

MALINOVSKIY, N.N.; SHEKHTER, A.B.

Endocardial fibroelastosis with cardiac hypertrophy in children.
Kardiologiya 2 no.2:80-85 Mr-Apr '62. (MI A 15:4)

1. Iz kliniki gosspital'noy khirurgii (dir. - prof. B.V.Petrovskiy)
i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. A.I.Strukov) I
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

(HEART--DISEASES)

(HEART--HYPERTROPHY AND DILATATION)

MALINOVSKIY, N.N.; ABDULLAYEV, G.I.

Selection of an approach for the excision of intrathoracic goiter.
Khirurgia 38 no.10:106-110 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.V. Petrovskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(GOITER)

MALINOVSKIY, N.N.

Pathogenesis of thrombosis of the left atrium and its appendage
in mitral stenosis. Sov. med. J. no.6:1-10. Je '64.

MIRA 12:1

1. Klinika gosпита. noy kаlurgii (dирektor - deystvitel'nyy член
AMN SSSR prof. B.V. Petrovskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina medi-
tsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

MALINCHUKI, V.V., ALEXANDER

1. Results of surgical treatment in mitral stenosis complicated with intraprecardiac thrombosis. Sov. med. 18 no. 180-73
1975. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-fasiedovatel'skiy i klinicheskiy i eksperimental'-
nyy kharakter i klinicheskiy razvochivaniya khoroby i Klinika
goapital'noy khirurgii i kardiologii imeni Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

MALINOVSKIY, N.N.; ZARGARLI, F.I.; MELEKHOV, V.V.

Correction of a long hypoplastic form of coarctation of the descending thoracic and abdominal ~~aorta~~ using a thoracico-abdominal shunt. Azerb. med. zhur. 42 no. 7:37-42 J1 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz serdechnogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk N.N. Malinovskiy) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy khirurgii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. B.V. Petrovskiy).

MALINOVSKIY, G.V.; BRIDGES, J.V.; GIBBY, A.J.; PIRAGOV, Ye.A.; CHISYAKOV, V.A.

Mechanism of some complications in the use of contrast materials
in X-ray examinations. Vest. Lening. Univ. 39 no. 6:31-37, 1974. 7p.

(MIRA 18:4)

L. Gospital'naia klinika im. K. I. Sklifimovskogo (zav. - bratvitskiy
n. len AMN SSSR prof. D. I. Sklifimovskiy). Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
tsentr im. N. I. Pirogova (zav. - prof. M. P. Morozov).
L. Gospital'naia klinika im. K. I. Sklifimovskogo (zav. -
prof. V. V. Kuznetsov). L. Gospital'naia klinika im. K. I. Sklifimovskogo (zav. -
prof. M. P. Morozov). L. Gospital'naia klinika im. K. I. Sklifimovskogo (zav. -
prof. M. P. Morozov).

14(5)

SOV/127-59-3-6/22

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, N.Ya, Chichivanov, R.P., Blagonravov, V.I., Kirichok, Yu. G. and Popovich, F.N., Engineers.

TITLE: The Automatic Control of an Electrically Driven Hoist with an Exciter-Regulator (Avtomaticheskoye upravleniye elektroprivodom pod"yema s vozbuditelem-regulyatorom)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 3, pp 24-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Laboratoriya avtomatiki i telemekhaniki Leningradskogo gornogo instituta (Laboratory of Automation and Telemechanics of the Leningrad Mining Institute) developed a new automation system for skip hoisting in the Severnaya Mine of the Mine Management imeni Kirov. A normal direct current motor of PN-100 type is used as an exciter-regulator of the generator. To make the use of such motor possible, its parallel winding was divided in two parts. This winding, generally consists of two coils on each pole. The dividing consists in connecting coils with a larger

Card 1/2

SOV/127-59-3-6/22

The Automatic Control of an Electrically Driven Hoist with an Exciter-Regulator.

number of turns in series, which form a master winding of the regulator. Coils with smaller number of turns, connected similarly, form the winding of the regulating feedback. This system replaced the old automation system which used a EMR regulator of longitudinal field. The new system stepped-up hoisting operations. There are 2 oscillograms, 1 diagram and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Method of production of digestive motor conditioned reflexes in rabbits. *Fiziol. zh. SSSR* 38 no. 5:637-639 Sept-Oct 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Laboratory of Comparative Physiology of Higher Nervous Activity, Institute of Physiology imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov, Academy of Sciences USSR.

MALINOVSKIY, O.V.; VORONIN, L.G., zaveduyushchiy.

Secondary conditioned reflexes in monkeys. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 1:205-212
'52. (MLBA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti.
(Conditioned response)

MALINOVSKIY, O. V.

Dissertation: "The Comparative Physiology of Conditioned Inhibition and Conditioned Reflexes of the Second Order." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 53. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec. 1954

MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Method of investigating conditioned reflexes in rabbits involving movements relating to feeding. J.Physiol.USSR '52, 38, 637-639. (MLRA 5:11)
(BA - AIII Ap '53:442)

MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Mechanism of conditioned responses to complex stimuli. Trudy Inst.
fiziol. no.2:5-15 '53. (MIRA 7:5)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti
(sveduyushchiy - L.G.Voronin). (Conditioned response)

MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Producing temporary connection as a reaction to indifferent stimuli
in rabbits. Trudy Inst.fiziol. no.2:335-339 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti
(saveduyushchiy - L.G.Voronin). (Rabbits--Conditioned response)

MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Conditioned inhibition in rabbits. Trudy Inst.fiziol. no.2:470-478 '53.
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti
(zaveduyushchiy - L.G.Voronin). (Conditioned response) (Inhibition)
(Rabbits)

MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Unconditioned secretion of the parotid gland in rhesus monkey. *Fiziol.*
zh. SSSR 39 no. 1:47-51 Jan-Feb 1953. (CML 24:2)

1. Laboratory of the Comparative Physiology of Higher Nervous Activity
of the Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov of the Academy of
Sciences USSR, Leningrad.

MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Quantitative evaluation of the strength and equilibrium of nerve processes in rabbits. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.1:233-235 J1-Ag '56.

(MIRA 9:10)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova, Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom K.M. Bykovym.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Measuring conditioned motor food-acquiring reflexes observed in experiments in rabbits [with summary in English]. Zhur.vys.nerv. deiat. 7 no.4:591-599 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

measurement of motor food-acquiring reflexes in rabbits (Rus))

MALINOVSKIY, O.U.

838 **Early Changes in Phospholipid Metabolism in Some Tissues of White Rats Induced by Action of Ionizing Radiation**

TRHETVERIKOV, D.A. ^{CHETVERIKOV} Leningrad (Sovjetunion)
 GASTEVA, S.W. ^{GASTEVA S.W.} Leningrad (Sovjetunion)
 MALINOVSKIY, O.U. ^{MALINOVSKIY, O.U.} Leningrad (Sovjetunion)

The rate of radioactive phosphorus into the lipid fraction of liver, spleen, brain, spinal cord and skeletal muscle of white rats was investigated during the irradiation and during six hours after the end of the X- and gamma irradiation.

Total-body irradiation of rats with doses of 100, 1000 and 6400 r, causes a marked increase of the relative specific radioactivity of the phospholipid phosphorus in liver and spleen, reaching its maximum during the first two hours after the irradiation. The degree of this increase in both these tissues, as well as its duration in the spleen, is directly dependent on the dose employed. An increase rate of incorporation of the ³²P in phospholipids is also observed in the brain and the spinal cord. However, in these cases the effect is not so distinct, and its dependence on dosage is not known. No essential changes are found in the phospholipid metabolism of the skeletal muscle.

The irradiation of the trunk only leads to a more pronounced increase in the ³²P rate of incorporation in the spleen phospholipids as compared to the local irradiation of the head. This difference is less expressed in the liver. In the brain and the spinal cord the irradiation of both the head and the trunk causes approximately the same effect. This temporary increase in the phospholipid change in the central nervous system may be considered as a reactive one. It may be concluded that the relative value of the direct or the distance influence of the ionizing radiation on the phospholipid metabolism in various tissues is different.

Presented at the Ninth International Congress of Radiology, Munich, 23-30 July 1959.

KOROGODIN, V.I.; MALINOVSKIY, O.V.; PORYADKOVA, N.A.; IZMOZHEROV, N.A.

Problem of the reversibility of various forms of radiation
injury in diploid yeast cells. *Sitologiya* 1 no.3:306-315
My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra biofiziki Moskovskogo universiteta, Laboratoriya
radiobiologii Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR,
Leningrad, Laboratoriya biofiziki Instituta biologii Ural'skogo
filiala AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (YEAST)

GASTEVA, S.V.; MALINOVSKIY, O.V.; POMAZANSKAYA, L.F.; ULYBINA, I.N.;
CHETVERIKOVA, D.A.

Effect of ionizing radiation on certain aspects of the phosphorus
metabolism of the brain. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 8:533-542 '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratoriya radiobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - D.A. Chetverikov)
Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.
(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM) (BRAIN)
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KRYLOV, V.N.; MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Relationship between the individual features of immunogenesis and
typological features of the nervous system of rabbits. Report No.1:
Dynamics of agglutinin formation depending on the functional mobility
of the nervous processes. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.1:
10-13 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova
i Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (IMMUNITY)
(AGGLUTININS)

KRYLOV, V.N.; MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Relationship between individual characteristics of immunogenesis and typological characteristics of the nervous system in rabbits. Report No. 2: Dynamics of the formation of agglutinins in relation to the functional force of neural processes. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:92-96 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova i Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.
(AGGLUTININS) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)
(IMMUNITY)

MALINOVEKIY, O.V.; SHEYKINA, T.I.

First symposium on post-reproductive repair of the cell.
TSitologiia 5 no.5:600-607 S-0 '62. (MIRA 18:5)

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ACCESSION NR: AP4006497

S/0020/63/153/005/1199/1201

AUTHOR: Barsukov, V. S. ; Malinovskiy, O. V. ; Mityushova, N. M. ¹B

TITLE: Postradiation restoration of yeast cells irradiated under aerobic and anaerobic conditions.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 153, no. 5, 1963, 1199-1201

TOPIC TAGS: yeast cell, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, irradiation, yeast cell, cell restoration, yeast cell restoration, dose effect, genetic damage, oxygen effect, cytoplasmic structure, cytoplasm injury, radiosensitivity, aerobic irradiation, anaerobic irradiation

ABSTRACT: The points of attack of the oxygen effect under the described conditions were studied on a suspension of a 3 day-old culture of Sacch. cerevisiae (tetraploid strain), capable of recuperation in water without propagation. Test conditions and procedure for removing O₂ are described. After irradiation with a Co⁶⁰ source at varying doses the suspensions were placed

Card 1/8

ACCESSION NR: AP4006497

in water at 30C for 0-20 hours for recuperation of both lots under aerobic conditions, then transferred to agar; their survival was determined by the macrocolony method. In the graphed results the curves of survival and recuperation rates coincided for aerobic and anaerobic conditions, suggesting therefore that oxygen acts only as a "dose-modifying factor" and does not qualitatively modify the radiation injury. The oxygen ratio with respect to the recuperation rate (based on LD₅₀) was 3 ± 0.2 , with respect to the survival rate 2.96 ± 0.09 , and remained unchanged within the error limits for all test doses. Under both conditions the recuperation rates were equal for equal survival rates. The probability equations referring to these tests are presented and agree with the above findings. Thus the influence of oxygen during irradiation is restricted to increasing destruction of massive cytoplasmic cell structures, with a less probable influence on the number of primary genetic injuries. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 equations

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii im. I. P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

Card 2/3

L 16809-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T JK

ACC NR: AT6003879

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0451/0460

AUTHOR: Barsukov, V. S.; Malinovskiy, O. V.; Mityushova, N. M.

ORG: none

6.44.55 49 B+1

TITLE: Significance of postradiation restoration of genetic structures for cell radiosensitivity. I. Quantitative principles of postradiation restoration of yeast cells 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 451-460

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing radiation, radiobiology, yeast, radiation injury, cytoplasm, radiation protection, chromosome, mitosis

ABSTRACT: A tetraploid strain of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* yeast cells was irradiated with a GUT-Co⁶⁰-400 source at a dosage of 1300 rad/min. The temperature of the suspension was held at 4° to preclude restoration during the irradiation. Part of the cells were sown on agar and the remainder immersed in water at 30° for various periods up to 24 hrs. Taking t as the time the cells were immersed in water and the initial number of damaged cells at t = 0 as unity, the number of damaged cells

Card 1/2

Z

L 16809-66

ACC NR: AT6003879

0

was found to decrease according to the formula

$$w(D, t) = e^{-\int_0^t v dt}$$

where $w(D, t)$ is the number of damaged cells irradiated with dose D (in rads) and immersed in water for t hour, v is the rate of restoration of the population of damaged cells or the probability for restoration of an individual cell in unit time. It was found that the rate of restoration did not depend on time within a 24 hr period. However, after 24 hrs the rate of restoration dropped and unirradiated cells in the control sample started dying. The rate of restoration as a function of irradiation dose is graphed. Injured structures were restored throughout the entire cell. It is concluded that radiation injuries of the dominant lethal type are largely reversible in yeast cells and that virtually all cytoplasmic structures participate in their restoration. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 *rest*

BARSUKOV, V.S.; MALINOVSKIY, O.V.; MITYUSHOVA, N.M.

Postradiation regeneration of yeast cells during the stationary phase of growth. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.1:228-229 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR. Submitted May 15, 1964.

ACCESSION NR: AT4044487

S/0000/64/000/000/0041/0046

AUTHOR: Barsukov, V.S., Malinovsky, O.V., Mityushova, N.M.

TITLE: The importance of the cytoplasm in the recovery of cells from genetic radiation damage

SOURCE: Vosstanovitel'ny*ye protsessy* pri radiatsionny*kh porazheniya kh (Recovery from radiation injuries); sbornik statey. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 41-46

TOPIC TAGS: radiation damage, genetic radiation damage, mutation, cytoplasm

ABSTRACT: In experiments on several diploid and tetraploid strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, the yeast was irradiated in aqueous suspension at 30C with gamma rays (Co^{60}) at an intensity of 880 rads/minute. At various times after irradiation, the cells were plated on nutrient agar and the survival rate was determined by the appearance of colonies. The results showed that the recovery rate is qualitatively the same for all strains of yeast, but is inversely dependent on dosage. The rate of recovery is constant for the first 20-30 hours, after which it drops markedly. Since the degree of damage to the cytoplasm also increases in direct relation to the dose, it appears that the recovery from genetic mutations of the dominant lethal type involves the participation of cytoplasmic structures

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4044487

and follows the all-or-none law. Most such mutations are apparently reversible. Irradiated populations of yeast cells can be described by a number of parameters characterizing the ability of the cells to recover. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jan64

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: LS

Card 2/2

BARSUKOV, V.S.; MALINOVSKIY, O.V.; MITYUSHOVA, N.M.

Significance of the process of postradiation regeneration of genetic structures for the radiosensitivity of cells. Report No.1. Probl. kosm. biol. 4:451-460 '65.

Significance of the process of postradiation regeneration of genetic structures for the radiosensitivity of cells. Report No.2. Ibid.:461-468

ZHESTKOV, V.; MALINOVSKIY, P.

Improvements in the design of the U2-AP-3 automobile trailer
hitch. Avt.transp.34 no.5:27-28 Ky '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Irbitskiy zaved avtopritsepov.
(Automobiles--Trailers)

MALINOVSKIY, P.I., inzhener.

Irrigation in the Yangtze Basin in the Chinese People's Republic.
Gidr. i mel. 8 no.12:37-48 D'56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Yangtze Valley--Irrigation)

MALINOVSKIY, Pavel Petrovich; FEDOTOV, D.D.

[Insanity described as it appears to the practicing physician]
Pomeshatel'stvo, opisannoe tak, kak ono iavlyaetsia vrachm v
praktike. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 214 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(MENTAL ILLNESS)

MALINOVSKIY, F.Yu., Inzh.

Increasing the reliability of circular grinding machines.
Mashinostroenie no.3:26-28 My-Je 1961.

(MIRA 17:11)

MALINOVSKIY R.

Moral and psychological training of soldiers under modern conditions.
Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 nr. 12:3-13 Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

. Marshals Sovetskogo Soyuza.

MALINOVSKIY, R. B.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Ceramics

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 9/12

Authors : Malinovskiy, R. B.

Title : ~~Increasing the manufacture and improving the quality of faience for sanitary installations~~
: Increasing the manufacture and improving the quality of faience for sanitary installations

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 1, 27 - 28, Jan 1955

Abstract : Various shortcomings and the substandard quality of ceramic products (wash basins, bath tubs, toilets, etc.) for sanitary installations are pointed out, and a request is made that the above conditions be remedied.

Institution:

Submitted:

MALINOVSKIY, R.B.

The use of glass pipes for plumbing. Vod.i san.tekh. no.8:16-17
Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Pipe, Glass) (Plumbing)

MALINOVSKIY, R.B.

Quantity of additional feed water for heating systems. Vod. 1
san. tekhn. no.10:8-9 0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Heating from central stations)

KAGAN, D.F., kand. tekhn.nauk; VANYAKIN, D.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;
LOBACHEV, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEKHLAKOV, S.V., inzh.;
PAVLOV, L.D., inzh.; RUZIN, M.Ya., inzh.; ANDREYEVA, I.N.,
inzh.; SHMAKOVA, G.D., inzh. Primali uchastiye:
SAPOZHNIKOV, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; GEFDING, A.K., kand.
tekhn. nauk; MALINOVSKIY, R.B., inzh.; STRASHNYKH, V.P.,
red. izd-va; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for designing, installing, operating, and
repairing interior water supply systems using vinyl plastic
pipes] Ukazaniia po proektirovaniu, montazhu, ekspluatatsii
i remontu vnutrennikh vodoprovodov iz viniplastovykh trub.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. ma-
terialam, 1961. 91 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut sa-
nitarnoy tekhniki. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sa-
nitarnoy tekhniki Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR
(for Kagan, Vanyakin, Lobachev, Yekhlakov, Pavlov, Ruzin,
Andreyeva, Shmakova). 3. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva im. K.D.Pamfilova
(for Sapozhnikov). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy in-
stitut gidrotekhnicheskikh i sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh rabot
(for Gefding). 5. Institut po proyektirovaniyu zhilishchno-
grazhdanskogo stroitel'stva v g. Moskve (for Malinovskiy).
(Water pipes)

MALINOVSKIY, R.B.

Universal insertion piece for connecting large units of sanitary
plumbing systems in buildings. Vod. i san. takh. no.3:24-25
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Plumbing)

ACC NR: AP7003469

SOURCE CODE: UR/9041/67/000/001/0026/0036

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, R. (Minister of defense SSSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union)

ORG: none

TITLE: Marshal Malinovskiy on the Soviet Armed Forces

SOURCE: Kommunist, no. 1, 1967, 26-36

TOPIC TAGS: military operation, military training

ABSTRACT:

Marshal Malinovskiy, describing the Soviet Armed Forces past and present, says that the Soviet Union has equipped its armed forces with new and highly effective antiaircraft-rocket systems and interceptors. Anti-aircraft units are able to reliably defend the Soviet Union against air attack. Military-aviation detachments and troops are equipped with supersonic aircraft with nuclear weapons and new rocket armament. The main type of weapon is said to have become the various classes of air-borne air-to-ground and air-to-air rockets. The outcome of any struggle will to a great extent be determined by the ability of the population and armed forces to withstand the most extreme conditions of a nuclear-missile war. The Soviet armed forces have reliable allies in the Warsaw Pact members.

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5112

Card 1/1 UDC: none

ACC NR: AN7006010

SOURCE CODE: UR/9012/67/000/054/0002/0002

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, R. (Marshal of Soviet Union)

ORG: none

TITLE: Marshal R. Malinovskiy on the Soviet Armed Forces

SOURCE: Pravda, no. 54, 23 Feb 67, p. 2, col. 1-4

TOPIC TAGS: military policy, military status

ABSTRACT:

Marshal Malinovskiy describes the improvements that have been made in the Soviet armed forces, criticizes imperialistic policies, and states that Soviet anti-aircraft defenses assure the reliable destruction of any aircraft and many rockets of the enemy. [NC]

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 1/1

UDC: none

MALINOVSKIY, R. K.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31656

Author : Malinovskiy R. K.

Title : Heat Generation of Cement and the Process of
Steaming of Concrete

Orig Pub: Tr. Soveshchaniya po khimii tsementa. M., Prom-
stroyizdat, 1956, 381-393

Abstract: It is pointed out that there is no substantiation
of the notion that it is impossible to attain
on steaming a concrete (C) having at the age of
28 days the same or greater strength than that

Card 1/5

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31656

of an air-hardened concrete of the same age. In the case of most cements the steaming of C is effective only after a preliminary aging for 6 hours, the beneficial effect of which is due to a discontinuity, in time, between the period of extensive heat generation and the supplying of heat from outside. It was found that there exists a correlation between maximum temperature of setting and the value of the ratio of strength of steamed one-day old concrete to strength of naturally hardened concrete to strength of naturally hardened

Card 2/5

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31656

concrete of the same age. For every cement there exists an optimal set of conditions of the treatment with water and heat, and in particular an optimal temperature of steaming. The exceeding of the optimal temperature may increase the strength of C at the age of 24 hours but it usually results in lower strength at the age of 28 days. For different cements the optimal temperature varies within the limits of 60-95°. The sum of optimal temperature of steaming and heat generation of cement is a constant quantity and is equal to $115 \pm 10^\circ$. There exists a definite

card 3/5

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31656

correlation between heat-generation curve and optimal conditions of steaming. Addition of 1-2% of water glass increases the strength of concrete, at the age of 1 and 28 days, by 10-20%. Addition of plasticizer does not cause lowering of strength of C. Second vibratory treatment after the lapse of 2-3 hours increases the strength of C by 20-30%. With an expenditure of cement exceeding 300 kg/m³ it is advantageous to lower the temperature of steaming by 5-10°. It is noted that increase in strength of steamed C takes place at a slower rate during the period between the first and second, and

Card 4/5

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31656

even between the first and third day following
the steaming. It is advantageous to remove air
from the chambers before steaming is started,
which can be done by providing a syphon with a
water seal at the bottom part of the chamber.

Card 5/5

L 22643-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/E/EPF(t) LJP(c) JD/WW/JW/JG
ACC NR: AP6010303 SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/56/000/903/0065/0068

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, R. R.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of casting temperature on the crystallization of primary intermetallic compounds

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 3, 1966, 65-68

TOPIC TAGS: casting temperature, aluminum alloy, chromium containing alloy, vanadium containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, niobium containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, alloy casting, alloy crystallization

ABSTRACT: Since new aluminum alloys contain a considerable quantity of refractory elements which form intermetallic compounds such as $TiAl_3$, $VA1_3$, $VA1_6$, $VA1_{11}$, $CrAl_7$, $ZrAl_3$, $NbAl_3$, and $MoAl_3$, the effect of casting temperature on the primary crystallization of these compounds has been studied. Small, 120-g alloy ingots were melted from AV000 aluminum, master alloys made of high-purity metals, and potassium fluorozirconate. The ingots were cast at temperatures 30-50 to 400-500C higher than the respective liquidus temperatures. It was found that the presence of solid particles in considerable quantity

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.715:621.74

L 22643-66

ACC NR: AP6010303

10
facilitates the crystallization of intermetallic compounds. At high temperatures, these particles are deactivated, i.e., dissolved in liquid metal. In the Al-1%Cr alloy the complete melting of CrAl₇ compound occurs at 1005C. Therefore, the number and the size of CrAl₇ crystals in alloy cast at 1050C was much smaller than in alloy cast at 800C. The rest of the chromium remained in nonequilibrium solid solution, producing a higher hardness of the alloy. A similar effect was observed in Al-V alloys. In other systems the complete melting of intermetallic compounds occurs at a temperature higher than 1250C, the maximum used in these experiments. Tested metals do not easily form the solid solution with aluminum. In the alloys of these systems the increase of casting temperature increases the size of the crystals of intermetallic compound. Chromium and to some extent vanadium dissolve readily in Al-base solid solution. The respective maximum solubility of V and Cr in Al-base solid solution is 0.37 and 0.85%. The maximum solubility of Zr, Nb, and Mo is 0.22—0.28% and that of Ta and W is 0.17—0.24%. For Al-1% Cr-1% Zr alloy a casting temperature of 1050C is recommended: it reduces the size of CrAl₇ compound, strengthens the solid solution, and contributes to the uniformity of alloy structure. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4224

Card 2/2

Malinowski, R. Ya.

1(0); 1(0); 2(10) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/210
Atomnaya energiya v aviatsii i raketnoy tekhnike; sbornik statey
(Atomic Energy in Aviation and Rocket Engineering). Collection
of Articles) Moscow, Voen. izd-vo, October 23rd, 1959. 500 p.
(Series: Nauchno-populyarnaya biblioteka) No. of copies printed
not given.

Ed. - Compiler: P. T. Astashenkov, Engineer, Lt.-Col.; Ed.: Ya. M.
Leder; Tech. Ed.: A. M. Gavrilova.

FURROSE: This book is intended for officers of the Soviet Armed
Forces, members of DOSAAF, and the general reader interested in
the uses of atomic energy and in the development of aviation and
rocket engineering.

COVERAGE: This collection of 46 articles, compiled by 26 Soviet
scientists and based chiefly on Soviet materials, discusses
various aspects of the use of atomic energy in rocketry and avia-
tion. The book surveys the development of atomic and thermonuclear
weapons and weapon carriers, lays down the principles of anti-
atomic defense, and evaluates the application of nuclear energy
in aviation and rocketry. Fuel and construction materials, as
well as actual physical and technological processes involved, are
treated briefly. Fundamentals of atomic warfare, direct combat tac-
tics and air defense, and the development of anti-atomic weapons,
parts of which the last consists chiefly of anti-atomic weapons,
squad, Section I is devoted to nuclear weapons and their use in
aviation. Section II is on anti-atomic defense, especially the
defense and decontamination of airfields and aircraft, and de-
fense against radiation. Section III is on the use of nuclear
energy in modern aircraft and rocket technology and flight tech-
niques, including some speculations on space travel and on the
energy of the future. There are 126 figures and 35 non-Soviet
references (some in Russian translation).

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Parfenov, V. From Conventional Aircraft Fuel to Nuclear Fuel 428

Sedov, A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Engineer-Lt. Colonel].
Protection From Nuclear Radiation in Atomic Aircraft 437

Nikolayev, M. [Engineer-Lt. Colonel]. Employment of Radio-con-
trolled Aircraft in Testing Atomic and Thermonuclear Weapons 451

IV. ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR - THE TRUE GUARDIAN
OF PEACEFUL LABOR

Speech by Soviet Marshal R. Ya. Malinowski at the XII Congress
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union 463

Speech by Comrade D. P. Ustinov, the Deputy Chairman of the Council
of Ministers of the USSR, at the XII Congress of the Communist
Party of the Soviet Union 472

Speech by Comrade I. V. Kurchatov at the XII Congress of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union 481

Card 8/9

Replies by the Commander in Chief of the Soviet Armed Forces
Marshal of Aviation K. A. Verkhinin to Pravda Correspondents
Concerning Certain Warlike Declarations Made by Some American,
British and West German Generals and Statesmen 487

Literature Used for the Compilation of This Collection of
Articles 498

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 9/9

IS/Ag
8-17-59

MALINOVSKIY, Rodion Yakovlevich, Marshal Sovetskogo Soyuza; SHA.PILO,
P.N., polkovnik, red.; MURASHOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Guard the peace vigilantly]Editel'no stoiat' na strazhe mira.
Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 68 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Russia--Military policy)

MALINOVSKIY, R.Ya., marshal Sovetskogo Soyuza

Present-day objectives of the education of Soviet military
personnel. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 2 no.11:3-15 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Russia--Armed forces--Political activity) (Military education)

L 8109-66

ACC NR: AT5022182

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0110/0136

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, R. Ya. (Marshal of the Soviet Union, Minister of defense SSSR)

ORG: Ministry of Defense SSSR (Ministerstvo Oborony SSSR)

TITLE: The Soviet armed forces

SOURCE: V yedinom stroyu (In a united system). Moscow, Voenizdat M-va Obor. SSSR, 1965, 110-136

TOPIC TAGS: armed force organization, antiaircraft defense, naval force organization, air force organization, military personnel/Soviet armed forces, Soviet army, Soviet navy, Soviet air force

ABSTRACT: The author traces the history of the Soviet armed forces, from individual, poorly armed, poorly trained units of the Red Guard, formed for the defense of the Revolution, to a first-rate, well-equipped, regular army. Citing Lenin and the Council of People's Commissars, the article notes that the need for the creation of the Red Army arose in the face of attacks launched in 1918 first by Germany, then by the troops and puppets of the USA, England, France, and Japan, and the civil war which resulted. Reorganizations in the armed forces and the role of the Communist Party, the Soviet government, and the Soviet people in support of their armed forces is noted. Aggressive acts of the imperialists against the Soviet Union are recounted, including the provocations of the White-Chinese and White-Guard bands (instigated by US-British imperialists) in 1929 and the Japanese in 1938-39. When fascist

Card 1/2

L 8109-66

ACC NR: AT5022182

Germany attacked Poland in 1939, the Soviet Union liberated the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples in the lands occupied by feudal Poland in 1920, and when the profascist Finnish government declared a state of war with the Soviet Union, the Red Army attacked and defeated the Finns. Fascist Germany's attack on the Soviet Union started the most difficult and most ferocious war ever fought by the country. That war is discussed, including the first defeat ever inflicted on the Germans in 1941 near Moscow, the great Stalingrad battle, and events leading up to the defeat of Japan. The reasons for Soviet victories are discussed. The role of fraternal peoples in this war, including those of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, is noted. The present role of the Soviet armed forces, their equipment, training, and various units are discussed, including a) the strategic rocket forces, b) anti-aircraft defense, intended for defense against a nuclear attack, c) the land army, d) the air force, and e) the navy. The recent developments in science and technology as applied to the armed forces are mentioned. The Soviet armed forces are entrusted with the task of guarding the achievements of Communism against any and all threats. There are still reactionary forces in the world, headed by American imperialism, which lately have increased their dangerous acts of provocation. USA imperialists are expanding the undeclared war against the people of South Vietnam, organizing attacks against Laos and Cambodia, committing acts of undisguised aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and pushing the militarization of West Germany, attempting (under the guise of creating a multilateral nuclear force for NATO) to give the Bonn revenge-seekers access to nuclear weapons. It is concluded that all the plans of the imperialists are doomed to failure, as evidenced by the recent maneuvers of the armed forces of Warsaw Pact nations, and the solidarity of the peoples of all the socialist countries. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 7/2

SUB CODE: MS/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr65

L 38385-65

ACC NR: AN6919761 SOURCE CODE: UR/9008/66/000/152/0602/0002

AUTHOR: ^(A, N) Malinovskiy, R. Ya. (Marshal of Soviet Union) 14
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Speech of Marshal R. Ya. Malinovskiy to graduates of USSR military academies

SOURCE: Krasnaya zvezda, 02 Jul 66, p. 2, col. 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: military training, military personnel, strategic rocket

ABSTRACT: Addressing the graduating classes of the Soviet military academies, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovskiy said, among other things, that the Soviet Armed Forces are acquiring new commanders, political workers, military engineers, and other specialists in the persons of the graduates. These graduates include officers from the armies of the socialist countries. A distinguishing characteristic of this year's class is that graduates of higher military command schools have also received a solid engineering and technical education, while graduates of engineering departments have acquired the necessary operational-tactical

Card - 1/3

L 38385-66

ACC NR: AN6019761

and command experience. Because of the world situation, the USSR must keep its strategic rockets in readiness and its army and fleet in condition to defend the homeland and the interests of the fraternal socialist countries. Further development of the defense industry and improvement of rocketry and nuclear weapons and of other types of equipment are therefore essential. However excellent the knowledge acquired in the higher military schools, the young officer will sometimes have to face far more complex tasks in his practical work. Constant study is required to keep abreast of the continuous and swift development of military science. A young officer should unashamedly consult with experienced men, including the sergeants-specialists, when difficulties arise in the beginning of his career. His authority will not suffer from this, and he will learn his job much faster. Young officers should maintain close contact with their academies and schools, and they, in turn, should follow closely the activities of their graduates and help them as need be. Military schools are now staffed by outstanding men, mostly veterans, many of whom hold academic rank and degrees. They are not only teachers, but also living examples of combat tradition. The Directives of the

Card 2/3

L 38385-66

ACC NR: AN6019761

XXIII Congress of the CPSU calling for improvements in specialized training in higher schools apply in full measure to the military schools. The curricula must be improved, independent work stressed and new more effective teaching methods adopted. [GC]

SUB CODE: 05,19/ SUBM DATE: none/ ~~SUBM-REF: none~~
 15/

Card 3/3 11/11

4514 7-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)

ACC NR: ANG025978 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/9008/66/000/182/0002/0003

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, R. Ya. (Marshal of the Soviet Union, Defense Minister of SSSR) " 19 B

ORG: none

TITLE: New frontiers for improving the training of military personnel at higher military schools

SOURCE: Krasnaya zvezda, 07 Aug 66, p. 2, col. 1-7, p. 3, col. 1-7

TOPIC TAGS: military training, training procedure, military personnel

ABSTRACT: The author discusses problems concerning recent trends in improving the training of military personnel at Soviet higher military training institutions. These institutions are meeting the requirements of the troops relative to the present needs of the Soviet armed forces. In the reorganization process, the higher military training institutions have done much in the way of improving the training programs. Great work has been performed in bringing out new textbooks and training aids and in training by using modern technical means. Ideological and political training of the

Card 1/3

L 45147-66

ACC NR: AN6025978

student officers and cadets is of the greatest importance at all higher military training institutions regardless of their special subjects. The teachers must give the student more practical advice on how to implement the knowledge obtained in the struggle for a high state of combat readiness of units and ships. The military training institutions must pay great attention in selecting the most worthy persons from servicemen and the young civilians. The regimental engineer must have good knowledge of engines, radio and electronic equipment, and all other technical equipment used by an air-force regiment. He must be a broad specialist. A military engineer must also have certain operational and tactical knowledge. The tasks of the higher military training institutions consist not only in giving the student a certain amount of knowledge and experience, but also of teaching him to think creatively and to apply the knowledge obtained. Among the problems involving the development of the higher military institutions, is that of teachers. There are remarkable professors and teachers at the Soviet military academies and higher military schools. Many of them have passed through the school of war. Another major task facing the higher military training institutions is that of further improvement of training programs, the raising of their scientific standards, and the perfection of methods of organizing the work of training and education. In this connection, attention must be

Card 2/3

L 147-00

ACC NR: AN6025978

0

paid to the research conducted by the military academies and other higher military training institutions.

[NT]

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 3/3 *room*

MALINOVSKIY, S.
TOPILIN, N.; MALINOVSKIY, S.; LAZAREVSKIY, L.I., reaktor.

[Assembling hoisting and transportation equipment] Montazh
pod'emno-transportnogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, zd-vo Ministerstva
sel'skogo khoziaistva i zagotovok SSSR, 1953 7' p. [Microfilm]

(MLRA 7:8)

(Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery)

MALINOVSKIY, S.S.

New match stick sorter. Der.prom. 10 no:3:22-23 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Match industry--Equipment and supplies)

MALINOVSKIY, S.T.

Participation of students in the protection of nature. Biol. v
shkole no. 6:61-62 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Novosibirskiy oblastnoy institut usovershenstvovaniya
uchiteley.
(Plants, Protection of) (Wildlife, Conservation of)
(Student activities)

KALINOVSKIY, T. I.

Kalinovskiy, T. I.

"The X-ray-structural investigation of complex compounds of divalent cobalt of the type $CoX_2 \cdot 2A$." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Crystallography. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Science)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 25, 1956. Moscow

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, T.I.

70-6-5/12

TITLE: X-ray Structure Analysis of Crystals of Cobalt Diparato-
toluidine Dichloride (Rentgenostrukturnoye issledovaniye
diparatoluidin-dikhlorida kobal'ta)PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1957, Vol.2, No.6, pp. 734 - 741
(UBSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of compounds of the type CoX_2A were examined and found to be structurally similar. They were CaCl_2 diparatoluidine, CoI_2 diparatoluidine, CoCl_2 diparaiodoaniline and CoI_2 diparaaniline. The first of these was selected for complete analysis because the Co atom lay in a special position on the twofold axis. Analysis of crystals confirmed the formula $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{N} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$. Crystals were biaxial with $2V$ almost 90° and refractive indices (for white light) 1.701, 1.652 and 1.610. For X-ray examination the crystals were enclosed in cellophane bags. The cell dimensions are $a=12.30 \pm 0.05$, $b=4.59 \pm 0.01$, $c=26.10 \pm 0.10$ KX and $\beta = 93^\circ 45'$. $d_{\text{obs.}} = 1.483$, $Z=4$ and $d_{\text{calc.}} = 1.55$. Extinctions indicated the space groups $12/a$ or $\text{Card}1/3\text{Ia}$. Retigraph photographs of the five layers $h0l$, $h1l \dots h4l$

70-6-5/12

x-ray Structure Analysis of Crystals of Cobalt Diparatoluidine
Dichloride.

were taken with Mo radiation giving 556 reflections in all. Intensities were estimated visually using multiple film techniques and standard scales. The Patterson projection on to 010 was calculated and showed the approximate positions of all atoms because of the presence of the heavy Co atoms on the centres of symmetry. The xyO and Oyz projections were also calculated and also using all the reflections, P(xOz). (The Cl-Cl peaks in the latter made the group I 2/a where the Cl atoms are related by a diad axis the more likely.) From these the following atomic parameters were derived (x, y, z):

Co (0.250, 0.384, 0.000);	Cl (0.386, 0.116, 0.034);
N (0.184, 0.616, 0.054);	C ₁ (0.170, 0.470, 0.103);
C ₂ (0.260, 0.419, 0.133);	C ₃ (0.205, 0.306, 0.175);
C ₄ (0.125, 0.066, 0.180);	C ₅ (0.042, 0.116, 0.135);
C ₆ (0.073, 0.320, 0.100);	C ₇ (0.095, 0.155, 0.220).

When the corresponding structure factors were calculated from these parameters a reliability factor of 0.22 (for all reflections) was achieved. (Graphs of the values are reproduced.

Card2/3 The structure is molecular (one Co per molecule) two molecules

70-6-5/12

x-ray structure Analysis of Crystals of Cobalt Diparatoluidine
Dichloride.

of paratoluidine being attached to each Co atom through n links so that the molecule has a form recalling a maple seed. The two N and two Cl atoms form an almost regular tetrahedron round the Co. The Co - N - C₁ angles are 105°. The CH₃ - groups, the N atoms and the Co atom lie almost in a plane, with the benzene rings directed back to the same side of the Co atom as the Cl atoms. The Co-Cl and Co-N distances are 2.26 and 1.95 KX, respectively. The carbon positions are estimated to an accuracy of 0.03 KX. Eller's work on the chlorhydrate of paratoluidine (Bull.Soc. Franc.Miner.Crystallography. 78, 275, 1955) is supported as against that of Wyart (C.R.Acad.Sci.Paris, 200, 1862, 1935) on paratoluidine which is thought to be erroneous. Acknowledgments to Prof. G.B.Bokiy, Prof.A.V.Ablov and Dr. M.A. Poray-Koshits. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 8 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moldavian Branch of the Ac.Sc. USSR.
(Moldavskiy Filial AN SSSR)
SUBMITTED: January 12, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.
Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, T.I.

70-3-3-21/36

TITLE: An X-ray Structural Investigation of Cobalt Diparatoluidine Di-iodide (Rentgenostrukturnoye issledovaniye diparatoluidin-diiiodida kopal'ta)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 3, pp 364 - 366 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Crystals of $\text{CoI}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$ were obtained by evaporating a solution of CoI_2 and paratoluidine in ethanol. Dimensions of the unit cell, uniquely determined to be of space group $\text{Fdd2} = \text{C}_{2v}^{19}$, are $a = 16.75 \pm 0.06$, $b = 5.08 \pm 0.01$ and $c = 41.2 \pm 0.1$ Å. $d_{\text{obs.}} = 2.02$ g/cc. From intensities measured on a retigraph a three-dimensional Patterson distribution was calculated giving the co-ordinates of the I atoms as $x = 0.047$, $y = 0.292$ and $z = 0.048$. The complete structure was then solved by the heavy atom technique. The compound is molecular with a Co-I distance of 2.63 ± 0.03 Å and I-I distance of 4.36 ± 0.03 Å. The Co atom is tetrahedrally surrounded. The structure of the corresponding Cardl/2 chloride appears similar but has the space group

70-3-3-21/36

An X-ray Structural Investigation of Cobalt Diparatoluidine Di-iodide

12/a = C_{2h}⁶ .

Acknowledgments to Prof. G.B. Bokiy, Prof. A.V. Ablov and
M.A. Poray-Koshits.

There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moldavskiy filial AN SSSR (Moldavian Branch of the
Ac.Sc. USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1957

Card 2/2

5(2,3)

AUTHORS:

Ablov, A. V., Malinovskiy, T. I.

SPV, 20-123-4-28/53

TITLE:

The Structure of the Addition Products of Aromatic Amines to Zinc Halides (Stroyeniye produktov prisoyedineniya aromaticheskikh aminov k galogenidam tsinka)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 4, pp 677 - 680 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Two closely connected theories try to explain the effect of the ligands on the behaviour of the d-electrons of the central atoms of elements of the middle of the first great period of Mendeleev's system: I. This theory is also called the theory of the crystalline field. The authors mention the criticism found in publications (Refs 1-5). II: This theory demands a partly covalent character of the bonds in the complexes (Refs 6,7). Consequently the compounds of zinc with aromatic amines had to have an octahedral structure. The final conclusions were not proved by bonds of bivalent cobalt (Refs 8-11). The explanation of the problem mentioned in the title was of special interest. For this purpose the structure of the

Card *1/3

The Structure of the Addition Products of Aromatic
Amines to Zinc Halides

S W 20-123-4-21/53

addition product of para-toluidine to zinc chloride
 $ZnCl_2 \cdot 2p-H_2N \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3$ was investigated. The crystals of
this compound were investigated by x-rays, by means of a
pycnometer, radiographically and by radiogoniometric pictures.
Based on these investigations 2-dimensional P_{hkl}^2 lines were
plotted for the zero, first and second layer-line. The maxima
1 and 2 were clearly shown on the projection; they were
identified as the vectors Zn-Cl and Cl-Cl. Therefrom the
distance Zn-Cl = $2.35 \pm 0.05 \text{ \AA}$ was determined. This distance
tends to show a predominantly covalent binding of the central
atom with the halogen, as is the case in the structure of
 $CoCl_2 \cdot 2p$ toluidine (Ref 11). Several similar characteristics
caused the authors to assume that the addition products
of para-toluidine on zinc chloride as well as on cobalt (II)
chloride are isostructural (Fig 2). Therefrom it is concluded
that the structure of $ZnCl_2 \cdot 2p$ -toluidine is molecular. The
zinc atom is in the center of an almost regular tetrahedron
two points of which are occupied by Cl atoms and two others
by N atoms. Thus, the coordination number of zinc in compounds

Card 2/3

The Structure of the Addition Products of Aromatic
Amines to Zinc Halides

SOV, 26-123-4-28, 53

of the type $ZnCl_2 \cdot 2A$ is not changed due to a substitution of ammonia by an aromatic amine; this is also the case in the corresponding compounds of bivalent cobalt. Ya. K. Syrkin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, took part in the discussion of the results obtained. There are 2 figures and 12 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moldavskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Moldavian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 26, 1958, by I. I. Chernyayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1958

Card 3/3

5(4)
AUTHORS: Ablov, A. V., Malinovskiy, T. I., Dedyu, V. I. SOV/78-4-2-24/40

TITLE: The Structure of Mixed Heteropoly Acids (Stroyeniye smeshannykh geteropolikislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 397-401 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mixed phosphor-6-molybdenum-6-tungsten heteropoly acid was investigated. The roentgenograms of the non-mixed and the mixed heteropoly acid were compared and it was found that the intensity of the lines of the mixed heteropoly acid is weaker than that of the lines of the non-mixed acid. The structure of the anions in the mixed heteropoly acid is analogous to the structure of the anions of the non-mixed acid. The intensity of the lines of the mixed heteropoly acid found by calculation corresponds to that found by experiments. The geometrical position of the atoms of molybdenum and tungsten in the complex anion $[PMo_6W_{12}O_{40}]^{3-}$ is equivalent. The dried mixed heteropoly acid is a pentahydrate, as is the non-mixed heteropoly acid. The cesium salts of several mixed

Card 1/3

SOV/78-4-2-24/40

The Structure of Mixed Heteropoly Acids

heteropoly acids were produced and their roentgenograms taken: $\text{Cs}_3\text{H}[\text{SiW}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]\cdot 0\text{-}2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 11.78 \pm 0.02 Å (Cell parameter)
 $\text{Cs}_3\text{H}[\text{SiMo}_6\text{W}_6\text{O}_{40}]\cdot 0\text{-}2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 11.72 \pm 0.04 Å
 $\text{Cs}_3[\text{PMo}_6\text{W}_6\text{O}_{40}]\cdot 0\text{-}2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 11.81 \pm 0.02 Å
 $\text{Cs}_3\text{H}_2[\text{PMo}_{10}\text{V}_2\text{O}_{40}]\cdot 0\text{-}2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 11.72 \pm 0.05 Å.

The cesium salts of the mixed heteropoly acids are more stable than their initial acids. In the formulas three atoms of cesium correspond to 1 central atom. The following formulas were suggested for the mixed tungsten-molybdenum-phosphoric acids and the vanadium-molybdenum-phosphoric acids:

$[\text{AMo}_n\text{W}_{12-n}\text{O}_{40}]^{m-}$ and $[\text{AMo}_n\text{V}_{12-n}\text{O}_{40}]^{m-}$. An attempt of producing heteropoly acids containing tungsten, molybdenum, and vanadium (tetraheteropoly acids) did not prove successful because a strong reaction takes place during the production. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 15 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/78-4-2-24/40

The Structure of Mixed Heteropoly Acids

ASSOCIATION: Moldavskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Moldavian Branch of the
Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1957

Card 3/3

32612

S/137/61/000/011/068/123

A060/A101

18 1520

AUTHORS: Kiosse, G.A., Malinovskiy, T.I.

TITLE: X-ray structure investigation of alloys from the system
In-Sb-Te

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 23-24,
abstract 11Zh142. (Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR", 1960, No 3(69),
3 - 9)(Moldavian resume)

TEXT: Alloys of sections InSb-In₂Te₃ and InSb-InTe of the system
In-Sb-Te were studied by the method of X-ray analysis. The smelting of In,
Sb, and Te (all with purity ~99.99%) was carried out in evacuated quartz am-
poules at 720 - 750°C with subsequent slow cooling. It was established that
in the alloys of the InSb-In₂Te₃ section a continuous series of solid solutions
is formed. The mutual solubility is possible only within a narrow region in
the neighborhood of the original binary compounds. An InTe compound with NaCl
structure is formed. In alloys of the InSb-InTe section a compound was dis-
covered with the nominal In₄SbTe₃ formula (alloy InSb·3InTe) with NaCl

Card 1/2

3:612

S/137/61/000/011/068/123
A060/A101

X-ray structure

structure and $a = 6.128 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$. There are 22 references.

Z. Rogachevskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

80086

S/O20/60/131/06/27/071

B014/B007

5.2620

AUTHORS: Malinovskiy, T. I., Samus, I. D., Belov, N. V. Academician

TITLE: The Crystalline Structure of the Cobalt Rhodanopentamine Nitrate
 $[Co(NH_3)_5NCS](NO_3)_2$

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 131, No. 6, pp. 1327 - 1329

TEXT: The crystals investigated were bred by the method developed by A. Werner and H. Mueller (Ref. 1). Laue diffraction patterns were made. The crystals were found to belong to the cubic class; the length of the elementary cube is given as $10.73 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$. The pycnometrically determined density is 1.766. It is found that the Co atom is in the center of the cubic nucleus, that the Co- and S atoms are distributed in the rock salt like the Na- and Cl atoms, and that the NH_3 groups are octahedrally distributed round four Co atoms. The further structure of the lattice is described in detail, the Patterson projection (Fig. 1) being used for the clarification of the position of individual atoms and atomic groups. There are 1 figure and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moldavskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Moldavian Branch of the

Card 1/2

80086
The Crystalline Structure of the Cobalt Rhodanopentammine Nitrate $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{NCS}](\text{NO}_3)_2$ S/020/60/131/06/27/071
B014/B007

Academy of Sciences, USSR). Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk
СССР (Institute of Crystallography of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 26, 1960

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, T.I.; SIMONOV, Yu.A.

Crystal structure of cadmium bromide dipyridinate.
Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.1:96-98 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Belovym.
(Cadmium bromide) (Crystallography)

SIMONOV, Yu.A.; ABLOV, A.V.; MALINOVSKIY, T.I.

Crystalline structure of diacetate diaminocopper. Kristallografiia 8 no.2:270-272 ~~M~~-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Moldavskoy SSR.

MALINOVSKIY, V.A.

Selective extraction of hydrophobic and hydrophobized particles
and of certain surface-active substances by foam separation. Dokl.
AN SSSR 141 no.2:420-423 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Extraction (Chemistry)) (Surface-active agents)

ca

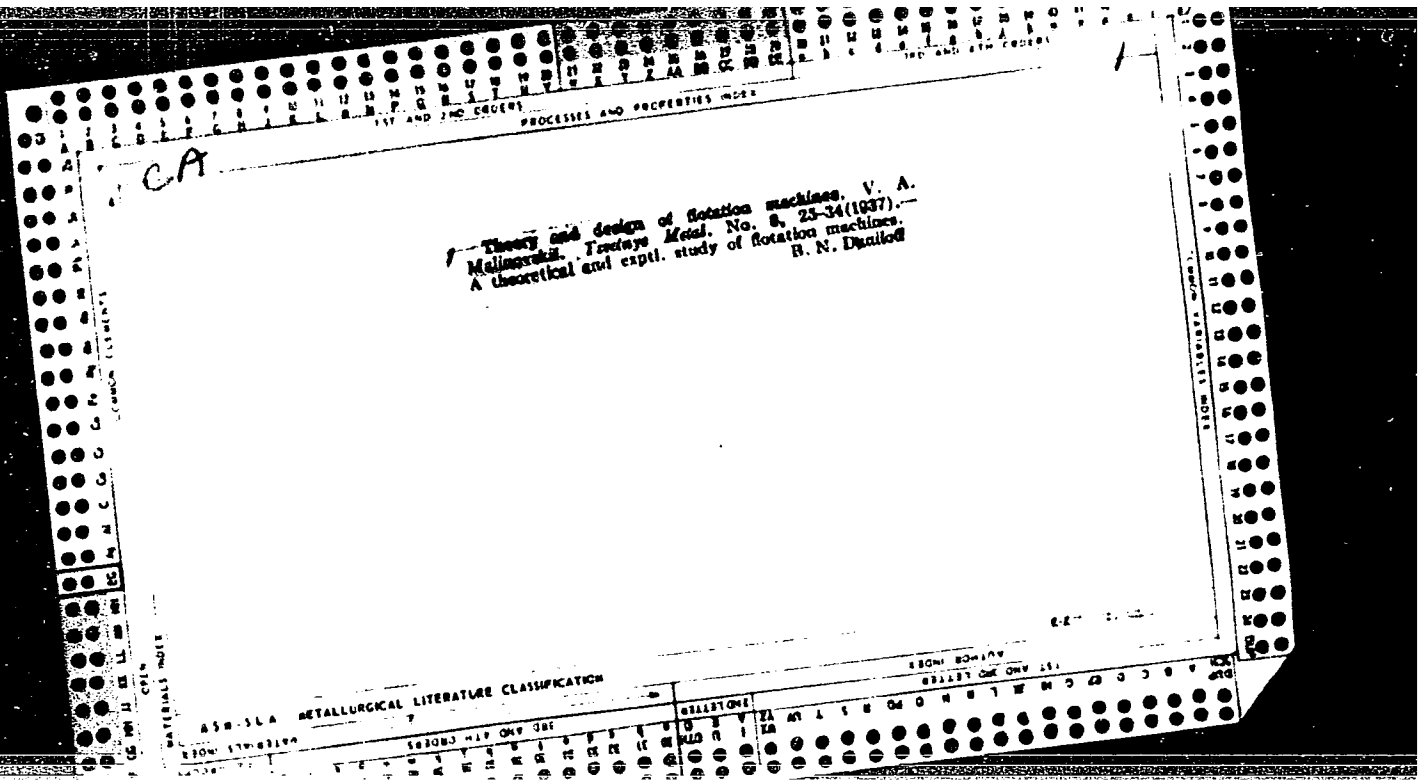
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Oxidation of sulfide minerals during the process of fine grinding. V. A. Malinovsky. *Tsvetnaya Metall.* 1933, No. 4, 38-49. Investigated the influence of oxidation during grinding for flotation on the losses in tailings due to the formation of oxidized films on the surfaces of the sulfide mineral particles. The results led to the following conclusions: (1) With Cu or pyritic Cu ores oxidation has no appreciable effect on the results of flotation. (2) Sol. salts formed by oxidation of Cu-Zn ores, and Pb, Pb-Zn and Cu-Zn ores contg. pyrite and chalcopyrite are very harmful. (3) Oxidation of pyrite improves its floatability. B. N. Daniloff

434 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Selective flotation of disseminated Levikhinsk ores at
 the Kirovgrad concentrator. V. A. Malinovsky. *Doklady
 Obogatitel. Zhur.* No. 1, 10-19 (1937). -- The ore contains
 Cu 0.9-1.5, Zn 1.7-2.5 and S 13-17%. Up to 1938 only
 Cu was extd. The Cu concentrate had 12-15% Cu and
 11-14% Zn. Extn. of Cu was 85-90%. In 1938 the
 plant adopted selective flotation of Cu, Zn and FeS₂.
 When completed, the plant will produce per month 8-10
 thousand tons of pyrite concentrate contg. Cu 0.3-0.5,
 Zn 1.1-1.5, S 42-45% and 8-9 hundred tons of Zn concen-
 trate contg. Cu 1.5-2.0, Zn 40-45 and S 30-38%. The
 Cu concentrate will have 20-22% Cu and 8-10% Zn.
 B. Z. Kamich

ASB-56 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



157 AND 158 GROUPS

159 AND 160 GROUPS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

9

ca

Physicochemical role of air in the flotation of a-ferrous ores. I. V. A. Malinovsky. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Metal.* 1918, No. 1, 48-58. The flotation of Cu-Zn ores was studied. The pulp was "scrated" by air, oxygen, nitrogen and air contg. known amts. of CO₂. Detailed sections of minerals were used to study the effects of air on the activation or deactivation. The following physicochem. processes take place in flotation: (a) In the oxidation of Cu minerals by the oxygen of the air CuSO₄ is formed. This is then dissolved to form Cu ions which activate the Zn blende. Oxidation of covellite and possibly of chalcocite and bornite, proceeds at a much faster rate than that of chalcocite. (b) Cyanides dissolve the Cu film on the surface of Zn blende and form complex Cu cyanide salts and ions which do not activate the blende. (c) CO₂ of the air decomposes the complex Cu cyanide ions to form CuCO₃, which dissociates and activates the Zn blende. (d) Cu salts reacting with xanthates form xanthogenic cuprous and cupric oxides which activate the Zn blende. (e) Cyanides, reacting with elementary S, form thiocyanates which do not deactivate the Zn blende but merely consume the cyanide. These expts. demonstrated the injurious effect of prolonged contact of the pulp with air in the selective flotation of Pb-Zn and Cu-Zn ores, owing to the activation of Zn blende by Cu ions. H. N. Daniloff

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

161 AND 162 GROUPS

163 AND 164 GROUPS

165 AND 166 GROUPS

167 AND 168 GROUPS

169 AND 170 GROUPS

171 AND 172 GROUPS

173 AND 174 GROUPS

175 AND 176 GROUPS

177 AND 178 GROUPS

179 AND 180 GROUPS

181 AND 182 GROUPS

183 AND 184 GROUPS

185 AND 186 GROUPS

187 AND 188 GROUPS

189 AND 190 GROUPS

191 AND 192 GROUPS

193 AND 194 GROUPS

195 AND 196 GROUPS

197 AND 198 GROUPS

199 AND 200 GROUPS

CP

Physicochemical role of air in the flotation of nonferrous ores. II. V. A. Malinovskii. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1936, No. 4, 50-5.—Previously (C.A. 32, 6205) M. reported that oxygen of the air activated pyrites in grinding, agitation and flotation, which results in its greatly increased floatability. A theory was proposed that nascent H_2SO_4 formed on the surface of pyrite particles cleans the pyrite grains of ferric hydroxide and of basic sulfates which are finally converted into ferric hydroxide. To verify this theory the action of air on pyrrhotite was investigated. It is known that oxidation of pyrrhotite by oxygen produces less H_2SO_4 than the oxidation of pyrite; a small amount of H_2SO_4 is formed by oxidation of the excess S atom of FeS_2 . Experiments showed that pyrrhotite is not oxidized by oxygen of the air. The influence of cyanides and lime (depressors) on the activation of pyrites was next investigated. This showed that when excess cyanide is present the pyrite is depressed because of formation of hydrophilic film; sulfuric acid activates the pyrite by removing the film. With small amounts of cyanide, agitation in air and flotation activate the pyrite. The action of $Ca(OH)_2$ is similar to that of cyanides, that

is, with certain concentration of $Ca(OH)_2$ the pyrite is not activated owing to the formation of hydrophilic film. In the flotation and agitation in air the $Ca(OH)_2$ is neutralized by H_2SO_4 formed by oxidation of FeS_2 and by CO_2 forming water and $CaCO_3$. With agitation by oxygen, activation of pyrite is insignificant and ceases when some excess CaO is present. In the earlier investigation it was shown that $Cu(CN)_2$ ions are formed in the pulp as the result of reaction between copper salts and cyanides. These cyanides are decomposed by the CO_2 of the air to form $CuCO_3$ which dissociates. The Cu ions then activate the zinc blende. In the present work an investigation was made to determine whether complex copper cyanide ions are decomposed in a pulp of pH below 7. The results showed that decomposition of the ions is determined not by the increased acidity of the pulp due to CO_2 , but by their decomposition by CO_2 . Tests made on complex Cu-Zn ores showed that the floatability of zinc blende is considerably increased by CO_2 . The undesirable action of CO_2 may be prevented by neutralization of CO_2 by introducing small amounts of lime or soda into the pulp or by removing CO_2 from air by passing it through a lime or alkali solution.

B. N. Daniloff

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Co

New system of selective flotation of copper-zinc ores, with separation of copper, zinc and pyritic concentrates. V. A. Papineau-Coutur. *Tsvetnye Met.* 13, No. 9, 44 (1938). *Chimia Et Industrie* 42, 67.—The proposed system differs from direct selective flotation with successive sepa., first of a Cu concentrate, then of a Zn concentrate and finally of a pyritic concentrate, in that there is a collective Zn-pyrite flotation, the concentrate from which is then sepd. into a Zn concentrate and a pyritic concentrate. The system is applicable to both lean and rich ores.
A. Papineau-Coutur

COMMON ELEMENTS

TECHNICAL INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TECHNICAL INDEX

TECHNICAL INDEX

Neutralization of injurious effects of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the flotation of copper-zinc ores. V. A. Malinovsky. *Tsvetnyy Metal*, 1939, No. 1, 44-50. In earlier reports (*C. A.* 33, 6221¹) it was stated that CO_2 decomps. Cu cyanide ions to form Cu^{++} ions; these deposit on the surface of Zn blende and activate it, and thus decrease the Zn content of the Cu concentrate. M. developed a new group of reagents (catalytic adsorbers) for neutralization of the injurious effects of Cu^{++} ions. These reagents are colloidal sulfides of Fe, Zn, Pb and Ni. They were prepd. by mixing the sulfides of these metals with Na sulfide. Colloidal sulfides were introduced into a soln. of $CuSO_4$. Results of numerous expts. showed that ZnS is the most efficient deactivating reagent; it improves selectivity and does not decrease the extn. of Cu into the Cu concentrate. Analyses of filtrates showed 0.01 to 0.20 g. Cu per l.; without the addn. the Cu content was 0.20 to 0.30 g. per l. The action of these colloidal sulfides is due to the adsorption of Cu^{++} ions on their surface. Sponge iron is also used for pptg. Cu^{++} ions, but the colloidal sulfide reagents are superior to it. These results were corroborated by tests on com. scale, and the method has been adopted in some of the flotation mills. It is claimed that the extn. of Zn was increased from 61 to 72% and that of Cu from 81 to 86%. B. N. D.

9

CA

The influence of zinc sulfate and zinc hydroxide on the floatability of zinc blends. V. A. Malinovskii. *Izv. Vys. Shk. Metal. 1939, No. 10-11, 72-8.* Expts. were made to det. the possibility of substituting $ZnSO_4$ and $Zn(OH)_2$ for $NaCN$. Quartz mixed with ZnS free from Cu films was floated in the absence of air; N was used for agitation and floatation. When this Cu -free ZnS was floated with K xanthate the extn. of ZnS was 92-97%. After activation of the mixt. by $CuSO_4$, the extn. of ZnS was 25-30% extn. with the addn. of $NaCN$ the results were: 25-30% extn. with 150 g. xanthate per ton, and 6-9% with 240 g. per ton. ZnS not activated by Cu ions was depressed by $NaCN$ and KOH or $NaOH$; activated ZnS was not depressed even $NaOH$. ZnS depressed by $NaCN$ remains depressed upon removal of water contg. CN ions. This is explained by the formation of hydrophilic films. This is also true of depression by hydroxyls. In the floatation in an alk. medium by $NaCN$ and $ZnSO_4$, the ZnS is apparently depressed by OH films on ZnS . The problem was to find a reagent that will depress ZnS activated by Cu ions, which will form a hydroxyl film on the ZnS particles. Expts. showed that $ZnSO_4$ depressed the ZnS because of formation of $Zn(OH)_2$ in its reaction with an alkali such as lime. The expts. also showed that in the floatation of Zn - Cu concentrates the $NaCN$ can be replaced by $ZnSO_4$ and CaO with equally good extn. of Cu . 0 references. B. N. D.

ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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

MALINOVSKY, V. A.

"The Influence of Zinc Sulphate and
Zinc Hydroxide of the Floatability
of Zinc Flende" Tsvet. Met. 14, No
10-11, Oct.-Nov. 1939

REPORT U-1506, 4 Oct. 1951

MALINOVSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk.

Treatment of high sulfur content coal sludge using concentrating
tables. Sbor. inform. po obog. i brik. ugl. no.1:32-35 '57.
(Coal preparation—Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 11:4)

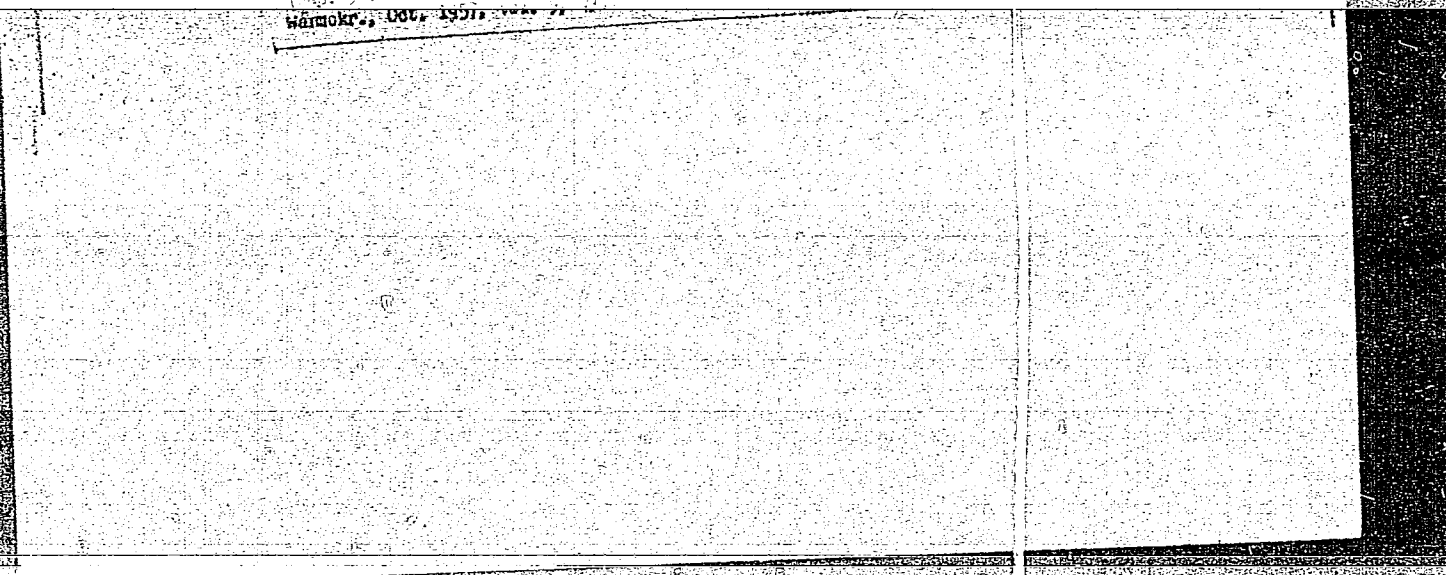
MALINOVSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Preparation of strip-mined, high-ash coals. Sbor.inform. po obog.
i brik. ugl. no.2:5-10 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Coal preparation)

MALINOVSKIY, V.A., prof. doktor tekhn.nauk

New coal preparation flowsheet for coking. Sbor. inform. po obog. 1
brik. ugl. no.4:21-30 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Coal preparation) (Coke)



Malinovskiy, V.A.

68-10-4/22

AUTHOR: Malinovskiy, V.A. (Dr. Tech.Sc.)

TITLE: Decreasing the Sulphur Content of the Donets Coals (Snizheniye sernistosti Donetskikh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, Nr 10, pp.11-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Beneficiation of the high sulphur Donets coals is discussed. A beneficiation process for high sulphur Donets coals based on integration of flotational and gravitational methods, developed by VNIIU is outlined (Fig.1). Using this process the content of sulphur in concentrates can be decreased by 30-35% (as against the present level of 15-20%). On the decision of the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR, an experimental plant of a capacity of 130 ton/hr will be erected at Novo Golubovsk TsOF in 1957. There are 7 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VNII Ugleobogashcheniye.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1