24(6)

AUTHORS: Rzhanov, A. V., Pavlov, N. M., Selezneva, M. A.

SOV/57-58-12-1/15

TITLE: Investigation of the Energy Levels and of the Effective Capture Cross Sections of the Surface Recombination Levels in Germanium (Issledovaniye energeticheskikh polozheniy i effektivnykh secheniy zakhvata poverkhnostnykh rekombinatsionnykh urovney v germanii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958, Nr 12, pp 2645-2656 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the surface recombination levels occurring as a consequence of heating the germanium samples in vacuum or because of the action of ozone upon these samples was carried out. Preliminary data on the temperature dependence of the energy levels and of the effective capture cross sections wher a hole and an electron are captured by these levels and the dependence of these characteristics on the cross-field amplitude were obtained. The supposition is expressed that the charges captured at the"slow"levels at the surface have a considerable influence upon the characteristics of the surface recombination levels. From this supposition is deduced that the nature of the recombination levels occurring because of

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Energy Levels and of the Effective Capture Cross Sections of the Surface Recombination Levels in Germanium

SOV/57-58-12-1/15

heating in vacuum is the same as the nature of the levels caused by the action of ozone. A considerable parallelism between concentration and charge of "slow" surface levels and the concentration of the recombination levels was found. There are 9 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut imeni P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR Moskva (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1957

Card 2/2

RZHANOV, A.V.; PAVLOV, N.M.; SELEZNEVA, M.A.

Effect of temperature on the parameters of surface recombination centers in germanium. Fiz. tver. tela 3 no. 3:832-840 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Crystal lattices) (Germanium)

ACC NR: AP6036996 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0161/66/008/011/3392/3393

AUTHOR: Plotnikov, A. F.; Selezneva, M. A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Influence of fast-electron bombardment on the spectra of photoconductivity of GaAs crystals grown in an oxygen atmosphere

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3392-3393

TOPIC TAGS: electron bombardment, photoconductivity, gallium arsenide, crystal growing, impurity center

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the influence of bombardment with 1-Mev electrons on the photoconductivity of n-type GaAs crystals with carrier density $n = 10^{16}$ cm^{-3} and mobility 3000 $cm^2/v\text{-}sec$. The photoconductivity of an n-type sample grown under the same conditions but not specially doped with oxygen was also investigated. The photoconductivity was investigated by the method described by the authors earlier (PTE no. 3, 183, 1962). The samples were irradiated at room temperature and the measurements were made in a cryostat at liquid-nitrogen temperature. Bombardment with a flux of 10^{17} el/cm^2 produced in the undoped crystals impurity centers with levels $E_V + 0.59$ and $E_V + 0.34$ ev. In the case of samples grown in an oxygen atmosphere, additional centers with level $E_C - 0.65$ ev were observed. These centers were also observed in some samples before irradiation. In both cases, the concentration of the various centers increased with electron bombardment. It is proposed that this

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036996

is due to the fact that the GaAs produced in an oxygen atmosphere has more oxygen in the crystal lattice in an electrically inactive state, and that electron bombardment transfers these oxygen atoms into a state connected with the level E_c - 0.65 ev. This is confirmed by other published results. The authors thank G. M. Voronkova for supplying the GaAs single crystals. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20May66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036995 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3390/3391

AUTHOR: Vavilov, V. S.; Plotnikov, A. F.; Selezneva, M. A. Sokolova, A. A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Dependence of charge carrier mobility on temperature in GaAs crystals irradiated with fast electrons

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3390-3391

TOPIC TAGS: carrier scattering, current carrier, irradiation, ionizing irradiation, irradiation effect

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the effect of radiation defects in the crystal structure of GaAs on the scattering character of the charge carriers at different temperatures. Four pure specimens, in which the mobility of charge carriers at temperatures from 100 to 300K was due mainly to the scattering on optical lattice vibrations, were irradiated with a gradually increasing flux of electrons with an energy of about 1 Mev at room temperature. In pure GaAs crystals at temperatures higher than 300K, the mobility is due primarily to the scattering on polar optical lattice vibrations. At temperatures lower than 100K, scattering on ionized impurities prevails. In the temperature range from 100 to

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036995

300K, both types of scattering take place, although with an increase in impurity concentration the scattering on ionized impurities becomes more substantial. In irradiated crystals the mobility was due to scattering of charge carriers on simple point defects. The calculated number of displaced atoms due to irradiation coincided with the number of scattering centers determined experimentally. This proves that structure defects affecting the scattering character in GaAs crystals irradiated with electrons are really Frenkel defects. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20May66/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

SELEZNEVA, M. I.

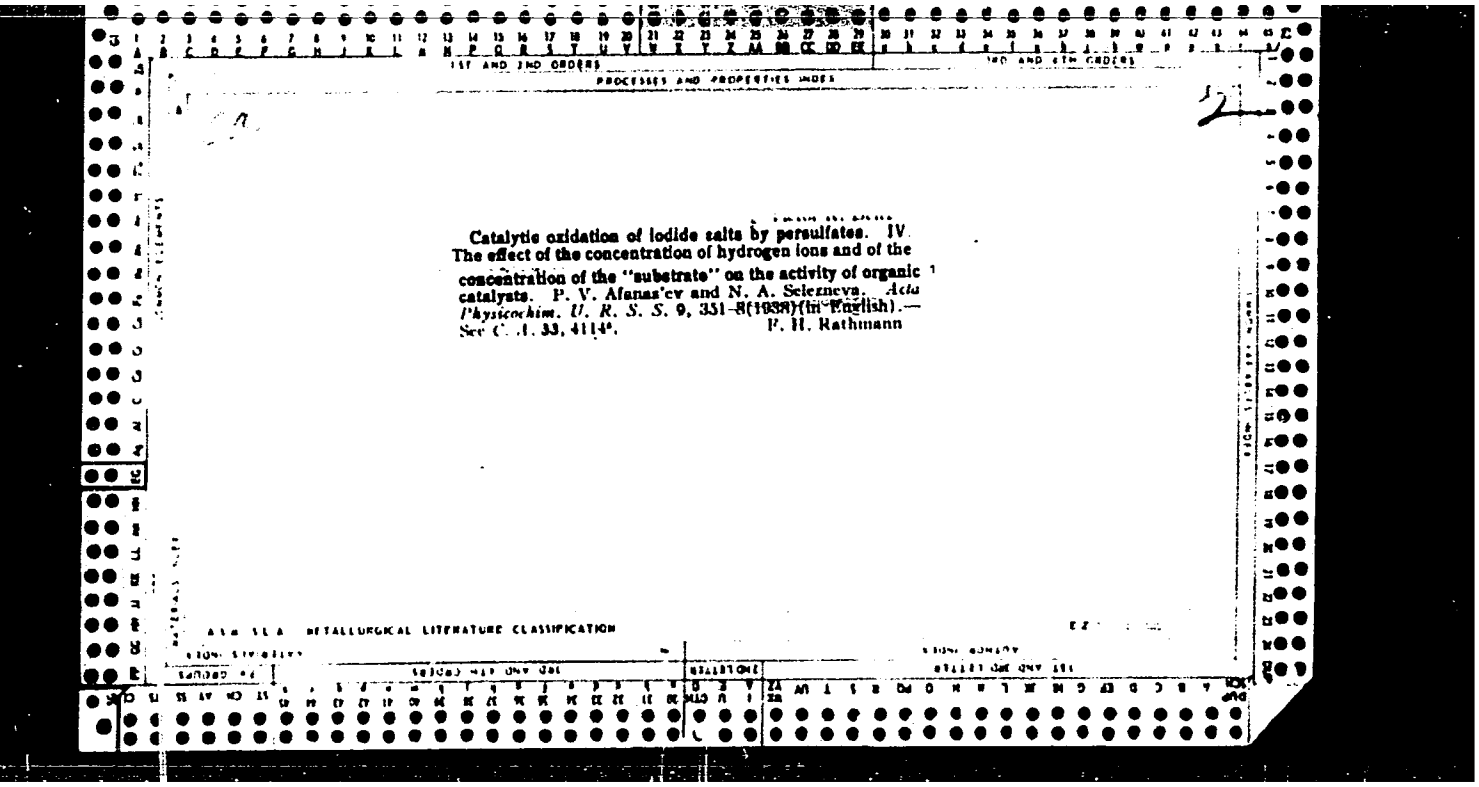
In advanced positions. Transp. stroi. 13 no.3:37-38 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Rukovoditel' brigady zemlyanykh i betonnykh rabot stroitel'nogo upravleniya No. 305 Sevzaptransstroya.

(Railroads—Construction)

BLANK, S., kand. ekonom. nauk; SELEZNEVA, N., inzh.-ekonomist

River transportation and the distribution of industrial enterprises. Rech. transp. 23 no.7:19-21 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Catalytic oxidation of iodide salts by persulfates. IV. The effect of the concentration of hydrogen ions and of the concentration of the "substrate" on the activity of organic catalysts. P. V. Afanas'ev and N. A. Selezneva. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 9, 351–8(1938)(in English).—See C. A. 33, 4114⁸. P. H. Rathmann

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

38028. SELEZNEVA, N. A., BRILER, S. YE., AND SAMSONOV, G. V.

FYERMYENTATIVNYY SINTYEZ POD DAVLYENIYEM. BIOKHIMIYA, 1949, VYP. 6, S. 524-37. - BIBLIOGR: S. 537.

USSR/Chemistry - Amino Acids
Biochemistry - Proteins.

May/Jun 49

"Synthesis of Proteins and Peptides Under Pressure," S. Ye. Bresler, M. V. Glikina, A. P. Ponikov, N.A. Soleznova, P.A. Finogenov, Molecular Dept, Physicotech Inst, Acad Sci USSR, Microbiol Dept, Inst of Experimental Med, Acad Med Sci USSR, 11 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" Vol XIII, No 3

Experiments showed that polymers resynthesized by authors have most characteristic physicochemical and biological properties of natural proteins. A number of important conclusions on structure of protein globule and connection of immunological and fermentative activity with structure of macromolecule may be drawn from resynthesis of protein. Lead first successful steps in synthesizing amino acids from simplest substrates. Submitted 21 Apr 49.

SOLL.N VI, N. A.

"Fermentation Synthesis under Pressure," Biokhim., 14, No. 6, 1949, Leningrad Physicotechnical Inst., Acad. Sci. USSR, -1949-.

Bresler, S. Ye.; Samsonov, G. V.

SELEZNEVA, N.A. Apr 49

USSR/Chemistry- Albumins
Chemistry- Hydrolysis

"Immunological Characteristics of Albumins Resynthesized Under Pressure," S. Ye. Bresler, A.P. Konikov, N.A. Seleznova, Leningrad Physicotech Inst, Acad Sci USSR; Inst of Experimental Med , Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 4

PA 41/49T2

CA

10

New synthesis of polypeptides by condensation of amides of hydroxy acids. S. E. Bresler and N. A. Sclezneva (Leningrad Phys. Tech. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.) *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 350-60(1950).—$AcNH_2$ (40 g.) in 100 ml. abs. EtOH refluxed 20-30 min. with 11.5 g. EtONa gave a cryst. product which was taken up in more EtOH and satd. with dry HCl, filtered, and evapd., yielding 100% *AcNHEt·HCl*, m. 50°. No by-products were detected. Hence the reaction was applied to the derivs. of HO acids to form polymeric products. Lactic acid was converted by treatment of the Et ester with NH_3 into the amide which, boiled with Na in dioxane, yielded the Na deriv., $MeCH(ONa)CONH_2$, m. 26°. The product (8 g.) heated in an evacuated tube 3-4 weeks to 80° gave a transparent *resin*, which was treated in EtOH with dry HCl, filtered, and evapd., yielding a clear resin, decomp. 105° without melting; it is sol. in H_2O, less in EtOH, insol. in Et_2O, dioxane, or Me_2CO. Condensation for 5-7 days gives a softer resin. Condensation of the free amide with metallic Na at 110° gave a dark product and considerable NH_3. Hydrolysis of the product by alc. aq. HCl at 33° in 22 hrs. gave 40% cleavage of the peptide links, while pancreatin gave 45% hydrolysis in 10 hrs. In both cases alanine was the end product, hence the resin was a *polypeptide* of *polyalanine* type. Adsorption on charcoal and refractometric examn. of the soln. established the polymeric nature of the product and its hydrolyzates. Polarimetric examn. showed 89% retention of the L-configuration. Mol. wt. by viscosity detns. gave 5000-6000 av. mol. wts.

G. M. Kosolapoff

C. A

Synthesis of polypeptides by condensation of amides of hydroxy acids. S. E. Bresler and N. A. Selezneva (Leningrad Phys.-Tech. Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 377–81(1950)(Engl. translation). See C.A. 44, 6904*d*.
R. M. S

Brit Abs AIII
July 1953
General, Organs + Constituents
Comparative Physiology

Resynthesis of protein under pressure. S. E. Bresler, M. V. Glikina, N. A. Sekeznova, and P. A. Finogenov (*Biochimia*, 1952, 17, 41—55).—Various proteins were treated with crystalline proteases. After hydrolysis had occurred the mixture was exposed to a pressure of 6000 atm. and the resynthesis of the protein studied. It is found that with mixtures of different substrates, *e.g.*, ovalbumin, serum albumin, the amount of protein resynthesised was greatly reduced, although each of the proteins separately could be resynthesised. Resynthesis takes place not in steps but rapidly, and it is not possible to isolate any intermediary substances between the products of hydrolysis and the resynthesised protein. D. H. SMYTH.

Chem

4-26-54

USSR/Chemistry, Biological - Proteins 11 Jun 52

"Crystallization of Resynthesized Protein," S. Ye. Bresler, N. A. Selezneva

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIV, No 5, pp 1013-1015

Authors showed formerly that enzymatic resynthesis under pressure of products of deep fission of proteins yielded artificial substances of globular structure which exhibited a biol activity (antigenic, enzymatic, and hormonal) typical for native proteins. In the expts described now, equine serum albumin was split by trypsin and chymotrypsin. Upon addn of glucose serving to protect the enzymes against fission,

223T22

SELEZNEVA, N. A.

the protein was resynthesized under pressure. Investigation in an ultracentrifuge showed that the resynthesized protein showed a mol wt dispersion of 22% in comparison with the initial albumin. This dispersion explains the lower biol activity per unit of wt exhibited by resynthesized proteins. The product of resynthesis crystd with great facility, however.

223T22

SELEZNEVA, N. A.

4

(2) chem, feeds

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Synthesis of methyl cyclopropyl ketone by exhaustive methylation. Va. M. Slobodin and N. A. Selezneva. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 880-7(1953); cf. *C.A.* 46, 7050h.—Treatment in the cold of $Ac(CH_2)_3Br$ with a slight excess of Me_3N gave $AcCH_2CH_2CH_2NMe_3Br$, which, slowly distd. with slight excess 40% KOH, yielded 40-5% *Me cyclopropyl ketone*, b. 111-11.5°, d_{20} 0.8947, n^{20}_D 1.4220; *2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone*, m. 136-8°. Use of Ag_2O gave vanishingly low yields. The product was further identified by its Raman spectrum. C. M. Kosolapoff

SELEZNEVA, N.A.

Synthesis of methyl cyclopropyl ketone by exhaustive methylation. Ya. M. Slobodin and N. A. Selezneva. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 927–8(1953)(Eng. translation); See *C.A.* 48, 4449g. H. L. H.

SELEZNEVA, N. A.

Synthesis of acetylenes by means of exhaustive methylation. Ya. M. Slobodin and N. A. Selezneva. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 26, 691-3(1956); cf. *C.A.* 48, 1233g.—Keeping $(CH_2Br)_2$ with excess Me_3N in sealed tube 1 month gave incomplete formation of the bi-quaternary salt; after an addnl. month there was obtained $(CH_2NMe_3)_2Br_2$, which was analyzed. This was treated with 15–20% excess of 40% KOH and warmed gently, the resulting gases being passed through H_2O, H_2SO_4 and into a gasometer contg. aq. NaCl. The product reacted with Ag and Cu salts giving typical reactions of C_2H_2, in amts. estd. at 80% yield. To 2,4-hexadiene in CCl_4 was added Br yielding the dibromide, $C_6H_{10}Br_2$, b_3 86.5°, d_{19} 1.216, n_D^{19} 1.5355, which in Et_2O or C_6H_6 was treated with cooling with Me_3N; after several hrs. the reaction was complete but for best results the reaction mixt. was kept in a closed vessel 10–15 days; rapid filtration gave *2,5-bis(trimethylammonium)-3-hexene bromide*. This treated with 40% NaOH as above and slowly distd. gave 85% *2-hexen-4-yne*, b. 88–9°, d_4^{20} 0.7710, n_D^{19} 1.4918, which gave Raman spectrum (cm.$^{-1}$): 295(2), 361(1), 442(2), 791(1); 821(2), 938(3), 1095(5), 1150(7), 1186(7), 1239(5), 1290(5), 1344(4), 1393(4), 1444(3), 1577(2), 1628(20), 1650(20), 1956(8), 2137(4), 2222(4), 2880(4), 2921(5), 2980(5), 3076(2).

G. M. Kosolapoff

Chem 2

SELEZNEVA, N. A.

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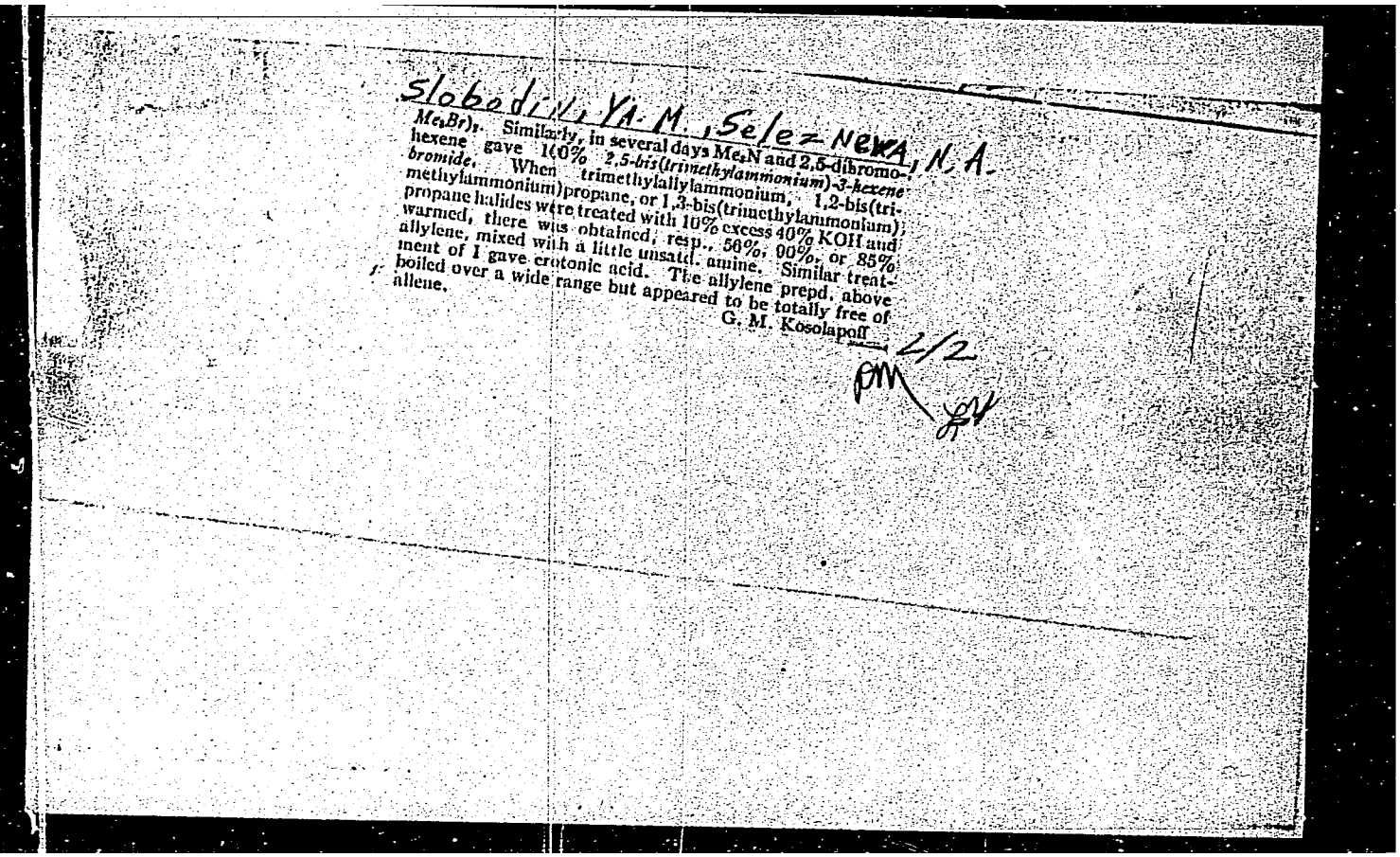
Action of trimethylamine on polyhalides. Ya. M.
Slobodin and N. A. Seleznева. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 26,
894-9(1956). CH_2I_2 and excess Me_3N (cooling needed) in a
sealed tube in 1 month gave 95% $CH_2(NMe_3)_2I_2$ and CH_2I-
$(NMe_3)I$ in 49:51 proportion. $CHBr_3$ and Me_3N in 1
month gave 50% $CH(NMe_3)_2Br_3$; CH_2BrCH_2Br and Me_3N
in 2 months gave 90% $(CH_2NMe_3)_2Br_2$; cyclohexene di-
bromide and Me_3N in 3 months gave 100% *1,2-bis(tri-*
methylammonium)cyclohexane bromide; $MeCHBrCH_2Br$ and
Me_3N in 4 months gave 60% *1,2-bis(trimethylammonium)-*
propane bromide; Me_2CBrCH_2Br and Me_3N in 4 months
gave 30% *1,2-bis(trimethylammonium)-2-methylpropane bro-*
mide; $CH_2(CH_2Br)_2$ and Me_3N in a few days gave 100%
$CH_2(CH_2NMe_3)_2Br_2$. In 2 months $CHBr(CH_2Br)_2$ and
Me_3N gave the diammonium salt $C_9H_{23}N_2Br_3$ and after 5
months there formed 100% *1,2,3-tris(trimethylammonium)-*
propane bromide. $MeCBr(CH_2Br)_2$ and Me_3N in 6 months
gave 100% *1,2,3-tris(trimethylammonium)-2-methylpropane*
bromide while in 3 months there was formed only the di-
ammonium salt $C_{10}H_{25}N_2Br_3$. Butadiene tetrabromide
(solid isomer) and Me_3N in 3 months gave 100% *1,2,3,4-*
tetrakis(trimethylammonium)butane bromide. $CHOH(CH_2$-
$Br)_2$ and Me_3N in 2 months gave 100% *1,3-bis(trimethyl-*
ammonium)-2-propanol bromide. In 3 months $CHOH$-
$(CH_2Cl)_2$ and Me_3N gave a mixture of 30% monoammonium
salt and 20% diammonium salt. $CO(CH_2Br)_2$ and Me_3N in
several days gave *1,3-bis(trimethylammonium)-2-propanone*
bromide. In 2 months $ClCH_2CH_2CH_2CN$ and Me_3N gave
4-trimethylammoniumbutyronitrile chloride (I). CH_2:CH-
CH_2I and Me_3N (added at −25°) after several days gave
CH_2:$CHCH_2NMe_3I$. Crotyl chloride and Me_3N in 40 hrs.
gave $MeCH$:$CHCH_2NMe_3Cl$. Addn. of Me_3N to (:CH-
$CH_2Br)_2$ with cooling in Et_2O rapidly gave (:$CHCH_2N$-

Chem

1/2

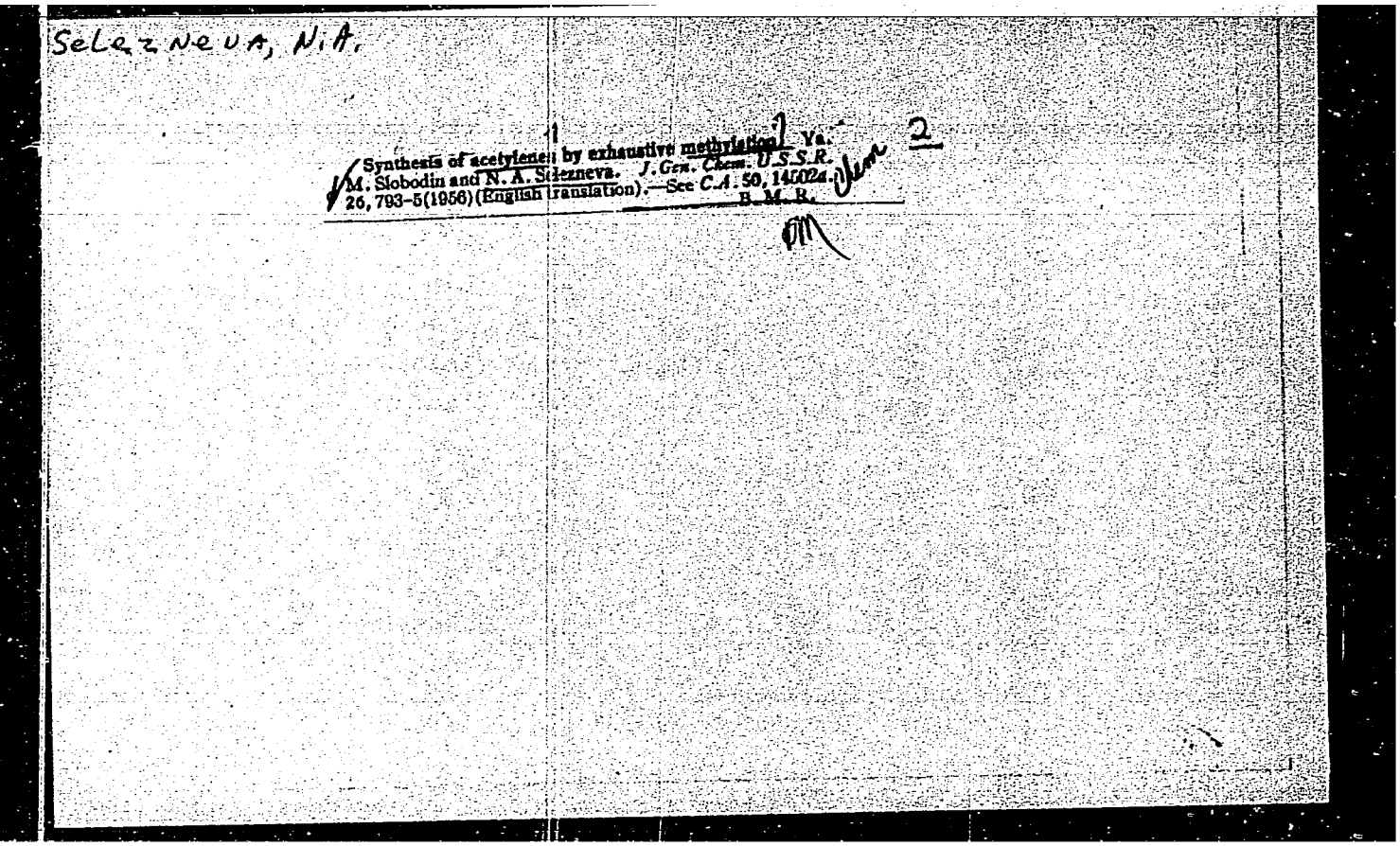


Slobodin, Ya. M., Selez-Nevka, N. A.

$Me_3Br)_2$. Similarly, in several days Me_3N and 2,5-dibromo-3-hexene gave 100% *2,5-bis(trimethylammonium)-3-hexene bromide*. When trimethylallylammonium, 1,2-bis(trimethylammonium)propane, or 1,3-bis(trimethylammonium)propane halides were treated with 10% excess 40% KOH and warmed, there was obtained, resp., 56%, 90%, or 85% allylene, mixed with a little unsatd. amine. Similar treatment of I gave crotonic acid. The allylene prepd. above boiled over a wide range but appeared to be totally free of allene.

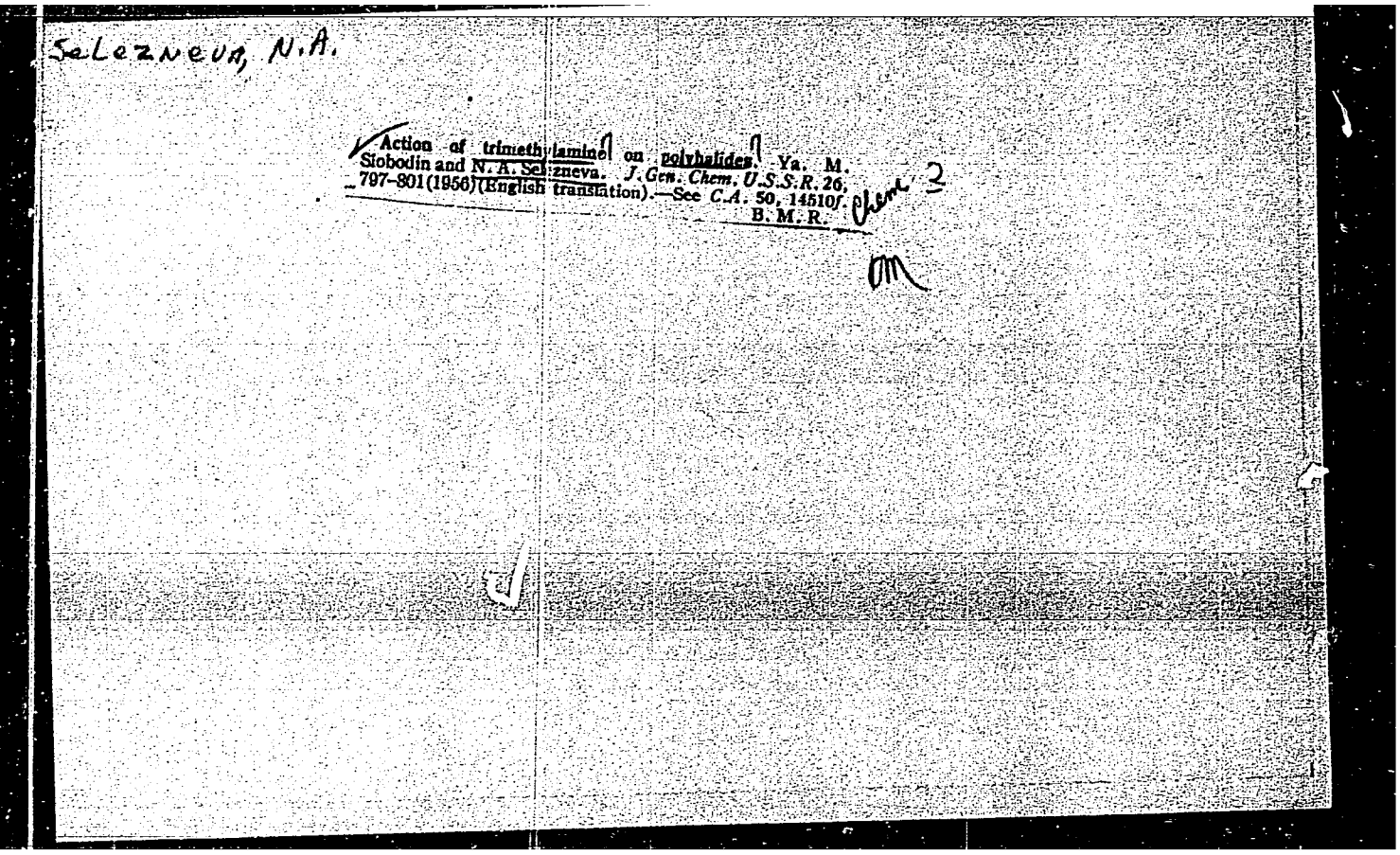
G. M. Kosolapoff

4/2



Selezneva, N.A.

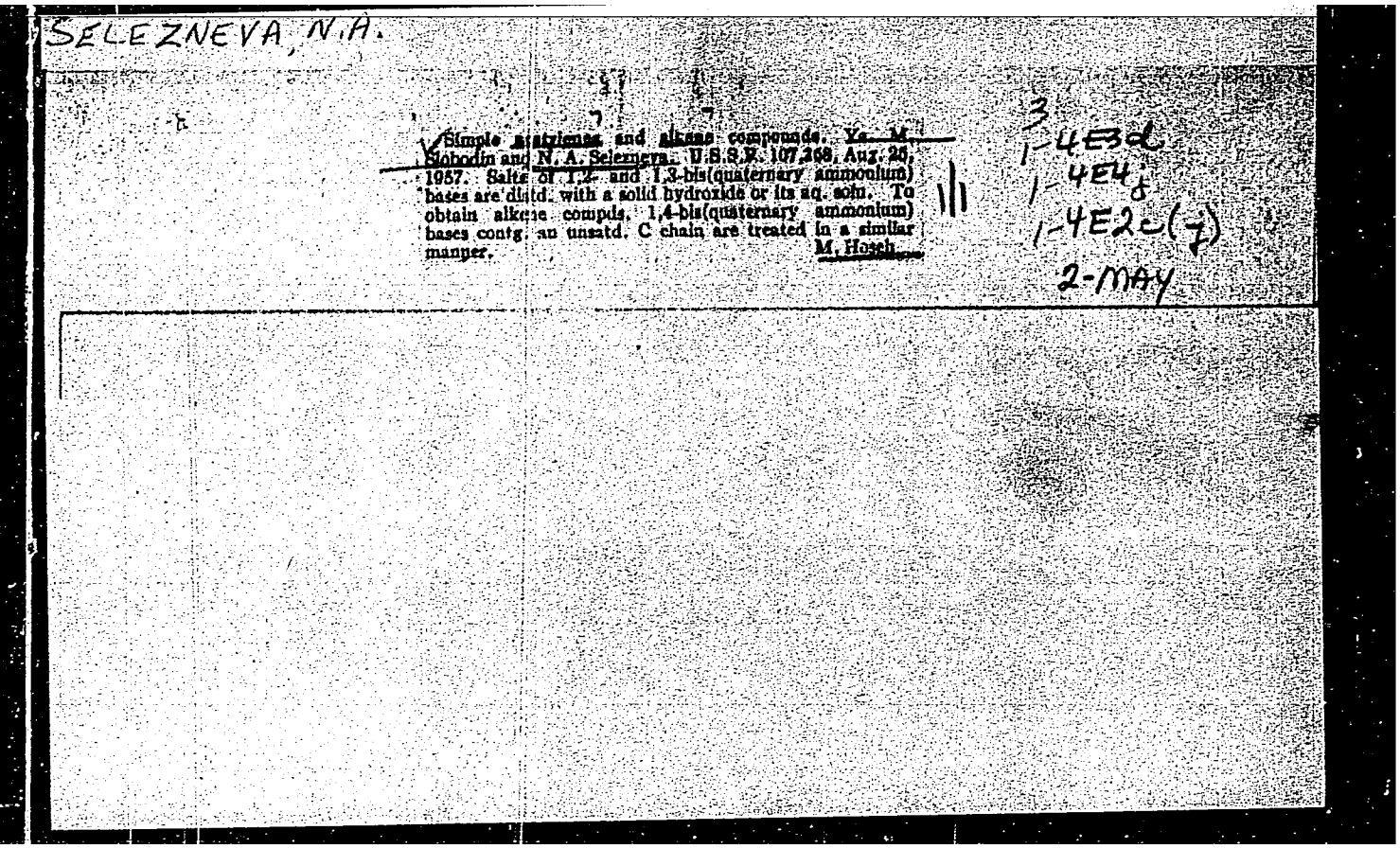
Synthesis of acetylenes by exhaustive methylation. Ya. M. Slobodin and N. A. Selezneva. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, 793-5(1956)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 14502a. B. M. R.



Seleznev, N.A.

Action of trimethylamine on polyhalides. Ya. M. Slobodin and N. A. Seleznev. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, 797–801 (1956) (English translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 14510f. B. M. R.

Chem 2



SELEZNEVA, N.A.

Simple allylenes and alkene compounds. Ya. M. Slobodin and N. A. Seleznev. U.S.S.R. 107,168, Aug. 26, 1957. Salts of 1,2- and 1,3-bis(quaternary ammonium) bases are distd. with a solid hydroxide or its aq. soln. To obtain alkene compds., 1,4-bis(quaternary ammonium) bases contg. an unsatd. C chain are treated in a similar manner. M. Hosch

3
1-4E3c
1-4E4
1-4E2c(7)
2-MAY

5.3610

77350
307/79-30-1-17/78

AUTHORS: Ioffe, I. S., Yakovleva, M. A.

TITLE: Salts of 1-Alkyl-8-hydroxyquinolines

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 1, pp 91-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Condensation of 8-hydroxyquinoline with ethyl, butyl, cetyl, and cetyl iodide yielded the following salts: 1-ethyl-8-hydroxyquinilline iodide, mp 129-132°; 1-butyl-8-hydroxyquinoline iodide, mp 162-164°; 1-cetyl-8-hydroxyquinoline mp above 50°. It was impossible to obtain hexadecyl-8-hydroxyquinoline iodide in pure state due to coprecipitation of cetyl iodide with it. In general, all hydriodide salts of higher 1-alkyl-8-hydroxyquinolines cannot be precipitated with ether from alcohol. They precipitate in the form of a resin on dilution of their alcohol solution with water. For their purification they were treated with silver oxide; this resulted in the formation of hydroxides. The addition of picric acid yields picrates of the above salts. The list of picrates are given in Table 1.

Card 1/3

Salts of 1-Alkyl-8-hydroxyquinoline

77355
SOV/79-30-1-17/78

Table 1.

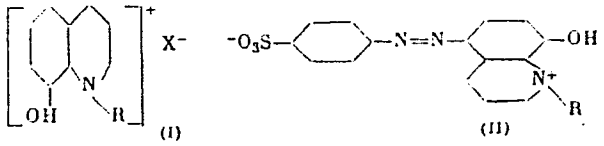
Picrates	mp	Found N (%)	Empirical formula	Calculated N (%)
1-Ethyl-8-hydroxyquinoline	188°	13.75	$C_{17}H_{14}N_4O_8$	13.90
1-Butyl-8-hydroxyquinoline	172	13.34	$C_{19}H_{18}N_4O_8$	13.00
1-Octyl-8-hydroxyquinoline	138	11.23	$C_{23}H_{26}N_4O_8$	11.55
1-Hexadecyl-8-hydroxyquinoline	112	9.79	$C_{31}H_{42}N_4O_4$	9.38

The salts of 1-alkyl-8-hydroxyquinoline react with diazonium compounds with the preservation of alkyl radical at the [illegible] position. Several (3) dyes were prepared from the salts tested. The general formulas of the prepared salts and dyes are (I) and (II), respectively:

Card 2/3

Salts of 1-Alkyl-8-hydroxyquinoline

77356
SOV/79-30-1-17/78



The structure of dyes was confirmed by elemental analysis. The brown-red color of the obtained dyes becomes more intense with the increase of the length of the alkyl radical chain. There is 1 figure; 2 tables; and 5 German references.

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1959

Card 3/3

IOFFE, I.S.; SELEZNEVA, N.A.

N-Ethylmesoaminoacridinium salts and their conversions. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.1:50-53 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Acridinium compounds)

IOFFE, I.S.; SELEZNEVA, N.A.

Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. Part 5: α-pyridylrhodamine. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1485-1489 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Rhodamine) (Pyridinium compounds)

IOFFE, I. S.; SMIRNOVA, N. A.

Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. Part 11: Aryl-and alkyl rhodamines containing carboxyl groups at radicals. Zhur. ob. Khim. 34 no.6:2041-2044 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

ACC NR: AP7005546 SOURCE CODE: UR/0360/66/000/004/0031/0034

AUTHOR: Selezneva, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of high-purity selenium by ion exchange

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 4, 1966, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, ion exchange

ABSTRACT: High-purity selenium was obtained by ion exchange from samples containing large amounts of tellurium, mercury, antimony, arsenic, copper and iron on the Soviet-made resins KU-2 and AN-1. A 2% selenium solution in 0.1 N KNO_3 was used for the purification. Under these conditions, selenium is present mainly as the $SeO_3^=$ ion, tellurium as the TeO^{++} ion, and the metals as the corresponding cations. For this reason, when the solution is passed through a cation exchanger, the metal cations and TeO^{++} are adsorbed, while $SeO_3^=$ passes into the effluent. When the latter is passed through an anion exchanger, only selenium in the form of $SeO_3^=$ is adsorbed. The selenium sorbed by the anion exchanger was eluted with 2N NaOH, and after acidification of the effluent with H_2SO_4, was reduced to the elemental state. Since reduction with SO_2 contaminates selenium with sulfur, selenium was reduced in acid medium with hydrazine. Tin and silver were not removed by the method employed. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 8Aug65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC: 546.23 : 66.074.7

SELEZNEVA, N.D.

Clinical course and surgical treatment of papillary cysts of the ovary [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 34 no.3:65-70 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz otdeleniya operativnykh metodov lecheniya (zav. - prof. V.S. Vrinovskiy) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - dotsent L.G.Stepanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(OVARIES, neoplasms
papillary cysts, clin. course & surg. (Rus))
(PAPILLOMA,
ovaries, clin. course & surg. (Rus))

SELEZNEVA, N. D. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinic and sequelae of the surgical treatment of morphologically benign papillary cystomas of the ovaries." Mos, 1959. 15 pp (1st Mos Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov), 200 copies (KL, 43-59, 128)

SELEZNEVA, N.D., kand. med. nauk

Endoscopic methods of examination in the diagnosis of gynecologic diseases. Sov. med. 26 no.11:66-71 N'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.S.Frinovskiy) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. O.V. Makeyeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

SELEZNEVA, N.D.; MOISEYEVA, Ye.N.

Use of pneumoperitoneum in gynecology. Vest. rent. i rad. 38 no.6:64-65 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo (zav.- prof. V.S. Frinovskiy) i rentgenovskogo (zav.-doktor meditsinskikh nauk A.L. Kaplan) otdeleniy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir.- prof. O.V. Makeyeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

SELEZNEVA, N.N., inzh.

River transportation and distribution of the industry of mineral building materials in Leningrad Province and the Karelian A.S.S.R. Trudy LIVT no.74:5-12 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

SELEZNEVA, N. V.

37089. Ukazatel' Literatury Po Gipertonicheskoy Bolezin. Trudy Uzbek. Gos. Nauch.-issled In-ta Kurortologii i Fizioterapii Im. Semashko, sb. 11, 1949, c. 325-50

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

SELEZNEV, N.V.

More about the transmission levels of voice-frequency telegraphy channels. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no.1:40-41 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii TSentral'noy stantsii svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

SELEZNEVA, O.V.

Seleznev, O.V. "The cultivation of the Kazanlik rose", Trudy Resp. botan. sada (Akad. nauk Kazakh. SSR), Vol. 1, 1948, p. 102-06, - Bibliog: 6 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. , 1949)

SELEZNEVA, O.V.

KOVUN, P.K., NEVZOROV, A.P., ANTONENKO, G.P.,; BUDINA,L.V.; VORONINA, Ye.P.; GUSEV, P.I.: YELAGIN, M.N., ZHURAVLEV, M.A., ZALOZNYY, K.D.: KOMKOV,V.N.; KOROBOV, A.S.;KORCHAGIN, V.N.; LAVROV, V.N.; LAPSHINA, O.V.; LUTIKOV,I.Ye., MAKEVNIN, A.Ya.;MOROZOVA, F.I.;NEVZOROV, A.P.;PONOMARCHUK, M.K.;PUCHKOV, A.M.; RAZMOLOGOVA, A.M.;RUBIN, S.M.; SELEZNEVA, O.V.; SEMENOVA, F.I.; SPIRIDONOVA, A.I.;SUSHCHEVSKIY, M.G.;USOV, M.P.; TARKOVSKIY, M.I.; CHENYKAYEVA, Ye.A.;SHENDRIKOV, G.I.; SHUL'GIN, G.T.;TSITSIN, N.V.,akademik, redaktor;REVENKOVA, A.I.,redaktor; KHOKHRINA, N.M., khudozhestvennyy redaktor; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; PEVZNER.B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Plant breeding at the 1955 All-Union Agricultureal Exhibition] Rastenievodstvo na Vsesoiuznoi sel'skokhoziaistvennoi vystavke 1955 goda. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1956. 687 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Moscow--Plant breeding--Exhibitions)

IVANOV, Ivan Dmitriyevich, kand. ekon. nauk; ROVINSKAYA, Ye., red.; SELEZNEVA, R., mlad. red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn. red.

["Common Market" and the competition of the two systems] "Obshchii rynok" i sorevnovanie dvukh sistem. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 110 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(European Economic Community)
(Competition, International)

5(3), 5(1), 15(7)
AUTHOR: Seleznaya, T. N. SOV/32-24-11-12/37

TITLE: The Use of Paper Chromatography in the Identification and Analysis of Naphthyl Amine and Naphtol Sulfo Acids (Primeneniye bumazhnoy khromatografii dlya analiza i identifikatsii naftilamin i naftolsul'fokislot)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 11, pp 1353 - 1356 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This work was awarded the Mendeleyev Prize in 1958. Latinak (Ref 2) was already applying paper chromatography to the determination of admixtures in naphthol and naphthyl amine sulfo acids. In the work reported here a control method was developed for the production of 2-naphthyl amine-5-oxy-7-sulfonic acid (I-acid) and 2-naphthyl amine-8-oxy-6-sulfonic acid (Gamma acid). The azo dye produced was separated, and in the case that the substance being investigated did not react with the diazo compound the fluorescence of the naphthyl amine sulfonic acids could be observed.

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The Use of Paper Chromatography in the Identification and Analysis of Naphthyl Amine and Naphtol Sulfo Acids

SOV/32-24-11-12/37

A L-80 apparatus was used as a source of radiation. This consists of a PRK -4 lamp and a UFS -3 light filter which is transparent to wave lengths of 320-390 mμ. In controlling the sulfonation step in producing the amino Tobias acid it was found that incomplete sulfonation gave two zones on the chromatogram, in which case it was necessary to prolong the heating treatment at 100° from 6 to 9 hours in order to achieve complete reaction. The chromatogram obtained in determining the hydrolysis of 2-naphthyl amine-1,5,7-trisulfonic acid showed six fluorescent zones. In a complete hydrolysis the trisulfonic acid zone (fourth zone) is scarcely visible. For the determination of admixtures in the paste of G-acid (in the sulfonation of β-naphthol) azo dyes were produced from pure samples of salts of G-, R-, and Schäffer (Sheffer) acids, and from diazotized p-toluidine for technical G-salt. The paper chromatogram showed a sharp separation of the dyes, and if there is incomplete sulfonation in the G-salt

Card 2/3

The Use of Paper Chromatography in the Identification and Analysis of Naphthyl Amine and Naphtol Sulfo Acids SOV/32-24-11-12/37

the content of Schäffer-salt will be sharply increased. The completeness of the amination of the G-salt was determined by the chromatographic separation of a dye which was obtained from a diazotized para-toluidine with the sample. There is 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Dorogomilovskiy khimicheskiy zavod im.M.V.Frunze (Dorogomilovskiy Chemical Plant imeni M.V.Frunze)

Card 3/3

MOROZOVA, M.S.; SELEZNEVA, T.P.; GORDEYEVA, M.A.; TEMIN, L.I., otv. za vypusk; DEBERDEYEV, B.S., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Time and estimates norms for road work. Estimates are converted in accordance with the price scale introduced on 1-1 1961]Sbornik norm vremeni i rastsenok na dorozhnye raboty. Rastsenki pereschitany iskhodia iz masshtaba tsen, vvedennogo s 1/1 1961 g. Moskva, Avtotransizdat. Pt.2. [Construction and repair of highway bridges and conduits]Stroitel'stvo i remont avtodorozhnykh mostov i trub. 1962. 463 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseinykh dorog. TSentral'naya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya.
(Bridge construction) (Culverts)

L 1292-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) JD/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP5025502 UR/0365/65/000/003/0265/0271

AUTHOR: Rozenfeld, I. L.; Novitskaya, M. A.; Selezneva, T. V.

TITLE: Dissolving of Kh18N9T stainless steel in the binary systems HNO_3--HCl, HNO_3--HF and the ternary system HNO_3--HCl--HF

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, no. 3, 1965, 265-271

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, solution property, metal etching, electrolyte / Kh18N9T stainless steel

ABSTRACT: In view of the contradictory requirements of current technology, in which apparatus must be made of stainless steel for etching processes ranging in scope from high-speed chemical milling to slow scale removal requiring minimum weight loss, no one electrolyte can be universally applied. The authors have attempted to devise a ternary diagram permitting selection of the proper etching agent from the system HNO_3--HCl--HF on the basis of the corrosion rate on steel. The dissolving of Kh18N9T steel in HNO_3--HCl, HNO_3--HF and HNO_3--HCl--HF was investigated. Etching rate was related to composition, and a ternary diagram was plotted. The diagram shows the electrolytes whose composition provides the most rapid etching,
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ACCESSION NR: AP5025502

which can be used for chemical milling, as well as those whose rate is suitable for usage as scale removers. Electrolytes which provide bright surfaces were found. The following scale-removing electrolyte was developed and tested in production conditions: HNO_3, 220-240 g/l; NaF, 20-25 g/l; NaCl, 20-25 g/l. Etching time was 5-60 min at room temperature, dissolving rate 25-30 $g \cdot m^2 \cdot hr$. An accelerated method for testing the stability of the passive state of stainless steels after technological treatment, consisting of 10 hr exposure to an atmosphere of 98% relative humidity and containing sulfur anhydride as a depolarizer, is suggested. It is shown that etching Kh18N9T steel in the proposed electrolyte sharply increases its stability in the atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 graphs.

Moscow, Zashchita Metallov, No 3, May-Jun 65, pp 265-271.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, GC

NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 004 JPRS

Card 2/2

SELEZNEVA, V.

In the Vitebsk Society of Pediatricians. Zdrav. Bel. 7 73-74 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(PEDIATRIC SOCIETIES)

SELEZNEVA, V.

Work of the Society of Pediatricians of Vitebsk City and Province.
Zdrav. bel. 8 no.1:73-74 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(VITEBSK PROVINCE--PEDIATRIC SOCIETIES)

1. PODDUBNAIA-ARNOL'DI, V. A., SELEZNEVA, V. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Orchids

7. Orchids. Priroda 41 no. 12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. March 1953. Unclassified.

PODDUBNAYA-ARNOL'DI, V.A.; SELEZNEVA, V.A.

Growing orchids from seeds. Trudy Glav.bot.sada 3:106-124 '53.
(MLRA 7:4)
(Orchids)

SELEZNEVA, V.A.

Methods of cultivating cattleyas and cypripedia. Biul.Glav.bot. sada no.18:109-111 '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Orchids)

SELEZNEVA, V.A.

Cultivation of the orchids Calanthe R.Br. and Coelogyne Lindl.
Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.22:96-99 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Orchids)

SELEZNEVA, V.A.

Insectivorous plants. Priroda 44 no.12:110-111 D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Insectivorous plants)

SELEZNEVA, V.A.

Orchid culture. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.26:53-58 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Orchids)

PODDUBNAYA-ARNOL'DI, Vera Alekseyevna; SELEZNEVA, Valentina Alekseyevna; BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, A.V., prof., otvetstvennyy red.; MIKESHIN, G.V., red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Orchids and how to grow them] Orkhidei i ikh kul'tura. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957. 173 p. [With English summary]
(Orchids) (MIRA 11:3)

SELEZNEVA, V. A.

PODDUBNAYA-Arnol'di, V.A.; SELEZNEVA, V.A.

Method of propagating orchids by seeds. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.27: 33-40 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Orchids)

SELEZNEVA, V.A.

Raising Victoria at the Main Botanical Garden. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.28:113-115 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

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

Country : USSR
CATEGORY : [illegible] Botanical.

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1, 1959, No. 1917

AUTHOR : Solntseva, V.A.
INST. : Main Botanical Garden AS USSR
TITLE : An Attempt to Cultivate the Orchid, Tainia Marshalliana Rchb. f.

ORIG. PUB : Byul. Gl. botan. sada. AN SSSR, 1958, vyp. 30, 92-97.

ABSTRACT : The members of the orchid genus Tainia belong to the group of epiphytic orchids, although they are also able to exist as plants growing on the ground. Description is given of T. Marshalliana Rchb. f (syn. Phaius albus Lindl.), the conditions under which it grows as a ground plant and methods of reproducing it. -- N.G. Lebedeva

CARD: 1/1

SELEZNEVA, Valentina Alekseyevna; SUKHORUKOV, K.T., prof., otv. red.

[Tropical and subtropical orchids] Tropicheskie i subtropicheskie orkhidei. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 169 p. (MIRA 18:11)

PETROV, Viktor Pavlovich; SELEZNEVA, V.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; GODINER, F.Ye., red.; SORKIN, M.Z., tekhn. red.

[Rockets of peace and war] Rakety mira i voiny. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1963. 170 p. (MIRA 17:4)

FROLOVA, M.A.; FROLOV, V.A.; SELEZNEVA, V.P.

Effect of various doses of diphtheria anatoxin on the immunogenic reactivity of the body. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.9: 8-13 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni Sechenova i Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.M., professor; SELEZNEVA, V.T.

Organization of dispensaries to serve collective farms. Sov.zdrav. 13 no.1:16-21 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannost' direktora - professor S.I.Gusev). (Public health, Rural)

Selezneva, V. T.

USSR/Medicine - History, Petr Vasil'yevich Rudanovskiy FD-1877

Card 1/1 Pub. 102-12/15

Author : Selezneva, V. T.

Title : P. V. Rudanovskiy: pre-revolutionary prominent medical worker of the Urals

Periodical : Sov. zdrav., 2, 51-55, Mar-Apr, 1955

Abstract : Petr Vasil'yevich Rudanovskiy, one of the most prominent pre-revolutionary medical men of the Ural region, spent almost his entire life looking after the health and welfare of metallurgical workers. Born in Kazan' in 1829 and died January 29, 1888. After graduating from University of Kazan' he went abroad for one year to study treatment of eye diseases. Well known throughout Europe for works in anatomy and histology. Paris Academy elected him corresponding member and University of Kazan' granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine without dissertation or examination.

Institution: Chair of Organization of Health Service and History of Medicine Molotov Medical Institute

Submitted : May 26, 1953

SELEZNEVA, V.T.; DASHKEVICH, A.I.

Sanitary and epidemiological stations in a rural district. Sov. zdrav. 15 no.4:24-27 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. - prof. S.M. Danyushevskiy) Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(RURAL CONDITIONS,
sanit.-epidemiol. stations in rural areas in Russia (Rus))

SELEZNEVA, V.T.

History of the Ural Medical Society in Yekaterinburg. Sov.med. 21 no.9:135-138 S '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. A.G.Vershina) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SOCIETIES, MEDICAL
in Russia, Ural Med.Soc.)

SELEZNEVA, V. T.; DASHKEVICH, A. I.

"On the problem of organizing the work of sanitary-epidemiological third-category stations in a rural region."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemologists and Infectionists, 1959.

SELEZNEVA, V.T.

"Russian hospital schools in the eighteenth century" by B.N. Palkin. Sov. zdrav. 19 no.11:75-77 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING) (PALKIN, B.N.)

GRUZDNEVA, V.T., dotsent (Perm')

Organization of public health service in Perm Government during the inception period of Soviet power. Trudy Perm. gos. med. inst. (MIRA 17:6)
43:326-333 '63.

SELEZNEVA, V.T. (Perm')

Ural physicians during the revolution of 1905-1907. Sov. zdrav. 22 no.6:61-65'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny (zav. - dotsent A.G.Verzhinina) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PERM GOVERNMENT--REVOLUTION OF 1905)
(PERM GOVERNMENT-- PHYSICIANS)

VERSHININA, A.G., dotsent; SELEZNEVA, V.T., dotsent

History of interrelations between the Perm Medical Institute and the public health agencies. Trudy Perm. gos. med. inst. 43: 38-48 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

SELEZNEVA, V.T., dotsent (Perm')

Organization of public health service in Perm Government during the inception period of Soviet power. Trudy Perm. gos. med. inst. 43:326-333 '63.

Public health service in the Perm Government in the years of transition to peaceful work following the reestablishment of the national economy. (1921-1925). Ibid., 338-345.

Public health service in the Perm area during 1926-1929. Trudy Perm. gos. med. inst. 43:346-353.

KOZLOV, N.S.; PINEGINA, L.Yu.; SELEZNEVA, Ye.A.

Synthesis of p-ethoxy and p-ethyl derivatives of p-arylamino ketones. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:436-439 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Ketones)

ZHIVOPISTSEV, V.P.; AITOVA, V.Kh.; SELEZNEVA, Ye.A.

Successive separation and determination of some elements by means of diantipyrylmethane. Part 1: Separation and determination of zinc and cadmium. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.5:739-743 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

ZHIVOPISTSEV, V.P.; AITOVA, V.Kh.; SELEZNEVA, Ye.A.

Subsequent separation and determination of some elements by means of diantipyrylmethane. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 6 no.6:909-912 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

ZHIVOPISTSEV, V.P.; MININ, A.A.; MILYUTINA, L.L.; SELEZNEVA, Ye.A.; AITOVA, V.Kh.

Extraction separation and determination of some elements by means of diantipyrylmethane. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 14:133-140 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

L 39952-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad/Ps-4/Pu-4
ACCESSION NR: AP4007906 S/0075/63/018/012/1432/1435
IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

43
31
B

AUTHOR: Zhivopistsev, V. P.; Ponosov, I. N.; Selezneva, Ye. A.

TITLE: The possibility of concentrating and separating elements by using three phase extraction systems

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 18, no. 12, 1963, 1432-1435

TOPIC TAGS: ultra pure material, trace analysis, impurity concentration, impurity separation, three phase solvent extraction, thiocyanic acid metal complex, antipyrine 4 methyl reagent, cobalt nickel separation, solvent extraction, ultrapure element, trace impurity, metal impurity

ABSTRACT: A study of the three-phase extraction system that might be used in the concentration and separation of elements revealed that the overall extraction processes are the same as in the case of two-phase systems but, unlike the latter, the behavior of certain individual elements in the three-phase systems shows a number of interesting characteristics which are apparently due to a

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ACCESSION NR: AP4007906

higher concentration of reacting components. One of the characteristics is the wide range of elements capable of extraction, such as aluminum, yttrium, beryllium, nickel, lanthanum and other rare-earth elements. Another characteristic feature of the three-phase systems is the inversely proportional relationship between extractability and the acidity of the medium, and this applies particularly to molybdenum, tungsten, zinc, tin, cobalt and iron. An exception is germanium extraction of which increases with increasing acidity. Experiments involving the use of cobalt revealed that its extraction by the three-phase system (including the two-phase system whereby very little cobalt is extracted) is as high as 99%. The experiments developed a "thiocyanic acid series" which will undoubtedly increase the extraction of a number of elements (molybdenum, tungsten, zinc, tin, etc.) to the level of cobalt. It should also be pointed out that the introduction of the three-phase system improves the extraction of titanium, thorium and bismuth which can then also be fully concentrated. The usually very inadequate extraction of manganese, for example, can be raised to 86% by the employment of the three-phase system. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/3

L 39952-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4007906

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet (Perm State University)

SUBMITTED: 19Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3 JO

ZHIVOPISTSEV, V.P.; SELEZNEVA, Ye.A.

Extraction-complexometric determination of cobalt in iron, copper, and nickel-based alloys. Zav.lab. 29 no.12:1421-1423 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

GUSAKOVA-FEDOROVA, N.Ya.; SELEZNEVA, Ye.D.

Treatment of cervical erosions with Siberian pineapple oil.
Akush. i gin. no.5:57-58 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. L.G. Stepanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(CERVIX, UTERINE, dis.
erosion, ther., Siberian pineapple oil)
(PLANTS
Siberian pineapple oil, ther. of cervical erosion)
(OILS
same)

GUSAKOVA-FEDOROVA, N.Ya.; SELEZNEVA, Ye.D.

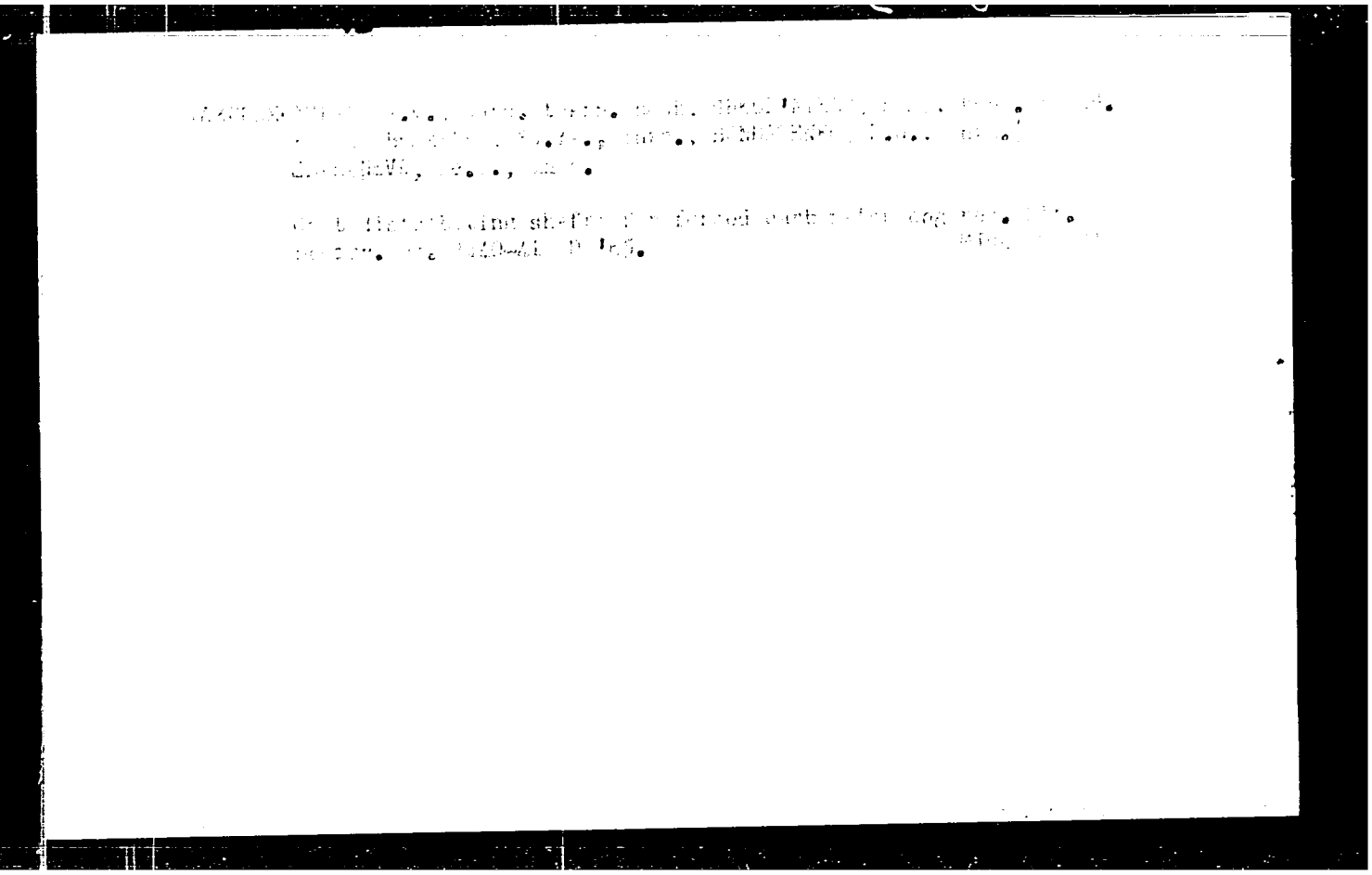
Use of gramicidin paste as a contraceptive. Akush.i gin. 35 no.6: 19-20 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol.)
(CONTRACEPTIVES)

MAKEYEVA, O.V., prof.; ZHELOKHOVTSEVA, I.N.; SELEZNEVA, Ye.D.

Improvement of prophylactic work at women's health centers. Sov. med. 24 no. 7:134-137 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk O.V. Makeyeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(GYNECOLOGY)



SELEZNEVA, Ye.N. (Moskva)

Hygiene instruction in a children's medical institute. Med. sestra 20 no.11:45-50 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(HEALTH EDUCATION)

SELEZNEVA, Ye.N., inzh.

The dynamics of poles with rigid shafts. Mat. po met. konstr. no.6:112-116 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Mechanical engineering)

SELEZNEVA, Ye.N., inzh.

Dynamics of masts under the effect of wind. Mat. po met. konstr. no.7:80-107 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

ELISEYEVA, Ye. S.

"The Problem of Aerological Investigation of Droughts in the Southeast," Trudy OGO, 7, 1936.

W.E SELEZNEVA, YE. S.

Geophysical and Extraterrestrial Phenomena

The Daily Course of Temperature in the Troposphere. E. S. Seleznyova. (*Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Geophys. Ser.*, 1945, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 82-88. In Russian with English summary.) The daily oscillations of temperature in the lower layers of the troposphere appear to be influenced by the earth's surface, and their amplitude decreases with increasing height. In the middle and upper troposphere an independent diurnal variation is determined by physical properties of the atmosphere.

1948

SELAZNOVA, Ye. S.

"The Number of Years of Aerological Observations and Changes in Meteorological Factors," Trudy NIU GUGMS, Series 1, No 21, Aeroklimatologiye (Aeroclimatology), Leningrad, 1946.

SELEZNEVA, E. S. (Editor)

Aerochlimatology (Symposium of Articles), Works of Sci-Res Institution of the Main Administration of the Hydrometeorclogical Service SSSR, Ser 1, No 21. Hydrometeorological Press, Leningrad-Moscow: 1946. 170 pp with graphs. (Main Geophysics Observatory.)
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

SELEZNEVA, E. S.

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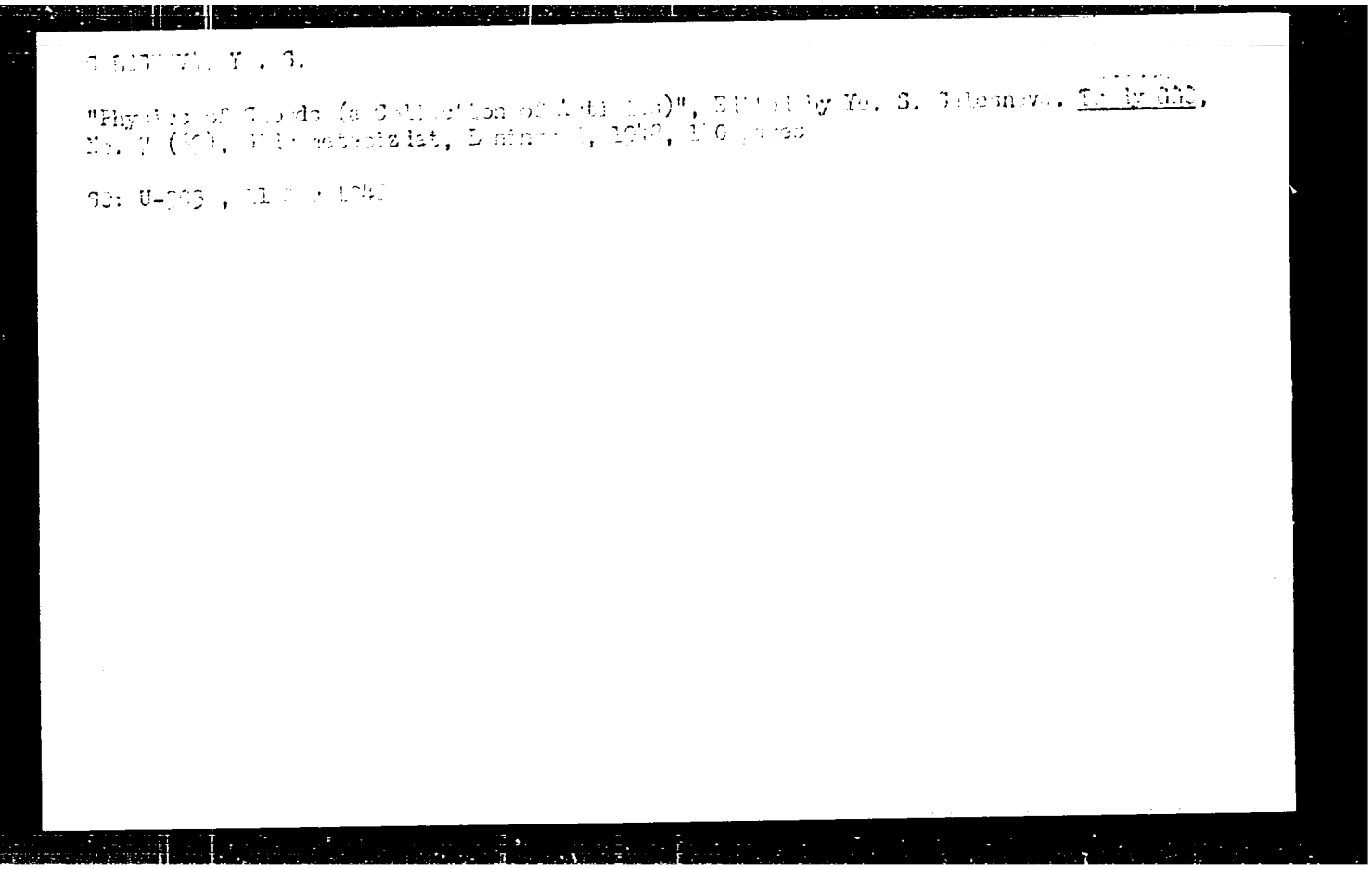

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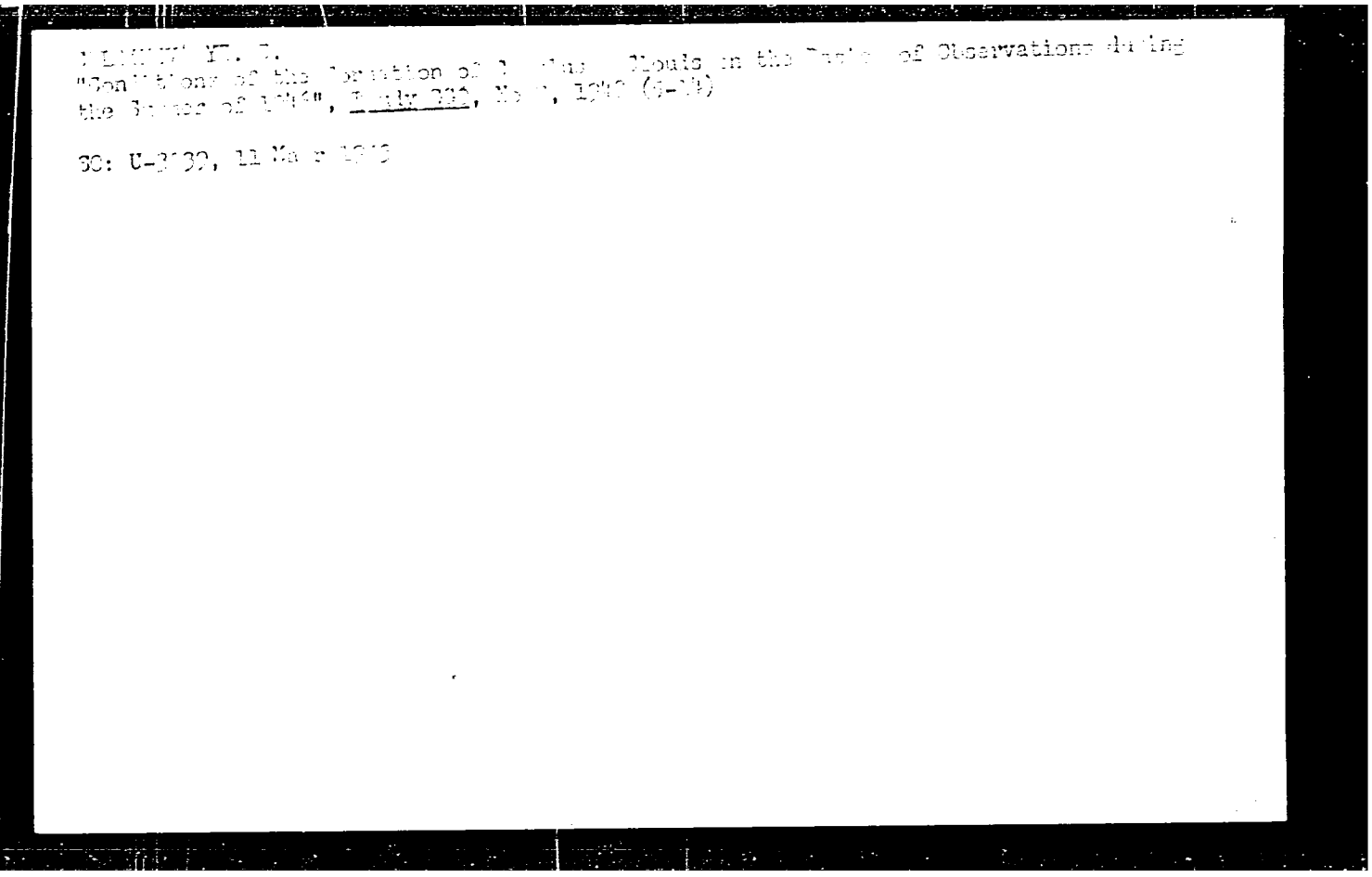

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