"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 53971-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011234

elements of the first major group (Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs) are completely absorbed from the intestine, are distributed fairly evenly among the organs, and are rather rapidly excreted in the urine. Elements of the second group (Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra) are readily absorbed from the intestine, selectively deposited in the skeleton, and are excreted in greater quantity in the feces than in the urine. The biological action of radioisotopes is determined to a great degree by the method of administration, route of entry, rate of absorption, isotope distribution, half-life, and rate of elimination from the organism. Tumors generally arise at the sites most exposed to ionizing radiation, i.e., in the places where the radioisotopes concentrate and in the adjacent tissues. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, NF

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MO[illegible], Yu.I.; [illegible] Moskva

Radiation- [illegible]
Ap '65.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSK[illegible]EV, Yu.I.

Conference of experts [illegible] the population in emergencies and [illegible] 84 Ag '65.

Conference of experts [illegible] Ibid.:9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 04577-67 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP6033868 SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/66/006/005/0660/0665

AUTHOR: Strel'tsova, V. N.; Moskalev, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: The blastomogenic effect of 120-Mev protons

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 660-665

TOPIC TAGS: proton radiation biologic effect, radiation tissue effect, rat, carcinoma

ABSTRACT: In order to study the blastomogenic effect of 120-Mev protons in the dose range 10—800 rad, Wistar rats were irradiated once with protons from the OIYaI synchrocyclotron at Dubna. The dose rate was 0.3 rad/sec. Experimental results showed that in proton-irradiated rats the frequency of appearance of both benign and malignant tumors in the following tissues was higher than in controls: mammary glands, hemogenic tissue, thyroid gland, adrenals, hypodermic tissue, kidneys, bones, uterus, thymus, and prostate gland. It was observed that in female rats the incidence of tumors and of multiple neoplasms was considerably higher in both irradiated and control groups than corresponding rates for male rats. Of course, the high incidence of neoplasms in females is connected with the sensitivity of mammary glands, hypophysis, ovaries, and uterus to tumor formation. More mammary tumors appeared in female rats irradiated with 50—600 rad, and tumors developed

 UDC: 539.125.4:616.006.04

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 04575-67
ACC NR: AP6033868

faster than in controls (7 months in experimental animals and 12 months in controls). The incidence of leukosis in irradiated males and females (doses 200—400 rad) increased to 11.4%, as compared with 1.7% in controls. It was established that the dose required to double the spontaneous incidence of leukosis in rats is 50 rad. The highest incidence of pituitary tumors in female rats (34.3%) was observed with radiation doses of 200 rad, and the highest incidence for males (42%), after irradiation with 50 rad. With doses above these levels, the incidence of pituitary tumors dropped in both males and females. Data for the other tissues and organs studied are: incidence of adrenal tumors increased with 100 rad of protons or more, thyroid tumors--25—50 rad, kidney tumors--600 rad, and tumors of the gastrointestinal tract 100—600 rad. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 08Apr65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5100

Card 2/2 vmb

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

ACC NR: AP6033867 SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/66/006/005/0651/0659

AUTHOR: Moskalev, Yu. I.; Petrovich, I. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: The biological effectiveness of 240-Mev protons

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 651-659

TOPIC TAGS: proton, radiation biologic effect, rat, hematopoiesis, carcinoma

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted to study the biological effect of various doses of 240-Mev protons on the length of survival, peripheral blood composition, and incidence of mammary tumors in rats. Female Wistar rats about three months old were irradiated once with 240-Mev protons from the OIYaI synchrocyclotron at Dubna in doses ranging from 10—1000 rad. The LD_{50} of 240-Mev protons was determined: for seven days -- 776 ± 44 rad; for 15 days -- 736 ± 26 rad; for 30 days -- 675 ± 33 rad; for 60 days -- 675 ± 26 rad; for 120 days -- 645 ± 32 rad; for 240 days -- 631 ± 32 rad; for 360 days -- 628 ± 30 rad; and for 480 days -- 519 ± 28 rad. It was determined that the reduction in average length of survival of experimental animals per rad of accumulated dose was 1.0—0.7 days for the entire dose range studied (10—1000 rad), but 0.7—0.9 days per rad when calculated for doses from 400—1000 rad. Leukopenia was observed in female rats 3—14 days after proton irradiation, and normalization of the leukocyte count occurred within one to

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ACC NR: AP6033867

two months. Neutrophil leukocytosis set in 16—18 months after irradiation, but erythropenia was only noted with large proton doses. Clinical observation of rats during their entire postirradiation lifespan showed that irradiation with 240-Mev protons considerably increases the frequency of appearance and rate of development of mammary tumors in female Wistar rats. Results of these experiments indicated that the biological effectiveness of protons per unit of dose drops as the dose increases, but further studies are needed to substantiate this phenomenon. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 08Oct65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5100

Card 2/2 vmb

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

ACC NR: AP7000129 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/011/0018/0019

AUTHOR: Keirim-Markus, I. B.; Kochetkov, O. A.; Moskalev, Yu. I.; Popov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement units used in ionizing radiation dosimetry and radiation safety equipment

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1966, 18-19

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing radiation biologic effect, relative biologic efficiency, radiobiology, x ray radiation biologic effect, radiation shielding, radiation safety, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: The authors criticize GOST 8848-63, adopted 1 July 1964, which established joules/kg and coulombs/kg as standard units for measurement of ionizing radiation absorbed dose and exposure, respectively. In so doing, this GOST standard ignored the decision of the ICRU (International Commission on Radiological Units) to recommend the use of the rad (=1 centijoule/kg) and roentgen (=0.257976 milli-coulomb/kg), which are the units in which almost all presently used instrumentation is calibrated and almost all current research expressed. The cumbersome numerical data conversions required by use of the GOST units will afflict not only all studies involving absorbed doses expressed in rads and exposures in roentgens, but also all biological shielding calculations containing equivalent or effective dose units (ber, rem) based on rad and roentgen. Indeed, GOST 8848-63 provides no units whatever

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ACC NR: AP7000129

for the measurement of dose equivalents. The authors propose that GOST 8848-63 be revised to establish the generally used and ICRU-recommended units of rad, roentgen, and ber as standard units, and further suggest that any new units for radiological measurement should not be officially adopted by individual countries unilaterally, but proposed through and approved by the ICRU. [DF]

SUB CODE: 18, 06/ SUBM DATE: 04May66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/
ATD PRESS: 5110

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

ACC NR: AP7001831 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/062/012/0053/0056

AUTHOR: Moskalev, Yu. I. (Moscow); Petrovich, I. K. (Moscow);

ORG: none

TITLE: The biological effect of 120-Mev protons

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 62, no. 12, 1966, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: proton radiation biologic effect, radiobiology, blood morphology, relative biologic efficiency, rat

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted on 921 Wistar rats (311 served as controls) to study the effect of single exposures to 120-Mev protons in doses from 10 to 1000 rads (10 different doses were used) on life span and blood morphology and to determine the dependence of proton action effectiveness on dose and radiation energy. LD_{50} for various time spans (7—600 days) was determined and the dynamics of the death of rats in early and late periods analyzed. LD_{50} after 30, 60, 120, and 240 days was practically uniform, indicating that the rats did not die in these periods after single proton irradiation. The radiosensitivity of rats showed no substantial dependence on sex. One hundred twenty and 500-Mev protons exhibited uniform effectiveness. In comparison with gamma rays, the RBE of 120-Mev protons was 0.7. Mortality in the first four months was the same for control (1.3%) and experimental animals at 10, 50, and 100 rad doses (0.95, 1.2, and 0.63%). Ninety-nine percent of both control and experimental

 UDC: 612.014.482.2:539.125.4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

ACC NR: AP7001831

Table 1. LD_{50} (in rad) for various periods after irradiation (with principal intervals for R = 0.05)

Day	Males and Females	Males	Females
7-th	864±25	813±48	795±16
15-th	725±22	724±43	741±24
30-th	660±23	660±32	670±25
60-th	660±20	620±32	668±20
120-th	639±18	638±31	654±19
240-th	616±18	610±34	630±22
360-th	569±23	588±27	602±20
480-th	613±21	560±33	500±22
600-th	436±24	479±39	380±24

Table 2. Average life span of rats (with principal intervals for R = 0.05) which died after 4 months with 120 Mev proton irradiation.

Dose in (rad)	Number of experimental rats		Number of rats which died in late periods		Average life span of rats (in days)		
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males and females
0	145	166	143	165	537±53	660±25	556±29
10	60	45	60	44	567±51	484±53	548±39
50	30	65	29	55	657±76	578±41	596±38
100	75	85	74	85	530±37	477±35	506±26
200	[illegible]	40	29	37	574±67	549±45	560±37
400	66	46	51	43	495±47	412±29	459±27
600	30	69	26	61	466±57	443±29	447±25
700	—	89	—	21		467±49	—
800	20	80	3	10	319±14	363±53	350±40

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Table 3. Average life span (SPZh) of rats which died in the early periods after irradiation, depending on dose and period of observation.

Radiation dose (in rad)	Original number of rats	Interval (in days) after which death rate and average life span (SPZh) of the dead rats are evaluated									
		1—4		5—15		16—30		31—60		61—120	
		%	SPZh	%	SPZh	%	SPZh	%	SPZh	%	SPZh
400	102	0	—	2,9	8,3	2,0	23	1,0	39	1,0	81
600	99	0	—	3,0	12,3	2,1	22	3,2	39	3,7	81
700	89	1,1	4	43,7	10,0	42,8	22	17,8	43	8,7	74
800	100	48	3,7	34,6	10,6	32,4	23	17,3	36	26,3	79
1 000	22	36	4	100	7,4	—	—	—	—	—	—

animals died in the later periods (after four months). Mortality in the first four months increased with greater doses. The average life span of animals which died in the later periods correlates with radiation dose (see Table 2). After 10—200 rad irradiation the average life span of males and females dying after 120 days was practically uniform and did not differ from the controls. Irradiation in doses from 400—800 rads reduced average life span in proportion to radiation dose. Average life span of rats dying in the early periods after various intervals depended little on radiation dose; however, the number of rats dying after a given period grew with increase in dose (see Table 3). The absence of substantial differences in average

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ACC NR: AP7001831

life span of rats dying after specific intervals indicates the uniform mechanisms of death of animals in these periods. Substantial differences in percent of dead animals depending on the radiation dose indicate the important role of physiological factors in the organism's reaction to the radiation effect. Results indicated that the composition of the peripheral blood changes depending on the irradiation dose and period of observation. [SW]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5110

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

[illegible]

AUTHOR: [illegible] A. V. (Moscow); [illegible] N.; [illegible] Ryzhov, N. I.; [illegible] L'vitsyna, G. M.; [illegible]

ORG: none

TITLE: [illegible] of cosmic [illegible]

SOURCE: Voprosy [illegible] radiobiologii [illegible], 1966, [illegible]-25-

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible], rat, [illegible] radiation [illegible] proton radiation biologic effect, relative biologic efficiency

ABSTRACT: [illegible] energy protons. In the present [illegible] laboratory animals [illegible] RBE differences. In a series of [illegible] with high energy protons and X-irradiation (or gamma irradiation) in fractional [illegible]

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: [illegible]

[illegible] to 650 rad; [illegible] (Wistar line), [illegible] fractional and single doses of 300 to 1000 rad. A [illegible] proton irradiation (510 Mev, field [illegible]), [illegible] of [illegible], histological investigations, [illegible], mean survival periods, [illegible] examinations served as indices. Results show that with fractional dose [illegible] the RBE of proton irradiation (510 Mev) and X-irradiation (180 kv) [illegible]. With fractional irradiation of rats, the RBE of proton irradiation [illegible]. With single dose irradiation of dogs, the RBE of protons in 1.15 compared [illegible] irradiation. With single dose irradiation of rats, the RBE of protons in [illegible] compared to gamma irradiation. No conclusions are drawn. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and [illegible] figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEV, Yu.M.

Effect of the rhythm of strontium-90 intake on the kinetics of its elimination from the bones. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.1:59-62 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.
(STRONTIUM METABOLISM)
(BONE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 13696-66 EPA/EWT(1)/EWP(f)/T-2 WW

ACC NR: AP6002538 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0039/0040

INVENTOR: Moskalev, Yu. V.; Dubrovskiy, D. M.; Fyatilyshnev, V. S.; Yefremov, N. D. Mel'nikov, I. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of manufacturing mixed-flow compressor rotors. Class 27, No. 176657

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 39-40

TOPIC TAGS: compressor rotor, compressor blade, gas turbine

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of making compressor rotors for low-power gas turbine units by casting. In this process the metal is poured into a special mold with pre-positioned press-forged blades. The mold is a metal shell with openings for fitting the blades and it becomes a part of the rotor. To improve the aerodynamic characteristics of the blade passages, the blade roots are

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.515-226.2.002.2

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L 13696-66

ACC NR: AP6002538

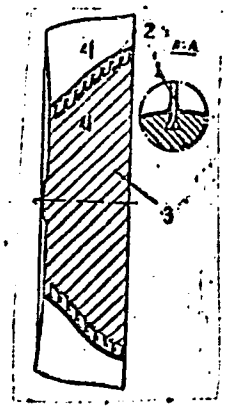

Fig. 1. Compressor rotor

1 - Blade; 2 - mold; 3 - rotor.

split and bent outward (see Fig.), and the corners between the blade and the mold shell are rounded off by welding. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [TN]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 11Sep63/ ATD PRESS: 4186

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, A.G.

3

CH

The fermentation of sulfite liquors in the presence of bisulfite compounds. S. A. Sapotnitskii, and A. G. Moskaleva. *Gidroliz. i Lesokhim. Prom.* 8, No. 5, 7-9(1955).—To 2.5 and 5.0% solutions of glucose (I), galactose (II), and xylose (III) was added 20% $NaHSO_3$ soln. The amount of bisulfite addn. compounds of saccharides was detd. polarimetrically after the establishment of equil. The latter was reached in 2-4 days with hexoses, and in 7-9 days with III. In 2.5% $NaHSO_3$ soln. was bound 14.8% of I, 20.2% of II, and 31.6% of III; in 5.0% $NaHSO_3$ soln. it was raised to 16.3% of I, 22.2% of II, and 32.8% of III. The rates of the attainment of equil. were of the order I > II > III. To establish the effect of noncarbohydrate carbonyl groups on the bisulfite addn. compounds AcH was added to 2.5%, and 2-furaldehyde to 5.0% saccharide soln. The liberation of I, II, and III from the bisulfite addn. was of the order III > II > I. A 2.5% mixt. of II and III was 47%, the one of I and III 38%, and the one of I and II 35% bisulfite bound. The formation of bisulfite addn. compds. was stepwise as indicated by the sharp bends in the plots of concn. of the mixt. *vs.* aldehyde-combined SO_2. The re-establishment of the optical activity on the addn. of AcH was of the order I-II > III-II > III-I. It was thus detd. that $NaHSO_3$ reacted first with noncarbohydrate aldehydes, with which it formed undissocd. compds., and the remaining $NaHSO_3$ then reacted with saccharides. This resulted in a diminished yield of EtOH upon fermentation.

T. Jurecic

1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, A. G.

Effects of some sulfur compounds on yeasts. S. A. Sapotnitskii and A. G. Moskaleva (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Hydrolytic and Sulfite Alc. Ind., Leningrad). *Mikrobiologiya* 25, 607-9(1956).—With Na_2SO_3 at 0.2% in a 2% aq. suspension of pressed yeast (75% moisture) the yield of EtOH (calcd. on glucose fermented) in 2% glucose dropped only from 87.2 to 86.7%; with 0.4% Na_2SO_3, to 82.5%. In each case over 98% of the glucose added was fermented. With free SO_2 at 0.005% the yield of EtOH was 77.8% (96.3% fermentation activity); at 0.01% and 0.015% SO_2 fermentation activity dropped to 51.5 and 12.2%, resp., while yield of EtOH dropped to 64.5 and 0.0%, resp. The effects of $NaHSO_3$ are intermediate between those of Na_2SO_3 and free SO_2. Julian E. Smith

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

SAPOTNITSKIY, S.A., MOSKALEVA, A.G.

Effect of aldehydes on the solution of polysaccharides and the formation of sugar in the sulfite cooking of cholocellulose. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.5:1168-1172 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Polysaccharides) (Aldehydes) (Cellulose)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

SAPOTNITSKIY, S.A.; MOSHALEVA, A.G.

Effect of alkali liquor on glucose decomposition in the sulfite pulping process. Bum.prom. 37 no.6:12-13 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitnosp rtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Woodpulp)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

ALYAYEV, A.I.; MOSKALEVA, A.M.

Thorough peeling of potatoes for drying. Kons.i ov.prom. 12 no.6:14-16 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Oboyanskiy ovoshchesushil'nyy zavod.
(Potatoes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, A.V.

Third Plenum of the Ukrainian Republic Administration [illegible] Scientific Technological Society of the Paper and Woodworking Industry. Bum. i der. prom. no.3:48-49 Jl-S '64. (M[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

M SKALEVA, A.V

A conference on production quality. Bum. i der. pros. [illegible] Ja Mc '65. (MIRA 18:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, A.V. (Moskva); VILENKINA, Kh.M. (Moskva)

Practices in the organization of workers' training. Shve.n. prom. no.1:6-8 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Moscow--Clothing workers--Education and training)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

KAKHETELIDZE, M.G.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.A. [deceased]; MALANINA, V.N.; MOSKALEVA, G.P. (Moskva)

Role of the pituitary body in hematopoiesis. Probl.endok. i gorm. no.1:14-21 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov).
(HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM) (HYPOPHYSECTOMY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

DERIBAS, A.A.; TERESHCHENKO, P.L.; MOSKALEVA, G.P.; SKOROBOGATYKH, N.G.

Piercing holes in a reinforced concrete wall using cumulative charges. Transp. stroi. 12 no.8:51-52 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Concrete walls) (Blasting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

FEDOROV, N.A.; KAKHETELIDZE, [illegible]; [illegible]

New data on the site of [illegible] formation. [illegible] i med. 58 no.8:98-101 Ag [illegible]. [illegible]

1. Patofiriologicheskaya laboratoriya zav. deystvitel[illegible] AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Fedorov [illegible] gematologii i perelivaniya krovi [illegible] dir. - dotsent [illegible] nisterstva zdravookhraneniya [illegible], Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

KAKHETELIDZE, M.G.; CHERNTSOVA, T.A.; MOSKALEVA, G.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.V.

Hemopoietins in some diseases of the blood system. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 10 no.2:13-19 F '64. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - deys'vitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Fedorov) i gematologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. M.S. Dul'tsin) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

S/035/62/000/005/015/098
A055/A101

31220

AUTHOR: Moskaleva, G. V.

TITLE: Results of visual observations of Artificial Earth Satellites by the station no. 055 in 1959 - 1960

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 1, abstract 5A130 ("Dokl. i soobshch. Uzhgorodsk. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. n.", 1961, no. 4, 66 - 67)

TEXT: In 1959 - 1960, the Uzhgorod station made regular observations of eight Artificial Earth Satellites (Artificial Earth Satellite III, spaceship I, spaceship II, 1959 ϵ, 1960 β, 1960 γ, 1960 α, Echo). From 186 transits, 328 visual satellite-positions were obtained. Practical experience showed that the most reliable observation method consists in fixing, with respect to stars, the transit of the satellite in the field of the tube AT-1. Timing is effected by means of a regularly checked stop-watch. The stop-watch is stopped (with the aid of a chronometer) not later than 10 - 15 min after the observation. According to the "ITA" data, the error in the determination of the satellite coordinates does

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S/035/62/000/005/015/098
A055/A101

Results of visual observations...

not exceed, on the average, $0^{o}.4$ in the case of the Uzhgorod station. Observation of the variation in the brightness of Echo in September 1960 permitted the detection of two periods of brightness variation: 4 and 16 sec.

G. Panova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 33144-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5001795 S/2667/64/000/028/0028/0042

AUTHOR: Bushkanets, G. S.; Moskaleva, I. M.

TITLE: Characteristics of the temperature field changes in the middle troposphere during the course of the year over the northern hemisphere

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 28, 1964. Vorposy aeroklimatografii severnogo polushariya (Problems in the aeroclimatography of the Northern Hemisphere), 28-42

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric temperature, temperature field, thermal equator, temperature field change, 500 mb surface, middle troposphere

ABSTRACT: Changes in the temperature field in the middle troposphere over the northern hemisphere during the course of the year were examined on the basis of data collected over a seven-year period. A quantitative evaluation of the intensity of temperature changes in various seasons was made using charts of relative intermonthly temperature differences. (The "relative intermonthly temperature difference" is the difference in temperature between two successive monthly averages expressed as a percent of the total yearly variation in temperature.) The land area of the northern hemisphere was regionalized on the basis of similarity in the character of temperature change. This analysis is based on data from the

Card 1/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 33144-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5001795

Aeroklimaticheskiy atlas severnogo polushariya. Temperatura i vlazhnost' (Aeroclimatic atlas of the northern hemisphere. Temperature and humidity), ed. I. G. Guterman and I. V. Khanevskaya. Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad, 1963. The maximum seasonal amplitude of the temperature in eastern Eurasia at the 500 mb surface is 30C. Over North America it does not exceed 22C. Due to the northward shift of the thermal equator in summer, two maxima and minima are observed in the thermal pattern of continental regions at low latitudes. In fall, the largest temperature change is observed at northern latitudes where it comprises up to 80% of the total yearly change. In winter, the largest relative temperature drop occurs in western Europe. In spring, intensive warming begins over the continents. The change comprises up to 60% of the yearly total. During the summer, the ocean regions experience their most intensive warming. A chart showing the regionalization of the northern hemisphere into areas of similar temperature variation is given (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Curves showing the yearly change are also given (see Fig. 2 the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii, Moscow (Aeroclimatology scientific research institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

Card 2/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 33144-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5001795

ENCLOSURE: 01

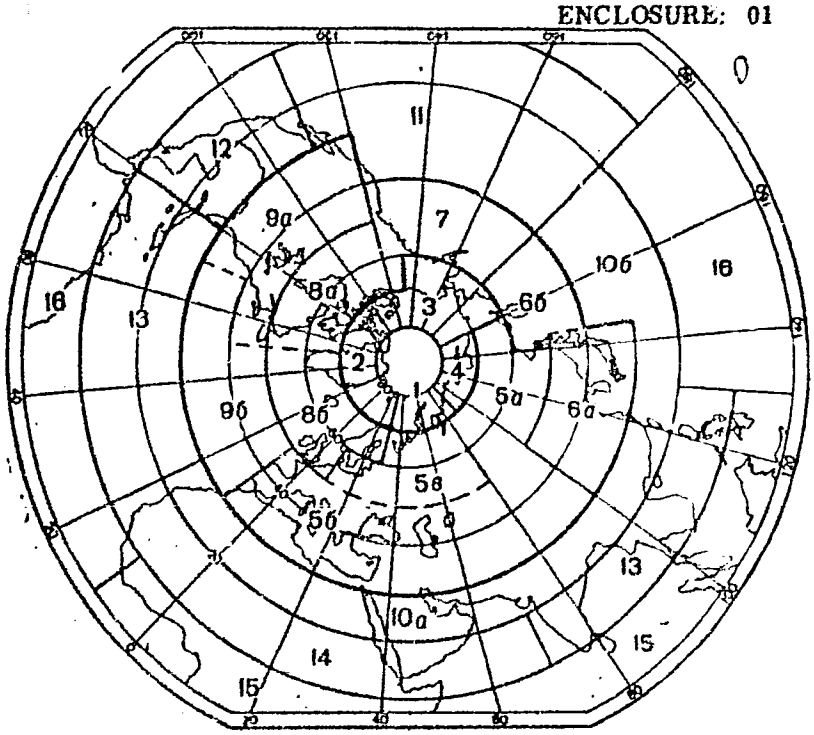

Fig. 1. Regionalization of the northern hemisphere according to yearly temperature pattern (500 mb surface).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 33144-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5001795

ENCLOSURE: 02

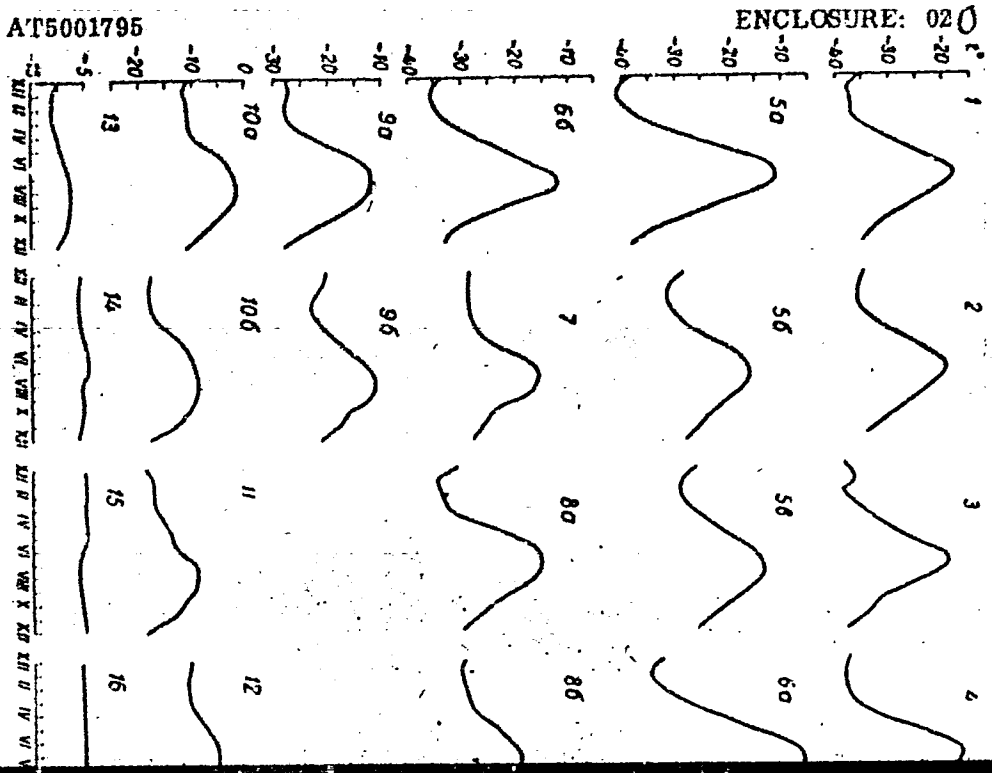

Fig. 2. Typical curves of the yearly temperature variation for each region.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

S/169/62/000/012/004/095
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Moskaleva, [illegible]

TITLE: Method of constructing average vertical profiles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 60, abstract 12B385 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta aeroklimatol., no. 16, 1962, 52-56)

TEXT: A series of vertical atmospheric profiles for January, April, July and October, meridional atmospheric profiles along 80°N and 75°N, and latitudinal atmospheric profiles along 55° and 30°N was prepared from data, taken from average monthly maps. Data on the average temperature and the average specific humidity were inserted in some profiles. In others data were added about the average velocity of the wind and the rose of winds; these were obtained by using information from 36 stations, not more than 250-350 km away from the profile line. The values of meteorological elements at sea-level were taken from the climatic maps of the FFO (GGO). The height of the minimum temperature was taken for the level of the

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

Method of constructing ... S/169/62/000/012/064/095
S228/S307

tropopause. Over foreign territory the tropopause levels were taken from the work of Goldie and others. In the troposphere and stratosphere plotting was conducted by the method of linear interpolation of the temperature between the chief isobaric surfaces. Stratification curves were plotted from data taken from profiles in order to define more precisely the trend of the temperature in the vicinity of the tropopause. The parts of the curves in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere were continued to their mutual intersection. The temperatures taken from these extrapolated sections are usually closer to the actual than those, found through linear interpolation between the 500- and 200-mb surfaces. The distribution of the temperature and the wind was mutually coordinated in the profiles.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, I.M.

Mean vertical cross section of the atmosphere along the latitude circle 55° N. for January. Trudy NIIAK no.9:49-63 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

F SHKANEV, [illegible]; MOSKALEVA, I.M.

Characteristics of the change in the temperature [illegible] middle troposphere over the northern hemisphere in the [illegible] of a year. Trudy NIIAK no.28:28-42 '64 [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, I.M.

Mean vertical temperature gradients in the troposphere and the lower stratosphere over the northern hemisphere. [illegible] NIIAK no.[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 00856-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5013141 UR/2667/65/000/031/0025/0037

14
11
B+1

AUTHOR: Moskaleva, I. N.
44,55

TITLE: Average temperature lapse rates in the troposphere and lower stratosphere over the Northern Hemisphere

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 31, 1965. Voprosy aeroklimatologii severnogo polushariya (Problems in the aeroclimatology of the Northern Hemisphere), 25-37

TOPIC TAGS: troposphere temperature lapse rate, stratosphere temperature lapse rate, temperature lapse rate
44,55,12

ABSTRACT: The article examines the average vertical temperature stratification in the troposphere and lower stratosphere over the Northern Hemisphere in January and July. A detailed study of the temperature variation with the altitude made it necessary to plot maps of the average temperature lapse rates of various layers on the basis of data obtained from maps of average temperature and geopotential. In regions where a given layer between isobaric surfaces coincided with the tropopause, the values of the lapse rates were not considered. The character of the vertical movements and their velocity were determined for certain regions of the lower stratosphere. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 00856-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5013141

3

tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii, Moscow (Scientific Research Institute of Aeroclimatology)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, L.A., inzh.; RYZHOV, A.I., inzh.; STEPANOV, S.M., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, V.A., inzh.; KHOKHLOV, V.P., inzh.

Project for the over-all mechnization and automatization of furniture manufacture at the Moscow Furniture Assembly Combine No.2. Der.prom. 9 no.10:3-6 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Moscow--Furniture industry) (Assembly-line methods)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

AUTHORS Lavrukhina A.K., Moskaleva L.P., Krasavina L.D., Grechishcheva I.M. 89-10-1/36

TITLE The Forming of Na^{24} and P^{32} when High-Energy Protons Enter into Interaction with Complex Nuclei.
(Obrazovaniye Na^{24} i P^{32} pri vzaimodeystvii protonov vysokoy energii so slozhnymi yadrami - Russian)

PERIODICAL Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 3, Nr 1o, pp 285-29o (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The forming cross section for Na^{24} and P^{32} was determined by means of radiochemical methods if Cu, La, Au, Th are bombarded with protons of from 12o to 66o MeV. The following cross sections were measured:

Energy of protons in MeV	Effective cross section in $1o^{-29}$ cm^2							
	Cu		La		Au		Th	
	Na^{24}	P^{32}	Na^{24}	P^{32}	Na^{24}	P^{32}	Na^{24}	P^{32}
12o	0,o9	0,o7	0,o99	-	-	-	-	-
22o	0,22	0,22	0,3	Spu-ren	0,59	Spu-ren	-	-
34o	1,3	1,8	0,5	0,73	0,13	0,3	-	-
48o	5,6	24	2	1,4	3,7	1,1	18	3
66o	25	31	21	-	8,1	2,2	-	-

SUBMITTED May 31, 1957
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA

AUTHOR: Surkov, Yu.A., Moskaleva, L.F. 32-9-14/43

TITLE: Physical Apparatus and Measuring Methods in Radiochemical Investigations (Fizicheskaya apparatura i metody izmereniya pri radiokhimicheskikh issledovaniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 9, pp. 1071-1080 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several physical devices and methods of measuring radioactivity, which were worked out by the authors for radiochemical investigations of nuclear fission products are described. Work was carried out in 1954-1956 on a synchrocyclotron of the United Institute for Nuclear Research. The largest part of the devices and plants described here was also used for the analysis of geological samples with uranium, thorium, and potassium. First, the examination of α-activity is described. For the radiochemical investigations of α-active isotopes, which are formed by nuclear reactions, a scintillating α-counter, an ionization chamber with a momentum-amplitude analyzer, as well as NIKFI photoplates of a thickness of 50 ÷ 100μ were used. The examination of β-activity is described. Here the measuring of energy was carried out on the upper boundary of the β-spectrum only for the purpose of identifying nuclear reaction products. As, in radiochemical investigations,

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3[illegible]-4-14/43

Physical Apparatus and Measuring Methods in Radiochemical Investigations

the determination of the activity in absolute units according to the method of γ -quantum counting is used only in the most rarest cases, the luminescence- γ -spectrometer with a good resolving power, which was used by the authors for the investigation of nuclear reaction products, is here described in short. There are 11 figures and 7 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I.Vernadskiy AN USSR (Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

LAVRUKHINA, A.K.; MOSKALEVA, L.P.; MALYSHEV, V.A.; SATAROVA, L.M.; SU KHUN-GUY [Su Hung-Kusi]

Angular distribution of Na^{24} nuclei and fission fragments in the interaction of high energy protons with nuclei of gold and uranium. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. no.3:994-995 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Sodium--Isotopes) (Protons) (Nuclear reactions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

report to be submitted for the IUPAC 21st Conference and 19th Intl. Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Montreal, Canada, [illegible] August 1961

GORODISKIY, G. V., Academy of Sciences UKSSR, Kiev - "The oscillographic investigation of the electrochemical kinetics in fused salts" (Section A.3,e.2 - Session I, 11 Aug 61, afternoon)

GURVICH, L. V., Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "The calculation of thermodynamic functions of gases in a wide temperature range" (Section A.3,c,(1), Session II - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

KARGIN, V. A., Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Moscow - "Vitrification phenomena in crystallin polymers" (Section B.4 - 7 Aug 61, afternoon)

KISELEV, A. V., Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov - "The influence of surface heterogeneity and adsorbate-adsorbate interaction on the adsorption properties of solid surfaces" (Joint Session, Sections A.2 and B.1 - 8 Aug 61, morning)

KONDRAT'YEV, V. N., Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "The HO_2 radical" (Section A.1, Session I - 11 Aug 61, morning) (Also, Section A.1, Chairman, Session I - 8 Aug 61, morning)

KUZNETSOV, V. I., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR - "A novelty in the use of organic co-precipitants for concentration of small amounts of the elements" (To be presented in Russian) (Section C.2 - 11 Aug 61, morning)

LEVRUKHINA, A. K., RAKOVSKIY, E. E., and MORNALEVA, L. P., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR - "New data on radiochemical investigations of the processes of fission and fragmentation induced by high energy protons" (Section A.4 - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

LOVACHEV, L. A., Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Determination of rate constants of elementary processes from flame velocities as a function of temperature, pressure, and molecular transfer coefficients" (Section A.3,b,(2) - 7 Aug 61, afternoon)

MUNDIATH, S. (Probably MUNDYATH, S.) and GERASIMOV, Y. I., Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov - "Study of the thermodynamic properties of the system iron-latinum" (Section A.3,c,(3), Session II(A) - 11 Aug 61, morning)

PANCHENKOV, G. M., KOLCHIN, A. M., MALAKOV, V. F., and SHTEYN, Ya., Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov - "Emission of complex ions in solid-phase reactions" (Joint Session, Sections A.2 and B.1, 8 Aug 61, morning)

SEMENOV, N. N., Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Certain chemical reactions at reduced temperatures and related problems of energy transfer" (To be presented in Russian) (Plenary lecture - Saturday, 12 Aug 61)

SHILOV, Ye. A., Academy of Sciences UKSSR, Kiev - "The active agents and the intermediary complexes in the heterolytic reactions of halogenation of the organic compounds" (Section A.1, Session II - 11 Aug 61, morning)

SMIRNOV, M. V., Electrochemistry Institute, Sverdlovsk - "The equilibrium between the titanium subgroup metals and the salt melts" (Section B.3 - 7 Aug 61, afternoon)

TAL'ROZE, V. L., Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR - "Reactions of ions and molecules in the gas phase" (Section A.1, Session I - 9 Aug 61, afternoon)

TERENIN, Aleksandr N., Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov - (Section A.1, Chairman, Session I - 8 Aug 61, afternoon Session) (Also on program for Section A.1, Session I - 9 Aug 61, afternoon)

TERENIN, Aleksandr N., VILESOV, F. I., KUZNATOV, B., and DODONOVA, N., Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov - "Mass-spectrometry and luminescence of radicals in the photodissociation and photoionization of molecules by vacuum ultra-violet radiation" (Section A.1, Session I - 9 Aug 61 - afternoon)

TUNITSKIY, N. N., Scientific Research Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov - "On the dissociation of molecules on electron impact and the early states of radiation-chemical processes" (Section A.1, Session I - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

VAINSHTEYN, Emmanuil Ye., and KOROLEV, V. V., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Moscow - "The plasma generator and its use for spectral analysis of alloys and rocks" (Section C.1 - 8 Aug 61, morning)

VINOGRADOV, A. P., LEVRUKHINA, A. K., and KOVINA, L. D., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The study of nuclear reactions in iron meteorites under the action of high energy protons" (Section A.4 - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

YAKOVLEV, Ya. V., and ALIMARIN, I. P., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The determination of trace impurities in some materials for semiconductor techniques by radioactivation analysis" (To be presented in Russian) (Section C.1 - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

YEROFEYEV, Boris V., Institute of Physical-Organic Chemistry, Minsk - "The effect of donor and acceptor admixtures on the decomposition rate of solids" (Section A.2 - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

[illegible]

AUTHORS Malysheva [illegible]
L. V.

TITLE Study of neutron-deficient [illegible]

PERIODICAL Akademiya nauk [illegible]
[illegible]

TEXT The authors studied the [illegible] are formed in the spallation [illegible] Mev [illegible] of metallic gold were irradiated [illegible] synchrocyclotron of the OIYaI and, after [illegible] extracted with ether. Tantalum was separated [illegible] the radiochemically pure form. Hafnium, the daughter [illegible] tantalum by [illegible] precipitations [illegible] tantalum and hafnium were identified from their γ-spectra [illegible] scintillation γ-spectrometer with a [illegible] of a ФЭУ-6 (FEU-S) pnot multiplier with NaI [illegible] of β-radiation. Ta[illegible] was observed in the [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

Study of neutron-deficient tantalum [illegible]

by measuring the activity [illegible]

The decay curves [illegible]

[illegible] days [illegible]

tantalum 540- and [illegible] keV γ lines [illegible]

observed [illegible] with [illegible]

emits the [illegible]- and [illegible]

4 main components [illegible]

of Ta [illegible] in the spallation [illegible]

4 and 12 hr. The papers [illegible]

had been [illegible]

Ta [illegible] is covered by the [illegible]

[illegible] Soviet and [illegible] non Soviet. The three [illegible]

publications read [illegible]

Seaborg [illegible] T., Re[illegible]

Harmatz B., Handley [illegible]

K. [illegible], Rasmussen [illegible]

Card [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

Study of neutron-deficient tantalum [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. [illegible] Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy [illegible] Academy of Sciences USSR).

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

S/056/62/043/001/001/056
B154/B108

AUTHORS: Lavrukhina, A. K., Moskaleva, L. P., Malyshev, V. V., Satarova, L. M.

TITLE: Production of light nuclei by bombarding heavy elements with 660 Mev protons

PUBLISHED: Zhurnal éksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 1(7), 1962, 3-7

TEXT: The authors investigate the cross sections σ for the production of Be^7, F^{18}, Na^{24}, Mg^{28}, Si^{31}, P^{32} by 660 Mev proton bombardment of Al, Cu, Sb, Sn, Bi, U. The relative contributions of fission and fragmentation in Na^{24} production are estimated from the energy and angular distributions of the Na^{24} nuclei produced by bombarding Cu. The Al, Cu, Sb, and U targets were bombarded in the usual way (A. K. Lavrukhina, et al. Atomn. energ., 3, 245, 1957); Sn and Bi were kept in special graphite containers. The authors conclude that the production of Si^{31} and P^{32} by bombarding

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

S/056/62/043/001/001/056
B154/B108

Production of light nuclei by ...

Cu and neighboring elements is a result of spallation and symmetric fission. Formation of lighter isotopes from all target nuclei occurs via fission and fragmentation. The ratio $\frac{\sigma(Na^{24})}{\sigma(F^{18})}$ is always > 1 and amounts to 2.5, 5.0, 2.8, 1.3 and 1.8 for Cu, Sb, U, Bi and Sn, respectively. The measured values of σ in the bombardment of Bi are virtually equal for all light nuclei which may be due to the spherical symmetry of these nuclei. The energies of the fragments from Cu fission (Na^{24} nuclei) in the angular interval of 15-60° are greater and the energies in the angular interval of 100-160° are smaller than the Coulomb repulsion of Na^{24} (95 Mev) so that asymmetric fission is supposed. The considerable anisotropy observed in the angular interval of 10-30° and the fragments with energies greater than that of Coulomb repulsion are indicative of fragmentation contributing to the process. The integral yield in fragments of a certain type depends on the "separation energy" $E = m_B + m_F - m_A$ (m_A - mass of target nucleus, m_F - mass of fragment, m_B - mass of additional fragment).

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

S/056/62/043/001/001/056
B154/B108

Production of light nuclei by ...

There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1961 (initially)
March 27, 1962 (after revision)

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

S/048/63/027/001/042/043
B108/B180

AUTHORS: Lavrukhina, [illegible] K., [illegible], L. P., and Kuznetsova, R. I.

TITLE: Some new [illegible] of the formation of light nuclei

PERIODICAL: Akademiya [illegible] v. 27, [illegible] Seriya [illegible],

TEXT: Earlier work [illegible] Chemistry, Canada, 19[illegible] [illegible] on Pure and Applied [illegible] under bombardment by fast [illegible] the production of light nuclei [illegible] covers the energy distribution of Na^{24} produced [illegible] bombardment with 660-Mev protons. To [illegible] the proton energy the authors also studied the [illegible] and the angular distributions of some light [illegible] -Mev protons. The production cross sections of Be^{7}, [illegible], Na^{24}, and P^{32} from Sb, Sn, and U have the same course for 660-Mev [illegible] -Mev protons, but are in the former case higher by about one order of magnitude. The ratio of the

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

Some new data on the me[illegible] ... [illegible] 3190

yields in Na^{24} and F^{18} [illegible] for [illegible] Mev. For an Sb target it is [illegible]. These data improve the meson mechanism of [illegible] the [illegible]. This paper was read at the 12. Annual [illegible] spectroscopy, Leningrad, January 26 - February [illegible] figures and [illegible] tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut [illegible] V. I. Vernadskogo [illegible] SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, L.P.; LAVRUKHINA, A.K.

Angular and energy distributions of Na^{24} nuclei emitted during the irradiation of aluminum by 660 Mev. protons. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.10:1270-1272 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

18 1250 1496, 1454 only

20186

S/089/61/010/003/017/021
B102/B205

AUTHORS: Kolomytsev, P. T., Moskaleva, N. V.

TITLE: Phase composition of high-nickel alloys of the system nickel-molybdenum-boron

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1961, 276-277

TEXT: This "Letter to the Editor" reports on studies of the microstructure and phase composition of Ni-Mo-B alloys which have gained a certain importance as a shielding material for regulating rods. The alloys studied were produced on the basis of nickel and contained 22-33 at% Mo and 25-33 at% B. They were molten from charge material with molybdenum powder (99.7 wt% Mo, 0.2 wt% O, and small amounts of Ni and Fe) in an argon atmosphere in aluminum-oxide crucibles. Subsequently, they were annealed at 1000°C for 100 hr and finally cooled on the air. To visualize the microstructure of the specimens, they were anodically etched and thermally stained by heating them with h-f current. Their microhardness was determined with a device of the type -3 (PMT-3). X-ray analysis was performed by means of the K_α radiation of Co and the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

powder method. According to their phase composition, these alloys are divided into four groups: 1) nickel-base alloys with not more than 0.02-0.03 at% B, having the structure of a homogeneous solid solution; 2) alloys with not more than 10 at% Mo, whose structure exhibits Ni_3B in addition to the solid solution; 3) a three-component alloy which, in addition to the solid solution and Ni_3B, has a third component denoted by M; 4) a two-component alloy with more than 10 at%, i.e., a solid solution on the basis of nickel, and the M component. At a low content of boron, the M component is disperse, while at a higher content of boron, it appears in the form of shapeless bodies. The M component was separated and examined. It appeared to be a ternary Ni-Mo-B compound. Fig. 4 shows an isothermal section of the nickel corner of the Ni-Mo-B system at 1000°C; γ denotes the solid solution. There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

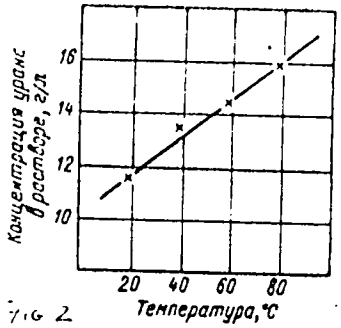
SUBMITTED: September 12, 1960

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

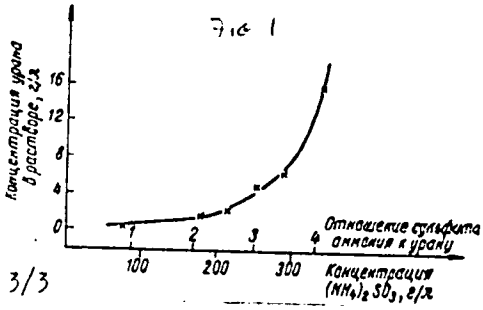
Phase composition of high-nickel ...

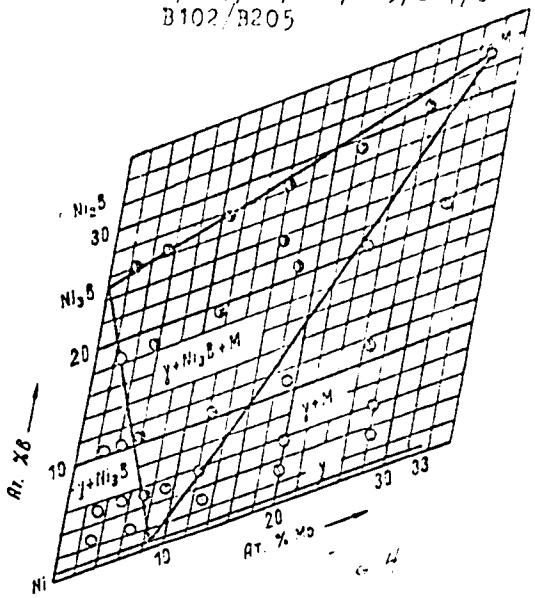
S/080/61/010/003/017/021
B102/B205



Фиг 2

Фиг 1





Фиг 4

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 6973-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(q)/EWP(b) Pad/Ps-4/Pu-4 AFWL/SSD/RAEM(t)
JD/HW/JG/AT/JXT(CZ)/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4016509 S/0020/64/154/005/1120/1122

AUTHOR: Kolomy*tsev, P. T.; Moskaleva, N. V.

B

TITLE: Investigation of the structure of alloys in the molybdenum-nickel-boron system

27 27 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 5, 1964, 1120-1122

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum nickel boron system, molybdenum nickel boron alloy, alloy structure, alloy property, intermetallic compound, molybdenum boride, boron alloy, alloy phase composition, cast alloy

27

ABSTRACT: The phase composition of cast alloys of the Mo-Ni-B system containing up to 50 at.% B (samples annealed at 1000C for 100 hr in argon atm.) was studied by the x-ray diffraction method and microscopic examination; microhardness was also determined. Fig. 1 shows the isothermal section of the ternary diagram at 1000C where α is solid solution based on Mo, γ-solid solution based on Ni, δ-intermetallic compound NiMo, M-ternary phase, η-Ni_3B, Θ-Ni_2B, λ-Ni_4B_3, μ-NiB, β-Mo_2B, ε-Mo_3Be_2* and ξ-compound MoB. The solubility of boron in the gamma phase is only 0.02 at.% B; it is not much larger in the α-phase. The microhardness of

*[Should be Mo_3Be_2 not Mo_3Be_2]

Card 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 6973-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4016509

the nickel boride phases is in the 1000--1100 kg/mm^2 range; in phase M and in the molybdenum boride phases it is 1500--1600 kg/mm^2. Thus the microhardness is independent of the relative amounts of metal and boron. This is contrary to data in the literature; the difference is explained by differences in the methods of preparing the boride phases. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Voyenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya im. N. Ye. Zhukovskogo (Military Air-Engineering Academy)

SUBMITTED: 10Sep63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 006

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 6973-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4016509

ENCLOSURE: 01

0

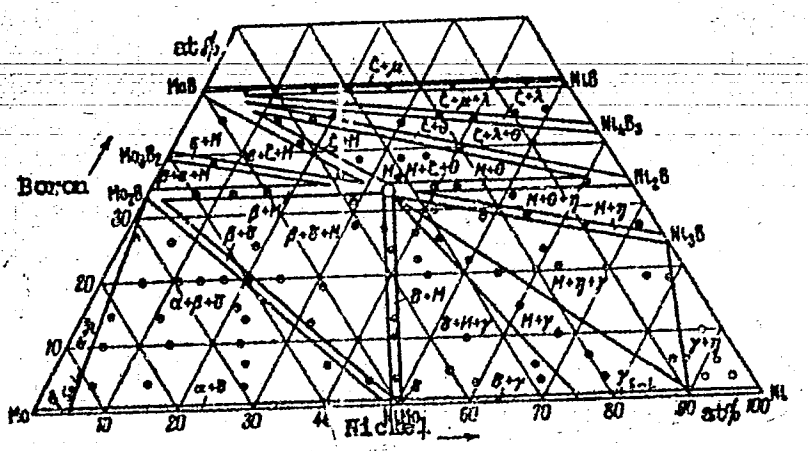

Fig. 1. Isotherm cross section at 1000C of the molybdenum-nickel-boron diagram (to 50 at. % B).

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 08170-67 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/JG
ACC NR: AP6031597 SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/008/0086/0092

AUTHOR: Kolomytsev, P. T. (Moscow); Moskaleva, N. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Phase structure and properties of alloys of the molybdenum-nickel-boron system

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 8, 1966, 86-92

TOPIC TAGS: alloy phase diagram, molybdenum containing alloy, nickel containing alloy, boron containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The alloys for the investigation were prepared from the following starting materials: carbonyl nickel (purity 99.9%), MO000 nickel, molybdenum of 99.9% purity, and amorphous boron (purity 99.8%). About 200 alloys were prepared. The alloys were prepared in two ways, by melting the metals with an alloy containing boron and by powder metallurgy. The phase diagrams of the alloys were determined by X ray analysis of precipitates separated in an electrolytic solution. The study of the structure of the alloys of the ternary system in the solid state was done with respect to cross sections parallel to the side of the molybdenum-nickel concentration triangle, with a constant boron content. After a homogenizing treatment at temperatures of 1200, 1000, and 800°C, the alloys were rapidly cooled. As a result of investigations at 1000°, there was established the presence of the following phases: η -phase based on the

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 08190-67

ACC NR: AP6031597

boride Ni_3B; θ-phase based on the boride Ni_2B; λ-phase based on the boride Ni_4B_3; μ-phase based on the boride NiB; β-phase based on the boride Mo_2B; δ-phase based on the boride MoB; δ-compound corresponding to the stoichiometric composition NiMo; and the ternary boride phase Mo_2NiB_2. On the basis of the experimental data, the article gives isothermal cross sections of the diagram of state of the system at temperatures of 1200, 1000, and 800°C. The physical and chemical properties, as well as the mechanical properties of the alloys and phases making up the system are shown in a series of tables. A study was made of the heat resistance of a series of alloys at 1000°C, and it was established that the boride phases exert a positive influence on the strength of the alloys. The highest heat resistance was exhibited by an alloy with the structure of a solid solution of α-molybdenum, hardened with the Mo_2B phase. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20, 07/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 08190-67 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6031597 SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/008/0086/0092

AUTHOR: Kolomytsov, P. T. (Moscow); Moskaleva, N. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Phase structure and properties of alloys of the molybdenum-nickel-boron system

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 8, 1966, 86-92

TOPIC TAGS: alloy phase diagram, molybdenum containing alloy, nickel containing alloy, boron containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The alloys for the investigation were prepared from the following starting materials: carbonyl nickel (purity 99.[illegible]), [illegible] nickel, molybdenum of 99.[illegible] purity, and amorphous boron (purity 99.[illegible]). About 200 alloys were prepared. The alloys were prepared in two ways, by melting the metals with an alloy containing [illegible] and by powder metallurgy. The phase diagrams of the alloys were determined by [illegible] of precipitates separated in an electrolytic solution. The study of the structure of the alloys of the ternary system in the solid state was done with [illegible] to cross sections parallel to the side of the molybdenum-nickel concentration triangle, with a constant boron content. After a homogenizing treatment at temperatures of [illegible], 1000, and 800°C, the alloys were rapidly cooled. As a result of investigations at [illegible], there was established the presence of the following phases: α_1-phase based on the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

L 08190-67

ACC NR: AP6031597

boride Ni_2B; θ-phase based on the boride [illegible]; γ-phase [illegible]; μ-phase based on the boride [illegible]; λ-phase based on the boride [illegible]; β-phase based on the boride MoB; ω-compound [illegible] the stoichiometric [illegible] and the ternary boride phase Mo_2Ni_2B. On the basis of the experimental data, the article gives isothermal cross sections of the diagram of state of the system at temperatures of 1200, 1000, and [illegible]. The physical and chemical properties, as well as the mechanical properties of the alloys and phases making up the system are shown in a series of tables. A study was made of the heat resistance of a series of alloys at 1000°C, and it was established that the boride phases exert a positive influence on the strength of the alloys. The highest heat resistance was exhibited by an alloy with the structure of a solid solution of α-molybdenum, hardened with the Mo_2B phase. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20, 07/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, O.

Canned poultry. Mias. ind. SSSR 28 no.6:23-24 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.
(Poultry, Canned)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

BENDEL', V.; MOSKALEVA, O.

Accelerated refrigeration of poultry carcasses. Mias. ind. SSSR 31 no.4:27-29 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.
(Poultry plants)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, O.

Packaging dressed poultry in plastic. Mias. ind. SSSR 32 no.3: 29-31 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitseperera-batyvayushchey promyshlennosti.
(Poultry—Storage) (Packaging)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

GERSHKOVICH, S.M.; BELOZORSKIY, V.Ya.; MOSKALEVA, R.A.

Some clinical roentgenological observations on reicket in children in the polar region. Pediatriia 39 no.3:71-73 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Murmanskoy detskoy ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.P. Nemzer).

(RUSSIA, NORTHERN—RICKETS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

ZUBAROVSKIY, V.M.; MOSKALEVA, R.N.; Prinimala uchastiye BACHURINA, M.P.

Synthesis of thiazole derivatives. Part 17: Hydroxymethyl-substituted 2-methylthiazoles. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:570-575 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Thiazole)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

ZUBAROVSKIY, V.M.; MOSKALEVA, R.N.; BACHURINA, M.P.

Synthesis of thiazole derivatives. Part 19: Benzothiazolyl-benzimidazoles. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1581-1586 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Benzimidazole) (Benzothiazole)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

ZUBAROVSKIY, V.M.; MOSKALEVA, R.N., BACHURINA, M.P.

Benzoxazolylbenzimidazoles and cyanine dyes obtained from them.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.1 80-82 '64. (MIRA 17:4

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, S. V.

USSR/Geology - Petrography

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 27/41

Authors : Moskaleva, S. V.

Title : About the nature of Baranchinsk "eruption" breccia

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/2, 265-267, Sep 11, 1954

Abstract : Geological data on the nature of eruptive breccia (fragmental rock) extracted from the Baranchinsk mountain range, are presented. Two USSR references (1941 and 1946). Table.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Geological Institute, Leningrad

Presented by : Academician D. S. Korzhinskiy, June 2, 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

3(0)

AUTHOR: Moskaleva, S. V. SOV/20-123-1-40/56

TITLE: The Genesis of Certain Ultrabasic Rocks in the Urals (O genezise nekotorykh giperbazitov Urala)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 148 - 151 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ultrabasic rocks in the Urals are widespread and occur in many isolated eastwest girdles. Two types of ultrabasic rocks occur in these girdles: a. dunite-harzburgite type (the most abundant) and b. dunite-diallagite type (only occurs in the main girdle). Ultrabasic rocks of type a. build so-called ophiolite girdles which are composed almost exclusively of ultrabasic rocks with a sparse and insignificant sprinkling of gabbro. These girdles compose large mountain stocks as well as "smaller intrusive bodies". The accepted origin of these rocks has been that they are derived from the peridotite-layer. Ultrabasic rocks of type b. occur in the middle of gabbro masses which are much larger than the bodies of type a. Consequently hypotheses of genesis up to just recently derived the ultrabasic from a gabbroic magma by differentiation. These ideas have been opposed by

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

numerous works (Refs 7, 9, 11). After a thorough analysis of the ultrabasic rocks in question, the authoress concluded that views of genesis deriving the end members of the series through magmatic crystallization are untenable. One assumes that the production of olivine from the pyroxenites (composed of monoclinic pyroxenes) is a result of metasomatism. Thus the described dunites and peridotites in the gabbro-peridotite complexes originate through metasmatic processes. All members of the ultrabasic rocks are closely related to each other through a gradational series of intermediate types. The author arranges the geologic and petrographic characteristics of the ultrabasics of the dunite-harzburgite series in the following way: 1. The occurrence of dunite veins in the peridotite as well as olivine veinlets and scattered single olivine grains within the pyroxene crystals, without the occurrence of the opposite relationships shows that the dunite formed later than the peridotite (in parenthesis with Ref 1). 2. Dunite in this complex did not appear suddenly, intruding from some unknown source, but developed gradually through enrichment of the peridotite with olivine, i.e. through replacement by olivine. 3. This came about either through

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increasing intergranular growth of olivine, while the amount of rhombic pyroxene decreased, or through growth of olivine within pyroxene grains. 4. Both modes of growth show the high mobility of the added substance. It apparently penetrated the crystals through pores in the crystal lattices. These pores, of course, allow penetration of liquids or gases, but not of magma (Refs 4, 8, 10). Thus the metasomatic origin of the dunite under the stated conditions is proven. There are 4 figures and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (All-Union Scientific Geologic Research Institute)

PRESENTED: February 7, 1958, by D. S. Korzhinskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

MOSKALEVA, S.V.

Nature of ultrabasic breccia in the Kraka Massif in the southern Urals. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 24 no.12:101-104 D '59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Kraka Massif--Breccia)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330004-1

3(5) SOV/20-127-1-47/65

AUTHOR: Moskaleva, S. V.

TITLE: On the Age and Structure of the Krak Massif in the South Urals (O vozraste i strukture massiva Kraka na Yuzhnom Urale)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 1, pp 170-172 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The hyperbasite Krak massif on the Western slope of the Southern Ural is one of Ural's biggest. It is, however, little investigated, and the most contradicting ideas are held concerning its structure and age (V. P. Loginov, K. P. Lyashchenko: the massif is very young, Permo-Carboniferous; according to references 4,5: Cambrian). The author of the present paper was able to discover several new peculiarities of the massif in recent years. As a consequence, she derives the following conclusions: (1) Krak massif contacts Ordovician formations, without, however, breaking through them. It may be stated the Ordovician rests transgressively over the massif. (2) The massif lies in the zone of the Beloretsko-Zilairskiy synclinorium. It stretches along the course of the latter, namely, in north-west direction. (3) Secondary more recent structures

Card 1/2

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SOV/20-127-[illegible]-47/65

On the Age and Structure of the Krak Massif in the South Urals

of the massif are orientated in the same direction. They conform with the corresponding rock elements which form the synclinorium mentioned under (2). (4) The primary structures of the massif crossing the secondary ones, exhibit a northwest course, i.e. they conform with the oldest regional-structural elements of the Ural. (5) It may be assumed on the strength of the above that the massif is not to be located in the Permo-Carboniferous, but in an older age, as compared with the Ordovician and Silurian sediments surrounding it (Ref 3, p 14). There are 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (All-Union Scientific Geological Research Institute)

PRESENTED: February 19, 1959, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1959

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BARDINSKAYA, Margarita Sergeyevna (deceased); [illegible] akademik, otv. red.; [illegible], red.; [illegible], V.Ye., red.; [illegible], red.; [illegible], M.[illegible]; PAVLINOVA, [illegible] red.

[illegible]

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