YUG/3-58-1-9/27

IV Professional Conference of Yugoslavian National Committee of "Cigre", 1958 in Opatija

the Transformer on 110-kv Side"; Engineer Vučeta Miletić on "Mutual Influence of Grounding Switching Structure Transmission Lines"; Miodrag Savić on "A New Method of Locating Failures in a Transmission Line"; Engineer Nikola Plavšić on Experience Gained From Work on Protecting the 110-kv Transmission Grid in Serbia"; Engineer Vladimir Muljević on "New Types of Remote Control Devices in Electric Networks"; Engineer Ljubiša Debeljković and Engineer Ban Jovanović on "The First 220 kv Transmission in Serbia"; Doctor of Engineering, Professor Božidar Stefanini on "The Problems of the Main Yugoslavian 220-kv Network"; Engineer Rasto Švajgar on "Single or Double Circuit 220-kv Transmission Lines.

Card 4/4

[illegible], L.

[illegible] (PUB. of VINCA INST.)

[illegible]VI , [illegible]

Tesla, [illegible]

Commission for electr[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DAMJANOVIC, A.

Who invented the rotating magnetic field and induction motor? p. 1497. (Tehnika, Vol. 11, no. 10, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001109

DAM [illegible], [illegible]

Report from the [illegible]
Electrotechnica: [illegible]
Elektrotehnika 13 [illegible]

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION YUG/5402

Damjanović, Borivoje, Doctor

Principi zaštite od jonizujućih zračenja (Protection Principles From Ionizing Radiation) Belgrade [n. d.], Export press. 49 p. No. of copies printed not given.

Sponsoring Agency: Savezna Komisija za Nuklearnu Energiju.

Editors: Vojislav Babić, Engineer, Ljubomir Barbarić, Engineer, and Salom Suica, Engineer. For the Publisher: Aleksandar Spasić. Tech. Ed.: Živorad Atanacković.

PURPOSE: This popular booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The booklet deals with the principal dangers of radioactive radiation. Basic information on radioactivity and protection against radiation and contamination is given. Protective clothing, personal protective measures, and control of contamination of the air are considered. Particular attention is given to

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the industrial applications of radioactivity, to radioactive-waste control, and to health aspects of handling radioactive materials. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

YUG/5402

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Protection Principles (Cont.) YUG/5402

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK9210.D3)

AC/rn/ec
8-3-61

Card 4/4

LAMJANOVIC, Dragutin, prof. ing.

Analysis of surface bunkers in mining. Rudar i naftnik 7: [illegible] 1964.

1. Faculty of Mining and Geology, University of Belgrade.

DAMJANOVIC, Branislav, prof. [illegible]

Theoretical and [illegible] mine shafts. Rudar zbornik 4:[illegible].

1. Faculty of Mining and Geology of the University of Belgrade, Belgrade.

DAMJANOVIC, M.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: ENERGIJA. Vol. 7, no. 9, 195 .

DAMJANOVIC, M., and others. Technical and economic characteristics of the Jertovec Thermoelectric Plant. p. 261.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

PETKOVIC, Milan; DAMJANOVIC, Milica

Contribution to the treatment of auricular fibrillation with large doses of quinidine. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 90 no.1:1-10 Ja '62.

1. Interno odeljenje Opste bolnice u Nisu Nacelnik:prim dr Milan Petkovic.

(AURICULAR FIBRILLATION ther) (QUINIDINE ther)

SZILAGYI, T.; CSABA, B.; DAMJANOVICH, S.; KESZTYUS, L.

Effect of hypothermia on the histamine level of blood plasma. Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung. 20 no.2:141-144 '61.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.

(BODY TEMPERATURE) (HISTAMINE blood)

DAMJANOVIC, Radomir.

Pemphigus vulgaris and Duhring's disease. Med. glasn. 9 no.11-22: 421-425 Nov-Dec 55

1. Dermatovenereoloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu Upravnik; prof. dr. Sima Ilic.

(PEMPHIGUS,
(Ser))
(DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS
(Ser))

DAMJANOVIC, R.; STEVANOVIC, D.

Our experiences in the treatment of dermatoses with cortisone and ACTH. Srpski arh. celck. lek. 83 no.7-8:803-808 July-Aug 55.

1. Dermatovenerologska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.
(CORTISONE, ther. use
skin dis., indic. & results (Ser))
(ACTH, ther. use,
skin dis., indic. & results (Ser))
(SKIN, dis.
ACTH & cortisone (Ser))

DAMJANOVIC, Radomir; STEVANOVIC, Danilo

Acanthosis nigricans i karcinom. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 87 no.2:215-219 Feb 59.

1. Dermatovenerologska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prod. dr Sima Ilic.

(ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS, compl.
cancer of stomach (Ser))
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, compl.
acanthosis nigricans (Ser))

DAMJANOVIC, Radomir; PANIC, Jovan; STEVANOVIC, Dacilo

Subcorneal pustular dermatosis. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 87 no.11:1050-1054 N '59.

1. Dermatoveneroloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, Upravnik: prof. dr Sima Ilic; srecka bolnica u Somboru, Upravnik: dr Ljubomir Lazic.
(SKIN dis.)

DAMJANOVIC, V.

Plan of the spinning mill for combed-woolen fibers at Prokuplje.

p. 90 (Tekstilna Industrija) Vol. 5, no. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1957, Belgrade, Yugoslovia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

RADOVANOVIC, Milivoje; DAMJANOVIC, Vera

Our first experiences in the treatment of the diseases of anterior chamber of the eye with cortril and cortril-terramycin mixture. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 83 no.12:1438-1444 Dec 55.

1. Klinika za ocne bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr. Djordje Nesic.

(EYE,
anterior chamber dis., ther., hydrocortisone alone & with oxytetracycline. (Ser))
(ADRENAL CORTEX, hormones
hydrocortisone, ther. of dis. of anterior chamber of eye, alone & with oxytetracycline. (Ser))
(OXYTETRACYCLINE, ther. use,
dis. of anterior chamber of eye, with hydrocortisone. (Ser))

DAMJANOVIC, V., Dr.; BLAGOJEVIC, M., dr.

Exacerbation of uveitis during cortisone treatment. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 8 no.5:318-322 Sept-Oct 56.

1. Klinika za ocne bolesti Medicinsko fakulteta u Beogradu.
(UVEITIS, ther.
cortisone, causing exacerbation (Sl))
(CORTISONE, ther. use
uveitis, causing exacerbation (Sl))

~~ZUONIMIR~~

DAMJANOVIC, ZUONIMIR M.

5

YUGO.

Method of calibrating Warburg respirometers. Zvonimir M. Damjanović and [illegible] (Inst. Nuclear [illegible] "Boris Kidrič", Belgrade, Rezim. a Biofizik. Inst. [illegible]). An equation is derived whereby Warburg respirometers are calibrated simply. The vol. calibration involves 2 operations based on compression of the internal atm. of the respirometer—compression of the gas to a known mean pressure expressed in units of the manometric field, and repetition of this operation after introducing a known quantity of He. Morton Rudy

HUNGARY / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion. Parathyroid Gland. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102025.

Author : Guoth, Janos; Scheiber, Lipot; Csiky, Ildiko; Damjanovich, Ida; Varga, Istvan.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Experiments with Strongly Cooled Transplants of Parathyroid Gland. Histologic Study of Transplants.

Orig Pub: Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1957, 12, No 7-9, 246-250.

Abstract: By heterotransplantation of cooled parathyroid gland (CPG), it is possible to prevent temporarily the changes in the organism of rabbit induced by the removal of CPG. The transplant (T) of CPG degenerates in the end, starting from the central part. After 4 weeks the peripheral cells of T still preserve the structure characteristic for

Card 1/2

HALASZ, P.; MECHLER, F.; FEHER, O.; DAMJANOVICH, S.

The effect of SH-inhibitors on ganglionic transmission in the superior cervical ganglion of the cat. Acta physiol.hung. 18 no.1: 47-55 '60.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Debrecen.
(SULPHYDRYL COMPOUNDS, antogonists)
(GANGLIA, AUTONOMIC, physiology)

DAMJANOVICH, S.; FEHER, O.; HALASZ, P.; MECHLER, F.

The effect of Alpha-Amino acids on ganglionic transmission. Acta physiol.hung. 18 no.1:57-63 '60.

1. Institute of physiology, Medical University, Debrecen.
(AMINO ACIDS pharmacology)
(GANGLIA, AUTONOMIC, physiol)

SZILAGYI, Tibor; CSABA, Bela; DAMJANOVICH, Sandor; KESZTYUS, Lorand

Effect of hypothermia on the blood histamine level. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:320-323 Je '61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

(BODY TEMPERATURE) (HISTAMINE blood)

SZILAGYI, Tibor; CSABA, Bela; DAMJANOVICH, Sandor; KESZTYUS, Lorand

Effect of hypothermia on the histamine level of blood plasma. Acta physiol Hung 20 no.2:141-144 '61.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.
2. Editorial Board Member, "Acta Physiological Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae" (for Kesztyus).

DAMJANOVICH, S.; SZABOLCS, M.; CSONGOR, J.; SZATAI, I.; DOLHAY, A.

Radiation sensitizing effect of p-chloromercuribenzoate. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.2:195-199 '62.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Central Laboratory, and First Department of Surgery, Medical University, Debrecen.
(BENZOATES) (RADIATION EFFECTS)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the anaphylactic shock of dogs [illegible] from the liver that enters the blood [illegible] shock, the histamine level of the plasma is several-fold that of the controls. No anaphylactic shock develops and no significant rise in the histamine level of the plasma is observed if the liver is taken out of the blood circulation. 1 Hungarian, 19 Western references.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in the light of [illegible] references.

[illegible]

HUNGARY

CSABA, Bela, SZILAGYI, Tibor, DAMJANOVICH, Sandor, KOVER, Andras; Medical University of Debrecen, Institutes of Pathophysiology and Physiology (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani es Elettani Intezetei).

"Anaphylactic Shock and Peptone Shock in the Dog, I. The Role of Histamine in Anaphylactic Shock."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII, No 4, 1963, pages 363-369.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] Anaphylaxis in the dog is produced decisively by the histamine which is liberated in the liver and gets into the blood stream. During anaphylaxis, the histamine level of the blood plasma increases to several-fold of the control values. When the liver is eliminated from the circulation, the plasma histamine level shows no substantial increase and no anaphylaxis develops. 1 Hungarian, 19 Western references.

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HUNGARY

CSABA, Bela, SZILAGYI, Tibor, DAMJANOVICH, Sandor, KOVER, Andras; Medical University of Debrecen, Institutes of Pathophysiology and Physiology (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani es Elettani Intezetei).

"Anaphylactic Shock and Peptone Shock in the Dog, II. The Role of Histamine in Peptone Shock."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII, No 4, 1963, pages 371-375.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] It has been shown that large amounts of histamine are liberated and enter the blood stream during peptone shock in dogs. The quantities of liberated histamine in the plasma amount to 46-800-times the control values. The histamine content of the liver is significantly decreased after peptone shock. It is likely that peptone releases histamine from the mast cells of the liver and other tissues, because histamine liberation can be demonstrated also if the liver has been eliminated from the circulation. Repeated administration of peptone after the first injection causes no substantial changes either in blood pressure or in the plasma histamine level. After peptone shock, it is still possible to elicit anaphylactic shock in dogs sensitized with horse serum. Peptone is believed to exert its shock effect not as a capillary poison, but through histamine liberation. 1 Hungarian, 16 Western references.

1/1

DAMJANOVICH, S.; KAVAI, Maria; KESZTYUS, L.

Studies on the antigenic properties and chemical structure of irradiated protein. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.4:407-417 '64

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001109

L 7867-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AT5028097 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/003/0259/0263

27 B+1

AUTHOR: Damjanovich, S.; Drasil, V.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, University Medical School, Debrecen; Biophysical Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Brno, Czechoslovakia

TITLE: The effect of sulfhydryl inhibitors on the radiation sensitivity of Ehrlich ascites tumor cells

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 3, 1965, 259-263

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biologic effect, Ehrlich ascites, sulfhydryl inhibitor

ABSTRACT: In order to clarify the manner in which mammalian cells are radiosensitized, the effect of two sulfhydryl inhibitors, monoiodoacetic acid (MIAA) and p-chloromercuribenzoate (PCMB), on Ehrlich ascites tumor cells was studied. Diploid Ehrlich ascites cells suspended in Hanks' solution with one of the inhibitors were injected into white mice, who were then subjected to x-ray irradiation with 300 rad (+20C) or 400—1200 rad (-78C). Oxygen consumption of the cells was measured polarographically, and DNA-RNA synthesis was determined using [illegible]. Animals were killed 5 days after inoculation, and the number of tumor cells was counted. Doses of MIAA and PCMB which significantly affected neither RNA-DNA synthesis nor cell multiplication were first determined. Results of the first group of experiments (300 rad at +20C) showed

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ACC NR: AT5028097

that only MIAA (in the doses and concentration used) sensitized the cells to radiation. PCMB, a more specific SH-inhibitor, has no appreciable effect. The second series of experiments, conducted at -78C with 400—1200 rad, had similar results. Measurements of oxygen consumption showed that MIAA prevented consumption of all the oxygen, leaving an oxygen tension of 8—15 mm in the treated suspension. It was postulated that the effect of monoiodoacetic acid observed is not due to the SH-blocking property of the compound but to its inhibitory effect on oxygen consumption. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JS]

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 13Nov64/ OTH REF: 009/ ATD PRESS: 4145

Card 2/2

L 10339-66

ACC NR: AP6003341 SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/002/0140/0143

AUTHOR: Szilagyi, Tibor--Siladi, T.; Damjanovich, Sandor--Damyanovich, Sh.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Debrecen (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete)

28
B

TITLE: Effect of ganglion blocking agents on the Shwartzman phenomenon

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 140-143

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, biochemistry, drug effect, pathology

ABSTRACT: Local, quantitative Shwartzman phenomenon has been developed on rabbits. It was found that the development of necrosis and hemorrhage was prevented or greatly inhibited by the administration of TEAB or hexamethonium, simultaneously with the challenge injections. When administered together with the preparative dose, the ganglion blockers had no effect. It seems probable that the effect of ganglion blockers on inhibition of the release of catecholamines plays a decisive role in the decrease in necrolysis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Apr64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

L 32219-66

ACC NR: AP6020839 SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/005/0492/0495

AUTHOR: Damjanovich, Sandor; Drasil, Vladimir

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Debrecen (Korelettani Intezet, Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyttem); Biophysical Research Institute, Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, Brno

TITLE: Effect of SH-inhibitors on the radiosensitivity of Ehrlich Ascites tumor cells

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 5, 1965, 492-495

TOPIC TAGS: tumor, drug effect, radiation biologic effect, cytology, gastroenterology

ABSTRACT: It has been determined that the radiosensitization based on SH-inhibition and described by Alexander, Mikulsky, as well as other authors -- and assumed on the basis of experiments carried out with monoiodo-acetic acid and iodoacetamide -- is most probably independent of SH-inhibition in the case of cells. Based on the results of experiments carried out on Ehrlich ascites tumor cells, the possibility is raised that radiosensitization is satisfactorily explained by the chemically active radiolytic products derived from monoiodo-acetic acid, as described by Lee et al., and by the partial inhibition of O_2-utilization caused by monoiodo-acetic acid since more specific SH-inhibitors (parachloro-mercuribenzoate and n-ethylmaleimide) do not exhibit any radiosensitizing effect. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 12Nov64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and Animals. Corynebacteria. F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No. 21, 1958, No 95194

Author : Damkas, Kh. M.
Inst : Tashkent State Medical Institute.
Title : Virulence and Toxicity of Diphtheria Bacteria and Their Significance in Characterizing Strains.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Tashkentsk. gos. med. in-ta, Tashkent, AN UzbSSR, 1957, 450-452.

Abstract : The dependence was determined between the virulence and toxity of 122 strains of diphtheria bacteria. During an intracutaneous test on guinea pigs, 63 strains were related to virulence, 43- to weak virulence, 16 - to

Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57745

Author : Damka Kh. M.
Inst : Not given
Title : Principles of Determination of the Toxigeneses of Diphtheria Bacteria by the Diffusion Method.

Orig Pub : Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1957, 4, 66-70

Abstract : In determining toxigenesis by the diffusion method 3 zones of precipitation may be formed: 2 proximal, and one distal. These point to the presence of different antigenic fractions in the studied strains or toxins. The strains which provided the proximal zones of precipitation did not kill the animals. Only the presence of distal zone of precipitation indicated the toxigenesis of the strain.

Card 1/1

DAMKAS, Kh.M.; KOCHEROVSKIY, Yu.E.

Serological types of diphtheria bacteria and their virulence and toxigenicity. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.1:47-50 Ja '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. P.F. Samsonov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIPHTHERIA--BACTERIOLOGY)

DAMKAS, Kh.M.; PATRIKEVICH, S.B.; YESHMIYAZOVA, M.

Determining the toxigenicity of diphtheria bacteria by the diffusion method in mixed and pure cultures. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.3:69-71 Mr '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.F.Samsonov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE)

DAMKAS, Kh.M.

Evaluation of the toxigenicity of diphtheria bacteria by the diffusion method. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.3:51-54 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE)

DAMKAS, Kh.M., kand.med.nauk

Importance of determining the toxigenicity of (corynebacterium in the clinical picture and epidemiology of diphtheria. Nauch. trudy uch.i prak.vrach. no.2:140-145 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. P.F.Samsonov).
(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE)

DAMKAS, Kh. M. (Tashkent)

"On the Pathogenesis of Diphtheria Carriers and on the Relationship of the Otorhinolaryngological Organs (Tonsillitis) to the Carrying of the Causative Agent of Diphtheria".

Report presented at the Scientific Conference of the Dushanbe Inst. of Epidemiology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Virology and Parasitology, held in Dushanbe, December 1962, (Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhikistana, Dushanbe, No. 3, 1963 pp 40-41).

BUSSEL', L.G.; FEYGIN, G.A.; KARTUSHINA, L.I.; DAMKAS, Kh.M.

Diphtheria carrier with chronic tonsillitis. Vest. otorin. no.1:60-64 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (zav. - prof. I.Yu. Laskov) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.F. Samsonov) Yashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TONSILS—DISEASES) (DIPHTHERIA—BACTERIOLOGY

[illegible] Kh.M.

[illegible] of antibiotics on [illegible] in mixed and pure [illegible]. Sbor.nauch.trud.TashGMI [illegible] No. [illegible]

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii [illegible] zav. kafedry [illegible] prof. F.F.Sazonov, Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo [illegible] instituta.

DAMKOV, P.D.

R

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

457-R. **The Effect of Deformation of the Surface Layers of Metal During Oxidation.** (In Russian.) P. D. Damkov and P. V. Churaev. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) new ser., v. 72, Aug. 21, 1950, p. 1221-1224.

The phenomenon of torsion of isolated protective oxide layers observed for the first time by Evans and assumed by him to be a direct result of stresses formed during oxidation of the surface layer of metal was investigated. Results obtained for Fe and Mg clearly indicate the presence of the above deformation and make it possible to evaluate its magnitude approximately.
(R2, Fe, Mg)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DAMM, Antoni; ZAPLETAL, Zbigniew (Krakow)

The influence of the higiene of the delivery and the postdelivery period upon the sterility in cattle. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4: 349-350 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Cattle) (Fecundity)

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73236.

Author : Wlodzimierz Trzebiatowski, Josef Damm, Tadeusz Romotowski.

Inst : German Ceramic Society.

Title : Study of Reaction of Anhydrite with Quartz. I. Thermodynamic Computation. II. Reaction Course in System $CaSO_4$ - SiO_2.

Orig Pub: Roszn. chem., 1956, 30, No 2, 431-441.

Abstract: I. The free energy changes depending on temperature are computed for 19 reactions possible in the system $CaSO_4$ - SiO_2. The polymorphous α - β conversions of SiO_2, $CaSiO_3$ and $CaSO_4$ are taken into considera-

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POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73236.

tion. The value of 5000 ± 300 kcal per mole is found thermographically for the heat of the α β conversion of $CaSO_4$. The computation results show that the initial formation of $CaSiO_3$ and Ca_2SiO_4 is the most probable. The formation of $CaSiO_3$ takes place at temperatures below 1500°, the probability of Ca_2SiO_4 formation becomes greater above that temperature.

II. The course of the reaction $CaSO_4 + SiO_2$ (1 : 1) under the conditions of isothermal heating at 900 to 1420° was studied roentgenographically and chemically. The distribution of grain sizes of both the compo-

Card : 2/4

initial formation of the orthosilicate. Both these stages proceed at temperatures up to 1200°. The third stage is distinguished by the formation of the liquid

Card : 3/4

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73236.

phase in a considerable amount at 1420°, which ends the reaction by the formation of $CaSiO_3$ after 7 min. of heating. That reaction has to be considered separately at 1300°, because it is characterized by a high rate at the beginning with a following abrupt stop. This indicates the possibility that the liquid phase participates in the reaction. $Ca-SiO_3$ and Ca_2SiO_4 are the reaction products at 1300°. Experiments showed that only Si is a component able to diffuse through the layer of reaction products.

Card : 4/4

The reaction of anhydrite with quartz. V. The influence of heating rate on the kinetics of the reaction. Józef Damm (Politechnika Wrocław, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 32, 1033-44(1958)(English summary); cf. C.A. 53, 38a.—The kinetics of the reaction between SiO_2 and $CaSO_4$ was studied, different rates of heating being applied to reach the desired temp. The results are treated by equations applied previously (*loc. cit.*). For temps. lying below 1230° it was stated that (*a*) samples heated rapidly up to the reaction temp. show a higher decompn. degree, (*b*) the changes concern only the initial stage of the isothermal reaction, (*c*) the initial decompn. depends on the grain size of SiO_2, indicating a surface mechanism of diffusion through a layer of intermediate, unstable compds. The lower activity of samples heated slowly may be due to stabilization of the layer. The essential process is independent of the rate of heating: the function $f(G)$ vs. time of slow or fast heated samples offers 2 analogous straight lines corresponding to formation of $CaSiO_3$ and Ca_2SiO_4, resp. Expts. above 1250°, i.e. in presence of the liquid phase, show a much more distinct effect of rapid heating, and of the preheating period when the temp. was equal to 1230° and then rose to 1275°. The mechanism previously proposed was confirmed. The elimination of the effect of the liquid phase is possible because of sepn. of metasilicate from $CaSO_4$ by an orthosilicate layer. A. Kręglewski

DAMM, J. Z.

The kinetics of optical bleaching of F-centres in γ-coloured KCl crystals. Bul chim PAN 9 no.2:91-96 '61.

1. Department of Structural Research (Wroclaw) Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Kinetics) (Crystals)

DAMM, J. Z.

Some relations between optical and thermal bleaching of colour centres in γ - irradiated KC_1 crystals. Bul chim PAN 9 no.10:639-645 '61.

1. Department of Structural Research, Wroclaw, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Potassium chloride)

DAMM, [illegible]

Gamma ray induced formation of color centers in plastically deformed potassium chloride crystals. Bull acad PAN 12 no.6: 413-417 '64.

1. Institute for Physico-Chemical Structural Research, Wroclaw, of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Submitted March 31, 1964.

L 20073-65 EPF(c)/EPR(n)-2/EWT(m)/ Pr-4/Pu-4 SSD(c) GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5001300 P/0045/64/026/03-/0869/0870

AUTHOR: Damm, J. Z.; Lukaszewicz, K.

TITLE: Birefringence induced by light in potassium chloride crystals colored by ionizing radiation

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 26, no. 3-4, 1964, 869-870

TOPIC TAGS: natural light, polarized light, birefringence, potassium chloride crystal, ionizing radiation, anisotropic effect, uniaxial crystal, biaxial crystal, double refraction

ABSTRACT: Cubic potassium chloride crystals colored by ionizing radiation were observed to display an anisotropic effect that has not yet been described in the technical literature. The new effect is that of birefringence observed in evenly colored samples after their illumination with natural or polarized light. Under natural illumination conditions it is possible to obtain both uniaxial and biaxial crystals with optical directions always parallel to the cube edges. Only the light in the range of 625—750 m is active inproducing the optical anisotropy, and the light undergoing double refraction is in the same range. Some of the defect prop-

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L 20073-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001300

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...rties responsible for induced birefringence, and the possible mechanism of the action of light, are discussed on the basis of the optical absorption measurements.

...CIATION: Structural Research Laboratory, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw, Poland

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

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 9022-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2 IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AP6000630 SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/65/010/008/0531/0534

44,55 44,55 44 B

AUTHOR: Czerwonko, A.; Dams, J. Z.

44,55

ORG: Institute of Physicochemical, Structural Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw

21,44,55

TITLE: Formation and thermal bleaching of color centers in sodium chlorate crystals irradiated with gamma-rays 19

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 10, no. 8, 1965, 531-534

21,44,55

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation, gamma irradiation, ionizing irradiation, irradiation dosimetry, irradiation damage

ABSTRACT: The effects produced on ionic crystals ($NaClO_3$ and $KClO_3$) by ionizing radiation and the changes in their properties caused by the creation of color centers have been investigated. $NaClO_3$ crystals were prepared by crystallization from aqueous solutions at room temperature. The crystallization was performed using salt previously purified by fractionating crystallization from doubly distilled water or from solutions to which various foreign ions were admixed (Mg^{++}, Ca^{++}, Sr^{++}, Ni^{++}, Co^{++}, Zn^{++}, Fe^{+++}, No_3^-, Cl^-). The crystals were irradiated in a dry air atmosphere with gamma-rays from a Co^{60} source (about 135C) at room temperature, whereby their color changed with radiation dose from yellow to brownish. The thickness of the specimens ranged from 1.5 to 3 mm. Thermal bleaching experiments were performed at 100, 150, and 200C in a dry air atmosphere. Two bands at 420 and

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L 9022-66

ACC NR: AP6000630

305 nm appeared in the irradiated $NaClO_3$ crystals. Simultaneously, a rise in the region of the absorption edge at 224 nm, proportional to the former bands, was also observed. The kinetic measurements of the process of the formation of radiation defects showed that the optical density measured at 420, 305, and 224 nm increases linearly with the radiation dose from the very beginning of the process. The linear relation is obeyed in a rather wide concentration range and for the 420 nm band reaches about seven optical density units per cm. The radiation dose established by Mohr's salt dosimeter showed that for the 420 nm band the optical density increase of 0.206 cm^{-1} hr^{-1} corresponds to about 6.2×10^4 r ml^{-1} hr^{-1}. Thermal bleaching of colored crystals performed at 100, 150, and 200C did not reveal any larger differences between individual temperatures. During the first minutes of bleaching an abrupt loss of absorption takes place, after which the process proceeds very slowly. After initial rapid bleaching the individual absorption bands are fairly distinct. With increasing heating time, the band structure becomes more and more diffuse and finally disappears, thus leading to the gradual increase in the optical density of the background. The above experiments show that $NaClO_3$ crystals should find application in x-ray dosimetry. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Apr65/ OTH REF: 005/ SOV REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4155

Card 2/2

DAMMAN, B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of infrared rays for drying wheat. Muk.-elev.prom. 20 no.9:10-14 S '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Wheat--Drying) (Infrared rays--Industrial applications)

SKOROVAROV, M.A., DAMMAN, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; DENISENKOVA, L.M., red.; BARANOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Grain drying] Rezhimy sushki zerna. Pod red. B.V.Dammana. Moskva, Izd-vo tekhn.i ekon.lit-ry po voprosam khleboproduktov, 1959. 64 p. (MIR 14:5)

(Grain—Drying)

DAMMAN, B., kand.tekhn.nauk; KIM, L., inzh.

Reconstruction of the DSP-24sn grain dryer at the Miass Grain Receiving Station. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.10:18-19 O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Miass--Grain--Drying)

GANAGO, O.A.; DAMMER, A.E.

Rejects resulting from clamping defects in making axisymmetric forgings and ways to avoid them. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 2 no.1: 7-10 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Forging)

NOVOMEYSKIY, Yu.D.; DAMMER, V.Kh.; CHESNOKOV, Yu.V.

Experimental replacement of nickel steel in parts made o. nonmagnetic steels. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 18 no.2:17-18 F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

DAMMER, V.Kh.; [illegible], Yu.V.; NOVOMEYSKIY, Yu.I.

Vacuum [illegible]. Mashinostroitel' no.7:21 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

DAMMOWA, Janina; WENCLEWSKI, Alojzy

Inorganic phosphorus in umbilical blood and in maternal blood and the problem of large fetuses. Gin. polska 26 no.1:1-6 Jan-Mar 55

1. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych A.M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof. dr J.Roszkowski.

(PHSOPHORUS, in blood,
relation of size of fetus to umbilical & maternal blood phosphorus)
(FETUS,
size, relation to umbilical & maternal blood phosphorus)
(BLOOD,
phosphorus, relation of size of fetus to umbilical & maternal blood phosphorus)

DAMMOWA, Janina.

Labor in large fetus. Gin. polska 26 no.4:415-424 1955.

1. Z Kliniki Polnictwa i Chorob Kobiecych A.M. w Poznaniu.
Kierownik: prof. dr Med. I.Roszkowski. Poznan, Chelmonskiego 9 m. 5.
(DELIVERY,
of large inf.)

DAMMOWA, Janina (Poznan, Polna 33)

Trilene anesthesia during labor. Gin. polska 28 no.4:381-386 July-Aug 57.

1. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa Chorob Kobiecych A. M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: doc. dr med. W. Michalkiwiecz.

(LABOR, anesth. & analgesia
trichloroethylene (Pol))
(TRICHLOROETHYLENE, anesth. & analgesia
in labor (Pol))

DAMNJANOVIC, Borivoje, dr med. nauka

Application of nuclear energy in medicine in Yugoslavia.
Nuklear energija 1 no.1:17-18 Jl '64.

1. Technical Consultant, Federal Commission for Nuclear Energy.

DAMNJANOVIC, Konstantin, dr inz.

Some problems in the interpretation of data obtained by the refraction seismic method. Nafta Jug 14 no.5/7: 160-165 My-Jl'63.

1. Zavod za geoloska i geofizicka istrazivanja, Beograd.

LAINOVIC Cedomir; JANCIC, Marija; DAMJANOVIC, Milica; MIHAJLOVIC, Milan; ĐORĐEVIC, Branko

Mesothelioma peritonei. Srpsk. arh. celok. lek. 91 no.11: 1083-1088 N'63

1. II [illegible] bolnice u Zemunu - Novi Beograd (naczelnik: dr. Cedomir Lainovic) ; Patološko-anatomski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (upravnik: prof. dr. Zivojin Ignjatev.

DAMJANOVIC, [illegible]

DAMJANOVIC, [illegible]

Vol. [illegible], No. 10, Oct. 1954
[illegible]
AGRICULTURE
Beograd

So: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN [illegible], Vol. [illegible], No. [illegible], Sept. 1955, Uncl.

DAMOKOS, T.

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6. New data on the unequivocalness of the electrokinetic potential — *Újabb adatok az elektrokinetikus potenciál egyértelműségének kérdéséhez* — J. Proszt and T. Damokos. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol 59, 1953, No 6, pp 165-171, 3 figs., 7 tabs.)

The possible causes of errors of endosmometric potential determinations are investigated. Errors due to the solubility of laboratory glassware are eliminated by lining the walls of all glass apparatuses with an insoluble, hydrophobic silicone coating. It is shown that precious metal electrodes may be used instead of unpolarizable electrodes which may be the source of impurities, the action of atmospheric carbon dioxide is decreased by integrating the endosmometer with the conductivity cell. ζ potentials of pure quartz powder suspended in redistilled water are determined by the above method and compared with potentials obtained by the cataphoretic method. These values agree thus proving the existence of a well-defined, unequivocal electrokinetic potential. It is once more proved that ζ is not only a function of the chemical composition but of the particle size as well. *J. P.*

Demokos, T.

1492. Berenkey, A. D., Csuper, I., Demokos, T., Dunjen, Z., and Juhasz, E., The electronic, scintillling and automatic error detecting system of an isothermal crystallurgical device (in Hungarian), *Mérés és Automatika* 4, 10, 304-310, Oct. 1956.

Authors deal with the electronic circuits and their function in the automatic isothermal crystallurgical apparatus constructed by them. They explain the principles of the automatic observation of the disturbances of the apparatus and describe the devices already realized, automatically eliminating some often-occurring defects.

From authors' summary

6

1/1

DAMOKOS T.

14. An automatic recording thermo-balance. T. Damokos. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat.* Vol. 62, 1956, No. 11—12, pp. 383—385, 5 figs.

The described device indicates the weight-time and temperature-time correlation on the same diagram, thus by simple projection the temperature belonging to certain points of the weight curve may be read directly. The sample is held in the furnace by means of a platinum wire the lower end of which is fastened to one of the pans of an analytical balance. A grey wedge is fixed to the pointer of the balance. A ray of light having passed through the wedge falls on a photoelectric cell which actuates a recording instrument. The grey wedge follows the movements of the balance thereby the illumination of the photoelectric cell changes in proportion with the deflection of the balance. The grey wedge is not linear. It is designed precisely to compensate for the non-linearity of the characteristics of the photocell. The supply of a very stable voltage to the electric bulb is essential. This can be achieved by the use of a battery; if a mains supply is used, an electronic stabilizer must be installed. The design of the furnace provides for the approximatively linear rate of heating within a certain range of temperature, without employing a control device. This can be done by the virtue of the fact that the initial section of the exponential curve of heating is in good approximation linear. The filament of the furnace is heated to a temperature twice or three times higher than the required final temperature of the interior of furnace and a thick layer of heat insulating material

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DAMOKOS, T.

placed between the latter and the heating filament. In this way a rate of heating having satisfactory linearity can be obtained up to 200—250° C. This temperature limit can be raised to several times that of the original. If, from the second hour of measuring, the intensity of the heating current is increased by about 10% every half hour, for still higher temperatures a simple programming device was constructed.

2/2

DAMOKOS T.

Photoconductors consisting of microcrystalline cadmium sulfide and cadmium selenide. T. Damokos (Polytech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Periodica Polytech.* 2, 235-40 (1958)(in English).—Microcryst. layers of CdS and CdSe are pred. by vapor-phase reaction in an app. similar to that of Frerichs (*C.A.* 42, 1513c). A new method of tempering gives higher sensitivities. The spectral distribution of the sensitivity of the cells is measured. Kurt Mann

Distr: 4E2c/ 4E3d

4
1-Rdw
2

DAMJANOVICH, T.

F

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY : Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation

ABS. JOUR. : [illegible], 16 [illegible], No. 36997

AUTHOR : Damjanovich, T.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : A New Polarograph of Hungarian Design

ORIG. PUB. : Mérés és Automat., 6, No [illegible], [illegible] (1958)

ABSTRACT : The principles of the polarographic method are explained, and a description is given of a new-model electronic automatic polarograph of Hungarian design. The sensitivity of the recorder is 10^{-9}-8.10^{-6} amps/mm; the maximum voltage which can be impressed on a cell is -3 v. The instrument can be used in analyses at potentials of from -3.5 to 1 v.

Yu. Fleskov

CARD: 1/1

DANOKOS, Tamas

Oscillopolarographic investigation of some ortho-silicic acid derivatives. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.4:1[illegible]-1[illegible] Ap '62.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Altalanos- es szervetlen kemiai Tanszeke.

DANOKOS, Tamas

Polarographic investigation of Vinca minor L. alkaloids. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.12:538-541 D '61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Szervetlen-Kemiai Tanszke.

DAMOKOS, Tamas

The 7-77-4/b-type Radelkis polarograph. Magy k a lap 17 no.11:506-507 N '62.

1. dapesti Muszaki Egyetem Szervetlen Kemiai Tanszek.

DAMOKOS, T. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

Oscillographic examination of some orthosilicic acid derivatives. Pt. 2. Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.1:31-33 '63.

1. Department for Inorganic Chemistry, Polytechnical University, Budapest. Presented by Prof. Dr. J. Proszt.

DAMOKOS, Tamas

Oscillopolarographic examination of some orthosilicic acid derivatives. Pt.2. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.3:141-142 Mr '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Szervetlen-Kemiai Tanszeke.

DAMOKOS, Tamas

Polarizing units of modern district-current polarographs. Magy kem lap 18 no.6:261-265 Je '63.

1. METRIMPEX Magyar Muszeripari Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat.

LAMOKO, [illegible]

[illegible]

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths. R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69499.

Author : Savchuk, M.; Gubskiy, V.; Danetiy, A.
Inst : Odessa Branch of the Society for the Advancement of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

Title : The Fight Against Diseases of Ducks.

Orig Pub: Byul. sil'skogosp. inform. Odes'k. vid. Tovaristva po poshirennyu polit. i nauk. znan', 1957, 1, 13-15.

Abstract: A description of hystrichosis, the biological cycle of the development of its causative agent (Hystrichis tricolor), and measures for controlling this disease, are given.

Card : 1/1

DAM[illegible], [illegible]

Pioneers have their own radio station. p. [illegible]

Vol. [illegible], no. [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible]
Sofiya, Bulgaria

[illegible]: Eastern European [illegible] cession [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001109

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001109

DAN'V, F.

Novelty in aviation. p. 18.
ZA RUD NaTA, Sofiya, Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

URNAME, Given Names

Country:

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source:

Data: " The Development and Structure of Youth Leaders. "

GPO 981643

DAMOVA, N.

Particularities in the embryologic development of human being during the earliest phases of the embryogenesis. Prir i znanie 14 no.7:7-9 S '61.

DAVIDOV, S.; DAMOVA, N.

On a theory of dentoid in dente ("dens in dente") formation. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 9 no.4:17-35 '59.

1. Predstavena ot prof. d-r S. Davidov, zav. Katedrata po khirurgicheska stomatologiia, i ot prof. D. Khadzhiolov, zav. Katedrata po khistologiia i embriologiia.

(TEETH dis)

DAMOVA, N.

Contribution to the histogenesis of the oral mucosa with special reference to the hematopoiesis in human embryos up to 7th month. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.5:23-44 '60.

1. Predstavena ot akad. A. Khadzhiolov, rukovoditel na Katedrata po khistologiia i embriologiia.

(MOUTH embryol) (HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM embryol)