POPIELARSKA, Aniela; ARSKIEWICZ, Wanda; BOROWSKA-LEHMAN, Jolanta; KIROMSKA-LINDERYCH, Monika

A case of angioneurotic inflammatory reaction of the central nervous system in a 3-year-old girl. Pediat. Pol. 39 no.7: 831-834 Je '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatrycznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr med. T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska) z Kliniki Neurologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr med. Z. Majewska); i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Czarnocki).

JANKOWICZ, Eleonora; BOROWSKA-LEHMAN, Jolanta; JANIKOWSKI, Tadeusz

Sarcomatosis of spinal meninges. Neurol., neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 15 no.1:171-173 Ja-F'65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Nerwowych Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. Z. Majewska) i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Czarnocki).

CA

Organic Chemistry - 10

Synthesis and tuberculostatic properties of 3-amino-6-chlorophenol. E. Barowski. *Przemysł Chem.* 30, 647–8 (1951).—The synthesis of $3,6\text{-}H_2N(Cl)C_6H_2OH$ is described and its tuberculostatic properties against saprophitic and virulent strains examined. 8 references. Frank Gonet

KRYNSKI, S.;BOROWSKI, E.;KUCHTA, A.;BOROWSKI, J.;BECLA, E.

Studies on tetaine, a new antibiotic from e strain of Bacillus pumilus. Bull. State Inst. Marine Trop. M. Gdansk 4 no.3:301-309; Russian transl: 310-315; English transl: 315-318 1952. (CLML 23:4)

1. Of the Institute of Microbiology (Head--Prof. J. Morzycki, M.D.) of Gdansk Medical Academy, and of the Institute of Therapeutic Technology (Head--Prof. Z. Ledochowski, M.D.) of Gdansk Polytechnic School, and of the State Institute of Marine and Tropical Medicine, Gdansk.

KRYNSKI, S.;BOROWSKI, E.;KUCHTA, A.;BOROWSKI, J.;BECLA, E.

Antibiotic properties of the strain of B. cereus. English & Russian transl. Bull. Inst. Marine Trop. M. Gdansk 4 no. 4:481-491 1952. (CLML 24:11)

1. Of the Institute of Microbiology of Gdansk Medical Academy and of the State Institute of Marine and Tropical Medicine (Director--Prof. J. Morzycki, M.D.) and of the Institute of Technology of Therapeutics (Director--Prof. Z. Ledochowski, M.D.) of Gdansk Polytechnic.

Isolation of pure teteine, antibiotic of a strain of Bacillus subtilis. Edward Borowski (Państwowy Inst. Med. Mors. i Tropikalnej, Gdańsk). — *Bull. State Inst. Marine and Trop. Med. Gdańsk, Poland* 5, 294-309(1953).—Pure teteine (I) was obtained by means of the Craig countercurrent distribution method by using H_2O satd. with PhOH and PhOH satd. with H_2O system. The final yield was less than 10% of the initial culture. I was found to be amorphous, sol. in MeOH, EtOH, CH_2OHCH_2OH, H_2O, and H_2O-satd. PhOH, gave a pos. ninhydrin reaction, neg. COOH and NH_2 tests, had 7.6% N, was stable in H_2O but lost potency on drying, and was easily dialyzed through a collodion membrane. A dose of 0.008 mg./ml. of I inhibited the growth of *Shigella shigae* (cylinder plate method) giving an inhibition zone with a diam. of 20 mm. L. J. Piotrowski

Borowski E.

3004 615.778

Borowski E. The Isolation of Pure Tetain, an Antibiotic of the 0-Bacillus Pumilus Strain.

„Izolowanie czystej tetainy — antybiotyku szczepu 0 Bacillus Pumilus". Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 10, 1951, pp. 503—509, 10 figs.

The pure antibiotic called „tetain" produced by the strain of 0-Bacillus Pumilus has been isolated by a method consisting in deep fermentation in aerated cultures, adsorption on activated carbon, elution by n-butanol solution, chromatography on aluminium oxide and isolation on counter-current flow by the use of phases of water-saturated phenol and phenol-saturated water. The main properties of the substance obtained are described in this article.

BOROWSKI, E.

POLAND/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antiviotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26281

Author : Borowski, E., Krynski, S., Kuryo-Borowska, Z., Waslelewska, D.

Inst :

Title : The Extraction and Properties of Purified Cerein B_2, An Anti-Biotic Formed by the "φ" Strain of Bacillus Cereus.

Orig Pub : Acta biochim. polon., 1955, 2, No 4, 389-407

Abst : The "φ" strain of Bacillus cereus was grown in a modified M9 Anderson synthetic medium at 34 degrees. A 24-hour growth of this culture was subjected to contrifugation, and the active substance was extracted on activated charcoal with subsequent elution by isoamyl alcohol. Further purification was by the method of counterflow spreading. If the 4 active components (A, B_1, B_2, C), the most active was found to be the B_2 fraction, which the authors

Card 1/2 Chair of Microbiol., Med. Acad., Gdansk, Poland).

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26281

designate cerein B_2 (I). 7 inactive admixtures were found through chromatography in the purified preparation. I is a colorloss, amorphous substance, easily soluble in water, methanol, and glacial acetic acid, insoluble in fat solvents. I is resistant to heat, does not lose its activity through dehydration, and is not very stable when stored. Unlike acids and, particularly, bases, trypsin does not decompose I. I is apolypeptid of low molecular weight. The toxicity of I is twice that of streptomycin. Among the organisms susceptible to the anti-biotic action of I are dysentery bacteria, salmonella, proteus, enetric bacillus and microbes of the genus Serratia.

KRYNSKI, S.; BOROWSKI, B.; HECLA, E.; KEDZIA, W.

Cereine, antibiotic complex from Bacillus cereus. Bull. Inst. Marine Trop. M.Gdańsk vol. 6:171-192 1955.

1. Z Panstwowego Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej i Tropikalnej, Zakladu Mikrobiologii A M w Gdansku i Zakladu Technologii Srodkow Leczniczych Politechniki w Gdansku.

(BACILLUS,
cereus, isolation of antibiotic cereine)
(ANTIBIOTICS,
cereine, isolation from Bacillus cereus)

BOROWSKI, E.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/8 Physiology,etc. Aug56

3376. BOROWSKI E., CHWISTECKA W. and KURYŁO-BOROWSKA Z. Panstwowego Inst. med. Morskiej Trop., Gdańsk. *Praktyczna metoda otrzymywania dializatu surowicy do hodowli tkankowej. Simple method of preparing serum dialysate for tissue culture BULL. INST. MAR. TROP. MED. GDAŃSK 1955, 6 (211-223) Tables 1 Illus. 1

A new simple apparatus for the rapid dialysis of serum is described. The results of chemical and biological analysis of the dialysates are given.

Ostrowski - Warsaw (I, 2)

POLON

Toxicity of tetain. Stefan Kryński, Wiktoria Chwistecka, Edward Borowski, and Eugeniusz Becla (Inst. Med. Morskiej, Gdańsk, Poland). *Med. Doświadczalna i Mikrobiol.* 7, 155–87(1955).—*Bacillus pumilus* growing on a glucose-potato medium at 28° produces after 12–24 hrs. an antibiotic, tetain (I), with max. yield after 72 hrs. I cannot be extd. directly from the medium; it is adsorbed on charcoal, eluted with BuOH, and purified by the countercurrent distribution method. I decomp. below 100°, is yellow and hygroscopic, stable in H_2O soln., insol. in ether, $CHCl_3$, acetone, benzene, PrOH, and BuOH, sol. in H_2O, H_2O-satd. PhOH, and ethylene glycol. I has no free amino acid groups or S, does not ppt. with protein-pptg. agents, has pos. ninhydrin reaction, contains 8% N, and HCl hydrolyzate after 18 hrs. has 7.8% amino N. Intravenously 10 mg. I does not kill white mice.

I. Z. Roberts

Borowski, E.

Poland/Organic Chemistry.- Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61488

Author: Borowski, E., Konopa, J.

Institution: None

Title: Synthesis of the Ureide of Phenylacetic Acid

Original Periodical: Synteza ureidu kwasu fenylooctowego, Przem. chem., 1955, 11, No 11, 635-636; Polish

Abstract: There have been developed 2 procedures of preparing the ureide of phenylacetic acid (phenuron) (I) (used for the treatment of epilepsy) by interaction of $C_6H_5CH_2COCl$ (II) with urea (III): (a) in solid phase and (b) in an organic solvent. On use of method (b) a purer preparation is formed. 0.5 mol II and 1 mol ground III are carefully heated on water bath until evolution of HCl ceases, water is added and the next day the reaction product is ground, washed with ice water and soda solution, giving I with a yield of 60%, MP 209-210° (from alcohol). 130 g of finely ground III and 60 ml C_6H_6

Card 1/2

Poland/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61488

Abstract: are heated to boiling and there are added by increments with stirring 200 g II, heating is continued for 20 minutes, washed with water, soda solution and again with water; a 60% yield of I is obtained.

Card 2/2

KRYNSKI, S.; BOROWSKI, E.; PREIS, M.; LALKO, J.

Investigations on sensitivity of Staphylococcus to sulfonamides.
Acta Poloniae pharm. 11 Suppl.:61-62 1955.

1. Zaklad Mikrobiologii Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku.
(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, effect of drugs on,
sulfonamides, sensitivity)
(SULFONAMIDES, effects,
on Micrococcus pyogenes, sensitivity)

Investigation of the antibiotic tetain. S. Kryński, E. Baranski, W. Chmielecka, E. Becla, H. Kollar, and M. Perz (Zaklad Mikrobiol. I Inst. Med. Morskiej, Gdansk). *Acta Polon. Pharm.* 12, [illegible](1955).—Tetain, an antibiotic, was obtained from glucose-potato broth inoculated at 28° with *Bacillus pumilus* which, however, did not ferment maltose or xylose and hydrolyzed gelatin to a greater degree than normal. The inoculated medium was centrifuged after 72 hrs., adjusted to pH 9.5 with Na_2CO_3, treated with 2% active C, the activity eluted with BuOH, concd. by vacuum distn., purified by adsorption on alumina, eluted with H_2O, and finally subjected to Craig countercurrent distributions with the phases H_2O satd. with PhOH and PhOH satd. with H_2O until a pure product was obtained. After removing PhOH, AcOH, and CO_2 the sample was refrigerated and the colorless crystals discarded. From 1 l. of culture approx. 5 mg. of pure tetain was obtained. It was pale yellow, formless, very hygroscopic, heat labile in the dry state with greater stability in soln.; was insol. in Et_2O, $CHCl_3$, petr. ether, acetone, C_6H_6, BuOH, PrOH; sol. in MeOH, EtOH, H_2O, PhOH satd. with H_2O, ethylene glycol; had no free acid or NH_2 groups; was not pptd. by Cu, Pb, Reinecke salt, Na tungstate, picric acid; had no S, had 8% N, 7.8% amino N, gave pos. ninhydrin test, dialyzed through a collodion membrane, was insensitive to trypsin, slightly inactivated by serum, slightly toxic, not hemolytic, active against *Shigella*, *Salmonella*, *Proteus*, *Klebsiella*, *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus*, non-hemolytic streptococci. It was most active against *Shigella dysenteriae*.

L. J. Piotrowski

(5)

Synthesis of the ureide of phenylacetic acid. E. Boruw-
ski and J. Konopa (Politech. Gdańsk, Poland). ~~Przemysł~~
~~Chem.~~ 34, 635-6(1955).—The ureide of phenylacetic acid
was prepd. from $PhCH_2COCl$ (I) and NH_2CONH_2 in C_6H_6.
By several recrystns. a prepn. is obtained, m. 212°, in 60%
yield. 15 references. Werner Jacobson

Isolation and properties of cereine B_1, antibiotic of the strain of Bacillus cereus. Edward Borowski, Stefan Krysiński, Zofia Kwyło-Borowska, and Danuta Wisielewska. *Bull. State Inst. Marine and Trop. Med. Gdańsk, Poland* 7, 119–22 (1950) (in English).—The activity of samples of cereine B_1 (I) was measured by means of the cylinder-plate method (Szybalski and Bryson, *C.A.* 47, 2263b), by using the strain *Shigella dysenteriae* PZH-16 (II) as the standard microorganism. The quantity of I which in a vol. of 1 ml. gave a growth-inhibition zone of 23 mm. diam. was used as unit measure. Fermentation was carried out by the surfaces method at 34° for 24 hrs. by using a modified Anderson medium M-9 contg. citric acid and Mn salt. Crude I was obtained by adsorption on 3% activated charcoal and elution of the active substance with a H_2O soln. of isoamyl alc. Partial purification was conducted by fluid chromatography on Al_2O_3 and the resulting material was subjected to countercurrent distribution in several phases. The yield of homogeneous I obtained by countercurrent distribution was 2 mg./l. of culture fluid. I is a colorless, amorphous substance, readily sol. in H_2O, MeOH, and glacial HOAc. I is insol. in org. fat solvents and gives a pos. reaction to ninhydrin and isatin. Lyophilization or vacuum evapn. of I can be made without loss of activity. Lyophilized I loses 75% of its activity after 4 months in a refrigerator. H_2O solns. of I are stable when heated in a water bath for 2 hrs. at 100°. I is readily dialyzed. By using paper ionophoresis in acid and alk. mediums I moves correspondingly to the cathode and anode. I is more stable in dil. acid than in dild. base. In a 0.01 *N* NaOH soln., the activity of I drops to almost 0 after 12 hrs. at 34°. I is resistant to trypsin in a concn. of 2.5 mg./ml. when incubated 24 hrs. at 34°. The bacterial spectrum of I includes species of *Shigella*, *Proteus*,

1/2

Borowski, E., Krypski, S., Kulylo-Beszowska...

Escherichia, Salmonella, and *Serratia.* The most sensitive bacteria are II, *Proteus* ox-19 (III) and Hx-19(IV). Strain II and III grew in the presence of 10 units of I/ml. which corresponds to a concn. in the cylinder-plate method to a zone of 33 mm. Growth of II and III is caused neither by an inactivation of I nor by formation of resistant strains. In the graduated plate method the inhibiting concn. of I for II, III, and IV was 0.2, 0.6, and 0.45 unit/ml., resp. In Weigl's test, the toxicity of I in a concn. of 5 mg./ml. injected per rectum gave an $L.D._{50}$ index of 12.4. By paper chromatography on Whatman No. 1, I was found to be heterogeneous, yielding 7 spots in a *tert*-BuOH-HCOOH-H_2O (645:10:925) solvent system. The smallest quantity of I giving a visibly active spot at an R_f of 0.75 was 4 γ. Absolutely pure I was prepd. by paper chromatography on Whatman No. 3 by using a solvent system with more HCOOH. The R_f value of I thus obtained was 0.7. Elution of the active substance was accomplished with H_2O and chromatography of it gave one spot. The pure I so obtained gave an inhibition zone of 23 mm. in a concn. of 2 γ/ml. Acid hydrolysis of I includes amino acids while paper chromatography showed the presence of 3 unidentified amino acids. I is considered to be a microbial polypeptide.

M. J. Becker

2/2

BOROWSKI, E.

Improved method of production of antibiotic tetaine. II. Obtaining pure antibiotic. Acta biochim. polon. 4 no.4:231-240 1957.

1. Z Pracowni Biochemicznej Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku. Kierownik pracowni: doc. kand. n. inz. E. Borowski.
(ANTIBIOTICS, preparation of,
tetaine, method of obtaining pure prep. (Pol))

BOROWSKI, E.; KONOPA, J.

Studies on chemical structure of tetaine. I. Electrophoretic studies. Acta biochim. polon. 4 no.4:241-248 1957.

1. Z Pracowni Biochemicznej Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku. Kierownik pracowni: doc. kand. n. inz. E. Borowski.
(ANTIBIOTICS, determination,
tetaine, electrophoresis (Pol))

BOROWSKI, Edward; KURIO-BOROWSKA, Zofia

Paper chromatography of antidiotic tetaine. Bull. Inst. Marine M. Gdansk 8 no.1-2:69-74 1957.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku.
(ANTIBIOTICS, determ.
tetaine, chromatography)

BOROWSKI, Edward; KURLO-BOROWSKA, Zofia; KRYNSKI, Stefan; WASIELEWSKA, Danuta

Improved method of tetaine production. I. Obtaining of the polypeptide complex. Bull. Inst. Marine M. Gdansk 8 no.1-2:75-88 1957.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku.
(ANTIBIOTICS, prep.
tetaine, obtainment of polypeptide complex)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol. 11/11 Med. Micro. Nov 58

2653. ON THE COMPLEXITY OF THE POTATO TETAINE-PRODUCTION-STIMULANT - Borowski E. and Kryński S. Inst. of Marine Med. and Inst. of Microbiol., Med. Acad., Gdańsk - BULL. INST. MARINE MED. GDAŃSK 1957, 8/1-2 (89-99) Graphs 4 Tables 1

The micromolecular fraction of aqueous potato extract stimulates the production of the antibiotic 'tetaine' by the strain B. pumilus. It also stimulates the growth of Enterobacteriaceae. The complexity of the potato extract was investigated by applying the method of counter-current distribution, which was carried out in Craig's glass apparatus. Three kinds of bacteria were used: Sh. schmitzi, Serratia marcescens and Proteus vulgaris OX_{19} Warsaw strain. In the dialysate at least 5 substances proved to be active: the 1st and the 2nd with an effect upon Sh. schmitzi, the 3rd with an effect upon S. marcescens, the 4th and 5th with an effect upon P. vulgaris.

Kryński - Gdańsk

BOROWSKI, Edward; WASIELEWSKA, Danuta

On the emulsification of the phenol-water system in the counter-current distribution method. Bull. Inst. Marine M. Gdansk 8 no.1-2:111-115 1957.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku.
(ANTIBIOTICS, determ.
phenol-water system in counter-current distribution method, value of acetic acid as anti-emulsification agent.)
(ACETIC ACID
as anti-emulsification agent in phenol-water system in counter-current distribution method determ. of antibiotics & other substances.)

TASCHNER, E.; KUPRYSZEWSKI, G.; UMINSKI, T.; BOROWSKI, E.

Investigations on the mechanism of the N-transacylation reaction by means of $1^{14}C$ labelled acetic acid. Bul.Ac.Pol.chim. 7 no.12: 867-869 '59. (KRAI 9:5)

1. Department of General Chemistry, Technical University, Gdansk. II Department of Physics, Technical University, Gdansk.
(Acylation) (Acetic acid) (Carbon) (Radioisotopes)

LEDOCHOWSKI, Zygmunt; LEDOCHOWSKI, Andrzej; BOROWSKI, Edward; RADZIKOWSKI, Czeslaw; MORAWSKI, Bogdan; GAWLEL, Kazimierz; KOZLOWSKI, Edmund; JAKUBOWSKA, Lucja; GRABOWSKA, Krystyna; WYSOCKA, Barbara; KIRKMUNTER, Alojzy; WYPYCH, Henryk

Research on tumor-inhibiting compounds. III. Synthesis of some derivatives of 1-bromo-7-methoxy-9-aminoacridine. IV. Synthesis of some derivatives of 9-(4-dimethylaminobutylamino-)-acridine. Rocz chemii 34 no.1:53-70 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Katedra Technologii Srodkow Leczniczych Politechniki, Gdansk, Pracownia Nr. 8. Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Gdansk Katedra Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej, Gdansk.

(Aminobromomethoxyacridine) (Tumors) (Aminoacridine) (Amino group) (Butyl group) Methyl group)

19

3

Relation between scattering of thermal neutrons by molecules and association of liquid. Feliks Borowski. *Biul. Wojskowej Akad. Techn. im. J. Dąbrowskiego* (Warsaw) 8, No. 1 (84), 127-30(1959); cf. *CA* 53, 3816g.—Total cross sections (σ_t) of MeOH for neutrons of 0.039-e.v. av. energy (as evaluated from liquid H_2O total cross section found to be 90.5 ± 1.5 b.), measured by the transmission method, were 192.5 ± 3, 191.5 ± 3, and 186.2 ± 3.5 barns at 23.3, 64, and 96°, resp.; scattering cross sections (σ_s), 191.18, 190.18, and 184.88 b., resp., expressed by the relation $\sigma_s = k\,\mu^2$ extended here to a neutron-and-assocd. compd. system, μ being the reduced mass of this system and k a const., 190.50, 190.12, and 185.55, at the resp. temps., are used for detg. assocn. coeffs. in liquids at moderately high temps. σ_t obtained from literature d. data are calcd. at the resp. temps.

A. Szafrański

ACC NR: AP6001623 SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/65/010/004/0201/0206

AUTHOR: Borowski, Feliks--Borowski, F.; Rzany, Henryk--Rzhany, Kh.

ORG: [Borowski] WAT, Warsaw; [Rzany] Institute of Nuclear Physics, Cracow (Instytut fizyki jadrowej)

TITLE: Slow neutron scattering by CH sub 3 OH and CH sub 3 SH molecules

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v.10, no.4, 1965, 201-206

TOPIC TAGS: neutron scattering, slow neutron, scattering cross section, methyl alcohol, mercaptan

ABSTRACT: The total neutron scattering cross sections in the thermal energy range were measured for liquid and gaseous methyl alcohol and methyl mercaptan. The results obtained are compared with theory. The authors express thanks to Prof. H. Niewodniczanski for his kind interest as well as to Prof. J. Janik for helpful discussions, to Mr. J. Baran for calculation of the vibration amplitudes in molecules and to the technical personnel of the Institute of Nuclear Physics in Cracow for technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 2 figures. [NA]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 009
SOV REF: 002

[redacted]

POROWSKI, H.

Oscyloskop katodowy (A cathode oscilloscope), by H. Porowski. Reported in New Books, (Nowe Ksiazki), No. 6, March 15, 1956.

BOROWSKI, J.

"Salt mining." p. 428. (PRZEGLAD GORNICZY Vol. 10, No. 12, Dec. 1954. Stalinogrod, Poland)

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

BOROWSKI, J.

"Correct geological documentation," Przeglad Geologiczny, Warszawa, No 5, May 1954, p. 196.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

BOROWSKI, J.:

POLAND (FDD 26716)

"Once More About the Organization of Polish Geological Enterprises," Przeglad Geologiczny, No. 10, Warsaw, 1955, p. 497.

BOROWSKI, J.

Journal of the Institute of
Petroleum
Vol. 40 No. 362
Feb. 1954
Oilfield Exploration and Exploitation

137. Directional drilling of wells from an inclined mast. J. Borowski. *Nafta (Kraków)*, 1952, 8, 295–9. For directional drilling, required especially often near the Caspian Sea, this new method is most useful. Usual directional drilling is as speedy as vertical drilling in the U.S.S.R., the average being 1000–1200 m/rig/month and max 2470 m/rig/month, but maintenance of required direction is troublesome. In the new method the inclined tower is 42 m long and supported on one side by a leaning pylon. Drilling mechanism rides on a trolley. Inside the drill hole the float is loaded with interchangeable weights and the ratio of upward thrust of the float (P) and weights attached (Q) determines the directional consistency of progress, *e.g.*, for an intended inclination 27°, $P:Q$ ratio = 1·18 was too high and inclination rose; for $P:Q$ = 0·8 inclination settled at 31°, and for $P:Q$ = 0·727 it fell rapidly. At 1900 m the error of position of well bottom was 10·5 m = 1·2%. Faster drilling seemed to direct a "fish-tail" drill to the right and ordinary drill to the left. The mud was composed of NaOH and lignite. 2 drills were lost, *i.e.*, broke off and were left in the hole, now progress by-passing the tool. Full analysis of progress is included in article.

M. S.

BOROWSKI, JAN

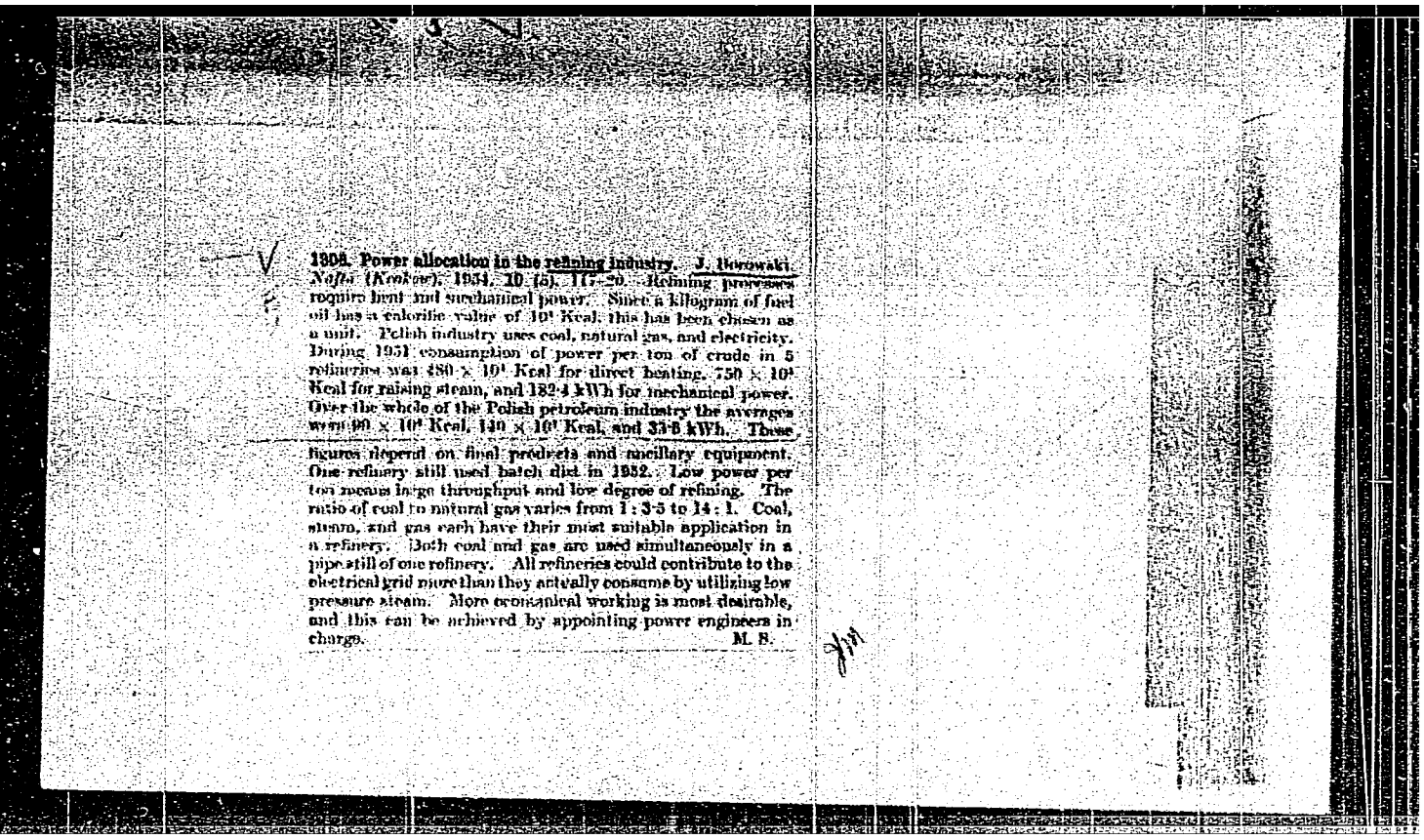
Gypsum in Soviet building. JAN BOROWSKI. *Materiały Budowlane*, 7 [C] 181–86 (1952).—It deals with the production of prefabricated gypsum building blocks and plates, ceiling blocks and slabs, and dry plaster walls. A.H.L.

857. Power management in the oilfield (activities). J. Borowski. *Nafta (Krakow)*, 1953, 9, 225-6.—Power for drilling and pumping as well as heating in the Polish oilfields used to come from steam raised by combustion of gas. This has never been efficient and always costly in valuable raw material. I.C. engines and electricity have since supplanted steam engines, and, as well as economical management of gas supplies, they have brought great savings. Percentage changes in power consumption are listed and followed by suggestions aimed at further economy. M. S.

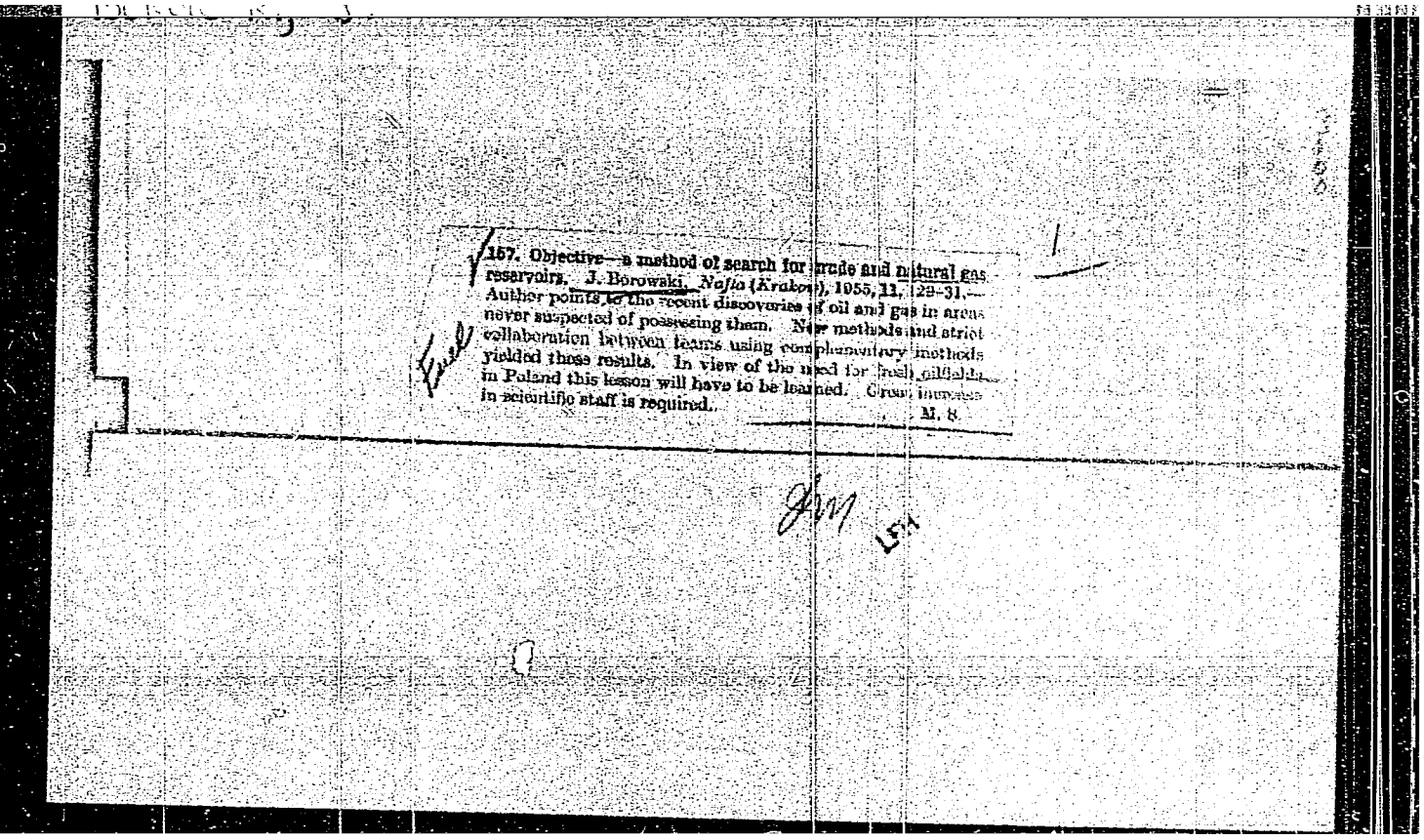
BOROWSKI, J.

"Some small innovations in the broad problem of the application of gypsum patitions," Materialy Budowlane, Warszawa, Vol 9, No 1, Jan. 1954, p. 17.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.



1308. **Power allocation in the refining industry.** J. Iwanowski. *Nafta (Krakow)*, 1954, 10 (5), 117–20. Refining processes require heat and mechanical power. Since a kilogram of fuel oil has a calorific value of 10^4 Kcal. this has been chosen as a unit. Polish industry uses coal, natural gas, and electricity. During 1951 consumption of power per ton of crude in 5 refineries was 480×10^4 Kcal for direct heating, 750×10^4 Kcal for raising steam, and 182·4 kWh for mechanical power. Over the whole of the Polish petroleum industry the averages were 90×10^4 Kcal, 140×10^4 Kcal, and 33·6 kWh. These figures depend on final products and ancillary equipment. One refinery still used batch dist. in 1952. Low power per ton means large throughput and low degree of refining. The ratio of coal to natural gas varies from 1 : 3·5 to 14 : 1. Coal, steam, and gas each have their most suitable application in a refinery. Both coal and gas are used simultaneously in a pipe still of one refinery. All refineries could contribute to the electrical grid more than they actually consume by utilizing low pressure steam. More economical working is most desirable, and this can be achieved by appointing power engineers in charge. M. S.



167. Objective—a method of search for crude and natural gas reservoirs. J. Borowski. *Nafta* (Kraków), 1955, 11, 128–31.—Author points to the recent discoveries of oil and gas in areas never suspected of possessing them. New methods and strict collaboration between teams using complementary methods yielded these results. In view of the need for fresh oilfields in Poland this lesson will have to be learned. Great increase in scientific staff is required. M. S.

BORCWSKI, J.

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Vol. 80, no. 24, June 1959.

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Uncl.

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BOROWSKI, Jan

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Method of investigation of bacterial sensitivity to sulfonamides. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.34:1063-1065 23 Aug 54.

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(BACTERIA, resistance and sensitivity, sunfonamides, determ.)
(SULFONAMIDES, effects, on bact., sensitivity tests)

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(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, effect of drugs on, sulfonamides, sensitivity)
(SULFONAMIDES, effects, on Micrococcus pyogenes, sensitivity)

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(SULFONAMIDES, effects, on Micrococcus pyogenes, resist.)
(ANTIBIOTICS, resistance and sensitivity, Micrococcus pyogenes)

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(GASTRIC JUICE,
secretion, eff. of Acorus calomus rhizhema decoction)
(PLANTS,
Acorus calomus rhizoma, eff. of decoction of gastric secretion)

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(HODGKIN'S DISEASE, complications, chylothorax (Pol))
(CHYLOTHORAX, etiology and pathogenesis, Hodgkin's dis. (Pol))

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(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, effect of drugs on,
antibiotics & sulfonamides, resist. (Pol; Rus; English))
(ANTIBIOTICS, resistance and sensitivity,
Micrococcus pyogenes resist. (Pol; Rus; English))
(SULFONAMIDES, effects,
same)

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(DIPLOCOCCUS, eff. of drugs on same)
(ANTIBIOTICS, eff. on Diplococcus & Streptococcus strains, resist.)
(SULFONAMIDES, eff. same)

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Inhibiting activity of human sera on microorganisms used for biological titration of antibiotics. Med. dosw. mikrob. 10 no.3:349-355 1958.

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(MICROORGANISMS,
strains used for biol. titration of antibiotics, inhib. eff. of human sera (Pol))
(ANTIBIOTICS,
inhib. eff. of human sera on microorganisms used for biol. titration of antibiotics (Pol))
(BLOOD
same)

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Biochemical, bacteriological and clinical studies on urenil -- a sulfonamide preparation. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.45:1716-1719 7 N '60.

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(SULFONAMIDES pharmacol)

BOROWSKI, Jerzy; NIEMIRO, Aleksandra

Bacterial flora in infections of the urinary tract and its sensitivity to antibiotics. Polskie arch.med.wewn. 30 no.6:1067-1074 '60.

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(URINARY TRACT IFECTIONS etiol)
(ANTIBIOTICS ther)

KRYNSKI, Stefan; BOROWSKI, Jerzy; BECLA, Eugeniusz; NIEMIRO, Aleksandra; WROCZYNSKI, Marian

Studies on the epidemiology of staphylococcal infections in surgical clinics. II. Role of the clinical personnel in spreading of intra-hospital infections. Przegl.epidem. 15 no.2:135-141 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr Stefan Krynski i z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr Kazimierz Debicki.

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS epidemiol)
(HOSPITALS)

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Clinical environment as a reservoir of antibiotic-resistant staphylococci. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.47:1809-1812 20 N '61.

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(HOSPITALS)

KRYNSKI, Stefan; BOROWSKI, Jerzy; WROCZYNSKI, Marian; NIEMIRO, Aleksandra; BECLA, Eugeniusz; GALINSKI, Janusz; SZYMANSKA-MALOTTKE, Renata

Significance of air microbiology in the epidemiology of hospital infections in a surgical clinic. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.7/9: 888-889 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr S.Krynski i z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr K.Debicki.
(AIR microbiol) (HOSPITALS)
(SURGERY OPERATIVE compl)

KRYNSKI, Stefan; BOROWSKI, Jerzy; NIEMIRO, Aleksandra; WROCZYNSKI, Marian; BECLA, Eugeniusz

Role of the nursing personnel in hospital staphylococcal infections. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no. 7/9:890-891 '61.

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KRYNSKI, Stefan; BOROWSKI, Jerzy; WROCZYNSKI, Marian; KONIAR, Halina; MACKIEWICZ, Michal; SAWLEWICZ, Ludwika; SZYMANSKA-MALOTTKE, Renata; SWIATECKA, Grazyna

Surgical patients as sensitive subjects and sources of hospital staphylococcal infections. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.7/9:892 894 '61.

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(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS transm) (SURGERY OPERATIVE compl) (HOSPITALS)

BOROWSKI, Jerzy; SWIATECKA, Grazyna

The mouse-virulence of Staphylococcus aureus strains derived from different sources. J. hyg. epidem. 6 no.2:218-225 '62.

1. Department of Microbiology, Medical Academy, Gdansk.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

BOROWSKI, Jerzy; SWIATECKA, Grazyna; WAGNER, Janusz

Relation of the origin of strains and coagulase titer to the virulence of Spaphyloccus aureus in mice. Med. dosw. mikrob. 14 no.1:1-10 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr. S.Krynski.
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION exper)

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Studies on the resistance of Staphylococcus aureus, Shigella dysenteriae and Proteus vulgaris to the polypeptide antibiotic tetaine. I. The development of bacterial resistance after single exposure to tetaine. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 11 no.3: 405-414 '63.

1. Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Gdansk.
(DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS)
(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE) (PROTEUS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

BITTEL-DOBRZYNSKA, Nadzieja; KSIEZOPOLSKA, Alicja; BOROWSKI, Jerzy

Generalized moniliasis during the course of myocarditis and endocarditis in a rheumatic child. Przegl. epidem. 17 no.3: 257-259 '63.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr med. K. Erecinski i z Zakladu Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr med. S. Krynski.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (MYOCARDITIS)
(ENDOCARDITIS) (MONILIASIS)
(LUNG DISEASES) (PARANASAL SINUSES)

POLAND

KRYNSKI, Stefan and BORNSKI, Jerzy, Department of Microbiology (Zaklad Mikrobiologii), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Gdansk (Director: Prof. Dr. Stefan KRYNSKI)

"Sensisitivity of Staphylococci Aurei and Saprophytic Cocci to Dimetoxybenzamide."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 2, 7 Jan 63, pp 50-53.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Natural resistance to DMP (dimetoxybenzamide penicillin) was established for all III bacteriophage group of staphylococci strains, and in a less homogeneous grouping for the saprophytic cocci. Number of resistant strains may increase as antibiotics enter common use. DMP should, therefore be applied only in cases due to staphyloccocci resistant to penicillin and other antibiotics. There are 32 references, of which 4 are Polish, 5 French, and the others English.

1/1

BITTEL-DOBRZYNSKA, Nadzieja; KSIEZOPOLSKA, Alicja; BOJ, Ewa; BOROWSKI, Jerzy; MICHALSKA, Ewa

Acute moniliasis of the digestive system and respiratory tract in children. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.36:1343-1345 2 S '63.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci AM w Gdansku; kierownik: prof. dr med. K. Erecinski, z Zakladu Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej AM w Gdansku; kierownik: prof. dr med. S. Krynski i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Gdansku; kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Czarnocki.

(INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES)
(INFANT, PREMATURE, DISEASES)
(MONILIASIS) (RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS)
(GASTROENTEROLOGY) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KRYNSKI, Stefan, BOROWSKI, Jerzy, WROCZYNSKI, Marian

Differences among the bacterial flora in the environment of aseptic and septic wards of surgical clinics. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 8 no.3:290-300 '64

1. Department of Microbiology, Gdansk, and Second Surgical Clinic, Medical Academy, Gdansk.

BOROWSKI, Janusz

A case of recurrent eyelid edema. Klin. oczna 34 no.1:61-63 '64.

1. Z Oddzialu Ocznego Szpitala im. dr. K. Jonschera w Lodzi; ordynator: doc.dr.med. B.Kozlowski.

CHYREK-BOROWSKA, Sabina; BOROWSKI, Jerzy; MICHALSKA, Ewa.

Appearance of fungi from the family Candida in respiratory tract diseases. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.11:1405-1409 '64.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AMG (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. M. Gorski) i z Zakladu Mikrobiologii AMG (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Krynski).

BOROWSKI, Jerzy; DZIELEWSKA, Anna; MIEPZEJEWSKI, Wieslaw; DUBRZYNSKA, Teresa; IWANOWSKI, Kazimierz

Dynamics of a fungal infection (Candida albicans) in the newborn ward. Pediat. Pol. 39 no.6:661-669 Je '64.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr J. Krynski), i z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku (Kierownik prof. dr S. Metler).

BOROWSKI, Jerzy; MIERZEJEWSKI, Wieslaw

Significance and epidemiology of infections caused by Candida in newborn infants. Wiad. lek. 18 no.13:1079-1083 1 Jl '65.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. S. Krynski) i z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. S. Metler).

3681

634.928.523 : 634.928.536

Borowski M. A New Method for Determining the Current Volume Increment of Treestands.

AG

„Nowa metoda oznaczania bieżącego przyrostu miąższości drzewostanu". Sylwan. No. 4, 1954, pp. 257-277, 4 figs., 9 tabs.

In order to obtain greater accuracy in pre-determining volume increment on the basis of sample trees, an improved method is introduced for selecting sample trees, proved by the author to show a direct correlation between increment at breast height and volume increment. From a large number of auxiliary sample trees, proper sample trees which showed average increment at breast height were selected by means of an increment drill. These trees were then analysed by a conventional method. The changeability coefficient was decreased from 28 to 10%. This method is primarily suitable for experimental purposes. Increment tables can be elaborated from empirical data on the basis of the correlation proved to exist between increment at breast height and volume.

OROWSKI, Marian

Prevention and control of shock following blood transfusion. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.49:1575-1578 6 Dec 54.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej i z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Szpitala WUBP w Szczecinie; kier. doc. dr med. W.R.Heftman.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, complications,
shock, prev.)
(SHOCK,
after blood transfusion, prev.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec,9 Vol.11/9 Surgery Sept 1957

4927. BOROWSKI M. 2. Klin. Chir. Pomorskiej Akad. Med. i Odd. Chir. Szpit. Wojewódzkiego M.S.W., Szczecin. *Zylaki kończyn dolnych i ich operacyjne leczenie. Varices of the lower extremities and their surgical treatment ROCZNIK P.A.M. 1956, 2 (107-123)

A decisive pathogenetic factor of varices of the legs is the relative permeability of the valves due to loss of elasticity of the venous wall. This may be brought about by vasomotor disturbances and by organic disturbances. Valvular permeability may develop in 3 ways: (1) Valvular insufficiency of the superficial veins. The blood flows back; when the communicating veins are intact, it is transported to the deeper veins 'compensated varices'. (2) Insufficiency of the communicating veins. As a result of muscular contraction, the blood is pressed from the deep to the superficial veins; the varices are more and more enlarged. When the muscles are relaxed, the blood flows back,'pendular flow'. If this condition persists for a long time, the venous walls gradually become atrophied and varices develop with their consequences. (3) Valvular insufficiency of the deep veins is rare. In these cases, red-cyanotic discoloration of the feet is observed, the patients cannot stand for a long time and develop trophic disturbances. Accurate diagnosis is particularly important for rational treatment. The following questions have to be answered: (1) Localization of the varices. (2) Are the valves insufficient? (3) Is the blood flow in the deep veins intact? This latter question is answered by Perthes's test. (4) Are the communicating veins insufficient? Their function is investigated by means of the Mahorner-Ochsner test (MO test) with a personal modification. A ligature is made just below the fossa ovalis. When the varices are not filled within 0.5 min., the cause of the varices is in the valvular permeability alone (MO test negative). In the opposite case the communicating vein is insufficient. Another ligature is applied further down. When the varices disappear below the lower ligature, the insufficient communicating vessel is localized between the 2 ligatures. In doubtful cases, Vigoni and Ansay's phlebography is carried out (3 ligatures com-

4927 CONT

pressing the superficial veins; injection of the contrast substance into the dorsal vein of the foot). Treatment: Injection (kainon, 20% NaCl, 60% glucose) is rejected as useless and dangerous (risk of embolism 1.36%). The operation is based on the following observations: (1) When the valves of the saphenous vein are not impervious and the communicating veins intact (MO test negative), resection of the saphenous vein closely below the fossa ovalis (according to Trendelenburg) is the method of choice. (2) If the communicating veins are insufficient (MO test positive), they should also be resected through a special incision (usually in the popliteal region). Large varicose networks of the lower leg are also additionally extirpated. (3) The same treatment is used for insufficiency of the deep veins, insofar as it is not due to inflammation. Resections of the popliteal and the femoral vein may also be considered.

Chwat - Łódź

BOROWSKI, Marian

Therapy of patients with perforated gastric or duodenal ulcer under the conditions of a district surgical department. Roczn. pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 9:437-461 '63.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Szpitala Powiatowego w Nowogardzie Konsultant wojewodzki: prof. dr med. Tadeusz Sokolowski.
(PEPTIC ULCER PERFORATION) (GASTRECTOMY)
(STATISTICS) (STOMACH ULCER)
(DUODENAL ULCER)

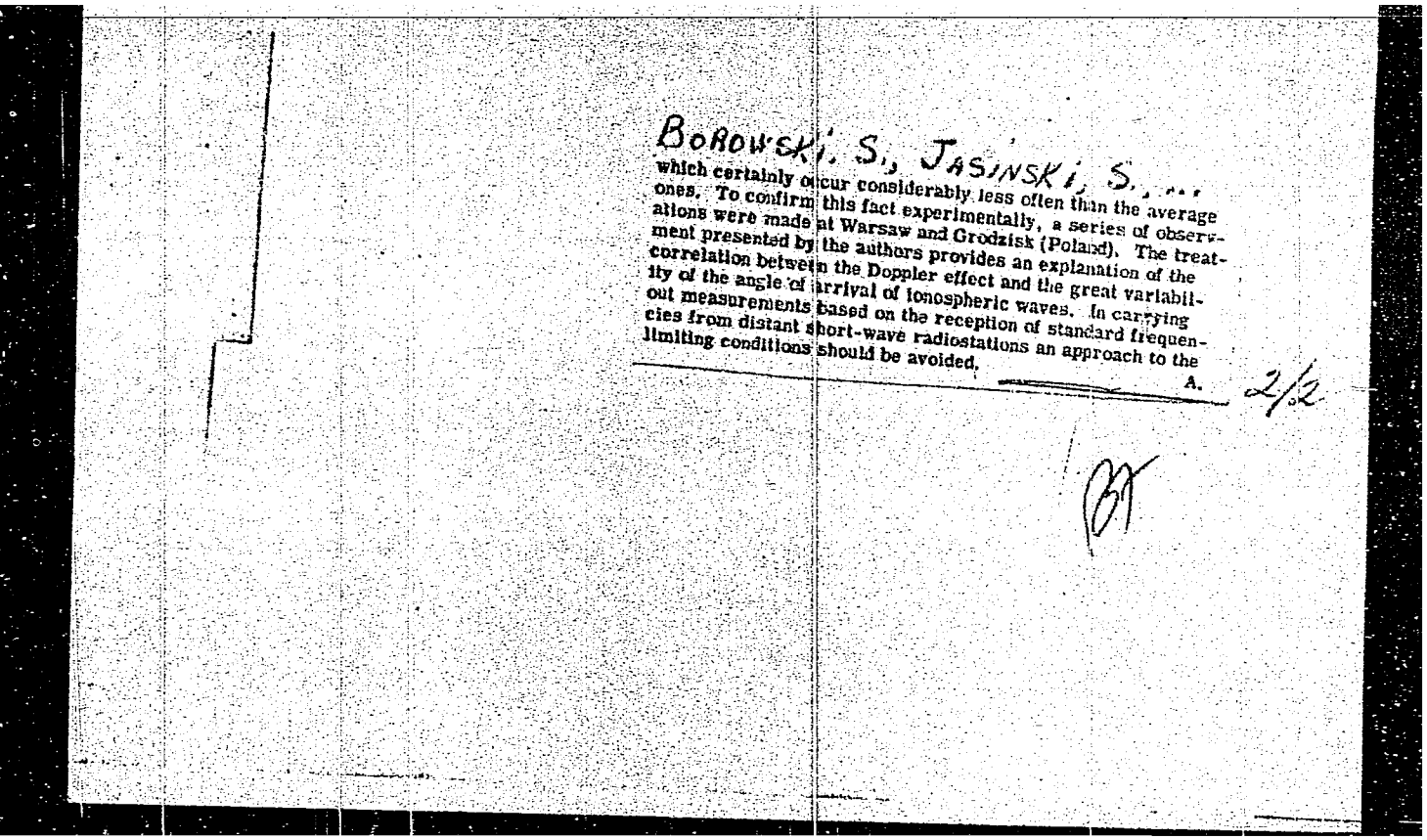
BOROWSKI, Mikolaj; SZYMKIEWICZ, Boleslaw

Jerzy Grochowski. Nauka polska 13 no.1:34-40 Ja-F '65.

1. Central College of Agriculture, Warsaw.

4318. DOPPLER EFFECT IN IONOSPHERIC PROPAGATION. S.Borowski, S.Jasiński and S.Manczarski. Arch. elektrotech. (Warsaw), Vol. 5, No. 2, 343-53 (1956). In Polish. 621.396.11 : 538.566.3

Measurement of frequency variations due to Doppler effect given by various authors vary widely, even to the extent of several orders. Some authors associate the appearance of a strong Doppler effect with the great variability of the angle of incidence of the waves on the ionosphere. This paper contains a mathematical analysis of the general problem as well as an analysis of the measurements and observations of the effect. A formula expressing the variation of frequency caused by the motion of the ionosphere has been derived on the basis of geometrical optics. Calculations made using this formula give a small change of frequency. The formula can be used as long as the operating frequency is not too close to the ionospheric maximum usable frequency. In this case geometrical optics is no longer applicable. Near this limit the ionosphere behaves like a selective low-pass filter for the waves returning to the earth, whereby the parameters of this filter are constantly changing. As a result of the changes arising in this manner, a single impulse returning to the earth is broken up into a series of short wave-trains. If these wave-trains are studied with the aid of the Fourier integral, we obtain a wide frequency spectrum which is more or less in agreement with the data obtained by some authors. Analysis shows that the wide spectra appear only in the limiting conditions,



BOROWSKI, S., JASINSKI, S., ...

which certainly occur considerably less often than the average ones. To confirm this fact experimentally, a series of observations were made at Warsaw and Grodzisk (Poland). The treatment presented by the authors provides an explanation of the correlation between the Doppler effect and the great variability of the angle of arrival of ionospheric waves. In carrying out measurements based on the reception of standard frequencies from distant short-wave radiostations an approach to the limiting conditions should be avoided.

A.

2/2

BT

BOROWSKI, Stanislaw

The red thrush, Turdus iliacus L., a nesting bird in the Bialowieza Forest. Przegl zoolog 6 no.3:229-230 '62.

1. Zaklad Badania Ssakow, Polska Akademia Nauk, Bialowieza.

BOROWSKI, Stanislaw

Influence of ecologic factors on the breeding of the white stork, Ciconia ciconia (L.) in Bialowieza in 1960. Przegl zoologi 7 no. 1:60-62 '63.

1. Zaklad Badania Ssakow, Polska Akademia Nauk, Bialowieza.

BOROWSKI, Stanislaw

Molt of shrews (Sorex L.) under laboratory conditions.
Acta theriolog 8 no.1/16:125-135 '64.

1. Institute of Mammals, Bialowieza, of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

BORowSKI STEFAN

POLAND/Radio Physics - Propagation of Radio Waves I-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, No 8944

Author : Borowski Stefan
Inst : Not Given
Title : Angle of Incidents of Ionospheric Waves

Orig Pub : Przegl. telekomun., 1957, 30, No 6, 170-175

Abstract : Analysis of experimental data, published in the literature. Bibliography, 15 titles.

Card : 1/1

POLAND

[redacted], Wlodzimierz, Dr. [Affiliation not given]

"Zoohygienic Aspects of Diseases of the Mammary Gland in the Light of English Studies."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 19, No 11, Nov 63, pp 680-682.

Abstract: Author reports on studies on mastitis made in Weybridge and Reading in England, with which he became acquainted during his visit there. Bacteria induce mastitis mainly in the presence of other contributing factors, resulting primarily from hygienic conditions and mechanical milking. Therapeutic and preventive measures are discussed. No references.

1/1

BOROWSKI, Wlodzimierz; GRYCZ, Stanislaw

Effect of parasitical infestation on the birth rate of pigs.
Rocz naul roln zootechn 84 no.3:583-588 '64.

BOROWY, Michal, inz.

Problems of enginerring in science. Problemy 19 no.11:665-671 '63.

BOROWY, Michal, inz.

Profiling of scientific research work and industrial specialization within the framework of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance. Przegl techn 84 no.51:1,3 22 D'63.

BOROWY, R.

First poplar plantation near a factory in Klucze. p. 2.

LAS POLASKI. (Ministerstwo Lesnictwa oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Techników Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 12, June 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960. Uncl.

BOROWY, R.

A hurricane passed this way. p. 20

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AUTHORS: Armenskiy, Ye. V., Borozdenko, N. I.

TITLE: The correction of the readings of an ionization chamber in the power-control system of a nuclear reactor.

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika i telemekhanika. no. 2. 1962, 24-27.

TEXT: The paper deals with the elimination of the errors arising in the readings of the ionization chamber (IC) in a completely automatic power control of a reactor. A schematic circuit diagram and the block system of the proposed system are shown. In the system the prescribed power P_3 is continuously matched against the reactor power P and the master controller MC. The mismatch signal ε_i is amplified in an amplifier block, whereupon the actuator acts upon the power level of the reactor through the control rod. The correction to the reading of the IC is provided by a measurement of the thermal power, obtained from the amount of heat carrier passing through the reactor and the temperature difference between inlet and outlet. It is conceded that inclusion of the corrective circuit may affect the dynamic characteristics of the system, because the power computer involved is an inertial link. This effect grows with increasing transfer coefficient (amplification coefficient) in

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the correction circuit. Inasmuch as the destabilizing effect of the inertial link is indeed substantial, an optimal amplification coefficient for the corrective circuit is sought, and it is proposed that an artificial delay element be introduced into the IC circuit. With such an arrangement the unbalance signal in the corrective circuit would only arise when a change in the characteristic of the IC occurs. The calculations and the experimental investigations reported here show that a system with a correction of the characteristic of the IC can be recommended for practical use because of its simplicity and operational dependability, and also because of its relatively elevated accuracy. There are 3 figures and 1 English-language reference in Russian language: M. A. Schultz (spelling uncertain), The control of nuclear power reactors. Moscow, 1957.

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