

Asymptotic Behavior of the Matrix Elements in the SOV/155-58-2-33/47
Two-Charge -Meson Theory

There are 6 figures, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet,
and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Matematcheskiy institut imeni V.A. Steklova (Mathematical
Institute imeni V.A. Steklov)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1958

Electromagnetic corrections to weak interactions. Zhur.
eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.6:1738-1745 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut matematiki s Vychislitel'nym tsentrom
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Electromagnetic theory)
(Nuclear reactions)

GINZBURG, I.F.; KOBKOVA, V.I., red.

[Inelastic interactions between high-energy particles in renormalizing theories of strong interactions] Neuprugie vzaimodeistvia chastits vysokikh energii v renormiruemyykh teoriakh sil'nykh vzaimodeistvii. Novosibirsk, In-t matematiki SO AN SSSR, 1962. 17 p. (SIRA 17:?)

S/056/63/044/002/020/065
B102/B106

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I. F.

TITLE: Inelastic interactions of high-energy particles in
renormalized strong-interaction theories

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44,
no. 2, 1963, 500-513

TEXT: A method is developed for analyzing high-energy strong interactions in renormalized theories. The method is based on a representation of the common properties of these theories, such as those given by N. N. Bogolyubov and D. Y. Shirkov (Vvedeniye v teoriyu kvantovannykh poley - Introduction into quantum field theory, Gostekhizdat, 1957), and an expansion of the Green functions and the differential cross-sections for inelastic processes in a power series of the reciprocal energy $1/s$, taken as the small parameter ($s = (k_0 + p_0)^2 = m_0^2 + \mu_0^2 + 2\mu_0 E$, $s \gg |t|$). First the author investigates the kinematics of the inelastic processes considered for $s \rightarrow \infty$; these processes are divided into two cases according to the type
Card 1/3

Inelastic interactions of ...

S/056/63/044/002/020/065
B1G2/B166

of momentum transfer between the fast (p_i) and slow (k_j) particles

characterized by $l = \sum p_i - p_0 = \sqrt{t}$: (1) $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |p_0 l| s^{-1} = u > 0$ and

(2) $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} |p_0 l| s^{-1} = 0$. In the following single case (1) is investigated.

All graphs of the perturbation theory are subjected to a classification and are divided into a finite number of diagram groups characterized by certain topologies. It is shown that the contributions of all graphs of a given topology to the Green function are equal in first approximation. For a comparison of the importance of graphs of a given topology it is therefore sufficient to compare the graphs of this class whose high-energy parts correspond to the first nonvanishing perturbation-theoretical approximation. For this the well-known method of generalized graphs is applied. This method is also used in what follows for comparing the importance of graphs of different topologies. It can be shown that in the limiting case $s \rightarrow \infty$, graphs of a certain definite topology make the main contribution to the Green function in the process. This topology corresponds to the exchange of one or a few particles between the fast

Card 2/3

Inelastic interactions of ...

S/056/63/044/002/020/065
B102/B106

and the slow groups. The region of applicability is shown to exceed that for the usual pole theory of peripheral interactions. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mathematics with Computing Center of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1962

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, I.F.

Inelastic interactions of high-energy particles in
renormalized strong interaction theories. Zhur. eksp. i teor.
fiz. 44 no.2:500-513 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut matematiki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 17618-63

EWI(2)/EWI(1)/YCC(W)/EDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/LJP(C)/SSD
8/056/63/044/003/020/053

60
59

AUTHOR: GENZBURG, I. P.

TITLE: Nonsymmetric ultraviolet asymptotic expressions for higher Green's functions of the renormalized theory

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teichnicheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 3, 1963, 894-898

TEXT: The higher Green's functions of the renormalized theory were usually studied in the weak coupling region with a logarithmic accuracy while S. Weinberg (Ref. 2: Phys. Rev., 118, 838, 1960) investigated such Green's functions with a power accuracy. The present paper obtains Weinberg's estimates using a simpler method, convenient for the analysis of physical processes at high energies. Nonsymmetric ultraviolet asymptotic expressions for multiparticle Green's functions in the nonphysical region ($n_i \rightarrow \infty$) are defined by diagrams with exchange of a minimum number of particles. There are 3 figures. 16

L 17618-63

S/056/63/044/003/020/053 /

Nonsymmetric ultraviolet asymptotic expressions...

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo
otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Mathematical Institute and the
Computer Center of the Siberian Section of the Academy of
Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1962

Card 2/2

L 2213-66 EWT(d) IJF(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019250

UR/0056/65/049/001/0335/0344

AUTHOR: Ginsburg, I. F.; Shirkov, D. V. 44, 55

TITLE: The renormalization group and the ultraviolet asymptotic limit of scattering 16, 44, 55

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 1, 1965, 335-344

TOPIC TAGS: scattering amplitude, uv spectrum, Green function, group theory

ABSTRACT: This paper contains a concise survey of the basic points of the renormalization-group method and a detailed analysis of the possibilities of this method in problems of ultraviolet asymptotics. The foundations of the renormalization-group method are briefly outlined. The general solutions of the functional equations derived by L. V. Ovsyannikov (DAN SSSR v. 109, 1112, 1956) are written out and are used as the basis for finding the high energy-asymptotic behavior of the scattering amplitude (f). If the mass variable drops out at high energies, then f is a function of one argument if the scattering angle is fixed and a function of two arguments if the momentum transfer is fixed. In the former case the renormalization-group method gives a better asymptotic than ordinary perturbation theory, but in the latter case it does not. The sum of the main loga-

L 2213-66

ACCESSION NR: AP7019230

12

rithmic terms in the symmetric charged pion theory is found. A special hypothesis is formulated, which leads to an asymptotic expression of the quasi-Regge type for both the elastic and the inelastic amplitudes. We thank I. Todorov for writing the Appendix and A. Logunov for providing the initiative for the work. One of us (I. G.) also thanks D. Stel'makh. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 38 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki i vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mathematics with Computation Center, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: 27 Feb 65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 015

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

DP

BAPOPOHT, T.B.; GILZBURG, I.G.; KRASHIKOV, E.A.; KULOVA, A.V.,
red.

[Engineering and structural drawing; a manual for students
in course II of "Building of Railroads", "Bridges and Tunnels",
"Industrial and Civilian Construction", "Water Supply and Sewerage System",
"Economics and Organization of Construction for Railroad Transportation"]
Inzhenerno-stroitel'noe obucheniye; uchebnoe posobie dlya studentov
II kursa spetsial'nostei: "Stroitel'stvo mestezhki i dorog"(S),
"Mosty i tunnely" (MT), "Promyshlennoe i grazhdanskoe stroitel'stvo"
(FGS), "Vodosnabzhenie i kanalizatsiya" (VK), "Ekonomika i organizatsiya
stroitel'stva na zhelezнодорожном транспорте"
(ES). Moskva, Vses. nauchnyi in-t inzhenerno-stroitel'stva, 1963. 69 p.
(MLA 1969)

AUTHOR: Stepanov, G.M.; Ginzburg, I.I. 90-58-7-1/8

TITLE: Some Methods of ~~Standardizing~~ Electric Power Consumption in Depth-Pumping Oil Production (O nekotorykh metodakh normirovaniya elektropotrebleniya pri glubinnozasosnoy dobyche nefti)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy Byulleten', 1958, Nr 7, pp 1-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss K.N. Kulizade's article on methods of standardizing electric power consumption in depth-pumping oil production; agree with his formula for calculating the specific electric power consumption but cannot accept his conception of k - the factor covering the variable component of the power consumed by the pump in relation to the size of the useful load. Kulizade regards this as a constant depending only on the type of pump, whereas the authors state that k also varies from field to field depending on the working conditions and can not be generalized. As an illustration of the errors possible by this method, they compare Kulizade's experimental findings with the results worked out from his formula (Tables 1 and 2). Some inaccuracies in the experimental data are pointed out. The method of calculating the specific power consumption employed in the offices of Orgenergoeft' and O.P. Shishkin's

Card 1/2

90-58-7-1/8

Some Methods of Standardizing Electric Power Consumption in Depth-Pumping
Oil Production

empirical formula, as mentioned by Kulizade, are discussed and their degree of error compared (Tables 3,6, and 7). Neither of these two methods are founded on accurate study of a sufficient number of cases and, in fact, the most accurate calculation of the specific power consumption can at present be made by a graph. There are 7 tables, 1 graph and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

1. Electric power--Consumption
2. Oil industry--Applications
3. Electric power--Standards

GINZBURG, I.I., inah.

Two wires and pipe system for the electric power supply
of an electric bit. Prom. energ. 20 no.11:49-53 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

GINZBURG, I.

Oct 1947

USSR/ Ships, Merchant
Ships, Equipment and Supplies

"The Performance of the Fleet in the New Five-Year
Plan," I. Ginzburg, L. Turetskiy, 5 pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 10

Resume of the goals set for the merchant fleet in the
1946 - 1950 Five-Year Plan. Present equipment is to
be more completely utilized, operations expedited,
and new equipment is to be added to carry out the
plan.

30794

IC

USSR/Ship - Repair
Shipbuilding

Oct 1947

"Ways of Decreasing the Cost of Ship Repairs," I.
Ginzburg, A. Szymay, 4 pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 10

Consideration is given to the various expenditures in
ship repairing and the means and possibilities of de-
creasing them in order to cut the very heavy expense
incurred in this work.

TURKISH, D., GINZBURG, I.

Thirty years of sea transportation. Mor.flot 7 no.11:5-10 N '47.
(Shipping) (Ships)

17G60

USSR/Merchant Fleet 4604.0410

Dec 1947

"The Maritime Fleet on the Increase," I. Ginzburg,
L. Turetskiy, 3½ pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 12

Maritime fleet has exceeded norm for first year of postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. In 1947, plan had almost been fulfilled by November, an average of 20% increase over operations for similar period during 1946. Some data, all in percentage figures.

IC

17G60

DEER/Engineering
Shipping
Ships, Cargo

May 48

"Capacity of the Fleet and Reduction of the Cost
Price of Transportation," I. Ginzburg and L.
Turetskiy, 4 1/2 pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 5

First part of series on methods for reducing
transportation costs. Discusses effect of
capacity of fleet on actual cargo capacity and
price per ton mile for cargo transported.

728

1/49225

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120017-9

Cost APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120017-9"

Mo-kve, Mor-koi transport. 1049. 90 p. (59-27455)

He847.05

ca

7

Application of potassium chlorate in the determination of phosphorus in steels. I. I. Ginzburg. *Zvezdnyy Lab. 4, 705(1965)*.--Excellent results are obtained in the volumetric detn. of P in steels by oxidizing the soln. with KClO₃ in place of K₂MnO₄. Similar results succeed in the gravimetric detn. by igniting the dry evapn. residue of the HNO₃ soln. of steel with KClO₃.
Chac. Blanc

ISSUES METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3304 51422,7A

140280

5473

12 057 081

711,1101

ALPHABETIC INDEX

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

Manganiferous sandstones in the northern latitudes of the U. S. S. R. I. I. Ginsburg. *Akad. Nauk. SSSR. Ser. Geol. Nauk. Ser. Mineral. Geol. Rel.* 11, 226 (1936); *Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Geol., Rel.* 11, 1030, 357. Formation of manganiferous and ferriferous crusts is going on at the present time, shown by analysis to consist of hydrated braunite and pyrolusite, also of gels contg. oxides of Fe, Si, Al and Mn with CaO, MgO, K₂O and Na₂O, and in places indications of Ni, Co, Ba and Cu. Similar fossilized deposits occur. C. A. S.

ADD-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The radioactivity of manganese ores as a geochemical indicator. I. I. Ginzburg. *Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR Div. Geol.* 1937, 313-50; *Chem. Zvest.* 1937, II, 3444.
The radioactivity of specimens of Mn ores from the Caucasus Mts., the Ural and the Ukraine regions was investigated by the emanation method. Ra contents up to $15.1 \times 10^{-6}\%$ were found, this content being found in ores from the Ural. The Th content was very slight in all cases and often could not be detected. From the Ra and Th contents of the various Mn ores conclusions are drawn regarding their origin and subsequent transformations.
M. G. Misov

BTALVOKAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
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CP

Geochemistry of serpentinite weathering shell in the southern Urals. *L. I. Ginzburg. Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. Geol. Sci. Math. Sci. Ser. Geol.* 1938, No. 1, 35 (in English, 01-4). The deposition of Niore from serpentinite is considered to be the result of leaching and contact with the ground waters. It was found that Ni is associated with the silicates in nontronite and is not just absorbed. Data are presented on the enrichment and loss of Cr_2O_3 in the weathering of serpentinite and formation of nontronite. Nonweathered serpentinites have little Cr_2O_3 , but as these became nontronitized the Cr_2O_3 content increases. Pure nontronite contains 0.48% Cr_2O_3 , 90% of which may be dissolved in 10% HCl. In fresh serpentinite

no TiO_2 is found but in the products of its weathering there is an accumulation of TiO_2 . It is pointed out that TiO_2 seeps out with the water-sol. Mg and Al silicates and oxides of Fe. To clarify the nature of weathering and to compare the various analyses a series of "coefficients of weathering" are introduced. These are the ratios of molar quantities of the specific oxides. The quantities are calculated on the basis of hygroscopic free substance of sol. salts (gypsum, NaCl) and carbonates. The following ratios are given: $SiO_2:MgO$, $Fe_2O_3:SiO_2$, $Fe_2O_3:MgO$, $H_2O:MgO$. The significance of each one of these ratios is discussed in detail and accompanying data are presented. I. S. Ioffe

ASD SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Notes on the geochemistry of manganese. I. Ya. Anosov and L. I. Ginzburg. *Izv. Inst. Leningrad. Univ. Ser. Geol.* No. 9, 95-123 in English (1960). Analyses of 14 Mn ores showed the presence of Ni, Be and in some samples also Au, Ca, Ag, Ge, Sn, Pb, V, As, Sb, Bi, Mo, W, Rh, Ir, Pt and Rf. The reasons for the presence or absence of some of these elements and others are discussed. (L.S. Toth)

ASAC 55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

17

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1

Adsorption of nickel and other metals by hydroxides of iron... (text is mostly illegible due to high contrast and noise)

MINERALOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

CA

2

The adsorption of Ni by silicates from dilute solutions is related to the phenomena of hydrolytic decomposition. I. I. Ginzburg and W. S. Margolina. *Bull. acad. sci. U.S.S.R. Div. Chem. Sci.* 1941, No. 3, 189-93; *Chem. Zvest.* 1943, II, 1970; *ibid.* 4019.—The exchange adsorption of Ni by goethite, montmorillonite and nontronite takes place differently in dil. than in concd. solns. The silicates are hydrolyzed, and the adsorption parallels the hydrolysis. More base is displaced than corresponds to the amt. of adsorbed Ni. Mg is more strongly displaced than Ca. The strong adsorption of Ni by easily efflorescing minerals is explained by hydrolysis. F. L. Browne

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP #	SECTION	SUBSECTION	CLASSIFICATION	INDEX
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

NONCLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

R

Ginsburg, I. I. PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY OF BAUXITE
DEPOSIT FORMATION. *Bull Acad Sci U.R.S.S., Ser
Zool.* No. 4, 6-11 (1942) (English summary, 11) Silica
and alumina can be found in the solution as well as in the
insoluble residue during disintegration of aluminiferous
silicates. Ionic solutions form by weathering, with de-
composition proceeding in acid and alkaline media. SiO_2
has the highest migration ability, with Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3
following in that order. Kaolin is formed at pH 4.5 to
5.2 while in the basic media there are formed clays of the
montmorillonite-beidellite type. Neutral media are not
favorable to clay formation. Bauxite formation is due
to introduction of alumina as well as to leaching out of
silica with subsequent migration of alumina.

Common Elements

ca

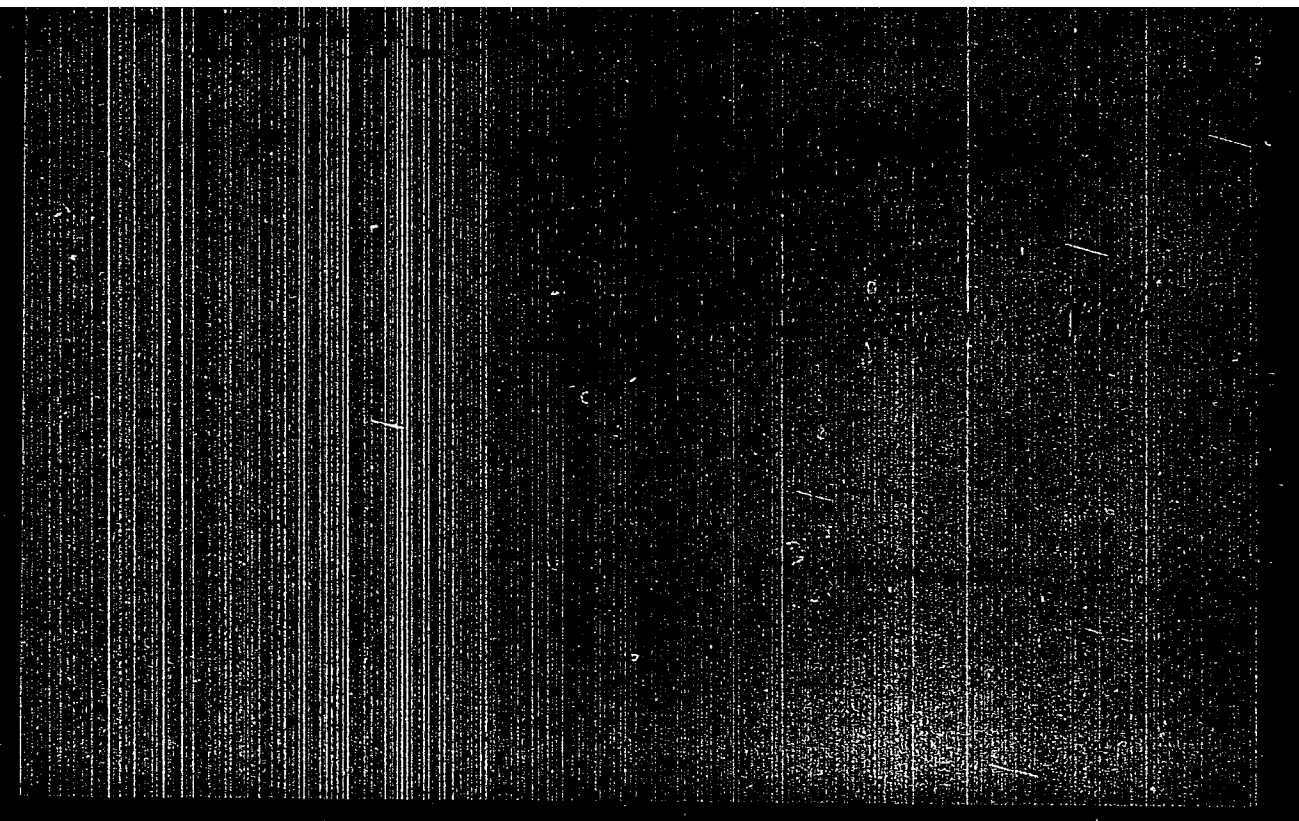
Nevoaldyrin deposits of Ni sulfide of sedimentary origin
I. I. Ginzburg. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. Ser. geol.* No. 6,
7-20 (in English) 26-7 (1943).--A description is given of
the petrographic and mineralogic properties of the Ni sul-
fides and of the rocks in which they are found. The chemis-
try and genesis of the Ni sulfide deposits are discussed.
Special attention is given to the oxidation of the sulfides.
It is pointed out that H₂S and (NH₄)₂S acting on sol. salts
of Ni and Fe form the monosulfides (MeS). The disulfides
do not form from H₂S or (NH₄)₂S. On the basis of these
reactions G. postulates the formation of the different ores
S. Ioffe

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UU UV UW UX UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VV VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

GINZBURG, I.I.; BELYANKIN, D.S., akademik, redaktor; SOKOLOV, G.A., redaktor.

[Geochemistry and geology of the ancient weathering zone in the Urals]
Geokhimiia i geologiya drevnei kory vyvetrivanii na Urale. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1947. 134 p.(Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geo-
logicheskikh nauk. Trudy, no.81). (MIRA 9:7)
(Ural Mountains--Geochemistry)



GINZBURG, I.I.

Ginzburg, I.I. "Protective films on diffused-pulverized silicates and their possible technological significance in ceramics," in symposium: Syr'vevyve resury tonkokeram. prom-sti SSSR i puti ikh ispol'zovaniya, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 149-54

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

24823. GINZBURG, I. I. Otrazovaniye Drevney Kory Vyvetrivaniya Na Territorii SSSR, Ee Mineraly i ikh Svoystva Trudy Yubkeynuy Seesdi, Posvyashch Stoletiyu So Dnya Rozhoeniya Dokuchayeva. M. L., 1949, S. 202-15. -- Bibliogr: S 214-15

SO: Létopis' No. 33, 1949

SECRET

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 26, 2006
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120017-9
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 26, 2006
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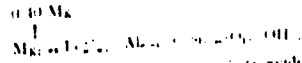
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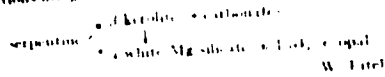
①

β-Kerolite, $3MgO \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot H_2O$. I. I. Ginzburg and I. A. Kukavishnikova. *Zapiski Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatskogo Instituta Obshchego Mineralogii* (Moscow Mineralogical Institute) 79, 35-44 (1950). — Kerolite is important in the general genesis of asbestos of the Mg hydroxide series. G and K distinguish *α*-Kerolite (I) a porcelainlike dense mineral of cumbed structure, low birefringence, $n = 1.58$ to 1.557, higher in Ni content varieties. The thermal curve shows an endothermic effect with a max at 700°, and an exothermic effect at 910°, similar to that of serpentine; its x-ray diagram is also similar to *β*-Kerolite (II), including "spadate," is usually greenish colored, translucent in thin particles, with hardness 2.5, of gel-like structure, is very typical, with a rather marked birefringence; n about 1.513-1.516 (from 6 different occurrences). Fibrous aggregates in II have a definitely lower $n = 1.483-1.494$, and a birefringence up to 0.028. Also admixed heidelite (birefringence 0.012) is rarely observed. The thermal curve of II shows endothermic effects at 130, 160°, 0.7°, 0.51°, and

840-860° (the latter was partly identified with wassonite included dolomite), which is also present in II with a slight Ni content, from Tyulenevsk. In certain details, the thermal curve of II is similar to that of a montmorillonite, but not identical. Kerolites are usually nearer to II than to I, and are intermediate to garnierite. In II the water is driven out at 270°, 300°, 400°, and 700-750°. Dehydration curves are given, while garnierite loses its water near 800°. II is stained by basic org. dye-like montmorillonite, with coarse-like halloysite, in ultra-violet light the mineral shows a strong luminescence. In the x-ray diagram, the similarity of II with heidelite and garnierite is striking, while that of Kerolite with heidelite. This suggests that garnierite is the by-product of II, not of I. From the chem. analysis, the structural formula of II is written



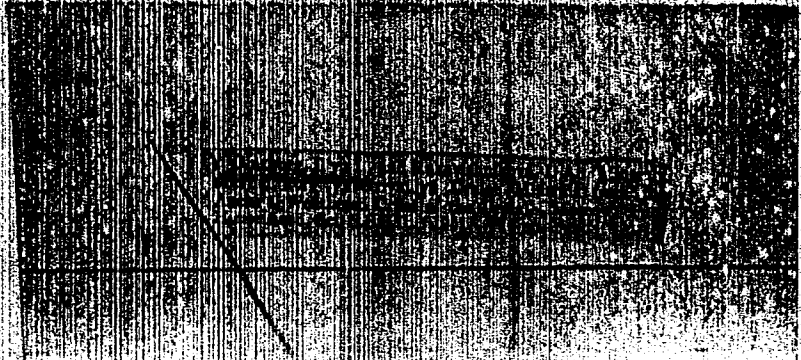
which makes the analogy to *illite* evident, with Mg(OH) (brucite) between the montmorillonite parcels. The distinction of I and II as modification of the same type mineral, kerolite, is indicated by Callery. Distinction of *α* and *β*-kerolite (I, II, 848). The widespread occurrence of II cementing brecciated dunite, serpentinite conglomerates of the Ural, and its assoc. with dolomite and magnesite is characteristic. It is sometimes changed to serpentine, from the periphery to the center, in radial structure. Cracks are filled with carbonates. The chem. relations are given in the following scheme



Give bare

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CIA

Problems of mining geology in the exploitation of nickel deposits connected with weathered crust. I. I. Gur'burg and I. Z. Korin. *Gornyi Zhur.* 125, No. 5, 7 (1963). A discussion of the types of siliceous Ni deposits, their mineralogical and chemical composition, and problems encountered in their mining. M. Hoshik.

1. GINZBURG, I. I.; RUKAVISHNIKOVA, I. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mineralogy
7. Minerals of weathering of the ancient crust. I. I. Ginzburg, I. A. Rukavishnikova. Reviewed by I. D. Sedletskiy. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. No. 5, 1952.

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

GINZBURG, I. I.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Ginzburg, I. I.	"The Ancient Crust of erosion on the Ultra Basic Rocks of the Urals"	Institute of Geological Sciences Academy of Sciences USSR
Karin, I. B.	"Minerals of the Ancient Crust of Erosion of the Urals"	
Vakavishnikov, I. A.		

BC: W-30604, 7 July 1954

GINZBURG, I.I.; SOKOLOV, G.A.

In connection with the article of V.N.Poddubnyi on "The problem of the origin of iron ore." Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Geol. '53, No.2, 113-14.
(CA 47 no.22:12148 '53) (MIRA 6:4)

01028000, I. I.

USSR

Progressive nomenclature of silicates and chlorites. I. I.
G. G. Zvereva, V. P. Zvereva, A. N. Gerasimov, and N. S. Zvereva.
The authors have carried out extensive calculation and discussion of the nomenclature formulae for hydrous silicates (chlorites) and their monophases and chlorites in general stages of weathering. It includes hydrous silicates, weathering products and their articles and illustrates all of them from the progressive replacement of K^+ by $Al(OH)_2^+$. The main confusion of the nomenclature in this field is caused by the traditional character of most of the hydrous silicate nomenclature. The definitions which G. G. Zvereva and A. N. Gerasimov propose are the following: (1) chlorites are biotite and phlogopite from which K^+ has been more or less leached away; $Al(OH)_2^+$ has been introduced in the octahedral layers is changed only a little; (2) chlorites are biotite and phlogopite from which K^+ has been entirely or nearly entirely leached away; $Al(OH)_2^+$ has been somewhat leached away; (3) chlorites are biotite and phlogopite from which K^+ has been completely removed, without removal of $Al(OH)_2^+$ (the remaining component). The later stages are (4) chlorites with low Mg^{2+} and higher Al^{3+} content; (5) chlorites. The differential thermal curves of these processes are given as a function of amount, while the mechanical properties of the latter is preserved. (6) Hydrous silicates are the first stages of changes of silicates, which are essential changes of the optical and thermal properties observed. When later the alkalies are leached away, the same process is observed and the chlorites are formed. The authors suggest in hydrous silicates a new nomenclature, particularly interesting and useful for the study of the evolution and models of weathering, etc. biotite, which contains about half of the K^+ of a normal silicate and is explained in its

over

I. J. G. [unclear]

structure as a mixed phase with parcels of illite and montmorillonite. Another important problem is that of the transition of illite to a mixed phase more akin to kaolinite than to the hydroxide. The Cimarron Var monothemicite is a hydroxide with a high degree (70%) of K^+ replaced by $(H_2O)^+$. The monothemicite of the illite (e.g. from Bismarck) also has a high degree of K^+ . The transition of monothemicite to kaolinite is indicated by a progressive increase in the amount of $(H_2O)^+$ from about 3.0 to about 4.0. It is therefore best described as a heterogeneous mix of hydroxide, illite, kaolinite, and quartz, and the electron-micrograph confirms this heterogeneity. Monothemicite is also formed by the presence of water adsorbed as $(H_2O)^+$ (referred to as $(OH)^+$ and in $(H_2O)^+$, whereas kaolinite has $(OH)^+$ groups. Analogous to the weathering of feldspar to sericite, hydroxides, intermediate mixed phases of illite, there is a sequence of pyroxene-amphibole minerals: chlorite, ferriite, hydrochlorites, monothemicite (rare), talloite, and kaolinite. The paraffin in the weathering of the chlorites with that of the monothemicite, ferriite and products are identical. Ferriite and monothemicite are different in their phys.-chem. properties and therefore should not be classified together.

W. J. [unclear]

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GINZBURG, I. I.

"Information on Hypergene Processes in the Works of A. Ye. Fersman"
Tr. Mineralogich. muzeya AN SSSR, 1953, No 5, 19-29

The author briefly expounds the basic ideas of A. Ye. Fersman in the field of hypergenesis and their development in the works of Soviet scientists.. He notes the most important successes in the study of the geochemistry of hypergene processes; e.g., the discovery of the formation of minerals as a result of soil forming process (work of B. B. Polynov and his school), the work of A. P. Vinogradov in biogeochemistry, work on weathering crust and oxidation zones (S. S. Smirnov, F. V. Gukhrov, I. I. Ginzburg). (IZhGeol, No 3, 1954.)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

USSR/ Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry, Hydrochemistry

D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4153

Author : ~~Ginzburg, I.I.~~, Vitovskaya, I.V.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Sokonite in Weathering Shell of Lead-Zinc Deposits of Central Kazakhstan

Orig Pub : Sb: Kora vyvetrivaniya. No 2, M., AN SSSR, 1956, 184-187

Abstract : First description in central Kazakhstan of the clayey mineral s sokonite, formed in ore skarns and skarnic limestones. Associated minerals: montmorillonite, baddeleyite and nontronite. Chemical composition of the sokonite (in %): SiO₂ 38.16, Al₂O₃ 6.70, Fe₂O₃ 2.38,

CaO 1.27, MgO 1.19, K₂O + Na₂O 0.98, ZnO 34.88, H₂O-

8.28, H₂O+7.52, total 101.36. Structural formula

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 265+2.

Author : Ginzburg, I.I., Nikitina, A.P.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR.

Title : Weathering Products of Some Chlorites
from Ukrainian SSR.

Orig Pub : In symposium Kora vyvetrivaniya. Vyp. 2,
M., AN SSSR, 1956, 193 - 215.

Abstract : The process of alteration of amphibolized
pyroxenites and pyroxene veins in the complex
of fundamental rocks of the pre-Kembrian
crystalline foundation was studied. The chemi-
cal, roentgenographic, thermal, chromatographic,
microscopic and electron-microscopic methods
were used. The process of weathering proceeds
according to scheme: 1/ actinolite → chlorite
(penninite) → jefferisite (I); 2/ monoclinic

Card 1/4

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26542.

$\text{Ca}_{0.08}, 0.03\text{Mg}_{2.55}, 2.67\text{Ni}_{0.04}, 0.01\text{OH}_6$
(+0.49H₂O). Debye crystallograms of I and II are also somewhat different. The formula

of III is $\left[\text{Si}_{3.59}\text{Al}_{0.41} \right]_{10} \left[\text{Al}_{1.63}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{1.02} \right]$
(OH)₂ $\left[\text{Mg}_{1.71}\text{Ni}_{0.88} \right]$ (OH)₆ 1.03H₂O. The

formula of IV is $\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10} \left[\text{Al}_{2.35}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.65} \right]$ (OH)₂

$\left[\text{Mg}_{0.67}\text{Ni}_{0.02} \right]$ (OH)₆ + 6.24SiO₂ + 3.2% Fe₂O₃

The formula of V is $\left[\text{Si}_{3.96}\text{Al}_{0.04} \right]_{10} \left[\text{Al} \right]_2$

(OH)₂ $\left[\text{Al}_{1.75}\text{Mg}_{0.09}\text{Ni}_{0.005} \right]$ (OH)₆ + 0.99H₂O.

The chemical composition of VI is (in %):

Card 3/4

GINZBURG, I.I.; VITOVSKAYA, I.V.

Erosion of quartz in hydrous micaceous-montmorillonite clays.
Kora vyvetr. no.2:235-238 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Clay) (Quartz)

SINZBURG, I.I.; VITOVSKAYA, I.V.

Weathering of garnet, axinitic, and tremolitic rocks in arid
regions of central Kazakhstan. Kora vyvetr. no.2:299-316 '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

(Kazakhstan--Tremolite)(Kazakhstan--Garnet)(Kazakhstan--Axinite)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 92 (USSR) 15-57-1-579

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, I. I., Rukavishnikova, I. A.

TITLE: The Age of the Weathering Crust in Central Kazakhstan
(K voprosu o vozraste kory vyvetrivaniya v Tsentral'nom
Kazakhstane)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Kora vyvetrivaniya, Nr 2, Moscow, AN SSSR,
1956, pp 321-322.

ABSTRACT: From a study of a brontotherium jawbone (containing
teeth), found in red clays, the authors have concluded
that the weathered layer in central Kazakhstan was
formed no later than the Oligocene, and possibly
earlier. The latest age of nontronite and opal develop-
ment is no later than Oligocene.

Card 1/1

Ye. S. K.

15-1957-3-3174

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 106 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I.I.

TITLE: The Aggression of Water in Relation to Its Movement
Through Rock [Tr. note: Aggressive water is acid,
limestone-attacking water] (Agressiya vody v svyazi
s yeye dvizheniyem v kamne)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Kora vyvetrivaniya. Nr 2, Moscow, AN SSSR,
1956, pp 355-387

ABSTRACT: In order to study the chemical aggressiveness of solu-
tions while they are seeping through rock, experiments
were conducted on 16 samples of limestones and dolomites
from the Shiryayevskiy and other kar'yery (quarries) on the Zhituli
Mountains, near Kuybyshev. It was noted that the most
highly dolomitized samples are distinguished by variable
composition, attended by fluctuation in the transmissi-
bility coefficient, porosity, size of pores, and so
forth. Chemical, thermal, and petrographic studies in-

Card 1/3

15-1957-3-3174

The Aggression of Water in Relation to Its Movement Through Rock

dicates that the dolomite content in the samples ranges from a trace to 96.0%. The chemical analysis is as follows: insoluble residues 0.05 to 0.38%; SiO_2 0.01 to 0.09%; Fe_2O_3 0.02 to 0.13%; Al_2O_3 0.02 to 0.09%; CaO 33.43 to 55.80%; MgO 0.19 to 19.63%; CO_2 13.75 to 47.00%; SO_3 0.03 to 0.20%; S a trace; Cl 0.01 to 0.06%; P_2O_5 a trace; H_2O up to 0.12%; Si formed 27.87 to 80.95% of the insoluble residues. From experiments on the seepage of H_2O , CaSO_4 , and $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, it was ascertained that the coefficient of transmissibility ranges from $>1 \times 10^{-10}$ to 1×10^{-6} for dolomites, from 1×10^{-5} to 1×10^{-7} for limestones. The value of this coefficient depends on the total porosity; the total specific surface of the pores; the size of the pores themselves; the connection of pores of different sizes with each other; the volume of airtight pores; the shape of the grains forming the pores; the gradient; the chemical and mineralogical composition of the pore walls; the thickness of the walls in thin-walled pores; and the temperature, viscosity, and composi-

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15-1957-3-3174

The Aggression of Water in Relation to Its Movement Through Rock

tion of fluids migrating through the rock. The factors of time and pressure also influence the coefficient of transmissibility. It was calculated that water will pass through approximately 100 m of rock, even if dense, in 3,300 years. With water passing through it, dolomite loses 0.0054% of its weight in a year; limestone loses up to 0.27%. In 3,300 years, 18% Ca and Mg would be removed from dolomite; but porous limestone would be dissolved entirely in 400 years. However, the processes of solution generally proceed much more slowly because of the precipitation of sediment from the solution and the consequent stopping up of the pores, and because impermeable layers, if present, prevent free drainage. Thus external conditions determine the results of the struggle between the two opposing processes of leaching and cementation.

Card 3/3

V. A. V.

GINZBURG, I.I.; MUKANOV, K.M.

Pb, Zn and Cu distribution in various classes and fractions
of the Diluvium in the region of two deposits in Central
Kazakhstan [with English summary in insert]. Geokhimiia no.4:
50-57 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimiia Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Kazakhstan--Geochemistry)

GINSBURG, I. I.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 743

Author: Ginsburg, I. I.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Geochemical Methods in Ore Prospecting

Original

Periodical: Vestn. AN SSSR, 1956, No 6, 58-64

Abstract: Geochemical prospecting methods based on the analysis of a large number of small samples containing trace amounts of the elements of interest require a quick and accurate methodology. Semiquantitative spectroscopic analysis is of great importance in this respect. Further progress in geochemical prospecting must be achieved by the utilization of one sample for the determination of 6-10 and more elements. Geochemical, hydrochemical, biochemical, and geobotanical prospecting methods are finding wide application. For complex investigations the creation of integrated prospecting teams and field laboratories is necessary. For the preliminary survey of large

Card 1/2

Ginzburg, Il'ya Isaakovich

Opyt razrabotki teoreticheskikh osnov geokhimicheskikh metodov poiskov rud tsvetnykh i redkikh metallov (Experience in the Development of Theoretical Principles for Geochemical Methods of Prospecting for Nonferrous and Rare Metals) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1957. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Smirnov, V. I. Ed. of Publishing House: Godovikov, L. A. Tech.
Ed.: Gurov, O. A.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for practical and theoretical exploration geophysicists specializing in geochemistry.

COVERAGE: The book covers the entire field of geochemical exploration and reviews both the recent methods of chemical analysis of rock (or soil) and the peculiarities of geology of individual mineral deposits, essential for practical prospecting work. Each method is described in its teleological aspect. The material for conclusions as to the methodology was partially supplied by the author himself and partially extracted from the reports of leading Soviet geochemical explorers and from the records of the All-Union Congress of Geochemists (1956).

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Experience in the Development (Cont.)

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Acknowledgment is extended to the following Soviet scientists (from the geochemical laboratory staff of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) for their contributions: I. A. Rukavishnikova, I. V. Vitovskaya, V. V. Borodin, Yu. Yu. Bugel'skiy, K. M. Mikanov, L. D. German, A. I. Pokrovskaya (an analytical chemist), and N. P. Sechina (a spectral analyst); furthermore, the following scientists have contributed their material to the author: S. D. Miller, I. P. Benivalenskiy, G. I. Rossman, and A. G. Betekhtin; in addition, the following scientists have reviewed the book: O. D. Levitskiy, F. I. Vul'fson, and V. M. Kreyter. In the introduction to the book, the author recapitulates the main achievements of Soviet geochemistry in the field of petroleum and metal prospecting by geochemical methods. Following the decree by the Ministry of Geology in 1955, the geochemical element has become an integrated part of every geophysical and geological prospecting scheme. Each chapter is accompanied by an extensive bibliography, consisting almost entirely of Soviet contributions. There are 328 references, 317 of them Soviet, 8 English, and 3 German; and 72 figures (mostly diagrams) and 28 tables. The appendix, written by A. I. Pokrovskaya, contains a summary of practical geochemical methods used in sample analysis for determining the presence of metal in rock. In the conclusion it must be mentioned that the term "hypergene" (supergene) has a broader meaning than one given to it in the American scientific literature. In this book the term "hypergene" includes all relevant ore-formation processes.

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Card 16/16

MM/bmd
10-14-58

R. W. B. B. G. I. I.

11-12-5/10

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I.I.

TITLE: Basic Results of Study of Ancient Cores of Weathering in the USSR (Obnovnyye rezultaty izucheniya drevnikh kor vyvetri-vaniya v SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 12, pp 61-88 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Studies of disintegration of mountain rocks were taken up more than 20 years ago by B.B. Polynov and other geologists, and they were continued in 1958 by D.T. Ul'yanov, G.S. Gritsayenko and other USSR scientists. Examinations of the effects of disintegration of the earth's crust were brought about by prospecting for nickel, aluminum, iron, mangan, kaolin, heat-resisting clays, zirconium, titanium, diamonds, optical quartz, rare earths and other minerals deposits associated with rinds of disintegration. It was found that the occurrence of these rinds was not restricted to regions of the southern Urals and Ukraine, but that they were distributed over the entire territory of the USSR. Ancient rinds of disintegration proved to be of such importance that it seemed justified to establish a new branch of geology, specializing on the peculiarities of these geologic formations and the methods of research. At the

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11-12-5/10

Basic Results of Study of Ancient Cores of Weathering in the USSR

present time ancient rinds of disintegration are regarded as a special continental formation, which has been formed under the influences of solar energy, atmospheric and biogenic agents acting upon basic rocks of different composition. As a result, new layers with different structural, and chemical properties were formed containing mineral deposits typical for disintegrated rinds. Following extensive studies of rinds of disintegration, the following 7 types of rinds were established: 1. Residual rinds of decomposition; 2. Residual rinds of leaching; 3. Rinds of filtration; 4. Rinds which were transformed by new processes of disintegration, deposited on the initial rinds; 5. Re-deposition or shifting of the rinds; 6. Washed-out rinds; 7. Metamorphosed rinds. Each of these types can be subdivided, depending on the properties of the disintegrated rocks as well on the form of deposition, into the following groups: open and covered rinds; plain and complex rinds; rinds covering square areas and those covering strips; widely dispersed rinds and those of local distribution. The author published 7 tables, on which are given the characteristic features of disintegration, leaching, filtration, re-deposition, transformation, washing-out and the development of

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11-12-5/10

Basic Results of Study of Ancient Cores of Weathering in the USSR

profiles of rinds. The method of determining the age of rinds has not yet been settled. It is a rather simple matter to determine the age of a rind which is overlaying or which is covered by a known formation. The author cites numerous rinds of disintegration deposited in various geologic strata of the USSR. He examined furthermore the correlation existing between ancient rinds of disintegration and sedimentary deposits found in depressions, as well as the influence of climatic conditions prevailing at the time of formation. There are 8 tables, 68 Russian, 1 British, and 1 American references.

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Card 3/3

GINZBURG, I. I.

"Types of Old Crusts of Weathering in USSR."

paper distributed at the International Clay Mineralogy Congress in Brussels, Belgium,
1 - 5 Jul 58.

Comment: B-3,116,859.

GINSBURG, I. I.
AUTHOR: Ginsburg, I.I. 11-1-23/29

TITLE: Conference on the Research and the Use of Clays (Soveshchaniye po issledovaniyu i ispol'zovaniyu glin)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, # 1, pp 110-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first conference on research and use of clays was held in L'vov from May 26 to June 1, 1957. This conference was called by the L'vov State University imeni Franko, by six institutes of the Academy of Sciences and other scientific organizations. It was attended by 250 scientists. The following problems were discussed with more than 100 lectures: 1. General questions on the mineralogy of clays. 2. Methods of mineral research and special properties of clays. 3. Engineering-geological properties of clays and minerals. 4. Study of clays and soils of different districts. 5. Technology of clays. 6. Results of studies of bentonites, bauxites, loess and erosion of the earth's crust. The lectures dealt with problems pertaining to the nomenclature of mineralogy, heating and dehydration curves, thermic effects, X-ray analysis, mineral composition, technological properties, genesis,

Card 1/2

Conference on the Research and the Use of Clays

11-1-23/29

classification and other characteristics of clays.

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Card 2/2

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"Elaboration of the Theoretical bases of geophysical surveys without"

For this work author received award by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1957.
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(Clay)

GINZBURG, I.I.

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vyvetr. no. 3:33-38 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

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(Magnetite)

GINZBURG, I.I.

"Nickelmelane" and "cobaltmelane". Kora vyvetr. no. 3:56-66
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(Psilomelane)

GINZBURG, I.I.; KABANOVA, Ye.S.

Silica content in natural waters and forms of its occurrence.
Kora vyvetr. no. 3:313-342 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Silica) (Water--Composition)

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FEODOT'YEV, K.M., otv.red.; SHLEPOV, V., red. izd-va; LAUT,
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Issledovaniia po eksperimental'noi i tekhnicheskoi petrografii i
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mental'nye issledovaniia po okisleniiu sul'fidov. Moskva,
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(Ural Mountain region--Ultrabasic)

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Recent and ancient laterite weathering of basalts in Brazil
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(Russian Platform--Weathering)

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YANITSKIY, A.L.

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GINZBURG

9

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 1, 1963,
124 - 126 (authors: Ovozdetakiy, N. A., and Chikishev, A. G.)

TEXT: The Conference was held in Moscow on April 23 - 25, 1962, and was attended by 35 representatives from 16 scientific and industrial organizations. The Conference was opened by N. A. Ovozdetakiy who reported on the activities of the Geographical section of the Moscow Society of Natural scientists. The following reports were delivered: A. G. Lykoshin on the investigation of karats for hydro-engineering construction by geological engineers; V. S. Polevoy on the use of geophysical methods to study karats in areas of hydrological engineering structures; I. A. Savarenkiy on problems considering karats in industrial and urban construction in the Dzerzhinsk region; N. A. Ovozdetakiy on "Karst in the region of Caucasian Mineral Water Sources"; I. I. Ginzburg on mineral resources connected with karst processes; G. I. Bushinskiy on bauxite and phosphorite karst deposits; Ye. T. Bobrov on "Karst bauxites of the Yenisey ridge and the adjacent region of the Siberian platform"; N. A. Lisitsyna on "Karst bauxites in the Kazakh foldings and the Turgay depression"; B. N. Ivanov and V. N. Dublyanskiy on "The importance of the Crimea karst in national economy"; A. G. Chikishev on "The importance of the Central Ural karst in national economy"; I. K. Kudryashov on the influence of karst on agriculture in some Bashkirian regions; The reports delivered were discussed by D. S. Sokolova, V. A. Varsanof'yeva, N. A. Krasil'nikova, S. A. Sladkoptseva, V. S. Polevoy and others. The Conference approved the methods of karst investigation, including geophysical means, electrical seismic and ultrasonic prospecting. It was decided to investigate in detail the development and expansions of karst; to study the origination of karst bauxites, to control the purity of mineral water sources and to continue research in the agricultural regions of Bashkiria.

~~GINZBURG, I. I.~~

Reaction energy of weathering processes of some aluminosilicates.
Kora vyvetr. no. 5:87-119 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimi AN SSSR.
(Aluminosilicates) (Weathering)

GINZBURG, I. I.

Organization of geochemical prospecting for yellow deposits
in the Southern Urals. Mat. k spets. i pol. iskop. Uzb. dala
no. 3:28-26 '66. (SIRA 12:2)

SAUKOV, A.A.; GINZBURG, I.I.; PEREL'MAN, A.I.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.;
SHARKOV, Yū.V.

Vladimir Ivanovich Krasnikov; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh.
5 no.2:141-142 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Krasnikov, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1907-1962)

BERKHIN, S.I.; VITOVSKAYA, I.V.; GINZBURG, I.I.

Montmorillonite containing admixtures of halloysite from the oxidation zone in the Kyzyl-Espe deposit. Kora vyvetr. no.5: 7-16 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR.
(Kazakhstan—Montmorillonite)
(Kazakhstan—Halloysite)

GINZBURG, I.I.

Types of ancient weathering surfaces, forms of their
occurrence and classification. Kora vyvetr. no.6:71-101 '63.
(MIFA 17:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimi IN SSSR, Moskva.