

ZUBKOVA, R.D.

Effect of different forms of added nitrogen and phosphorus on the
fermentating activity of some wine yeasts. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.
i virus. AN Kazakh SSR 2:143-154 '58 (MIRA 11:10)
(NITROGEN)
(PHOSPHORUS)
(FERMENTATION)

2893. VIABILITY OF RICKETTSIA BURNETI IN MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
(Russian text) - Zubkova R. I. - Z. MIKROBIOL. (1937, 9 (12-16))
Tables 1

Survival of *R. burneti* was investigated in milk, kephir, acidophiline, clotted sour milk and white cheese. These products were artificially infected with a dry standard material - a culture of *R. burneti* grown on yolk sac of chick embryos. Milk was infected after sterilization at 0.5 atm. for 20 min. and milk products were prepared from this infected milk. At different periods, samples were taken and the presence of live rickettsin was demonstrated by inoculation of chick embryos and guinea-pigs (CFT). It was established that *R. burneti* survive in milk for 125 days at room temperature and not less than 273 days at 4° C. Pasteurization (60-65° C. for 30 min.; 85° C. for 15 min.) does not kill Q-fever organisms in milk. In milk *R. burneti* survived at 90° C. for 1 hour; at 100° C. they died in one minute. In kephir, clotted sour milk and acidophiline rickettsiae survived for one day. *R. burneti* survived in 5% solution of lactic acid for 20 hr. According to the author, they die in clotted sour milk and acidophiline not because of high acidity but due to a depressant action of *Bacillus bulgaricus* and *acidophilus*.

Chakhava - Moscow (IV, 17)

KUDRYAVTSEV, V.I.; ZUBKOVA, R.Z.

Developing new strains of champagne yeasts in the champagne industry.
Preliminary communication. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh.
SSR 3:55-72 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(CHAMPAGNE (WINE)) (YEAST)

USSR/Virology - Rickettsias.

E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67011

Author : Zubkova, R.I.

Inst : ~~_____~~

Title : The Survival of Rickettsia Burneti in Milk and Milk Products.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol. epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 9, 42-46.

Abstract : Rickettsia burneti survive in milk for 125 days at room temperature, and for 273 days at 4°C. The rickettsia can withstand heating in whole milk up to 90°C. for one hour, and at 100°C. for 7 minutes. The existing methods of pasteurization do not disinfect milk. R. burneti survive in pot cheese, in one-day old kefir, and perish in one-day old curdled milk and acidophilus milk.

Card 1/1

KULAGIN, S.M.; ZUBKOVA, R.I.; GOLUBCHIKOVA, K.V.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Q fever in packing house workers. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun.
no.6:10-13 Je '55. (MLRA B:9)

1. Iz otdela rikketsiozov (zav.-prof. P. F. Zdradovskiy) Instituta
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR (dir.-
prof. G.V. Vygodchikov) i Gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii (glavnyy vrach, M.S. Sokolovskiy)
(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Russia, in meat workers)

KULAGIN, S.M.; FUKI, A.D.; ZUBKOVA, R.I.; POPOVA, L.D.

Result of double vaccination against Q fever. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i
immun. 29 no.11:25-29 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gammalei AMN SSSR
i Krasnodarskoy krayevoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii,
(Q FEVER, prev. & control,
vacc., two-stage (Rus))

ZUBKOVA, R.I.

Distribution of phagotypes of Salmonella typhosa in the U.S.S.R.
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no. 11: 69-74 N '56. (MLBA 10:1)

**1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei
AMN SSSR.**

(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA,
typing with bacteriophage of strains isolated in
Russia (Rus))

(BACTERIOPHAGE,
typing of Salmonella typhosa isolated in Russia (Rus))

KULAGIN, S.M.; ZUBKOVA, R.I.

Q fever among Moscow residents. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 78
no.6:33-36 Ja '57. (HIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gansalei AME
SSSR

(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Russia (Rus))

ZUBKOVA, R.I.; OKUNEVA, L.Ye.; PATSKO, I.V.

Q fever in the Buryat-Mongolian A.S.S.R. Zhur.mikrobiol.spid. i
immun. 28 no.6:39-43 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei ANU
SSSR i Buryat-Mongol'skoy respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologiches-
skoy stantsii.

(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Russia (Rus))

ZUBKOVA, R. I.

ZUBKOVA, R. I.

Survival of *Rickettsia burnetii* in milk and in milk products. Zhur.
mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 28 no. 9: 42-46 S 157. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii Imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(MILK, microbiology,
Coxiella burnetii, survival in milk & milk prod. (Rus))
(COXIELLA BURNETTI,
in milk & milk prod., survival (Rus))

KULAGIN, S.M.: ZUBKOVA, R.I.

Data on the epidemiology of Q fever; outbreak of Q fever among
carpet and plush workers. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.6:
13-18 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz otdela rikketsiozov (zav.-prof. P.F. Zdradovskiy) Instituta
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR (dir.-
prof. G. V.Vygodchikov)
(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Russia, in carpet & plush workers)

ZUBKOVA, R.I., FUKI, A.D.

Data on the occurrence of Q fever in Kraanodar Territory. Zhur.
mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.6:23-28 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz otdela rikketsiozov (zav.-prof. P. F. Zdradorakiy) Insti-
tuta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR
(dir.prof. G.V.Vygodchikov) i Krasnodarskoy krayevoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach A.I. Bandur')
(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Russia)

ZUBKOVA, R. I., and KULAGIN, S. M.

"Data on the Epidemiology of Q Fever." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem
and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Division of Rickettsiosis, Zdrovskiy, P. F., Active Member of Academy
of Medical Sciences USSR, professor, head, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol
im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

ZUBKOVA, R. I., FELOROVA, N. I., KALMYKOV, N. D.

"Tests of Mass Vaccination Against Q Fever.." Proceedings of Inst.
Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Division of Rickettsiosis; Zdrodovskiy, P. F., Active Member of Academy
of Medical Sciences USSR, Professor, head, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol
im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

ZUBKOVA, R. I., and FUKI, A. D.

"Data on the Spread of Q Fever in Krasnogorskiy Kray." Proceedings
of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Division of Rickettsiosis, Zdrodovskiy, F. F., Active Member of Academy
of Medical Sciences USSR, Professor, head. Inst. Epidem and Microbiol
im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

ZUBKOVA, R.I.; POKOROVA, N.I.; KALMYKOV, N.L.

Experience in mass vaccination against Q fever. Report no.1: Capacity of
Q fever vaccine to produce reactivity and immunity. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 27 no.7:24-27 Jy '56. (MLBA 9:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AN SSSR.
(Q FEVER, prev. and control
vacc. & capacity of vaccine to produce reactivity &
immun.)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION
Q fever vacc. & capacity of vaccine to produce reactivity
& immun.)

ZUBKOVA, R.I.; FEDOROVA, N.I.; KALMYKOV, N.L.

Result of mass vaccination against Q fever. Report no.2: Late
results of vaccination. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.11:
18-20 N '56. (MKRA 10:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.P.Gamalei,
AMN SSSR.
(Q FEVHR, prevention and control,
vacc. in Russia (Rus))

PCHELKINA, A.A.; ZEMAYEVA, Z.M.; ZUBKOVA, R.I.

Q fever in northern Kazakhstan. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27
no.11:32-35 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii ineni N.Y.Gansalei
AMN SSSR.

(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Russia, in Kazakstan (Rus))

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and
Animals.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43280

arabinose negative. Under cultivation conditions and in the organism of animals the phagotypes remained stable in 95.5% of cases, and only in 4.5% was there a transition observed into type A and other subtypes in the general area of the same phagotype. A typical microbial picture in the USSR was characteristically uniform on different territories and varied only slightly over the years, depending on the character of diseases, which confirms the possibility of the use of one preparation of typhoid fever bacteriophage for prophylactic purposes, corresponding in its composition to the most prevalent phagotypes.

Card 2/2

CHERNOBEREZHSKIY, Yu.M.; ZHEKOVA, S.N.; USANOVA, S.D.; AFANAS'YEVA, L.V.

Study of the suspension effect. Koll. zhur. 27 no.5:780-783 S-0 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

RAPOPORT, S. Ya.; KRICHEVSKAYA, Ye. I.; ZUBKOVA, S.R.

Interaction of biogenic amines in the mechanism of the protection from the effect of ionizing radiation by histamine. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 5:1198-1200 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom L.S.Shtern.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034549

S/0020/64/155/005/1198/1200

AUTHOR: Rapoport, S. Ya.; Krichevskaya, Ye. I.; Zubkova, S. R.

TITLE: Interaction of biogenic amines in the mechanism by which histamine protects against the effect of ionizing radiation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 5, 1964, 1108-1200

TOPIC TAGS: catecholamine, serotonin, histamine, radiation protection, sympathetic nervous system

ABSTRACT: The interaction of biogenic amines in the mechanism by which histamine protects against the effect of ionizing radiation is discussed, as well as the assumption that this protection is accomplished through the liberation of certain amines in the tissues. The present work aimed at elucidating the role of catecholamine and serotonin in the above mechanism by conducting 3 series of experiments on white rats: a--functional exclusion of the sympathetic nervous system by ergo-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034549

tamine, b — depletion of catecholamine and serotonin stores by prior reserpine administration, c — introduction of the serotonin antagonist, lysergic acid diethylamide. Experimental conditions are described (600 r irradiation, amounts, manner, and route of drug administration). The histamine (35--50 mg per rat) was administered 5 minutes before irradiation. Results are tabulated and show that histamine alone protected 34.8% of the animals. This effect was reduced upon prior blocking of the sympathetic nervous system and upon catecholamine and serotonin depletion. The important role of catecholamine in histamine protection was clearly seen in tests excluding the sympathetic nervous system (reduction of survival rate by 20% only). Introduction of the serotonin antagonist did not affect the protective histamine effect; thus, serotonin may be assumed not to play a significant role in this effect. These findings were confirmed in tests to determine catecholamine content in the adrenals, and serotonin in the upper intestinal tract and brain after histamine introduction. Five minutes after histamine administration the catecholamine in the adrenals was considerably reduced, while no change was detected in serotonin content. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

Card

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034549

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biophysics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jul63

ATD PRESS: 3060

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, OC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 007

ACCESSION NR: AT3012857

9/2970/51/000/000/0097/0066

AUTHORS: Zubkova, S. R.; Didenko, I. S.

TITLE: The hyaluronic acid -- hyaluronidase system and its significance in the permeability changes of histo-hematic barriers

SOURCE: Gisto-gematcheskiye bar'yery*: trudy* soveshchaniya, 25-28 maya 1960 g., Moscow, 1961, 57-66

TOPIC TAGS: histo hematic barriers, barrier permeability, hyaluronic acid hyaluronidase system, hyaluronidase inhibitor, activator, cerebrospinal fluid, hyaluronidase system regulators

ABSTRACT: The significance of the hyaluronic acid -- hyaluronidase system in permeability changes of rat histo-hematic barriers caused by ionizing radiation has been studied. The bulk of the evidence obtained favors the assumption that soon after irradiation there is a correlation between permeability changes of the histo-hematic barriers of rats and the change in the non-specific hyaluronidase inhibitor in the blood exists soon after irradiation. In addition to the non-specific hyaluronidase inhibitor localized in the serum, the

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012857

hyaluronic acid -- hyaluronidase system also contains the activators of this enzyme. The activating properties of the serum are masked by the inhibitor and can be discussed only after destruction of the latter by heating to 56°. The activating properties of the serum are due to the presence of a high molecular nondialyzable compound, presumably of protein nature. The cerebrospinal fluid and aqueous humor of the rabbit's eye likewise possess the ability to activate hyaluronidase. Dilution or dialysis of the cerebrospinal fluid result in a loss of this capacity. Hence the activator available in the cerebrospinal fluid seems to be a low molecular compound. The regulators of the hyaluronidase system are apparently of different biological importance. The inhibitor behaves as a protective factor in neutralizing the effect of hyaluronidase apparently owing to the formation of a non-active complex, which is labile in vivo. Activation of hyaluronidase by cerebrospinal fluid and aqueous humor of the eye is probably of local importance. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3012857

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: BC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 012

17(3)

BOV/20-126-5-57/69

AUTHORS: Zubkova, S. R., Chernavskaya, N. M.

TITLE: Variation of the Choline-esterase Activity in Tissues of Rats at Different Points of Time After Irradiation (Izmeneniye aktivnosti kholinesterazy v tkanyakh krys v raznyye sroki posle ob-lucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 5, pp 1114 - 1117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From publication references it can be assumed that in the variation process of permeability of the hematoencephalic and other histoemetic barriers an important part is played by the system acetylcholine-cholinesterase (Refs 1-5). As the authors showed (Ref 6), the X-rays cause such variations soon after irradiation. The formation processes of early damages in the irradiated organism are connected with the participation of the nervous mechanisms (Ref 7). The subject mentioned in the title has been insufficiently described in publications. A survey of publications (Refs 8-12) of the most recent papers is given, which shows that the variation mentioned in the title was principally investigated late after irradiation. The object of the present

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Variation of the Choline-esterase Activity in Tissues of SOV/20-126-5-57/69
Rats at Different Points of Time After Irradiation

paper is the investigation of the said variations in the blood serum, brain and liver, as soon as possible after irradiation. Besides, this should be done at points of time, at which, according to the investigations by the authors (Ref 6), distinct variations in the permeability of the hematoencephalic barrier occurred. White rats were irradiated with a dosis of 1000 r at an intensity of 34 r/min. The results obtained are shown in table 1. An analysis of these data (Fig 1) shows that the choline-esterase activity changes at all points of time investigated both in the serum and in the tissues. On the basis of these results, the authors arrive at the following conclusions: 1) In the irradiation of rats with one lethal dosis (1000 r), the said activity falls, after 5 and 45 minutes, in all tissues as compared with normal conditions (by 15.9% in the serum, by 20.6% in the brain, and by 18.4% in the liver). 2) After 72 hours, the above activity changes in some tissues in a different way: it decreases further in the liver, increases in the brain, without attaining the standard. In the serum, it increases rapidly. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 20 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Variation of the Choline-esterase Activity in Tissues of SOV/20-126-5-57/69
Rats at Different Points of Time After Irradiation

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 4, 1959, by L. S. Shtern, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1959

Card 3/3

17 (1), 21 (3)

AUTHORS: Zubkova, S. R., Platonov, A. L.

SOV/20-126-6-57/67

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Protective Effect of Alcohol in Mice Treated With X-rays (K mekhanizmu zashchitnogo deystriya spirta pri rentgenovskom obluchenii myshey)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 6, pp 1354-1357 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ethyl alcohol solution introduced before the irradiation increases considerably the surviving of different animals (Refs 1-5). The hypotheses on the topic mentioned in the title are mostly only speculative and do not take sufficiently into account the rôle of the biochemical factors in this process. Since the catalase protects the cells against the accumulation of toxic H_2O_2 it may be assumed that substances being able to activate the catalase or increasing its rate of circulation exercise a protective influence. Alcohol is able to protect the catalase against the inhibiting effect of some products of the metabolism in vitro. Mrs. L. S. Shtern (Ref 6) referred to them with the collective noun "anticatalase". On the other hand, it was proved that the addition of catalase and alcohol in vitro

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On the Mechanism of the Protective Effect of Alcohol 307/20-126-6-57/57
in Mice Treated With X-rays

to an oxidative system reacting immediately with oxygen causes the catalase to act as peroxidase in forming a compound with H_2O_2 and to oxidize alcohol to aldehyde. If the processes in vivo proceed according to the above-mentioned rules (as in vitro), it may be assumed that either the ability of the catalase to split H_2O_2 or its peroxidase function is activated. The object of this paper was 1) to determine the conditions under which the protective effect of the alcohol on the irradiation effect can be caused; 2) the explanation of the effect of preceding introduction of alcohol on the catalase- and alcohol-dehydrase of the liver at different moments after the irradiation. 3) The explanation of the effect of the introduction on the structural changes of the nucleoproteids of the bone marrow in the irradiation. The mice slept after the interperitoneal introduction of an alcohol solution of 25% in a physiological sodium chloride solution 30 minutes before the irradiation. In this state they were irradiated. Table 1 shows the effect of this treatment on the duration of life of the irradiated mice. This shows that 1) the duration of life is prolonged. 2) The

Card 2/3

On the Mechanism of the Protective Effect of Alcohol SOY/20-126-6-57/67
in Mice Treated With X-rays

catalase activity (Table 2) at early moments after the irradiation is not changed but rapidly reduced at the climax of the irradiation damage. 3) The preceding introduction of alcohol does not effect the catalase activity soon after the irradiation but inhibits somewhat the activity reduction of the ferment at the climax of the irradiation damage. 4) The statement that the catalase does not play a rôle in the increase of resistance of the mice against the irradiation in the presence of alcohol is based upon the obtained results. 5) The early damages of the bone marrow are inhibited by a preceding introduction of alcohol. There are 3 tables and 12 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 6, 1959, by L. S. Shtern, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1959

Card 3/3

RAPOPORT, S.Ya.; ZUBKOVA, S.R.; SMIRNOVA, N.V.; NESMEKHOV, A.N., akademik,
glavnyy red.; TOPCHYEV, A.V., akademik, zam.glavnoye red.;
ISAKOVA, O.V., otv.red.; LIKHTEINSHTEYN, Ye.S., otv.red.; SHUMKOV,
V.I., otv.red.; NIKITINA, O.G., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A.,
tekhn.red.

Lina Solomonovna Shtern. Vstup.stat'ia S.IA.Rapport i S.R.Zubkovo.
Bibliografiia sost. N.V.Smirnovo. Moskva, 1960. 88 p. (Materialy
k biobibliografii uchenykh SSSR. Ser.biologicheskikh nauk. Fiziolo-
gii, no.8) (MIRA 14:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. (SHTERN, LINA SOLOMONOVNA, 1878-) (BIBLIOGRAPHY--PHYSIOLOGY)

ZUBKOVA, S. V., Candidate of Agric Sci (diss) -- "An agrobiological study of corn collection under the conditions of the northwestern zone of the USSR". Leningrad, 1959. 18 pp (All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agric Sci im V. I. Lenin, All-Union Inst of Plant Growing), 150 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 117)

Country : USSR
CATEGORY :

2-1

ABS. JOUR. : REBiol., No. 19, 1959, No. 87018

AUTHOR : Jerskiy, A. N.; Zobkova, S. V.

INST. :
TITLE : The Best Varieties of Corn for Leningrad Oblast'.

ORIG. PUB. : Kukuruza, 1958, No 3, 62

ABSTRACT : The following varieties are recommended:
Nechinovskaya, Early Moskovskaya, Khar'kovskaya 23,
Sterling, Osetinskaya White Dent. Hybrid Krasnodarskaya
1/49.

CARD: //

ZUEKOVA, T.A.

Knit it yourself. Tekst.prom. 21 no.2:94-95 Ja :161.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Knitting)

DYAGILEV, Vladimir; ZUBKOVA, T.D., red.; SHERMUSHENKO, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Surgeon Kupriianov; an essay] Khirurg Kupriianov; ocherk.
Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1961. 80 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(KUPRIIANOV, PETR ANDIEEVICH, 1893-)

GRANIN, GRANIN, Daniil; ZUBKOVA, T.D., red.; LEVONEVSKAYA, L.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Island of the young; stories about Cuba] Ostrov molodykh;
rasskazy o Kube. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1962. 100 p.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Cuba--Description and travel)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065530001-9
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065530001-9"
ZUBKOVA, V.

CHIZHOV, G. I. ZUBKOVA, V.
33243. Kachestvo Obrabotki Masla i Stoikost'ego Pri Khranenii. Moloch.
From-st', 1949, No. 10, c. 12-14

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

ZUBKOVA, V.A.

Case of botulism in a ten-year-old girl. Nauch. rab. asp. i klin.
ord. no.6:68-70 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra pediatrii (zav. doystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. G.N.
Speranskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(BOTULISM)

ZUBKOVA, V.I.

Use of ion exchangers in chemical processing of milk. From
potravin 15 no.2:90-93 F '64

1. Mestsky mlékarensky kombinát, Kiev, SSSR.

BAKLANOVA, V.F.; ZVIAGINTSEVA, S.G.; ZUBKOVA, V.L.; TYURKYN, R.A.

Staphylococcal pneumonias in infants. *Pediatria* 38 no. 3:13-19
Mr '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(PNEUMONIA) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)
(INFANTS—DISEASES)

ROZENTAL', A.S., prof.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk; FELDMAN,
M.G.; ZUBKOVA, V.L.

Method of studying kidney function in nephritis in children.
Pediatria no.10:27-32 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AN prof.
G.N. Speranskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (dir. M.D. Kovrigina). (KIDNEYS---DISEASES) (CREATININE)

ROZENTAL', A.S., prof.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk; ZUBKOVA, V.L.

Effect of chronic tonsillitis on the course of nephritis.
Pediatria 37 no.4:60-63 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - deyatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. G.N.Speranskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (dir.V.P.Lebedeva) na baze Detskoj bol'nitsey imeni
F.E.Dzerzhinskogo (glavnyy vrach A.M.Kudryasheva).

(NEPHRITIS, in inf. & child

eff. of chronic tonsillitis on course (Rus))

(TONSILLITIS

eff. on course of nephritis in child. (Rus))

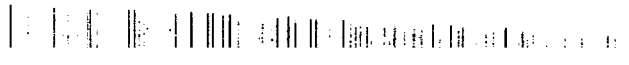
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065530001-9

1976/02/05/089

29

14
Cont 2/3

... bands at 0.6 and 0.9 μ . Mixed crystals show simi-



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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065530001-9
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065530001-9

ZUBKOVA, V.S.

Interruption of the tuberculous process in the hip joint. Probl.
tub. 38 no. 5:71-73 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(HIP JOINT—TUBERCULOSIS)

ZUBKOVA, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Conservative surgical method in tuberculous coxitis with abrasion
of the bone tissue. Khirurgia 37 no.3:85-90 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kostnokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.S. Zubkova)
Kirybyshevskoy oblastnoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy.
(HIP JOINT--TUBERCULOSIS)

ACC NR: APT004139

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/67/022/001/0068/0073

AUTHOR: Galaktionova, N. M.; Yegorova, V. F.; Zubkova, V. S.; Mak, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Spectroscopic investigation of $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Dy}^{++}$ crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 22, no. 1, 1967, 68-73

TOPIC TAGS: calcium fluoride, activated crystal, luminescence spectrum, absorption spectrum, line width, line broadening, chemical reduction, *DYSPROSIUM, IONIC*

CRYSTAL
ABSTRACT: The authors used high-resolution apparatus, consisting of a diffraction-grating monochromator and of a Fabry-Perot interferometer combined with a monochromator, to investigate the luminescence and absorption spectra of $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Dy}^{++}$ crystals. Two types of crystals were tested, reduced by exposure to gamma rays and by treatment with calcium vapor. The former showed much higher absorption at 300-400 nm wavelength than the latter, which is attributed not to the formation of Dy^{++} , but to the production of other centers in the crystal. The latter showed more absorption near 700 nm. The two types of crystals differed also in their thermal and radiation stability and in their degree of discoloring. The luminescence spectra consisted of two line groups near 2.3 and 2.6 μ . Lowering the temperature decreased the number of lines in the groups. The line contours were also temperature dependent, changing from Maxwellian to Lorentzian with rising temperature. The luminescence line widths were found to be quite small, reaching 0.04-0.06 cm^{-1} at 4.2K, with

Card 1/2

UNC: 535.312+535.34+548.0

ACC NR: AF7004139

weak temperature dependence. The broadening is assumed to be inhomogeneous. Radio-chemical reduction results in a lower Dy^{++} ion concentration (up to 5% of the total Dy in the crystal) than reduction in calcium vapor (up to 15%). The concentration quenching of the luminescence is negligible. An empirical scheme is presented for the lower levels of Dy^{++} in the CaF_2 . Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 29May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003
ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

ZUBKOVA, S.R.

SHTERN, L.S.; RAPOPORT, S.Ya.; GROMAKOVSKAYA, M.M.; ZUBKOVA, S.R.

Effect of X-irradiation on the permeability of histochemic barriers
[with summary in English]. Biofizika 2 no.2:187-196 '57.

(MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (CAPILLARIES)
(PERMEABILITY)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Effects of Physical Factors.
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1957, 32311

Author : Stern, L.S., Rapoport, S.Y., Gromakovakaya, M.M., Zubkova, S.R.

Inst : -
Title : Influence of X-Ray Irradiation on the Permeability of Histochematic Barriers.

Orig Pub : Biofizika, 1957, 2, No 187-196.

Abstract : By introducing p32 and I131 into the blood, the change of the permeability of the hemoencephalic barrier (HEB) and of the hemoencephalic barriers of the liver and muscles was studied in rats after exposure (E) to 800 r. The radioactivity of the blood decreased 47% through the 5 minutes after the introduction of p32 into the heart cavity, in the following 10 minutes - 25%, and beginning with 30 minutes after the introduction - 1.2% in the course of each 15 minutes. Isotopes were introduced

Card 1/3

... immediately after E (if the animals were prepared in the course of the first 6 hours after E) or for 45 minutes before preparation (if it occurred in 1-3 days after E). In the unexposed rats, the most radioactivity was observed in the liver, the least - in the brain, with which the appearance of p32 in the brain is noted in 15-30 minutes, and in the liver and muscles - from the first minute after the action of radiation. After E, an increase of permability is noted in the liver in 1 minute, in the muscles - in 3-15 minutes, and in the brain - in 45 minutes. The maximum increase of radioactivity of the tissues after E develops in the liver in 45 minutes, in the muscles in 60 minutes, and in the brain - in 1-3 hours. In 2 days E, a significant decrease is observed of the permeability of HEB and of the histochematic barriers of the liver and muscles, which is especially sharply expressed in 3 days. A decrease of the rate of inclusion of p32 in the

Card 2/3

USSR/Physiology - Effects of Physical Factors.
Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 32311

T-13

fraction of acid-insoluble P is noted. It is proposed that the strengthening of the delay of p32 in the tissues in the second or third day after E is connected with the increase of the adsorbent tissues. Analogous results are noted in the case of the introduction of I131.

STROGOV, Isay Semenovich; ZUBKOVA, T.D., red.; ONOSHKO, N.G., tekhn.red.

[For you and me] Dlia nas s vami. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1959.
45 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Russia--Economic policy)

ZUBKOVA, T.D.
VOINOP'YANOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; ZUBKOVA, T.D., red.; LEVONEVSKAYA, L.G.,
tekhn.red.

[Winged heroes] Krylatye bogatyri. [Leningrad] Lenindst, 1957.
194 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Air pilots)

ZUBKOVA, T. D.

Vodop'yanov, Mikhail Vasil'yevich

Krylatyye bogatyri (Winged Heroes) [Leningrad] Lenizdat [1957] 194 p. 15,000 copies.

Ed.: Zubkova, T. D.; Tech. Ed.: Levonevskaya, L.G.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for adolescents of the middle and upper age groups.

COVERAGE: The author attempts to provide answers to the wide range of questions he has been asked by his youthful readers and tells the stories of various personalities in aviation, many of whom he has known personally.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword by the Author	3
A Veteran of Russian Aviation	5
The First "Loop"	14
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Card 1/2

AVERKO-ANTONOVICH, L.A.; KIRPICHNIKOV, P.A.; ZARETSKIY, Ya.S.; FRIDLAND, V.M.;
PROKHOROV, V.S.; RASPOPOVA, L.V.; Prinizala uchastiye: ZUBKOVA, T.P.

Production of colored thiokol sealing materials. Kauch. i rez. 24
no.9:20-23 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

ZUBKOVA, V.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Kuybyshev oblast')

Late results of treating tuberculosis of the spine at home. Probl.
tub. 34 no.6 supplement:35-36 N-2 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(SPIIN--TUBARCULOSIS)

ALEKSEYEVA, T.A.; BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; ZUBKOVA, V.S.

Polymerization kinetics of 2-methyl-5vinylpyridine studied by the polarographic method. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.9:1382-1387 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stin-tillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

CHERNOBAY, A.V.; SHEPELEVA, A.I.; ZUBKOVA, V.S.; Primalni uchastiyes:
DELYATITSKAYA, R.Ya., KATMISSKAYA, E.V.; BOHRYEHEVA, A.M.

Spectrophotometric study of N-vinylcarbazole and methyl methacrylate
copolymers. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.6:1080-1084 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov,
stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh
veshchestv.

ZUBKOVA, Ye.I. (Voronezh)

Secretion by neurons of the hypothalamic nuclei following the
administration of cortisone and ACTH. Probl.endok.i gorm. no.1:
21-27 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
prof. A.A. Voytkovich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (CORTISONE) (ACTH) (PITUITARY BODY)

BREMENER, S.M.; VIRIN, I.Ya.; ZUBKOVA, Ye.I.; ROGOVA, K.P.

Metabolism of vitamins B₁, B₂, C, PP, and of pantothenic acid
in patients with stomach cancer. Vop. onk. 11 no.12:21-2' '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - kand. biol. nauk M.I. Smirnov) i
Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena (dir. -
prof. A.N. Novikov), Moskva.

ZUBKOVA, Ye.I.

Changes in the secretory neurons in the presence of various concentrations of thyroid and sex hormones. Probl. endok. i gorm. 6 no. 4166-72 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(HYPOTHALAMUS) (HORMONES)

ZUBKOVA, YE. I.

"Development of the innervation of the lungs in human embryogenesis."
Voronezh State Medical Inst. Voronezh, 1956. (Dissertations for
the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnye letopis', No. 16, 1956

ZUBKOVA, Yekaterina Vladimirovna; LANKOVITS, A.V., prof., red.; GORDIYENKO,
V.A., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., techn.red.

[Concise dictionary of clinical terms] Kratkii slovar' klini-
cheskikh terminov. Pod red. A.V.Lankovitsa. Moskva, Gos ind-vo
med.lit-ry, 1959. 125 p. (MIRA 12:9)

(MEDICINE--DICTIONARIES)

3162?
S/138/61/000/012/006/008
A051/A126

The effect of the degree of expansion of

from gel, D_g , to its diameter in an expanded state D_0 (prior to expansion of the gel walls). The air volume necessary to expand the gel was determined with a gas meter -100 (RS-100). D_g was estimated from the formula of the sphere volume. D_0 was estimated from the air volume used to inflate the balloon. The tear elongation λ_{tear} of the vulcanized balloons was determined from the ratio of the air volume within the balloons at the moment of tear V_{tear} to the tear volume V_0 needed to expand the balloon :

$$\lambda_{\text{tear}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V_{\text{tear}}}{V_0}} \quad (1)$$

V_{tear} and V_0 were counted by the diaphragm, mounted on the suction socket of the air blower. A mathematical relation is established between the tear elongation of the vulcanized balloons and the degree of the preliminary expansion of the gels. It is assumed that the relation $\lambda_{\text{tear}} = f(\lambda_g)$ can be expressed by the equation of the square parabola:

$$\lambda_{\text{tear}} = a\lambda_g^2 + b\lambda_g + c \quad (2)$$

The average tear elongations of the balloons were calculated using (2) at various degrees of gel elongation. The assumption of the parabolic-shape relation be-

31622
3/138/61/000/012/006/008
A051/A.26

The effect of the degree of expansion of ...

between λ_{tear} and λ_g is tested by calculating the coefficient of the parabolic regression η according to the formula:

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{S^2 \lambda_{\text{calc.}}}{S_\lambda^2}} \quad (3)$$

where $S^2 \lambda_{\text{calc.}}$ is the dispersion of the calculated average values of the tear elongation of the balloons around the general average of experimental values, S_λ^2 the dispersion of the experimental values of the tear elongations around their general average. When $\eta = 1$, there is a functional square parabolic relationship between λ_{tear} and λ_g . If $\eta = 0$, then the assumption is erroneous. If η lies between 0 and 1, then the evaluation is made according to the formula: $A = \eta \sqrt{N - 1}$ (4), where N is the number of tests. If $A > 3$, then η differs significantly from 0, i.e., there is a relation between λ_{tear} and λ_g close to a parabola. If $A < 3$, then η differs slightly from zero and there is no parabolic relation between them. At a given degree of expansion of the gel, a redistribution of the tension takes place, connected with the smoothing out of the gel along the thickness. Thus, the gel becomes more uniform in its properties, resulting in higher values of tear elongation of the vulcanized balloons. At low degrees of gel expansion, expansion of the less dense or thin

X

31622
S/138/61/000/012/006/008
A051/A126

The effect of the degree of expansion of

ner parts of the gel takes place due to non-uniformity. At further progress of deformation, the uniformity of the gel will be upset due to partial destruction of the bonds between the various globules and this, in turn, will lead to a drop in the tear elongations of the vulcanizates. There is 1 figure and 4 Soviet-bloc references. X

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy
(Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles)

GOL'BERG, I.I.; ZIL'VESTR, E.Ya.; ZUBKOVA, Yu.D.; MAYZELIS, B.A.;
CHERNAYA, V.V.

Effect of the inflation extent of a gel on the tensile strength
of vulcanized meteorological radiosonde balloon envelopes. Kauch.
i rez. 20 no.12:35-37 D '61. (MKHA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut resinovykh i lateksnykh
izdeliy.

(Colloids)

(Rubber goods--Testing)

OMEL'CHENKO, S.I.; SOROKIN, V.P.; TKACHUK, B.M.; BELENSKAYA, T.V.;
ZUBKOVA, Z.A.; PIOTRKOVSKAYA, V.G.; SAFOINOV, A.I.

Unsaturated polyglycolmaleic resins modified by anthracene.
Plast. massy no.2:17-19 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

~~05011-67~~ EWT(m)/EWP(y)/EWP(j) IJP(c) NW/DJ/RM
~~ACC NR.~~ AR6031254 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/011/S101/S102

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, A. P.; Chernov, P. B.; Zubkova, Yu. D. 27
8

TITLE: Vulcanization of U-30 m and UT-32 sealing compounds with a base of Thiokol "T" in a high-frequency electrical field. Part II

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 11S699

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kazansk. khim. -tekhrol. in-ta, vyp. 33, 1964, 274-279

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanization, Thiokol, sealing compound, rubber/U-30 sealing compound, UT-32 sealing compound

ABSTRACT: Vulcanization of U-30 and UT-32 sealing compounds with a base of Thiokol in a high-frequency electrical field (9.5 Mc) has been investigated. Samples were placed into a special mold between the capacitor plates of a tube generator. The process of vulcanization in a high-frequency field is 80-100 times faster than vulcanization in a thermostat at 70C. The increase of temperature > 80C in high-frequency vulcanization does not noticeably affect the properties of the vulcanized rubber, which in some cases, appeared to be better

L 05011-67

ACC NR:

AR6031254

than those after vulcanization in a thermostat. For Part I, see RZhKhim, 1061, 18P244. B. Anfimov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 2/2 LC.

ACCESSION NR: AP4012185

S/0191/64/000/002/0017/0019

AUTHORS: Omel'chenko, S. I.; Sorokin, V. P.; Tkachuk, B. M.;
Beletskaya, T. V.; Zubkova, Z. A.; Piotrkovskaya, V. G.;
Safonov, A. I.

TITLE: Unsaturated polyglycol maleinate resins modified by anthracene

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: unsaturated polyglycol maleinate resin, anthracene,
unsaturated polyester resin, glass-reinforced plastic, maleic an-
hydride, contact method, filler, binder, heat resistance

ABSTRACT: Effort directed toward broadening the raw material base
for synthesis of unsaturated polyester resins is acquiring great
value in connection with the expansion of glass-reinforced plastic
production. Unsaturated polyester resins were synthesized by two
methods: (1) joint polycondensation of maleic anhydride with additive
of anthracene and glycol (ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol).
(2) introduction of anthracene during condensation polymerization of
glycols and maleic anhydride. Two problems were simultaneously

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012185

solved: obtaining unsaturated polyester bonds with improved properties and the expansion of the raw material base for their production. Optimum conditions for the process were studied and it was established that stable resins can be obtained by synthesis in one stage (22-23 hrs.) and in a two-stage process (16-27 hrs.). Glass-reinforced plastic was prepared on the basis of resins derived by the contact method; glass cloth of brand T and ACTT (b) C, with paraffin lubricant were used as filler. Physical-mechanical testing indicates that the resins modified by additive or anthracene can be used as binders. Glass-reinforced plastic based on resin of certain brands (PNA-D-2, PNAD-E-3, PNAD-2.5) possess increased heat resistance and the best physical-mechanical properties.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

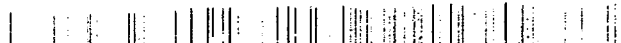
ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, MA

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2



BELETOKAYA, T.V. [Biletokaya, T.V.]; ZHUKOVA, G.A.; KAMINSKIY, I.I.;
PIOTKOVSKAYA, V.G. [Piotkova'ska, V.H.]; YACHUK, B.M.

Unsaturated polyester resins with increased heat resistance and
improved dielectric properties for the manufacture of glass
plastics. Khim. prom.[Ukr.] no.1:5-3 Ja-Kr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

TKACHUR, D.M.; OMEL'CHENKO, S.I.; ZUBKOVA, Z.A.; PIOTRKOVSKAYA, V.G.;
HELETSKAYA, T.V.

Effect of initiating systems on the copolymerization of anthracone
modified glycol maleic resins with styrene. Plast.massy no.6:3-6
'65. (MIRA 18:8)

ZUBKOVA-MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.I.

Neurosecretion of hypothalamic nuclei in changes of concentrations
of the thyrotropic hormone in the body. *Bull. eksp. biol. i med.* 58
no. 7: 102-106 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent ANU SSSR prof.
A.A.Voytkovich) Verenezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted
April 10, 1962.

ZUBKOVA-MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.I.

Reaction of the hypothalamic-pituitary system in rats to
cortisone and ACTH. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.1:230-233 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
Pradstavleno akademikom N.N.Anichkovym.
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (PITUITARY BODY) (CORTISONE) (ACTH)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065530001-9
CIA-RDP86-00513R002065530001-9"

ZEMCHEN, S. I. Cand. Geograph. Sci.

Dissertation: "The Aleutian Islands." Moscow Order of Lenin State U. Acad/25 Jun 67.

M.V. Lomonosov

SC: Vechnyya Moskva, Jun, 1967 (Project 8103)

ACC NR: AR6034117

SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/033/005/0612/0615

AUTHOR: Lebedev, G. I.; Provorov, I. A.; Zubkovich, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Data from a study of rodents and their ectoparasites in Kamchatka

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 5, 1966, 612-615

TOPIC TAGS: epidemiology, epizootic, rodent, disease vector, parasitology, parasite, ectoparasite

ABSTRACT: Parasites found on rodents in Kamchatka were studied to determine their relative species composition and prevalence. They are most common in the summer months. Table 1 shows the species and their hosts. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [W.A. 50]

Card 1/2

UDC: 599.32-167+576.89] (571.66)

ACC NR: AP6034117

Table 1. Percentage composition of various gamasoid tick species on various hosts

Host	Total number of ticks caught	Tick species																				
		<i>Laelaps</i> sp.	<i>Hemaphysalis</i> <i>scutellum</i>	<i>Hyalomma</i> sp.	<i>Andrognipus</i> <i>subvittatus</i>	<i>Hemodiplosomma</i> <i>glaberrimum</i>	<i>Euryseius</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Zenopsis</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Macrognathus</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Macrognathus</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Ornithonyssus</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Hyalomma</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Hyalomma</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Hyalomma</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Parasitus</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Parasitus</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Parasitus</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Parasitus</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Phytoseiidae</i>	<i>Euryseius</i> <i>sp.</i>	<i>Proctosiphon</i>	<i>Atalapha</i>
Norway rat	458	-	0.43	-	2.17	80.3	0.43	0.63	-	0.43	1.53	-	-	0.43	8.7	0.43	6.35	-	0.21	0.43	0.67	3.07
Black rat	130	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	-	69.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	-
Red vole	186	4.3	-	3.2	-	16.0	6.4	-	6.4	9.6	-	27.7	-	3.2	3.2	-	3.2	3.2	1.1	9.6	-	3.2
Shrew	44	4.5	-	-	-	22.7	-	-	-	-	45.0	27.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 11Mar65
 Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065530001-9
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KOROBANOVA, Irina Grigor'yevna; BOCHAROVA, Irina Serguyevna;
ZUEKOVICH, Galina Georgiyevna; KOVALEVA, Antonina Petrovna;
KOPYLOVA, Al'bina Konstantinovna; POPOV, I.V., doktor geol.-
min. nauk, otv. red.; STOLYAROV, A.G., red. izd-va; SUSHKOVA,
L.M., tekhn. red.

[Characteristics of Jurassic rocks in the Kursk Magnetic
Anomaly in connection with the conditions of their forma-
tion from the view point of engineering geology] Inzhenerno-
geologicheskaya kharakteristika iurskikh porod KMA v svyazi s
usloviyami ikh formirovaniya. [By] I.G.Korobanova i dr. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963, 109 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly--Engineering geology)
(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly--Rocks, Sedimentary)

24.9900

S/081/61/000/007/002/010
B107/B207

AUTHOR: Zubovich, I. A.

TITLE: Magnetic and catalytic properties of diluted layers of
platinum-silver catalysts on graphite bodies

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1961, 67, abstract
76507 (7B507). (Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, 5,
1960, 5 - 15)

TEXT: The activity of Pt/Ag catalysts was studied on charcoal from sugar,
carbon black and graphite in catalytic H_2O_2 decomposition. The kind of
catalytic effect of the mixed metallic adsorption catalysts was found to
remain practically equal on all graphite body carriers. The change in
magnetic susceptibility and catalytic activity of the systems studied
was shown to proceed in the same sense. [Abstracter's note: Complete
translation.]

Card 1/1

24.2200

51190

24450
S/081/61/000/007/003/010
B107/B207

AUTHORS: Zubovich, I. A., Lebedeva, N. A.

TITLE: Catalytic activity and magnetic susceptibility of
palladium-silver catalysts on polymorphous modifications of
titanium dioxide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1961, 67, abstract
7B508 (7B508) (Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, 5, 1960,
19 - 24)

TEXT: The change in catalytic activity and magnetic susceptibility of
Pd/Ag catalysts applied to polymorphous TiO_2 modifications was shown to
proceed in the same sense. A minimum of catalytic activity in H_2O_2
decomposition and a minimum of paramagnetism of the Pd/Ag catalysts on
anatase and rutile coincide with the simplest stoichiometric atomic ratios
of Pd and Ag. The polymorphous modifications of TiO_2 do not show an
essential influence on the catalytic activity and magnetic susceptibility

Card 1/2

21150

S/081/61/000/007/003/010
B107/B207

Catalytic activity....

of diluted layers of Pt/Ag and Pd/Ag catalysts. [Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]

ZUBOVICH, I.A.

Catalase activity of microquantities of heavy metals in mixed catalysts
used on charcoal from sugar. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKHVO no.3:21-24 '53.

(MIRA 10:10)

(Catalase) (Catalysts) (Metals)

ZUBOVICH, I.A.

Catalase activity of microquantities of heavy metals in mixed
catalysts used on charcoal from sugar. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKHO
no.3:25-28 '53. (MIRA 10:10)
(Catalase) (Catalysts) (Metals)

ZUBOVICH, I.A.

Catalase activity of microquantities of heavy metals in mixed
catalysts used on charcoal from sugar. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKHO
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