GINZBERG, V.V. (Leningrad, F-121, ul. Pisareva, 14, kv. 7); ZELIGMAN, S.B. (Stalino (Donbass), Bul'var Pushkina, 25, kv. 28)

N.P. Gundobin (1860-1908)--the founder of growth anatomy; on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 41 no.8:101-107 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Instituta etnografii AN SSSR i kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. N.D. Dovgyallo) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(GUNDOBIN, NIKOLAI PETROVICH, 1860-1908)
(ANATOMY, HUMAN)

GINZBURG, V.V.; LEVIN, M.G.; YAKIMOV, V.P.

Preparing for the Seventh International Congress on Anthropology and Ethnography. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 42 no.2:127-128 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(ANTHROPOLOGY--CONGRESSES) (ETHNOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

GINZBURG

See also:

GINSBURG

GINTSBURG

GINZBURG, A.; MENDEL'SON, V.

Distribution of a magnetic field produced by a current-carrying turn in the cavity between two coaxial cylinders. Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.10:57-60 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN Latviyskoy SSR.

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. SOV/68-58-12-14/25

TITLE: At the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works (Na Zaporozhskom koksokhimicheskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recent developments on the works are enumerated. 1) Automatic centrifuge ATS-1200 for anthracene was fitted; this permitted the production of a better quality anthracene. 2) Introduction of an automatic control of alkalinity in the neutraliser of the pyridine plant. 3) Fitting of Nr 3 battery with automatic control was finished (no details). 4) The construction of a tippler for 100 ton boats on the coal preparation plant was finished. 5) Radio communication between coke ovens and the coal preparation plant was introduced. 6) On the coal washery an automatic controller for the

Card 1/2

At the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works

pulp density and throughput is being tested. 7) An automatic control of the conveyor M8 (over the coke bunkers) operating on the basis of the degree of filling of the bunkers was introduced.

Card 2/2

SOV/68-59-8-27/32

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.

TITLE: On the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works (Na Zaporozhskom koksokhimicheskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of improvements introduced on the above works are mentioned: electric winch for transferring wagons to and from the tippler and to the ramps where the charging of ammonia sulphate and naphthalene takes place; mechanisation of charging scrap into the wagons; self-sealing valves on ascension pipes of 4 batteries.

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, A.

At the Zaporozh'ye By-Product Coking Plant. Koks i khim. no.5:58 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Zaporozh'ye--Coke industry--By-products)

GINZBURG, A.

At the Zaporozh'ye Coal Chemical Plant. Koks i khim. no.1:60 '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Zaporozh'ye —Coke industry)

GINZBURG, A.; YEVROPIN, V.

The new journal "Ekonomika stroitel'stva. Vop. ekon. no.4:129-130 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Construction industry--Periodicals)

GINZBURG, A. (Riga)

Increasing signal-to-noise ratio by the gradual multiplication of signal voltage shifted in time. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.3:65-70 '60. (EEAI 10:7)
(Voltage)

GINZBURG,A.(Riga); ZHEYGURS,B.[Zeigurs,B.](Riga)

Nuclear magnetometer. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.5:71-76 '60.
(EEAI 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.
(Magnetometer)

GINZBURG, A.

Changes should be made in the all-Union beaconage standard. Rech. transp. 21 no.2:56 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika gidrotekhotdela Verkhne-Dneprovskogo basseynovogo upravleniya puti.
(Beacons--Standards)

GINZBURG, A.A.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry. Disperse Systems

B-14

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4057

Author : Fridrikhsberg D.A., Ginzburg A.A.
Title : Investigation of Colloid-Chemical Processes in Clayey Solutions and Their Use in Strengthening Borehole Walls

Orig Pub : Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 7, 996-1006

Abstract : By means of model experiments on filtration of clayey solutions (CS), hydrophilized by an addition of alkaline coal extract, through a layer of quartz sand of different degree of dispersion, a study has been made of the causes of CS losses during sinding of boreholes. On filtration of CS through soil having very small interstices a clayey crust is formed which has very low permeability to water as a result of which the CS is retained in the borehole whereas in soils with large interstices no such crust is formed and loss of water is associated,

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USSR/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry. Disperse Systems B-14

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4057

essentially, with a "removal of CS into the stratum". This removal of CS is shown to increase with increasing degree of dispersion and to decrease sharply with increase of static shear stress Θ. Minimum pressure P_o at which begins a flow of CS through a layer of sand of thickness ℓ, with an effective radius of particles R, is determined by the following equation derived by the authors:
$P_o = (2\ell/0.414)(\Theta/R)$ dn/cm^2, which has been confirmed by results of the experiments with models. To decrease the removal of CS the authors propose to coagulate them directly within the sand layer by pumping a solution of a fixing agent into the borehole after loss of CS is detected. Effective fixing agents are 1% solutions of $CaCl_2$ and $FeSO_4$, which increase the viscosity of CS

Card 2/3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4057

within the soil by 30-40 times; following fixation a layer of sand 8 cm thich retains CS up to a pressure of 0.25 atmosphere. In seacoast areas it is recommended to utilize as fixing agent sea water saturated with lime.

S/080/61/034/011/017/020
D204/D301

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.A.

TITLE: Certain physico-chemical properties of rhenium carbonyl

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 11, 1961, 2569

TEXT: Thermal properties of $[Re(CO)_5]_2$ were investigated as little work has so far been published in this field. The carbonyl was prepared by the action of CO on potassium or ammonium perrhenates at 260-270°C, under a pressure of 300-350 atm. The carbonyl was purified by shaking with a 5 % solution of NaOH and steam distillation. Spectral analysis showed the following percentages of impurities in the finished product: Zn 0.005, Al 0.0015, Cu 0.0012, Mg 0.0003, Mn 0.00006, Si 0.01 and Fe 0.0025. Specific gravity of the carbonyl was determined pyknometrically as 2.78 ± 0.005 g/cm^3. Vapor pressures in the range 78.0 - 135.5°C were found to obey the relationship: $P_{(mm\ Hg)} = 10.68 - \frac{4152}{T}$ (where T is in °K). The latent

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heat of sublimation was calculated as 19.0 kcal/mole or 29.1 cal/g. On heating the carbonyl, thermograms exhibit a sharp break in the curve at 90.2 - 91.8°C (an unidentified phase-transformation), and a gentle discontinuity between 155.0 and 161.1°C which was ascribed to melting. Preliminary kinetic studies between 250° and 420° C showed that the thermal decomposition of $[Re(CO)_5]_2$ is of first order below 315°C. The mean energy of activation in the range 250-420°C and the constant A in the Arrhenius equation were calculated as 18.6 kcal/mole and 2.1×10^6 respectively. The authors express their gratitude to N.A. Belozerskiy for suggesting the subject and for helpful advice. The thermograms were made using N.S. Kurnakov's pyrometer, in the Laboratoriya khimii termoelementov instituta poluporovodnikov AN SSSR (Chemistry of the Thermoelements Laboratory, Semi-conductors Institute, AS USSR), and thanks are expressed to the laboratory director G.I. Shmelev and group leader S.S. Sinan. There are 1 figure and 2 non-Soviet-bloc references. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Brit. Pat. 679, 906, 24th Sept. 1950.

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1961

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, A.A.

(27)

The Second All-Union Conference on Rhenium, sponsored by the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the State Institute of Rare Metals, was held in Moscow 19-21 November 1962. A total of 335 representatives from 83 scientific institutions and industrial establishments participated. Among the reports presented were the following: autoclave extraction of Re from Cu concentrates (A. P. Zelikman and A. A. Peredereyev); Re extraction from the gaseous phase (V. P. Savrayev and N. L. Peysakhov); recovery of Re by sorption and ion interchange (V. I. Bibikova, V. V. Il'ichenko, K. B. Lebedev, G. Sh. Tyurekhodzhayeva, V. V. Yermilov, Ye. S. Raimbekov, and M. I. Filimonov); production of carbonyl Re (A. A. Ginzburg); electrolytic production of high-purity Re and electroplating with Re (Z. M. Sominskaya and A. A. Nikitina); Re coatings on refractory metals produced by thermal dissociation of Re chlorides (A. N. Zelikman and N. V. Baryshnikov); plastic deformation and thermomechanical treatment of Re (V. I. Karavaytsev and Yu. A. Sokolov); growth of Re single crystals and effect of O_2 on their properties (Ye. M. Savitskiy and G. Ye. Chuprikov); Re-Mo, Re-W, and Re-precious-metal alloys (Ye. M. Savitskiy, M. A. Tylkina, and K. B. Povarova); synthesis of Re nitrides, silicides, phosphides, and selenides (G. V. Samsonov, V. A. Obolonchik, and V. S. Neshpor); weldability of Re-Mo and Re-W alloys (V. V. D'yachenko, B. P. Morozov, and G. N. Klobanov); new fields of application for Re and Re alloys (M. A. Tylkina and Ye. M. Savitskiy); and Re-Mo alloy for thermocouples (S. K. Danishevskiy, Yu. A. Kocherzhinskiy, and G. B. Lapp). [WW]

Tsvetnyye metally, no. 4, Apr 1963, pp 92-93

L 25882-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)
JD/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT5002760 S/0000/64/000/000/0087/0089

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.A.

TITLE: Rhenium carbonyl and the preparation of rhenium metal from the gas phase

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya, 2d, Moscow, 1962. Reniy (Rhenium); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 87-89

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium, rhenium carbonyl, rhenium refining, gas phase refining, potassium perrhenate, rhenium deposition, tungsten wire, vacuum tube manufacture, rhenium coated tungsten

ABSTRACT: Rhenium carbonyl $Re_2(CO)_{10}$ was synthesized by reacting CO with potassium perrhenate and ammonia at 250-270C and 300-350 atm. for an average of 17 hrs.; the maximum yield was 60%. The decomposition of $Re_2(CO)_{10}$ on a hot tungsten wire 100μ in diameter was then studied under laboratory conditions. The wire was heated by an electric current, and the experiments were carried out in a vacuum and in a stream of hydrogen and argon at various concentrations of rhenium carbonyl and various pressures in the system. The deposition rate of rhenium increased with decreasing pressure and was appreciable only in a vacuum. The adhesion of rhenium to tungsten increased after annealing at 1600C in hydrogen at atmospheric pressure. The thickness of the rhenium

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ACCESSION NR: AT5002760

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film was 3-7μ. The experiments indicate that rhenium-coated tungsten wire is much more stable to the action of alundum at high temperatures than pure tungsten wire. Rhenium coating thus extends the life of vacuum tubes considerably. "V.S. Parkhomenko, I.L. Gandel'sman, V.G. Sokolova and others also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, EC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

GINZBURG,A. D.

25717. Generator Standar nykh Signalov. (Iz eksponatov 8-y Vsesoyuz. Zaoch. Radiovystavki). Radio, 1949, No. 8, s. 40-43.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

GINZBURG A.D.

AUTHOR: None Given 117-58-5-24/24

TITLE: Conference on Construction and Utilization of Casting Equipment (Konferentsiya po konstruirovaniyu i ekspluatatsii liteynogo oborudovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 5, p 48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In December 1957, a scientific-research conference took place in Gor'kiy dealing with the construction and utilization of casting equipment. It was organized by the department of casting of the NTO MASHPROM. At the conference were 900 representatives from machine building plants, casting equipment plants, scientific research institutes, universities, etc. A total of 28 reports were given. I.P. Yegorenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences (NIILITMASH) reported on the actual state and development of the casting technique. P.N. Aksenov, Doctor of Technical Sciences (MAMI) reported on automated lines of sand-blowing moulding. L.M. Mariyenbakh, Doctor of Technical Sciences (MVMI) reported on the subject "Mechanized Drying Kilns". G.S. Zelichenko, Engineer (Leningrad Branch of Soyuzprommekhanizatsii) reported on "Automatic Lines of Molding in Casting Shops". A.D. Ginzburg (LF VPTI tyazhmash) reported on a self-constructed automatic machine for the pro-

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Conference on Construction and Utilization of Casting Equipment

duction of shell moulds. V.N. Bobrov (NIILITMASH) talked about automatic machines for moulding. A.V. Odinokov, Engineer, reported on modern sand blasting devices. G.S. Taburinskiy, Engineer (NIITLITMASH) reported on "Automatic Machines for the Production of Shell Molds and Cores". Z.D. Levin (Plant KATEK) spoke on "Projects and Utilization of Equipment for Mechanized Casting". I.V. Yefimov, Engineer, spoke on "Mechanization and Automation of the Technological Process of Casting With Meltable Models". G.R. Nikol'skiy, Engineer (NIILITMASH) spoke on hydraulic and sand-hydraulic cleaning of castings. B.G. Shpital'nyy (NIILITMASH) talked about the automatic moulding machine Nr 96264.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

1. Casting equipment-Development 2. Casting equipment-Application

GINZBURG, A.D.

28(1);25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2831

Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya trudoyemkikh protsessov v liteynom proizvodstve (Mechanization and Automation of Labor-consuming Processes in Foundry Practice) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 226 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: K. M. Skobnikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Title page): G. I. Kobylyanskiy (Deceased); Ed. (Inside book): A. N. Sokolov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: O. V. Speranskaya; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Technology of Machinery Manufacture (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel in foundries and engineers engaged in the mechanization and automation of industrial processes. It may also be used by students of institutions of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: The book deals with recent achievements in the mechanization and automation of time-and labor-consuming operations in foundries. Specific instances of mechanization and automation of foundry processes are described. The material presented in this book is divided into six parts, dealing with the following subjects: molding materials, mold and coremaking, casting, shakeout of molds, finishing of castings, and special casting methods. Each part consists of a number of technical papers presented by several authors. The application of automation ranges from the preparation of molds and cores to the mechanization and streamlining of specialized casting methods, such as investment casting and the use of shell molds. There are numerous diagrams showing automatized and mechanized installations in foundries. Most of the material is based on experiments and work done at the "Krasnyy Aksay" Plant. Some of the methods described appear to be in the experimental stage at that plant. The technical papers published in this book were originally presented at a technical conference of the Soviet machine industry in October 1957. No personalities are mentioned.

TEMKIN, O.N.; GINZBURG, A.G.; FLID, R.M.

Soluble complexes of unsaturated hydrocarbons with metal salts and their role in catalytic reactions. Part 4:Thermodynamics of the formation of soluble π-complexes of ethylene with Ag^+ and Cu^+ ions. Kin. i kat. 5 no.2:221-227 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

SEMKINA, V.N., GINZBURG, A.G.; FREIN, S.I.; KUZNETSOV, B.N.

Hydrogen isotope exchange in [illegible]. AN SSSR
158 no.3:671-674 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kuznetsov).

GINZBURG, A. L.

GINZBURG, A. L.- "Activation of Pressed Yeast in Bread Baking." Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry, Moscow, 1954 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 195 , Moscow

AUERMAN, L.Ya.; GINZBURG, A.G.

Preliminary activation of compressed yeast in bread baking.
Trudy MTIPP 4:54-57 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Yeast)

GINZBURG, A.G.; PROKHOROV, N.I.

Equipment for activating compressed yeast in Moscow bakeries. Khleb. i kond. prom. 1 no.3:34-37 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Ginzburg). 2. Moskovskiy gorodskoy trest Rosglavkhleba (for Prokhorov).
(Yeast) (Moscow--Bakers and bakeries--Equipment and supplies)

GINZBURG, Arkadiy Grigor'yevich, dotsent; ZAGLODINA, F.I., spetsred.; KURTINA, L.P., vedushchiy red.

[Controlling alcohol fermentation in the baking industry by means of the AG-1 apparatus] Konrol' spirtovogo brozheniia priborom AG-1 v khlebopekarnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-issl. in-t nauchn. i tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 30 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Fermentation) (Bakers and bakeries)

GINZBURG, A. and S. Melikyan

"From the experience of the clinic of the Yerevan Zoovaterinary Institute"

SOURCE: Veterinariya, Vol 26, No 7, 1949, p 28

GINZBURG, A. G.

"On the measures of prevention and the fight against strangles of horses," Veterinariya 26(9), 1949, p. 25.

USSR, Ministry of Agricultrue, Main Adminstration of animal Husbandry, Veterinary Adminstration.

GINZBURG, A.

"Rostov Oblast Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory." Veterinariia 27(8), 1950, p. 55.

GINZBURG, A. G.

From an article "Veterinary Servicing of Consolidated Kolkhozes" by A. G. Ginzburg.

One can find in every oblast many examples of the fine organization of zooveterinary institutions and their exemplary servicing of kolkhozes. In this respect the experience of the Central Zooveterinary Section in Leninskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, is representative. It aimed for serious achievements in veterinary and zootechnical servicing of kolkhozes. On the basis of the work of specialists in this progressive section, directed by Veterinarian D/G. KOBILYAKOV, development according to plan of all adopted measures was assumed, close association with active kolkhoz stock raisers and responsibility for opportunely equipping thr rayon hospital, the animal room and other necssary apparatus of the zooveterinary section. Specialists in the section conducted monthly production meetings at which were discussed the next plans of preventice, veterinary-sanitary and zootechnical work. Eventually these plans are brought to every kolkhoz. In addition, the specialists of the section organize on every kolkhoz, monthly production meetings of workers of husbandry brigades with the participation of the kolkhoz leaders.

Veterinariya No 2, Moscow, 1951, pp. 7-10.

GINZBURG, A.G.

GOLOSHCHAPOV, Yu.N., redaktor; POLYAKOV, A.A., redaktor; IVANOV, A.D., sostavitel'. GINZBURG, A.G., sostavitel'; SMEL'NITSKIY, V.P., sostavitel'; FEDOTOVA, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Collection of regulations governing veterinary affairs. Veterinary code of the U.S.S.R., statutes, directives, regulations, rules and instructions] Sbornik rukovodiashchikh materialov po veterinarii. Veterinarnyi ustav SSSR, polozheniia, instruktsii, nastavleniia, pravila, ukazaniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry. Vol. 1. 1954. 400 p. (MLRA 7:10)

(Veterinary laws and legislation)

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, Textbook

Card 1/1

Author : Shishkov, V. and Ginzburg, A., Veterinary Physicians (reviewers)
Title : "Review of 'Laboratornyye issledovaniya v veterinarnoy klinicheskoy diagnostike' (Laboratory examinations in veterinary clinical diagnosis)" by P. S. Ionov et al
Periodical : Veterinariya, 31, 58-60, Apr 1954
Abstract : P. S. Ionov, V. G. Mukhin, A. I. Fedotov, and I. G. Sharabrin have intended this book primarily for students in veterinary colleges and to provide reference material for laboratory workers and practicing veterinary physicians. Importance of this book is enhanced by the fact that all previously published textbooks and manuals on the methods of clinical and laboratory diagnosis in veterinary medicine have been sold out and have become somewhat obsolete. Notable advances have been made in the past few years in the Soviet Union in the field of veterinary medicine; veterinary clinicists have contributed much new to the veterinary laboratory-clinical diagnostic methods. All these advances have been incorporated in this book. The book was published in 1952 by the State Publishing House of Sovhoz and Kolkhoz Literature, Moscow, 252 pp, Fifteen thousand copies.

Institution :

Submitted :

GINZBURG, A.G.

Skilfully present leading veterinary service in the press. Veterinariia 33 no.8:16-22 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Glavnogo upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Veterinary medicine)

GINZBURG, Aminadav Gesselevich

[Course in the organization of veterinary work] Kurs organizatsii veterinarnogo dela. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1957. 293 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Veterinary medicine)

GINZBURG, A.G.

INZBURG, A.G.

Veterinary local anti-aircraft defense measures. Veterinariia 34 no. [illegible]27-31 S '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Glavnogo upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Veterinary medicine) (Air defenses)

GINZBURG, Amipadav Gesselevich; IVANOV, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; GOLOSHAPOV, Yu.N., red.; SHAPIRO, A.Ya., red.; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Organization of veterinary medicine in the U.S.S.R.] Organizatsiia veterinarnogo dela v SSSR. Pod red. IU.N.Goloshapova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 527 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Veterinary medicine)

GINZBURG, A.G.; IVANOV, A.D.; BOYKO, A.A., red.; MALOVA, L.I., red.; PECHENKIN, I.V., tekhn.red.

[Veterinary legislation; veterinary statutes, regulations, decrees, instructions, directives, and rules on veterinary medicine] Veterinarnoe zakonodatel'stv; veterinarnyi ustav SSSR, polozheniia, ukazaniia, instruktsii, nastavleniia i pravila po veterinarnomu delu. Pod red. A.A.Boiko. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz.SSSR, 1959. 1230 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Laws, statutes, etc. (Veterinary medicine--Laws and legislation)

GINZBURG, A.G.

Antibiotics in the service of stockbreeding. Veterinariia 36 no.11: 51-55 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Glavnyy vetvrach-terapevt Gosudarstvennoy inspektsii po veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Antibiotics) (Stock and stockbreeding)

GINZBURG, A.

In the Ministry of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R. Veterinariia
36 no.6:87-90 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Veterinary hygiene)

GINZBURG, A.G.

Enlarging the role of veterinary specialists in mobilizing reserves in livestock production. Veterinariia 37 no.6:85-90 Je '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Veterinary medicine)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

GINZBURG, A. G.

"To increase fertility and to improve the organization of artificial insemination of animals."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 4, 1961, p. 15.

GINZBURG, A.G.

Improve daily veterinary practices in the country. Veterinariia 38 no.7:11-23 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Veterinary medicine--Congresses)

STEPANOV, I.S.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., nauchnyy red.; YERSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.; GINZBURG, A.I., red.; ZVEREV, L.V., red.; ZUBAREV, N.N., red.; KREYTER, V.M., red.; MOKROUSOV, V.A., red.; SOLOV'YEV, D.V., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; STOLYAROV, A.G., red.; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Industrial requirements as to the quality of mineral raw materials; handbook for geologists] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.46. [Rubidium and cesium] Rubidii i tsezii. Nauchn.red. IU.L. Chernosvitov. 1960. 33 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Rubidium) (Cesium)

GINZBURG, A.G.

Increase fertility by improving the organization of artificial insemination of animals. Veterinariia 38 no.4:3-4 Ap '61.
(MIRA 18:5)

GINZBURG, A.G.

For a better organization of measures for the control of uninfectious diseases of animals. Veterinariia 39 no.4: 57-60 Ap '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach-terapevt Upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

GINZBURG, A.G.

Improve the organization of the veterinary service, increase the effectiveness of veterinary measures on each collective and state farm. Veterinariia 39 no.6:13-20 Je '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach-terapevt Upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

GINZBURG, A.G.; GOLOSHCHAPOV, Yu.N., red.; KHMELEVSKIY, B.N., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[What should the collective-farm chairman and the state-farm director know about veterinary regulations of the U.S.S.R.] Chto nuzhno znat' predsedateliu kolkhoza i direktoru sovkhoza o veterinarnom ustave SSSR. Pod red. IU.N.Goloshchapova. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 63 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Veterinary hygiene--Law and legislation)

GINZBURG, A. G. (Head Veterinary Surgeon and Therapeutist of the Veterinary Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture of USSR)

"For a better organization of measures of control of noncontagious diseases of animals"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 4, April 1962 p. 57

GINZBURG, A. G. (Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Therapeutist at the Veterinary Department of Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR)

"To improve the organization of Veterinary medicine, to increase the effectiveness of veterinary measures at each collective and state farm" Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 6, June 1962 pp. 13

GINZBURG, Avinadav Gesselevich; IVANOV, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; DREVLYANSKAYA, N.I., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Organization of veterinary service]Organizatsiia veterinarnogo dela. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 407 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Veterinary medicine)

GINZBURG, A.G.; IVANOV, A.D.; BOYKO, A.A., red.; KARTASHEVA, N.M., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Veterinary legislation; statutes, regulations, instructions, directives and rules on veterinary medicine] Veterinarnoe zakonodatel'stvo; polozheniia, ukazaniia, instruktsii, nastavleniia i pravila po veterinarnomu delu. Pod obshchei red. A.A. Boiko. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 358 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Laws, statutes, etc.
(Veterinary hygiene--Laws and legislation)
(Veterinarians--Legal status, laws, etc.)

GINZBURG, A.G.

Veterinary service and state veterinary control are to be fully consolidated. Veterinariia 40 no.6:6-10 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GINZBURG, Aminadav Gesselevich; LEONOVA, T.S., red.

[Veterinary medicine in the service of man] Veterinariia sluzhit cheloveku. Moskva, Izd-vl "Znanie," 1964. 53 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Seriia; Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.7) (MIRA 17:5)

GINZBURG, A.G.

Give every assistance to the intensification of animal husbandry. Veterinariia 41 no.6:14-18 Je '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

GINZBURG, A.L., prof. (Dnepropetrovsk)

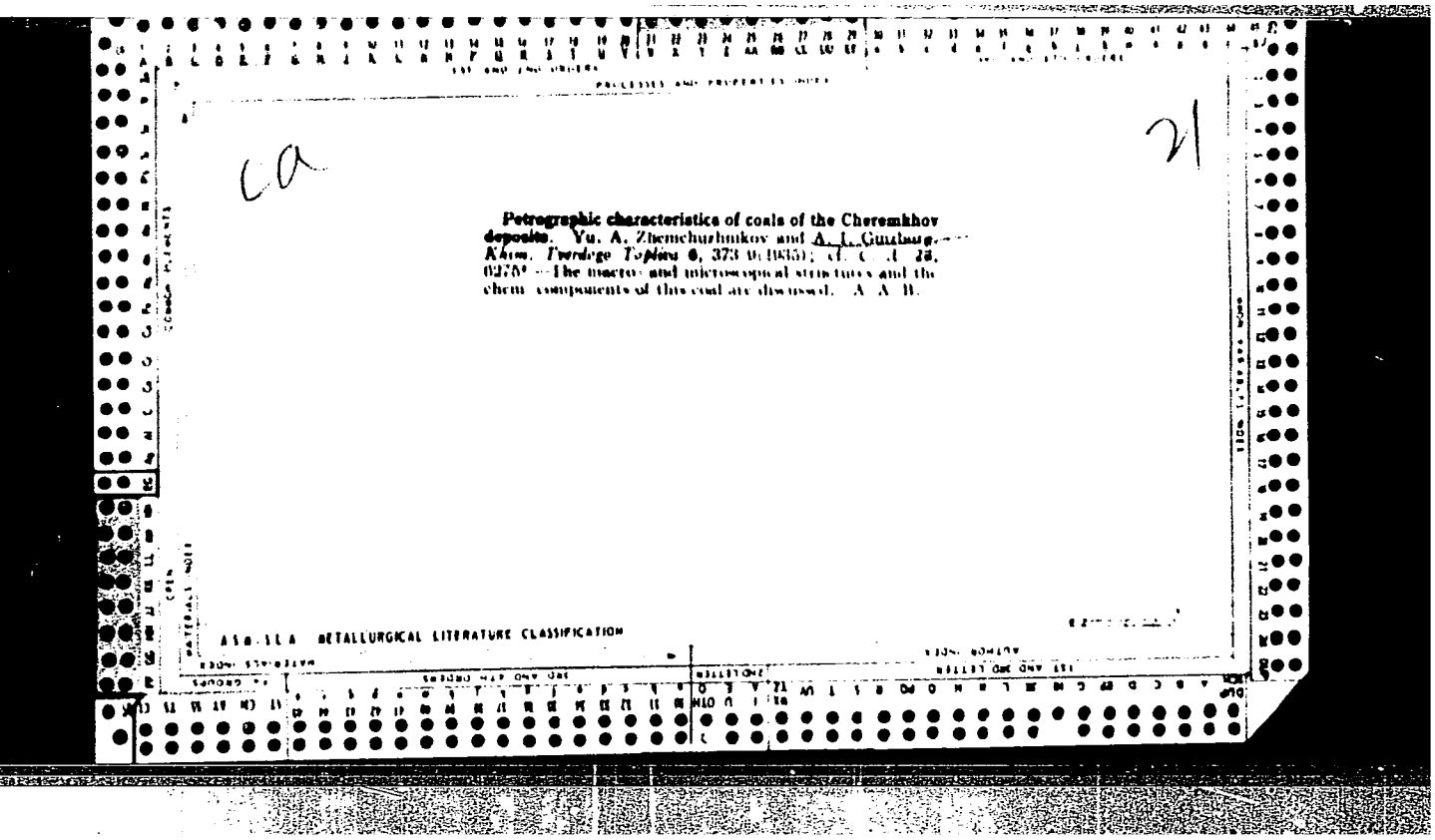
Direct adenotomy. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 20 no.4:61 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(ADENOIDS—SURGERY)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Dependence of the chemical composition and physical properties of sapropelites and saprohumoliths on the content of alginate group microcomponents. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.5:51-67 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

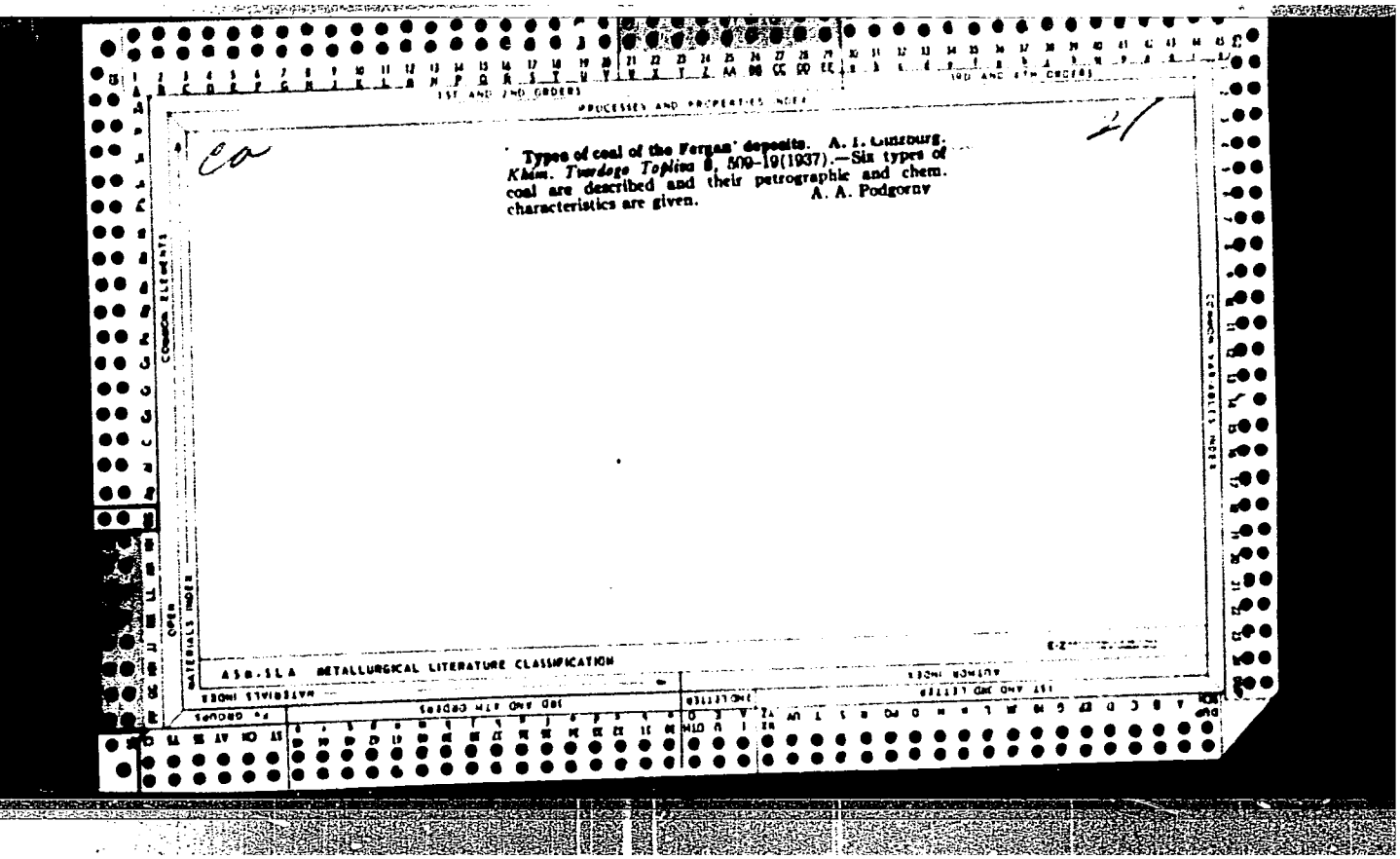


CA

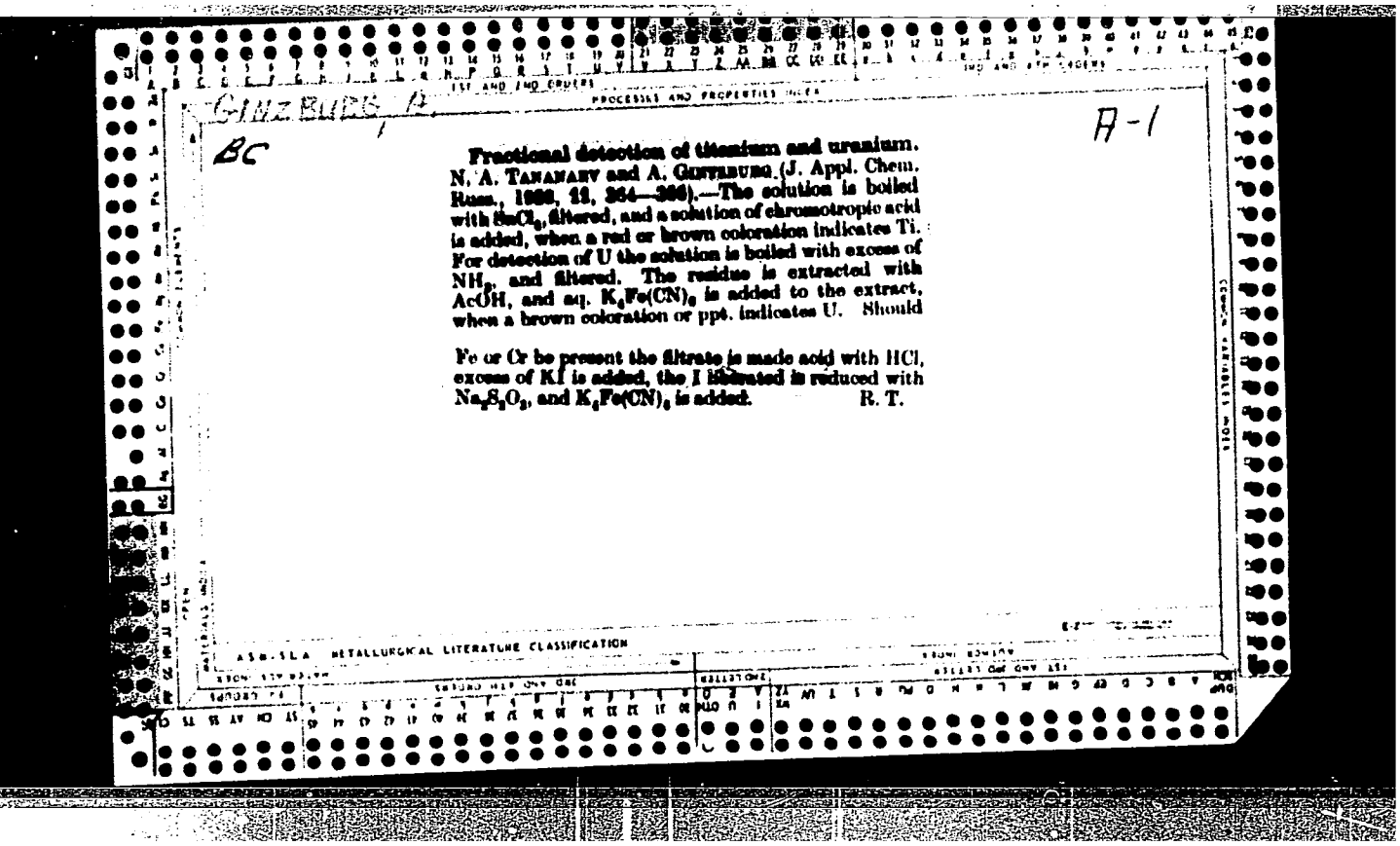
21

Petrographic characteristics of coals of the Cheremkhov deposits. Yu. A. Zhemchushnikov and A. I. Gintsburg. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* **6**, 373–9 (1935); cf. C. A. **28**, 6276⁹.—The macro- and microscopical structures and the chem. components of this coal are discussed. A. A. B.

ASM-TLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Types of coal of the Fergan' deposits. A. I. Gintsburg. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 8, 509–19(1937).—Six types of coal are described and their petrographic and chem. characteristics are given. A. A. Podgorny



GINZBURG, A

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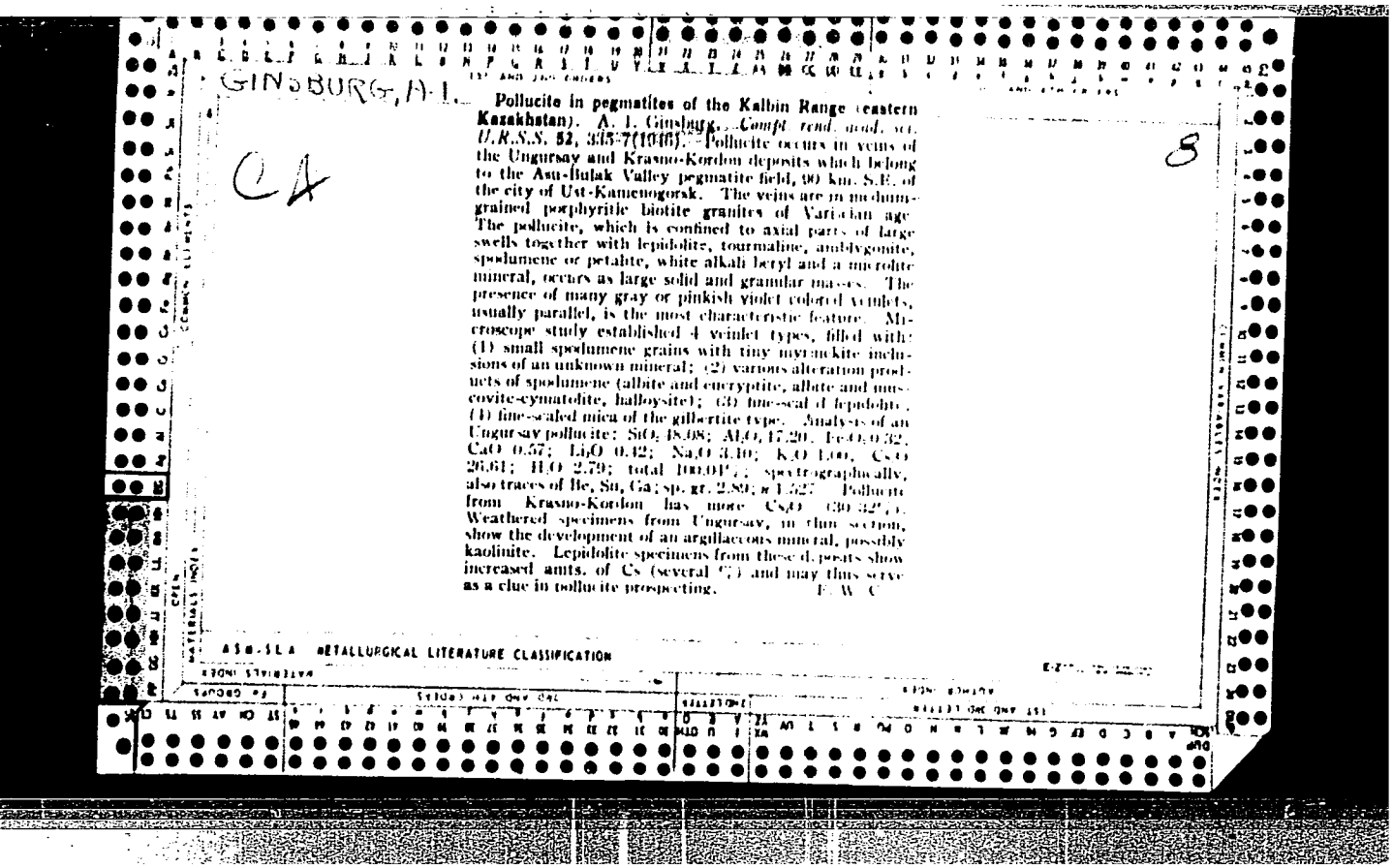
A-1

Fractional detection of titanium and uranium. N. A. TANANAEV and A. GINZBURG. (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 364—366).—The solution is boiled with $SnCl_2$, filtered, and a solution of chromotropic acid is added, when a red or brown coloration indicates Ti. For detection of U the solution is boiled with excess of NH_3, and filtered. The residue is extracted with AcOH, and aq. $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ is added to the extract, when a brown coloration or ppt. indicates U. Should Fe or Cr be present the filtrate is made acid with HCl, excess of KI is added, the I liberated is reduced with $Na_2S_2O_3$, and $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ is added. R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



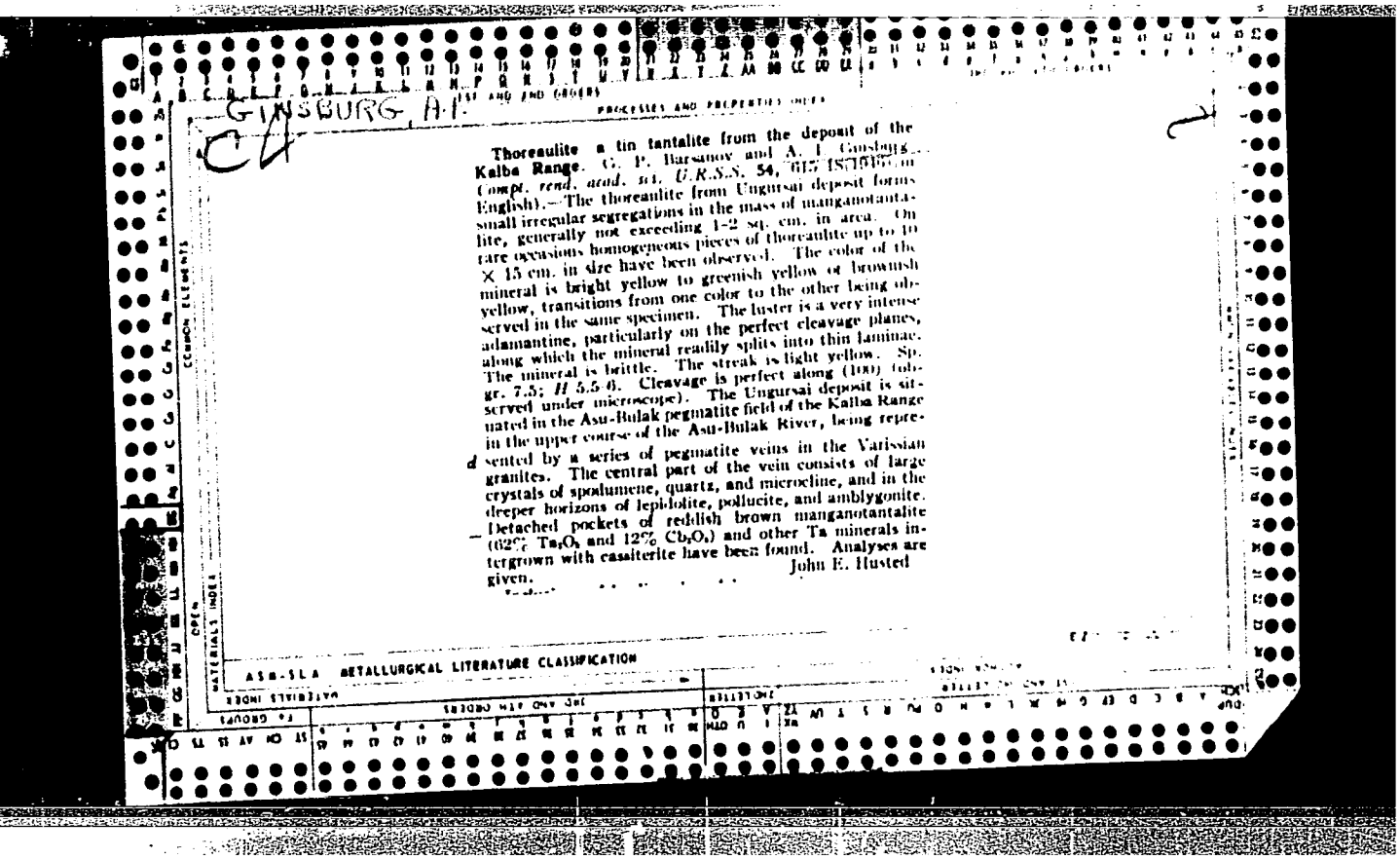
GINSBURG, A. I.

CA

8

Pollucite in pegmatites of the Kalbin Range (eastern Kazakhstan). A. I. Ginsburg. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* **52**, 335-7(1946).—Pollucite occurs in veins of the Ungursay and Krasno-Kordon deposits which belong to the Asu-Bulak Valley pegmatite field, 90 km. S.E. of the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk. The veins are in medium-grained porphyritic biotite granites of Variscian age. The pollucite, which is confined to axial parts of large swells together with lepidolite, tourmaline, amblygonite, spodumene or petalite, white alkali beryl and a microlite mineral, occurs as large solid and granular masses. The presence of many gray or pinkish violet colored veinlets, usually parallel, is the most characteristic feature. Microscope study established 4 veinlet types, filled with: (1) small spodumene grains with tiny myrmekite inclusions of an unknown mineral; (2) various alteration products of spodumene (albite and cryptite, albite and muscovite-cymatolite, halloysite); (3) fine-scal d lepidolite; (4) fine-scaled mica of the gilbertite type. Analyses of an Ungursay pollucite: SiO_2 48.08; Al_2O_3 17.20; Fe_2O_3 0.32; CaO 0.57; Li_2O 0.42; Na_2O 3.10; K_2O 1.01; Cs_2O 26.61; H_2O 2.79; total 100.01%; spectrographically, also traces of Be, Sn, Ga; sp. gr. 2.80; n_D 1.527. Pollucite from Krasno-Kordon has more Cs_2O (30.32%). Weathered specimens from Ungursay, in thin section, show the development of an argillaceous mineral, possibly kaolinite. Lepidolite specimens from these deposits show increased amts. of Cs (several %) and may thus serve as a clue in pollucite prospecting. F. W. C.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



GINSBURG, A.I.

C4

Thoreaulite a tin tantalite from the deposit of the **Kalba Range**. G. P. Barsanov and A. I. Ginsburg. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 54, 615-18(1946). (In English).—The thoreaulite from Ungursai deposit forms small irregular segregations in the mass of manganotantalite, generally not exceeding 1-2 sq. cm. in area. On rare occasions homogeneous pieces of thoreaulite up to 10 × 15 cm. in size have been observed. The color of the mineral is bright yellow to greenish yellow or brownish yellow, transitions from one color to the other being observed in the same specimen. The luster is a very intense adamantine, particularly on the perfect cleavage planes, along which the mineral readily splits into thin laminae. The mineral is brittle. The streak is light yellow. Sp. gr. 7.5; *H* 5.5-6. Cleavage is perfect along (100) (observed under microscope). The Ungursai deposit is situated in the Asu-Bulak pegmatite field of the Kalba Range in the upper course of the Asu-Bulak River, being represented by a series of pegmatite veins in the Varisian granites. The central part of the vein consists of large crystals of spodumene, quartz, and microcline, and in the deeper horizons of lepidolite, pollucite, and amblygonite. Detached pockets of reddish brown manganotantalite (62% Ta_2O_5 and 12% Cb_2O_5) and other Ta minerals intergrown with cassiterite have been found. Analyses are given.

John E. Husted

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GINZBURG, A.I.

Petalite in pegmatites of the Kalba Range and its alteration products. Trudy Min.muz.no.1:60-73 '49. (MLRA 9:6)
(Kalba Range--Petalite)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Structure of mineral aggregates of complex lithia pegmatites.
Trudy Min.muz.no.1:74-86 '49. (MLRA 9:6)
(Pegmatites)

Montebrasite
Ginzburg, A. I.

Montebrasite: its replacement reactions. A. I. Ginzburg. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 2, 72-85(1950).—Montebrasite, $LiAlPO_4(OH)$, occurs in Li pegmatites of Central Asia, especially in the central parts of the Kalbinsk Chains, E. Kazakhstan, in the basin of River Aqu-Bulak, a tributary of the Tainta River. The mineral is assocd. with spodumene, microcline, triphylite, albite, a green mica, or lepidolite. Well-developed montebrasite crystals occur in a much younger mineralization; forms: (001), (111), (100), (021), (110), with a good cleavage parallel to (001). This younger type is assocd. with coarse scaly lepidolite, albite (cleavelandite), cassiterite, and polychromatic tourmaline. Lepidolite often replaces montebrasite with a characteristic resorption structure; but the inverse replacement is also observed in thin sections, with exterior zones of albite and quartz. Locally amblygonite-albite rocks are observed, with 50–60% of amblygonite, 40–50% albite, subordinate microcline, and cassiterite. Triphylite, included in montebrasite, is always replaced, with relict resorption structures. Very characteristic is the change of the primary Fe Li phosphate to Al Li phosphate, while the freed Fe^{++} ions are fixed again in the younger tourmaline. The typical twinning of montebrasite with 2 systems perpendicular to each other shows irregularly zigzag lamellar boundaries. This phenomenon suggests a replacement of montebrasite by fremontite (Na amblygonite), with leaching away in part of Li^+, and a

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strong albitization. Very peculiar are the reaction rims observed between microcline and montebrasite in which lepidolite is formed; Quensel (cf. *C.A.* 35, 1005[9]) described similar reaction rims, but with Li pinite. Chem. analyses show that montebrasite of the Kalbinsk Chains contains only 0.0–1.6% F, 1.5–2.0% Na_2O, and the Li_2O content is lower than in amblygonite. Complicated chem. reactions occur in late hydrothermal replacements of montebrasite by albite, with the formation of Ca Al phosphates, spherulithic dahllite, francolite, and apatite, and with the appearance of clayish kaolinite aggregates or even of halloysite. In the case of the albitization, Na montebrasite (fremontite) is formed as an intermediate product, which is not easily differentiated from the original montebrasite by ordinary optical methods. Hydrothermal solns. first remove from montebrasite the Li^+ ions, and replace them by Ca^{++}. The dissolved Li is mineralized again in the late crystn. of scaly cookeite, or fine scaly lepidolite. The leaching of P_2O_5, which is observed in special cases, is characterized by the formation of kaolinite or even of halloysite. The element migrations characterizing these reactions are well observed in the changes of the intensities of the spectral lines of Li, Al, P, Ca, Mg, Mn, Fe, Sr, Sn, Cu, and Pb, in the different zones of replacements.

W. Eitel

GINZBURG, A.I.

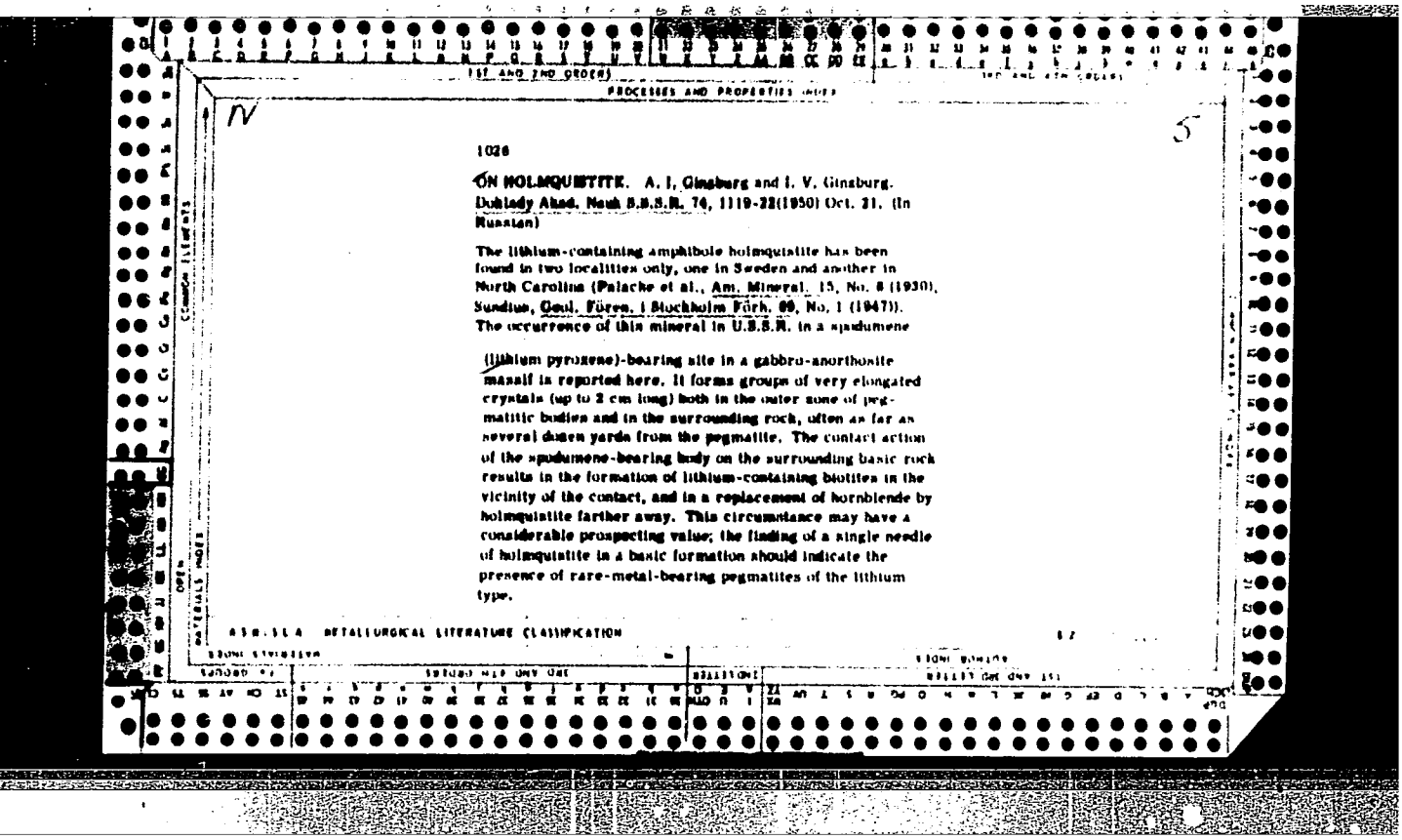
2.

USSR.

Sicklerite. A. I. Ginzburg. *Trudy Mineral. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1, 86-95(1960).—Pegmatitic triphylite, Li(Fe^{II},Mn^{II})PO$_4$, is replaced in Swedish occurrences (Varuträsk) to ferrisicklerite, Li(Fe^{III},Mn^{II})PO$_4$, and heterosite, (Fe^{III},Mn^{III})PO$_4$, in the same way as lithiophilite. Li(Mn^{II},Fe^{II})PO$_4$, is replaced by Mn sicklerite, Li(Mn^{II},Fe^{III})PO$_4$, and purpurite, (Mn^{III},Fe^{III})PO$_4$. Sicklerite occurs also in Li pegmatites of the Kalbina Chains and, in Middle Asia, in thin layers between triphylite and heterosite. Another Russian occurrence is in spodumene pegmatite, where sicklerite is included in green apatite. Single crystals are not observed; color is brown-black, luster greasy; one distinct cleavage, and one poor, perpendicular to the other; hardness about 4; d. 3.21–3.23. The elongation is neg., extinction parallel, pleochroism variable in brown and yellow colors; $2V$ 14–20°, with strong dispersion $r < s$; α = 1.716; β = 1.732; γ = 1.750. The Russian sicklerite contains 27.23% MnO and 17% FeO, i.e. it is Mn sicklerite, derived from lithiophilite, similar to the occurrence of Erijärvi, Finland. The theoretical formula, derived from 6 analyses, is $(Li_2O,MnO,P_2O_5)_{6-n}(Fe_2O_3,P_2O_5)_n$, with the ratio MnO:Li$_2$O = 2:1; but normally this ratio is larger, because purpurite and heterosite are intergrown on cleavage cracks in sicklerite, or even hydroheterosite and hydrated Fe^{III}-Mn^{III} phosphate gels have been formed. The ratio Fe_2O_3:MnO also varies in wide limits in the sicklerite compn., while the sums of R_2O (0.12–0.18), $(RO + R_2O_3)$ (0.52–0.57), and P_2O_5 (0.30–0.31) are rather const., corresponding to the formula $Li_2O.4(RO + R_2O_3).2P_2O_5.nH_2O$. The occurrence of sicklerite is most frequent in albite, assocd. with dark-colored apatite and spessartite. The paragenesis is in spodumene pegmatites characterized by the replacement of spodumene by triphylite (or lithiophilite)

and sicklerite, and simultaneously by albite (cleavelandite). The intergrowths in Mn apatite are sometimes graphic or with parallel-oriented needles. When Li, Ca, Fe, Mn, and P are present together in a pegmatite, Ca and Li are never assocd. in the same mineral, but either Mn with Ca in Mn apatite + triphylite or lithiophilite; or graftonite $(Fe, Mn, Ca)_3(PO_4)_2$ + triphylite. The transition of sicklerite into purpurite (of violet color, with exceedingly strong pleochroism) is also very characteristic on cleavage cracks and on edges. Purpurite has ns above 1.78; $2V$ is large. The x-ray diffraction diagrams show that "purpurite" is often not homogeneous, but a mixt. of sicklerite + purpurite is proper.

W. Eitel



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ON HOLMQUISTITE. A. I. Ginsburg and I. V. Ginsburg. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 74, 1119-22(1950) Oct. 21. (In Russian)

The lithium-containing amphibole holmquistite has been found in two localities only, one in Sweden and another in North Carolina (Palache et al., Am. Mineral. 15, No. 8 (1930), Sundius, Geol. Fören. i Stockholm Förh. 69, No. 1 (1947)). The occurrence of this mineral in U.S.S.R. in a spodumene (lithium pyroxene)-bearing site in a gabbro-anorthosite massif is reported here. It forms groups of very elongated crystals (up to 2 cm long) both in the outer zone of pegmatitic bodies and in the surrounding rock, often as far as several dozen yards from the pegmatite. The contact action of the spodumene-bearing body on the surrounding basic rock results in the formation of lithium-containing biotites in the vicinity of the contact, and in a replacement of hornblende by holmquistite farther away. This circumstance may have a considerable prospecting value; the finding of a single needle of holmquistite in a basic formation should indicate the presence of rare-metal-bearing pegmatites of the lithium type.

A.S.M. - S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GINZBURG, A.I.

USSR

Vilateite, the manganese phosphosiderite. A. I. Ginzburg. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 2, 126–8(1950).—The paragenesis of vilateite (I) with heterosite and hureaulite-angelardite has been previously described by Lacroix, *Minéralogie de la France et de ses Colonies* 1910, Vol. IV, p. 477(*C.A.* 5, 853), but he confused the violet-colored crystals of monoclinic I with orthorhombic strengite. McConnell (*C.A.* 35, 2820[1]) classified I in the group of phosphosiderite ($FePO_4.2H_2O$), as practically identical with this mineral. New observations of hureaulite in flesh-red aggregates replacing triphylite (from the Kalbinsk Chains) demonstrated its near paragenetic relation with violet I crystals of 0.6–1.5 cm. in diam., elongated parallel *a*, and grown with (101) on the walls of cavities. The nearly isometric, monoclinic crystals show (101), (010), (011), (001), less frequently (110), like phosphosiderite from Kreuzberg, Bavaria. The crystals are transparent, with $\alpha = 1.693$; $\beta = 1.723$; $\gamma = 1.733$; $2V = 30°–45°$, with very strong dispersion $r < v$; elongation neg.; angle $c:a = 5°$. The spectral analysis showed Fe and Mn with strong lines, Ca moderate. The only distinction from phosphosiderite is its MnO content which justifies classifying I as an independent mineral of the compn. $(Mn, Fe)PO_4.2H_2O$.

W. Eitel

Ginzburg, A.I.

USSR

Landesite. A. I. Ginzburg. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk* 129–30(1950).—Excellent crystals of landesite (cf. Bernaat and Cenyer, *C.A.* 25, 1767), with perfect cleavage parallel (010), are described from pegmatites of the Kalbinsk Chains and from Turkestan, of the chem. compn. $3Fe_2O_3.2MnO.5P_2O_5.27H_2O$, which are formed by the oxidation of reddingite, $(Mn,Fe)_3P_2O_8.3H_2O$. Landesite is a typical replacement mineral of primary triphylite which is often preserved amidst zoned replacement products (Fe Mn phosphates). Landesite appears among hureaulite, stewartite, and rockbridgeite. The mineral forms radial-acicular aggregates and crusts, of brownish tile-red color on the surface, darker brown to black in the interior, with a very characteristic velvet-like luster. Hardness 2; α = 1.718–1.723; β = 1.728–1.732; γ = 1.732–1.738, with pleochroism in brown and yellow-brown colors; elongation pos., extinction parallel; optically biaxial, negative. Thin veinlets of dahllite often swarm through the landesite aggregates. W. Eitel

Oxychildrenite, a new mineral of the iron-manganese aluminum phosphate group. A. I. Ginzburg and N. V. Voronkova (Mineral. Muzei, "AKAD." Nauk S.S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 145-8(1950). Blue and brown phosphate nodules with triphylite occur in quartz pegmatite of the Kalbina Mts. (E. Kazakhstan), which contain an unknown prismatic mineral, of reddish brown color, hardness 3.5 to 4; d. 3.205-3.235 (av. 3.22). Perfect cleavage of the orthorhombic crystals (001), less perfect (010). Optical orientation $a = c$; $\gamma = b$; slightly pleochroic, with γ brownish yellow, α pale-yellow. $2V = 30–33°$; dispersion $\rho < \theta$; $\alpha = 1.703$; $\beta = 1.708$; $\gamma = 1.729$; $\gamma - \alpha = 0.026$. Particular care was given in the chem. analysis to the detn. of MnO and Mn_2O_3; the results, however (4.47% MnO; 8.71% Mn_2O), are not entirely conclusive since the Fe could only be detd. as Fe_2O_3 (18.53%). The derived chem. compn. is $(Mn, Ca, Mg)O \cdot (Fe, Mn)_2O_3.2Al_2O_3.2P_2O_5.7H_2O$; this formula is remarkably similar to that of childrenite: $4(Fe,Mn)O.2Al_2O_3.2P_2O_5.8H_2O$, and the new mineral is only distinguished by trivalent Fe and Mn, and a slightly lower H_2O content. The secondary origin of this "oxychildrenite" is evident through pseudomorphs, which show the transition from childrenite, beginning from the peripherical parts of this mineral. The x-ray diagrams of both minerals are very similar, although different in details. Oxychildrenite is easily decompd. to a mixt. of limonite with dark Mn minerals (psilomelane, pyrolusite), and a hydrous Al phosphate (vashegyite). W. Eitel

GINZBURG, A. I.

USSR/Minerals - Phosphates 1 Jun 50

"New Mineral of the Phosphate Group," A. I. Ginzburg, Mineralogical Mus, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXII, No 4, pp 763-766

Describes new mineral discovered in 1947 and named Kryzhanovskit after Prof V. I. Kryzhanovskiy, Russian mineralogist. Mineral belongs to group of basic hydrous phosphates in which iron is present in form of Fe_2O_3, and almost all manganese in form of MnO. Formula of mineral: $1.16RO \cdot 0.87Fe_2O_3 \cdot P_2O_5 \cdot 2H_2O$, where R = Mn, Ca, Mg. Kryzhanovskit is typical mineral of oxidation zones of pegmatitic veins containing triphylite and represents modification of latter phosphate. Submitted by Acad D. S. Belyankin.

165T36

GINZBURG, A. I.

USSR

Triphylite in pegmatites of the Kalbinsk Range and the replacement reactions in triphylite. A. I. Ginzburg. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 3, 57-72(1951).—The pockets in which triphylite, Li(Fe,Mn)PO_4, is found in the pegmatites are typically differentiated in their mineral assocns. and indicate a succession of chem. replacement reactions. The occurrence is in strongly albitized pegmatite veins which have been changed by weathering and oxidation to a depth of more than 7 m. The primary triphylite is intimately intergrown with cleavelandite, blue tourmaline, and Mn apatite. This triphylite is only observed as relict nodules or in larger ovaloid pockets of sometimes up to 50–60 cm. in diam. in the better preserved central parts of the pegmatite veins in greater depths. Spodumene occurs in the pegmatite, often in gigantic crystals, as do microcline, and amblygonite as regular constituents of the normal rock. Fresh crystals of triphylite are rare, but pseudomorphs of hydrated phosphates (heterosite) after triphylite occur up to 12 cm. in length, with the forms (001), (010), (110), (120), (101); $\beta = 1.670$; $\gamma = 1.682$; $\alpha = 1.674$; $2V$ small (below 10°), dispersion $v > r$, optically pos. The chem. analysis shows FeO 27.25, MnO 16.50, MgO 1.30, Li_2O 7.11%; the replacement of $Mg^{++} \rightleftharpoons Li^+$ is characteristic for the isomorphism in the triphylite-lithiophilite series. Multiple zoning of the nodules (pockets) is characteristic; triphylite relics appear only in the central cores, then assocd. with vivianite, $3(Fe,Mn)O.2P_2O_5.8H_2O$, and palaite, $5(Fe,Mn)O.2P_2O_5.3H_2O$ (with $d = 1.650$; $\beta = 1.654$; $\gamma = 1.658$), and inclusions of sulfide ores (pyrite, marcasite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite). A dark-green zone immediately around the cores contains only

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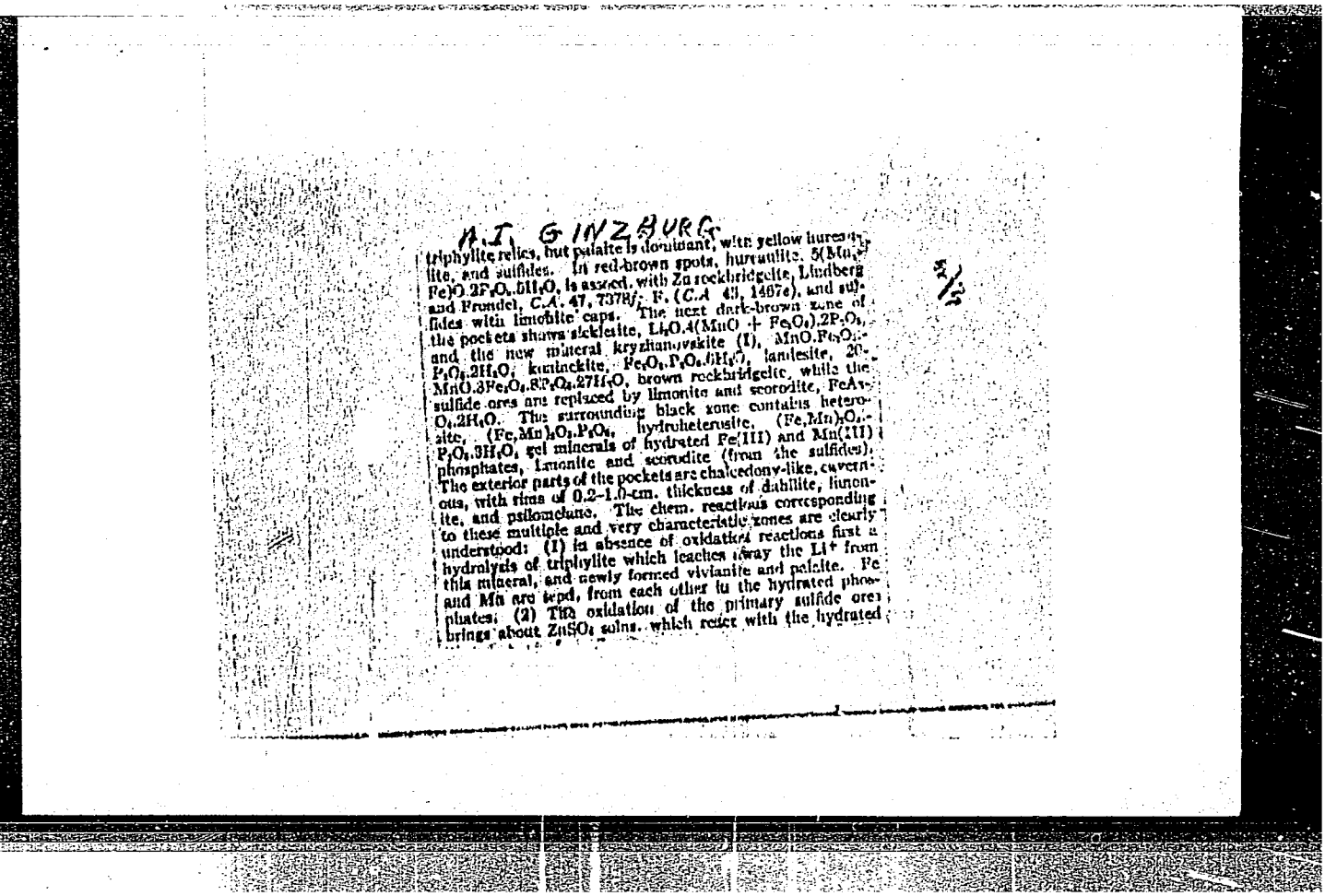

N.I. GINZBURG

triphylite relics, but palaite is dominant, with yellow hureaulite, and sulfides. In red-brown spots, hureaulite, 5(Mn,Fe)O.2P$_2$O$_5$.5H$_2$O, is assocd. with Zn rockbridgeite, Lindberg and Frondel, *C.A.* 47, 7378*f*; F. (*C.A.* 48, 1467*e*), and sulfides with limonite caps. The next dark-brown zone of the pockets shows sicklerite, Li$_2$O.4(MnO + Fe$_2$O$_3$).2P$_2$O$_5$, and the new mineral kryzhanovskite (I), MnO.Fe$_2$O$_3$.P$_2$O$_5$.2H$_2$O; kuntinckite, Fe$_2$O$_3$.P$_2$O$_5$.6H$_2$O, landesite, 2(Mn,Fe)O.Fe$_2$O$_3$.P$_2$O$_5$.2H$_2$O, brown rockbridgeite, while the sulfide ores are replaced by limonite and scorodite, FeAsO$_4$.2H$_2$O. The surrounding black zone contains heterosite, (Fe,Mn)$_3$O$_3$.P$_2$O$_5$, hydroheterosite, (Fe,Mn)$_2$O$_3$.P$_2$O$_5$.3H$_2$O, gel minerals of hydrated Fe(III) and Mn(III) phosphates, limonite and scorodite (from the sulfides). The exterior parts of the pockets are chalcedony-like, cavernous, with rims of 0.2–1.0-cm. thickness of dahllite, limonite, and psilomelane. The chem. reactions corresponding to these multiple and very characteristic zones are clearly understood: (1) in absence of oxidation reactions first a hydrolysis of triphylite which leaches away the Li$^+$ from this mineral, and newly formed vivianite and palaite. Fe and Mn are sepd. from each other in the hydrated phosphates; (2) the oxidation of the primary sulfide ores brings about ZnSO$_4$ solns. which react with the hydrated

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phosphates to form Zn rockbridgeite. (3) The progressive oxidation of triphylite and of the other phosphates brings about Fe_2O_3 and Mn_2O_3 phosphate hydrates (cf. Mason, *C.A.* 35, 6539[8]). This change is evident in the replacement of palaite by hureaulite (= slightly oxidized palaite), sicklerite, etc., and later of these by heterosite and gels of ferric and manganic phosphates. Psilomelane and Fe oxides are formed, with progressive leaching away of the $[PO_4]^{---}$ anions. (4) These phosphate anions react with Ca^{++} and $[CO_3]^{--}$ ions in solns., and form the characteristic rims of dahllite which cover the nodules with all their multiple zonings. I is identified by its optical properties: γ = 1.63 ± 0.02; α = 1.79 ± 0.02; $2V$ = 40–5°, optically pos., dispersion extraordinarily strong $r < v$. Extinction angle between the trace of a nearly perfect cleavage = 0°; a second cleavage perpendicular to the perfect one is rather poor. Pleochroism is strong, with yellow-brown and deep-brown colors, interference colors are always highly anomalous, in deep-green colors. W. Bitel.

USSR

Childrenite. A. V. Ginzburg. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 3, 133-5(1951).—The occurrence of childrenite is described from albitized pegmatite veins of the Kalbinsk Chains; it is assocd. with a peculiar deep-blue apatite in crystals 0.01–0.1 mm., with a characteristic but irregular pleochroism from blue to colorless, slightly biaxial, with strong dispersion $r < v$; α = 1.629; ω = 1.644. Childrenite in flattened crystals 5–7 mm. size with the forms {100}, {110}, {010}, {111}, {121}, rare {001}; elongated in the c-axis, the faces of the {001} zone strongly striated. Color brownish to pale-yellow; cleavage parallel (100) excellent; hardness 5–5.5; d. 3.13; orientation $c = \gamma$; $b = \alpha$. Optically neg.; $2V = 5°$–$10°$, very strong dispersion $r < v$; γ = 1.662; β = 1.646; α = 1.636. Chem. analysis showed the compn. $2(Fe,Mn)O.Al_2O_3.P_2O_5.4H_2O$ with 10.7% FeO, 12.5% MnO. There is a continuous isomorphous series with eosphorite, the Mn end member. Childrenite is easily oxidized to "oxychildrenite," pseudomorph after childrenite (cf. C.A. 44, 9306c).

W. Eifel

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USSR/Geophysics - Coal, Humus Jul/Aug 51

"Petrographic Varieties of Humus Coal," A. I. Ginzburg

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 4, pp 81-98

On the basis of personal observations and perusal of written sources, Ginzburg attempts to classify the humus homogeneous and striated coals and to reveal their paragenetic connection according to number of criteria and indications. Shows how the gradual variation of the quan ratios of microscopic elements and the degrees of metamorphism are reflected in certain industrial properties of coals, particularly in their ability to coke.

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Magnesiotriplite, a new mineral of the triplite group. A. I. Ginzburg, N. A. Kruglova, and V. A. Moleva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 97-100(1951).—The new mineral, observed in large masses occurring in microcline-muscovite pegmatites of the Turkestan Ridge that occur with Mg-rich sediments, entirely replaces apatite. It had previously been confused with spessartite because of its reddish brown color. In middle-granular masses or coarse crystals it is enriched in the aplite-like contact zone of pegmatite veins and it is intimately assocd. with olivine, quartz, tourmaline (dravite), and muscovite. Also irregular nodules occur in albitized portions of the veins with triphylite and headdenite [$Na_2(Fe, Mn)_2(PO_4)_2$]. Magnesiotriplite is monoclinic with rough prism faces, but distinct crystals are extremely rare. It has a glassy luster, uneven fracture, hardness 4, and density 3.87. Cleavage observed under the microscope in one direction a includes with a an angle of about 18°; a 2nd imperfect cleavage is perpendicular to a. Orientation $b = \gamma$, pleochroism weak, γ = wine-yellow, α = yellow, β = nearly colorless, and absorption $\gamma > \alpha > \beta$. The optical character is pos., $2V = 60°$, with strong dispersion $r > v$, and anomalous blue and brown interference colors, $\alpha = 1.641$, $\beta = 1.649$, $\gamma = 1.661$, and $\gamma - \alpha = 0.020$. The chem. formula is 4 (Fe, Mg, Mn)$_3(PO_4)_2$·3(Fe, Mg)F_2, with FeO 25.9, MnO 13.0, and MgO 17.1%. The mineral is therefore similar to talktriplite (described by Igelström (1883)) and another described by Hurlbut (*C.A.* 31, 2556⁹); the new mineral is, however, in some details different from talktriplite and triplite proper, e.g. by the absence of CaO and the ratio of MnO:FeO which in magnesiotriplite is only 1:2 but particularly higher in the other cases. Additionally, the ratio $R_3(PO_4)_2$:R(F, OH)$_2$ is not 1:1 as in triplite but accurately 4:3. Also the x-ray powder diagrams are different in details. TiO_2 may replace MgF_2 in magnesiotriplite. The pegmatitic paragenesis of magnesiotriplite with tourmaline-dravite and its intense replacement by albite is highly characteristic; an intermediate reaction zone with headdenite is observed with associated arrojadite. This reaction is combined with the crystn. of excess SiO_2 as quartz and muscovite, while FeO and MnO enter headdenite and blue tourmaline, surrounding black tourmaline. W. E.

GINZBURG, A.I.

Phosphates in granitic pegmatites. Trudy Min.muz. no.4:36-63 '52.
(Phosphates) (Pegmatites)
(MLRA 7:11)

GINZBURG, A. I.

Fairfieldite from pegmatites of the Turkestan Ranges. A. I. Ginzburg. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 4, 129–32(1952).—Fairfieldite, $(Ca,Mn,Fe)_3(PO_4)_2.2H_2O$, occurs in highly albitized Li pegmatite veins of the northern slope of the Turkestan Range, in natrolite-like radial-acicular crystal aggregates; it was similarly described in this form from Hagendorf-Hühnerkobel, Bavaria (first as wavellite by Gümbel). In the Turkestan occurrence, the fairfieldite is parageneticaly related to cleavelandite and triphylite, in a typical late-pegmatitic facies. The optical data are very similar to those previously given for fairfieldite by Larsen and Berman (cf. Berman and Gonyer, *C.A.* 25, 1707).

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V Mn triplite from pegmatites of the Turkestan Range. A. I. Ginzburg and N. A. Kruglova. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 4, 132-6(1952).—Among the pegmatitic minerals which are generally remarkably low in F, but high in hydroxyl, triplite (with 6% F) is an exception, and the newly described, nearly pure Mn triplite also contains 4 to 9% F. The mineral occurs in intimate intergrowths with cleavelandite, lepidolite, amblygonite, and Mn apatite. Its color is rose-pinkish, similar to that of rhodochrosite, with a good cleavage and somewhat fatty luster; hardness 4 to 4.5; d. 3.82. It is not pleochroic; $2V$ is very large dispersion $r > v$, optical character pos.; angle β:cleavage trace = 20°. The spectral analysis shows strong lines of Ca, Mn, and P, rather strong lines of Al, Mg, Fe, and Si; a weak Zn line, and a trace of Ti. The chem. analysis shows, in comparison with other triplites, higher CaO and lower MgO, while for FeO the conditions are reversed. The F content varies from 4 to 9%. In the Mn triplite of Turkestan the FeO is particularly low (1.44%), similar to that from Transbaikalia and Kazakhstan which is assocd. with sulfides and rhodochrosite. The genetic conditions show that Fe triplite is an early and Mn triplite a very late mineral in Li pegmatites. Mn triplite is often replaced by griphite (like in the Black Hills, near Rapid City, S. Dakota); a considerable enrichment in P_2O_5, Al_2O_3, Na_2O, and Li_2O, but a reduction in MnO and F, is characteristic for this change. Amblygonite and Mn apatite may be found outside the griphite in which F is enriched again. These processes are related to the intense albitization.

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Griphite in the pegmatites of the Turkestan range. A. I. Ginzburg. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 84, 1005-8 (1952); cf. Jaffe, *C.A.* 40, 6669⁸.—Griphite was observed in the Turkestan range in the form of nodules up to 5 cm. in diam. together with manganiferous triplite, apatite, amblygonite, and muscovite in albitized pegmatite. No crystals were seen. The hardness, d., and n were 5.5, 3.61, and 1.668, resp. The tabulated compn. corresponded to the formula $Na_{4-x}(Mn, Ca)_{4-x}Al_{1-x}(PO_4)(F, OH)_{6-x}$.

Tabulated interplanar distances, detd. by means of a Debye-Scherrer diagram, agreed with literature data. Upon heating, the rate of increase of temp. reached a max. value at 480° and a pronounced min. at 850°, as shown graphically.

J. W. Loweberg, Jr.

JPRS 5555

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USSR

Manganese phosphate pegmatites. A. I. Ginzburg. *Voprosy Petrog. i Mineral. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 3: 61-82 (1953).—The phosphates never are developed in large amts. in the late stages of pegmatitic mineralization. All of the phosphates which are observed in pegmatites can be classified either as primary crystns. from melts and fluid solns., or as secondary products of changes in the chem. compn. of the primary phosphates. The amts. in which secondary phosphates are observed are usually large while those of the primary phosphate minerals are limited. The primary phosphates in Na Li pegmatites are triphylite-lithiophilite, triplite, apatite, and amblygonite or graftonite, all formed relatively early, and usually subjected to replacement processes. Hydrothermal reactions, e.g. by albitization, are observed as in a peripheral alteration of triphylite; also typically supergene reactions have formed many of the secondary phosphates. They are derived from the primary minerals by hydration and oxidation reactions. In many pegmatite deposits, e.g. of Ak-Kezen'(Kalbinsk Range), an oxidation zone is developed

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Composition and chemical constitution of lithium micas. A. I. Ginzburg and S. I. Perkhin. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 5, 99–131(1953).—Many of the lepidolites that occur in pegmatites were formed by the metasomatic replacement of biotite or muscovite, with replacements such as 3Al by Li + 2Si or of 2Mg by Li + Al. Chem. analyses of the Li micas are plotted in various ternary diagrams and correlated with optical properties and x-ray data. The distribution of minor elements, detd. by spectrographic analyses, is discussed, with special reference to their zoning in the transition biotite to lepidolite. W. Eitel

GINZBURG, A. I., and MATIAS, V. V.

"Eosphorite From the Pegmatites of East Transbaikal"
Tr. Mineralogich. Muzeya AN SSSR, 1953, 5, 164-165

The authors describe eosphorite, first encountered in the territory of the USSR in a pegmatite vein in East Transbaikal, within hollows in albite, quartz and muscovite in the form of solid masses and crystals with forms (11) and (121). Eosphorite changes easily under hypergenetic conditions. (RZhGeol, No 3, 1954)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

GINZBURG, A. I.

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CH Cookeite, a lithium chlorite mineral. A. I. Ginzburg. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 90, 871 (1953). Chem. analyses and crystallochem. formulas are given for cookeite samples from the Kalbin Range (Kazakhstan), Tigrovka (Ural), Hebron and Buckfield (Maine), and Varutrask (Sweden). The approx. compn. is $LiAl_4[Si_3AlO_{10}](OH)_8$; this shows the analogy to kaolinite, $Al_4(Si_4O_{10})(OH)_8$. The cookeite from Varutrask shows a transition between both minerals. As a member of the chlorite group, the cookeite is characterized by the isomorphous coupled replacement of 2 Mg^{++} by Li^{+}–Al^{+++}. The genesis of cookeite is characterized by late-hydrothermal reactions with primary spodumene and lepidolite; the assocn. of quartz with cookeite in late pegmatite veins is typical. Optical consts.: $\gamma - \alpha$ varying between 0.017 and 0.020; γ variable between 1.534 and 1.597, α variable between 1.505 and 1.576; pos. Altered cookeites show lower ns, e.g., from Varutrask: γ = 1.567; α = 1.553 ("hydrocookeite"). The differential-thermal curves show a very characteristic endothermic peak (dehydration) starting at 490° to 520°, with a max. at 580° to 650,° and an exothermic effect at 820° to 870°. The altered material shows an early dehydration at 150°. The common chlorite peak (endothermic) at 730° is absent. The x-ray powder diagram makes the chlorite type of cookeite evident, but the $d(hkl)$ data are smaller; a_0 = 5.13A.; b_0 = 8.93A.; c_0 = 23.3A.; β 90°. "Hydrocookeite" is similar to kaolinite and nacrite. W. Eitel

Ginzburg, A.I.

Cesium-spodumene. A. I. Ginzburg and O. V. Kopcsov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 91, 1383-6(1953).—Samples of spodumene similar to those reported by Quensel (*C.A.* **32**, 8982²) were analyzed. It is shown that diaspodumene or cesium-spodumene (the latter is given by Quensel as contg. Cs_2O and its formula as $CsAl(SiO_3)_2$) are nothing more than spodumene contg. some impurities. Spodumene is easily replaced by pollucite and the inclusions of SiO_2 remain. Such a myrmekite is considered as the circumstance which misled Quensel who apparently had pollucite contaminated with material contg. Cs_2O. I. S. Joffe

GinzBURG, A.I.

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Oxidation processes of iron phosphates in granite pegmatites. A. I. Ginzburg. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk* [illegible] No. 6, 49–70.—From the study of the various oxidation states of Fe in triphylite-lithiophilite, manganosicklerite, sicklerite, ferrisicklerite, phosphoferrite-reddingite, graftonite-magniophyllite, tripilite, fairfieldite, ludlamite, and lazulite, a general formula was derived, $R_a^{+} R_m^{++} R_g^{+++} [XO_4](OH)_{a+2m+3g-5}(H_2O)_n$ (where R^{+} is Li, Na, or occasionally H, R^{++} is Fe^{++}, Mn, Mg, Zn, and other bivalent cations, R^{+++} is Al, Fe^{+++}, or B, and X is P or As, and seldom S or Si) to express the compn. of phosphate minerals. The formula agreed well with the data reported in the literature. 16 references. A. P. K.

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Petallte from pegmatites of eastern Transbaikalia. A. I. Ginzburg and N. S. Gushchina. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1954, No. 6, 77-85.—Three petalite varieties are described. Petalite I occurs in irregular masses (up to 16–20 cm. in length) in assoc. with mica, quartz, microcline, and apatite. It has sp. gr. 2.364–2.370 and contains SiO_2 75.07, Al_2O_3 15.29, Fe_2O_3 1.30, FeO 0.28, CaO 0.80, MgO 0.27, Li_2O 3.60, K_2O + Na_2O 1.66, H_2O 1.07%. Its color is yellow to yellowish, the latter variety exhibiting strong Ba lines in its spectrogram. Petalite II occurs in typically smaller, colorless-to-white crystals, sp. gr. 2.327–2.328. It is richer in Li_2O (4.19%), and much poorer in FeO, CaO, K_2O + Na_2O, and H_2O. It occurs with microcline, in spodumene soln. cavities. Petalite III consists of colorless needles which occur along cracks in microcline. Its sp. gr. is 2.391–2.395 and it is chemically quite similar to Petalite II. Petalite is converted to heulandite by reaction with CaO. The by-product Li_2O appears in the mineral cookeite, which is invariably present in these petalite deposits. The action of MgO on petalite forms kerolite, quartz, and cookeite. Petalite and related minerals may be converted naturally to montmorillonite. G. M. Faigenbaum

GINZBURG, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Geochemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 17/41

Authors : Ginzburg, A. I.

Title : About minerals - geochemical indicators and their values during exploration of rare metal ores in pegmatites

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/2, 233-235, Sep 11, 1954

Abstract : Scientific data on certain minerals: tourmaline, indigolite, verdelite, and schorl, which in many cases serve as geochemical indicators of the presence of searched-for rare-metal ores and other scattered elements, are presented. Tourmaline was found to be a highly sensitive indicator reacting to the processes occuring in pegmatites. The color of tourmaline is due to its various contents of Fe_2O_3 and Mn_2O_3 and is therefore considered as an indication of the presence of FeO and MnO in the pegmatite. Seven USSR references (1937-1953).

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, Mineralogical Museum

Presented by : Academician D. I. Shcherbakov, March 9, 1954

GINZBURG, A.I.

Mineralogical and geochemical characteristics of lithium pegmatites.
Trudy Min.muz. no.7:12-55 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Pegmatites)

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Chemical compositon of beryl. Trudy Min.muz. no.7:56-69 '55.
(MLRA 9:5)

(Beryl)

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A new mineral from a brittle mica group. Trudy Min.muz. no.7: 70-75 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(Mineralogy)

GINZBURG, A.I.

"Lithionite." Trudy min.muz. no.7:169-170 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Lepidolite)

GINZBURG, Anna Il'inichna; IVANOVA, Antonina Ivanovna; SHABAROV, N.V., red.; ROSSOVA, S.M., red.izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Conditions of sediment accumulation and coal formation in the eastern Fergana (Uzgen) coal basin] Usloviia osadkonakopleniia i ugleobrazovaniia v Vostochnoferganskom (Uzgenskom) ugol'nom basseine. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr. 1956. 146 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.14) (MIRA 10:10)

(Fergana--Coal geology)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Some characteristics of the geochemistry of tantalum and the types of tantalum mineralization. A. I. Ginzburg (A. I. Ginzburg, E. Fersman Mineral. Museum, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Geokhimiya* 1956, No. 3, 74–83.—A review. 21 references.
Gladys S. Macy