

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; REV, Judith; HERMANN, R.

On the effect of strophanthin on kidney function. Acta med. acad.
sci. hung. 19 no.1:31-41 '63.

I. I. Medizinische Klinik (Director: Prof. Dr. I. Rusznyak) der
Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.
(STROPHANTHIN) (KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS) (HEART DISEASES)
(PEPTIC ULCER) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)

MARTON, I.

HUNGARY

SOLTI, F., PAPP, M., ISKUM, M., MARTON, I., and HERMANN, R., of the First Department for Medicine at the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem, I.sz. Belklinika) in Budapest.

"Changes in the Electrocardiogram and Circulation of Dogs Due to Changes in the Tone of the Renal Pelvis and Bladder"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23, No 1, 1963, pp. 1-7.

Abstract: [English article; authors' English summary] A rapid change in the tone of the renal pelvis or the urinary bladder of dogs has been found to elicit, via reflex pathways, hypertension, increased pressure in the lesser circulation, a diminution in coronary flow, and an augmentation of venous tone. The electrocardiogram indicated disturbed repolarization and in some instances arrhythmia. Cardiac output and venous pressure showed no change. Tests with the administration of Dibenamine and denervation have pointed to the sympathetic nervous system as the principal factor in these changes. Ten references, including 3 Russian and 7 Western.

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[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and scan quality. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document.]

Magyar, Imre, dr.; LEHOCKY, Dezső, dr.; MARTON, Istvan, dr.

New methods in the treatment of insulin-resistant diabetes.
Orv.hetil. 105 no.7:289-285 16 F '64.

1. Orvostovábbképző Intézet, I. Belgyógyászati Tanszék.

MARTIN, Istvan, etc.

Decreased glucose tolerance test results in the a.m. 10.00.11.
no.42:1976-1978 1.16.100.

1. Orvostovai kiegészítő letétel, 1. helyrehozható letétel.

VIDO, I.; MARTON, I.

Tumor of the kidney simulating liver disease. Vnitri lek. 11
no. 2: 152-156 F '65

1. III. interna klinika LF University Komenskeho v Bratislave
(prednosta: prof. MUDr. T.R. Niederland, Dr.Sc.) a urologicka
klinika LF University Komenskeho v Bratislave (prednosta: Dr.
F. Jakes).

MARTIN, J.

On 10/10/65, J. Martin, Director of the
CIA, advised that the following information
is being furnished to you for your information.
The information is being furnished to you
for your information.

L 10736-66

ACC NR: AT5025469

SOURCE CODE: HU/2503/65/021/001/0107/0119

AUTHOR: Solti, Ferenc (Doctor); Marion, Istvan (Doctor); Papp, Miklos (Doctor)

ORG: First Department of Medicine, University Medical School, Budapest; No. 1
Clinic of Internal Medicine, Budapest (I. sz. Belklinika)

TITLE: Effect exerted by strophanthin through the central nervous system on
ECG and heart action

SCURGE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta medica, v. 21, no. 1, 1965, 107-119

TOPIC TAGS: drug effect, dog, cardiology, cardiovascular system, central nervous
system

ABSTRACT: In order to discover what nervous or neurohumoral mechanism was in-
volved in the cardiac effect of digitalis glycosides, crossed circulation experi-
ments were carried out on dogs. The crossed circulation was produced by bilateral
ligation of the vertebral arteries, the veins, and the spinal vein of the

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ACC No: AT5025463

recipient dog, as well as the vascular branches on both sides of the neck. After ligating the carotid arteries and jugular veins, the head of the recipient animal was perfused from the common carotid of the donor, and the venous blood was conducted back into the donor's internal jugular vein. When the circulation of the animals was normal, strophanthin did not influence arterial and venous pressure either in the recipient animal (injection into the isolated cerebral circulation) or in the donor (injection into the systemic circulation). In most cases the heart rate decreased shortly after the injection, producing bradycardia. In the recipient, this developed earlier and more strongly, indicating a nervous mechanism. When circulation was impaired due to protracted operational stress, the previously increased venous pressure dropped and the tachycardia ceased. The venous pressure also dropped in the recipient dog, pointing to a mediation of the central nervous system. When strophanthin was injected into the isolated cerebral circulation, the T wave turned negative, sometimes peaked T waves occurred. The ST segment in leads II and III was mostly depressed. Frequently, there was complementary rhythm, arrhythmia, and extrasystolia. The heart rate also decreased, sometimes quite strikingly. Digitoxin injections showed similar effects. Vagotomy had hardly any effect on the ECG. Bilateral section of the vagus and the accompanying sympathetic plexuses did not decrease the heart rate,

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ACC NR: AT5025463

and there was only a slight depression of the ST. Dibenamine slightly inhibited the strophanthin-induced changes of the ECG. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 11Apr63/

~~OTHER: 017~~

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SVEC, J.; MARTON, I.

Contribution to the utilization of radioisotope renography in the diagnosis of urological complications in gynecological oncology. *Cesk. gynek.* 30 no.1:128-132 Mr'65.

1. Katedra radiologie Lekarske fakulty University Komenského v Bratislave (veduci: MUDr. J. Durkovsky) a Vyskumny ustav onkologicky v Bratislave (riaditel: doc. dr. V. Thurzo).

THERAPY

HUNGARY

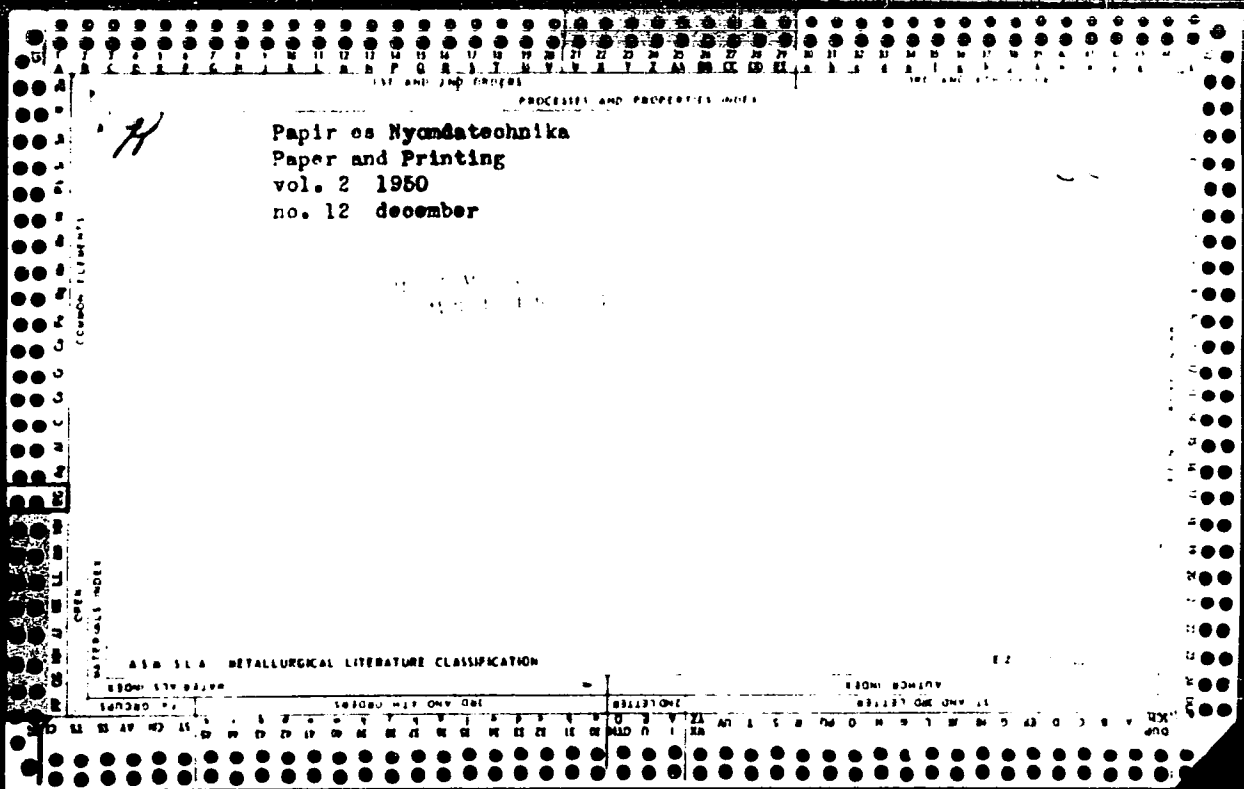
MAGYAR, Imre, Dr, LEHOCZKY, Dezso, Dr, MARTON, Istvan, Dr; Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education, I. Department of Medicine (chairman: MAGYAR, Imre, Dr) (Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet, I. Belgyogyaszati Tanszek), Budapest.

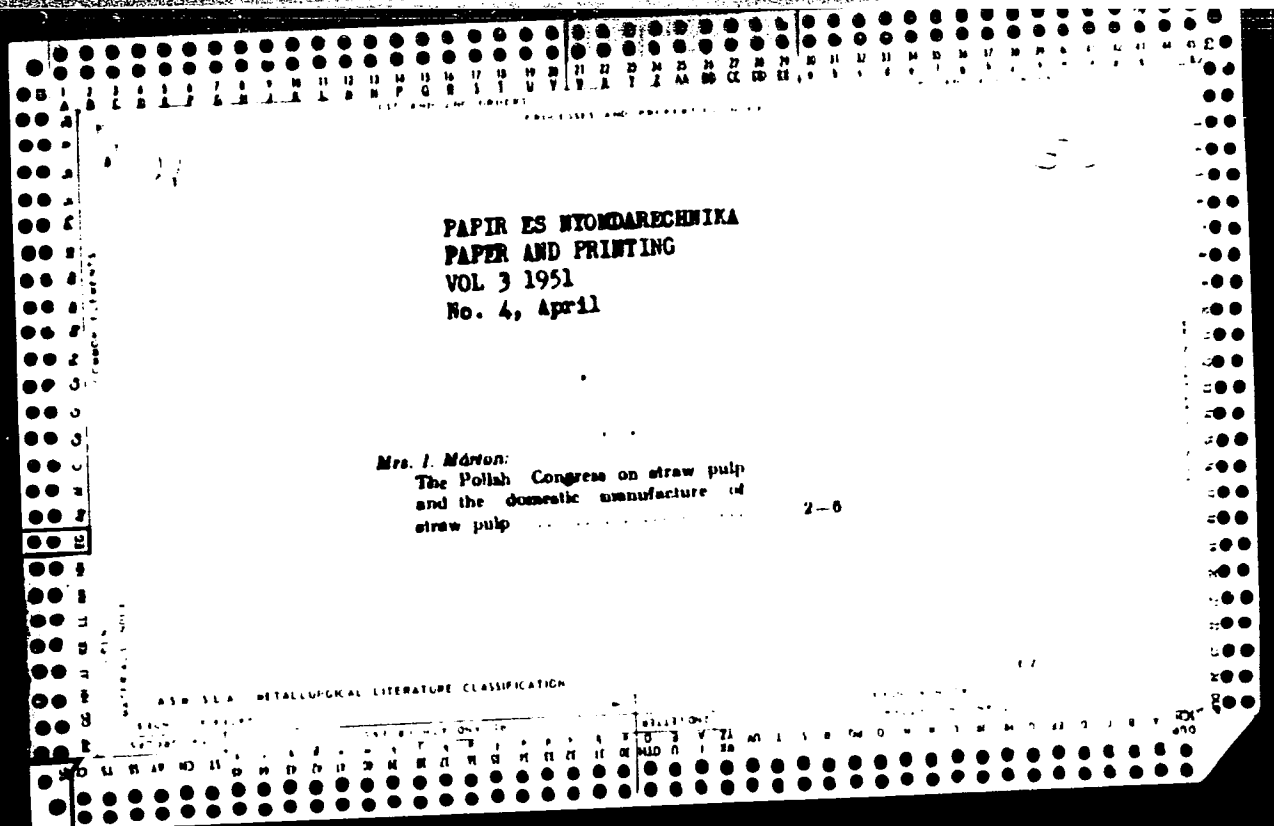
"Treatment of Insulin-Resistant Diabetes with Swine Insulin."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 18, 1 May 66, pages 829-832.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The plasma of two "insulin-resistant" diabetic patients was found to greatly reduce the effect of the generally used insulin mixture (prepared from cattle-sheep-swine pancreas) in in-vitro experiments. Similarly, the results of i.v. insulin loading tests and of the hypoglycemic convulsion test in mice also confirmed the insulin-neutralizing effect of the patients' plasma. At the same time, pure swine insulin was found to be effective in both in-vivo and in-vitro experiments. Assuming the presence of a type-specific insulin resistance caused by insulin antibody, the patients were given a prolonged treatment with swine insulin. The treatment resulted in a satisfactory improvement in carbohydrate tolerance and in a considerable decrease in the amount of insulin needed, in both cases. 6 Hungarian, 16 Western references.

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File 4 Y-14

N.T.A.

676.15.031 1, 2

6) Foliage trees as raw material for the paper and pulp industry. *A. Lankócsy, Ann. Univ. Szegedi. Sect. Sci. Technol. (Paper and Printing) - Pápi és Nyomatéskutató. Vol. III, No. 4, pp. 1-10, May 1951, 14 tabs.*

In order to replace pine trees by foliage trees, Hungarian foliage trees were examined as to their morphological as well as chemical characteristics, and pertinent measurements were effected. The tests were carried out with shredded pulp treated with sodium hydroxide and acid calcium bisulphite with sodium bisulphite added. Comparisons of the results were based on the breaking length and on the degree of beating obtainable

within 30 minutes. It was shown that the examined substances were good substitutes for fir due to their quick growth, early maturity, cellulose content and because they can be ground rapidly. Of the various kinds of poplars the late and early budding (*Populus maritima*, *P. serotina*) and giant poplars (*P. robusta*) are the most suitable, and of the other foliage trees hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), plane (*Platanus orientalis*), and maple (sycamore) (*Acer pseudo-platanus*) produce the best results. Since the latter grows rapidly and is suited for the manufacture of pulp in other respects as well, its wide-spread planting in Hungary has been projected.

MARTON, MRS. ISTVÁN

M The production of cellulose from straw by the calcium bisulfite process. ~~See István Marton, László Kébor and Sándor Ágocs. Papír- és Varrmány-Tech. 1, No. 2/3, 64-9 (1955).~~ The best conditions for the production of cellulose from straw are a $\text{Ca}(\text{HSO}_3)_2$ soln. with 3.32-4% SO_2 and 115° as the highest temp. Above 115° the cook turns black. Comparison is made between the production of wood and straw cellulose and the observed differences are explained.

S. I. Petri

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MARTON, Janos, dr.

Notes on present-day Egypt. Elet tud 17 no.7:206-210 F '62.

MARTON, Jozef, inz.; USTAL, Jozef, inz.

... steps in the building industry. Inz stavby 12 nr. 74
Supplement: Mechanizace no. 7897-99 1112

1. Faculty of Building, Bratislava.

CZIGLINA, Vilmos, okleveles mernok; MARTON, Jozsef, okleveles mernok;
SPANYI, Erno, okleveles mernok

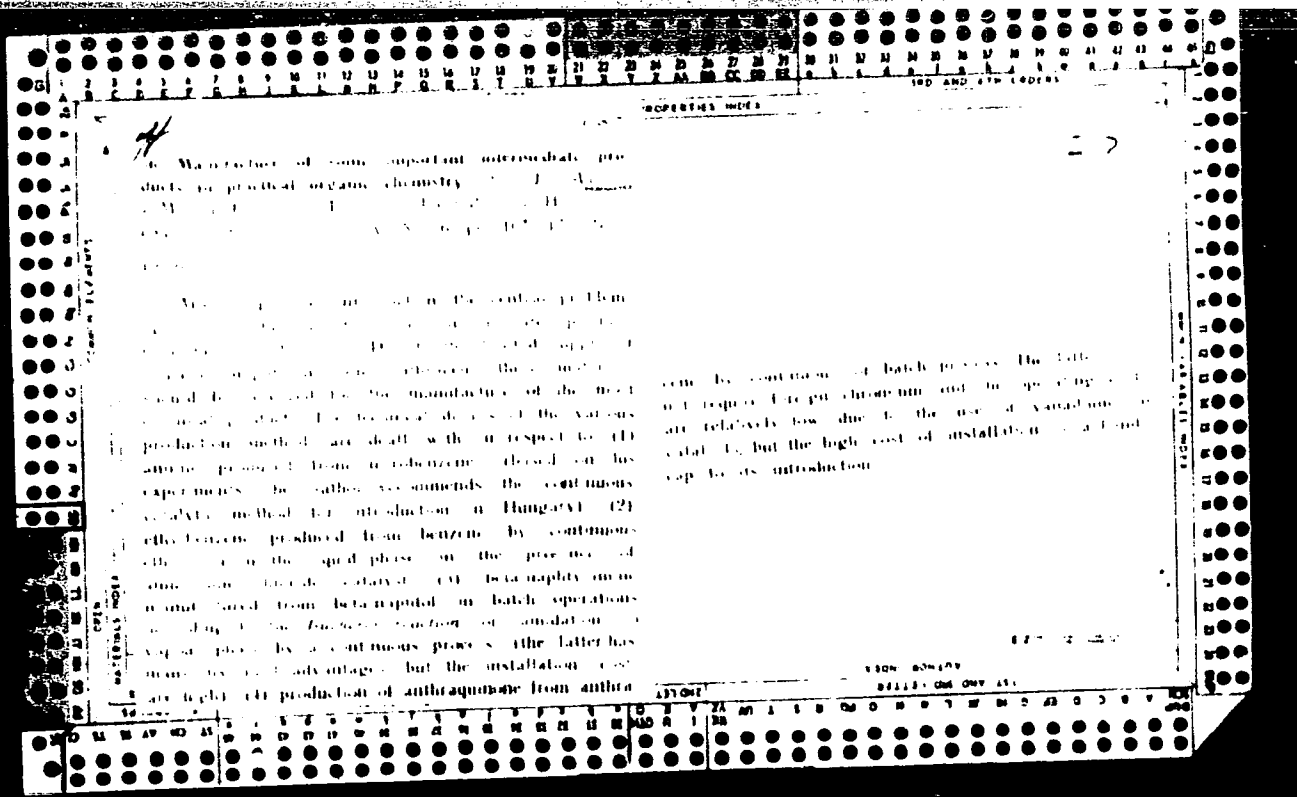
Watertight curtains and cutoffs. Vizugyi kozl nc.3:431-459
'62.

1. Tatabanyai Szenbanyaszati Troszt csoportvezeto fomernoke
(for Cziglina). 2. Orszagos Vizugyi Folygatosag Vizepitoipari
Fosztalyanak fomernoke (for Marton). 3. Foldmero es
Talajvizsgalo Vallalat nyugalmazott tervezo mernoke (for Spanyi).

MARTON, Jozsef

Considerations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
recommndations for the development of the pneumatic control
system. Meres automat 12 no. 2: 61-62 '64.

1. Mechanikai Meromuszerek Gyara.



MARTON, J.

13. Investigations on the formation of ethyl benzene
 - *Etilbenzol képződés vizsgálata* - Gy. Zöllner, J. Marton
 and Gy. Bálint. (Journal of the Hungarian Chemical
 Society - *Magyar Kémikusok Lapja* - Vol. 7, 1952, No.
 12, pp. 360-364, 9 figs., 2 tabs.)

③
 Chem

Hungarian Technical Abst.
 Vol. 5 No. 4 1953

Thus far only the alkylation reaction of the Friedel-Crafts type reaction of benzene and ethylene were investigated although redistribution reactions (dealkylation and transalkylation) are very important in the formation of ethyl benzene for these reactions determine the composition of the final product. Experimental data are presented by the authors. Under certain experimental conditions - below 50° C - ethylene yields polyethyl benzene as the chief product since the redistribution reaction is very slow. Over 60° C the rate of the redistribution reaction is higher and the polyethyl benzene formation is negligible. A slow but distant decrease of the di and polyethyl benzene yield was observed under similar experimental conditions on a further increase of the temperature. At lower ethylene benzene molecular proportions 20 per cent diethyl benzene was mixed to the benzene and led to the reaction mixture. A certain amount of the recirculated diethyl benzene was consumed and the formation of an equivalent quantity of ethyl benzene was observed. If the molecular ratio is 0.4 at 60° C or 0.6 at the boiling point of the mixture, no diethyl benzene conversion takes place. If ethylene is introduced into the reaction mixture at a high rate, the yield of polyethyl benzenes increases since time is too short for the redistribution equilibrium to establish itself. Gy. Zöllner

MF 7-13-54

MARTON, J.

Hungary /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-18

Industrial synthesis of dyestuffs

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32149

Author : I. Marton Jozsef II. Marton Jozsef, Levai Gyula
III. Marton Jozsef, Matolcsy Kalman

Title : Some Problems of Production of Bases for Cold Dyeing. Part I. Study of Separation of Mixtures of Isomeric Nitro-Toluenes and Nitro-Chlorobenzenes. Part II. Study of Preparation of Bases for Red Dyeings. Part III.

Orig Pub: Magyar Kemikusok lapja, 1953, 8, No 11, 306-308; 308-310; 310-313.

Abstract: Part I. The technological schemes are considered and the possible range of production of

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Hungary /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-18

Industrial synthesis of dyestuffs

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32149

a plant for the manufacture of bases for cold dyeing, using toluene and chlorobenzene as the starting raw materials. It is planned to produce from toluene: bases for Scarlet G, Scarlet TR, Red TR and Red KB; and from chlorobenzene: bases for Scarlet RC, Red JTR, Bordeaux GP and Variamine Blue B. In addition the byproducts: p-nitrotoluene, o-nitro-chlorobenzene and p-nitro-chlorobenzene are utilized as intermediates in the pharmaceutical and synthetic dyestuff industry, chlorobenzene for the manufacture of DDT, and 2,4-dinitro-chlorobenzene for sulfur dyes.

Card 2/7

Hungary /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-18

Industrial synthesis of dyestuffs

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32149

Part II. A study was made of the separation of mixtures of isomeric nitrotoluenes and nitrochlorobenzenes, by fractional distillation and crystallization. Mononitration of toluene is carried out by addition at 25° of mixed acid containing 28% HNO₃ and 56.5% H₂SO₄, in an amount of 99% of the theory. The resulting mixture of isomeric mononitro-toluenes (yield 96%) contains 60% o-nitro-, 34% p-nitro- and 4% m-nitro-toluene. By distillation of this mixture through a column, 12 mm in diameter, 110 cm high, containing a spiral packing, at 12 mm Hg, are obtained the following: light cut 0.5%, fractions

Card 3/7

Hungary /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-18

Industrial synthesis of dyestuffs

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32149

of 98.6% o-nitrotoluene -- 54.5%, fractions of
80% p-nitrotoluene -- 43% and losses -- 2%.
Fraction of p-nitrotoluene is subjected to cry-
stallization by cooling to 18-20° and p-nitro-
luene is separated; filtered mother-liquor is
redistilled to separate m-nitrotoluene, and the
residue is crystallized again to separate p-
nitrotoluene, the total yield of the latter
being 33.6%. In an analogous manner is separ-
ated the mixture of isomeric nitro-chloroben-
zenes, containing 62% of the p-isomer. From
811 kg of mixed nitro-chlorobenzenes are separ-
ated by crystallization 369 kg p-nitrochloro-

Card 4/7

Hungary /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-18

Industrial synthesis of dyestuffs

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32149

benzene, and by distillation of mother-liquor and recrystallization are separated 79 kg o-nitro-chlorobenzene; in addition there are obtained 292 kg of mother-liquor containing about 30% p-nitrotoluene, which is subjected to further processing. Technological schemes are given for the separation of mixtures of nitrotoluenes and nitro-chlorobenzenes, diagrams of equilibrium of liquid-vapor system, fusion temperatures and crystallization of binary mixtures of O- and p-nitrotoluene and o- and p-nitrochlorobenzene.

Card 5/7

Hungary /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-18

Industrial synthesis of dyestuffs

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32149

Part III. A comparison is made of the known procedures for the production of Red TR base from o-nitrotoluene, Scarlet RC base from o-nitro-chlorobenzene, and 2-nitro-4-amino-toluene from p-toluidine. Solubility of acet-o-toluidine in chlorobenzene has been determined at 40-60°; a study was made of the decomposition of the complex of 5-chloro-2-acetamino-toluene with HCl, on heating; rate of hydrolysis of 5-chloro-2-acetamino-toluene, at 165 and 175°, on treatment with NaOH, has been determined, and solubility of 5-chloro-2-aminotoluene + 0.5 mole H₂SO₄, at 0-100°, in 2.5 - 15% H₂SO₄. A determination was made of

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Hungary /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-18

Industrial synthesis of dyestuffs

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32149

the rate of methoxylation of o-nitro-chlorobenzene, at temperatures of 64-65°, 69-71° and 74-75°, over periods up to 40 hours, and a fusion temperature diagram has been plotted for the system of a mixture of o-nitro-chlorobenzene and o-nitro-anisole. A study was made of the conditions of preparation of o-anisidine nitrate, on reacting o-anisidine with 20, 30 and 40% HNO₃ at 40-100°; limits have been determined under which formation of the nitrate occurs without appreciable decomposition.

Card 7/7

MARTON, J.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Some problems in manufacturing synthetic phenol.
 Jozsef Marton. *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 10, 208-9(1955).
 Synthetic methods of manufg. phenol are reviewed. The
 best methods are the sulfobenzenic acid (1) and the cumole-
 hydroperoxide (2) processes. If there were enough cracked
 propylene available the best manufg. procedure would be
 2, which would yield not only phenol but Me₂O and, after
 its hydrogenation, iso-PrOH. The technology of method 2
 is described. Some yield measurements are published.
 A. E. Lintner

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J. Marton

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J. J.

MARTON, JOZSEF

Distr: 4E3d

Isomers of (ethylamino)ethylbenzene. Gyula Zollner and József Marton (Szerves Vegytanul. Kutató Intézet, Budapest). *Kém. Folyóirat* 61, 370-7 (1965).
 (Ethylamino)ethylbenzene (I) is a reaction by-product (approx. 0.5%) of the gas-phase reaction of EtOH and PhNH₂ in presence of an Al₂O₃ catalyst; isomers of I were prepd. and studied. The appropriate *o*-, *m*-, or *p*-H₂NC₂H₅Et (1 mole) was mixed with 1.5 moles EtOH and the mixt. was fed at a rate 0.3 l./hr. for each l. catalyst at 260-70°. The product was sepd. in a separatory funnel, and freed of aic. and H₂O by boiling. The product, contg. 55-65% I, was purified by fractional distn. *in vacuo* to obtain the *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-isomers: *d*₄ 0.9440, 0.9336, 0.9330; *n*_D 1.5400, 1.5391, 1.5379; *b*_m 225.7°, 234.1°, and 234.7° resp. G. J. Bruyl

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2 May

JG

MARTON, J.

Distr: 4E2c(j) 1

Preparation of ethylaniline and its derivatives by vapor phase alkylation. Gy. Zöllner and J. Marton (Research Inst. Ind. Org. Chemistry & Plastics, Budapest, Hung.) *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci.* 13, 283-91(1957)(in English); cf. Turova-Pollak, et al., *C.A.* 48, 8747A. — The alkylation of PhNH₂ and of aminoethylbenzenes by EtOH or Et₂O on Al₂O₃ (cf. Gy. Zöllner and J. Marton, *Magyar Chem. Folyoirat* 61, 376(1955)) was studied. In comparable runs, conversions were similar from EtOH and Et₂O; therefore most of the work was conducted using EtOH. The conversion of PhNH₂ to ethylaniline (I) increased, and that of EtOH to I decreased as the EtOH/PhNH₂ ratio was increased. The amt. Et₂O formed also increased. As the temp. was raised from 240 to 280°, the conversion to I increased. Above 280°, side-reactions became important. Conversion to I fell off rapidly at feed rates > 125 ml. reac-

tion mixt./1000 ml. Al₂O₃/hr., where the molar ratio of the reaction mixt. was 1/1.5 amine/alc. Aminoethylbenzenes were alkylated at the same molar ratio in the reaction mixt.: *p*-aminoethylbenzene and *p*-aminoethylbenzene in 65-66% conversion, at 260 and 265°, resp., both at a feed rate of 200 ml./1000 ml. Al₂O₃/hr., and *m*-aminoethylbenzene in 70-82% conversion at 275° at feed rates of 125 or 215 ml./1000 ml. Al₂O₃/hr. Catalyst activity diminished 7% in 1000 hrs, but was readily restored by air blown through at 400°. Vapor pressure-temp. relationships were detd. for the *N*-ethylaminoethylbenzenes. Patricia H. Moger

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MARTON, J.

2. Preparation of solid bodies and its conversion by
liquid phase catalysis (in Russian) 1-2611647
Akad. Nauk SSSR, *Chemical Abstracts* 57:10000
1962, No. 3-4, 283-284, 4 figs.

The catalysis of surface with alcohol in the gas
phase under atmospheric pressure was investigated in
the presence of aluminum oxide catalyst. The hydro-
lysis of solid bodies was also investigated. The
results of the catalytic and hydrolytic reactions were
studied. The catalytic activity of the catalysts
was investigated. It was found that surface
catalysis is a promising method for the synthesis
of solid bodies. The results of the catalytic
reactions were studied. The catalytic activity of
the catalysts was investigated. It was found that
surface catalysis is a promising method for the
synthesis of solid bodies. The results of the
catalytic reactions were studied. The catalytic
activity of the catalysts was investigated. It was
found that surface catalysis is a promising method
for the synthesis of solid bodies.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Gas-phase catalytic hydration of acetylene. József

Marton, Gyula Zollner, Gyula Lévai, Akos Tátraaljai,

György Bálint (Szerves Vegyipari és Műanyagipari Kutató

Intézet, Budapest, Hung.). Magyar Tudományos Akad.

Kém. Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei 12, 441-53

(1959).—The com. production of AcH by reaction between

C₂H₂ and steam has been investigated. It was found that

the activity and selectivity of the ZnO-Zn phosphate catalyst

can be varied between wide limits. However, the compn.

of the catalyst is unstable. The absorption of AcH, C₂H₂,

and Me₂CO on various catalysts was investigated. A

method of calcn. is given for the simultaneous evaluation of

the sorption and polymerization of Me₂CO. The rate of

each process step can be controlled by additives which

change the apparent electron concn. on the surface of the

catalyst. The mechanism of the hydration of C₂H₂ is ex-

plained by a general glycol-type transition complex.

T. Sallay

JL

A.M.

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1-BW(3W)
1-J/15(1/3)
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MARTON, J.

Distr: 4E2c(j) 7

Some aspects of ethylation of aniline in the vapor phase. Gyula Zollner and József Marton (Research Inst. Org. Chem. Ind. Plastics Ind., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 20, 321-9 (1959) (in English).—The vapor phase ethylation of PhNH₂ on Al₂O₃ catalyst was investigated. The most favorable temp. for the formation of PhNHEt by treating PhNH₂ with PhNEt₃ was 280°. PhNH₂ with PhNEt₃ gave also C₂H₅ and primary and secondary ring-ethylated PhNH₂ derivs., the amt. of which increased substantially at and above 350°. In the space velocity range from 75–375 ml./hr. when the mole proportion of PhNH₂ to PhNEt₃ was 1:1, no change could be detected in the conversion to PhNHEt. At lower space velocities more of the ring-ethylated amines formed. The presence of aminoethylbenzene isomers or derivs. in the product was explained as formed from N-Et derivs. and not by direct ethylation of the carbon ring. At higher temps. secondary amines with Et groups on the ring and C₂H₅ formed. In expts. with PhNHEt and PhNEt₃, and mixts. of PhNH₂ and PhNEt₃, the yield of ring-substituted primary amines

went up with temp. Primary amines gave no Et groups for substitution on the N atom, but constituted, parallel with the formation of C₂H₅, one of the terminal stages of the ethylation process. This was verified when o-aminoethylbenzene was passed through Al₂O₃ at 280° (no reaction occurred); at 350° 3% PhNH₂, 3% product with higher mol. wt., and C₂H₅ formed. Thus, there was no migration of the Et radical from the ring back to the N atom. The alkylation of PhNH₂ by C₂H₅ failed to produce PhNHEt or other alkyl derivs. of I, even at higher temps. During the usual ethylation only traces of Ph₂NH formed at 280°. At more elevated temps. the amt. of Ph₂NH grew and at 340° was 5%. The authors gave a detailed figure of the reaction mechanism proposed. This involved introduction of the Et group through carbonium ions fashioned by the alkylating agents under the influence of protons which were formed from H₂O at lattice defects of the Al₂O₃. The donation of an Et from N to the ring or to another N and the formation of C₂H₅ could proceed through some intermediate stage. E. Kuznetsov

MARTON, J.; ZOLLNER, Gyula (Budapest); LEVAI, Gyula (Budapest); TATRAALJAI, Akos (Budapest); BALINT, Gyorgy (Budapest)

Investigation of the catalytic hydration of acetylene in the vapor phase. Acta chimica Hung 21 no.4:375-390 '59. (EBAI 9:6)

1. Research Institute for the Organic Chemical and Plastics Industry, Budapest.
(Catalysts) (Acetylene) (Vapors)

OTVOS, Laszlo (Budapest); MARTON, Jozsef (Budapest); MEISEL-AGOSTON, Julia
(Frau) (Budapest)

Investigations by using radioactive acetic anhydride. I. Data on the
mechanism of Dakin-West reaction. Acta chimica Hung 24 no.3:321-325
'60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, Budapest.

(Radioactive substances) (Acetic anhydride)
(Amino acids) (Carboxyl group) (Dakin-West reactions)

OTVOS, Laszlo (Budapest); MARTON, Jozsef (Budapest); MEISEL-AGOSTON,
Julia (Frau) (Budapest)

Investigations by using radioactive acetic anhydride. II. Data on
the mechanism between aromatic isocyanates and acid anhydrides.
Acta chimica Hung 24 no.3:327-331 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, Budapest.

(Radioactive substances) (Acetic anhydride)
(Aromatic compounds) (Isocyanates) (Acetylcarbamic acid)
(Carbon dioxide) (Acetic acid)

MARTON, J

HUNG J

28. On the manufacture of fast bases, II. Investigations on the separation of nitrochlorobenzenes and nitrotoluenes. — *Szinezkházisok előállításának néhány aprága, II. Nitrotoluenek és nitroklórbenzolok szétválasztásának vizsgálata* — J. Marton and Gy. Lévy. (Journal of the Hungarian Chemical Society — *Magyar Kémikusok Lapja* — Vol. 7, 1953, No. 11, pp. 308–310, 8 figs, 10 tabs.)

Nitrotoluenes and nitrochlorobenzenes are the most important initial substances for the manufacture of fast bases. Some important technological phases for the separation of isomers were studied in the laboratory. The results of distillation and crystallization experiments are given. Liquid-vapour equilibria and points of solidification of p and o-nitrochlorobenzene and nitrotoluene mixtures are shown in diagrams. In the production of p-nitrotoluene and for the crystallization of o-nitrochlorobenzene tubular crystallizers proved most suitable.

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MARTON, J.

HUNG.

29. On the manufacture of fast bases, III. Experimental investigation of the production of red fast bases. *Szineszabdasok eldallitasanak nehony kerdese. III. Piroz szineszabdasok eldallitasanak kiserletei vizesoldata* - Marton and K. Matolcsay (Journal of the Hungarian Chemical Society - *Magyar Kémikusok Lapja* - Vol. 7, 1933, No. 11, pp. 310-313, 7 figs, 1 tab.)

The production of two red fast bases has been investigated. *Fast Red TR* base: The results of experiments on the solubility of acet-o-toluidine, the decomposition of chloroacet-o-toluidine hydrochloride, the rate of hydrolysis of chloroacet-o-toluidine and the solubility of 5-chloro-o-toluidine half sulfate are presented in diagrams. For the final purification a sulfuric acid crystallization method is employed instead of expensive distillation; the process of separating the sulfates is described. The overall yield is 60% calculated on the o-toluidine used. As to the production of *Fast Scarlet RC* the rate of methoxylation of o-nitrochlorobenzene and the nitration of o-anilidine were among others investigated. The reaction mechanism of methanitation can be explained by the electron transfer principle. Experimental methods of methanitation of various aromatic amines are discussed. During treatment with nitric acid each amine acts as an indicator, their order of stability is as follows: o-anilidine < p-anilidine < o-toluidine < p-toluidine < o-aminoethylbenzene. The lowest concentration of sulfuric acid used in the conversion was 82-85%.

3

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2/2

MARTON J.

HUNG

Synthesis of Isopropyl benzene — G. Zallner, J. Wundt, J. Marton, *Magyar Kemikusok Lapja* — Vol. 5, 1954, No. 7, pp. 199-201, 1 fig., 1 tab.

A continuous Friedel-Crafts synthesis of isopropyl benzene has been investigated and compared with a similar technology for the preparation of ethyl benzene as well as with other syntheses of isopropyl benzene. It could be ascertained that (1) the composition of the final product of the Friedel-Crafts propylation of benzene is determined by the redistribution of the di-alkyl benzene formed by direct alkylation, similarly to the synthesis of ethyl benzene. Temperature has only a slight influence on this redistribution and, consequently, upon the composition of the final product whereas the propylene-benzene mole ratio bears a considerable influence; (2) isopropyl benzene can be synthesized from propylene and benzene, and ethyl benzene from ethylene and benzene in the presence of $AlCl_3$ with the same technology and in an identical apparatus; (3) the most favourable conditions for the continuous process of synthesis of isopropyl benzene are the following: composition of the feed, 80% benzene and 20% di-isopropyl benzene, propylene-benzene mole ratio 0.47, temperature 100-102° C, the yield referred to both benzene and propylene is 95%. With the best sulphuric acid method a similar yield can only be achieved with a propylene-benzene mole ratio of 0.32. With the described Friedel-Crafts technology the regeneration and reclamation of benzene can be carried out more economically.

MARTON, J.

Some problems of the production of synthetic phenol. p. 206. MA YAR
KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Ma yar Kemikusok Egyesulete) Budapest. Vol, 10,
No. 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

Abstract

YEMENY, Armand (Mrs); VECSEI, Fais; MARTIN, Gabor; GORZONYI, János; Research Laboratory of the State Institute for Rheumatism and Gynecology, Budapest, Hungary; Károlyi, István; Tatars, László; Laboratory and Department of Organic Chemistry of the Institute of the State Atomic Energy Committee (Országos Atomenergia Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary; Zervus, Katalin) (Hungary)

"Data on the Reaction Between the Enzyme of the Adrenal Cortex and Tetrazolium Salts."

Budapest, Kisérletes Orvostudomány, Vol XIV, No 6, 1962, pp 608-11.

Abstract: [author's summary] The increase in sensitivity effected by the use of a polar solvent system on the reduction of tetrazolium salts by steroids was investigated. Various reduction products were isolated and their interconversions were classified. A polar chromatographic system to measure the sensitivity of various other reactions is given.

[1 Hungarian, 2 western references]

11

VECSEI (WEISZ), P. ; TANKA, D.; KELLER, Maria; KEMENY, Vera; MARTON, J.;
GOSZTONYI, T.

Determination of succinic dehydrogenase by means of ¹⁴C-labelled triphenyl
tetrazolium chloride. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.2:125-129
'62.

1. National Institute of Rheumatology and Department of Organic Chemistry
of the Isotope Institute of the National Atomic Energy Commission, Budapest.
(TETRAZOLIUM SALTS) (SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE)

VECSEI (Weisz), Pal, dr.; KEMENY, Armandne, dr.; PURJESZ, Istvan, dr.;
RITTER, Laszlo, dr.; MARTON, Jozsef; GOSZTONYI, Tamas

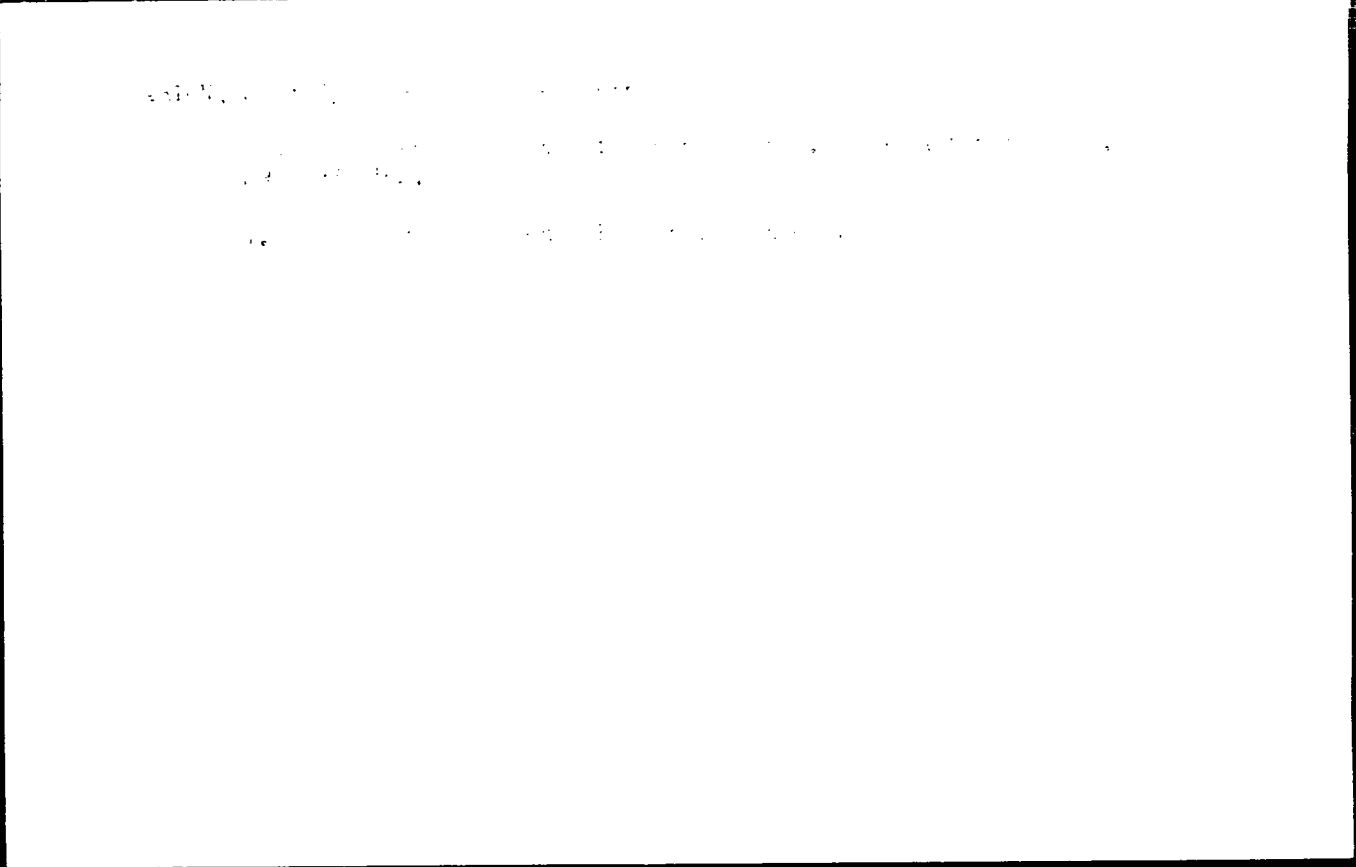
Aldosterone production in the resistance phase of general adaptation
syndrome. Orv. hetil. 103 no.34:1607-1610 26 Ag '62.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougnyi Intezet, Kutato osztaly, Budapesti
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet es az Orszagos Atomenergia
Bizottsag Isotop Intezetenek Szerves Kemiai Uosztalya.
(ALDOSTERONE physiol) (STRESS physiol)

MARTON, Jozsef

New type pneumatic remote-controlled basic signal adjuster. Meres
automat 12 no.8:264-267 '64.

1. Measuring Instruments Factory, Budapest.



MARTON, Jozsef, oklevetes gepesawina.

Miniature pneumatic instrument for measuring air flow
no. 11364 - 3 of cover

1. Measuring instrument factory, Budapest.

KEMENY, Armandne, dr.; VECSEI, Pal, dr.; MARTON, Jozsef, dr.; Gosztonyi,
Tamas, dr.

The use of H³-labeled steroids in adrenal cortex function
tests. Orv. hetil. 106 no.23:1077-1081 6 Je '65

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougnyi Intezet (igazgato: Farkas,
Karoly, dr.) es az Orszagos Atomenergia Bizottsag Izotop
Intezete (igazgato: Teteryi, Pal. dr.).

ACC NR: AP6032677

SOURCE CODE: HU/0012/65/013/005/0146/0149

AUTHOR: Marton, Jozsef—Marton, Y. (Graduate mechanical engineer)

ORG: Factory for Mechanical Measuring Instruments (Mechanikai Meromuszerek Gyara)

TITLE: Determination of the critical amplification factor in multiple-storage control circuits on the basis of the Nyquist stability criterion

SOURCE: Meres es automatika, v. 13, no. 5, 1965, 146-149

TOPIC TAGS: control circuit, linear control system

ABSTRACT: The published methods for employing the Nyquist stability criterion for the determination of the critical amplification factor in multiple-storage control circuits were extended and used for the preparation of a series of equations. With the aid of these equations it is possible to calculate rapidly and conveniently the critical angular frequency of linear control loops with multiple capacities. The equations involved in these calculations were given and examples were presented to illustrate their applications. Orig. art. has: 18 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 32,496]

SUB CODE: 09, 13 / SUBM DATE: 16Jun64 / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDG: 62-50:621.375.1.081

0919 2802

MARTON, K.

Cathode-ray tube with low-anodic voltage. p. 130.

ELEKTROTECHNICKY CASOPIS. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10,
No. 2, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10,
Oct. 1959
Uncl.

MARTON, K.

Measuring the outgoing potential of pure metals. p. 287.

ELEKTROTECHNICKY CASOPIS. (Slovenska akademia vied.) Bratislava,
Czechoslovakia. Vol. 10, no. 5, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1961.

Uncl.

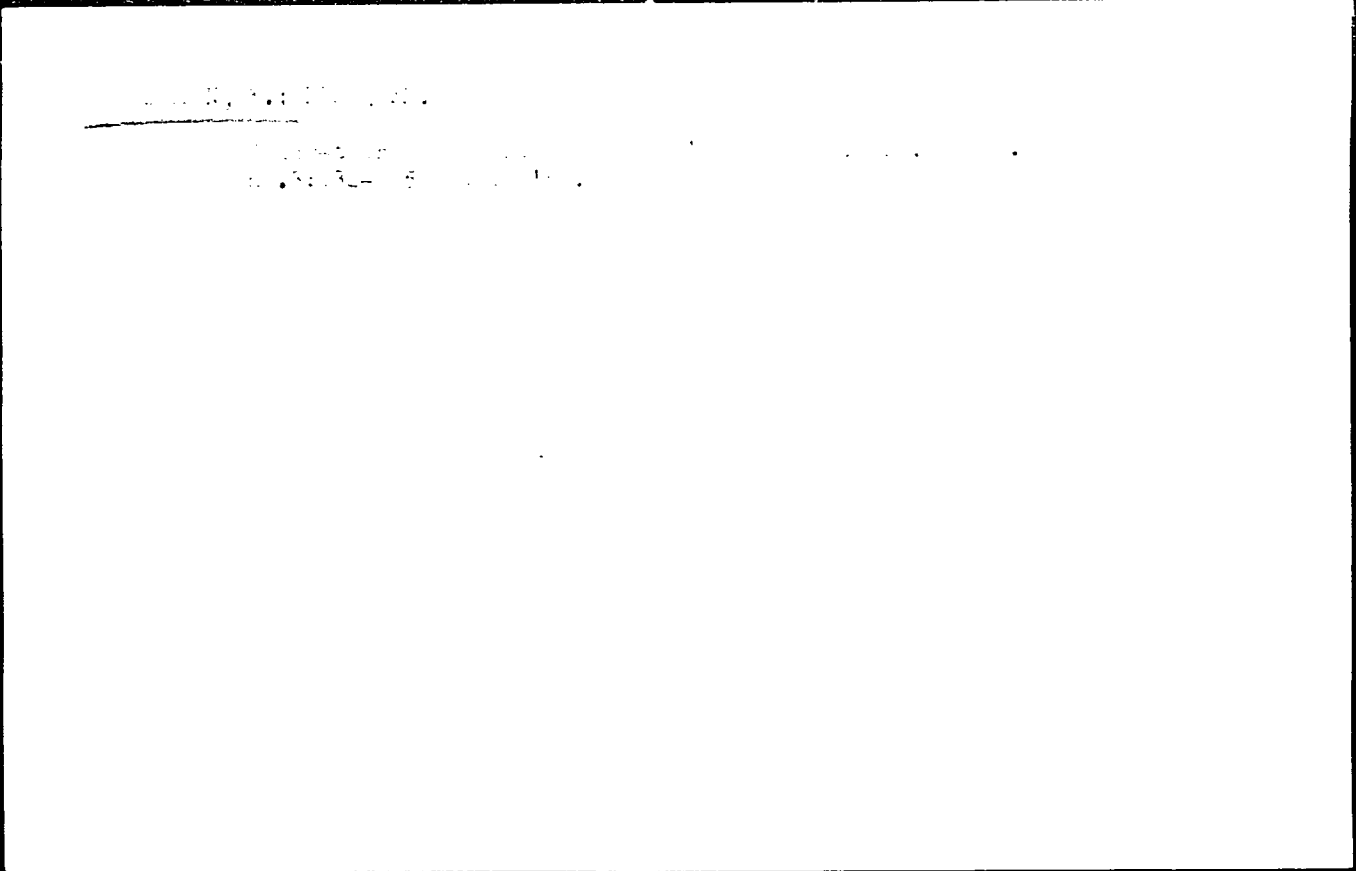
MARTON, K.; FIKES, L.

Design, calculation, and construction of a special direct-heating diode.
p. 297.

ELEKTROTECHNICKY CASOPIS. (Slovenska akademia vied.) Bratislava,
Czechoslovakia. Vol. 10, no. 5, 1959.

Monthly list of east European Accessions (FEAI)LC, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1969.

Uncl.



BOLANYI I., MARTON, K.

Effect of menstruation urine and blood-serum upon human spermatozoa.
Orv. hetil. 91:25, 18 June 50. p. 781-3

1. Skin and Venereological Diseases Clinic (Director--Dr. Ferenc
Foldvari). Budapest University.

CMIL 19, 5, Nov., 1950

VAMOS, L.; SZENEBI, A.; MARTON, K.

Therapeutic attempts with pituitary emulsion in extensive alopecia.
Borogyogy. vener. szemle 6 no. 5:145-147 Oct 1952. (CIML 24:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Dermatological and Venereological Clinic (Director --
Dr. Ferenc Foldvari), Budapest Medical University and Second Internal
Clinic (Director -- Dr. Imre Haynal).

KAROLYI, I.; MARTON, K.

Trychophytosis with atypic localization. *Borogyogy vener. szemle*
6 no. 5:149-150 Oct 1952. (CML 24:1)

1. Doctor. 2. Budapest Dermatological and Venereological Clinic
(Director -- Prof. Dr. Ferenc Foldvari).

MARTON, K.

Caterpillar dermatitis. *Borgyogy. vener. szemle* 7 no.4:120-123 July 1953. (GLML 25:4)

1. Doctor. 2. Clinic for Skin and Venereal Diseases (Director -- Prof. Dr. Ferenc Foldvari), Budapest Medical University.

MARTON K. and SZEGO L.

2298. MARTON K. and SZEGO L. *Data on the clinical features and pathogenesis of herpes zoster HUNG. MED. WEEKLY 1954, 95 (154)

The authors observed an endemic increase of herpes zoster in the year 1951 in a district of Budapest. The increase later proved to be general in the whole city. In the neighbourhood of the 47 cases observed, 6 cases of varicella were found.

Foldvari - Budapest

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA: Section XIII, Vol. 8, No. 10

NALO, Jozsef, dr.,; FOLDVARI, Ferenc., dr.,; MARTON, Kalman, dr.

Catamnestic follow-up of pemphigus. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 8 no.2:
42-50 Mar 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani
Klinikájának (igazgató: Foldvari Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár) és I.
Korbonctani és Kísérleti Bakteriológiai Intézetének (igazgató Baló
József dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS, therapy
catamnestic follow-up)

MARTON, Kalman, dr.; BARTHA, Gabor, dr.; TAMAS, Gyula.

Effect of ultrasonics on cultures of fungi. *Borgyogy. venger.*
szemle 8 no.3:83-87 May 54

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Orvosi Fizikai Intézetének
(Igazgató: Tarjan Imre dr., egyetemi tanár) és a budapesti Bor-
es Nemikortani Klinikájának (Igazgató: Foldvari Ferenc dr.,
egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(FUNGI, effect of radiations,
ultrasonics)

(ULTRASONICS, effects,
on fungi)

MARTON, Kalman, dr.

Antistine causing erythroderma and provoking psoriasis pustulosa.
Borogyogy. vener. szemle 9 no.4:142-144 July 55

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának
(igazgató: Foldvari Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(ANTIHISTAMINICS, injurious effects
antazoline causing erythroderma & pustular psoriasis)
(ERYTHRODERMA, etiology and pathogenesis antazoline)
(PSORIASIS,
pustular, caused by antazoline)

TAMAS, Gyula; THOROCZKAY, Miklos, dr.; MARTON, Kalman, dr.

The role of physical factors in the ultrasonic effect on proliferating fungi. *Borgyogy. vener. szemle* 9 no.6:200-204 Nov 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor-, és Nemikortani Klinikájának (igazgató: Földvári, Ferenc, dr. egyetemi tanár) és Orvosi Fizikai Intézetének (igazgató: Tarján, Imre, dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(ULTRASONICS, effects
on proliferating fungi, phys. factors)

MARTON, Kalman, dr.

Newly observed case of lymphoma. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 10 no.1:
33-35 Jan 56.

1. Az Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának közl.
(Igazgató: Földvári Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár)

(LYMPHOMA

tuberosum, of face, pathol. & classif. of lymphomas (Hun))

(FACE, neoplasms

lymphoma tuberosum, pathol. (Hun))

MARTON, Kalman, dr.,; TAMAS, Gyula,; THOROCZKAY, Miklos, dr.; TARDOS,
Margit, T.

The role of biological factors and the physical properties of the
suspension media in ultrasonic effect on proliferating fungi.
Borgyogy. vener. szemle 10 no.2:63-66 March 56

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Orvosi Fizikai Intézetének
(Igazgató: Tarjan Imre dr., egyetemi tanár) és Bor-es Nemikortani
Klinikájának (Igazgató) Földvári Ferenc dr., egyetemi tanár) közl.

(FUNGI, eff. of radiations on
ultrasonics, on proliferation in spore suspension, influence
of mechanical factors & properties of suspension liquid
(Hun))

(ULTRASONICS, eff.
on proliferation of fungi in spore suspension, influence
of mechanical factors & properties of suspension liquid
(Hun))

FOLDVARI, Ferenc, dr.; BALO, Jozsef, dr.; MARTON, Kalman, dr.

Pathological-anatomical data on 62 patients who died of pemphigus.
Borogygy. vener. szemle 10 no.3:97-107 May 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Kórházi és
Kísérleti Patológiai Intézetének (igazgató: Baló, József, dr.
egyetemi tanár) és Bor-és Nemikórházi Klinikájának (igazgató:
Foldvari, Ferenc, dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS, pathol.

autopsy findings of 62 cases (Hun))

FOLDVARI, Ferenc, dr.; BOLANYI, Imre, dr.; MARTON, Kalman, dr.

Some statistical aspects of pemphigus. *Borogy. vener. szemle*
10 no.3:108-112 May 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor-és Nemikortani
Klinikájának közleménye (igazgató: Foldvari, Ferenc, dr.
egyetemi tanár).

(PEMPHIGUS, statist.

morbid. & mortal., data on 286 cases (Hun))

MARTON, Kalman, dr.; FLORIAN, Ede, dr.

Etiopathogenesis of chronic paronychia. Borgyogy. vener. szemle
37 no.2:49-51 Ap '61.

1. A budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Kliniká-
jának és az Országos Bor- Nekikortani Intézet (igazgató: Foldvári
Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(PARONYCHIA etiol)

TAMAS, Gyula; MARTON, Kalman, dr.; THOROCZKAY, Miklos, dr.

Effect of ultrasonic irradiation in combination with disinfectants
on *Candida albicans*. *Borgyogy. vener. szemle* 37 no.4:169-173 J1 '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának
(Igazgató: Foldvari Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanár) és Orvosfizikai Inte-
zetének (Igazgató: Tarjan Imre dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(CANDIDA) (ULTRASONICS) (ANTISEPTICS pharmacol)

MARTON, Kalman, dr.

Lesions caused by antihistaminic drugs. Orv. hetil. 102 no.27:1266-1270 2 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Bor- és Nemikortani Klinika.

(ANTIHISTAMINICS toxicol)

MARTON, Kalman, dr.; ANGYAL, Janos, dr.

Simultaneous presence of pemphigus and acute varicelliform pustulosis.
Orv. hetil. 103 no.2:75-78 Ja '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Bor- és Nemikortani Klinika és
Országos Bor- és Nemikortani Intézet.

(PEMPHIGUS complications) (ECZEMA complications)

FLORIAN, Ede, dr.; MARTON, Kalman, dr.

Mycological studies with prednisolone "I" and prednisolone-
hexachlorophene ointments. Orv. hetil. 104 no. 48:2275-2277
1 D '63.

1. Országos Bor- és Nemikortani Intézet és Budapesti Orvostudo-
mányi Egyetem, Bor- és Nemikortani Klinika.
(TRICHOPHYTON) (CANDIDA) (PREDNISOLONE)
(IODINE) (HEXACHLOROPHENE)

MARTON, Kalman, dr., SLYMES, Moltan, dr.

Fossillary mycoses. (Clinical and histological study. Orv. Hetil. 105 nr. 33:1657-1661. 16 Aug '64.

1. Budapest: Orvostudományi Egyetem, Bor- és Nemikórtés Klinikai (igazgató: Polovari Ferenc dr.) és II. Sebészeti Klinikai (igazgató: Fehérvári László dr.).

MARTIN, William G.

1948 Manifestation of ...
16 no. 7. 1948-1949 ...

1. Request: ...
(Legation: ...)

MARTON, Károly

A case of right thoracic phrenic eventration with renal dystopia.
Magy. sebesset 6 no.3:207-210 Aug 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Urological Clinic (Director -- Candidate Medical
Sciences Dr. Tivador Huth, Pecs Medical University.

MARTON, Karoly, dr.; SCHMIDT, Antal, dr.

Kidney injuries according to data on the urological clinic of the
medical school in Pecs. Magy sebeszet 13 no.6:409-411 D '59.

1. A Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai Klinikájának közleménye.
Igazgató: Huth Tivadar dr. egyetemi tanár.
(KIDNEYS wds & inj)

MARTON, L.

(MARTON)

"The textbook on tool engineering." p. 191, (GEP, Vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1953. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

SOLTI, F.; KOLTAI, E.; MARTON, L.

Effect of strophanthin on blood circulation and potassium metabolism in the brain. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.2:126-130
Ap '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája.
(BRAIN pharmacol.)
(STROPHANTHIN pharmacol.)
(POTASSIUM metab.)

SOLTI, F.; MAGYAR, Zs.; MARTON, L.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.

Studies on ~~the~~ and circulatory changes following modification of the tonus of the small intestine or the gallbladder in dogs in experimental conditions. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:121-131 Ap '62.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (VASOMOTOR SYSTEM physiol)
(INTESTINE SMALL physiol) (GALLBLADDER physiol)

MARTON, L.

HUNGARY

HIDEG, J., Dr, Medical Captain (orvosszazados); GALENCSEK, F., Dr, Medical Chief-Lieutenant (orvosfőhadnagy); ECHTER, T., Dr, Medical Lieutenant-Colonel (orvosalezredes); GATI, T., Dr; FOTI, M., Dr; MARTON, L., technical assistant; [Affiliation not given].

"Hypoxia and Oxygen Respiration in Their Effects on Shay-Ulcers of Rats."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol 14, No 4, Oct-Dec 62, pp 317-320.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A hypoxic environment fully prevents the formation of ulcers in rats as a result of Shay-operations. Hyperoxic environment tripled the appearance of ulcerous changes resulting from the operation. Acidification of the duodenum and bilateral adrenalectomy prevented completely the enhancing effect of the hyperoxic environment. Two of 10 references are Hungarian, the rest Western.

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1/1

MARTON, L.
S.A.

Protection

621.316.925.44 : 621.318.5 : 621.314.2
1124. A new type of temperature relay used for
protection of transformers. L. MARTON. *Electro-
technika*, 44, 312-19 (Oct., 1991) In Hungarian.

The relay is based on direct measurement of the
temperature of the oil where it is hottest and in
addition the temperature difference produced by a
winding fed by a current which is proportional to the
load current and so designed that the thermal con-
ditions of the transformer winding are faithfully
reproduced (e.g. the relay heater winding must have
as nearly as possible the same time constant as the
winding of the transformer to be protected). Factors
affecting the temperature conditions produced by the
heating elements of the relay are mathematically
analysed, and experimental results obtained on
practical transformers under various load conditions
are described.

7/11/12

Summary

Mrs. Marika, Major, of the Institute of Psychology at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary, Gyermeknevelési Intézet, Budapest, Hungary, Director: Lajos, Lajos, M.D., Director of the Institute of Psychological Sciences.

"Relations between mental by Vygotsky and L. S. Vygotsky, Behavior Learning, and personal characteristics"

Budapest, Hungary, Institute of Psychology, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1972.

Abstract: This summarizing article discusses the Vygotskian postulate for differences between individual and type differences, Spence's theory of conditionability and relationship to this theory, criticisms on Vygotsky's postulate, and the perspective of investigations on the relations between personality types and conditionability. Twenty-eight references, including 1 Hungarian, 3 Russian, and 14 Western.

1

Correlation between type of personality features and characteristics of the process of conditioning and extinguishing. Vagy, pszichol szazle 21 n. 1:160-164, 1974.

1. Institute of Child Psychology, Director: Dr. Lajos Marika, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

MARTON, Laszlo

Innovations in the canning and paprika industry. *Musz elet* 16 no.12:
12 'Je '61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Canning industry) (Red pepper)

SABO, I. [Sabc, I.]; MARTON, M.; PARTAI, G.

Classification and ecology of the *Actinomyces griseus* group.
Antibiotiki 9 no.2:105-109 F '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Issledovatel'skiy institut pochvovedeniya i sel'skokhozyavstvennoy
khimii Vengerskoy akademii nauk, Budapesht.

SABO, I. [Szabo, I.]; MARTON, M.; VARGA, L.; SHENFELD, Sh. [Schonfeld, S.]

Comprehensive biological studies on the rendzina. Pochvovedenie
no.10:85-95 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pochvovedeniya i agrokhimii
Akademii nauk Vengrii, g. Budapesht.
(Hungary--Soil biology)

SZABO, I.; MARTON, Maria

The analysis of a *Streptomyces chartreusis* population. *Acta
biol. acad. sci. Hung.* 15 no.1:59-64 '64.

1. Institute of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Hunga-
rian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, (Head: I. Szabolcs).

MARTON, M.

HORVATH, J.; MARTON, M.; OROSZLAN, I.

Vegetative studies of hybridization in Streptomyces. Acta microb. hung. 2 no.1-2:21-37 1954.

1. Biologisches Forschungsinstitut der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Tihany, und Mikrobiologischer Lehrstuhl der Agrarwissenschaftlichen Universität, Godollo.

(STREPTOMYCES
hybridization)
(HYBRIDITY
hybridisation of Streptomyces)

Szabo, I.,; MARTON, M.

Mutual antagonism of actinomyces. I. Research on the actinomyces strain M 17. Acta microb. hung 3 no.1-2:1-18 1955.

1. Bodenbiologische abteilung des Botanischen Forschungsinstituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Sopron.

(ACTINOMYCES

antibiotic-producing strain, research)

HUNGARY/Microbiology - General Microbiology, Systematics,
Morphology, Cytology.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99238
Author : Marton, Maria; Szabo, Istvan
Inst :
Title : Morphology and Physiology of Nocardia uniformis
Orig Pub : Agrokoz. es talaj. 1957, 6, No 4, 355-362
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MARTON, M.; SZABO, I.

Nocardia uniformis, a new species from solonetz soil. *Acta
microb.hung.* 6 no.2:131-134 '59.

1. Laboratory of Soil Biology of the Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, Sopron.

(NOCARDIA)

(SOIL microbiol)

SABO, I. [Szabó, I]; MARTON, M.

Specific reciprocal inhibition in actinomycetes. *Mikrobiologia* 28
no.3:374-376 My-Je '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Laboratoriya biologii pochv Vengerskoy akademii nauk, Saproon,
Vengriya.

(ACTINOMYCES

protein specific active inhib. substance (Rus))

SZABO, Istvan; MARTON, Maria

The appearance and ecologic position of the *Streptomyces griseus* (*Actinomyces globisporus*) group in some Hungarian soils. *Agrokem talajtan* 10 no.3:405-424 S '61.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia Talajtani es Agrokemiai Kutato Intezete, Mikrobiologiai Osztaly.

MARTON, Maria

Microbiological data on chernozem meadow soils. I. Investigation of the cellulose-active, melanin-forming and halo-tolerant ray fungi. Agrokem talajtan 2 no.1:123-128 Mr '62.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia Talajtani es Agrokemiai Kutatointezete Mikrobiologiai Osztalya, Budapest.

SABO, I. [Szabo, I.]; MARTON, M.

Simplified key for determining the important sections and series
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