KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.; BELYANKIN, D.S. akademik.

Stratigraphy and lithology of Lower Paleozoic deposits of the Odessa region. Dokl.AN SSSR 90 no.5:857-869 Je '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov (for Kortsenshteyn). 2. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Belyankin).
(Odessa, District--Geology, Stratigraphic)

Describes five layers of the complex terrigeneous sediments laid down from bottom to top: 1) sandstone layer, 2) lower argillite layer, 3) lower layer of interstratification, 4) upper argillite layer, and 5) upper layer of interstratification. Presented by Acad D. S. Belyankin 1 Apr 53.

260T55

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Lower Paleozoic deposits in the Odessa District. Trudy VNII no.4:29-56 '54. (MLRA 9:1)
(Odessa District--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V. N.

AID P - 1096

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 7/21

Authors : Kozlov, A. L., Kortsenshteyn, V. N. and Savchenko, V. P.

Title : Significance and methods of study of underground water pressures

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #10, 30-34, O 1954

Abstract : Genetic and hydrodynamic relations between gas deposits and the level of the underground water contacted are discussed. Precise knowledge of the static level is considered important and various methods are offered for its determination.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KORTSENSHTEYN, V. N.

USSR/Geology - Hydrogeology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kortsenshteyn, V. N.

Title : New data on the hydrogeology of Paleocene depositions of central Caucasia

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 5, 1047 - 1050, June 1954

Abstract : Data on the hydrodynamic characteristics of underground waters of Paleocene depositions in the Stavropol upheaval and in the Mineralovodsk ledge are given. These two geo-structures are closely connected with each other in tectonic relation. The underground waters of Paleocene depositions discovered in above mentioned regions are distinguished not only by piezometric characteristics but by their unusual saturation with carbonic acid. Three references. Graph.

Institution : All-Union Petro-Gas Scient.-Research Institute

Presented by : Academician, S. I. Mironov, March 31, 1954

KORTSENSHTEYN, V. N.

USSR/Geology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kortsenshteyn, V. N.

Title : Geothermal conditions of the Stavropol upheaval

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 6, 1217 - 1220, June 1954

Abstract : The geo-thermal calculations given in the report characterize strata found at depths of below 100 m. Hydrogeological factors are assumed to be the major ones affecting the geothermal conditions of the investigated Stavropol region. Four references. Tables, graphs.

Institution : All-Union Petro-Gas Scient. - Research Institute

Presented by : Academician S. I. Mironov, March 31, 1954

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Hydrochemical characteristics of the Khadum water-bearing horizon of the Stavropol Plateau. Dokl.AN SSSR 104 no.5:771-774 O '55.
(MLRA 9:2)

1.Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
Predstavlena akademikom S.I.Mironovym.
(Stavropol Plateau--Water, Underground)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Basic characteristics of the dynamics of undeground waters of the Khadum horizon of the Stavropol Upland. Gaz.prom.no.5:5-8 My '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Stavropol Upland--Water, Underground)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Some aspects of the formation of under ground waters in the Maikop horizons of Central and Northwestern Cis-Caucasia. Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.6:1322-1325 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym.
(Caucasus, Northern--Water, Underground)

Kortsenshteyn, V.N.

5-2-28/35

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology

AUTHOR: Kortsenshteyn, V.N.

TITLE: New Data on Hydrogeology of the Region North of the Central Caucasus (Novyye dannyye po gidrogeologii tsentral'nogo Predkavkaz'ya)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 2, p 161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hydrogeological conditions in the region north of the Central Caucasus are determined by the presence of numerous water-bearing horizons in the Mesozoic and Tertiary layers.

There are two hydrogeological provinces: the south-eastern (Mineralovodskiy salience) and the northern one (Stavropol' elevation).

In the south-eastern province all water-bearing horizons are hydraulically interconnected due to the presence of considerable zones of fracturing. The feeding zone is located in the mountainous part of the North Caucasus. The post-volcanic activity of the El'brus greatly affects underground waters, which results

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KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Upper Cretaceous deposits in the western Black Sea region. Trudy VNII no.11:84-114 '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Black Sea region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

New data on the hydrogeology of pre-Neocene deposits in central Ciscaucasia. Trudy VNII no.11:144-260 '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Caucasus, Northern--Water, Underground)

KORTSNSHTEYN, V. N.

New data on the hydrogeology of central Ciscaucasia. Biul. MOIP. otd. geol. 32 no.2:161 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Caucasus, Northern--Water, Underground)

20-4-49/61

AUTHOR KORTSENSHTEYN V.N.

TITLE New Data on the Underground Water Gas Saturation of the Mesozoic Sediments of Mineral Water District.
(Novvyye dannyye po gazonasyshchemmosti mezozoyskikh vodonosnykh gorizontov Kavkazhkikh Mineval'nykh Vod.)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademy Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 4, pp 896 - 899 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The high saturation with gases of the ground water in relatively large areas of the Caucasic mineral spring is known.The springs originate from the jurassic,cretaceous and lower plaeogen strata. CO_2 is the main component,near Essentuki and Pyatigorsk a content of methane and nitrogen,fluctuating within wide limits,can be found.By means of a depth-sample-taking apparatus (system PD-3,produced by the factory for control and measuring apparatuses of the Ministry for Mineral Oil Industry), interesting data were obtained.A drill-hole,northeast of Essentuki (village Vinsady) was investigated to a depth of more than 1400 m. It is quite natural that in the case of such turbulent springing forth from the drill-hole with so high a gas-factor(15.6%-18.8) the same values of the quantity of dissolved gas from different depths could hardly be expected.Degassing the water is already possible in depths of about 1000 m.After the first experiments in June 1955 they were repeated in September 1956. This time the samples were not taken from a sputtering drill-hole,but from the mouth and at 15 atmospheres absolute pressure.The results were similar,however,in the depths

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of 700 , 1000 and 1440 m values of the gas factors that had approximated each other were obtained.For taking the samples a lubrificator of the usual structure was used such as is used for the sputtering springs of mineral oil.Illustrations 1 and 2 show the results obtained.The curve of fluctuations of the quoted volume of the dissolved gas is striking.From the depths 1400 to 700 m its quantity increases from 16.0 to 16.8 l per 1 l water, which is directly connected with the lowering of the temperature in this interval of depth. In lower depths (400-25 m),however,the quantity of gas considerably decreases.This takes place by the loss of the free gas phase owing to technical reasons on the occasion of sample taking.The authors assume that gas bubbles develop as free gas phase in depths of 500-600m. The rising gas bubbles do not get into the sample taking apparatus owing to its particular construction.The relatively low temperature of water(up to 13°) explains the lack of a gas cushion near to the mouth. The waters contained in the lower cretaceous sediments are highly saturated with CO_2(up to 37 g/l),which is 8-10 times higher than the values known for the region.The here described situations give evidence of the fact that the recent statments made by Smirnov on the atmospheric origin of the CO_2 of the North-Caucasic mineral springs are unfounded.In the light of the above described investiga-

KORTSENSHTEYN, V. N.

"The mechanism of gas deposit formation in the region of Stavropol"

report presented at a Conference in the Dept. of Geological and Geographical Sci., on Geochemical and Radiometrical Methods of Search and Prospecting for Deposits, 21-26 April 1958.
(Vest. Ak Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 7, pp. 125-26)

KOPTSEVSHTEYN, V.N.

Graphic method for processing chemical data on underground waters.
Trudy VNII no.14:189-198 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Water, Underground)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

20-3-45/59

AUTHOR: Kortsenshteyn, V. N.

TITLE: New Data Concerning Gas Saturation of Underground Waters of the Paleogene Strata of Central Ciscaucasia, as Related to the Problem of the Formation of New Gas Fields (Novyye dannyye po gazonasyshchennosti podzemnykh vod paleogenovykh gorizontov Tsentral'nogo Predkavkaz'ya v svyazi s voprosami formirovaniya gazovykh zalezhey)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 3, pp. 573 - 576 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The regional hydrogeological investigations in the afore-said area were carried out for the purpose of determining the composition and the pressure of gases dissolved in underground waters, which are in direct contact with gas accumulations. The author recalls a number of relations between the formation of gas accumulations and the saturation with gas of underground waters (reference 1). From the parameters used R_n - denoting the saturation pressure of water (davleniye nasyshcheniya vody) or the pressure of the dissolved gases (uprugost' rastvorennykh gazov) is least investigated. Even the

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New Data Concerning Gas Saturation of Underground Waters of the Paleogene Strata of Central Ciscaucasia, as Related to the Problem of the Formation of New Gas Fields

composition of the dissolved gases is not always known, not to speak of the saturation pressure. This is an essential deficiency of hydrogeological investigations. With regard to these facts, the investigations on the saturation of the waters of the productive horizons of the gas producing district of Stavropol' were conducted by the Institute for Natural Gases. Depth probes of water were taken by means of special equipment maintaining its original pressure, the water being the only phase in which gases are entirely dissolved. Because of the pressure loss in the probing instrument a two-phase system is formed: Water-gas. The gas is then completely separated from the water and investigated. The methods were discussed in earlier papers of the institute. Here, the author enumerates the parameters, which have an essential influence on the study of the saturation with gas of the water content of strata and on the results of the investigation. 1) The volume of the gas on normal conditions (760 mm of mercury, 0°C), which is comprising the gas separated from the water as well as the amount of gas, which remains dissolved at atmospheric pressure.

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New Data Concerning Gas Saturation of Underground Waters of the Paleogene Strata of Central Ciscaucasia, as Related to the Problem of the Formation of New Gas Fields

2) The gas composition. 3) The temperature of the layer. 4) The mineralization of the water in the strata. 5) Saturation pressure. The results are compiled in table 1 (missing) together with the conditions of probe taking and other data. According to these results schemes of the modification of the total pressure of dissolved gases in the water of the lower paleogene and Khadumskiy horizon were constructed. (figures 1, 2). The following conclusions can be drawn: 1) The water of either of the afore-said horizons is sharply distinguished with respect to their saturation with gas. They are separated from each other and have quite different regimes. 2) The paleogene horizons are saturated by hydrocarbons up to 80 - 98 %, which are mainly represented by methane. In the Khadumskiy horizon the heavy hydrocarbons are almost entirely missing (0,4 - 0,8 %). They are bound to the lower paleogene waters (5 - 8 %). The nitrogen content of the latter is higher (8 - 20 %) than in the Khadumskiy horizon (1 - 5 %). The waters of the Khadumskiy horizon are in all

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New Data Concerning Gas Saturation of Underground Waters of the Paleogene Strata of Central Ciscaucasia, as Related to the Problem of the Formation of New Gas Fields

composition. 7) The gas accumulations of the Khadumskiy horizon are in a stage of growth. There are 2 figures, 1 table, which is mentioned in the paper, is missing, and 3 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Natural Gases (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov)

PRESENTED: July 5, 1957, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

SOV/20-121-6-34/45

AUTHOR: Kortsenshteyn, V. N.

TITLE: On the Problem of Geothermic Depth Conditions in Ciscaucasia (K voprosu o glubinnom geotermicheskom rezhime Predkavkaz'ya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 6, pp 1068 - 1070 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With respect to depths from 1,5 to 2 km the problem mentioned in the title remained completely uninvestigated until recently. Since extrapolation of the curve describing the variations of temperature does not show any reliable results the direct geothermic measurings in deep boreholes are extremely precious. The author deals in this paper with depths from 2-3 km where extremely high temperatures, far higher than 100°, were registered. Hitherto in publications no such informations have been dealt with. According to individual measurings in West-, Central, and East Ciscaucasia the author draws some general conclusions from the results: The interior of the earth in Ciscaucasia has relatively high temperatures in depths where boring is still possible. In West- and East Ciscaucasia where sediments are 4-5 m thick the temperature is less than 200°. There is a striking contrast between this region

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and the plate districts (Tatariya, Bashkiriya). Temperature is in a depth from 1-2 km hardly more than 40-50°. According to the author's opinion this difference is due to hydrogeological and geotectonical conditions. By the subterranean water moving from deep depressions in direction of uplifts in many cases the latter mentioned conditions favor heat transfer. This is the cause of the high temperatures which do usually not occur in these depths. In other words: without water as heat transmitter from the depressions which are not yet accessible to boring the above mentioned effect would not be possible. This refers to the importance of the water pressure system (vodonapornaya sistema) in connection with the formation of geothermic conditions in the interior of the earth (Ref 1). Thus the movement of water in Ciscaucasia amounts at some places even to some dozens of meters per year (Ref 2), whereas in Tatariya and Bashkiriya it does not exceed some centimeters annually (Ref 3). The water masses bubbling from the boreholes reach hundreds of m^3 per day and have a temperature from 90-95°. They are an inexhaustible source of geothermic energy. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

On the Problem of Geothermic Depth Conditions in Ciscaucasia

SOV/20-121-6-34/45

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gas)

PRESENTED: April 12, 1958, by S.I. Mironov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1958

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KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N., Doc Geol Min Sci -- (diss) "Study of the water-head system of Central Caucasus (foothills) in connection with problems of the formation, prospecting, and mining of gas deposits." Mos, 1959, 34 pp (All-Union Petroleum Gas Sci Res Inst VNII. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Natural Gases VNIIGaz) 150 copies. List of author's works at end of text (17 titles) (KL, 36-59, 113)

SOV/20-125-1-47/67

3(0)
AUTHOR: Kortsenshteyn, V. N.

TITLE: A Zone of Helium-bearing Ground Water in the Jurassic Sediments of the Monocline of Central Cis-Caucasia (O zone geliyenosnykh zastoynykh podzemnykh vod yurskikh otlozheniy monoklinali Tsentral'nogo Predkavkaz'ya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 173-176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: New hydrologic data, concerning several bore holes, collected in the region between Cherkessk and Ispravnaya (Fig 1) have shown that numerous helium-bearing and mineralized thick water reservoirs of pronounced stagnant character are connected with the sediments mentioned in the title. The latter condition does not fit into the familiar hydrogeologic scheme of the region, according to which this monocline should be a zone of active water exchange of the source area of the Mesozoic horizons. Testing by means of special equipment (Refs 2,3) has made collection of the most important hydrochemical data certain for the first time. The author deals with the d i s s o l v e d g a s e s (Table 1), gives h y d r o c h e m i c a l c h a r a c t e r -

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A Zone of Helium-bearing Ground Water in the Jurassic Sediments of the Monocline of Central Cis-Caucasia

istics of the water, and stresses hydrodynamic peculiarities. On the basis of these data he draws some general conclusions. As is known the radioactive decay of various minerals disseminated within sedimentary and eruptive rocks forms the only source of helium in ground water. The amount of the dissolved helium is proportional to the amount of radioactive minerals in the rock, to the time span of helium accumulation (Refs 1,5), and finally to the degree of hydrogeologic isolation in the earth's crust. Therefore, the approximate hundredfold greater helium content in the zone of an active water exchange, compared with the analyses cited here, is understandable. Here, the unique conditions of the water-bearing rocks, which are enclosed between Paleozoic basement and the clayey Lower Cretaceous sediments, plays the decisive role. The age determination (Refs 1,5) gave values between 627 and 1234 million years. In this case the formulas of these references may not be applicable. It may be also that special conditions of accumulation are to blame for it. In spite of interpretive difficulties the original source of the helium

A Zone of Helium-bearing Ground Water in the Jurassic Sediments of the Monocline of Central Cis Caucasia

must be viewed not as Jurassic but as older rocks (crystalline basement and metamorphosed Paleozoic) (also compare reference 6). The oil and gas possibility is clearly negative here. The strongly ascending saturation pressure of the Jurassic rocks west of the Cherkesskoye uplift is interesting with regard to the occurrence of gases containing carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and methane. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Natural Gas)

PRESENTED: October 11, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1958

3(5)
AUTHOR: Kortsenshteyn, V. N. SOV/20-128-3-43/58

TITLE: Some New Data on the Tectonics of Central Ciscaucasia in Connection With Hydrogeological Investigations

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 3, pp 590-593 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations of recent years mentioned in the title (Refs 1a - 3) make possible the indication of several fracture dislocations in various horizons of Lower Paleocene deposits. These fractures explain - in a most simple and convincing way - several peculiarities of the pressure of subterranean waters as well as their hydro- and geochemistry. It can be asserted that distinct regional changes in pressure and other characteristic values are mostly bound to tectonic fractures. They interrupt the connection of the water-bearing horizons, and build up, sui generis, subterranean dams with a lower and upper crown (under water, upper water). The damming caused by the fractures explains the sharp zonal hydrodynamical, geo- and hydrochemical, sometimes also geothermal, contrasts (Ref 1b). There are much

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more fractures than is generally assumed, but they lie in the depth, and are difficult to ascertain. Therefore the respective knowledge of geologists is often derived from the investigation of hydraulic systems (Ref 3). Only the most important fractures of regional character are discussed here. It is possible that they will be finally proved by other geological methods. The d i s t u r b a n c e of M i n e r a l ' n y y e v o d y (Fig 1: I - I, Refs 16, 1 d, e); S e n g i l e y e v s k o y e d i s t u r b a n c e (Fig 1, II - II, Ref 1 zh, z); U b e z h e n s k o y e d i s t u r b a n c e (Fig 1: III - III, Ref 1 zh); Kubanskoye d i s t u r b a n c e (Fig 1: IV - IV, Ref 1 zh). It is interesting that the Kubanskoye disturbance lies very exactly upon one of the transverse inflections of Ciscaucasia (Yu. P. Masurenkov, Ref 2); Manychskoye d i s t u r b a n c e (Fig 1 A V - V, Fig 2 g, Ref 1 zh). Figure 2 shows some details

of tectonics of Central Ciscaucasia. The deliberations made here do not claim that the disturbances mentioned should be considered evident. From the author's point of view, they explain many hydrogeological rules in the best way. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gas)

PRESENTED: March 23, 1959, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1959

KORTSENSHTEYN, Vol'f Nukhimovich; OVCHINNIKOV, A.M., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Hydrogeology of the gas-bearing area of central Ciscaucasia; in connection with studies of the formation, investigation, and development of gas pools] Gidrogeologiia gazonosnoi provintsii TSentral'nogo Predkavkaz'ia; v sviazi s voprosami formirovaniia razvedki i razrabotki gazovykh zalezhei. Pod red. A.M.Ovchinnikova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 260 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Caucasus, Northern--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Caucasus, Northern--Water, Underground)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Principal results of hydrogeological research in the Stavropol gas-bearing province; 1953-1959. Trudy VNIGNI no.32:122-151 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

(Stavropol Territory--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Stavropol Territory--Water, Underground)

KAZANSKIY, V.I.

Maximum possible concentration of dissolved hydrocarbons in underground waters of Cretaceous horizons of Ciscaucasia in connection with the estimation of prospective oil and gas resources of Mesozoic deposits. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no. 1:162-165 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Trofimukom.
(Russia, Southern--Water, Underground)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Some problems of theory and practice in the estimation of oil and gas potentials on the basis of hydrogeologic criteria. Sov.geol. 4 no.4:17-27 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.
(Petroleum geology)
(Gas, Natural—Geology)

KORTENSTEIN, V. N. [Kortsenshteyn, V. N.]

Some problems in the theory and practice of evaluating the petroleum and gas prospects according to hydrogeologic criteria. Analele geol geogr 16 no.1:45-56 Ja-Mr '62.

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Mechanism of the discharge of deep underground waters into the Caspian Depression. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.3:667-669 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Caspian Depression--Runoff)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Recent geothermal data on the Bukhara-Khiva oil and gas bearing province. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:875-878 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Uzbekistan--Earth temperature)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Hydrogeology of the Gazli gas field and adjacent regions. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.15:3-143 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Gazli region--Water, Underground)
(Gazli region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.; KARASEVA, A.P.

Conditions for the formation of deposits of carbonated mineral waters. Geol.i geofiz. no.5:132-135 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov i TSentral'nyy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii, Moskva.
(Mineral waters)

KORTSENSHTEYN, Vol'f Nukhimovich, doktor geol.-miner. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: SPEVAK, Yu.A.; ZHIGALIN, B.I.; MUKHIN, Yu.V., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, nauchnyy red.; BOGACHEVA, N.G., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Methods for hydrogeological studies of oil- and gas-bearing regions] Metodika gidrogeologicheskikh issledovanii neftegazonosnykh raionov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 167 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Oil field brines)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Theory of estimating oil and gas potentials from data on the gas saturation of underground waters under conditions of shifted phase equilibrium. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.3:635-638 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Phase rule and equilibrium)
(Oil field brines--Analysis)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Origin of carbon dioxide in Lower Cretaceous gas pools of western Ciscaucasia. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:434-437 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Some features of the water-pressure system of the Ciscaucasian Mesozoic. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:706-708 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Trofimukom.

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Subsurface geothermic conditions in Ciscausia. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.6: 1334-1336 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Forecasting oil and gas potentials according to deep investigations of underground waters and the estimation of probable oil and gas reserves. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.4:856-859 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Trofimukom.

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Subsurface geothermal regime of the South Mangyshlak trough.
Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.2:336-339 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.
Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Hydrogeology of the Mesozoic water-drive system of Ciscaucasia; in connection with regularities in the spacing of oil and gas pools, their formation, prospecting, and development. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.22:9-203 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N.

Analysis of the observations of the variations of the undisturbed natural regime of the Paleogene water pressure system in central Ciscaucasia under the effect of the development of gas fields. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.2:418-421 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza. Submitted December 22, 1964.

KOSTOMAROVA, V.V.

Azonal deep underground waters in Jurassic sediments in the southern part of the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.1:167-170 N '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza. Submitted March 9, 1965.

FROLOV, N.M.; AVER'YEV, V.V.; DUKHIN, I.Ye.; LYUBIMOVA, Ye.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: GOL'DBERG, V.M.; MAVRITSKIY, B.F.; SEDOV, N.V.; YAZVIN, L.S.; KUTASOV, I.M.; STARIKOVA, G.N.; KORTSENSHTEYN, V.N., red.

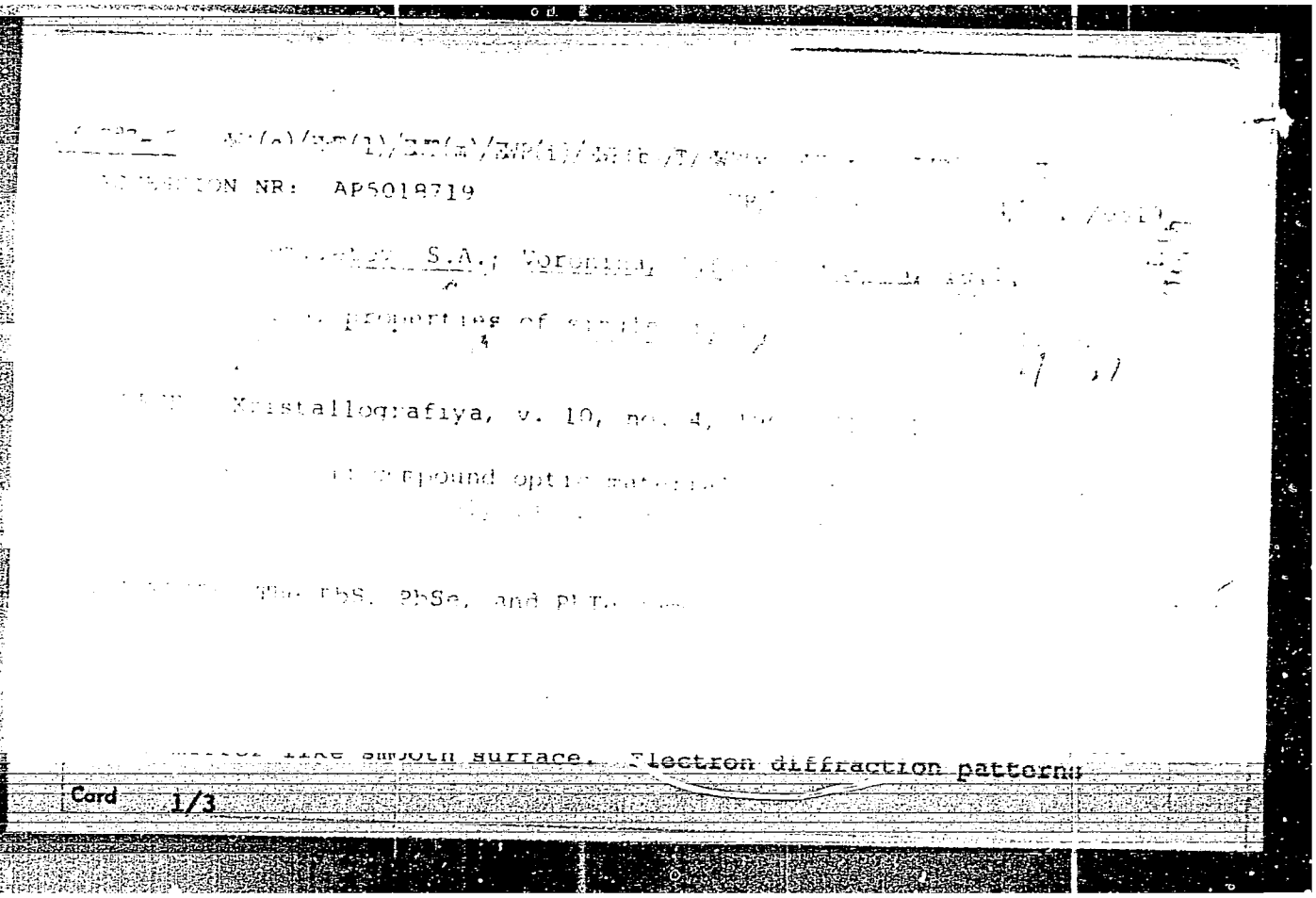
[Methodological instructions for studying thermal waters in boreholes.] Metodicheskie ukazaniia po izucheniiu termal'nykh vod v skvashinakh. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 139 p. (Moskow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoi geologii. Trudy, no.17). (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii, Moskva (for Frolov, Gol'dberg, Mavritskiy, Sedov, Yazvin). 2. Institut vulkanologii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Aver'yev). 3. Institut merzlotovedeniya AN SSSR (for Dukhin). 4. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (for Lyubimova, Kutasov, Starikova).

KOPTSHINSKIY, YA. L.

M/5
661.6
.K8

Belastungsprufungen von bauwerken und konstruktionen. Leipzig, Fachbuchverlag, 1955. 140 p. illus., diagrs., tables. Translation from the Russian: "Naturnyye ispytaniya stroitel'nykh konstruktsii".
"Literaturnachweis": p. 140.



ACCESSION NR: AP5018719

[illegible] S.A.; [illegible]

[illegible] properties of [illegible]

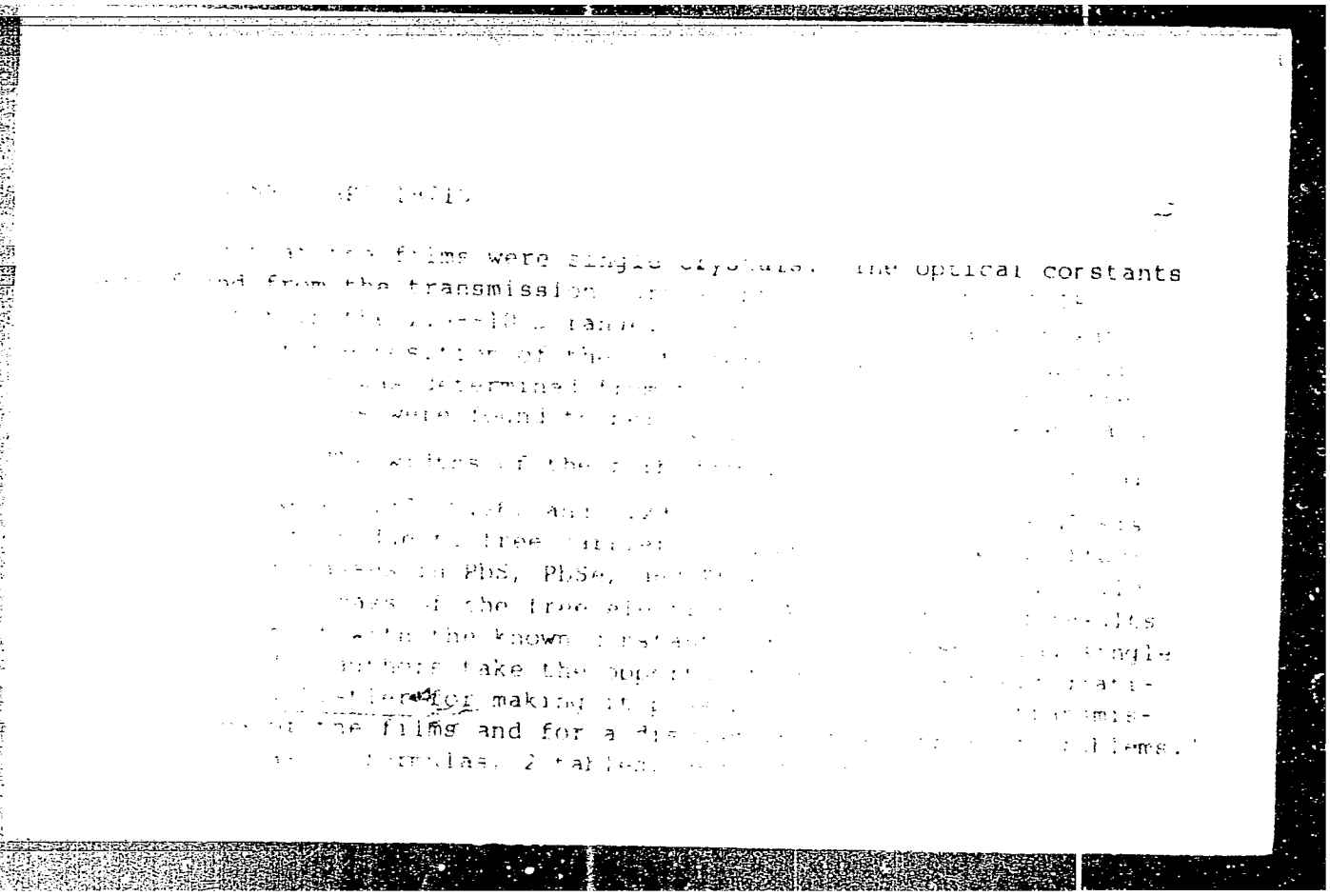
Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 4, [illegible]

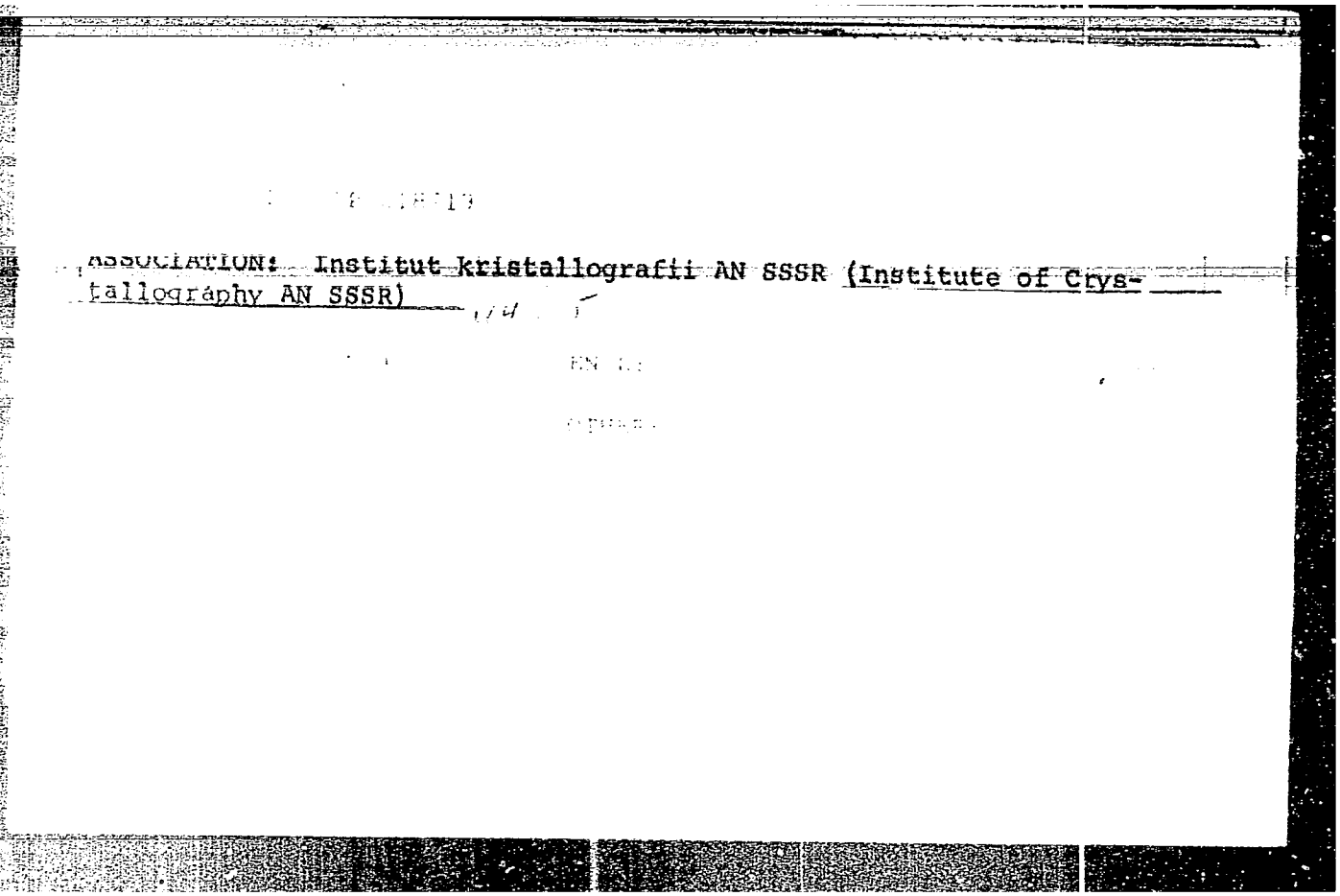
[illegible] compound optic materials

The PbS, PbSe, and PbTe [illegible]

[illegible] like smooth surface. Electron diffraction patterns

Card 1/3





ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR)

DISTLER, G.I.; SOTNIKOV, P.S.; KORTUKOVA, Ye. I.

Effect of the structure of polyvinyl alcohol films on the mechanism of their pyrolysis. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 3:652-653 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Karginym.

L 27211-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6011584 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/003/0541/0541

AUTHORS: Distler, G. I.; Kotov, A. V.; Kortukova, Ye. I.; Lebedeva, V. N.

ORG: none

52
51
B

TITLE: New infrared polarization textures

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 541

TOPIC TAGS: light polarization, polarization filter, ir optic system, ir spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Opt. i spektr. v. 5, 219, 1958 and v. 4, 419, 1958) done at the Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR on the creation of optical textures that polarize infrared radiation. The present note describes new optical textures (PTI-3) which polarize radiation up to 6.5 μ. The textures have sufficiently high transparency and high degree of polarization. A plot of the polarization curves and a table listing the transmission and degree of polarization for different wavelengths are presented. The table shown of the spectral transmission of the textures reaches 40% and their degree of polarization is close to 100%. The samples have absorption bands at

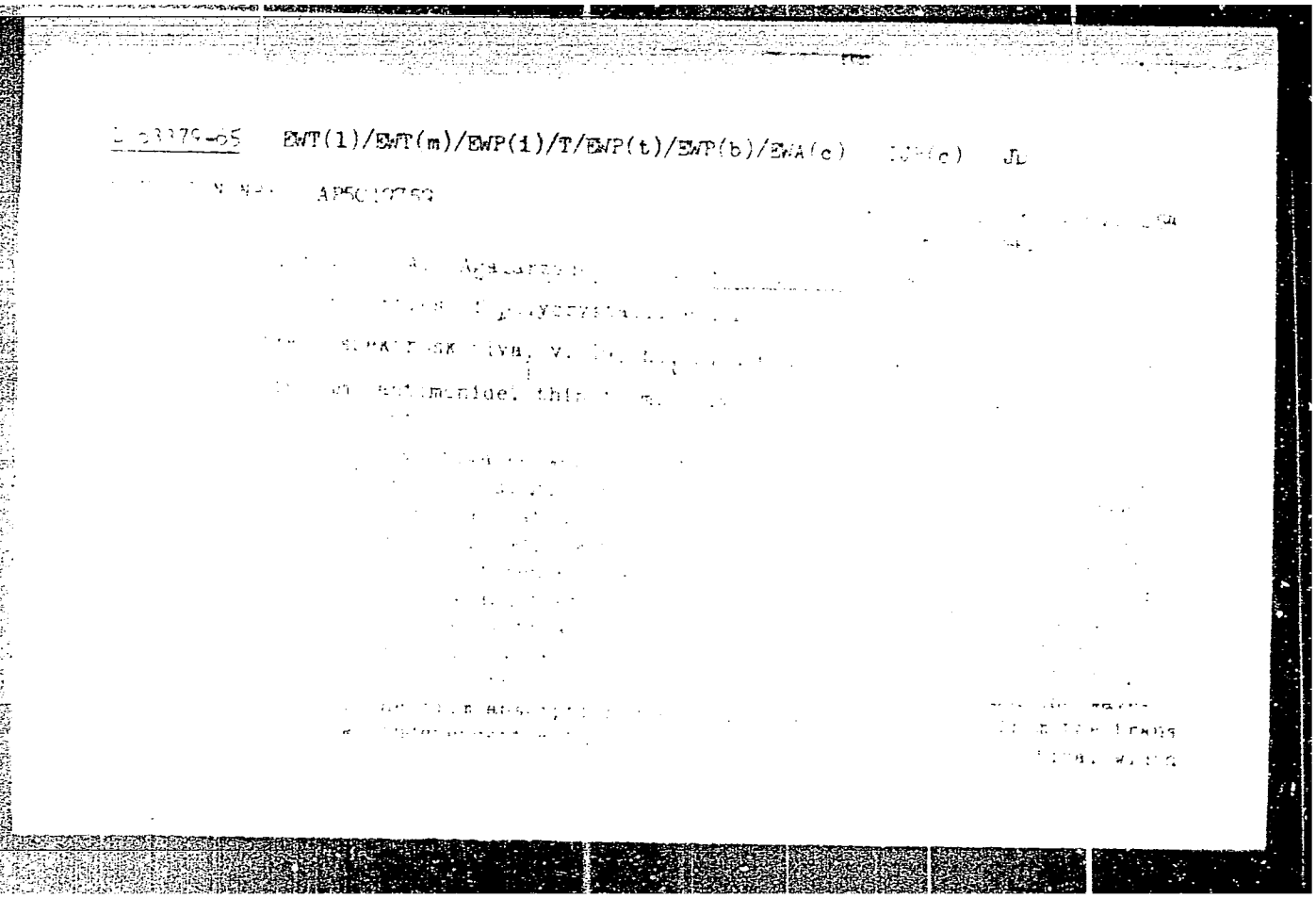
Card 1/2 UDC: 535.5-15

ACC NR: AP6011584

3, 3.4, and 5.8 μ, due respectively to the vibrations of the hydroxyl, methylene, and carbonyl groups of the polyvinyl alcohol binding medium. The textures can endure temperatures to at least 100C for a long time without noticeable change in the optical characteristics. They should find application in the infrared spectroscopy and in optical instrument building. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 07Aug65 ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 dc



L 23179-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JL

ACCESSION NR: AP5019759

3

of the forbidden gap of the films is 0.15 ev, the transitions of the electrons in the intrinsic absorption region are direct, and the absorption edge of the InSb films is more diffuse than that of the single crystal. This is attributed to the [illegible] carrier density in the produced films. [illegible] difference between [illegible] of the film and [illegible] observed. [illegible] Distler for making the [illegible] possible." [illegible] 3 figures and 1 table. [02]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KORTUNOV, A.

Gas industry on the eve of the 22d Congress of the CPSU. Gaz. prom. no.10:1-7 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Gas industry)

KORTUNOV, A.

Gas industry at a new stage of its development. Gaz.prom. 7 no.1: 1-3 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Gas industry)

KORTUNOV, A. Minister of Construction for the Oil Industry

"Some Problems in Building Large Pipelines," Pravda, p. 2, 9 Dec 55

Translation - Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol.7, No.49, page 29, 18 Jan 56

KORTUNOV, A. K., Minister of Construction of Petroleum Industry Enterprises

"For a Further Increase in Construction" Stroitel'stvo predpriyatiy neftyanoy promyshlennosti, No. 1, March 1956, pp. 1-3.

The author makes a vivid comparison between what the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum Industry Enterprises has accomplished during the 1951-1955 Five Year Period and what it has to accomplish according to the 1956-1960 Five Year Plan. A number of figures, straight and in percentage, are given.

Summary - 550426

Kortunov, A. K.

KORTUNOV, A.K.

Pipeline transport in the U.S.S.R. Stroi.pred.neft.prom.2 no.10:1-3 O '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya gazovoy promyshlennosti pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

(Pipelines)

Kortunov A.K.

USSR/General Problems. Methodology. History. Scientific Institutions and Conferences. Instruction. Questions Concerning Bibliography and Scientific Documentation A

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 6823

Author :
Inst :
Title : A. K. Kortunov

Gas Industry to the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution

Orig Pub : Gaz. prom-st', 1957, No 11, 1-3

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

KORTUNOV, A.K.

Courses of technical progress and means for lowering the cost of pipeline construction. Stroi. pred. neft. prom. 3 no.5:1-5 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo Upravleniya gazovoy promyshlennosti pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

(Pipelines)

KORTUNOV, A.K.

New stage in the development of the gas industry. Gaz. prom. no.4: 1-3 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Gas industry)

KORTUNOV, A.K.

Further development of the gas industry. Gaz. prom. no.10:1-3 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Gas manufacture and works)

Kortava T.K.

11(2,4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2536

Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

Problemy nefti i gaza (Oil and Gas Problems) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 362 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp 24) Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR.

Exec. Ed.: G. F. Morgunova; Tech. Ed.: I. G. Fedotova; Editorial Board: K. F. Zhigach, Professor (Resp. Ed.), I. M. Murav'yev, Professor, A. A. Tikhomirov, Candidate of Economic Sciences, V. N. Vinogradov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, M. M. Charygin, Professor, F. F. Dunayev, Professor, I. A. Charnyy, Professor, V. N. Dakhnov, Professor, G. M. Panchenkov, Professor,

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists in the petroleum and gas industry. It will also be of interest to scientific research institutes, teachers and students of vuzes.

Card 1/6

Oil and Gas Problems

SOV/2536

COVERAGE: This collection of articles reviews problems connected with natural and synthetic gas production. A number of articles are devoted to the study of regional oil- and gas-bearing zones, the crystalline beds underlying the Volga-Urals petroliferous region, tectonics of the Caspian depression, seismic prospecting, oil well logging, development of oil and gas fields, petroleum-bearing formations and their physicochemical characteristics, and petroleum engineering. Other articles deal with gas turbine engines and their possible use in the oil and gas industry, the production of carboxymethylcellulose compounds, the application of ionic exchange tars to the organic catalysis, continuous coking of heavy petroleum residues, (fluidization), the improvement of lube oil production, and the influence of acid esters on properties of lubricating oil and grease. The book contains a number of photographs, tables, flow sheets, and diagrams, among which those relating to coal gasification and conversion of heavy petroleum residues over a fluidized bed catalyst deserve special attention. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/6

AUTHOR: Kortunov, A.K., Engineer

SOV/95-59-2-5/13

TITLE: On the Construction of the Trans-Canadian Gas Pipeline (Na stroitel'stve Transkanadskogo gazoprovoda)

PERIODICAL: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, 1959, Nr 2, pp 11-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author visited with a group of specialists of the Glavgaz the construction sites of the Trans-Canadian Pipeline. In this article he gives a brief description of all the main phases of construction pertaining to the pipeline as well as of the various installations, such as compressor stations, scrubospheres for cleaning of gas, water coolers, etc. In referring to machines and equipment used by constructors the author draws some comparisons with Soviet machinery and methods. The article concludes with a series of recommendations pertaining to urgent improvements to be introduced in the USSR - in technology as well as in equipment - to attain a higher degree of efficiency in the construction of pipelines.
There are 10 photographs and 1 map.

Card 1/1

KORTUNOV, A.K.

Development of the gas industry in the U.S.S.R. Trudy MINKH1GP no.24: 3-37 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Gas, Natural)

KORTUNOV, Aleksey Kirillovich; ZHDANOVICH, Georgiy Vyacheslavovich; GORODETSKIY, Vladimir Ivanovich; ZASKO, Feodosiy Afanas'yevich; KLIMUSHIN, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; SOLGANIK, G.Ya., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Gas pipeline in Canada; construction and exploitation] Gazovaia magistral' Kanady; stroitel'stvo i ekspluatatsiia. Pod red. A.K. Kortunova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 258 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Canada--Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

Kortunov, A. N.

The potential of the USSR gas industry. New York, U.S. Joint Publications Research Service, 1960. 171 P. tables. (JPRS: 3177-D)
Excerpt translated from the original Russian: Gasovyye rusursy SSR, Moscow, 1959, pp. 5-103.

KORTUNOV, A.K.

Gas industry in 1960. Gaz.prom. 5 no.1:1-4 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Gas industry)

KORTUNOV, Aleksey Kirillovich; LEVIN, F.D., red.; YERSHOV, P.R., ved. red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Years of a great upsurge; gas industry to the 22d Congress of the CPSU] Gody krutogo pod"ema; gazovaia promyshlennost' k XXII s"ezdu KPSS. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 49 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1.Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya gazovoy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Kortunov).

(Gas industry)

RASHIDOV, Sh.; ALIMOV, A.; KORTUNOV, A.

To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and to Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. Stroi. truboprov. 6 no. 2:2 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Sekretar' TSentral'nogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Uzbekistana (for Rashidov). 2. Predsedatel' Soveta Ministrov Uzbekskoy SSR (for Alimov). 3. Nachal'nik Glavgaza SSSR (for Kortunov).

(Uzbekistan—Gas, Natural)

KORTUNOV, Aleksey Kirillovich

New stage in the development of the gas industry. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.6:8-9 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ministr SSSR, nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya gazovoy promyshlennosti pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.
(Gas, Natural)

KORTUNOV, A.K.

Gas industry on the threshold of 1963. Gaz. prom. 8 no.1:1-3 '63
(MIRA 17:7)

KORTUNOV, A.K.

Overall mechanization of the construction of pipelines. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.11:10-14 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Predsedatel' Gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po gazovoy promyshlennosti SSSR, Minister SSSR.

KORTUNOV, A.K.

Gas industry of the Soviet Union. Neft. khoz. 42 no.9/10:
13-17 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KORTUNOV, A.K.

Final year of the seven year plan for the gas industry. Gaz. prom. 10 no.1:1-4 '65. (MIRA 18:1)

KORTUNOV, A.K.; KORSHUNOV, Ye.S.; KUZNETSOV, P.I.; BARABASH, B.B.; PROMTOV, A.I.; SHAKIROV, M.Z.; ALI-ZADE, N.A.; KHODZHAYEV, A.K.; ALEKSANDROV, A.V., red.

[Gas industry in the U.S.A.] Gazovaia promyshlennost' SShA. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 339 p. (MIRA 18:9)

L 27955-66

ACC NR: AP6017739 SOURCE CODE: UR/0095/66/000/001/0016/0019

AUTHOR: Yuryshev, A. N.; Vasil'yev, N. P.; Skomorovskiy, Ya. Z.; Kortunov, V. A.; Yeliseyev, M. Ya.; Vaynshel', A. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of the parameters to be considered for anchor reinforcement of pipelines

SOURCE: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, no. 1, 1966, 16-19

TOPIC TAGS: pipeline, concrete

ABSTRACT: The first operations on the introduction of threaded anchors in place of concrete ballast in swampy or flooded regions in the USSR are going on under the auspices of the Ministry of the Gas Industry. Experiments performed in 1965 showed that treaded anchors have great advantages of lightness and cheapness over concrete ballast. Anchors consisting of two threaded rods plus a band to go over the top of a pipe section were designed, with tread blade diameters from 250 to 400 mm, thread intervals of 80-140 mm. These anchors are to be tested on the Belousovo-Leningrad gas pipeline. The authors demonstrate in this article a calculation method which they have developed to determine the loads and requirements placed on the anchor devices they have designed for the cases where the limiting factors in calculation are: the load placed upon a pipeline section by an anchor; the maximal permissible bend in pipeline between anchor sections; and the load-carrying capacity of the devices themselves. The load carrying capacity of the anchors depends directly on the conditions of the soil into which they are screwed, and can be determined directly by measuring the torque required to penetrate the ground. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 7 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 BLO UDC: 621.643.002.001.24

KELER, V.R., otv. red.; MILLIONSHCHIKOV, M.D., akademik, red.; BLOKHIN, N.N., red.; BLOKHINTSEV, D.I., red.; GNEDENKO, B.V., akademik, red.; ZAYCHIKOV, V.N., red.; KELDYSH, M.V., akademik, red.; KIRILLIN, V.A., akademik, red.; KORTNEV, V.V., red.; MONIN, Andrey Sergeyevich, prof., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red. (1921); NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik, red.; PARIN, V.V., red.; REBINDER, P.A., akademik, red.; SEMENOV, N.N., akademik, red.; FOK, V.A., akademik, red.; FRANTSOV, G.P., akademik, red.; ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., akademik, red.; KREMNEVA, G., red.; BALASHOVA, A., red.; BERG, A.I., akademik, red.

[Science and mankind, 1964; simple and precise information about the principal developments in world science] Nauka i chelovechestvo, 1964.; dostupno i tochno o glavnom v mirovoi nauke. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1964. 424 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Blokhin, Parin). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Blokhintsev). 3. Akademiya nauk SSSR Ukr.SSR (for Gnedenko).

KORTUS, B.

Problems in the economy of water resources in Czechoslovakia p. 50.
Vol. 27, no. 1, 1956 Wroclaw
CZASOPISMO GEOGRAFICZNE

SOURCE: East European Acession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

KORTUS, B.

The cement industry in the Opole region. p.619.

PRZEGLAD GEOGRAFICZNY. Warszawa, Poland. Vol.30, no.4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KORTUS, Bronislaw

Personal report of a stay in the U.S.S.R. Przegl geogr 36 no.1:209-210 '64

KORTUS, Bronislaw (Krakow)

Donbas and Upper Silesia; comparative analysis of two industrial regions. Czasop geograf 35 no.1:29-50 '64.

KORTUS, Bronislaw (Krakow)

"Atlas of the Ukrainian and Moldavian S.S.R.". Reviewed by Bronislaw Kortus. Czasop geograf 34 no.4:436-437 '63.

KORTUS, Bronislaw

"Geography of the mining industries of the capitalist world" by M. Rozin. Reviewed by Bronislaw Kortus. Przegl geogr 35 no.2: 287-289 '63.

KORTUS, Bronislaw

"Geography of the heavy industry of the U.S.S.R." by P. Stiepanow. Reviewed by Bronislaw Kortus. Przegl geogr 34 no.4:796-798 '62.

KORTUS, F.

Why the "Comets" fall. p. 304. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 19, May 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

KORTUS, [illegible].

Closed airfields; a story. (To be contd.) p.5. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, No. 11, Mar. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

KORTUS, J

Distr: 4E2c/4E3c

Physical methods for the concentration of uranium ores. Josef Kortus and Radomil Šalášek. *Jaderná energie* 5, 46-50(1959).--To utilize U ores more efficiently, and to use even poor ores economically, the following phys. methods of sepn. can be used: 1. Automatic radiometric classification, in which ore pieces bigger than 4-cm. diam. are accepted or rejected by GM counters. 2. Gravitational classification, using water or heavy suspensions (e.g., of finely dispersed metals or arsenopyrite or blast furnace dust) of ore ground to 1-40 mm. 3. Flotation, for even finer ore, which seps. the sulfides (to which U minerals cling) from carbonates, making possible more economical extn. with acids. As flotation agents are suggested fatty acids, higher amines, isooctyl phosphates, hexametaphosphate, and residues from the sulfonation of oils. 4. Selective grinding in ball mills, with or without water. Examples of actual production processes are given. H. Newcombe

3
2

KORTUS, Bronislaw

The industrial complex of the Apsheron Peninsula. Przegl geogr 35 no.4:569-589 '63.

KORTUS, J.

"Some economic questions concerning the treatment of uranium ores."

JADERNA ENERGIE. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Uncla

KORTUS, J.

Use of radioisotopes in Australian industry and research. Jaderna energie 6 no.2:68-69 F '60.

KORTUS, J.

Nuclear fuel processing in the enterprise Eurochemic, Mol, Belgium.
Jaderna energie 7 no.11:388-389 N '61.