nom prilive" v more i atmosfere zemli. [Polar tide in the sea and in the earth's atmosphere.] Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Institut Okeanologii, Trudy, 5:97-118, 1954. 15 figs., 11 tables, 9 refs. DLC—It is shown that the free nutation of the earth's axis is the cause of the polar tide in both the world ocean and atmosphere of the earth. In the former it is manifested as the 14-month fluctuation of the mean sea level and is associated with changes in the circulation of the waters. In the latter the polar tide is expressed as the 14-month fluctuation in mean atmospheric pressure corresponding to changes in the atmospheric circulation resulting from changes in the meteorological variables. Both in the seas and in the atmosphere the polar tides appear as sea level and baric circumpolar waves rotating about the pole from event to event with a maximum amplitude in the middle latitudes. The secular changes in the polar tide are reviewed. (This is fuller version of article abstracted as 6C-155, May 1954, MAB.) Subject Headings: 1. Atmospheric tides. 2. Tides. 3. Nutation.—I.L.D.

MAKSIMOV, I. V.

6.9-200

551.543:523.4

Maksimov, I. V. Nutatsionnaia tsirkumpolliarnaia baricheskaia volna v atmosfere zemli. [Nutational circumpolar baric waves in the earth's atmosphere.] *Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Doklady*, 100(1):49–52, Jan. 1, 1955. 2 figs., 2 tables, 7 refs. DLO—The general laws of the planetary waves are investigated as the basis of mean monthly values of atmospheric pressure for different points of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres over two 1-year periods. The two time series were analyzed separately in such a way that the 12-month variation of atmospheric pressure was eliminated. The characteristics of the planetary waves are tested, viz.: they are asymmetrical standing pressure waves rotating about the poles; the pressure wave rotates from west to east; they are not periodic phenomena; their amplitude not only changes with latitude but they also differ with longitude; etc. *Subject Headings:* 1. Nutation 2. Pressure waves 3. Circumpolar baric waves.—*I.L.D.*

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Mutated vertical surge in the world's ocean and its geographical consequences. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geog.no.1:14-34 Ja-F '56.(MLRA 9:7)

1.Leningradskoye vysshaye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche imeni admirala S.O.Makarova.
(Ocean)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

The second oceanographic Antarctic Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.geog. no.6:140-141 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Antarctic regions--Oceanographic research)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

"Polar tides" in the world ocean. Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.5:799-801 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.G. Fesenkovym.
(Tidal waves)

CHAPLYGIN, Yevgeniy Il'ich; MAKSIMOV, I.V., prof., otvetstvennyy red.; SANDLER, N.V., red.izd-va; PETERSON, M.M., tekhn.red.

[Manual for observing ocean currents from artic stations and observatories] Rukovodstvo po nabliudeniiam nad techeniiami na poliarnykh stantsiiakh i ibservatoriiakh. Pod red. I.V.Maksimova. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 291 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Arctic regions--Ocean currents)

MAKSIMOV, I.V., doktor geograf.nauk

Oceanographic research undertaken by Soviet Antarctic expeditions.
Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.1:11-16 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admirala Makarova.
(Antarctic regions--Oceanographic research)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Mutation phenomena in the atmosphere of high latitudes and their role in the formation of the climate. Probl.Sev. no.1:97-115 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Arkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Arctic regions--Atmospheric pressure) (Mutation)

MAKSIMOV, I.V., doktor geogr. nauk, prof.

Studying the westerly current along the Antarctic coast. Inform. biul. Sov. antarkt. eksp. no.2:31-35 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admirala Makarova.
(Antarctic regions--Ocean currents)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Long-range beat of the mean ocean level. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; geol.-geog. nauki no.3:11-18 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Leningradskoye vysshaye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche imeni admirala S.O. Makarova, kafedra okeanografii.
(Oceanographic research)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Second Antarctic Marine Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Probl.Arkt. no.5:133-137 '58.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Antarctic regions--Oceanographic research)

AUTHOR: Maksimov, I. V. 20-118-5-11/59

TITLE: Long Period Luno-Solar Tides in the Earth's Oceans (Dolgoperiodnyy lunnosolnechnyy priliv v mirovom okeane)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5, pp. 888-890 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The expansion of the potential of the tide-forming power of the moon and sun furnishes, as is known, a series of long-period terms. The most important of these are the terms of the semi-monthly, the monthly, and the semi-annual periodicity. The general expression for the height of the static tide is given. Then equations for the values of the power potential are given for each component of the long period tide and also for the "geodetic coefficients" used in these equations. These equations make possible the theoretical computation of the height of the static long period tide at various latitudes of the earth. Then the author investigated to which extent the long-period tide can actually be observed in the earth's oceans. For this purpose he uses the data of the hamonical analysis of the

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annual observational cycles with respect to the fluctuations of the sea level. The semiamplitudes and the angles of the long period tide waves are distributed over latitude and then averaged. The data given here admit some new final conclusions on the dimensions and the character of a real long period tide in the earth's oceans:

1) The summary long period tide in the earth's oceans forms a standing wave with two nodes. The nodes of this wave lie close to 30° northern and southern latitude. The loops are at the equator and in the polar zones of the ocean.

2) The wave of the long period tide is a forced wave, the phases of this wave do, however, not correspond to the values of the power phase. In all components of the wave of the long period tide a retardation of the wave phase was observed, compared to the power phase.

3) The dimensions of the waves of the long period tide in all cases considerably exceed the dimensions furnished for these waves by the static theory of the long period tide. The size of the real long period tide is in the mean latitudes of the earth at leastly five times greater than the theoretically forecasted values. From the above mentioned

Long Period Luno-Solar Tides in the Earth's Oceans 20-118-5-11/59

the following can be concluded: the long-period tide can be observed in the earth's oceans as a sufficiently marked phenomenon; it can cause astronomical disturbances of a considerable value as well as influence considerably the circulation of the water and the ice drift in the earth's oceans at high latitudes.
There are 2 tables and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet

PRESENTED: September 12, 1957, by V. G. Fesenkov, Member, Academy of Sciences USSR

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1957

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MAKSIMOV, I. V.

Long Period Mean Level Changes in the World Ocean.
report to be submitted for the Intl. Cong. New York City, 31 Aug - 11 Sep 1959.

(D. Sc., Leningrad - Institutional Affiliation Unknown)

MAKSIMOV, I.V

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5463

Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya

Vtoraya morskaya ekspeditsiya na d/e "Ob'", 1956-1957 gg.; obshcheye opisaniye i nauchnyye rezul'taty (Second Marine Expedition on the Diesel-Electric Ship "Ob'", 1956-57; General Description and Scientific Results) Leningrad, Morskoy transport, 1959. 175 p. (Series: Its: [Materialy] no. 5) Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

Ed. (Title page): I. V. Maksimov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: L. G. Kaplinskaya; Tech. Ed.: O. I. Kotlyakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for oceanographers, meteorologists, and hydrochemists.

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COVERAGE: The present volume, the fifth in a series of seven, is a collection of articles (except for two) devoted specifically to the oceanographic, meteorological, and hydrochemical findings of the Second Soviet Marine Expedition conducted on the diesel ship "Ob'" (I. A. Man, Captain) during 1956-57. The first two articles outline the Expedition's organization and program, and provide a general account of its activities during the 223-day voyage, which covered more than 40,000 miles of the Atlantic, Antarctic, and Indian Oceans. The expedition was sponsored by the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute of the Glavsevmorput' Ministerstva morskogo flota SSSR (Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine of the USSR) as part of the International Geophysical Year program. Its purpose was to investigate 1) atmospheric processes in the Antarctic region and their effect on the earth's general circulation, 2) basic regularities in the distribution of waters in the southern oceanic zone, 3) exchange of the waters of the southern seas with the waters of the world ocean, 4) geological structure of the sea bottom in the Antarctic region, and 5) the plankton, benthos

ichthyofauna, and microorganisms of the Antarctic waters. Observations of the magnetic field of the earth were also made. The expedition, headed by Professor Igor' Vladislavovich Maksimov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences and Professor at the Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche imeni S. O. Makarova (Leningrad Higher Marine Engineering School imeni S. O. Makarov), consisted of the following 8 scientific task forces: aerometeorological (headed by Leonid Gennadiyevich Sobolev); hydrological (Kirill Vladimirovich Moroshkin); geological (Aleksandr Petrovich Lisitsyn); hydrochemical (Aleksey Nikolayevich Bogoyavlenskiy); hydrobiological (Viktor Aleksandrovich Arsen'yev); geophysical (Nikolay Panteleymonovich Grushinskiy); geographic (Gravrila Dmitriyevich Rikhter); and hydrographic (Yuriy Aleksandrovich Gordeyev). A complete list of the names and affiliations of the 65 scientific and administrative members of the Expedition is contained in the first article. The articles were written by members of the Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences USSR), Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut Gidrometsluzhby SSSR (State Oceanographic Institute of the Hydro-

meteorological Service of the USSR), Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography), and the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (G860. S58)

MAKSIMOV, I.V., doktor geograf. nauk

Astronomical causes of the drift of ice and icebergs in Antarctica. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eskp. no.5:39-42 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Leningradskoye vysshaye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admirala Makarova.
(Antarctic regions--Ice) (Tides)

[illegible]AKSIMOV, I.V., doktor geograf.nauk

[redacted]

Cruise [illegible] the diesel-electric ship "Ob" along the [illegible]
[illegible]. Inform.biul.Sov. antark.eksp. no.6:5-11 '59. [illegible]

1. Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche [illegible].
Admirala Makarova.

(Antarctic regions)

S/035/60/000/006/003/038
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 6, p. 16, # 4983

AUTHOR: Maksimov, I. V.

TITLE: Long-Periodic Lunar-Solar Tides in the Earth's High-Latitude Seas

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. vyssh. inzh. morsk. uch-shche, 1959, No. 13, pp. 3-38

TEXT: A review of harmonic constants of tides in various seaports of the world ocean (Schureman P., A Manual of the Harmonic Analysis and Prediction of Tides, Washington, 1924) was mainly used for studying the components with semi-monthly, monthly, semi-annual and annual periods of tides in the Earth's oceans. Harmonic constants of these waves at 144 seaports were used for characterizing monthly and semi-monthly waves, and those at 238 seaports for characterizing the annual and semi-annual components. To study the 19-year wave, the author calculated approximate values of harmonic constants making use of direct data from many years of observations on the fluctuations of the sea level published by the International Oceanographic Association. In view of insufficiently long

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Long-Periodic Lunar-Solar Tides in the Earth's High-Latitude Seas

duration of observations (data for a 36-year period were processed, i. e., for 2 wave periods), conclusions for the 19-year wave should be considered as preliminary. The systematization and averaging, over the Earth individual latitude zones, of harmonic constants led the author to the following conclusions: 1) Actual long-periodic tides correspond to the conclusions of the static and dynamic theories of long-periodic tides. Nodal lines of the standing wave extend along the parallels near the 30° north and south latitudes. 2) The detected time lag of wave phases relative to the inducing force amounts on the average to 1.5 days for the semi-monthly and monthly waves, 0.3 months for the semi-annual, and 2.2 years for the 19-year wave. 3) Amplitudes of long-periodical tidal principal waves considerably exceed the limits envisaged by not only dynamical but also by the statical theory. The ratio of the actual amplitude to the statical one for the 40-60° north latitude zone amounts, on the average for all waves, to 5.48. i. e., 10 - 40 cm in absolute magnitude. So high variations of the sea level cannot, in the author's opinion, occur without originating sufficiently powerful planetary currents. These currents should not only essentially affect the general water circulation scheme in the Earth's high-latitude seas, but also to cause the ice drift, in its planetary

S/035/60/000/006/003/038
A001/A001

Long-Periodic Lunar-Solar Tides in the Earth's High-Latitude Seas

part, in the seas of the peripheral Arctic. The article cites the results of the drift analysis of Stations СП-1 (SP-1), СП-3 (SP-3), and СП-4 (SP-4), which show that semi-monthly and monthly planetary drift of the ice constitutes a considerable fraction of the total drift in the Central Arctic. Speeds of this drift may amount to 5-6 cm/sec in the total, which sometimes exceeds drift speeds caused by density and discharge currents. At the same time, the analysis of planetary ice drift in the Central Arctic indicates that the circumpolar region of the Arctic Ocean is not characterized by the antinode of long-periodical tidal waves as envisaged by the theory. There are 16 references.

B. D. Belikov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

MAKSIMOV, I.V., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; OKSENOVA, Ye.I., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Materials of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1955-] Materialy Sovetskoi antarkticheskoi ekspeditsii, 1955- . Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." Vol.7. [Second sea expedition of the diesel-electric ship "Ob'," 1956-1957; scientific results] Vtoraia morskaia ekspeditsiia na d/e "Ob'," 1956-1957 gg.; nauchnye rezul'taty. Pod red. I.V.Maksimova. 1960. 163 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955- .
(Antarctic regions--Russian exploration)

MAKSIMOV I.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4130

Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut

Problemy Arktiki i Antarktiki; sbornik statey, vyp. 2 (Problems of the Arctic and Antarctic; Collection of Articles, No. 2) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoy transport," 1960. Errata slip inserted. 500 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Ministerstvo morskogo flota. Glavnoye upravleniye Severnogo Morskogo puti.

Resp. Ed.: V.V. Frolov; Editorial Board: L.L. Balakshin, A.A. Girs, P.A. Gordiyenko (Deputy Resp. Ed.), I.M. Dolgin, L.G. Kaplinskaya, A.A. Kirillov, Ye.S. Korotkevich, V.V. Lavrov, I.V. Maksimov, A.I. Ol', I.I. Poznyak, and B.V. Felisov; Tech. Ed.: L.P. Drozhzhina.

PURPOSE: The publication is intended for geographers, oceanographers, and readers interested in the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

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Problems of the Arctic and Antarctic (Cont.) SOV/4130

COVERAGE: This collection of 19 articles published by the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute deals with ice conditions in the Arctic seas, atmospheric circulation and anticyclones, aurora phenomena, and methods of oceanographic observation. References follow the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Long-period lunar-solar tides on the shores of marginal Arctic seas. Probl.Arkt.i Antarkt. no.3:17-20 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Arctic regions--Tides)

MAKSIMOV, I.V., doktor geograf.nauk

Currents in the region of the Bellingshausen Sea. Inform. biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.14:19-23 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Leningradskoye vysshoye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admirala Makarova.
(Bellingshausen Sea region--Ocean currents)

MAKSIMOV, I.V., doktor geograf.nauk

Level variations of the world ocean as related to changes in the thickness of continental ice in Antartica. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.19:5-7 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskoye vysshaye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admirala Makarova.
(Antarctic regions--Ice) (Ocean)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Fifth cruise of the diesel-electric ship "Ob'". Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.20:47 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Antarctic regions--Russian exploration)

S/169/62/000/001/073/083
D228/D302

AUTHOR: Maksimov, I. V.

TITLE: The Southern Ocean and Antarctica

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 23-24, abstract 1V149 (Okeanologiya, 1, no. 4, 1961, 577-591)

TEXT: The characteristic peculiarities of the distribution of the Southern Ocean's waters are considered. Maps of the temperature distribution and a section along 60°N [Abstractor's note: 60°S ?] are presented. It is noted that cold waters spread at great depths in the Southern Ocean's eastern part and that they are absent in its western part. This 'thermal asymmetry' occurs as a result of the peculiarities of Antarctica's 'ice discharge'. Cold Antarctic waters are of great significance in the formation of the meridional circulation of the Atlantic Ocean's waters. An indirect calculation of the amount of cold Antarctic waters penetrating into the Atlantic Ocean is given. The structural peculiarity of Antarctica's ice shield is connected with the water circulation of the Southern

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The Southern Ocean ...

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D228/D302

Ocean. The characterization of this circulation by different authors is given. The relief of the ice shield is of essential significance not only for the atmospheric circulation, but also for many important features of the hydrologic regime of the Southern Ocean's coastal zone. The difference in the water temperature at the shelf-glacier barriers is explained by the difference in the temperature of the shelf-glacier's ice. The temperature of the glacier, in its turn, depends on its origin. It is suggested that the shelf-glaciers of Antarctica are in harmonic equilibrium with the ocean washing them. 19 references / Abstractor's note: Complete translation. /

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S/169/62/000/004/048/103
D228/D302

AUTHOR: Maksimov, I. V.

TITLE: The Antarctic convergence front and the multiyear changes of the northern boundary of iceberg diffusion in the Southern Ocean

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 19, abstract 4V90 (V sb. Probl. Arktiki i Antarktiki, no. 8, L., Morsk. transport, 1961, 47-52)

TEXT: The position of the Antarctic convergence front is defined from the data of 52 oceanographic profiles, completed in the Antarctic seas for the period from 1926 to 1958 by Soviet and foreign expeditions. The front's position is governed by the zone of the fall in the surface-water temperature from 6 to 2°; its relative intensity is determined by the distance at which the surface-water temperature decreases by 1°. On an average the front's position coincides with 49°S. The front advances farthest to the north in the Atlantic Ocean, while in the Pacific Ocean it advances far to

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the south. The front's position changes in relation to the character of the atmospheric circulation. The northern boundary of iceberg diffusion coincides with the position of the Antarctic convergence front. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Secular motions of the earth's mean pole. Probl. Arkt. i Antarkt. no.9:83-84 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Earth--Rotation)

MAKSIMOV, I.V., doktor geograficheskikh nauk; VOROB'YEV, V.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Deep-sea currents in the Antarctic Ocean. Inform.biul.Sov. antark.eksp. no.31:35-39 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche imeni admirala Makarova.
(Antarctic regions--Ocean currents)

MAKSIMOV, I.V., prof., doktor geogr.nauk

Nature of the catastrophic waves which hit the coasts of Pakistan in the Autumn of 1960. Sudovozhdenie no.2:131-136 '62.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra gidrologii Leningradskogo vysshego inzhenernogo morskogo uchilishcha im. admirala Makarova.

MAKSIMOV, I. V., doktor geograf. nauk

Nature of the great eastward drift. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.32:5-9 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Leningradskoye vysshaye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admirala Makarova.

(Antarctic Ocean—Ocean currents)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Nature of astronomical variations in ocean currents.
Okeanologiia 3 no.2:193-199 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoy morskoye uchilishche imeni admirala Makarova.
(Ocean currents)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Practice of prediction of the secular components of solar activity. Probl. Arkt. i Antarkt. no.12:21-32 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Sun)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Study of the nature of long pressure waves in the Arctic and Antarctic. Probl. Arkt. i Antarkt. no.13:5-12 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Arctic regions—Atmospheric pressure)
(Antarctic regions—Atmospheric pressure)

MAKSIMOV, I.V., doktor geograf. nauk

Determination of the dates of the International Year of the Quiet Sun. Prediction of the future cycle of solar activity. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.40:14-18 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admirala Makarova.

(Sun)

MAKSIMOV, I.V., doktor geograf.nauk; SLEPTSOV, B. A., aspirant

Study of the eleven-year variations of the atmospheric pressure in Antarctica. Inform.biul. Sov.antark.eksp. no.43:5-10 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admirala Markova (for Maksimov). 2. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Sleptsov).

L 23371-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW S/0169/64/000/010/B041/B042

ACCESSION NR: AR5002521

16
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 10B243

AUTHOR: Maksimov, I. V.

TITLE: Free oscillations of the earth's axis of rotation and the Icelandic Low

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Probl. Arktiki i Antarktiki. Vyp. 16. M.-L., Transport, 1964, 13-26

TOPIC TAGS: Arctic meteorology, atmospheric pressure, cyclone, earth rotational axis, climatology, Icelandic Low, Azores High, atmospheric circulation, weather forecasting

TRANSLATION: The variation of the earth's centrifugal force due to the free oscillations of its rotational axis creates the circumpolar pressure wave known as the "pole tide" in the atmosphere. It rotates from west to east with a period equal to the period of free oscillations of the earth's pole around its mean position. The amplitudes of the wave are equal to the mean monthly change of pressure from 1.20 to 1.40 mm Hg and the mean value of the period when averaged for each 7 years varies from 1.12 to 1.20 years. The wave of the pressure "pole tide" moving from west to east passes through the region of the Icelandic Low. In this process,

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it experiences nutational accentuation since the latitude of the antinode of the wave, characterized by small changes of atmospheric pressure, corresponds to the mean latitude of the Icelandic Low. In the study of this nutational phenomenon, which is of importance in weather forecasting, the author has used the mean monthly values of pressure at the stations Stikkisholmur (60°05'N, 22°46'W), Upernavik (72°47'N, 56°07'W), Akueyri (65°41'N, 18°05'W) and Beru Fjord (64°41'N, 14°22'W) for 1892-1912. The author also has computed the pressure gradient between Madeira and Stikkisholmur characterizing the general intensity of meridional circulation in the North Atlantic. There is a description of the computation method; there is also a comparison of the curves of the meridional component of free oscillations of the earth's pole of rotation with a 14-month component of change of atmospheric pressure at the stations mentioned and at Madeira station. It was found that the free oscillations of the earth's axis of rotation and the "pole tide" pressure wave created by it are capable of accentuating appreciably the activity of the Icelandic Low, but do not appreciably influence the Azores High. In periods when the radius vector of the earth's pole of rotation passes across the Greenwich meridian, moving from west to east, the activity of the Icelandic Low is attenuated, but with passage across longitude 186° it is accentuated. However, the nutational accentuation of the Icelandic Low and the meridional circulation of the

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atmosphere in the Atlantic Ocean in different years has different climatic significance: in some years the "pole tide" wave causes cold winters in the European part of the SSSR, but in other years it causes warm winters. The period of the 14-month "pole tide" wave varied during the period of observation from 13.44 to 14.40 months. The author cites an example of preparation of a forecast of the nutational accentuation of the Icelandic Low. The author assumes that the rainy summer of 1962 and the cold winter of 1963 were of nutational origin and were associated with a pressure wave caused by free oscillations of the earth's axis of rotation. It can be postulated that in 1965 and 1966 conditions will be reversed; in the summer of 1965 there should be a low intensity of activity of the Icelandic Low and therefore the summer will be warm and dry. In winter the activity of the Icelandic Low will be accentuated and as a result a mild warm winter should be expected in Western and Eastern Europe. Bibliography of 14 items. V. Shtal'

SUB CODE: ES ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

MAKSIMOV, I.V.; SMIRNOV, N.P.

Variations of the earth rotation velocity and the mean level of the world ocean. Okeanologiia 4 no.1:9-18 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.; SMIRNOV, N.P.

Experience in constructing a long-range forecast of the basic forms of atmospheric circulation in the northern hemisphere by the component-harmonic method. Trudy AANII 162:231-259 '55. (MIRA 10:1)

MAKSIMOV, I.V.

Solar semiannual tide in the ocean. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.2:347-350 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Submitted October 22, 1964.

L 53675-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5010578 UR/0020/65/161/003/0580/0582

AUTHOR: Maksimov, I. V.; Karklin, V. P.

TITLE: Polar tides in the Baltic Sea

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 3, 1965, 580-582

TOPIC TAGS: Baltic Sea tide, polar tide, rotation axis shift

ABSTRACT: The study of the changes in the mean ocean level caused by free oscillations of the instantaneous axis of the Earth's rotation dates from the times of Darwin, who coined the name "Polar tide". Later, W. Schweydar established the static theory of polar tides. In view of certain differences of opinion among various researchers concerning the polar tide in the Baltic Sea, the authors carried out observations at 13 Baltic ports over the period 1900-1930. Data were analyzed on the BESM-2 computer and the periodograms of the level variations at all ports agreed fully with the periodogram of the radius vector component of the instantaneous Earth's rotation pole on the 0-180° longitude axis. The sea level periodograms showed two quasi-periodic components, with periods of 1 year and 14 months. The phase shift of the level maximum lags the passage of the pole radius

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010578

vector through the same average longitude by 39°. The ratio of the mean observed polar tide wave to its static magnitude is 7.73. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 007

BAB

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L 11357-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036511 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0085/0086

AUTHOR: Vakar, M. I.; Chernyakov, N. I.; Maksimov, I. V.; Glazkova, V. A.; Azhevskiy, P. Ya. 20

ORG: none

TITLE: Moisture loss in the human organism at high altitudes [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 85-86

TOPIC TAGS: high altitude physiology, alpine acclimatization, hypoxia, human physiology, perspiration

ABSTRACT: Moisture loss in man during exposures of several hours to high altitudes (30,000 m and above) during pressure oxygen breathing was studied.

The subjects wore altitude compensating suits which did not prevent contact between the skin and the high vacuum and did not impede evaporation of moisture from the surface of the body and from underclothing. Water loss was calculated by weighing the subjects before and after the experiment. Decrease in temperature of the skin and underclothing was recorded with a thermocouple and served as an indirect index of evaporation intensity.

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L 11387-67

ACC NR: AT6036511

The subjects were at rest in some experiments and performed physical work of medium difficulty in others.

It was found that during prolonged resting exposure to high altitudes moisture loss increases by 1.5 to 2 times (from 40-50g/hr to 70-120g/hr). This increase is due to increased evaporation from the skin in a rarefied atmosphere. Increased perspiration due to emotional tension was also sometimes seen.

Step test exercises caused still greater water loss (120 to 225 g/hr). Increased moisture loss at high altitudes was primarily due to the wearing of altitude equipment which hindered movement, as well as to rarefied atmosphere and emotional tension.

Skin temperature dynamics confirmed the intensification of evaporation from the body and underclothing at high altitudes. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2 egk

MAKSIMOV, I.V

Papers submitted for the 10th Pacfic Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii 21 Aug-6 Sep 1961.

BAZHIN, A., The Leningrad Forestry Engineering Academy imeni S. M. Korov.
Invited to give a paper in the Symposium on Forest Inventories (Section V.B.1).
BEZRUSKIYEVSKIY, B. L., Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR.
Invited to give a paper on meteorology in The Matthew Fontaine Maury
Memorial Symposium for Antarctic Research (Section VII.D.1).
GERSHENZON, S. M., Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences USSR. Invited
to give paper in the Symposium on Crop Pests and Biological Control
(Section III.D.1).
GILYAROV, Merkuriy S., Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov.
Invited to give a paper in the Bering Arc Relationships session in the
Symposium on Pacific Basin Biogeography (Section III.A.3.a).
GORSHKOV, Georgiy P., Volcanological Laboratory, Academy of Sciences USSR.
Invited to participate in discussions of the Symposium on Volcanism and
Plutonism in Relation to Types of Crustal Deformation. (Section VII.C.3).
KOBLENTS-MISHK'E, Olga I., Institute of Oceanology. Invited to give paper
in Symposium on Algae and their Productivity in the Pacific Basin Region
(Section III.A.4).
KORT, V. G., Director, Institute of Oceanology. Invited to give paper in
The Matthew Fontaine Maury Memorial Symposium for Antarctic Research
(Section VII.D.1)
KOZMINSKAYA, Irina P., Institute of Physics of the Earth imeni O. Yu Schmidt.
Invited to give paper in Symposium on The Earth's Crust in the Pacific
Basin (Section VII.C.2)
KURENTSOV, A. I., Far Eastern Affiliate imeni V. L. Komarov, Academy of
Sciences USSR. Invited to give paper in session on Bering Arc Relationships
in Symposium on Pacific Basin Biogeography (Section VI.E.3.a)
MAGNITSKIY, Vladimir A., Institute of Geophysics, Academy of Sciences USSR.
Invited to give paper in Contributed Papers Session of Division of Solid
Earth Sciences (Section VII.C)
MAKSIMOV, Igor V., Lenin's Place 3, Apt. 18, Leningrad. Invited to par-
ticipate in Symposium on Tsunamis (Section VII.C)
NAUMOV, Sergey P., Prof., Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, Moscow.
Invited to give paper in session on Bering Arc Relationships in Symposium
on Pacific Basin Biogeography (Section VI.E.3.a)
NELEPO, B. A., Dr., Faculty of Physics, Moscow State University. Invited
to give paper in Symposium on Radioactive Tracers in Oceanography
(Section VII.B)
NESTEROV, Valentin G., Chair of Forestry, The Agricultural Academy imeni
K. A. Timiryazev. Invited to give paper in Symposium on Forest Fire
Research (Section V.B.3)
RASS, Teodor S., Institute of Oceanology. Invited to present a paper in the
Contributed Papers Session of the Division of Marine Biology and Fisheries
(Section III.C)
SEMENOVA-TYAN-SHANSKAYA, A., Institute of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov. Invited
to give paper in the session of Bering Arc Relationships of Symposium on
Pacific Basin Biogeography (Section VI.E.3.a)
SOCHAVA, Viktor, Institute of Botany imeni V L. Komarov. Invited to give
paper in the session of Bering Arc Relationships of Symposium on Pacific
Basin Biogeography (Section VI.E.3)
SHVETSOVA, O. I., All-Union Institute of Plant Protection. Invited to give
paper in Symposium on Crop Pests and Biological Control (Section I.A.10)
SHUMSKIY, P. A., Institute of Permafrost Studies. Invited to give paper in
The Matthew Fontaine Maury Symposium for Antarctic Research (Section VII.D.1)
STEGMAN, Boris, Institute of Zoology. Invited to give paper in the session
of Bering Arc Relationships of Symposium on Pacific Basin Biogeography
(Section VI.E.3.a)
TIKHOMIROV, Boris A., Institute of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov. Invited to
give paper in the session of Bering Arc Relationships of Symposium on
Pacific Basin Biogeography (Section VI.E.3.a)
TOLMACHEV, A. I., Institute of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov. Invited to give
paper in the session on Bering Arc Relationships of Symposium on Pacific
Basin Biogeography (Section VI.E.3.a)
YATSENKO-KHMELEVSKIY, Andrey A., Department of Plant Anatomy and Plant
Physiology, The Leningrad Forestry Engineering Academy S.M. Korov. Invited
to give paper in Symposium on Wood Anatomy and Taxonomy (Section III.A.7)

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AUTHOR: Treshnikov, A. F.; Maksimov, I. V.; Gindysh, B. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: The Great Eastern Drift in the Southern Ocean

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TOPIC TAGS: ocean current, ocean dynamics, ocean tide, oceanography, oceanographic expedition

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to generalize the rather extensive mass of materials covering all basic observations on the eastern drift made in the Southern Ocean between 1901 and 1960. The "average station," and the dynamic method with respect to the "zero surface," calculated for the Southern Ocean by A. Defant, was used to process the results of the observations. Charts and tables are presented. The end result is the important, but not unexpected, conclusion that the Great Eastern Drift causes a flow of Atlantic waters into the Pacific, and that one can assume the existence of a general meridional water circulation in a circle through the Atlantic, Southern, Pacific, and Arctic oceans. The role of this circulation in the global heat exchange occurring in the world ocean is not clear, nor is the reason for this

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movement of ocean water. However, it is believed that Southern Ocean waters have no real effect on heat transfer and water circulation in the Atlantic, but they should be expected to affect Pacific Ocean water because of the Great Eastern Drift. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 6 tables.

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