"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANCIU, I.

On the rheologic behavior of bodies with application to drilling fluids. Bul Inst Petrol Rum no. 10:43-58 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

CIORANESCU, Ecaterina; BUCUR, Aurora; BANCIU, M.; NENITESCU, C. D. [Nenitescu, C.D.]

Carbonium ion reactions. Pt. 1. Rev chimie Roum 10 no.2:141-148 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Bucharest. Submitted November 17, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

CIORANESCU, Ecaterina; BUCUR, Aurora; ELIAN, M.; BANCIU, M.; VOICU, M.; NENITZESCU, D. D. [Nenitescu, C.D.]

Carbonium ion reactions. Pt. 3. Rev chimie Roum 10 no.2:161-174 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Bucharest. Submitted November 17, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

CIORANESCU, Ecaterina; BUCUR, Aurora; BANCIU, M.; NENITESCU, C.D.

Carbonium ion reactions. Pt. 1. Studii cerc chim 14 no.2:127-134 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Bucharest. Submitted November 17, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

CIORANESCU, Ecaterina; BUCUR, Aurora: ELIAN, M.; BANCIU, M.; VOICU, M.; NENITESCU, C.D.

Carbonium ion reactions. Pt. 3. Studii cerc chim 14 no.2:147-159 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Bucharest. Submitted November 17, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANCIU, Tr., dr.

The treatment of patients with post-cholecystectomy sequelae at the Calimanesti health resort. Med. intern. 14 no.1:113-117 Ja '62.
(CHOLECYSTECTOMY complications) (MINERAL WATERS therapy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANCIU, Tr. RUMANIA

Rumania

MD

Sanatorium for Medicinal Waters and Baths in Caciulata, Arges Regiune.

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 1, Jan 63, pp 49-54.

"Significance of the Study of Serum Euglobulins by Means of the Sandor Reticuloendothelial Count."

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANCIU, Tr.,dr.

Normal and pathological hepatic blood flow. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 17 no.1:45-52 Ja '65

1. Lucrare efectuata in Statiunea balneoclimaterica Calimanesti.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANCIU, Vasile Maxim

Baikal, the deepest lake in the world. St si Teh Buc 14 no.11:10-11 N'62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANCIU, Tr., dr.

Significance of chromocholoscopy with bromsulphalein (Tanasoglu-Caroli test) in some hepato-biliary diseases. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 16 no.10:1261-1268 O '64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Sanatoriul de gastroenterologie, Calimanesti.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANCK, E.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application - Industrial Organic Synthesis. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 29694

Author : Trandafirescu, G., Koslawski, L., Banck, E.

Inst : -

Title : Direct Synthesis of Vinyl Chloride From Gases Obtained by the Craking of Methane.

Orig Pub : Rev Chim, 8, No 3, 147-154 (1957) (in Romanian with summaries in German and Russian)

Abstract : Vinyl chloride (I) has been synthesised by the reaction of HCl with cracked natural gas (containing 10-12% C_2H_2) in pilot plant equipment. It has been established that at a reactor jacket temperature of 170° the conversion of C_2H_2 attains 96-98% when a contact time of 65 sec is used; this conversion figure is comparable to that obtained in the synthesis of I from conc. C_2H_2.

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application - Industrial Organic Synthesis. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 29694

I can be separated from the reaction mixture by solvent absorption or by adsorption on activated charcoal. For an initial concentration of I of 13% saturation of the charcoal (0.15 kg I per kg of charcoal) is reached in 4 hrs; desorption is carried out at 120°. The concentration of I in the desorption product is 85-87%.

Card 2/2

40

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANCOTA, Nicu, corresp.

Technical preoccupations. Constr Buc 17 no.7893:3 20 F '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

STEFAN BANCZYK

H-16

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 3. - Medicaments, Vitamins, Antibiotics.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12251.

Author : Stefan Banczyk, Aleksander Lempka, Wlodzimierz Slowinski.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Two-Percentual Oxalic Acid as Vitamin C Stabilizer for Methods of Quantitative Determination.

Orig Pub : Polski tygod. lekar., 1957, 12, No 8, 293 - 296.

Abstract : Oxalic acid is a much better stabilizer than many other used compounds. Besides, it furthers the dissolution of vitamin C and its separation from raw materials.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

23509
P/014/60/039/012/003/007
A221/A126

1087, 1043, 1155

52200

AUTHORS: Borkowski, Bogusław, and Bańczykówna, Krystyna

TITLE: On lanthanum removal from the mixture of rare-earth oxides

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 39, no. 12, 1960, 750 - 752

TEXT: The authors present the method applied by them in separating lanthanum oxide from the mixture of other lanthanide oxides. While separating rare-earth oxides and after the removal of cerium, separation of other oxides was impeded by excess quantity of La_2O_3. In order to remove it from the mixture, the authors decided to apply the modified method by Wheelwright and Spedding (Ref. 2: E. J. Wheelwright, F. H. Spedding, I. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 2529, 1953) in which diammonium versenate (diammonium salt of ethylendiamintetra acetic acid) was replaced by disodium versenate. Of the group of lanthanide rare earth, the lanthanum itself forms the least durable versenate complex compound, therefore the authors thought that, if proper conditions for pH, for concentration of the solution and for right proportion of versenate will be maintained, it should be retained in the ionone column. The authors supported their reasoning by working out equilibrium equations.

Card 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

23509

P/014/60/039/012/003/007
A221/A126

On lanthanum removal from the mixture of...

For the experiment they used a glass tube 1.8 cm in diameter and 42 cm long with a 25 cm high column of strongly acidic kation exchanger (the product of sulphophenol and formaldehyde condensation). Lanthanide oxides were first dissolved in hydrochloric acid, dried out and dissolved in an accurately measured quantity of distilled water and a stoichiometrically weighed out quantity of versenate added; the pH value was adjusted and maintained between 3.5 and 6.5. The solution was then poured quickly through the ionone tube and washed down with distilled water. The solution running out from the tube was collected, concentrated by partial evaporation, acidulated with HCl- and the lanthanides precipitated in the usual way as oxalates. Lanthanides absorbed in the column were washed with HCl and precipitated as oxalates as well. Both fractions were roasted at 900°C and La_2O_3 estimated spectrographically. From the mixture of rare earth oxides containing 43% La_2O_3, more than 80% were obtained from the fraction retained in the ion exchanger. In the solution which ran out from the ion exchanger column, only about 15% of La_2O_3 was obtained. The accurate method of lanthanum estimation will be published separately on a later date. There are 2 tables and 8 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The most recent ref-

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

23509
P/014/60/039/012/003/007
A221/A126

On lanthanum removal from the mixture of...

erence to English-language publications reads as follows: K. Bril, S. Bril, P. Krumholz, J. Phys. Chem., 63, 256 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu im. A. Mickiewicza (Department of Inorganic Chemistry of the University im. A. Mickiewicz), Poznań

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1960

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

ACCESSION NR: AP4015235 P/0014/64/043/001/0016/0019

AUTHOR: Borkowski, Boguslaw; Borkowska, Aleksandra; Banczykowna, Krystyna

TITLE: Rapid method of preparing cerium of very high purity

SOURCE: Przemysl chemiczny, v. 43, no. 1, 1964, 16-19

TOPIC TAGS: cerium oxide, ammonium hexanitrocerate, cerium complex compound

ABSTRACT: The starting material used in developing the method was $(NH_4)_2Ce(NO_3)_6$ obtained from technical-grade cerium hydroxide. The salt was dissolved in water, and after a certain time had elapsed, the solution was passed through a column containing a cation exchanger. It was noted that a substantial part of the cerium had gone through the column without being retained, while the cations constituting the impurities of the ammonium hexanitrocerate used had been completely removed from the solution. It was also observed that in order to obtain a high yield of pure cerium dioxide, a 12-15 hr interval was necessary between the dissolution of the salt and its passage through the column. The effect of the period of "aging" of the solution, its concentration, and the presence of other impurities (such as NH_4NO_3 or HNO_3) on the efficiency of the method was studied. Under optimum conditions, this yield may reach 90% of theoretical. The presence of foreign ions could not be

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

ACCESSION NR: AP4015235

detected by common methods of spectroscopic analysis. The mechanism of the process may be interpreted by attributing the phenomena observed to the formation of noncationic hydroxynitrate complexes of cerium.

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Ziem Rzadkich UAM, Poznan (Rare Earths Laboratory UAM)

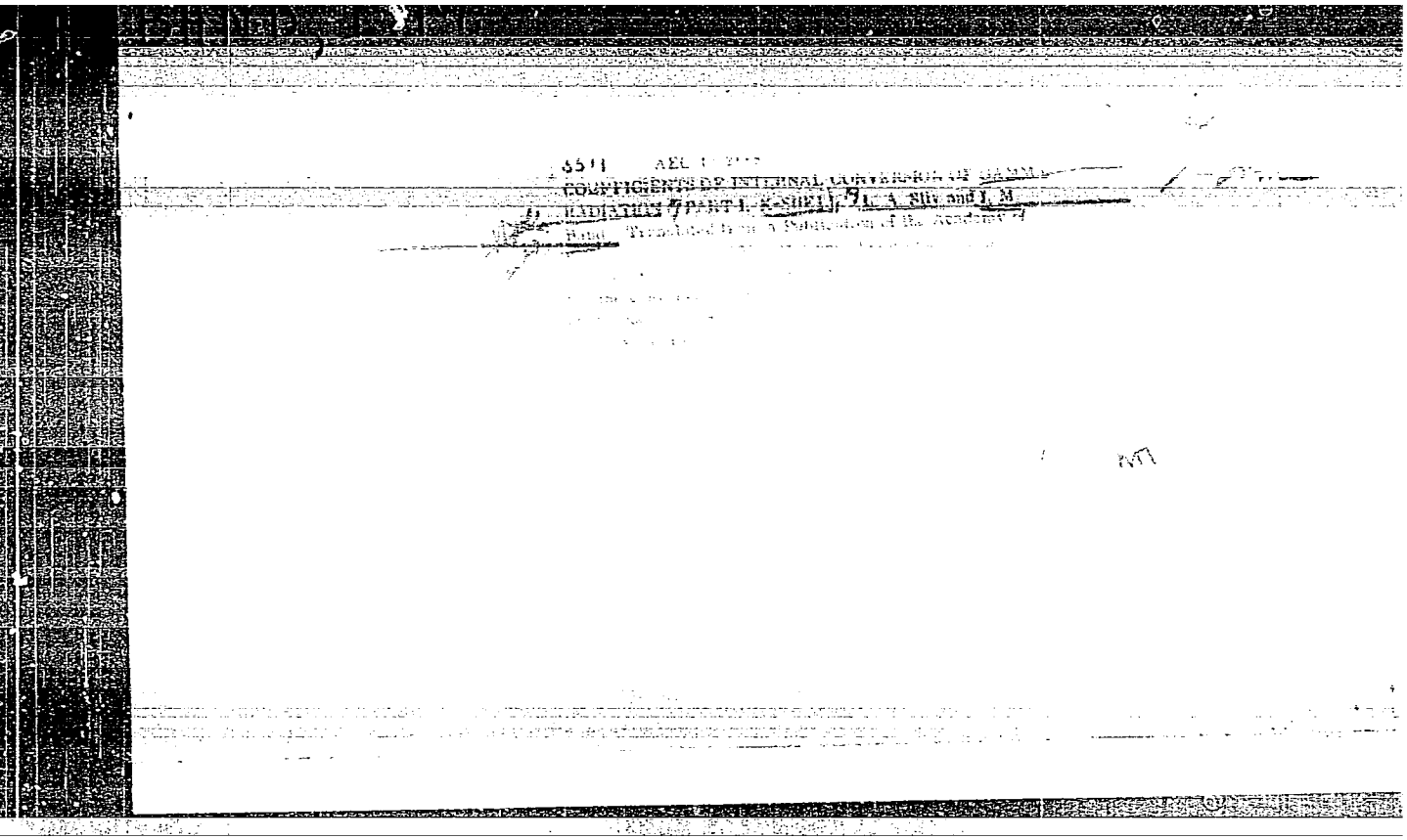
SUBMITTED: 01Jun63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 014

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BAND, I.M.; ZYRYANOVA, L.N.; TSIN CHEN-SHUY [Ch'ing Ch'eng-jui].

Numerical values for K-electron functions determining the probability of allowed and forbidden K-capture. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 20 no.12:1387-1398 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(Electrons--Capture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BAND, I. M.

C-4

USSR/Nuclear Physics

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11135

Author : Sliv, L.A., Band, I.M.

Inst : Leningrad Physical Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR

Title : Coefficients of K-Shell -Ray Internal Conversion.

Orig Pub : Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 31, No 1, 134-136

Abstract : Report of general results of numerical calculations of the internal-conversion coefficients with allowance for the screening of the field and for the finite dimensions of the nucleus. The allowance for the screening in the region of heavy nuclei gives an insignificant correction (approximately 1%), but allowance for the finite dimensions of the nucleus gives a correction on the order of 10% (up to 56%). For Z = 92, a table is given for the K-shell internal

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

AUTHORS: Band, I. M., Zyryanova, L. N., Suslov, Yu. P. SOV/48-22-8-1o/2c

TITLE: Table of Functions Required for the Determination of the Probability of Allowed and of Forbidden L-Captures of Nuclei (Tablitsy funktsiy, neobkhodimykh dlya opredeleniya veroyatnosti razreshennogo i zapreshchennogo L-zakhvata yader)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 8, pp. 952 - 967 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the authors calculated the functions required in the theory of nuclear transitions caused by the capture of an orbital L-electron. An analysis of the nuclear electron capture branch is necessary in all cases of positron radioactivity. In recent years the interest for capture processes has greatly increased in connection with the intensive investigation of neutron-deficient isotopes. In 1956 detailed tables were published (Ref 1) which permit an analysis of the K-capture branch. For the L-capture, however, numerical computations are known only for a few values of Z, although they are of great importance in the experimental study of

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

decay schemes. This proves to be very inconvenient in practical work. In order to be able to compute the probabilities of nuclear transitions caused by an L-capture a number of coefficients which depend upon the wave functions of the L-electrons must be known. In the compilation of these coefficients in tables the effects of the shielding effect and of the final dimensions of the nucleus were taken into account. The compilation was based upon the data concerning the L_I, L_{II} and L_{III} electrons (Table 1,2). When these coefficients are known it is possible to perform an analysis of the forbidden nucleus transitions caused by an L-capture. Thus a number of basic data can be obtained on the modification of the nuclear state in β-transitions, if the analysis of the positron decay branch and the K-capture is also taken into consideration. There are 4 figures, 10 tables, and 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

Table of Functions Required for the Determination of the Probability of Allowed and of Forbidden L-Captures of Nuclei SOV/48-22-8-1o/2o

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gos. universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BAND, I.M.

INOPIN, Ye V.

AUTHOR: Varshalovich, D. SOV/53-65-4-7/15

TITLE: The VIII Annual Congress of Nuclear Spectroscopy (VIII yezhegodnoye soveshchaniye po yadernoy spektroskopii). I

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, 1958, Vol 65, Nr 4, pp. 721 - 722 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 8th Congress of Nuclear Spectroscopy took place in Leningrad from January 27 to February 5, 1958. It was attended by 500 scientists from the USSR, further by scientists from China, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Eastern Germany, Yugoslavia, and the Mongol Democratic Republic. 4 main lectures and about 90 reports were heard. The main lectures dealt with problems concerning nuclear models, the α- and β-decay, γ-radiation, internal conversion, and nuclear isomerism. B.S.Dzhelepov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, opened the conference. Lectures were held by: V.Yu. Gonchar, Ye. V. Inopin, S.P.Tsytko (FTI,AS UkrSSR) on light nuclei and generalized nuclei models; L.K. Peker (BAN SSSR-Library AS USSR), Yu.M.Shirokov (MGU-Moscow State University), L.A.Sliv (LPTI-Leningrad Physical-Technical Institute) et al. on levels in Mg^{24}, Mg^{25} and Al^{25}; D.G. Alkhazov, A.P.Grinberg, S.M.Gusinskiy, K.I.Yerokhina and I.Kh.Lemberg (LPTI) on having found no rotational levels at E<1 MeV in Cr, In, and Mn nuclei. The same research workers also reported on the discovery of vibrational γ-levels in W^{182}, W^{184}, W^{186} nuclei by means of the method of the Coulomb (Kulon) excitation at $E_{exc} \sim 1$ MeV. L.K.Peker (BAN SSSR) gave a survey report: "Concerning Some Particulars in Vibrational Levels of Deformed Nuclei". Lectures were held also by: D.F.Zaretskiy (AN SSSR - AS USSR) on radiation transitions in deformed nuclei with the spin = 1/2; V.S. Shpinel' 2 NIFI MGU (2nd Scientific Research Institute of Physics, Moscow State University) on the level displacement and the probability of corresponding β - and γ - transitions in odd nuclei; D.F.Zaretskiy (AN SSSR - AS USSR) on the influence of the spin-orbital coupling upon the magnetic moments of the nuclei; A.I.Baz' (AN SSSR -AS USSR) on the existence of light nuclei with high neutron or proton excess; V.A.Kravtsov (LPI-Leningrad Polytechnic Institute) on the formation of nucleon pairs in nuclei; L.L. Gol'din, A. D. Filiye, G.N.Novikova, K.A.Ter-Martirosyan (TTL AN SSSR) on alpha decay on rotational levels of odd nuclei; V.G. Nosov (AN SSSR - AS USSR) on alpha decay of nonspherical nuclei (survey); A.I.Alikhanov, G.P.Yeliseyev, V.A.Lyubimov, V.V.Erahler (TTL AN SSSR) on polarization measurements at electrons emitted in the β-decay of Ta^{170}, Lu^{177}, Ag^{198}, Sm^{153}, Re^{186} (ΔI= 0,1, $\Delta\pi$= -1) as well as in that of Sr^{90} and Y^{90} (ΔI= 2, $\Delta\pi$= -1); V.P.Rudakov (AN SSSR - AS USSR) on measurements of the (β-γ) angular correlations in Ba^{139}-decay; N.A.Burgov and Yu.V.Terekhov (TTL AN SSSR) on investigations of the electron-neutron correlations and the resonance scattering of γ-radiation; B.K.Kerimov and I.M.Hadzhafov (MGU-Moscow State University) on the bremsstrahlung of longitudinally polarized electrons; A.I.Mukhtarov and Yu.S. Perov (MGU) on the effective cross section of the scattering of polarized electrons and positrons at polarized electrons; Ya.P.Chudars and I.Ya.Taurs (Riga) on the determination of the intensity of the components of the complex β-spectrum according to the Fermi diagram; I.W.Band, L.N.Zyryanova, and Yu.P.Suslov, LGU (Leningrad State University) on the computation of the probability of the permitted and of the forbidden capture of electrons by a nucleus.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

21(7) SOV/48-23-2-14/20

AUTHORS: Listengarten, M. A., Band, I. M.

TITLE: On the Influence Exercised by Shielding Upon the Probability of E0 Conversion on K and L Shells in the Case of Low Energies (O vliyanii ekranirovaniya na veroyatnost' E0-konversii na K- i L-obolochkakh pri malykh energiyakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 2, pp 235-237 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the one hand, E0 conversion is closely connected with the nuclear structure, on the other hand it was shown that this conversion is possible not only in $0 \longrightarrow 0$ transitions but also in transitions between any levels with equal spin and parity (Refs 1-3). For the probability of the occurrence of E0 conversion on K-, L_I, L_{II} shells the expression $W = \Omega(k,Z) \cdot \varrho^Z$ with

$$\Omega(k,Z) = \frac{\alpha^2 \pi}{9} a_i^2 a_f^2 R_0^4$$

is derived from a general formula for the probability of E0 conversion (α = fine-structure constant, a_i and a_f - amplitudes of the wave function of the electron, ϱ - nuclear

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

SOV/48-23-2-14/20

On the Influence Exercised by Shielding Upon the Probability of EO Conversion on K and L Shells in the Case of Low Energies

part of the matrix element). Taking into account the finite nuclear dimensions and the shielding, the authors computed the wave function of the electron, amplitudes a_i and a_f as well as the function for conversion on K and L shells up to transition energies 5 kev above the threshold value. For the purpose of computing the wave function of the discrete and continuous spectrum the authors used the nuclear model of an equally charged ball and the statistical atomic model of Thoma-Fermi-Dirac (more accurate details are given in reference 7). It was shown that also in the case of low energies only a small influence is exercised by shielding upon the wave function and no corrections of the values computed by Church and Wenneser (Ref 2) can be given. For EO conversions which occur only on the L shell the calculated values of function $\Omega(k,Z)$ for Z = 49, 61, 73, 84 and 98 for low energies are listed in figure 1. According to figure 1, parameter ϱ may be obtained from the probability of an EO conversion on the L_I shell, which was determined by experiment. The authors thank L. A. Sliv and B. S. Dzhelepov for their interest in the paper.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

SOV/48-23-2-14/20

On the Influence Exercised by Shielding Upon the Probability of EO Conversions on K and L Shells in the Case of Low Energies

There are 2 figures and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gos. universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova
(Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BAND, I.M.; SLIV, L.A.; KHARITONOV, Yu.I.

Correlation of the motion of four nucleons in a Po^{212} nucleus
Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.4:1274-1284 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Quantum theory) (Polonium)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BAND, I. M.; LISTENGARTEN, M. A.

"Angular Correlations of Conversion Electrons."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

LGU, FTI (Leningrad State Univ, Physico Technical Inst)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BAND, I.M.

Calculation of the spectrum of the $_{86}Rn^{218}$ nucleus. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.5:1535-1543 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F. Ioffee AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

L 26948-65 EWT(1) IJP(c)

S/0048/65/029/001/0102/0104

ACCESSION NR: AP5004530

AUTHOR: Band, I.M.; Listengarten, M.A.; Sliv, L.A.

TITLE: Conversion matrix elements /Report, 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy in Tbilisi 14-22 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.1, 1965, 102-104

TOPIC TAGS: internal conversion, Gamma radiation, conversion coefficient, conversion matrix

ABSTRACT: An internal conversion coefficient is expressed as the sum of the so-called partial coefficients pertaining to transitions of the electron to different final states of the energy continuum, characterized by the quantum number $\varkappa$:

$$\alpha_q^{(\pi L)} = \sum_{\varkappa} |M_\varkappa|^2 = \sum_{\varkappa} |\mathrm{Re}\, M_\varkappa + i\, \mathrm{Im}\, M_\varkappa|^2.$$

Here $\alpha_q^{(\pi L)}$ is the conversion coefficient of type π gamma-radiation (E = electric; M = magnetic) of multipole order L on the q-th shell or subshell, and $M_\varkappa = M_\varkappa^{(\pi L)}$ is the partial conversion matrix element. These matrix elements are intermediate results in calculating internal conversion coefficients, but they also are of independent value and are used in solving other problems. In the present work there

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ACCESSION NR: AP5004530

4

were calculated and tabulated the M_K for E1, E2, M1, and M2 transitions for the following values of the atomic number and transition energy $k = \hbar\omega/mc^2$: K-shell: Z = 84, 88, 92, $0.20 \leq K \leq 5.0$, L-shell: Z = 49, 53, 57, 61, 65, 69, 73, 77, 81, 84, 88, 93, 95, 98, $0.05 \leq K \leq 0.70$. The algebraic expressions used for the matrix elements are adduced. "The individual numerical values for the matrix elements for any k, Z and multipolarity, among those listed above, can be obtained from the authors. It will be possible to order photoprints or microfilms of the tables from the Institute of Scientific Information of the Academy of Sciences of the SSSR. The authors are grateful to N.B.Brovtsina, K.I.Golovan', L.I.Freiental' and F.I.Langelen, who participated in compilation of the tables." Orig.art.has: 2 [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00/--Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GP, MA

NR SOV REF: 007 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 3189

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33625-65 EWT(m) Feb DIAAP

TITLE: On determining multipolarity mixtures by the internal conversion method, /Report, 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 1964/

Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.2, 1965

trenney konversii γ-izlucheniya, Izd.AN SSSR, M.-L. 1961, the
be in error by as much as 2% and, considering also the possible interpolation er-
ror, discrepancies as large as 5-6% can be involved. The discrepancies greater
... error between the E2 admixtures indicated by L_I/L_{II} and L_I/L_{III}
ratios for several ...

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005952

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[illegible] are present. Original [illegible]

ASSOCIATION [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

AUTHOR: Band, I.M.; Listengarten, M.A.

rance on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in [illegible]

[illegible] Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.2, [illegible]

[illegible] nuclear radius

[illegible] be in the conversion electron correlation [illegible]

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27
B

AUTHOR: Listengarten, M. A.; Band, I. M.

ORG: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet

TITLE: Calculations of the angular correlation parameters for conversion electrons

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 3, 1966, 413-418

TOPIC TAGS: conversion electron spectrum, electron transition

ABSTRACT: The conversion electron angular correlation parameters were calculated for the L_I and L_{II} shells, for the atomic number in the region $49 \leqslant Z \leqslant 73$ and the transition energy $\hbar\omega/mc^2$ between 0.05 and 0.7. Screening and finite dimensions of [illegible] of extrapolating the parameters to

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BANDALETOV, S.M.

[redacted]

Flysch deposits of the Ordovican in the middle course of the Selety River (Central Kazakhstan). Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 28 no.1:49-60 '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Selety valley--Flysch) (Flysch--Selety valley)

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BANDALETOV, S.M.

BORUKAYEV, R.A.; BANDALETOV, S.M.; LYAPICHEV, G.F.; NIKITIN, I.F.

An instance of the manifestation of tourmaline-ore mineralization of the Lower Paleozoic in Central Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 11 no.6:75-79 Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Geology, Stratigraphic--Kazakhstan) (Tourmaline)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BORUKAYEV, R.A.; BANDALETOV, S.M.; LYAPICHEV, G.F.; NIKITIN, I.F.

Geology of the middle course of the selety Valley in central Kazakhstan. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.geol. no.20:126-137 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

(Selety Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

15-57-1-622

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 99 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bandaletov, S. M.

TITLE: The Structure of the Kodzhanchadskoye Rudnoye Pole (Ore Field) in Central Kazakhstan /Struktura Kodzhanchadskogo rudnogo polya (Tsentral'niy Kazakhstan)/

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazakhSSR, ser. geol. 1955, Nr 20, pp 138-147

ABSTRACT: The region of the Kodzhanchadskoye ore field lies on the right bank along the middle course of the Shiderty River. It contains volcanic-sedimentary deposits of Silurian age, consisting of andesite-basalt porphyrites, various tuffs, tuff-conglomerates, tuff-sandstones, sandstones, and siltstones. The Silurian rocks were deposited on a rigid basement, the fracturing of which led to the formation of horsts and grabens. These block movements were accompanied by vulcanism, manifesting itself in small intrusions and dikes. The Kodzhanchadskoye ore field occurs in the limb of a

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15-57-1-622

The Structure of the Kodzhanchadskoye Rudnoye Pole (Cont.)

syncline extending from southwest to northeast. The structure of the field is determined by a series of faults. The principal Kodzhanchadskoye fault trends in a northeasterly direction and shows a fault contact between the Silurian rocks and deposits of Ordivician and Devonian age. From the principal fault, which controlled the emplacement of the small intrusions, faults branch out in southeasterly and northwesterly directions. These faults are of a second order and are genetically shear fractures. The movement of blocks along these faults gave rise to new shear fractures and faults of a third order, or imbricate fractures, having northeasterly and southwesterly trends. The third-order fractures controlled the emplacement of diabase dikes and copper mineralization. The author discusses briefly the structural position of the Ayakkodzhanskoye, Kodzhanchadskoye, and Solurkudukskoye rudoproyavleniya (ore deposits) and their restriction to some particular fault of the imbricate fractures, i.e., to faults of the third order. The author believes that the cupriferous sandstones in the region of Mednaya Gora are sedimentary. These deposits were formerly described as hydrothermal. The mineralized sandstones are Middle and Upper

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15-57-1-622

The Structure of the Kodzhanchadskoye Rudnoye Pole (Cont.)

Devonian. All the deformation, intrusions, and hydrothermal activity are confined to the Silurian. This fact is attested by the nature of the fractures, which formed under surface conditions, i.e., in the absence of roof rocks, when there were as yet no Devonian deposits. Furthermore, similar structural and hydrothermal occurrences are absent in the Devonian sequence. This fact also points to the conclusion that the copper mineralization in the Devonian sandstones is of sedimentary origin.

Card 3/3

Z. A. M.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

15-57-10-14288

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, pp 147-148 (USSR

AUTHORS: Bandaletov, S.M., Pokrovskaya, I.V.

TITLE: Geological and Mineralogical Description of the Kodzhanchadskaya Group of Copper Deposits (Geologo-mineralogicheskaya kharakteristika Kodzhanchadskoy gruppy mednykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR, ser. geol., 1956, Nr 24, pp 47-58

ABSTRACT: The Kodzhanchadskaya group of copper deposits located in central Kazakhstan is associated with the Silurian extrusive-sedimentary formations, composed of extrusives (basically andesite-balsalt in composition) interlayered with various tuffs, tuffaceous conglomerates and tuffaceous sandstones. Silurian deposits are characterized by the presence of a large number of fractures and small intrusions (diorite-porphyries,

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Geological and Mineralogical Description (Cont.)

quartz-diorites, syenite-diorites, gabbro, diabase), which bear a paragenetic relation to the copper mineralization. These deposits are Caledonian in age. Deposits of the Kodzhanchadskaya group are characterized by their structure of inclusions and small veins, in the steeply sloping zones of extruded tuffaceous-sedimentary formations. Ore bodies commonly form widespread bands, lenses, or formations of irregular outlines. The main minerals in these ores are--chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcosite and covelite. The secondary minerals are--pyrite, magnetite and hematite. Segregations of ore minerals are usually associated with the zones of rocks which have suffered the most intense hydrothermal alterations. Nonmetalliferous minerals are found in a close association with the sulfides. These are--quartz, albite, epidote, sericite, chlorite, muscovite, calcite, and zeolite. Among the minerals of the oxidized zone the most widely distributed are malachite, azurite and, more rarely chrysocolla, cuprite and hydrous oxides of iron, while in a few separate specimens native copper and tenorite were established. The process of ore

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Geological and Mineralogical Description (Cont.) 15-57-10-14288

formation occurred in the following stages. In the first stage of mineralization such nonmetalliferous minerals as albite, epidote, sericite, chlorite and quartz were segregated, and of the ore minerals only pyrite appeared in an insignificant amount. During the next stage--the main stage in ore formation--bornite and chalcopyrite were deposited. The low temperature stage was characterized by the segregation of a small amount of calcite and zeolite. During the hypergene stage, the primary copper sulfides--chalcopyrite and bornite--were replaced by chalcosine and covelite. Malachite and azurite were developed from the primary and the secondary sulfides. Cuprite and native copper represent intermediate products of oxidation of the chalcosine. The pyrogenic order of oxidized ores ends in the deposition of chrysocolla out of the solutions.

Card 3/3

O. V. Karpova

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BANDALETOV, S.; ZHILINSKIY, G.; KOLOTILIN, N.; LYAPICHEV, G.; MUKHAMED-ZHANOV, S.

Urgent problems in the further development of geological science in Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13 no.2:94-97 F '57.
(Kazakhstan--Geological research) (MLRA 10:6)

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BANDALETOV, S.M.; BESPALOV, V.F.; BOGATYREV, A.S.; BOK, I.I.; GALITSKIY, V.V.; ZHILINSKIY, G.B., IVSHIN, N.K.; KAZANLI, D.N.; KAYUPOV, A.K.; KONEV, A.K.; KUSHEV, G.L.; LYAPICHEV, G.F.; MEDOYEV, G.TS.; MONICH, V.K.; MYAGKOV, V.M.; NIKITIN, I.F.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P.; SATPAYEV, K.I.; SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; SHCHERBA, G.N.

Eminent geologist of Kazakhstan. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 15 no.1: 94-95 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Borukaev, Ramazan Aslanbekovich, 1899-)

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BANDALETOV, S.M.

Structural-facies zones of the Silurian in the northern and eastern parts of central Kazakhstan. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser.geol. no.2: 3-13 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Kazakhstan--Geology)

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ABDULKABIROVA, M.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, M.I.; AFONICHEV, N.A.; BANDALETOV, S.M.; BESPALOV, V.F.; BOGDANOV, A.A.; BOROVIKOV, L.I.; BORSUK, B.I.; BORUKAYEV, R.A.; BUVALKIN, A.K.; BYKOVA, M.S.; DVORTSOVA, K.I.; DEMBO, T.M.; ZHUKOV, M.A.; ZVONTSOV, V.S.; IVSHIN, N.K.; KOPYATKEVICH, R.A.; KOSTENKO, N.N.; KUMPAN, A.S.; KURDYUKOV, K.V.; LAVROV, V.V.; LYAPICHEV, G.F.; MAZURKEVICH, M.V.; MIKHAYLOV, A.Ye.; MIKHAYLOV, N.P.; MYCHNIK, M.B.; NIDLENKO, Ye.N.; NIKITIN, I.F.; NIKIFOROVA, K.V.; NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; PUPYSHEV, N.A.; RASKATOV, G.I.; RENGARTEN, P.A.; SAVICHEVA, A.Ye.; SALIN, B.A.; SEVRYUGIN, N.A.; SEMENOV, A.I.; CHERNYAKHOVSKIY, A.G.; CHUYKOVA, V.G.; SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; SHUL'GA, V.M.; EL'GER, E.S.; YAGOVKIN, V.I.; NALIVKIN, D.V., akademik, red.; PERMINOV, S.V., red.; MAKRUSHIN, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Geological structure of central and southern Kazakhstan] Geologicheskoe stroenie TSentral'nogo i IUzhnogo Kazakhstana. Leningrad, Otdel nauchno-tekn.informatsii, 1961. 496 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Materialy, no.41) (MIRA 14:7)

(Kazakhstan--Geology)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BOCHKAREV, V.P., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; NIKITINA, L.G., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SHAPIRO, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; EYDINOVA, N.M., st. inzh.; GOLOBORODʼKO, G.L., inzh.; PERLIK, G.P., inzh.; BANDALETOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VLADIMIROV, N.M., kand. geol-miner. nauk; SADYKOV, A.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye.G., ml. nauchn. sotr.; BERKALIYEV, N.A., st. inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.I., st. inzh.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; ISABAYEV, T.T., st. inzh.; MOTOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KOLOTILIN, N.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LAPIDUS, Zh.D., inzh.; SHOYMANOVA, M.M., inzh.; YAREMCHUK, G.S., inzh.; BARBOT-de-MARNI A.V., kand. miner. nauk [deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, B.P., st. inzh.; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik, glav. red.[deceased] MEDOYEV, G.TS., otv. red.; DMITROVSKIY, V.I., red.; SEM , I.S., red.; BRAILOVSKAYA, M.Ya., red.; KOROLEVA, N.N., red.

[Irtysh-Karaganda Canal; engineering geological conditions] Kanal Irtysh - Karaganda; inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia. Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965. 169 p. (MIRA 18:5)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDALETOV, S.M.; BORISYAK, M.A.; KOVALEVSKIY, O.P.; NIKITIN, I.F.

Upper Ordovician and Lower Silurian sediments in the Akdombak Mountain region of the Chingiztau (central Kazakhstan). Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 22 no.1:35-44 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk im. K.I. Satpayeva, g. Alma-Ata, i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, g. Leningrad.

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BANDALETOVA, S.M.

Silurian volcanic (andesite-basalt) formation. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk AN Kazakh. SSR 13:202-208 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

LEVINA, Z.I.; BANDALIN, B.N.

Features of bronchographic studies in bilateral bronchiectasis. (MIRA 13:12)
Khim. med. 38 no.5:64-68 My '60.
(BRONCHI--DILATATION)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

YESPEROV, B.N.; BANDALIN, B.N.

Hemangioma of the cranial vault. Vest. khir. 84 no. 4:111-112 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(SKULL--TUMORS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDALIN, B. N.; RUBANOVICH, G. L.; SHIRYAYEVA, K. F.

Bronchography under anesthesia in children. Khirurgiia no.6: 50-57 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Ye. L. Kevesh) i kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S. L. Libov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BRONCHI--RADIOGRAPHY) (PEDIATRIC ANESTHESIA)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDALIN, B.N.; LEVINA, Z.I.

Closed calcified cyst of the lung. Vest.rent. i rad. 28 no.2: 62-63 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. Ye.L. Kevesh) i kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent M.P.Makarov) Kyubyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LUNGS—CALCIFICATION) (CYSTS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

LEVINA, Z.I. (Kuybyshev, (obl.) ul. Gakaktionovskaya, d. 179, kv.2)
BANDALIN, B.N. (Kuybyshev).

Teratoid formations in the lungs. Grudn. khir. 5 no.4:97-99
Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

RUBANOVICH, G.L., kand. med. nauk; BANDALIN, B.N.

Method of bronchography for children. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.6:57-59 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.L. Ratner) i kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. Ye.L. Kevesh) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BADANINA, A. I.

PAVLOV, S.A.; BADANINA, A.I.

Unsaturated high molecular weight compounds containing carboxyl groups. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.,VKHO no.3:18-20 '55. (MIRA 10:10)
(Unsaturated compounds) (Macromolecular compounds) (Carboxyl group)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

VARTANYAN, S.A.; BANDANYAN, Sh.O.

Chemistry of vinylacetylene. Report No.20: Addition of amines and ammonia to vinylacetylenic 4-tetrahydropyranols and 4-tetrahydrothiopyranols. Izv. AN Arm. SSR Khim. nauki 13 no.2/3:133-140 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Pyranol) (Butenyne)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDAR', N.Ya., insh.

Divided control in D-159 bulldozers. Mekh. stroi. 15 no.4:28 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Bulldozers)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDARENKA, B.V.; NOVAGRABLENA, L.I.

Geological reasons for magnetic and gravitational anomalies in the region of the White Russian-Lithuanian massif of crystalline rocks. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav. no.1:51-64 '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(White Russia--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

15-1957-10-13913

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 78 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bandarenka, B. V., Makhanach, A. S.

TITLE: The Volcanic Formations in Belorussia (O vulkanicheskikh obrazovaniyakh na territorii Belorussia)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN BSSR, ser. fiz-tekhn., 1956, Nr 4, pp 23-37 (in Belorussian)

ABSTRACT: Volcanic activity in Belorussia occurred in pre-Paleozoic, early Paleozoic, and Devonian times. The pre-Paleozoic volcanics, which occur in the region of Glussk, are quartz porphyries similar to those in the Ukrainskiy (Ukrainian) crystalline complex. The early Paleozoic volcanics, widely distributed in the south-western part of Belorussia and in Volyn', are composed predominantly of basalts, dolerites, spilites, and volcanic tuffs. Geophysical investigations show that these rocks produce magnetic anomalies with intensities of +300 to +600 gammas. On the basis of geophysical data, it is proposed that Devonian volcanics are present

Card 1/2

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BANDARENKO, A.M.

MARTYNCHENKO, I.U.; BANDARENKO, A.M.

Photometric determination of boron in steel [with summary in English]. Zhur.anal.khim. 12 no.4:495-498 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'koggo.
(Boron) (Steel) (Photometry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

SIDOROV, M.D.; BANDARENKO, Yu.A., inzh., retsenzent; MART'YANOV, E.V., inzh., retsenzent; ROMANTSOV, E.I., inzh., retsenzent; CHERNOUSOV, N.P., inzh., retsenzent; GOFLIN, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VASIL'YEVA, V.P., red.izd-va; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on air and gas blowing machines]Spravochnik po vozdukhoduvnym i gazoduvnym mashinam. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 257 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Fans, Mechanical) (Air compressors) (Belts and belting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

KUKHTA, V.K.; BANDARIN, V.A.

Hyaluronidase of the blood in some diseases. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.9: 44-46 S '49. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khimii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent V.A. Bandarin) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYALURONIDASE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

Bandarin, V.A.

MD

A reaction of the foam formation in pleural exudates. V. I. Dubovik and V. A. Bandarin. *Sbornik Nauch. Rabot Minsk. Med. Inst.* 13, 288-73(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 3954, No. 44942.—The extent of foam formation in pleural exudates is proposed for diagnosis of certain illnesses. To 1 ml. of the exudate are added 1 ml. water and 1 ml. 2% H_2O_2. Just after the addn. of H_2O_2 a 1-30-40 min. later the height of the foam formed is recorded. The foam is formed by the O gas evolved by the decompn. of H_2O_2 by the catalase of the exudate. Pleural exudates of tuberculous etiology produce the foam immediately after the addn. of H_2O_2. B. Wierbicki

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDARIN, V. A.

Bandarin, V. A. -- "Colloid Protection and Sensibilization." Cand Chem Sci, Belorussian State U, Minsk 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, No 1, Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDARIN, V.

Biochemical conference of four republics. Zdrav. Bel. 6 no.12: 68 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(MEDICINE, BIOCHEMIC)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

L 4341-66 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/GG

ACC NR: AP5028769 SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/002/0097/0100

51
B

AUTHOR: Kirov, K.; Bandarmaliyeva, Ye.; Mladenov, I.

ORG: Physics Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Fizicheskiy institut, Bolgarskoy akademii nauk)

TITLE: Recombination processes in CdS during α-particle excitation 19

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite, v. 18, no. 2, 1965, 97-100

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor theory, cadmium sulfide, single crystal, free electron, electron recombination, alpha particle, exciton, electron trapping

ABSTRACT: [Russian article] While the counting properties of CdS monocrystals are fairly well known, the problem of recombination of the free electrons excited by the ionizing particle was studied rather casually. Since the ionization density is very large, one may expect some peculiarities as compared with excitations by photons and, consequently, the author studied on a pulsed oscilloscope (range 1-7 Mc) the shape of the current pulse during the irradiations by P_o^{210} α particles. Such α particles were able to cross the 10-20 μm thickness of the crystal and produce conduction channels. While within the -30 to +35 °C interval the pulses seem to follw quite well the curves describable by the quadratic law recombination equation

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L 4341-66

ACC NR: AP5028759

$$\frac{n_0}{n} = \frac{\Delta J_0}{\Delta J} = 1 + \alpha n_0 t, \qquad (2)$$

(ΔJ_0 - magnitude of the current pulse, α - free electron-hole recombination coefficient) at lower temperatures of about -150 °C and at a definite degree of trap filling the pulse acquired a shape shown on Fig. 3.

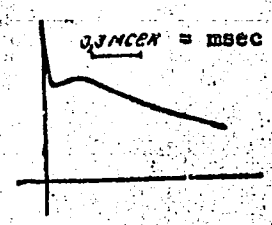

Fig. 3

It is possible that here the concentration of fine traps is comparable with the concentration of excited electrons, and these traps may then affect the fast part of the pulse. The work was presented by G. Nadzhakov, 1 Nov 64. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 3 graphs. [JPRS]

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Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

PRAKAPCHUK, A.Ya.; BANDAROVICH, A.G.; CHARNAMORTSAVA, N.I.; KARPOVICH, Ye.A.; KASTSENICH, H.

Fungous flora of the normal and pathological skin. Vestsi AN BSSR no.3:153-158 My-Je '52. (MLRA 7:8)
(Dermatophytes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDAS, Ye.L.; BOBOVICH, M.A.

Effect of potassium and calcium chlorides on the heat resistance of frog muscles. TSitologiia 3 no. 1:100-103 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Fiziologicheskogo instituta pri Leningradskom universitete.
(MUSCLE) (HEAT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CALCIUM CHLORIDE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDAS, Ye.I.

Effect of potassium chloride, sodium chloride and calcium chloride on frog muscle resistance to the injurious effect of hypotonia. TSitologiia 5 no.5:519-526 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Fiziologicheskogo instituta pri Leningradskom universitete.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

SOV/136-58-12-4/22

AUTHORS: Nedogovorov, D.I., Melik-Stepanov, Yu.G. and Bandenok, I.I.

TITLE: Experimental Beneficiation of the Lean Titanium-Zirconium Deposits of Eastern Ukraine (Opytnoye obogashcheniye bednykh titano-tsirkoniyevykh rossypey vostochnoy Ukrainy)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 12, pp 14 - 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The titano-zirconium sand deposits of Eastern Ukraine are of the alluvial type and contain 1-2% ilmenite and 0.19% zircon. Tests on the beneficiation of such sands have been carried out by various organisations in the USSR (Glavzoloto, Mintsvetmetzoloto, Giredmet, VIMS, Irgiredmet, Nigrizoloto and others), and abroad and the authors describe further work in this field. Two samples were used containing, respectively, 0.7 and 1.2% TiO_2 and 0.15 and 0.21% ZrO_2. In washing tests, the sands behaved like easily washable ores (Table 1). Beneficiation tests were carried out with a NIGRI 2 VK-5 wet separator (control tests) and a primary concentration flowsheet involving disintegration, screening, hydraulic classification, separate concentration of each class on tables followed by magnetic separation. This flowsheet

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SOV/136-58-12-4/22

Experimental Beneficiation of the Lean Titanium-zirconium Deposits of Eastern Ukraine

gave a concentrate needing finishing treatment. The authors recommend a flowsheet (figure) which was tested with a mixture (1:1) of the two samples. This gave a titanium concentrate with a yield of 1.7%, a titanium-dioxide content of 41.6% with a recovery of about 80%; a zirconium concentrate with a yield of 0.2%, a zirconium-dioxide content of 60% with a recovery of 51.0%; a zirconium product with a yield of 0.6%, a zirconium dioxide content of 19.65% with a recovery of 49.1%. To reduce the silica content of the concentrate to the 4% permitted for class three according to Technical Specification MPTU-2491-50 it must be ground to under 0.5 mm, followed by magnetic separation. The zirconium product is amenable to concentration on tables with one re-cleaning of the crude concentrate. Tests of amenability to concentration of the combined sample of sands using finishing operations gave the following: a titanium concentrate with a yield of 1.63%, titanium dioxide and silica contents of 43.0 and 4.0%, respectively, with a titanium dioxide recovery in the concentrate of

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SOV/136-58-12-4/22

Experimental Beneficiation of the Lean Titanium-zirconium Deposits of Eastern Ukraine

78.5%; a zirconium concentrate with a yield of 0.35% and containing 62.6% zirconium dioxide, 0.83% titanium dioxide, 0.0016% phosphorus, with a zirconium-dioxide recovery in the concentrate of 92.7%. The authors conclude that the large-scale mining and treatment of the East Ukrainian deposits is economically justifiable. There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

Card 3/3

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75380
SOV/149-2-5-6/32

AUTHORS: Melik-Stepanov, Yu. G., Bandenok, L. I.

TITLE: Concerning Wet Magnetic Separation for Dressing Alluvial Deposits

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 31-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An alluvial titanium sand-and-clay deposit in the Ukraine has a low content (7.5%) of ilmenite. Its ilmenite fraction consists of 57.6% TiO_2, 39.4% FeO, 1.1% SiO_2, and 1.14% MnO. The light minerals are: 89% fieldspar and mica. Initially a finishing plant for dressing these deposits was designed, featuring the use of concentration tables after a preparatory hydraulic separation. After drying, finishing had to be done by MSL-3 magnetic separators. Pilot plant tests were run to find a better design for the future finishing plant. For pilot tests the NIGRI-2BK-5-40 separator was used (NIGRI stands for Mining and Prospecting Scientific

Card 1/5

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Concerning Wet Magnetic Separation for Dressing Alluvial Deposits

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SOV/149-2-5-6/32

Research Institute). During these pilot plant tests, the following results were obtained. Wet magnetic separation proved to be the most efficient method for dressing these alluvial deposits. In all stages of dressing and finishing the NIGRI-2BK-5-40 wet magnetic separator of the industrial type can be accepted for production. It has a capacity of 3.5 to 4 t/hr for material of 4-mm size. The best results are obtained with the alluvial sand: 93.19% of the ilmenite content are extracted. The ilmenite so obtained is 98% pure. Dressing of the kaolin deposits yields only 86.6% of its ilmenite content. Based on the data of the pilot plant tests, the finishing plant will be able to base its production on the following figures which are considerably superior to those of the initially designed plant. A schematic flow diagram of the installation is shown in Fig. (3). There are 9 tables; 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Central Scientific Mining Prospecting Research Institute (TsNIGRI)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1958

Card 2/5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

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Concerning Wet Magnetic Separation for Dressing Alluvial Deposits

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	Yield, %	Ilmenite content, %	Ilmenite distribution
Concentrate (magnetic fraction)	10.4	97.60	94.0
Tailings	89.6	.72	6.0
	100.0	10.77	100.0

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SOV/149-2-5-6/32

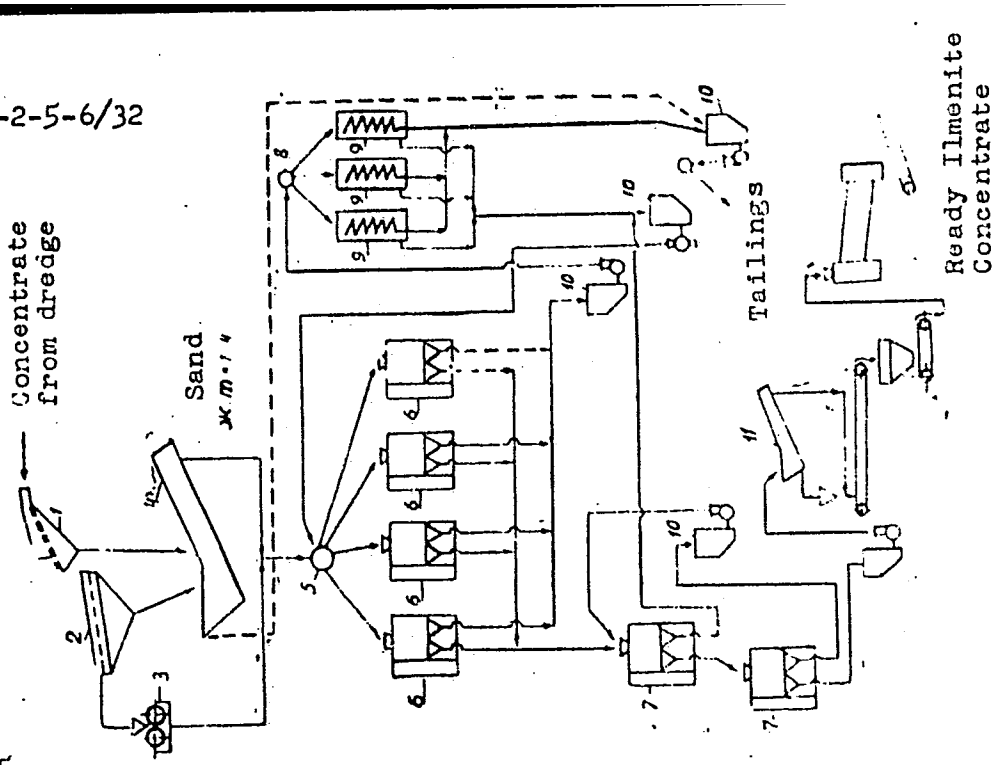

Fig. 3

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Concerning Wet Magnetic Separation for Dressing Alluvial Deposits

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SOV/149-2-5-6/32

Fig. 3. Schematic flow diagram of the finishing plant being revised: (1) Pulp slacking hopper; (2) screen GZh 2; (3) roller crusher DVG-2; (4) spiral separator, d = 1200 mm; (5) pulp separator; (6) separator NIGRI-2BK-5; (7) separator NIGRI-2BK-5-40; (8) distributor; (9) spiral separator; (10) pump NP-2,3,6; (11) spiral separator KS-50; (12) drying kiln.

Card 5/5

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

S/137/62/000/005/024/150
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Savari, Ye. A., Frolova, A. A., Bandenok, L. I.

TITLE: Experience in flotating fine-grained titanium-zirconium sands of marine origin

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 10, abstract 5G55 ("Sb. materialov po gorn. delu, obogashcheniyu i metallurgii. Tsentr. n.-i. gornorazved. in-t", 1961, no. 6, 70-74)

TEXT: The basic process of concentrating Ti-Zr sands is performed on concentration tables, jigging machines, and screw separators. To finish the collective concentrate, poorly efficient methods of electrostatic and electromagnetic separations have been used. At the present the use of flotation was started. It was established that the process of collective flotation was successful only if clays and slimes had been fully eliminated from initial sands. At the TsNIGRI Institute a unit was developed making it possible to assure the required desliming in hydrocyclones by 2 stages without employing a second pump. Oxidized petrolatum, preliminarily saponified in a 10% soda solution at 60 - 80°C for one hour, showed satisfactory results as a substitute of oleic acid.

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S/137/62/000/005/024/150
A006/A101

Experiences in flotating fine-grained ...

Several methods are indicated for flotation separation of a collective Ti-Zr concentrate. During subsequent magnetic separation of the frothy product a conditional concentrate was obtained containing 62% ZrO_2 and 1.3% TiO_2 at 80% ZrO_2 extraction from initial sands.

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

UKRAINSKIY, M.A., st. nauchn. sotr.; MASKEVICH, M.M.; LODEYSHCHIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKOBEYEV, I.K., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; STAKHEYEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOVA, S.Ya., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; POKROVSKIY, L.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.N.; YELANSKIY, A.N., st. nauchn. sotr.; TROKSKAYA, Z.I.; BANDENOK, L.I., nauchn. sotr.; VERIGO, K.N.; TEMKO, V.P., red.

[Gold mining industry in capitalist countries; technical and economic survey] Zolotodobyvaiushchaia promyshlennost' kapitalisticheskikh stran; tekhniko-ekonomicheskii obzor. Moskva, 1963. 337 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy tsvetnoy metallugii. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy tsvetnoy metallurgii (for Ukrainskiy, Yelanskiy, Verigo).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BULG.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bandarov, Yu. (Minno Delo (Mining Bulg.), [illegible] vol. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

PUDOVIK, A.N.; KONOVALOVA, I.V.; BANDEROVA, L.V.

Reaction of phosphorus ester acids with ethyl mesoxalate.
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.7:1206-1209 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDERS, V. L. and AVOTIN-PAVLOV, K. Ya.

"Propagation of Birches by Means of Lignified Twigs," Dokl. AN SSSR, 84, No.4, 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDI, Andor

Hospitilization of patients with acute infectious diseases. Nepegeszsegugy 38 no.10-11:259-260 Oct-Nov 57.
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
hosp. in Hungary, statist. (Hun))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDI, Andor, dr.

On systematic vaccination. Népegészségügy 43 no.5:150-152 My '62.
(VACCINATION in inf & child)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDI, GY.

BANDI, GY. The new work-unit book. p. 226

Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1956
AGRATUKOMANY
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

PINTER, Endre, dr.; BANDI, Tamas, dr.

Mediastinal diaphragmatic hernia. Orv.hetil. 100 no.36: 1303-1304 S '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem IV. sz. Sebeszeti klinikajanak (igazgato: Kudocz Jozsef dr. egyetemi tanar) es a Szabadsaghegyi Allami Gyermekszanatorium (igazgato: Szederkeni Janos dr., tud. igazgata: Gorgenyi Oszkar prof. dr.) kozlemenye.
(HERNIA DIAPHRAGMATIC case reports)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDIC, I.

A class of nonlinear differential equations of the second order. In French. p. 143

GLASNIK MATEMATICKO-FIZICKI I ASTRONOMSKI. PERIODICUM MATHEMATICO-PHYSICUM ET ASTRONOMICUM. (Drustvo matematicara i fizicara Hrvatske i Prirodoslovno-matematicki fakultet/u Zagrebu) Zagreb, Yugoslavia Sveucilista

Vol. 14, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2 Feb. 1960

Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDIĆ, I.

2

Bandić, I. Über eine wichtige Differentialgleichung erster Ordnung. Bull. Soc. Math. Phys. Macédoine 7 (1956), 54–59. (Serbo-Croatian. German summary)

Il s'agit de l'équation diff. $y'^2+y^2=F^2(x)$, et l'auteur montre qu'elle s'intègre formellement par des quadratures si F satisfasse "une équation algébrique".

M. Tomić (Belgrade)

JI 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDIC, Ivan (Belgrade)

On the invariant of a nonlinear differential equation of the second order. Glas mat fiz Hrv 16 no.3/4:161-165 '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

BANDIC, Ivan (Beograd)

A class of nonlinear multidimensional differential equations.
Glas mat fiz Hrv 18 no.1/2: 61-68 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103410004-8

RUMANIA

SUTEU, I., Colonel, Medical Corps; CAFRITA, At., Major, Medical Corps; BANDILA, Tr., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; GIURGIU, T., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Veterinary Corps; STRIMBEANU, I., Colonel, Medical Corps; IONESCU, P., Major, Medical Veterinary Corps; and VERDES, A., Lieutenant-Major, Medical Corps.

"Pressor Amine Levels in the Regulation of Splanchnic Circulation in Shock"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 54-57

Abstract: Study of possible shock-preventative or shock-ameliorating role of norepinephrine in dogs; whereas intravenous administration preceding severe experimental hemorragic shock was followed by death, intra-aortic administration prevented death and, when combined with administration of a ganglioplegic(hexomethronium)it stabilized blood pressure most impressively. The role of hexomethronium is to mobilize capillary blood, of epinephrine to relax splanchnic vein valves, increasing effective blood volume. Same results in one patient. 4 kymograms, 1 table.

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RUMANIA

SUTEU, I., Colonel, Medical Corps; GIURGIU, T., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Veterinary Corps; IONESCU, P., Major, Medical Veterinary Corps; SAFTA, T., Major, Medical Veterinary Corps; and BANDILA, TR., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps.

"Some Physiopathologic and Therapeutic Aspects of Experimental Hyperthermic Shock"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 48-51

Abstract: Study on 32 rats, 40 rabbits, 6 dogs brought into experimental hyperthermic shock by placing them for 30 minutes in an environment raising their colonic temperature to 44°C. and then treated with various drugs; different types of cooling. Gradual air cooling was best, ice cooling too drastic and sudden; digitalization was helpful but other drugs had questionable value.

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