

HAZAREVSKIY, O. R.

"Geografo-etnischeckkiye osobennosti sel'skogo rassedeniya v respublikakh  
Sredney Azii i Yuzhnom Kazakhstane."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,  
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

GOKHMAN, V.M.; NAZAREVSKIY, O.R.

Nikolai Nikolaevich Baranskii (1881-1963) and Soviet geography.  
Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geog. no.3:130-133 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

GERASIMOV, I.P.; MINTS, A.A.; HAZAREVSKIY, D.R.; FEDOROVICH, B.A.

Present state of the geographical science in Kazakhstan (in  
connection with the 3d conference of geographers of Kazakhstan).  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:117-119 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

GOKHMAN, V.M.; KOMAR, I.V.; MINES, A.A.; MURZAYEV, B.M.; POGOR, M.I.; POLY,  
K.M.; NAZAREVSKIY, O.R.

Vadim Vlasoslavovich Pokshishovskii, 1906- ; his death. Monday.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geogr. no.5:135-136 S-0 155.

(MIRA 18:10)

LOPATI A, Ye.B.; HAZAREVSKIY, O.R.

Problems in regional economic overall evaluation of natural  
resources and conditions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 18  
99-108 Ja-F '66 (MIRA 19:2)

ANDREYEVA, V.M.; KNYAZHINSKAYA, L.A.; NAZAREVSKIY, O.R.; FREYKIN, Z.G.

Problems of population geography at the scientific conference  
on the population of Central Asia. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog.  
no. 1:145-148 Jan-P '66 (MIRA 19:2)

VINTAYKIN, P.P.; KONOTOP, M.G.; NAZAREVSKIY, P.P.; MOSKOVITSEVA, L.A.,  
red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Production of feeding paste] Pastroizgotoviteli. Moskva, Sel'-  
khozizdat, 1962. 23 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Feeds)

NAZAREVSKIY, P.P. [Nazarevs'kiy, P.P.]

The UM-3M machine for digging narrow trenches. Mekh.sil'.hosp.  
13 no.12:28-29 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Starshiy inzh.-tekhnolog zavoda "Gormash", Novocherkassk.  
(Excavating machinery)



38198. NAZAREVSKIY, S. I.

Osnovy ustroystva ekspozitsiy dekorativnogo sadovodstva. (Olav.  
botan. sad). Byulleten' Glav. botan. sada, vyp. 4, 1949, s. 3-8

NAZAREVSKIY, S.I.

Floriculture

Collections of ornamental flowering plants. Biul.Glav.bot.sada No. 9, 1951.

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NAZAROVSKIY, I. I.

Plants, Ornamental

Evaluating new varieties of ornamental flowering plants. *Biul. Glav. bot.* ada no. 10, 1951.

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

NAZAREVSKIY, S. I.

Botanical Gardens - Moscow

Role of the main botanical garden of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. in enriching the decorative flower flora of Moscow. S. I. Nazarevskiy. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 26 No. 6 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September <sup>2</sup>1953. Unclassified.

1. NAMREVKIY, S. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Canna
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HAZAREVSKIY, S.I.

Coordinated meeting on floriculture and lawn cultivation held on  
December 22-25, 1954. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.22:103 '55.

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(Landscape gardening)

**HAZAREVSKIY, S.I.**

International code of nomenclature for cultivated plants. Report  
of the Thirteenth International Horticultural Congress, London,  
1952. *Biul.Glav.bot.sada* no.22:108-112 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Botany--Nomenclature)

MAZAREVSKIY, S.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Cultivated hydrangea in outdoor beds in Moscow. Priroda 45 no.6:  
117-118 Jo '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Moscow--Hydrangea)



Y. I. I.

HAZARNYVSKIY, S. I.

Canellias. Priroda 46 no.5:108-109 Vy '57.

(MLBA 10:6)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva).  
(Canellia)

NAZAREVSKIY, S.I.

Floricultural research at the Main Botanical Garden. Biul.Glav.  
bot.sada no.27:46-50 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Moscow--Floriculture--Research)

HAZAREVSKIY, S.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BLAGOVIDOVA, M.S.; ZAITSEVA, Ye.M.; KRASNOVA, N.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; LIPINSKAYA, Ye.V.; LIPSKAYA, T.V. [deceased]; SHARONOV, V.A., kand.biolog.nauk; FILATOVA, Ye.P.; TSITSIN, N.V., akademik, otv.red.; OGOLEVETS, G.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.izd-va; YEGOROVA, N.F., tekhn.red.

[Ornamental perennials; brief results of introduction at the Main Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.]  
Dekorativnye mnogoletniki; kratkie itogi introduktsii v Glavnom botanicheskom sadu Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960. 333 p.

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1. Moscow. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad. 2. Otdel tsvetovodstva Glavnogo botanicheskogo sada AN SSSR (for all, except TSitain, Yegorova).

(Plants, Ornamental) (Moscow--Plant introduction)

NAME: V. I. ... ..

Conservation of natural lands and old parks. ... ..  
no. 8:105 1964. (219) 1, 1

HAZAREVSKIJ, V. [Hazarevskiy, V.]

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MNOGOLETOVA, Nadezhda Ivanovna. Prinsipal uchastnye HAZARYVSKIY, V.A..  
MILEYKOVSKIY, A.G., doktor ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; ZIMENKOV,  
G.I., red.izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Industrial monopolies in the U.S.A. after the Second World  
War] Promyshlennye monopolii SShA posle Vtoroi mirovoi voyny.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 271 p. (MIRA 13:5)  
(United States--Industries)

STALEWSKA, Irena; NAZAREWICZ, Teresa

Two cases of malignant melanoma of the skin with chronic circulatory insufficiency induced by cardiac metastases. *Polskie arch. med. wewn.* 29 no.6:839-844 1959.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Gdansk Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Penson i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Gdansk Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. W. Czarnocki.  
(HEART FAILURE CONGESTIVE, etiol.)(SKIN, neopl.)  
(HEART, neopl.) (MELANOMA, compl.)

MISZCZERSKI, Jerzy; NAZAREWICZ, Teresa

Primary retroperitoneal tumors. Gln.Polska 31 no.2:203-212 Mr-Apr  
'60.

1. Z I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobietych A.M. w Gdansk.  
Kierownik: doc.dr med. S. Metler i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Gdansk. Kierownik: prof.dr med. W. Czarnocki.  
(TUMORS)



KONOPA, Jerzy; LEDOCHOWSKI, Zygmunt; HAZANOWICZ, Teresa; FALKOWSKI, Leonard;  
STENZEL, Jan; PIKIEL, Leonard

Studies on antineoplastic properties of *Poria obliqua*. I. General  
data and in vitro studies. Nowotwory 11 no.3/4:383-400 '61.

1. Z Katedry Technologii Srodkow Leczniczych Politechniki Gdanskiej  
Kierownik: prof. dr Z. Ledochowski Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej  
Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Czarnocki  
Z Pracowni Nr 8 Zakladu Syntezy Organicznej PAN w Gdansk Kierownik:  
prof. dr Z. Ledochowski.

(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacc1) (FUNGI)

~~NAZAREWICZ~~, Teresa; LEDOCHOWSKI, Zygmunt; KONOPA, Jerzy; STANZEL, Jan;  
~~PIKIEL~~, Leonard; FALKOWSKI, Leonard; WISNIEWSKI, Henryk

Studies on antineoplastic properties of *Poria obliqua*. II. Studies on the effect of *Poria obliqua* on the growth of transplanted tumors in animals. Nowotwory 11 no.3/4:401-411 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk  
Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Czarnocki z Katedry Technologii Srodkow  
Lecznicznych Politechniki Gdanskiej Kierownik: prof. dr Z.Ledochowski  
i z Pracowni Nr 8 Zakladu Syntezy Organicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk  
Kierownik: prof. dr Z. Ledochowski.  
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacol) (FUNGI)

GWOZDZIEWICZ, Jerzy; BANACH, Stanislaw; NAZAREWICZ, Teresa

A case of Nevin's type of late myopathy. Neurologia etc., polska 12  
no.2:297-300 '62.

D. Z Kliniki Chor. Nerwowych AM w Gdansk Kierownik: prof. dr  
Z. Majewska i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Gdansk  
Kierownik: prof. dr W. Czarnocki.  
(MUSCLES dis)

NAZAREWICZ, Teresa

Morphological changes in the liver in fatal cases of viral hepatitis. Pat. Pol. 15 no. 4:463-484 O-D '64

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Wilhelm Czarnosi [deceased]).

NAZAREWICZ, W.

Distr: 4E2d(b) 2 oya/4E2a(c) 11

Indirect absorption edge in germanium bombarded by fast neutrons. W. Nazarewicz, Inst. Badaw. Jądrowych, Warsaw. *Polish Acad. Sci. Inst. Nuclear Research, Rept. No. 126/L-B, 8 pp (1950)* in English. A 00-ohm-cm. specimen of n-type Ge was bombarded 200 hrs. with  $3 \times 10^{14}$  fast neutrons/sq. cm. and annealed 30 min. *in vacuo* at 100, 150, 180, 320, 420, and 500° or 60 min. at 500 or 600° and its absorption coeff. was measured before and after annealing. The treatment was found to shift the absorption edge towards shorter wave lengths and to change infrared absorption beyond the fundamental absorption edge (assoc. with free carriers). At liquid-N temp. the spectrum had a min. at 0.86 e.v. The Macfarlane-Roberts (C.A. 49, 7982g; 52, 8746f) absorption law was a good fit; variations of energy gap and temp. of active phonon with defect concn. are presented.

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A. Szafarski

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MAZANOWSKI, J.

"Rationalization: Struggle of Workers and Engineers in the 'Mazowiec  
Factory', p. 51, (WIA:GLASNIK PRACOWNIKOW, Vol. 14, No. 5, March  
1954, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of Postcard and Acquisitions (PMA), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1,  
March 1955, Uncl.

MACHIBUNSHI, J.

"Rationalizers of Production in the S. Ministry Factory", p. 22,  
(WIAKONOSCI ELEKTRICZNIKI, Vol. 14, No. 4, April 1954, Warsaw, Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accidents (TAL), 10, Vol. 1, No. 1,  
March 1955, Encl.

NAZAREWSKI, J.

"Toward Speeding up the Realization of Rationalizing Projects," P. 206.  
(PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, Vol. 75, No. 6, June 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.



NAZAREWSKI, J.

Work of rationalization brigades of workers and engineers according to the accounts of sectional boards of the Central Technical Organization. P. 250. (PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, Vol. 75, No. 7, July 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

NAZAREWSKI, J.

NAZAREWSKI, J. For a new organization of the rationalization and invention movement. p. 583

Vol. 77, no. 14, Dec. 1956  
PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY  
PHILOSOPHY & RELIGION  
Warszawa, Poland

SO: East European Accession, Vol. 6, March 1957

NAZAREWSKI, Jerzy, inz.

The export of patent rights is good business. Przegl techn  
no.33:1,4 18 Ag '62.

HAZAREWSKI, Jerzy, inż.

The preparation of patent rights for export. Przegl techn  
no.34:5 26 Ag '62.

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41958.

Author : Nazarfi, S. Kh.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Effect of Male and Female Sex Hormones on the Development of Uterine Myomas in Rabbits.

Orig Pub: Azerb. tibb. zh., 1956, No 11, 14-20 (azerb.)  
69-75 (Russian).

Abstract: Rabbits were injected, subcutaneously, daily or on alternate days, with 2000 units of folliculin in oil (I) for a period of 1-8 months. Animals receiving such doses of I developed diffuse myomas of the uterus with formation of distinct nodules. Other rabbits received, on alternate days, 2000 units of I with simultaneous injections, in the course of 5-10 months, of 5-10 mg

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NASARIDZE, D.

PODGORICHANI, V.; CHAYSHVILI, T.; OGANEZOV, G.; NASARIDZE, D.; SHIPOV, A.;  
MANDROKHLEBOV, V.

Tea-plucking machine. Tekh.mol.22 no.4:33 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)  
(Tea machinery)

CHEYSHVILI, T.A., inzh.; NASARIDZE, D.S., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, L.A., inzh.

The "Sakartvelo" self-propelled tea plucking machine. Trakt. 1  
sel'khoz mash. no.4:38-39 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po  
sel'skokhozyaystvennoy tekhnike Gruzinskogo soveta narodnogo  
khozyaystva (for Cheyshvili, Nasaridze). 2. Gruzinskaya  
mashinostroyatel'naya stantsiya (for Mel'nikov).

COUNTRY : ROMANIA H  
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
 Their Applications. Perfumes and Cosmetics.  
 ABS. JOUR. : R/Khim., No. 23 1959, No. 83431  
 AUTHOR : Nezeris, A.  
 I. T. :  
 I. I. : New Preparations for the Care of Hair  
 OPIC. PUB. : Ind. aliment. prod. veget., 1959, No 1, 9-13  
 ABSTRACT : Review of the properties of certain cosmetics  
 employed for washing and dyeing of hair, dan-  
 druff-combating preparations and substances  
 that prevent the fall of hair. The bibliogra-  
 phy covers 26 references. -- A. Marin.

CARD: \*Essential Oils.  
 1/1

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NAZARISHVILI, G.I.

Studying the biocurrents of the kidney. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 24  
no. 1:107-114 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
Predstavleno akademikom A.P. TSulukidze.  
(KIDNEYS) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

NAZARISHVILI, G.I.

Bioelectric activity of the kidneys. *Fiziol. zhur.* 47 no.9:1126-1133 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. From the Institute of Urology, Georgian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Tbilisi.  
(KIDNEYS) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

NAZARJANC, J.

Changes in granting bonuses to workers in the Soviet Union.  
Podn org 18 no.8:382 Ag '64.

1. State Committee of Labor and Wage Problems, U.S.S.R.

HAZARISHVILI, G.<sup>P</sup>, VERKIVADZE, R. VAKHTANGISHVILI, T. and GARGIASHVILI, K.

"The Formation of Osseous Callosities in Radiation Disease" a paper presented at Transcaucasian Radiological Conference, Tbilisi, Nov. 55.

TI-166004.

NAZARISHVILI, G.P.

Diagnosis and roentgenotherapy of lymphogranulomatosis. Vest. rent.  
1 rad. no.2:32-38 Kr-Ap '55. (MIRA 8:5)

(HODGKIN'S DISEASES,

diag. & x-ray ther.)

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various diseases,  
Hodgkin's dis.)

NAZARISHVILI, G.P.; BERIDZE, V.

Activity of the Society of Rentgenologists and Radiologists  
of the Georgian S.S.R. in 1964. Vest.rent.i rad. 40 no. 175.  
76 S-0 '65. (MIRA 19:12)

1. Predsedatel' Obshchestva rentgenologov i radiologov  
Gruzinskoy SSR (for Nazarishvili). 2. Sekretar' Obshchestva  
rentgenologov i radiologov Gruzinskoy SSR (for Beridze).

NAZARIY, M.P.

Steady flow of viscous two-phase media in a circular cylindrical pipe of finite length. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 9 no.4: 29-30 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UzSSR i Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN UzSSR.

L 36353-66 EWT(m)/EWP(J) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AF6017580

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0377/65/000/006/0012/0018

AUTHOR: Umarov, G. Ye. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Fayzullayev, D.F.;  
Nazarly, M. P.; Allimov, A. K.ORG: Physicotechnical Institute, AN UzSSR (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Study of the surface shape of paraboloid mirrors obtained by a spinning method

SOURCE: Geliotekhnika, no. 6, 1965, 12-18

TOPIC TAGS: solar furnace, solar power plant, heat reflection, parabolic body, epoxy plastic

ABSTRACT: The article deals with paraboloid reflectors made of synthetic resins by a spinning method that requires no expensive equipment or polishing. In view of the fact that shrinkage of the resin causes changes in the shape of the reflector and modifies its focusing ability, the authors analyze in detail the ultimate shape assumed by a paraboloid of revolution formed by solidification of a liquid during its rotation. To this end, they determined the form of a free surface and the interface between the two components when a heavy incompressible two-phase liquid poured in a spherical vessel rotates like a rigid body together with the sphere at constant angular velocity about a vertical axis passing through the center of the sphere. An equation is derived for the ultimate shape assumed by the solidified liquid. The results were tested by measuring the surface of epoxy resin mixed with plastifier and solidifier and made to solidify over a surface of rotating mercury. The surface of contact between the resin and the mercury turned out to be ideally smooth, while the

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L 31114-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(1) KW/EM

ACC NR: AP6008682

SOURCE CODEZ: UR/0167/66/000/001/0028/0034

AUTHOR: Nazariy, M. P.

ORG: Institute of Mechanics, AN UzSSR (Institut mekhaniki AN UzSSR); Computing Center, AN UzSSR (Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of two-component motion of viscous-ideal media in plane, finite, and infinite length tubes

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 28-34

TOPIC TAGS: incompressible flow, viscous flow, inviscid fluid, laminar flow, partial differential equation

ABSTRACT: The flow of viscous-ideal two-phase fluid in plane tubes is analyzed using approximate equations of motion. The flow is assumed to be laminar and incompressible, between two parallel plates of height  $2h$ , length  $L$ , such that  $h/L = \delta \ll 1$ . The governing equation of motion for each component is written and nondimensionalized with the result

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ACC NR: AP6008682

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} &= k_1 (u' - u) - k_1 (U_2/U_1 + 1) \\ \text{Re} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x_1} &= \Delta u' + k_2 (u - u') - \left( \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y_1} \right)_{y_1=1} - k_2 \left( 1 - \frac{U_2}{U_1} \right) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

The tube walls are assumed to be impermeable, and the analysis is restricted to only one wall. The solution is obtained by a Laplace transformation leading to the velocity profiles in which the f's are complicated functions of the constants k, the Reynolds number, and  $\beta_m$ . The results show that in the limit  $x \rightarrow \infty$ , a Poiseuille flow is established for both components. Orig. art. has: 33 equations.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 15Dec64/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *g.c*

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D. [Golovats'kyi, I.D.]; AVYUS'YEV, B.S. [Avdos'iev, B.S.];  
NAZARKEVICH, Z.P. [Nazarkevych, Z.P.]

Chemical composition of the blood of various fishes (carp, sazan).  
Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.2:234-238 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

L. Department of Biochemistry of Lvov Zooveterinary Institute and  
the Lvov Experimental Fishery Station.

MIKHAYLOV, V.V.; NAZARKIN, A.T. [deceased]; RASKIN, Ya.L.; SVERDLIN, K.S.;  
YEFREMOVA, V.K.; Prinizhala uchastiye: BEZZINA, G.P.

Granulated organic pigments for the paint industry. Lakokras.  
mat.1 ikh prim. no.3:32-35 '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Pigments)

NAZARKIN, I.S., dorozhnyy master (Stantsiya Gol'tsovka Kuybyshevskoy dorogi,)

A railroad section prepares labor gifts for the Congress of the  
Party. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.8:7 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Railroads--Employees)

NAZARKIN, K.

Budget

Cash realization of the government budget for the U. S. S. R., Den. i kred., 11, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

NAZARKIN, K.

For efficient extension of credit to business organizations on  
the basis of payment documents in transit. Den.1 kred. 12 no.  
2:13-17 Ag'54. (MLRA 8:2)  
(Payment)(Credit)

NAZARKIN, E.

Economic efficiency of bank control over expenditures from the wage  
fund. Den. 1 dred. 16 no.10:11-16 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Moscow--Wages) (Banks and banking)



NAZARKIN, K.; ZUYEVA, Z.

The organization of economic work in branches of Moscow State  
Bank. Den.1 kred. 17 no.6:28-35 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Moscow--Banks and banking)

NAZARKIN, L. A.

"Role of the Paleoclimate in Forecasts of the Petroleum-Bearing Qualities of Large Regions." *Card Geol-Min Sci, Saratov State U imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy, Min Higher Education USSR, Saratov, 1955. (KL, No 9, Feb 55)*

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

~~HAZARKEH~~ ~~Notes~~

One of the basic premises in the process of petroleum formation.  
Neft.khoz.34 no.3:38-42 Kr '56. (MLRA 9:7)  
(Petroleum geology)

HAZARKIN, L.A.

Climate and the formation of oil. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.: neft' i  
gas. 2 no.9:11-18 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet in. N.O.Cherny-  
shevskogo.  
(Petroleum) (Climatology)

NAZARKIN, L.A.

Diagnostics of source rocks. Uch.zap.SGU 65:137-143 '59.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Oil sands)

NAZARKIN, L.A.

Possibility of oil formation from allochthonous organic matter.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.3:23-26 '60.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo.  
(Petroleum geology)

NAZARKIN, N.Ya.

Case of pregnancy in the free abdominal cavity. Kaz. med. zhur.  
no.1:67 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Tazinskoy sel'skoy uchastkovoy  
bol'nitsy Bol'she-Bereznikovskogo rayona Mordovskoy ASSR  
(glavnyy vrach .. N.I. Startsev).  
(PREGNANCY, EXTRA-UTERINE)

NAZARKIN, N.Ya.

Experience in the organization of obstetric aid in the  
Bolshiy Berezniki District of the Mordvinian A.S.S.R.  
Kaz. Med. Zhur. no.6:67-68 '62. (MIRA 17:5)  
l.c. l.c.  
1. Bol'she-Bereznikovskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Mordovskoy ASSR  
(glavnyy vrach - N.I. Startsev).



NAZARKIN, N.Ya., zasluzhennyy vrach Mordovskoy ASSR

Organization of obstetric service in a rural district; experience in the Bol'shiye Berezniki district of the Mordvinian A.S.S.R. Akush 1 gin. no.6:118-122 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Rayonnyy vrach Bol'she-Berezevskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy.

NAZARKIN, N.Ya. (Mordovskaya ASSR)

Results of the work of the district hospital in organizing  
obstetric aid in a village. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 7 no.8:  
21-23 Ag'63. (MIRA 16:10)  
(BOL'SHIYE BEREZNIKI DISTRICT - OBSTETRICS)

NAZARKIN, V. V.

Walnuts

Cluster of walnuts; Sad. 1 og. no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Uncl.

1. MAZARKIN, V.V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fruit Culture
7. Sukok dry-farming orchard, lead i og. no. 3, 1953.

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

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,  
p 183 (USSR) 14-57-7-15376

AUTHOR: Nazarkin, V. V.

TITLE: Soil Resources for the Development of Horticulture in  
Uzbek SSR (Zemel'nyye rezervy razvitiya sadovodstva  
Uzbekistana)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. tr. Uzb. s.-kh. in-t, 1956, Vol 9, Part 1,  
pp 177-187

ABSTRACT: The author discusses prospects for the development of  
horticulture in the republic during the next few years,  
in view of the necessity for providing for the needs of  
the population and supplying the canning industry. He  
describes various types of horticulture practiced in  
different parts of the republic. The article contains  
two tables, one of the dynamics of orchard areas and  
the other of the soil resources available for horti-  
culture.

Card 1/1

Country : USSR  
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100428

Author : Nazarkin, V.V.

Inst :

Title : On the Problem of the Development of Orchard  
Cultivation in Zeravshan River Basin.

Orig Pub: Materialy po proizvodit. silam Uzbekistana, 1957,  
vyp. 9, 335-341

Abstract: Orchard cultivation in Zeravshan basin occupies  
23% of the areas under orchard cultivation in  
all of Uzbekistan. The prospects of the devel-  
opment of orchard cultivation over 15 years in  
Samarkandskaya, Bukharskaya and Kashka-Dar'inskaya

Card : 1/2

Country : USSR  
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

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Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100428

oblast's are being given validity. Data are cited on newly discovered lands suitable for orchard cultivation. The lands are sub-divided into zones: mountainous, foothill, plain and flood-land. Each zone is divided into irrigated and non-irrigated sub-zones.

Card : 2/2

M-143

NAZARKIN, V.Ya., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Various causes and manifestations of pressure injuries of the lungs.

Voen.-med.zhur. no.3:65-67 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(LUNGS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

(DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS)



L 14960-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(d) GW  
ACC NR: AP5022952

SOURCE CODE: UR/0007/65/000/008/0918/0935

AUTHOR: Surkov, Yu. A.; Nazarkina, G. B.

30  
30  
B

ORG: Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. V. I. Vernadskiy, AN  
SSSR, Moscow (Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: <sup>19, 55</sup>Nuclear reactions in meteorites  
<sub>12-55</sub>

SOURCE: Geokhimiya, no. 8, 1965, 918-935

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, radioactive isotope, nuclear reaction, cosmic ray effect, astrophysics, cosmogony

ABSTRACT: In a brief survey of the literature, the authors discuss various problems which have recently arisen with the analysis of isotopes formed by cosmic rays in meteorites and other objects from outer space. The sources considered in this paper are divided into two categories: astrophysical and nuclear. The first deals with problems in the origin and evolution of meteorites and cosmic rays, while the second is concerned with a study of the structure of atomic nuclei and the mechanism of nuclear reactions under the influence of high energy particles. Tables are given showing the radioactivity of cosmogonic isotopes as well as the concentration of

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UDC: 550.40 : 539.17 : 552.6

2

L 14960-66

ACC NR: AP5022952

stable isotopes in iron and stony meteorites. The cosmic age of meteorites is determined from the ratio of the concentration of cosmogonic stable nuclei to their rate of formation at the present time. It is found that most of the stony meteorites have a cosmic age of  $10^6$ - $6 \cdot 10^7$  years. The cosmic age of iron meteorites is found to be  $1$ - $7 \cdot 10^8$  years. All meteorites whose ages have been measured are younger than the geological age of the earth, which is  $\sim 4.5 \cdot 10^9$  years. It is concluded that all meteorites were produced in one or two gigantic catastrophes. Curves are given showing the accumulation of cosmogonic isotopes in a meteorite. These curves show that the number of stable isotopes increases constantly. Short bursts of cosmic rays have practically no effect on the radioactivity of long-lived isotopes. Short-lived isotopes quickly reach equilibrium and the curve for their radioactivity with respect to time is practically a repetition of that for the intensity of cosmic rays. After the meteorite falls to the earth, the radioactivity of the corresponding isotopes falls exponentially. The number of stable isotopes continues to increase even after the fall. The integral spectrum of protons and alpha particles from primary cosmic radiation is given. Rocket data show that the integral intensity of cosmic particles of galactic origin at great distances from the earth is  $\sim 2.5$  particles/cm<sup>2</sup>. A curve is given showing the integral spectrum of cosmic rays

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L 14960-66  
ACC NR: AP5022952

generated during solar flares. Hypotheses explaining the mechanisms responsible for various nuclear phenomena caused by high energy particles are discussed. Experimental data indicate that cosmogenic isotopes are formed in different meteorites under identical conditions. However, the differences in the meteorites with respect to composition and size as well as the difference in ages cause wide variation in the concentration of cosmogenic isotopes. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables, 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 03,04 /      SUBM DATE: 00/      ORIG REF: 024/      OTH REF: 111

Card 3/3 *90*

ACC NR: AP7007599

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/006/0871/0879

AUTHOR: Vinogradov, A. P.; Surkov, Yu. A.; Chernov, G. M.; Kirnozov, F. F.;  
Nazarkina, G. B.

TITLE: Preliminary results of measurements of gamma radiation of the  
lunar surface on the space station "Luna-10"

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 871-879

TOPIC TAGS: lunar satellite, gamma spectrometer, cosmic radiation

SUB CODE: 22, 20,18

ABSTRACT: Experimental investigations of the intensity and spectral  
composition of gamma radiation of lunar rocks made using a gamma spectro-  
meter carried aboard the automatic station "Luna-10" demonstrated that:  
1) The general level of gamma radiation of lunar rocks approaches the  
level of gamma radiation over rocks of the earth's crust, somewhat  
exceeding the latter. According to a preliminary estimate, the intensity  
of the gamma radiation at the lunar surface is 20-30  $\mu$ R/hour. 2) The  
principal contribution to lunar gamma radiation is from processes of the  
interaction of cosmic rays with lunar matter (instantaneous gamma radiation  
and the decay of cosmogenic isotopes). About 90% of the total lunar gamma  
radiation can be attributed to these processes. 3) Analysis made it  
possible to identify in the lunar spectrum photopeaks from gamma quanta  
emitted during the interaction of cosmic particles with the principal  
rock-forming elements of the lunar surface -- O, Mg, Al, Si -- and  
gamma quanta emitted during the decay of cosmogenic isotopes. 4) The  
results of measurements over different regions of the lunar surfaces,  
including the regions of the lunar "continents" and Seas" did not make

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UDC: 629.195.3:523.36

092815-13

ACC NR: AP7007599

possible detection of an appreciable difference in the level of intensity of gamma radiation over these regions (the changes of intensity do not exceed 40%). 5) In the total intensity of gamma radiation of lunar rocks the percentage of radiation caused by the decay of K, Th and U is not greater than 10%. 6) Comparison of the intensity of gamma radiation from the decay of natural radioactive elements K, Th and U with the results of instrument calibration against terrestrial rocks makes it possible to ascribe to lunar rocks concentrations of radioactive elements close to terrestrial rocks of basic composition of the basalt type. The collected data make it possible to exclude for those regions of the lunar surface where the measurements were made the existence of rocks with a content of the radioactive elements K, Th and U such as in terrestrial acidic rocks (granites) and especially rocks with ore concentrations of these elements. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures. JPRS: 39,718

ORG: none

Card 2/2

L 04702-67 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC : JKT/TF/GW

ACC NR: AP6028010

SOURCE CODE: UR/0007/66/000/003/0891/0899

AUTHOR: Vinogradov, A. P.; Surkov, Yu. A.; Chernov, G. M.; Kirnozov, P. F.;  
Nazarkina, G. B.

B2  
B

ORG: Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. V. I. Vernadskiy,  
AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Measurement of <sup>gamma</sup>radiation of the lunar surface by the Luna-10 spaceship  
[Paper presented at the Seventh COSPAR Meeting held in Vienna in May 1966]

SOURCE: Geokhimiya, no. 8, 1966, 891-899

TOPIC TAGS: radiation measurement, gamma radiation, moon, lunar probe,  
scintillation spectrometer

ABSTRACT: The spaceship Luna 10, placed into a selenocentric orbit on 3 April 1966, was equipped with a 32-channel scintillation spectrometer to investigate the intensity and spectral composition of gamma-radiation emitted from the lunar surface. The absence of an atmosphere sufficiently dense to absorb gamma-rays makes it possible for a spaceship in lunar orbit to register gamma-radiation. However, the counting rate measured from an orbiting spaceship decreases as a result of a decrease in the solid angle subtended by the visible surface

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ACC NR: AP6028010

of the Moon, which was 0.9<sup>n</sup> at periselene and 0.46<sup>n</sup> at aposelene in the initial orbit.

It is known that the content of natural radioactive elements (U, Th, K<sup>40</sup>) in terrestrial rocks decreases from acidic to basic to ultrabasic rocks and that the decrease covers a range of several orders of magnitude. Therefore, it was expected that it would be possible to determine the type of rocks present in the lunar surface from the relative content of U, Th, and K established from the  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum. In conducting the experiments, the fact that the level of  $\gamma$ -radiation from natural radioactive elements can be lower than the level of  $\gamma$ -radiation produced during the interaction of primary cosmic particles (primarily protons) with the lunar surface was taken into account by analyzing the characteristic  $\gamma$ -rays emitted during the interaction.

#### Instrumentation

The measurements were made with a scintillation spectrometer consisting of a 3 x 4-cm NaI(Tl) cylindrical crystal  $\gamma$ -ray detector with an FEU-16 photomultiplier and a pulse-height analyzer. To eliminate the back-

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ACC NR: AP6028010

ground from charged particles, the NaI(Tl) crystal was enclosed in a container of a thin plastic scintillator. The pulses generated by charged particles were registered by the NaI(Tl) crystal and the plastic scintillator and were then separated from the pulses generated by  $\gamma$ -rays which went practically unregistered by the plastic scintillator.

The scintillation spectrometer recorded  $\gamma$ -ray spectra in the energy ranges between 0.3—3.1 and 0.15—1.5 Mev. The switching of energy ranges was performed by ground command. The detector and the analyzer of the spectrometer were located in a hermetically sealed compartment under a shell 1 g/cm<sup>2</sup> thick.

#### Experimental Results

Six  $\gamma$ -ray spectra in the energy range 0.3—3.1 Mev were obtained during the first month of operation of Luna 10. In addition, the integrated intensity of  $\gamma$ -radiation in the same energy range was obtained at approximately 15 points. The measurements were conducted over relatively wide surface areas covering the continents and the seas on both the light and the dark sides of the Moon. The height and the approximate selenographic coordinates

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ACC NR: AP6028010

of the regions above which the spectra were measured are given in Table 1.

Table 1. The Height Above the Lunar Surface and the Selenocentric Coordinates of the Regions Above Which Measurements Were Made

No. of spectrum	Date and time of measurement	Average height above surface	Selenographic latitude (Deg)		Selenographic longitude (Deg)	
			Start	End	Start	End
1	5 Apr 19 h 26 m	350	+70	+62	185	228
2	5 Apr 20 h 11 m	600	-22	-40	272	279
3	8 Apr 4 h 45 m	700	-47	-63	253	273
4	9 Apr 1 h 37 m	600	-53	-64	252	272
5	18 Apr 12 h 45 m	600	+30	+52	291	305
6	21 Apr 13 h 56 m	1000	-58	-45	208	220

Fig. 1 (curve 1) shows one of the primary  $\gamma$ -ray spectra (spectrum No. 3 in Table 1), taken above the dark side of the Moon. The background due to

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ACC NR: AP6028010

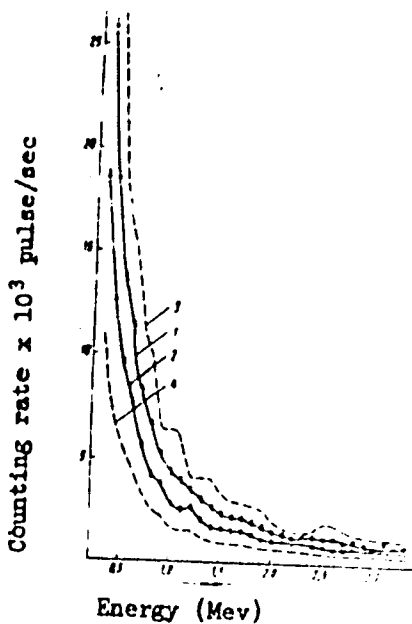


Fig. 1. Gamma-ray spectra obtained by Luna 10 while in orbit around the Moon and along the trajectory of the flight from the earth to the Moon

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ACC NR: AP6028010

1 -  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum of the lunar rocks together with the background; 2 -  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum of the background due to interaction of cosmic rays with the material of Luna 10 corrected for the screening by the Moon; 3 and 4 - same spectra as those given by 1 and 2, respectively, recalculated to represent measurements which would be taken at the surface of the Moon. The errors shown are root-mean-square errors.

interaction of cosmic rays with the substance of Luna 10, taking the screening by the moon into account, is also shown in Fig. 1 (curve 2).

Compared to the counting rate of  $\gamma$ -rays measured along the flight trajectory, the counting rate in orbit around the Moon increased by 30—40%.

As a result of the screening effect of the Moon, the background due to irradiation of the spaceship by cosmic particles near the Moon decreases and is equal to about 78—89% of the background encountered along the trajectory of the flight. The background spectrum was measured during the flight

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ACC NR: AP6028010

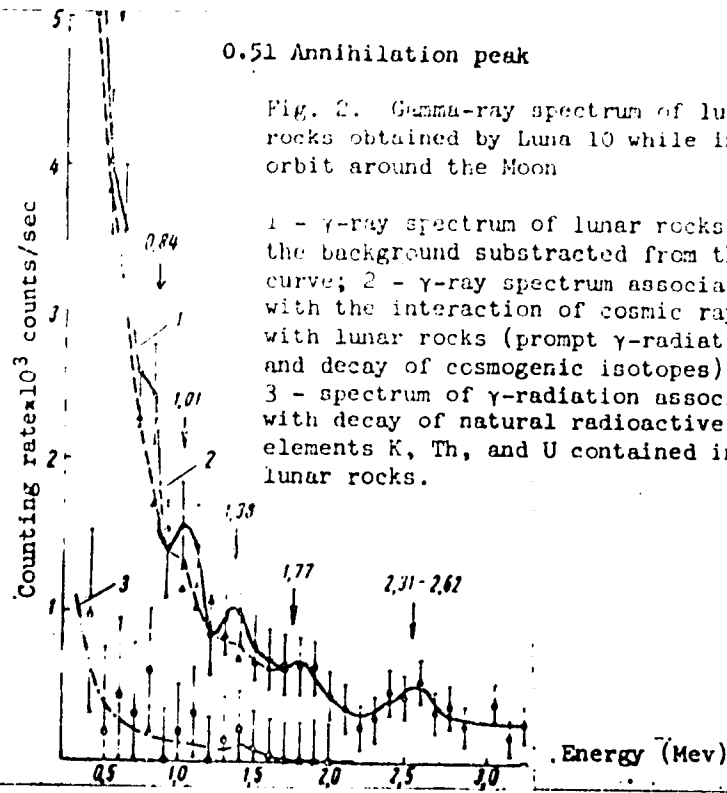
of Luna 10 toward the Moon at a distance of about 230,000 km from the Earth. The principal part of the  $\gamma$ -ray background registered is associated with inelastic interactions of charged particles with the substance of Luna 10 and is not primary cosmic  $\gamma$ -radiation. The natural radioactivity was small due to the small amounts of K, Th, and U present in the spaceship. There were no radioactive sources aboard the Luna 10. Fig. 1 also shows curves calculated so as to represent measurements that would be obtained directly at the surface of the Moon. Curve 3 in Fig. 1 shows the  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum at the lunar surface together with the background due to irradiation of the spaceship, while curve 4 in Fig. 1 shows the background alone.

Fig. 2 (curve 1) shows the spectrum of  $\gamma$ -radiation of lunar rocks (after subtraction of the background) obtained by Lunar 10 while in orbit. This curve represents the difference between spectra represented by curves 1 and 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows that the lunar  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum differs considerably from the spectrum of  $\gamma$ -radiation emitted by the surface of the Earth [not shown], the shape of which is primarily determined by the content of natural radioactive elements in the rocks. A distinguishing feature of the lunar  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum is its relatively flat slope and large number of

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0.51 Annihilation peak

Fig. 2. Gamma-ray spectrum of lunar rocks obtained by Luna 10 while in orbit around the Moon

1 -  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum of lunar rocks with the background subtracted from the curve; 2 -  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum associated with the interaction of cosmic rays with lunar rocks (prompt  $\gamma$ -radiation and decay of cosmogenic isotopes), 3 - spectrum of  $\gamma$ -radiation associated with decay of natural radioactive elements K, Th, and U contained in lunar rocks.

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ACC NR: AP6028010

hard  $\gamma$ -rays with energies in excess of 1.5 Mev while the spectrum of natural radioactive elements is characterized by a steep slope at higher energies and the absence of  $\gamma$ -rays with energies greater than 2.62 Mev. This shows that most  $\gamma$ -radiation from the lunar surface is not associated with the natural radioactivity of U, Th, and  $K^{40}$  but is the result of the interaction of cosmic rays with the lunar substance and the decay of cosmogenic isotopes.

Table 2 shows the characteristic  $\gamma$ -rays identified from the lunar  $\gamma$ -ray spectra and the principal nuclear reactions involving the probable constituent elements of lunar rocks. It can be seen from Table 2 that O, Si, Al, and Mg are likely the most widely distributed elements in lunar rocks.

Table 2. Energies of Gamma Rays Identified From the Lunar Gamma-Ray Spectra

Energy (Mev)	Principal Nuclear Reactions Causing Emission of Characteristic Gamma-Rays
0.84	$Al^{27}(\rho, p'\gamma) Al^{27}$ , $Si^{28}(\rho, 2p\gamma) Al^{27}$ , $Fe^{56}(\rho, p'\gamma) Fe^{56}$
1.01	$Al^{27}(\rho, pn\gamma) Al^{26}$ , $Si^{28}(\rho, 2pn\gamma) Al^{26}$
1.37	$Mg^{24}(\rho, n'\gamma) Mg^{24}$ , $Al^{27}(\rho, pn\gamma) Mg^{24}$ , $Si^{28}(\rho, px\gamma) Mg^{24}$
1.78	$Mg^{24}(\rho, px\gamma) Ne^{20}$ , $Al^{27}(\rho, 2p\gamma) Mg^{24}$ , $Si^{28}(\rho, p'\gamma) Si^{28}$
2.31	$O^{16}(\rho, 2nn\gamma) N^{14}$ , $Mg^{24}(\rho, pn\gamma) Mg^{23}$ , $Mg^{24}(\rho, 2p\gamma) Na^{23}$ , $Al^{27}(\rho, pn\gamma) Mg^{23}$
2.62	

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Since the lunar surface is exposed to constant interaction with cosmic rays, all of the cosmogenic radioisotopes should be in radioactive equilibrium. Therefore, both long-lived and short-lived radioisotopes should be radioactive, and their content should be proportional to the effective cross section for their production. Calculations show that the main contribution to  $\gamma$ -ray emission is made by the decay of the following cosmogenic isotopes:  $O^{14}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 72$  sec,  $E_{\gamma} = 2.31$  Mev),  $O^{19}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 27$  sec,  $E_{\gamma} = 1.37$  Mev),  $F^{20}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 10.7$  sec,  $E_{\gamma} = 1.63$  Mev),  $Na^{22}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 2.6$  hr,  $E_{\gamma} = 1.28$  Mev),  $Na^{24}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 15$  hr,  $E_{\gamma} = 1.37$  Mev and  $2.76$  Mev). These radioisotopes are formed with a considerable yield in nuclear reactions involving the same rock-forming elements: Mg, Al, and Si.

The peak at 0.51 Mev, which is especially pronounced in the lunar  $\gamma$ -ray spectra measured in the energy range 0.15—1.5 Mev, is produced by  $\gamma$ -radiation emitted during annihilation.

Analysis of the results shows that the  $\gamma$ -radiation intensity corrected for the difference in height is practically constant above the different regions of the lunar surface (intensities did not differ by more than 40%). This can probably be attributed to the fact that the main source of  $\gamma$ -rays is cosmic radiation. A preliminary analysis shows that the total dose rate of

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ACC NR: A16028010

$\gamma$ -radiation above the lunar surface is somewhat higher than the dose rate above the rocks of the Earth's crust. The dose rate of  $\gamma$ -radiation emitted by the lunar surface is roughly 1.5—2 times greater than that emitted by terrestrial granites (14  $\mu$ r/h).

An evaluation of the natural radioactivity and the concentration of natural radioactive elements can be made by subtracting the effect of  $\gamma$ -radiation produced in the interaction of cosmic rays with lunar rocks from the overall lunar  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum. Although the exact shape of the  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum induced by cosmic rays is unknown, approximate results can be obtained by using the shape of the spectrum obtained along the flight trajectory of Luna 10 from the Earth to the Moon. Curve 2 in Fig. 2 shows the spectrum of  $\gamma$ -radiation from the Moon produced by cosmic rays, determined by combining the  $\gamma$ -ray spectra obtained along the flight trajectory with the  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum of the lunar rocks in the energy range exceeding 2 Mev (the contribution of the natural isotopes is almost zero). This approximation is justified only if the  $\gamma$ -ray spectra induced by cosmic rays in the spaceship and in the lunar rocks have the same shape and differ only in intensity. This assumption was demonstrated to be justified by both theoretical calculations and modeling experiments performed by the authors. The validity of this

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ACC NR: AP6028010

assumption follows from the fact that the spaceship and its components were made of light alloys of Si, Al, and Mg with very little Fe, i. e., the dominant elements in the composition of rocks. Curve 3 in Fig. 2, obtained by subtracting curve 2 from curve 1, shows the  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum produced by the decay of natural radioactive elements. Fig. 2 shows that 90% of the intensity of gamma radiation emitted by lunar rocks is produced by radioactivity induced by cosmic rays and no more than 10% by decay of K, Th, and U.

Prior to the flight the  $\gamma$ -spectrometer aboard the spaceship was pre-calibrated using samples with a measured amount of K, Th, and U and also with rock samples containing different amounts of these elements. This procedure made it possible to calculate the  $\gamma$ -ray spectra, which should be obtained by the orbiting spaceship, emitted by rocks with different amounts of natural radioactive elements (it was assumed that the radiation produced by cosmic rays is absent). Fig. 3 shows such spectra which would be obtained at a height of 350 km with the background subtracted from the spectrum. The hatched areas correspond to range of concentrations of radioactive elements for given types of rock. The average values of concentrations of K, Th, and U were taken from a paper by A. P. Vinogradov (Geokhimiya, no. 7, 1962).

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ACC NR: AF6028010

Comparison of the lunar  $\gamma$ -ray spectra with those of terrestrial rocks with a known content of K, Th, and U shows that at least in the regions of the Moon over which measurements were conducted there are no rocks on the lunar surface, or at a depth not exceeding 27 cm, containing the same amount of K, Th, and U as do the acidic terrestrial rocks, such as granites. The intensity of  $\gamma$ -radiation due to natural radioactivity (Fig. 2, curve 3) tends to indicate the presence of basic rocks such as basalt. However, at the present time it is impossible to exclude the possibility that the concentration of natural radioactive elements was estimated a bit too high. It is interesting to note that tektites, which have almost the same composition and amounts of U, Th, and K as acidic rocks, cannot be of lunar origin.

### Conclusions

The main results obtained from the measurements of the intensity and spectral composition of  $\gamma$ -radiation by the Luna 10 can be summarized as follows:

1. The overall level of  $\gamma$ -radiation of the lunar surface slightly exceeds that of the Earth. Preliminary results show that the intensity of  $\gamma$ -radiation of

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L 04702-67

ACC NR: AP6028010

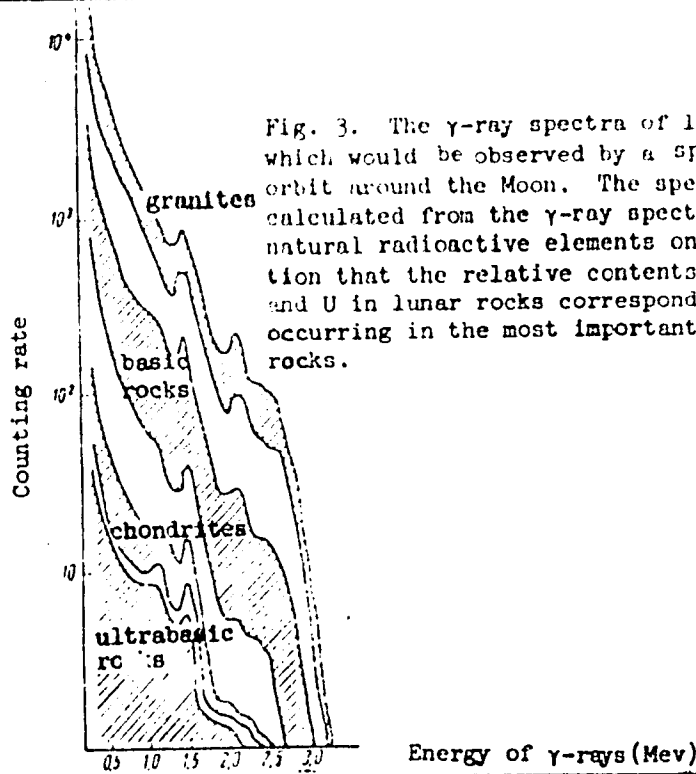


Fig. 3. The  $\gamma$ -ray spectra of lunar rocks which would be observed by a spaceship in orbit around the Moon. The spectrum was calculated from the  $\gamma$ -ray spectra of natural radioactive elements on the assumption that the relative contents of K, Th, and U in lunar rocks correspond to those occurring in the most important terrestrial rocks.

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ACC NR: AF6028010

the surface of the Moon is 20—30  $\mu$ r/h.

2. About 90% of the  $\gamma$ -rays emitted by the surface of the Moon is produced during interaction of cosmic rays with lunar substance (prompt  $\gamma$ -rays and decays of cosmogenic isotopes).
3. The basic rock-forming elements of the lunar surface are believed to be O, Mg, Al, and Si.
4. No difference was noted in intensity of  $\gamma$ -rays emitted by different regions of the lunar surface including the seas and the continents (variation of intensity did not exceed 40%).
5. The decay of K, Th, and U in lunar rocks does not contribute more than 10% to the total  $\gamma$ -ray emission of the lunar surface.
6. Comparison of the intensity of  $\gamma$ -radiation from the decay of natural radioactive elements K, Th, and U with the results obtained by a calibrated instrument from terrestrial rocks shows that the concentration of radioactive elements in lunar rocks is close to that of basic terrestrial rocks and differs greatly from acidic rocks. However, it can not be positively stated that the lunar surface contains no ultrabasic (meteoritic) substance. At the present time an attempt is being made to determine the relative content of O, Mg, Al, and Si in lunar rocks from the available  $\gamma$ -ray spectra produced in interactions with cosmic rays. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables. [FSB: v. 2, no. 10]

SUB CODE: 22 / SUBM DATE: 24 Jun 66 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 15/15

PETROV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZARKO, S.A.

Investigating automatic adjustment of a V-belt transmission.  
Avt. prom. 30 no.3:18-22 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobilyashnoy institut i Odesklyy politekhnicheskyy institut.

REAR'EC, S.

Rulers for measuring front wheel alignment. Avt. transp. 35 no.6:33  
Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

(Rulers (Instruments)) (Automobiles--Accessories)

**HAZARI, A.G., aspirant**

Total protein and protein fractions of the blood in the dynamics  
of acute dysentery in children. Azerb.med.zhur. no.8:27-32  
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR,  
prof.G.N.Speranskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvo-  
vaniya vrachey (direktor - V.P.Lebedeva, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -  
prof.A.S.Rozental').  
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (DYSENTERY)

GAZALI, A. I., Grad Med Sci - (disc) "Dynamics of the entire protein and protein fractions of the blood during acute dysentery in children,"  
Moscow, 1960, 16 pp, (Central Institute for the Improvement of Physicians).  
(EL, 39-60, 111).



HAZARLI, A.G.

Determining protein fractions of blood serum in healthy children  
by paper electrophoresis. Dokl.AN Azerb. SSR 16 no.2:195-199  
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Pred-  
stavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR A. I. Karayevym.  
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS)

NAZARLI, S. Kh. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Study of the effect of sex hormones upon the <sup>formation</sup> formation, growth, and the reverse development of uterine myomata (Experimental, morphological, and clinical studies)." Baku, 1957. 21 pp (Azorbaydzhan State Med Inst im H. Narimanov), 250 copies (KL, 4-58, 85)

NAZARLI, S.Kh.

Studying the effect of testosterone on experimentally produced uterine myomas in rabbits and preventing their development. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 13 no.11:1215-1221 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR M.A. Topchbashevym.  
(TESTOSTERONE) (UTERUS--TUMORS)

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