"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBEY, V.I.; IVANCHEV, S.S.; LUBZHENKO, A.I.

Activity of free radicals formed in the decomposition of diacyl peroxides during styrene polymerization. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.10:1746-1752 O '65.

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. (MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIPIN, G.A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Selection of an electrode wire for the reconditioning of auto tractor parts by spray electroplating ~~xxxx by dust covering~~." Len, 1958, 18 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Len Agr Inst. Engineering Faculty) 120 copies (KL, 23-58, 105)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBIN, G.P.

Experimental study of the effect of consolidated synthetic resins on an animal organism. Toks. - nov. prom. khim. veshch. no.5:45-50 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

137-58-1-2145

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 292 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yefremov, G. V., Galibin, V. A.

TITLE: On Thallium Colorimetry (K voprosu o kolorimetricheskom opredelenii talliya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. LGU, 1957, Nr 211, pp 83-86

ABSTRACT: It is shown that determination of Tl by methyl red (I) requires decomposition of excess $NaNO_2$ which would decompose the I. As a result, the colored benzene layer becomes cloudy and this reflects upon the results of colorimetry. It is shown that at a Cl^- strength greater than 2 N urea does not reduce Tl because of the high stability of $TlCl_4^-$. To 4-5 cc of solution containing $\leq 50\,\gamma$ Tl^+, 2 cc 10 percent $NaNO_2$ and 5 cc concentrated HCl is added (the normality of the solution at the moment of oxidation should be ≥ 3). After 5 min the excess oxidizer is decomposed by 5 cc urea. The volume of solution is brought to 100 cc, 2 cc 0.2 percent solution I is added, and the Tl is extracted by two equal amounts of benzene (25 cc total). The acidity of the solution at the moment of extraction is 0.45-0.5 N. The benzene layer is then subjected to colorimetry. It is found that fuchsin,

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137-58-1-2145

On Thallium Colorimetry

parafuchsin, aniline, blue, basic blue, cetoglaucine, cetocyanine, and chrome green do not form colored compounds with $TlCl_4^-$. Methyl green produces a reversible reaction. Malachite green, basic bright green, and turquoise blue are suited to the colorimetry of Tl.

V. P.

1. Thallium--Determination 2. Thallium--Colorimetric analysis 3. Colorimetry --Applications

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

LEONOVA, V.A.; GALIBIN, V.A.

Association between zirconium and hafnium in zircons from pegmatites and gneisses from the White Sea region which enclose them. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.5:1168-1171 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Belovym.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

LEONOVA, V.A.; GALIBIN, V.A.

Relation of zirconium to hafnium in the cyrtolites of the pegmatite veins of the Chupa region and in the zircon gneisses of the enclosing pegmatites. Min. i geokhim. no.1:163-180 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

[illegible], V.P.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]

Some characteristics of the distribution of impurity elements in the biotites of crystalline schists and gneisses in the northern part of the Lake Ladoga region. Vest. LGU 20 no.24: 5-14 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted May 15, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBIN, YU. M.

(3)

Methods of thorough improvement of sod-podzolized soils. P. M. Baley and Yu. M. Galibin. *Izvest. Timiryazev. Sel'skokhoz. Akad.* (Moscow) No. 1(2), 13-28 (1953).—The plowed layer is deepened by having a section of the moldboard cut away so that the A_1 horizon is shattered and some of it mixed with the A_2 layer which is turned over and remains on the surface. No material from below is brought up to the surface, as is the case when deepening is done gradually by subsoiling. Another method of deepening the plowed layer is simply disrupting the soil to the desired depth without bringing up subsoil material. Expts. with these 3 methods show the highest improvement of the phys. condition of the soil, as well as its chem. properties, takes place when a section of the moldboard is cut out. This method gave more available P, more CO_2 release, and higher NO_3 content. The yield was also the highest.

J. S. Joffe

C.A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Soils & Fertilizers

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBIN, Yu. M.

"The Effectiveness of Ways of Deepening the Soils of the Southern Zone of the Moskovskaya Oblast";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences (awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2, 1963, pp 232-236)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBINA, A.I.

VORONOVA, A.M.; GALIBINA, A.I.

Treatment of cardiovascular insufficiency with intravenous erysimine. Sov.med. 19 no.1:45-50 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. D.D.Yablokov) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova (dir. prof. S.P.Khodkevich).
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES, therapeutic use,
Erysimum canescens glycoside erysimine)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

YABLOKOV, D.D., prof.; GALIBINA, A.I., dotsent

Complications during antibacterial therapy of patients with cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis. Sov. med. 24 no. 5:37-43 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. kafedroy - prof. D.D. Yablokov) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.V. Toroptsev).
(TUBERCULOSIS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBINA, E.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DILAKTORSKIY, I.L., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Investigation of the changes in the structure of the liquid phase of shale ash adhesive during the period of setting and initial hardening. Eesti tead akad tehn fuus 9 no.3:218-224 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov, Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR.
(Adhesives) (Shale) (Ash)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBINA, I.V.

Original and future orbits of long-period comets. Biul.Inst.teor. astron. 9 no. 7:465-498 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

SOV/112-58-2-1863

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 10-11 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vodop'yanov, K. A., and Galibina, G. I.

TITLE: High-Frequency Dielectric Losses in Crystals (Dielektricheskiye poteri v kristallakh na vysokoy chastote)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol 91, pp 269-277

ABSTRACT: Experimental data are presented that characterize dielectric losses in simple and compound crystals with or without polar molecules. It is pointed out that a substantial difference in dielectric losses exists between crystals that have and do not have polar molecules. On the grounds of an experimentally determined relationship between tgδ and crystal-lattice energy in alkali-halide crystals, a conclusion is drawn that tgδ can be accepted as a basic characteristic of the substance and its structure, and that negligible impurities which do not affect the crystalline structure, play a secondary role. In the solid-solution systems of isomorphous NaCl — NaBr, KCl — Kbr, and KI — KBr, crystals tgδ vs. chemical composition is expressed as a curve with a maximum. The tgδ maximum is more pronounced at lower frequencies and higher

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High-Frequency Dielectric Losses in Crystals

temperatures. Mixed crystals have a higher tgδ than that of pure alkali-halide crystals. On the basis of an investigation of temperature/frequency curves of tgδ and ε in polar crystalline dielectrics (talcum, gypsum, blue vitriol), an essential role of crystallization water molecules is noted. Presence of temperature and frequency maxima of tgδ with a corresponding variation of ε points to a relaxation mechanism of losses in polar cyrstals that is due to orientation of polar molecules or their radicals. Number of temperature-and-frequency maxima of tgδ is determined by crystalline structure; their positions are determined by activation energy value of weakly bound dipoles. The value of a tgδ maximum is determined by the number of dipoles taking part in the dielectric relaxation. Bibliography: 10 items. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnich. in-t (Siberian Physics-and-Technology Institute), Tomsk.

K.A.V.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

AUTHORS: Vodop'yanov, K. A., Galibina, G. I. 48-22-3-15/30

TITLE: Dielectric Losses in Simple and Mixed Alkaline-Halogen Crystals at a High Frequency (Dielektricheskiye poteri v prostykh i smeshannykh shchelochno-galoidnykh kristallakh na vysokoy chastote)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958 Vol. 22, Nr 3, pp. 288-295 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors investigated the dielectric losses and the dielectric constant of a series of simple crystals, as well as of complex crystals. The loss angle changes with transition from one crystal to the other corresponding to the changes of a series of physico-chemical characteristic features of these crystals (table 1). The loss angle increase according to the increase of the distance between the ions and consequently with a reduction of the energy of the crystal and of its melting point. The changes of tgδ are also subject to the rules governing the changes of physico-chemical characteristics. In order to understand the mechanism of the dielectric losses in the crystals, the change of the loss angle according to temperature and frequency must be known. The dependence of

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the frequency of the loss angle of the NaCl- and KCl -crystals with in the frequency range of $3 \cdot 10^5 \div 10^8$ cycles per second as well as the temperature-dependence for all crystals in the temperature-interval of from 200 to 240°C were obtained. When measuring conductivity, the loss angle caused by the conductivity was obtained (table 2). The investigation results showed that, besides conductivity losses still other losses additionally occur in the observed crystals. Relaxation processes can develop in the alkaline-halogen crystals located in the electric field. The systems of solid solutions NaCl-NaBr, KCl-KBr KCl-RbCl, which are considered to be especially stable, were investigated. The X-ray analysis of the investigated crystals showed that most of them are really solid solutions. The measurements of the loss angle at room-temperature at different frequencies show the dependence of the amount of the loss angle on the composition of the solid solutions (figure 4). The conductivity of some solid solutions was measured! It was found in this connection that the loss angle calculated according to conductivity was much smaller at lower temperatures than the one measured immediately at these temperatures. The two values were almost equal at higher temperatures. The mechanism of the

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losses in simple and complex crystals is equal. The increase of the loss angle in complex crystals and the more obvious dependence on temperature and frequency are correlated with characteristic features of the structure of these crystals. The same dependences were also observed in solid solutions of the substances of the ceramic type (Ref 12). It is known that small admixtures exercise a marked influence on the characteristic of the crystals. (Ref 13). The conductivity changes considerably under their influence (Ref 14). The change of dielectric losses with the introduction of admixtures was investigated mainly in the frequency band $10^1 \div 10^5$ cycles per second (Refs 15, 16). It was found that the small quantity of admixture which does not change the loss angle of the crystal at room temperature, causes a very considerable change of the loss angle at higher temperatures. As results from the given diagrams, the temperature dependences of the loss angles in the case of crystals with admixtures are analogous to those of the corresponding simple crystals in the case of crystals with admixtures. They are characterized, however, by a more rapid increase of the loss angle. The admixture of $CaCl_2$

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

Dielectric Losses in Simple and Mixed Alkaline-Halogen Crystals at a High Frequency 48-22-3-15/30

exercises the greatest influence on the amount of the loss angle of the KCl crystals. The investigated admixtures exercise a similar effect also on the mechanical properties of the simple crystals: $CaCl_2$ and $PbCl_2$ exercise the greatest influence, whereas that of $BaCl_2$ and $MgCl_2$ (Ref 13) is smaller. There are 9 figures, 3 tables, and 17 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gos. universitete im. V. V. Kuybysheva (Siberian Institute of Physics and Engineering at the State University imeni V. V. Kuybyshev)

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1. Alkaline--Halogen crystals--Dielectric properties

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

S/048/60/024/02/05/009
B006/B014

AUTHORS: Vodop'yanov, K. A., Galibina, G. I.

TITLE: Investigation of Dielectric Losses in Solid Dielectrics at High Frequencies

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 142 - 149

TEXT: The article under review was read at the Second All-Union Conference on the Physics of Dielectrics (Moscow, November 20 - 27, 1958). The authors give a detailed survey of the data obtained (and already published) by themselves and other authors concerning the frequency- and temperature-frequency dependence of the angle of dielectric loss in ion crystals of different chemical composition. The first section contains details of the relationship between the angle of dielectric loss of alkali halide crystals and their chemicophysical properties. The absolute value of tan ϑ was found to be determined by these properties. This means that the angle of dielectric loss increases with decreasing energy of the crystal lattice, decreasing melting temperature and heat of formation, and increasing lattice constant. In the high-frequency range dielectric

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

Investigation of Dielectric Losses in Solid Dielectrics at High Frequencies

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B006/B014

losses in ion crystals are mainly caused by weakly linked ions which have relatively low activation energies. The second section deals with the effect of heat treatment on the dielectric losses in alkali-halide crystals. The authors discuss their own results as well as those obtained by Yu. A. Sikorskiy, M. A. Krivov, B. M. Gokhberg, A. Venderovich, B. Lapkin, D. N. Popov, B. N. Matsonashvili, B. I. Vorozhtsov, et al. In the third section, the authors discuss the results of their own investigations concerning the effect of impurities on the dielectric losses in crystals and give some details of the frequency dependence of tan ϑ (cf. Figs. 2-4). Finally, it is said that the temperature- and frequency dependence of tan ϑ in crystals containing impurities is similar to the dependence of tan ϑ in ordinary crystals. This indicates that in the case of ordinary and impurity crystals the same mechanism is responsible for dielectric losses. The increase of tan ϑ in impurity crystals is related to the disintegration of the crystal lattice due to the impurities (activation energy and ion dissociation energy are reduced). Thus, the number of free and weakly linked ions is increased. Ya. N. Frenkel (Ref. 16) is mentioned in this connection. The fourth section deals with the dielectric losses in mixed crystals. Concerning the dielectric losses in solid solutions of alkali-halide crystals the authors state the following: 1) The mechanism of dielectric losses in crystals of solid

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Investigation of Dielectric Losses in Solid Dielectrics at High Frequencies S/048/60/024/02/05/009 B006/B014

solutions is analogous to the mechanism in ordinary crystals. The losses are composed of ohmic and relaxation losses, and result from considerable dislocations of free and weakly linked ions under the action of the electric field. 2) The dielectric losses in crystals of solid solutions are higher than the losses occurring in ordinary crystals, which fact is related to the structural particularities of solid solutions. 3) The rules governing the change of the physicochemical characteristics of solid solutions differ from the rules governing the change of these characteristics of ordinary single crystals, which fact depends on the respective structure. G. F. Yarushevskaya participated in the studies of the effect of impurities on tan ϑ and the crystal structure. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 23 references, 17 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBINA, I.V.

Determining the initial orbit of the comet 1925 VII. Biul.Inst.teor. astron. 5 no.7:412-419 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Comets—1925)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBINA, I.V., Cand Phy-Math Sci--(diss) "Determination of initial and future orbits of long-term ~~periodical~~ periodical comets." Len, 1958. 9 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Main Astronom Observatory), 100 copies (KL,46-58,137)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBINA, I.V.

Determination of original and future orbits of some long-period comets. Biul.Inst.teor.astron. 6 no.9:630-370 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

(Comets--Orbits)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBINA, I.V.

Investigating original and future orbits of comets with a near-unity eccentricity. Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 9 no.1: 46-81 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBINA, I.V.; BARTENEVA, O.N.

Final orbit for the comet Johnson 1950 I. Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 10 no.3:192-203 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

9,9822,
3,5110

S/139/62/000/004/005/018
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Galibina, L.I. and Zuyev, V.Ye.

TITLE: Absorption of long-wavelength radiation by water vapour and CO_2 bands along oblique directions in the atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.4, 1962, 69-74

TEXT: In a previous paper (Izv.vuzov SSSR, Fizika, no.3, 1961) the second of the present authors showed that the semi-empirical formulae given by J. N. Howard, D. E. Burch and D. Williams (J.Opt.Soc.Am., 46, No.3, 4, 1956) can be used to compute the absorption of long-wavelength radiation in a real atmosphere. However, in the case of oblique propagation these expressions cannot be used immediately because the total and partial pressures which enter into them are functions of altitude. It is, therefore, necessary to know the functional form of the altitude dependence of these pressures. It is now shown that the integral absorption of long-wavelength radiation in the water vapour and CO_2 bands can be computed using the Howard-Burch-

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Williams expressions:

$$\int_{\nu_1}^{\nu_2} A_\nu d\nu = c\omega^{1/2}(P + p)^k; \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{\nu_1}^{\nu_2} A_\nu d\nu = C + D \log \omega + K \log (P + p), \quad (2)$$

with the concentration ω and total pressure P of water vapour given by

$$\omega = \frac{a_o}{2 \ln 10} (1 - 10^{-h/5}) \quad (7)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h P_o e^{-z/8} dz = \frac{8P_o}{h} (1 - e^{-h/8}). \quad (8)$$

In the case of CO_2 the vapour concentration is given by

$$\omega = 240(1 - e^{-h/8}) \quad (10)$$

and the total pressure by Eq.(8). These expressions hold for vertical propagation in the atmosphere and must be multiplied by $1/\cos\varphi$ in the case of oblique incidence, where φ is the zenith

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angle. The authors have carried out numerical calculations for heights up to 8 km and six different zenith angles. Full numerical tables are given for the absorption functions computed from

$$A = \frac{\int_{\nu_1}^{\nu_2} A\nu \, d\nu}{\nu_2 - \nu_1} \qquad (12)$$

for the following bands of CO_2 and H_2O vapour: (15, 5.2, 4.8, 4.3, 2.7, 2.0, 1.6, 1.4μ) and (6.3, 3.2, 2.7, 1.87, 1.38, 1.1, 0.94, 3.7 μ) respectively. The CO_2 calculations refer to the following values of the zenith angle: 0, 15, 30, 45, 60 and 75°, while those for water vapour refer to the following absolute humidities: 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 8.0, 14.0 g/m³. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (Siberian Physico-technical Institute of the Tomsk State University imeni V. V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: September 8, 1961

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

[illegible], Y.[illegible]; [illegible]INA, V.A.; PETELINA, O.N.; IOFFE, R.M.; TSYPLAKOVA, N.A.; [illegible]ULOVA, R.Z.

Effectiveness of compound health-resort treatment of residual phenomena following infectious diseases of the central nervous system. Sbor. nauch. rab. vrach. san.-kur. uchr. profsoiuzov no.1:29-32 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Pyatigorskiy nevrologicheskiy sanatoriy "Mashuk" (glavnyy vrach R.Z.Partigulova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof.S.M.Petelin).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBINA, YE. A.

Setting of shale ashes. N. L. Dilaktorskii and E. A. Galibina. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Eston. S.S.R.* 4, No. 3, 455-21(1955).—The hardening of mixts. of shale ash and water is the result of the formation of a no. of hydrated minerals during the setting of the mixt. Calcination time and temp. affect the properties of the hydrated products. The mech. properties were poorest for the mixt. made with ash calcined for 2 hrs. at 1100°, somewhat better immediately after setting of a mixt. calcined for 2 hrs. at 1000°, considerably better after curing for 56 days, and greatly improved after 3 months. Ash which was calcined for 15 min. at 800-1000° showed considerable mech. strength after setting for 2 hrs., and reached a max. after 28 days. The hydration products were investigated by thermal differential analysis and were found to consist of products resulting from various physicochem. processes, such as the portland-cement process, the lime-pozzolan process, the air-slaking of lime, gypsum hydration, and slow formation of hydrated MgO. Because of the high-free-CaO content, cement setting can be accelerated by hydraulically active addns. (e.g. 20% of calcined diatomite), and also by a thermal treatment during the setting (40 hrs. of steaming at 80° caused all free CaO to combine). W. M. Sternberg

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GALIBINA, Ye. A. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Processes of Mineral Formation Occurring During the Warming of the Inorganic Part of Kukersit and the Solidification of ~~Schistous Zones~~ slate ash." Len, 1957. 19 pp with graphs, 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR, Len Order of Labor Red Banner ~~Engineering~~ Technological Inst im Lensovet), 100 copies (KL, 27-57, 105)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALIBINA, Ye. A. and N. L. DILAKTORSKIY

"On the Nature of Hardening Processes in Slate Cinders" p. 337

~~"Synthesis and Structure of [illegible] Heavy Metal Cations" p. 3[illegible]~~

Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography, Trudy [illegible] Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 19[illegible], [illegible]p

reprints of reports presented at conf. held in Leningrad, [illegible] Mar 19[illegible]. The purpose of the conf. was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems

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SOV/23-59-1-1/10

AUTHORS: Dilaktorskiy, N.L., Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, Galibina, Ye.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Solidifying of Slate-Ash Binding Substances During Autoclave Treatment (O tverdenii slantsezol'nykh vyazhushchikh pri avtoklavnoy obrabotke)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, 1959, Nr 1, pp 3-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an account of a study of the autoclave treatment of slate-ash binding substances made by the Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (Institute of Construction and Construction Materials of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR) in 1956 - 57, on three types of powdered slate K_{13}, K_{25} and K_{26} in a laboratory autoclave, under pressures of 4,8,12 and 16 atm. Having been tested mechanically, the specimens were milled and subjected to thermographical, chemical, petrographical and X-ray

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On the Solidifying of Slate-Ash Binding Substances During Autoclave Treatment

examinations. The results of chemical examinations made by worker of ISSM of the AS Estonian SSR, L.N. Tamm, are shown in table 1. The study showed that the mechanical firmness of specimens of slate-ash paste is not as high as those made of a solution. The greatest mechanical firmness was shown by specimens that underwent a 20 hour-long hydro-thermal treatment at 140° C. The firmest specimens made of a solution were those treated for 12 hours at 175° C and for 4 hours at 190° C. A thermographic examination of the products of hydration of the paste showed the presence of high-basic hydrosilicates of "α" type, hydrates of "β" type and low-basic hydrosilicates of CSH(B) type. Specimens made of slate-ash solutions with an addition of fine milled sand showed increased mechanical firmness after autoclave treatment. With the increase in soaking temperature, the slate-ash paste showed changes in phase structure. There are 4 sets of graphs,

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SOV/23-59-1-1/10

On the Solidifying of Slate-Ash Binding Substances During Autoclave Treatment

2 sets of photos, 1 table and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (Institute of Construction and Construction Materials of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958

Card 3/3

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S/023/60/000/003/004/012
C111/C222

AUTHORS: Galibina, Ye.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Dilaktorskiy, N.L., Doctor of Geological-Meneralogical Sciences

TITLE: Investigation of the Variation of the Combination of the Fluid Phase During the Solidification and Primary Hardening of the Binding Material of the Ash of Shale

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR. Seriya Tekhnicheskikh i Fiziko-Matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No.3, pp. 218-224.

TEXT: Pulverized ash of kukersit was changed to a mash by a normal addition of water, it was stirred and then it was brought into a vapor chamber. In certain distances tests were taken out of the vapor chamber. Under pressure (2000 kg/cm^2) the fluid phase of the mash being in the hardening process was squeezed out of the test. After a filtering of the water the chemical combination of these tests were investigated. It was stated: 1) Immediately after the addition of water to the ash there appear solutions being strongly supersaturated with calcium oxide which contain a great number of SO_4''-ions. 2) The concentration of Ca^{++}, SO_4'' and OH' ions in the stone to be formed decreases during the hardening process, since at the one hand there separate crystalline re-creations $Ca(OH)_2$

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Investigation of the Variation of the Combination of the Fluid Phase During the Solidification and Primary Hardening of the Binding Material of the Ash of Shale

and $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ and on the other hand in the first hours of the hardening there appears the combination $3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 3CaSO_4 \cdot 31H_2O$ difficult to dissolve. 3) The combination of ions of the fluid phase can be influenced essentially by a variation of the solution velocity of the combinations appearing in the ash. The solvability of the combinations with $K^{\oplus}$ and Cl' is diminished by additions of hydrophyl kind which raise the supersaturation of the solutions with the $Ca^{\oplus\oplus}$ and SO_4'' ions. The addition of hot water (65°) diminishes the solvability of calcium oxide and anhydride and enlarges the solvability of combinations with $K^{\oplus}$ and Cl'. 4) the hydrothermic treatment of the investigated binding material for an elevated temperature (80°) diminishes the concentration of the $Ca^{\oplus\oplus}$ ions and enlarges the number of the $K^{\oplus}$ and SO_4'' ions in the solutions in the interval 3 minutes - 4 hours (calculated from the beginning of the setting). Consequently by chemical additions a degree of solvability of the components appearing in the ash can be reached so that the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

Investigation of the Variation of the Combination of the Fluid Phase During the Solidification and Primary Hardening of the Binding Material of the Ash of Shale

S/023/60/000/003/004/012
C111/C222

forming of the skeleton structure during the setting of the binding material of shale ash can be take place without a change of volume. The authors mention L. Oyt. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (Institute of Construction Engineering and Building Material of the Academiy of Sciences of the Esthonian SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1960

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GALIBINA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DILAKTORSKIY, N.L., doktor geol.-mineral.-nauk

Effect of the hydration rate of lime and anhydrite on volume changes and plastic strength of oil-shale ash stone. Izv AN Est SSR Ser fiz-mat i tekh nauk no.4:267-277 '6 .

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of Building and Building Materials.

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GALIBINA, Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; DILAKTORSKIY, N., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk; TAMM, L.

Effect of the composition of the liquid and solid phases on the extent of the voluminal changes and strength of shale-ash binding agents [with summary in English]. Izv. AN Est. SSR, Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 12 no.1:91-99 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Insitute of Building and Building Materials.
(Oil shales) (Cement clinkers)

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DILAKTORSKIY, N.L., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; GALIBINA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KREMERMAN, T.B., inzh.

Phase composition of shale ash and its effect on the physical and chemical processes under normal hardening conditions. Stroi.mat. 10 no.4:31-33 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

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Ionic composition of solutions formed under normal hardening conditions of different fractions of dustlike oil-shale ash. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 13 no.3:254-259 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Scientific Research Institute of Building of the State Building Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR.

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CALIC, A.

Preparation for firing with mine throwers by the use of different instruments. p. 65. VOJNI GLASNIK. (Jugoslavenska narodna armija) Beograd

Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

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Case of giant ulcer of the stomach. Acta chir. Iugosl. 10 no.1:75-78 '63.

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(STOMACH ULCER) (PEPTIC ULCER PERFORATION)
(GASTRECTOMY) (LIVER DISEASES) (PANCREAS)
(DISEASES)

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION YUG/3988

Savjetovanje industrijskih elektronicara, Zadar, 1956

Industrijska elektronika; referati odrzani na savjetovanju industrijskih elektronicara u Zadru (Industrial Electronics; Reports Given At the Conference On Industrial Electronics in Zadar, August 6-11, 1956) Zagreb, Komisija za elektroniku drustva alatnicara FNRJ, 1958. 230 p. No. of copies printed not given. No contributors mentioned.

PURPOSE: This collection of reports promotes the use of electric and electronic devices in modernizing industrial plants. It is intended for management and technical personnel of Yugoslav industry.

COVERAGE: The collection contains papers presented during the convention of industrial electronic specialists which took place in Zadar (Yugoslavia) August 6-11, 1956. In these papers, the following problems were discussed: effect of automation on national economy, equipment used for automation of industrial processes, application of radar in modern warfare, industrial television, use of ultrasonics in machining, and computers. In addition to the reports published in this collection, the following papers were presented at the convention: Professor Dr. Josip Lončar, Electrical Engineering Department, Zagreb University "Devices With Ionization Chamber for Measurement of Total and Instantaneous Gamma Radiation as a Factor in Protection Against Radiation"; Artemije Šahnazarov, Shipbuilding Department, Zagreb University. "Utilization of Electronics for Military Purposes"; Tihomir Bratolijć, Electrical Engineering Department, Zagreb University. "Automatic Voltage Regulator for Synchronous Motors"; Maks Konrad, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, "Electrical Equipment for Measuring Radiation in Using Isotopes for Scientific and Industrial Purposes"; and S. Vukelić, Technical Director of the Vlado Bagat Plant, Zadar. Development and Prospects of the Vlado Bagat Plant. References accompany 9 papers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Muljević, Vladimir. Doctor, Docent, Department of Electrical Engineering, Zagreb University. Components and Equipment for Automation of Industrial Processes 21
The author describes the principles of measuring devices used in various industrial processes. There are 7 references: 6 German and one English.

Josifović, Olivera, Engineer, Rude Čajevec Plant, Banja Luka. Military Use of Radar 37
The author describes characteristic features of radar equipment from World War II to the present. There are 3 references: 2 English and 1 Yugoslav.

Sjekloča, Miloš, Engineer, and Basan Badžinerafahić, Engineer, Rudi Čajevec Plant, Banja Luka. Mobile Military Radio Equipment. 51
The authors describe straight and superheterodyne receivers, frequency modulation receivers, radio telegraph and telephone transmitters, and frequency modulation transmitters. There are 7 references: 6 English and 1 Soviet.

Galić, Roman, Engineer, Electrical Engineering Department, Zagreb University. Pulse Drive in Radio-Frequency Heating Systems 89
The author describes principles of inductive heating, its application, and necessary equipment.

Vasiljević, Radenko, Nicola Tesla Plant, Beograd. Application of Ultrasonics in Machining Hard Metals 95
The author describes the principles of applying ultrasonics and methods for machining hard metals. Some examples of the process are given. There are 4 references: 2 German, 1 Soviet, and 1 English.

Helez, Ivo, Engineer, Vlado Bagat Plant, Zadar. Plastics Utilized in Electronics 117
The author describes the utilization of plastics in electronics and the types and characteristic features of plastics used in electronics. There are 4 references: 3 English and 1 German.

Kopač, Rado, Engineer. Application of Electronic Automatic Control in Induction Welding Machines 129
The author describes principle and application of the welding process. There are 9 references: 4 English, 3 German, and 2 French.

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GALIC, Roman, inz. (Zagreb)

New curves of propagations for the frequencies 40 - 960 MH_2.
Elektrotehnika Hrv 4 no.1/2:3-4 '62.

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Esophago-bronchial fistula. Tuberkuloza 17 no.3:268-276 My-Je '65.

1. Medicinski centar, Zadar, odjel za rentgenologiyu, odjel za djecje bolesti i odjel za zarazne bolesti.

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The shipyard in Danzig in the light of certain statistical data. Bud okretowe Warszawa 8 no.11:398-405 N'63.

1. Stocznia Gdanska, Gdansk.

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1. Z Oddzialu Urologicznego P.A.M. w Szczecinie. Kierownik: zast. prof. dr A. Wojewski.

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HILCZER, Bozena; GALICA, Jerzy

Effect of gamma ^{60}Co radiation on the temperature hysteresis of triglycine sulfate. Prace matem przyrod Poznan 11 no. 2:199-206 '64.

1. Department of Dielectrics, Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Department of Experimental Physics, A. Michiewicz University, Poznan.

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The ammonia maser of the Poznan Center. Postepy fizyki 15 no.5:565-568 '64.

1. Department of Dielectrics, Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznan, and Department of Experimental Physics, A. Mickiewicz University, Poznan.

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[illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

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TSIPEROVICH, O.S. [TSyperovych, O.S.]; GALJCH, I.P. [Halych, I.P.]

Chromatographic investigation of egg and serum albumins and chymotrypsinogen in colums with hydroxylapatite. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 34 no.5:666-677 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.
(ALBUMIN) (CHYMOTRYPSINOGEN)
(CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)

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TSYPEROVICH, A.S. [TSyperovych, O.S.]; GALICH, I.P. [Halych, I.P.]

Fractionation of bovine gamma globulin on columns of carboxymethyl- and diethylaminethyl cellulose. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.6:931-941 '63. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

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GALICH, I. V.

(2)

Fuel Abst.
Vol. 15 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Natural Solid Fuels:
Winning

2716. SQUEEZING OUT OF COAL DURING WORKING OF SEAM L3 IN MINE 17/18 (STALINUGOL COMBINE). Galich, I.V. (Ugol (Coal), Oct. 1953, 16-19). The phenomenon and the conditions for its occurrence are described. (L).

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Displacement of a coal layer in connection with the removal of coal. Trudy VNIMI no.29:121-127 '54. (MLRA 8:3)
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GALICH, I.V., inzhener-geolog

Mining under bore-hole areas. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.10:34-36 O '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Coal mines and mining)

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GALICH, I.V., inzhener-geolog

Special method of reinforcing the ends of underground drain bore holes. Ugol' 36 no.10:35-36 O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Shakhta No.1 "TSentral'naya" tresta Krasnoarmeyskugol'.
(Mine drainage)

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1. Krasnoarmeyskiy trest ugol'nykh predpriyatiy Donbassa.
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GALICH, I. V., inzh.-geolog

Special means of sinking shafts in the western Donets Basin.
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(Donets Basin—Shaft sinking)

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GALICH, L.V., inzh.-geolog (g. Novoekonomicheskoye)

Rock cleavage and manifestation of rock pressure. Ugol' 40 no.4:37-39 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

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TSYPEROVICH, A.S. [TSyperovych, O.S.]; GALICH, I.P. [Halych, I.P.]

Crystallization of α-amylase of Aspergillus oryzae from Soviet enzyme preparations. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.1:14-23 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

[illegible] (Grad [illegible])

Dissertation: "Tar Production from the Hydrocarbons of Diesel Fuels by Oxidizing in the Liquid Phase." Cand Chem Sci, Institute of Petroleum, Acad Sci USSR, 17 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow 8 Jun 54)

SO: SOM 313, 23 Dec 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P.N.

Liquid-phase oxidation of n-undecene, n-heptylbenzene, n-heptylcyclohexane, and 1-methyldecahydronaphthalene by air oxygen. S. R. Sergienko and P. N. Galich. *Kaliticheskie Gidrirovanie i Okislenie*, ~~Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR~~, *Trudy Kaf.* 1955, 253-64.—In liquid phase air oxidation of hydrocarbons at 150° for 10-100 hrs., the 1st stage is the formation of peroxides which reaches a max. in 10 hrs. and declines to nearly 0 by 100 hrs. The kinetic curves of time vs. acid no., bromine no., saponif. no., peroxide content and O content are shown for n-undecene, n-heptylbenzene, n-heptylcyclohexane, and 1-methyldecahydronaphthalene. The tendency to form tars during oxidation declines in order: undecene, 1-methyldecahydronaphthalene, heptylcyclohexane, heptylbenzene. Tar formation begins to be noticeable after some 50 hrs. The gradual decline of the rate of oxidation and its practical cessation in the presence of as yet unreacted materials is ascribed to the neg. catalytic activity of the tars which act as antioxidants.

G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P.N.

3504. TAR FORMATION DURING OXIDATION OF HYDROCARBONS. II. EFFECT OF (HYDROCARBON) GROUP COMPOSITION OF DIESEL FUELS ON THE DIRECTION OF OXIDATION Sergienko, S.R. and Galich, P.N. (Zh. prikl. Khim. (J. appl. Chem., Moscow), 1956, vol. 29, 1568-1576; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1957, vol. 51, 6166). Tar was removed from a 200-365° fraction of diesel fuel (BZ) by chromatography on silica gel and was separated, respectively, into fractions of aromatic hydrocarbons (I), 20.7% and paraffins-cycloparaffins. The latter fraction was treated with urea and separated into n-paraffins (II), 12.4% and isoparaffins-cycloparaffins (III), 62.1% leaving a residue (IV), 4.8%. Each fraction was oxidized by air at 150° in 2 parallel furnaces. The properties of the products were plotted as functions of the oxidation time. The properties of I did not change appreciably; a slight darkening indicated a slow condensation. Those of IV changed a little more. The plots of II and III gave similar functions. The proportion of peroxides rose abruptly to a maximum within 2 hours for III and 9 hours for II. Beyond this maximum the acid number, the saponification number, and the proportion of oxygen-containing substances increased continuously. Tar formation became noticeable in 50 hours with III and in 75 hours with II. Oxidation of diesel fuel is retarded not so much by I as by the products of cleavage of the peroxides formed.

C.A.

MT

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P. N.

Tar formation in the oxidation of hydrocarbons. III. Effect of aromatic hydrocarbons on the course of the oxidation of hydrocarbon mixtures. S. R. Sergienko, P. N. Galich, and V. I. Ievlev. *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 29, 1746-50 (1956); cf. C.A. 50, 7436c.—In air oxidation of the hydrocarbons from the isoalkane-cycloparaffin fraction of Diesel fuel, the initial stage involves the formation of peroxides which reaches a max. in about 2 hrs. after which the peroxide content decreases steadily. Peroxide formation precedes the formation of acidic, hydrolysable, and OH compds. Addn. of 10% or less of diisopropylbenzene to the charge does not affect the oxidation kinetics, but 25% or more almost completely stops oxidation. The retarding effect is not produced by diisopropylbenzene itself, but by the products of decompn. of its peroxides. Max. retardation is caused by addn. of 20-5% aromatic compds. G. M. K.

PMrk

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

Galich, P.N.

Distr: 4E3d/4E4f

Causes of deposit formation in Diesel oil during storage. S. R. Sergienko and P. N. Galich. Zhur. Prikl. Khim. 30, 1653-60(1957).—Aromatic hydrocarbons and cyclo- and isoparaffin fractions obtained from Diesel oil by chromatographic methods (cf. C.A. 50, 8186) as well as Diesel oil were kept 2-5 years in open glass vessels at room temp. The aromatic hydrocarbons were most susceptible to deposit formation; after 2 years 6.2% of asphaltenes had formed. The cyclo- and isoparaffins showed an extended induction period so that after 2 years deposits were absent but a high concn. of peroxides was found. Deposit formation was at first rapid, reached a max., and decreased subsequently, apparently retarded by oxidation products.

I. Bengowitz

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gmb

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P.N.

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; IZMAYLOV, N.A.; SPIVAK, L.L.; GALICH, P.N.

Potentiometric methods of investigation of high-molecular weight compounds in petroleum. Zhur.anal.khim.10 no.5:315-322 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Institut nefti AN SSSR, Moskva i Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo.
(Potentiometric analysis) (Acidity) (Petroleum)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

AID P - 3572

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 9/20

Authors : Sergiyenko, S. R. and N. P. Galich

Title : Tar formation during the oxidation of hydrocarbons

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 7, 735-744, 1955

Abstract : The mechanism of oxidation of C_{11}-C_{13} hydrocarbons at 150°C has been studied. The oxidation products of n-heptyl benzene contained 13% tar and 27% asphaltenes, and those of n-undecene-1, 85% tar and no asphaltenes. Four tables, one diagram, 8 references, 4 Russian (1937-1955).

Institution : None

Submitted : D 25, 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P.N.

4034. Potentiometric methods of studying high molecular compounds of petroleum. II. Potentiometric determination of saponification values in solutions of petroleum resins. S. R. Sarkisyan, P. N. Galich, N. A. Izmailov and L. L. Spivak (Inst. of Petroleum, Acad. Sci., USSR, Moscow). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.*, 1956, 11 (6), 731-734.—The sample is dissolved in a mixture of ethanol and benzene (2:5), then mixed with a 5 to 10-fold excess of ethanolic 0·1 *N* KOH and heated on a water bath under a reflux condenser for 1 hr. without admission of CO_2. The hot soln. is titrated potentiometrically with 0·1 *N* HCl in a CO_2-free atmosphere, glass and calomel electrodes being used. G. S. Sarra

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P.N.

Potentiometric methods for the study of high molecular petroleum compounds. III. Potentiometric determination of peroxide numbers. S. R. Serajenko, P. N. Galich, and L. L. Spivak (Petroleum Inst., Moscow). Zhur. Anal. Khim. 12, 139-42(1957); cf. C.A. 51, 9185b.—Dissolve a weighed sample in a mixt. of abs. iso-PrOH 20 and glacial AcOH, ml. Add 10 ml. satd. NaI soln. in abs. iso-PrOH, boil for 5 min., add 5 ml. H_2O, and titrate potentiometrically with 0.1N $S_2O_3^{--}$, while passing N through the soln. Specific examples are given. M. Hesch

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P.N.

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; DAVYDOV, B.E.; GALICH, P.N.

Molecular and surface properties of petroleum tars. Part 7. Article No.7. (MIRA 11:4)

(Petroleum) (Surface chemistry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P.N.

5(3); 12(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2221

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nefti

Trudy, t. 12 (Transactions of the Petroleum Institute, USSR. Academy of Sciences, Vol 12) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 395 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,700 copies printed.

Ed.: S. R. Sergiyenko, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: K. G. Miyesserov; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Golubeva.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians in the petroleum industry.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes the results of studies on the chemistry and technology of petroleum and gas conducted in the laboratories of the Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, in 1956 and 1957. A new section "Petrochemical Synthesis and Technology of Petroleum" has been included in the collection of articles. A list of investigations published by the associates of the Institute in 1956 and 1957 and a list of dissertations for the Doctor's and Candidate's degrees presented in 1956 and 1957 at open sessions of the Academic Council of the Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, are given.

E. Kh. Iskhakova, F. V. Korenevskaya, I. A. Musayev, and V. V. Shchekin. Change in the Activity of Silica Gel in the Chromatographic Separation of Hydrocarbons 35

Gal'pern, G. D., M. M. Kusakov, Ye. S. Pokrovskaya, and N. A. Shimanko. Study of the Absorption Spectra of Some Cyclohexyl and Cyclopentyl Benzene Derivatives in the Near Ultraviolet Region 38

Card 2/9

Sergiyenko, S. R., N. Ya. Semyachko, and B. E. Davydov. Investigation of the Composition and Properties of High-Molecular Weight Hydrocarbons and Tars of Gyurgyan Petroleum 65

Sergiyenko, S. R., B. E. Davydov, A. D. Litmanovich, and V. A. Shakhray. Some Physicochemical Properties of Petroleum Asphaltene and Tar Solutions. Part 14. 76

Sergiyenko, S. R., and Yu. T. Gordash. Composition and Properties of the Tar Fraction of Radchenkovo Petroleum. Part 15 83

Sergiyenko, S. R., and Yu. T. Gordash. Low-Temperature Transformations of High-Molecular Weight Aromatic Hydrocarbons of Radchenkovo Petroleum. Part 16 88

Sergiyenko, S. R., Ye. V. Lebedev. Chemical Nature of Saturated High-Molecular Weight Hydrocarbons of Romashkino (Devonian) Petroleum. Part 17 102

Sergiyenko, S. R., and Ye. V. Lebedev. Chemical Nature of Saturated High-Molecular Weight Hydrocarbons of Romashkino (Devonian) Petroleum. Part 18 117

Sergiyenko, S. R., and A. A. Mikhnovskaya. The Chemical Nature of High-Molecular Weight Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons of Romashkino (Devonian) Petroleum. Part 19 136

Sergiyenko, S. R., I. A. Nozhkina, and Ye. V. Nozdrina. Investigation of the Chemical Nature of High-Molecular Weight Condensed Dicyclic Aromatic Compounds of Romashkino Petroleum by the Catalytic Hydrogenation Method in the Presence of Raney Ni. Part 20 147

Sergiyenko, S. R., Ye. V. Nozdrina, and I. A. Nozhkina. Hydrogenation of High-Molecular Weight Condensed Dicyclic Aromatic Compounds of Romashkino Petroleum in the Presence of a WO_3 - NiS - Al_2O_3 Catalyst under Mild Conditions. Paper 21 156

Sergiyenko, S. R., I. A. Nozhkina, and Ye. V. Nozdrina. Hydrogenation of Tars Isolated from Romashkinskaya Petroleum. Paper 22 168

Sergiyenko, S. R. V. I. Korchagina, P. N. Galich, L. I. Rutman, B. E. Davydov, and M. I. Krasavchenko. Effect of the Depth of Selective Cracking on the Composition and Properties of Heavy Residual Petroleum Fraction. Part 23 175

Sergiyenko, S. R., V. I. Korchagina, P. N. Galich, L. I. Rutman, B. E. Davydov, and M. I. Krasavchenko. Effect of the Nature of the Raw Material and Oxidation Time on the Composition and Properties of Oxidized Bitumens. Article 24 184

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; KORCHAGINA, V.I.; GALICH, P.N.; RUTMAN, L.I.; DAVYDOV, B.E.; KRASAVCHENKO, M.I.

Effect of the depth of sampling on the composition and properties of heavy residual stock. Article No.23. Trudy Inst.nefti 12:175-186 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

(Petroleum products--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; KORCHAGINA, V.I.; GALICH, P.N.; RUTMAN, L.I.; DAVYDOV, B.E.; KRASAVCHENKO, M.I.

Effect of the nature of feed stock and the duration of oxidation on the composition and properties of oxidized bitumens. Article No.24. Trudy Inst.nefti 12:187-199 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Bitumen) (Petroleum--Refining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

5(3) SOV/80-32-3-31/43

AUTHORS: Sergiyenko, S.R., Semyachko, R.Ya., Galich, P.N.

TITLE: The Liquid-Phase Oxidation of High-Molecular Hydrocarbons of Petroleum (Zhidkofaznoye okisleniye vysokomolekulyarnykh uglevodorodov nefti)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 3, pp 641-649 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In high-molecular hydrocarbons of petroleum, compounds are contained which have condensated aromatic structures in their molecules. These compounds are the sources for the formation of resinous asphaltene substances. A genetic system exists in these hydrocarbons which may be represented by the following series: condensated bicyclic aromatic compounds → condensated polycyclic aromatic compounds → resins → asphaltenes. At an oxidation temperature of 150 - 175°C the asphaltenes prevail in the oxidation products. The paraffin-cycloparaffin hybrid compounds are transformed during oxidation in the liquid phase at a temperature of 150 - 175°C to peroxide compounds which in turn are transformed to acid saponifiable hydroxyl-containing oxygen compounds. The bicyclic aromatic condensated hydrocarbons con-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

SOV/80-32-3-31/43

The Liquid-Phase Oxidation of High-Molecular Hydrocarbons of Petroleum

densate most easily of all hydrocarbons, followed by the monocyclic aromatic compounds. The paraffin-cycloparaffin hydrocarbons oxidize more easily at 150°C than at 175°C.
There are 3 graphs, 3 tables, 1 diagram and 10 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1957

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P.N.; GOLUBCHENKO, I.T.; GUTYRYA, A.A.; GUTYRYA, V.S.; DOLINSKAIA, E.S.; MOZDOR, Ye.V.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.

Nature of cokelike deposits formed on CaC-type molecular sieves in the cracking of n. alkanes. Neftekhimiia 2 no.2:193-195 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN USSR i Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR, Kiyev.
(Paraffins) (Cracking process)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P.N.; GUTYRYA, A.A.; GUTYRYA, A.A.; GUTYRYA, V.S.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.

Certain features of the catalysis of alkanes over zeolites (molecular sieves). Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.1:147-150 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN USSR i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gutyrya).
(Paraffins) (Catalysis) (Zeolites)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GALICH, P.N.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6246

Soveshchaniye po tseolitam. 1st, Leningrad, 1961.

Sinteticheskiye tseolity; polucheniye, issledovaniye i primeneniye (Synthetic Zeolites: Production, Investigation, and Use). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 286 p. (Series: Its: Doklady) Errata slip inserted. 2500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. Komisiya po tseolitam.

Resp. Eds.: M. M. Dubinin, Academician and V. V. Serpinskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed.: Ye. G. Zhukovskaya; Tech. Ed.: S. P. Golub'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in the production of synthetic zeolites (molecular sieves), and for chemists in general.

Card 1/[redacted]3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

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Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.) SOV/6246

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports presented at the First Conference on Zeolites, held in Leningrad 16 through 19 March 1961 at the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet, and is purportedly the first monograph on this subject. The reports are grouped into 3 subject areas: 1) theoretical problems of adsorption on various types of zeolites and methods for their investigation, 2) the production of zeolites, and 3) application of zeolites. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.) SOV/6246

Pavlova, S. N., Z. V. Driatskaya, and M. A. Mkhchiyan. Application of Synthetic Zeolites in Determining the Content of Normal Alkanes in Gasoline Fractions 253

Galich, P. N., I. T. Golubchenko, A. A. Gutyrya, V. S. Gutyrya, and I. Ye. Neymark. Investigation of the Possible Application of Synthetic Zeolites as Carriers and Catalysts for the Dehydrogenation and Cracking of n-Paraffins 260

Palek, M., P. Iru, O. Grubner, and G. Beyer. Synthetic Zeolites as Molecular Sieves With Color Indication of Water-Vapor Pressure 263

Malyusov, V. A., N. N. Umnik, N. N. Kulov, N. M. Zhavoronkov, G. I. Faydel', and D. O. Zisman. Purifying Formaldehyde From Moisture and Formic Acid With the Aid of Synthetic Zeolites 267

Card ~~1/12~~ 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

GUTYRYA, V.S., glav. red.; KLIMENKO, A.P., zam. glav. red.; GALICH, P.N., red.; KAMAKIN, N.M., red.; MAN'KOVSKAYA, N.K., red.; MASUMYAN, V.Ya., red.; SERDYUK, O.P., red.

[Petroleum chemistry; paraffin petroleum hydrocarbons] Neftekhimiia; parafinovye uglevodorody nefti, ikh vydelenie i pererabotka. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 138 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

FROLOVA, V.S.; POLATAYKO, R.I.; SKARCHENKO, V.K.; MUSIYENKO, V.P.; GALICH, P.N.

Dehydrogenation of n-hexane on chrome-zinc oxide catalysts. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.3:54-55 Jl-S '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

KONOVAL'CHIKOV, O.D.; GALICH, P.N.; MUSIYENKO, V.P.; SKARCHENKO, V.K.; PETROV, A.A.

Effect of the porous structure of an alumina-chromium oxide catalyst on the conversion of n-hexane. Kin. i kat. 5 no.2: 350-354 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

SKARCHENKO, V.K.; GALICH, P.N.; GOLUBCHENKO, I.T.; FROLOVA, V.S.; MUSIYENKO, V.P.

Chromium-iron-aluminum oxides as catalysts for n-hexane dehydrogenation. Kin. i kat. 5 no.3:548-549 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

KONOVALCHIKOV, O.D.; GALICH, P.N.; PETROV, A.A.; SEMENENKO, V.K.

Dehydrogenation of n-hexane on activated carbon and Cr_2O_3-coal catalysts. Kin. i kat. 5 no.3:561-563 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

SKARCHENKO, V.K.; TROLOVA, V.S.; GOLUBCHENKO, I.T.; MUSIYENKO, V.P.; GALICH, P.N.

Iron-aluminum oxides as catalysts for dehydrogenation of n-alkanes. Kin. i kat. 5 no.5:932-935 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

MUSIYENKO, V.P.; POLATAYKO, R.I.; SKARCHENKO, V.K.; FROLOVA, V.S.; GALICH, P.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: Lagoza, L.F.; Kubyshkina, G.A.

Conversion of n-hexane on chromium-magnesium oxide catalysts. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.9:915-918 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

POLATAYKO, R.I.; KRUGLIKOVA, N.S.; FIOLOVA, V.S.; GALICH, P.N.; SKARCHENKO, V.K.

Dehydrogenation of n-hexane on molybdenum-sulfide catalysts.
Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:53-54 Ap-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1

BILAY, V.I.; PIDOPLICHKO, N.N. [Pidoplichko, M.M.]; GUTYRYA, V.S. [Hutyria, V.S.]; BUKHALO, A.S.; V'YUN, A.A. [V'iun, H.A.]; GALICH, P.N. [Halych, P.M.]; KOVAL', E.Z.; MASUMYAN, V.Ya.; MIL'KO, A.A. [Mil'ko, O.O.]

Petroleum hydrocarbons as a source of carbon for microscopic mycelial soil fungi. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.2:3-10 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR i Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614110007-1"

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GALICH, P.N.; GOLUBCHENKO, I.T.; GUTYRYA, V.S.; IL'IN, V.G.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.

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1. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR i Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gutyrya).

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