ZHN'KOVSKIY, V.P., inzhener.

Use local materials for building roads in Northern Caucasus. Avt. dor. 20 no.9(179):9 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Caucasus, Northern--Road materials)

ZEN'KOVSKIY, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich

N/5
806.1
.Z52

ZEN'KOVSKIY,Vasiliy Vasil'Yevich

O mnimom materializme russkoy nauki i filosofii (The imaginary materialism of Russian science and philosophy) Myunkhen, 1956. 71 p. (Institut po Izucheniyu Istorii i Kul'Tury SSSR. Issledovaniya i materially, seriya i, vyp. 27) Bibliographical footnootes.

ZENKTELER, M.

H-24

Country : POLAND
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Wood Products. Hydrolysis Industry.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51213

Author : Perkitny, T.; Zenkteler, M.
Institute : -
Title : Hot Bonding with Simultaneous Impregnation of Large Size Wood Elements, Employing the "Imperkol" Method
Orig Pub. : Prace Inst. technol. drewna, 1957, 4, No 1, 196 s, il.
Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

ZENKTELER, Michal

Effect of the quality of gluten glues on the properties of their solutions and the state of glued joints. Prace nauk roln i lesn 17 no.3:609-628 '65.

COUNTRY : Poland H-29
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 76770

AUTHOR : Zenkteler, M.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Cold-Setting Phenolformaldehyde Glues and Their Action on Wood. Part II.

ORIG. PUB. : Przemysl Drzewny, 9, No 5, 5-7 (1958)

ABSTRACT : In order to prevent the destructive action of hardening agents on the wood, the surfaces to be glued together are given a preliminary coat with varnishes which prevent the penetration of the wood by the acids. In the GDR the preparation 'Pretrol' is used for this purpose; at elevated temperatures this preparation decomposes with the separation of alkalis. For Part I see RZhKhim, 1959, No 10, 35966.

Ye. Gurcich

CARD: 1/1

ZENKTELER, M.

Methods of testing the endurance of glued joints.

P. 55 (Przemysl Drzewny. Vol. 7, no. 2, Feb. 1956, Warszaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no.2, fFebruary 1958

GRABIEC, Stanislaw; BOGDANSKI, Kazimierz; ZENKTELER, Maciej; KAZUBSKI, Stanislaw L.; GUTTOWA, Alicja; LENKEWICZ, Zofia; WOJTUSIAK, Roman J.; PINOWSKI, Jan

Review of books and publications. Kosmos biol 13 no. 4: 339-353 '64.

ZENKTELER, Michal

The effect of sulphur impregnation upon the properties of the wood. Sylwan 56 no.1:59-71 Ja- F '62.

Category : [illegible]
Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics.

Abs. Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khim., No. 10, 1959, 36966.

Author : Zenktelar M.

Institut. : Not given.

Title : Phenol Formaldehyde Adhesives in Cold Hardening and Their Action on Wood. Part I.

Orig Pub. : Przem. drzewny, 1958, 9, No. 3, 16-18.

Abstract : The conditions and mechanism of hardening of phenol formaldehyde resins are examined. It is noted that in cold hardening the adhesive compounds possess a lesser resistance to variable conditions of humidity and temperature, than compounds obtained at increased temperatures. During the application of hardening agents of an acid type at increased temperatures, the destruction of wood fibers near the adhesive seam is noted. The damage to wood is marked particularly when the value of the pH of phenol formaldehyde adhesives

Card: 1/2

ZENKTELER, M.

Phenol-formaldehyde cold-setting glues and their influenceon lumber. Pt. 2, p. 133.

PRZEMYSL DRZEWNY. Centralne Zarzady Przemyslow: Drzewnego, Meblarskiego, i Lesnego i Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 9, No. 5, May 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959.

Uncl.

ZENKTELER, M.; ZENKTELER, M.

Research on the influence of the content of resin on the jointing of pine lumber. p. 310

PRZEMYSL DRZEWNY (Stowarzyszenie i Technikow Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa)
Warszawa, Poland
No. 4, April 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession Index (EEAI), LC Vol. 8, No. 11
November 1959
Uncl.

ZENKTELER, Michal

The possibility of reducing the time of glue joints pressing during the cold gluing of lumber. Przem drzewny 12 no.8:12-14 '61.

ZENKL, V.; ANDRYSEK, O.

Malabsorption (celiac) syndrome with idiopathic hypoproteinemia.
Cesk. pediat. 18 no.10:947-952 O '63.

1. Detska klinika lekarske fakulty hygienicke KU v Praze, prednostka prof. dr. J. Gizkova-Pisarovicova Biofyzikalni ustav KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier.
(CELIAC DISEASE) (BLOOD PROTEIN DISORDERS)
(SERUM ALBUMIN, RADIOIODINATED) (FECES)

ZENNECC, Marian

Blood coagulation in late pregnancy toxemias and calcium metabolism. Gin. polska 28 no.2:239-244 Mar-Apr 57.

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Slaskiej A.M. im. L. Warynskiego w Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Ryglewicz p. o. Kierownik: dr. med. H. Skalba. Adres autora: Bytom, Batorego 15.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS, blood in
coagulation, relation to calcium metab. (Pol))
(CALCIUM, metab.
relation to blood coagulation in late pregn. toxemias (Pol))
(BLOOD COAGULATION, in various dis.
pregn. toxemias, relation to calcium metab. (Pol))

ZENNEGG, Marian

Pathogenesis of serological antagonisms. Gin.polska 29 no.1:110-116 Jan-Feb 58.

1. Z II Kliniki Polo[illegible]twa i Chorob Kobiecych Slaskiej w Bytomiu. Kierownik: prof. dr med. B. Stepowski. Adres: II Klinika Polosnictwa i chorob Kobiecych - Byton, ul. Batorego 15.
(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FETAL, etiol. & pathogen. review (Pol))

JONEK, Jan; ZENNEGG, Marian

Development of the adrenals in human fetuses in normal conditions and in developmental anomalies. Gin.polska 32 no.1:25-33 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Sl. A.M. w Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr med. B. Stepowski.

(ADRENAL GLAND embryol) (MONSTERS)

ZENNEGG, Marian

Clinical value of the determination of the fibrogen titer by the Bowman-Yelite method. Ginek. pol. no.4:525-538 '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Slaskiej AM w Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr. B. Stopowski.
(FIBROGEN) (PREGNANCY) (PUERPERIUM)

ZENNEGG, Marian; SZALAJDA, Ryszard

Blood platelets and clot retraction in pregnant women. Ginek. pol. 33 no.5:691-699 '62.

1. Z III Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Slaskiej AM w Bytomiu, Kierownik: prof. dr med. B. Stepowski.
(BLOOD PLATELETS) (THROMBOELASTOGRAPHY) (BLOOD PLATELETS)

ZENNEGG, Marian; JONEK, Jan

Contribution to the study of phocomelia. Ginek. pol. 35 no.1: 107-113 Ja-F'64

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Sl. AM w Bytomiu; kierownik: doc.dr.med.H.Skalba.

ZENNEGG, Marian; CIECHANOWSKA, Anna

Cyclopia in phocomelia. Ginek. pol. 35 no.1:115-119 Ja-F'64

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Sl. AM w Bytomiu (kierownik: doc.dr.med. H.Skalba) i z I Kliniki Chorob Oczu AM w Krakowie (kierownik: prof.dr.med. M.Wilczek).

*

ZENNEGG, Marian

Fibrinogen in fetal death. Ginek. Pol. 35 no.3:345-348 '64

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej w Bytomiu (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. H. Skalba).

JONEK, Jan; ZENNEGG, Marian; GLENC, Franciszek

Morphological structure of earl, human embryos. Ginek. Pol. 35 no.3:457-463 My-Je '64

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej w Zabrzu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. B.Stepowski [deceased]).

ZENNENBERG, S.M.

Special machine tool for boring close parallel holes.
Stan. i instr. 29 no.3:17-20 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Drilling and boring machinery)

ZENO, S.

3

4E 3d

V Theory of the preëxponential coefficient in unimolecular reactions. Simon Zeno, *Analele univ. "C. I. Parhon" Bucureşti, Ser. şiinţ. nat.* 14, 113–38(1957).—A method is given for the calcn. of an approxn. of the preëxponential coeff. A in unimol. reactions. It is based on modification of Eyring's formula (*C.A.* 29, 7707[1]). The motion on the reaction coördinate (collision between atoms or bond dissocn.) is approximated. An attempt is made to evaluate the dependence of the potential barrier on the excitation energy of other degrees of vibration. The present study is limited to the high-pressure limit; the achievement of the partition equil. of the vibrational energy occurs faster than the reaction itself. The reaction is considered to occur as a result of at. collisions, free-radical collisions, or of bond dissocn., and is characterized by an increase in vibrational amplitude. The value of A is predicted from: $A = K\nu\rho(E)\,[1/(f(s+1)\ldots f(s+r)]$, where K = the analog of the coeff. of transmission of the potential barrier as given by Eyring, ν = the frequency of vibration required for the reaction, $\rho(E)$ = a semiempirically derived function for the participation of other degrees of vibration in the reaction, E = the activation energy; $f(s+1)\ldots f(s+r)$ = the partition functions for the degrees of freedom corresponding to free or restrained rotation of atoms or groups in the normal mol. If the reaction requires a position (of the mol.) defined by a certain group in rotation, adjustments are made for the decrease in entropy. A values are calcd. for 47 unimol. reactions and compared with the exptl. values. Incompatibilities are explained on the basis of changes of the surface potential during the reaction. 41 references.

Robert A. Sanford

Cg 1/1

949

ZENO, SIMON

RUMANIA / Physical Chemistry. Kinetics, Combustion, Explosions, Topochemistry, Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 31741.

Author : Simon Zeno.
Inst : "C.I. Parhon" University
Title : To the Theory of The Pro-Exponential Factor of the Monomolecular Reaction Rate.

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C.I. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., 1957, No 14, 113 - 128.

Abstract : The pre-exponential factor of monomolecular dissociation rate of complex molecules is computed. The expression $A = k\gamma p$ is derived for A in a close connection with Slater's theory (RZhKhim, 1955, 25793); in this expression, γ is the "mean" frequency of the breaking bond, p is the semiempirically computed contribution of the internal freedom degrees,

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 31741.

and k is the passage factor of the describing point over the potential barrier. Departing from qualitative quantum-mechanical reasoning, the author arrives at the conclusion that $k = 1/(1 + \tau\gamma)$. The magnitude of τ is some mean oscillation period of the factor C_i (Dirac's theory of perturbations). If there was a freely rotating group in the dissociating molecule, it is necessary to take the entropy change into consideration. The computed and the experimental factors A are compared at 47 reaction. Great divergences (of 3 to 4 orders) are explained by neglecting the change of the potential surface during the reaction.

MAZUR, A.D.; ZENOAGE, I.S; SHEKHTER, D., tekhn. red.

[Short explanatory dictionary of clinical terms; Russian-Moldavian-Latin] Skurt diktsionar eksplikativ de termen' klinich'; ruso-moldo-latin. Sub red. N.K.Georgiu shi a leksikografului I.I.Bogach. Kishineu, Kartiia moldoveniaske, 1961. 149 p. [Kratkii tolkovyi slovar' klinicheskikh terminov; russko-moldavsko-latinskii] (MIRA 15:6)

(MEDICINE—DICTIONARIES)
(RUSSIAN LANGUAGE—DICTIONARIES—POLYGLOT)

Zenon, Zapala

Poland /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31503

Author : Zapala Zenon

Title : Tracing of Lines and Grids on Glass

Orig Pub: Szklo i ceram., 1956, 7, No 11, 312-315

Abstract: Description of the procedures for tracing, by mechanical means, of lines, grids, numerals and marks, on glass used in the making of precision instruments. To do this the glass is first carefully coated with a protective layer of beeswax or a mixture of wax, resin and rosin (sometimes lacquers), and thereafter there are

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Poland /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31503

engraved in the coating, division marks, lines and other symbols, by using diamond (for lines 2-5 μ in width) or steel cutters. The cutters are inserted in the holders of copying machines (pantographs) or graduating machines. The former copy the given pattern of the grid, usually on a scale of 1:10-1:60, while the latter operate by means of a special graduation mechanism, and are subdivided in 4 classes according to their accuracy. After the grid or division marks have been traced the glass is etched with an aqueous solution of HF (transparent lines) or with vapor of a solution of HF (frosted lines), after which the wax is removed by dissolving it. Opacity of the

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Poland /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31503

frosted lines can be enhanced by adding a solution of H_2SO_4 to the HF. To color the etched lines they are rubbed with a mixture of cedar oil, lavender oil or water glass, and coloring oxides ZnO, Cr_2O_3, CuO, carbon black or graphite, and dried at 120°.

Card 3/3

L 36551-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/JD

ACC NR: AP6015757 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/005/0754/0757

AUTHOR: Vertsner,V.N.; Gerling,V.E.; Zenov,B.K.; Krupchatkin,V.D.; Omelin,V.M.; Solov'yev,A.M.; Toporkov,S.A.; Ustimenko,V.V.

ORG: none

TITLE: An x-ray microanalyzer featuring recording without a crystal /Report, Fifth All-Union Conference on Electron Microscopy held in Sumy 6-8 July 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 754-757

TOPIC TAGS: x ray analysis, proportional counter, special purpose computer

ABSTRACT: An x-ray microanalyzer is described in which the x rays are recorded directly with a proportional counter without the use of a crystal diffraction x-ray spectrometer. This type of recording has the advantages of simplicity and high sensitivity, and the disadvantage of low resolving power. The electron-optical system of the instrument provides a 3-5 μ diameter probe with a current of about 1 μA. Adjustment is facilitated by an optical microscope with a resolution of 3μ and a working distance of 19 mm, which can be focused by means of a lever without breaking the vacuum. Type CPM-1 sealed off proportional counters as well as flow-type counters have been employed with this instrument. These counters with their associated circuits cannot resolve the K lines of neighboring elements. When the concentrations of neighboring elements

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ACC NR: AP6015757

is to be determined, the counting rate versus pulse height curve is resolved mathematically into three curves, each representing the contribution of one of three neighboring elements. This resolution is effected automatically by a computing circuit, the operating principle of which is described and is based on a modification of the technique proposed by R.M.Dolby (Proc. Phys. Soc., 73 81 (1959)). The error in determining concentrations of neighboring elements is about 20 %; this large error is due to the long time required for the determination (at least 40 minutes) together with the instability of the proportional counter, the amplifier, and the differential discriminators. When the elements to be determined differ in atomic number by more than 4 or 5 units the different K lines are directly resolved and the error of the determination is not more than 5 %. Under these conditions the computing circuit can be used as a three-channel pulse analyzer for the simultaneous recording of the K line intensities of three different elements. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 mlp

GUSHTYUK, Ye.I.; ZENOV, S.P.

Technological processes for making scales and name plates for instruments and equipment to be used under tropical conditions. Priborostroenie no.11:25-26 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Measuring instruments) (Photochemistry)

15(0)

AUTHORS: Gushtyuk, Ye. I., Engineer, Zenov, S. P., Engineer

TITLE: The Technology of the Production of Scales and Name-Plates for Apparatus and Equipment Intended for Use Under Tropical Conditions (Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya shkal i firmennykh tablichek k priboram i oborudovaniyu, prednaznachennym dlya raboty v tropicheskikh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 11, pp 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki [TsLA] (Central Laboratory for Automation) developed a photochemical method of producing relief-work name-plates for the purpose of producing a basic surface with additional deep-etching for the electro-chemical method. This method is dyed black by the electro-chemical method. The basic surface is ground on both sides and polished on one side of the brass plate (0,5 mm thickness). After the removal of grease, the plate is once more degreased, washed with water, and dried, after which the photo-sensitive emulsion is supplied. The latter consists of three separate solutions

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SOV/119-58-11-9/15

15(0)
AUTHORS: Gushtyuk, Ye. I., Engineer, Zenov, S. P., Engineer
TITLE: The Technology of the Production of Scales and Name-Plates for Apparatus and Equipment Intended for Use Under Tropical Conditions (Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya shkal i firmennykh tablichek k priboram i oborudovaniyu, prednaznachennym dlya raboty v tropicheskikh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 11, pp 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki [TsLA] (Central Laboratory for Automation) developed a photochemical method with additional deep-etching for the purpose of producing relief-work name-plates etc. from brass. The basic surface is dyed black by the electro-chemical method. This method of production gave much better results than that recommended by the "УКАЗАНИЯ ... 623002-55" regulations. The technological production process according to the data supplied by the Central Laboratory, is the following: The brass plate (0,5 mm thickness) is ground on both sides and polished on one side only. After the removal of grease, the plate is nickel-plated. The nickel-plated part is once more degreased, washed with water, and dried, after which the photo-sensitive emulsion is supplied. The latter consists of three separate solutions

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which are poured together and mixed before application.
Individual Solution I.:
25 ml of 25 % aqueous ammonia, 1 l of water, 170 g of scraped glue of the type "[illegible]". After a period of from 12 to 14 hours the swelled glue is boiled up.
Individual Solution II.:
25 % ammonia and rectified alcohol (40 ml)
Individual Solution III.:
25 g bichromate of ammonium, 2,5 g chrome alum, 4 g chromic anhydride, 200 ml of water.
These three solutions, after having been poured together into a vessel, (durability 4 - 5 days) are applied in two layers at a temperature of 55 - 40°C in intervals of 20 - 25 minutes. Drying in the air in a vertical position takes 2 - 3 hours. Application of the letters, development, fixation, etc. is carried out in the same manner as with deep-etching. The following fixing agent is used: 50 g bichromate of ammonium, 20g chrome alum, 5 g rectified alcohol, 1000 ml of water. Time needed for fixing: 5 - 6 minutes. That side of the plate on which there is no writing is now coated with varnish of the

type 9-32-[illegible] 3219-52. Drying takes 10 - 20 minutes at a temperature of from 50 - 60°C. The nickel coating (specific weight: 1,64) is electrolytically removed. Anode: plate, cathode: lead. Terminal voltage 6 - 8 V. Current density: 8 - 9 A/dm^2. A nickel layer having a thickness of 5 - 6 µ is removed within 1 - 2 minutes. The plate is washed in water and is placed into the following electrolyte for deep-etching: 180 - 200 g chromic anhydride, 1 - 1,5 g sulfuric acid, 1000 ml of water. Anode: plate. Cathode:nickel. Terminal voltage 6 - 8 V. Current density 1 - 1,5 A/dm^2. Time needed for etching: 20 - 60 minutes. After this operation the etched side of the plate is coated with varnish 9-32, the plate is cut to its required size, the necessary holes are drilled etc., and the protective coating is removed. If the basic surface is intended to remain yellow, the plate is coated with the varnish 9-32 [illegible] 473-56, which is suited for use in tropical climates. A black undercoating is produced electrolytically. Electrolyte: 160 - 180 g caustic potash, 3 - 4 g nitrate of sodium, 4 - 5 g KCl, and 1000 ml of water.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964430008-6"

The Technology of the Production of Scales and Name-Plates for Apparatus and Equipment Intended for Use Under Tropical Conditions

SOV/119-58-11-9/15

Anode: plate. Cathode: steel. Current density 1 - 2 A/dm^2. Temperature: 95 - 97°C. Time needed for working: 5 - 6 minutes.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki
(Central Laboratory for Automation)

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15(0)

AUTHORS: Gushtyuk, Ye. I. Engineer, Zenov, S. P. Engineer

SOV/119-58-11-10/15

TITLE: The Technology of the Production of Scales and Name-Plates for Apparatus and Equipment Intended for Use Under Tropical Conditions.II(Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya shkal i firmennykh tablichek k priboram i oborudovaniyu,prednaznachennym diya raboty v tropicheskikh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 11, pp 26-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki (Central Laboratory for Automatics)developed the following technology for the production of large-sized metal scales and instrumental dials:The metal name-plates are cleaned,phosphatized,and provided with an undercoat of VL-3. On to the front part treated in this manner,from 4 to 5 coatings of white enamel AC-81 are applied by means of a spray gun. Drying of each coating: 1 hour at 18-25°C and 1 hour at 110°C. On to the reverse side of the plate enamel Nr 270 is applied.The metal signs are stuck on to the enamelled part and are coated with varnish 9-32F. For the photochemical production of the signs

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an aluminum foil of 0,1 mr thickness must be used. This foil is placed into a 10% solution of caustic soda, after which it is washed again in water and the photo-sensitive film is applied in the manner described in part I of this abstract. Anodizing takes place in an electrolyte of sulfuric acid at a terminal voltage of 12-15 V. The current density is 1-1,5 A/dm^2. Cathode-nickel, anode plate. The temperature of the bath is below 20° C; time needed for anodization: 20-30 minutes. After anodization the plate is coated with a water-soluble paint which is stable to light. The subcoating is removed by dipping into a solution of 100 g iron chloride, 15 g copper chloride, and 100 ml water. Hereafter, the plate is again washed in water, and the varnish is removed by means of the solvent Nr 646. In order to produce black figures and signs, a brass foil of 0,1 mm thickness is used, to which the photosensitive film is applied. Further treatment is similar to that described in part I of the abstract. Etching off the undercoating is carried out in an iron chloride solution (specific weight 1,42). The foil of varnish is then removed.

The Technology of the Production of Scales and Name-Plates for Apparatus and Equipment Intended for Use Under Tropical Conditions.II

SOV/119-58-11-10/15

The image obtained on the brass foil is stuck on to the scale.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki (Central Laboratory for Automatics)

Card 3/3

ZENOVA, G.M.

Melanoid pigments in actinomycetes. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.2: 278-283 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

ZENOVA, G.M.

Actinomycetes of the chromogenous group. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.5:808-813 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

MOISEYEV, V.D.; NEYMAN, M.B.; KOVARSKAYA, B.M.; ZENOVA, I.Ye.; GUR'YANOVA, V.V.

Thermal degradation of condensation resins. Investigating the thermal degradation of epoxide resins with the aid of the tracer method. Plast.massy no.6:11-15 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Epoxy resins)

38064
S/191/62/000/006/004/016
B110/B138

15.9121

AUTHORS: Moiseyev, V. D., Neyman, M. B., Kovarskaya, B. M., Zenova, I. Ye., Gur'yanova, V. V.

TITLE: Thermal destruction of condensation resins. Investigation of the thermal destruction of epoxy resins using tagged atoms

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1962, 11-15

TEXT: The destruction mechanism of epoxy resins was investigated by synthesizing epoxy resin ЭА-6 (ED-6), molecular weight 431 (19% epoxy groups), with the central carbon atom tagged, in diphenylolpropane. 1 g resin was heated in a glass ampoule, evacuated to $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg, for 1 hr at 300, 400, and 800°C. The destruction products were passed into (1) an empty, exhausted collecting flask cooled by a mixture of acetone and dry ice, and (2) into a similar flask cooled by liquid N_2 and filled with silica gel. To the first was added distilled water, and to the second a saturated solution of NaCl. The gaseous destruction products in the salt solution were examined by absorption gas chromatography (Al_2O_3), and the following were found to be present: (1) $H_2 + CO + CH_4$; (2) C_2H_6;

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(3) C_2H_4; (4) C_3H_8; (5) C_3H_6. The specific activity of the aldehydes in the first collecting flask was determined by A. F. Lukovnikov's method (ZhAKh, 11, 299, (1956)). The percentages by weight for H_2, CO, CH_4, C_2H_6, C_2H_4, C_3H_8, C_3H_6, solid residue, and aldehyde at 300°C were respectively: - ; 1.18; 0.411; 0.025; 0.016; 0.015; 0.068; 98.4; and 0.00023; at 400°C: 0.0008; 1.17; 0.55; 0.039; 0.024; 0.022; 0.055; 98.1; - ; and at 800°C: 1.4; 5.89; 5.27; - ; - ; - ; - ; 87.44; - . Investigation of the activities showed that no losses had occurred. The 5 oe wide signal of paramagnetic resonance (10^{18} paramagnetic particles per g of material) corresponds to the signal of the thermal decomposition products of diphenylol propane. If n is taken as the number of repeating groups in the molecule, then $p = (n + 1)/(2n + 3)$, where p is the molar fraction of diphenylol propane. Then $M = 340 + n \cdot 284$, and $P_e = (86 \cdot 100)/(340 + n \cdot 284)$, where P_e is the content (in % by weight) of terminal epoxy groups. Values found for p: from the radioactivity, p = 0.40; from the molecular weight, p = 0.52; from the content of epoxy groups, p = 0.38. At p = 0.37, the resin consists chiefly of molecules with n = 0 and molecular impurities with n = 1. The small fractions of labeled material in the

Card 2/5

Thermal destruction of ...

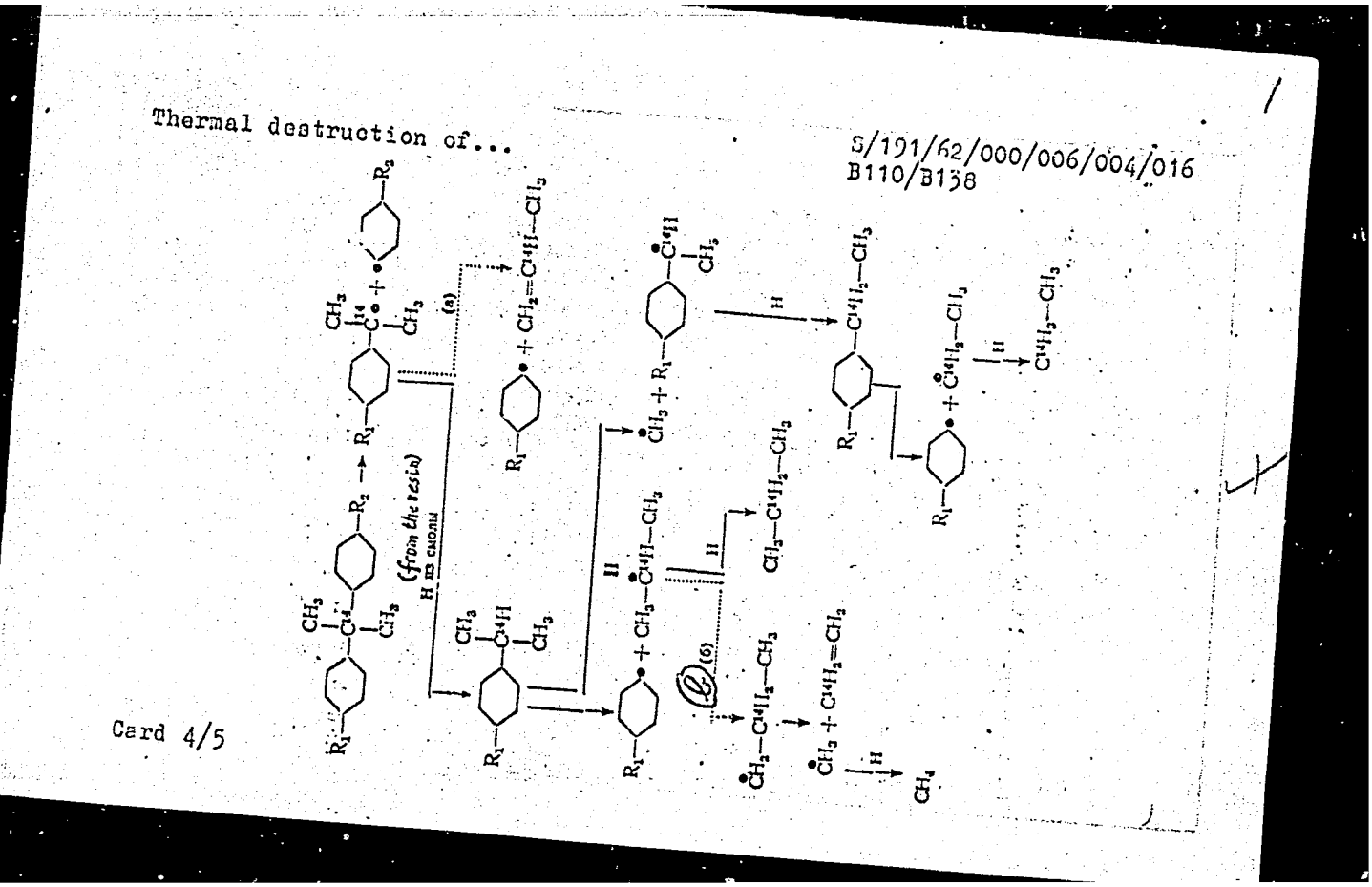
S/191/62/000/006/004/016
B110/B138

decomposition products (propane at 300°C = 4.6 %; at 400°C = 9.62 %) show that the decomposition products derive from the aliphatic part of the resin molecule. The mechanism is presumably

Card 3/5

Thermal destruction of...

S/191/62/000/006/004/016
B110/B138



Card 4/5

Thermal destruction of ...

S/191/62/000/006/004/016
B110/B138

The decomposition of radical I by reaction (a) (see Fig.) is inhibited by the stabilizing effect of the phenyl group. The isomerization of radical II by reaction 5 (b) requires ~17 kcal/mole. For this reason, only a small amount of labeled ethylene is formed. As shown also by the paramagnetic electron resonance spectra, the tagged central carbon atom of diphenylol propane participates in the formation of heat-resistant, condensed aromatic and other systems with conjugate double bonds. As the 912 cm^{-1} band of the epoxy group disappears in the infrared spectra of the solid decomposition products of the resin, stable free radicals are formed as reported by M. B. Neyman et al. (Vysokomol. soyed., 1, 10 (1959)). There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

Card 5/5

USSR/Mathematics - Torroidal Shells, Sep/Oct 51
Computation of

Pa 193T47

"Symmetrical Deformation of Torroidal Shells," Ye. F. Zenova, V. V. Novozhilov

"Prik Matem i Mekh" Vol XV, No 5, pp 521-530

Subject was previously studied by G. Wissler (Zurich, 1916); K. Stange (Ing Archiv, 1931, Vol XI); V. I. Feodos'yev ("Inzhynernyy Sbornik Ak Nauk SSSR," 1947, Vol IV, No 1) who gave the soln in the form of slowly converging power series. Last deficiency is avoided by authors, who use Hankel

193T47

USSR/Mathematics - Torroidal Shells, Sep/Oct 51
Computation of (Contd)

functions, computed by means of rapidly converging power series. In a particular case trigonometric series are used. Submitted 18 Jun 51.

193T47

ZENOVA, YE. F.

ZELOVA, Z. T.

"Investigating the Chemical Composition of Catalytic Cracking Products of the Middle Fraction of Petroleum from Baltic Shale." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of Mined Fuels, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

ZENOVICH, I. [Zianovich, I.]

We build a giant electric power station. Rab. i sial. 35 no.9:4-5 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Bereza--Electric power plants)

ZENOVICH, V.I., inzh; TANSKIY, V.V., inzh.

Combination plant for crushing and slaking lime. Mov.tekh. i pered. op. v. stroi. 19 no.12:21-24 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Lime) (Crushing machinery)

ZENOVICH, V.I., inzhener; TANSKIY, V.V., inzhener.

Inventory unit for defreezing and heating of fillers. Nov.tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 19 no.2:11-13 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Concrete--Cold weather conditions)

ZENOVICH, V.I., inzhener.

Large wall blocks made of lime and sand. Nov. tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 18 no.9:8-12 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Building blocks)

KUMMER, P.I., inzh.; ZENOVKIN, N.F., inzh.

Making of cable trenches with a plow-type trench digger.
Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 6 no.6:33 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Railroads--Signaling)
(Electric lines--Underground)

ZENOWICZ, B.; CZERNICKI, St.

Industry applies automated machine production lines. Przegl techn no.50:3,4 14 D '60.

ZENOWICZ, Bohdan, inz.; CZERNICKI, Stanislaw

Automated production lines from standardized elements; automation and standardization. Przegl techn no.49:3 7 D '60.

ZENCWICZ, T.

Organization of semiserial production in a metal industry factory and the role of standardization in its formation and conducti n. p. 658

NORMALIZACJA vol. 23, no. 11, Nov. 1955

Poland

so. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

ZENOWICZ, B.

On the threshold of the prospective standardization plan in mechanics, p. 79. NORMALIZACJA, Warszawa. Vol. 24, no. 2, Feb. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Acession (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

ZENOWICZ, B.

"Local Building Materials in the USSR.," P. 5. (BUDOWNICTWO WIEJSKIE, Vol. 6, No. 5, Sept/Oct. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

ZENOWICZ, B., inz.; CZERNICKI, S.

Standardization must have a uniform system. Przegl techn 81 no.22: 12-14 Je '60.

HARSANYI, I. (Budapesti, XI., Sztoczek u.2); ZENTAI, B. (Budapesti, XI., Sztoczek u.2)

The state and nature of the industrial economic scientific work and some of its problems in Hungary. Periodica polytechn electr 7 no.1:75-91 '63.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Industrie-Betriebslehre, Technische Universitat, Budapest.

ZENTAI, Bela

On the agenda : improvement of technical education.
Musz elet 19 no. 4: 2 13 F '64.

1. Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyi Egyesuletek Szovetsege ugyvezeto elnoksege.

HARSANYI, I. (Budapest, XI., Stoczek u.2); ZENTAI, B. (Budapest, XI., Stoczek u.2)

State and character of scientific work in industrial economics and some of its problems in Hungary. Pt. 2. Periodica polytechn electr 7 no. 3:227-245 '63.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Industrie-Betriebslehre, Technische Universitat, Budapest.

ZENTAI, Bela

Collecting iron and metal waste material at the Hungarian State Railways. Vasut 12 no.2:17 25 F '62.

ZENTAI, B.

Tasks for our technical societies in the interest of our technical development.

p. 1
Vol. 5, no. 16, August 1955
MUSZAKI ELET
BUDAPEST

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, VOL. 5, no. 2
Feb. 1956

ZENTAI, Bela

The first international conference of socialist industrial and labor economists. Magy tud 69 no.11:727-729 N '62.

1. Orszatos Muszaki Fejlesztesi Intezet foosztalyvezetoje.

ZENTAI, Dezso

Debate about the efficiency of profit sharing. 1. Some essential tasks. Munka 12 no.9:10-11 S '62.

L 31460-66 EWP(f)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6023100 SOURCE CODE: HU/0031/66/000/002/0051/0057

AUTHOR: Zentai, Gyorgy (Assistant professor) 76 B

ORG: Department for Communications Technology and Instrument Industry Technology, Technical University, Budapest (Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Hiradastechnikai es Muszeripari Technologia Tanszek)

TITLE: Possibilities of size reduction in the manufacture of electronic instruments

SOURCE: Finommechanika, no. 2, 1966, 51-57

TOPIC TAGS: miniature electric equipment, microelectronics

ABSTRACT: A summarizing report was made on the principles of subminiaturization, methods of assembling subminiature components, the micromodules, the thin-layer technique, and model electronics. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / SOV REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 mc

ZENTAI, Gyorgyi, okleveles villamos mernok

Scientific employees and industrial practice. Ujit lap 12 no.4:24 25 F '60.

ORAVECZ, Bela; ZENTAI, Karoly; OROS, Laszlo

Remarks on the development of socialist brigades. Munka 13 no.8: 17 Ag '63.

1. Proletarakarat szocialista brigad vezetoje, Csepel Vas- es Femmuvek Nagyontvenyuzeme (for Oravecz).
2. Petofi szocialista brigad vezetoje, Csepel Vas- es Fummuvek Nagyontvenyuzeme (for Zentai).
2. Csepel Szerszamgepgyar (for Oros).

ZENTAI, Kornelia

In the wake of the invisible; what sort of devices can observe the atomic particles? Elet tud 19 no.25:1162-1165 19 Je '64.

ZENTAI, Kornelia

Germanium as rectifier and transistor. Elet tud 17 no.23:725-727 10 Je '62.

ZENTAI, Peter

Spectrum analysis of natural substances and the constants of the Scheibe-Lomakin equation. Magy kem folyoir 70 no.12:538-540 D '64.

1. Hungarian State Institute of Geology, Budapest.

TOROK, Tibor; ZENTAI, Peter

Blocking relations of the X constant of P-transformation. Magy kem folyoir. 66 no.12:480-482 D '60.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen es Analitikai Kemiai Intezete, Budapest.

ZENTAI, Peter (Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika)

New methods of geochemical and hydrolic searching for ore deposits. Razved. i okh. nedr 30 no.2:62 F '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

PREPELICZAY, Gyorgy; ZENTAI, Zoltan

Plastic-coated thin sheet metal plates. Magy ep ipar 11 no.10:460-462 '62.

ZENTAI, Zoltan

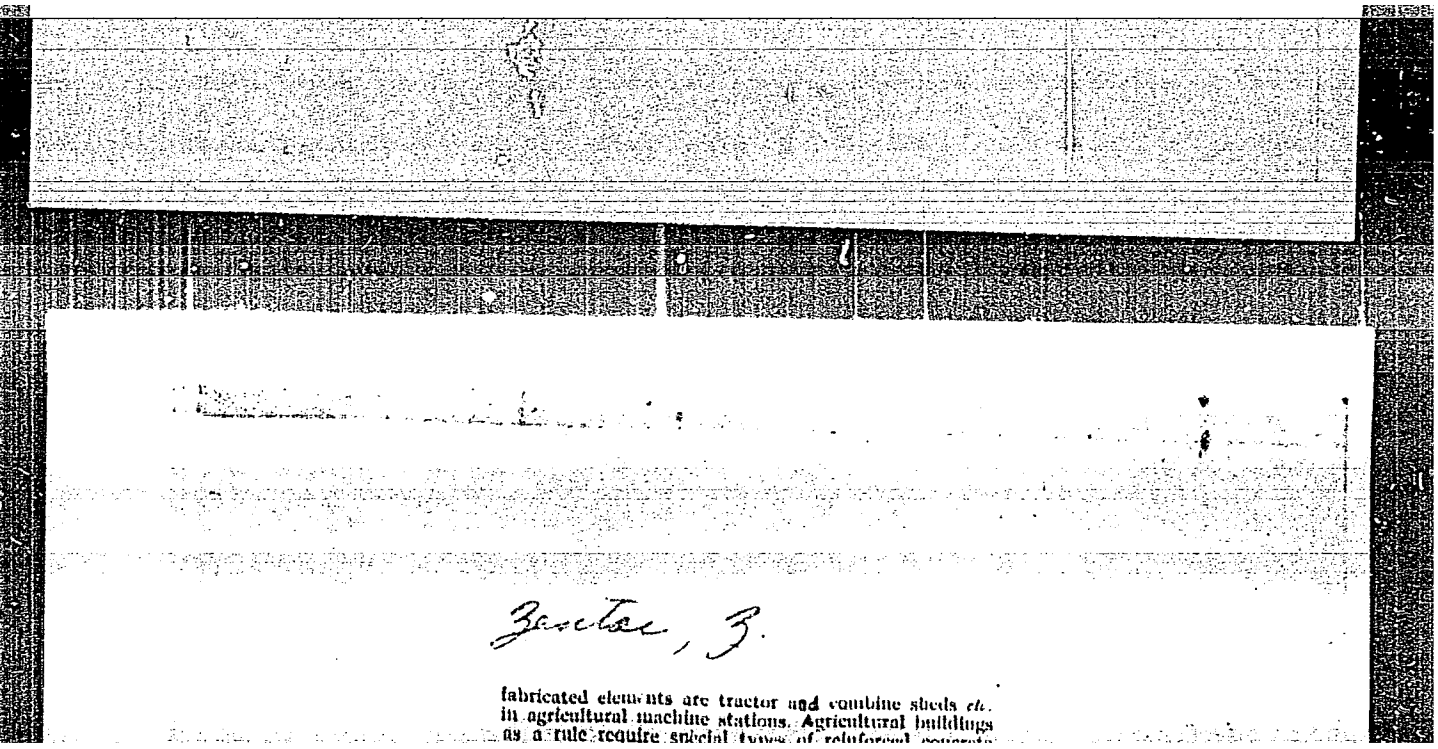
Typification of industrial buildings. Magy ep ipar 10 no.5:213-220 '61.

ZENTAI, Z.

Standardized big-span industrial halls. p.325.

MAGYAR EPITOIPAR. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.



Zaretar, Z.

fabricated elements are tractor and combine sheds *etc.* in agricultural machine stations. Agricultural buildings as a rule require special types of reinforced

ZENTER, YE. M.

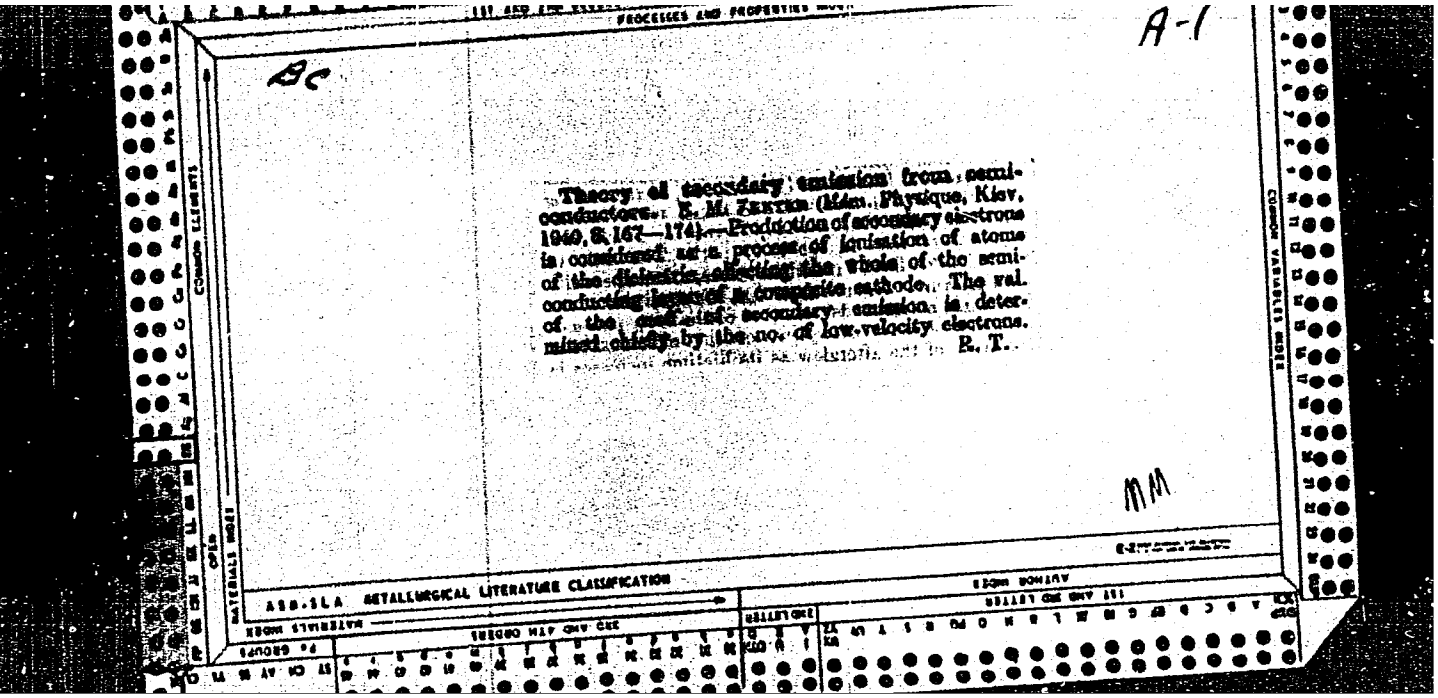
THEORY OF SECONDARY EMISSION FROM SEMICONDUCTORS. E. M. ZENTER (ZHR. PHYSIQUE, KIEV, 1940, 8, 167-174) Production of secondary electrons is considered as a process of ionisation of atoms of the dielectric, affecting the whole of the semi conducting layer of a composite cathode. The val. of the coeff. of secondary emission is determined chiefly by the no. of low-velocity electrons. RT

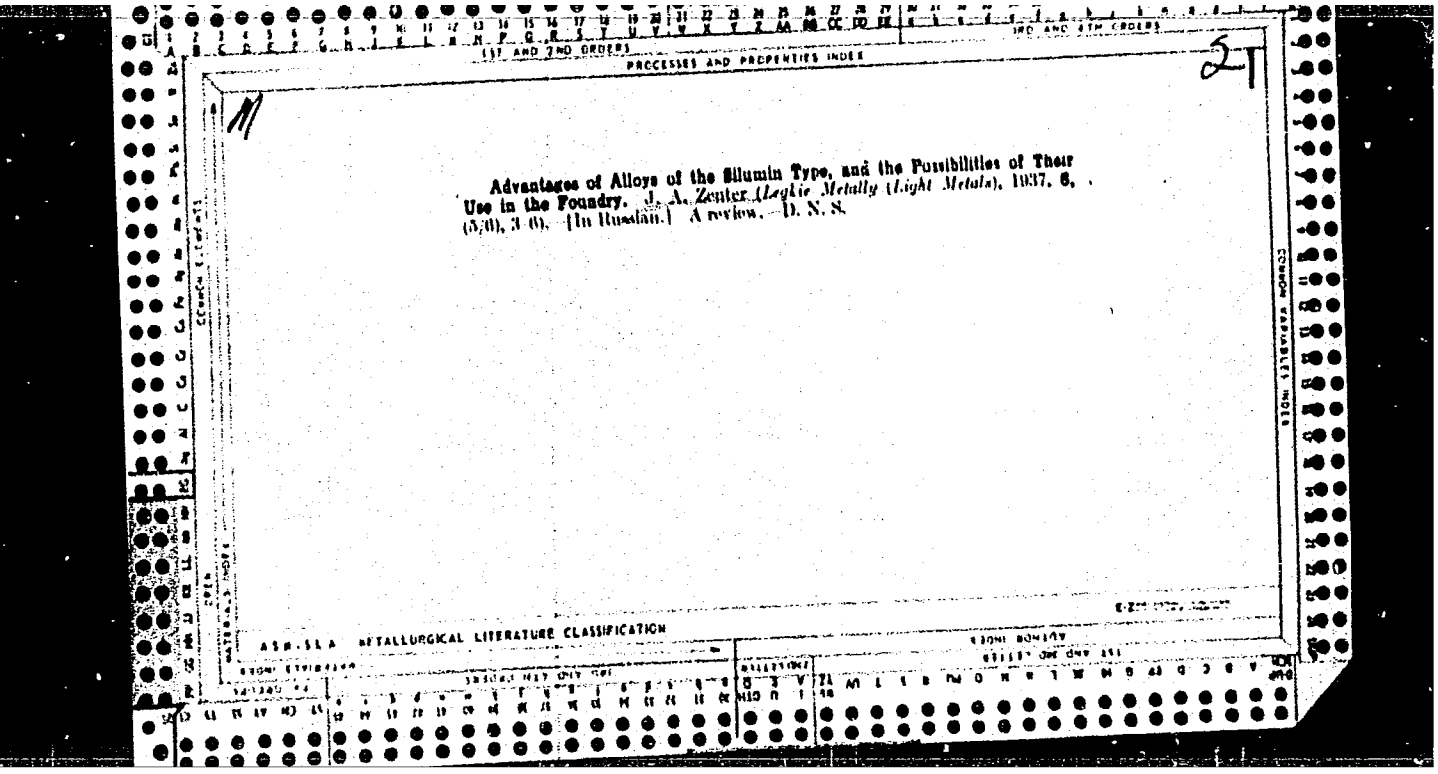
Imediate source, clipping

ZENTER, Ye.M.

THEORY OF SECONDARY EMISSION FROM SEMICONDUCTORS. E. M. ZENTER (ZH. PHYSIQUE, KIEV, 1940, 8, 167-174) Production of secondary electrons is considered as a process of ionisation of atoms of the dielectric, affecting the whole of the semi conducting layer of a composite cathode. The val. of the coeff. of secondary emission is determined chiefly by the no. of low-velocity electrons. RT

Imediate source, clipping



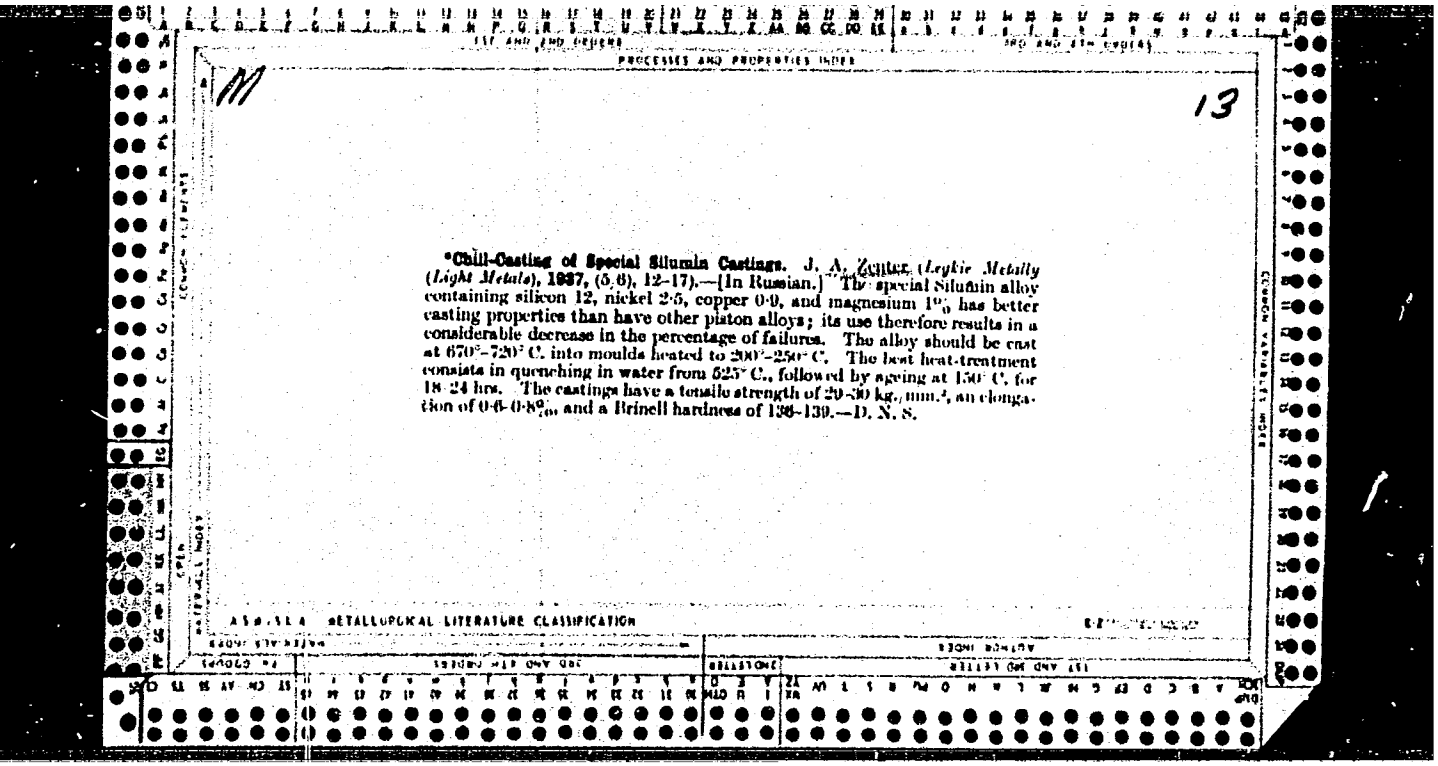


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2T

Advantages of Alloys of the Silumin Type, and the Possibilities of Their Use in the Foundry. J. A. Zenter. *Liegkie Metally (Light Metals)*, 1937, 6, (5/6), 3-6. [In Russian.] A review. — D. N. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



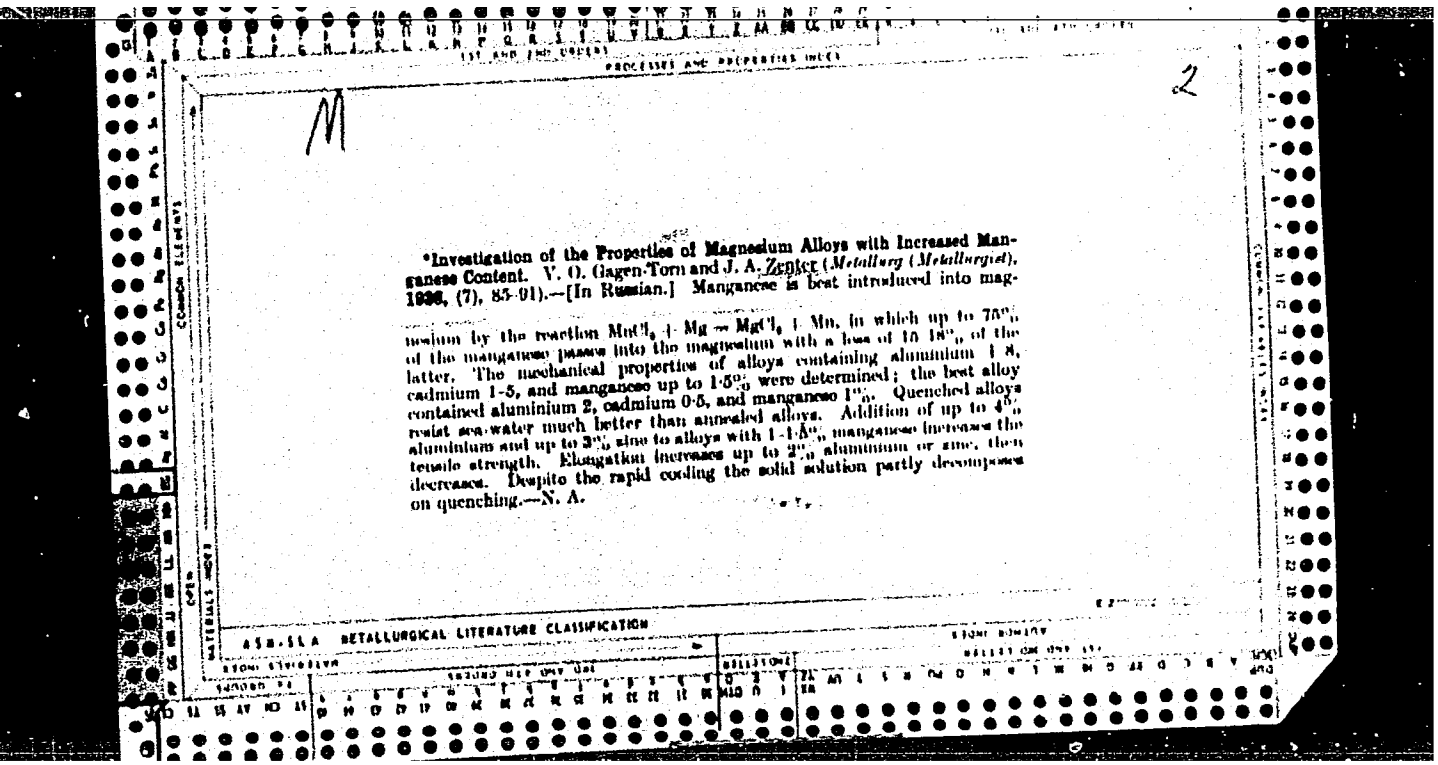
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

M

13

***Chill-Casting of Special Silumin Castings.** J. A. Zeiler. (*Legkie Metally* (*Light Metals*), **1937**, (5, 6), 12–17).—[In Russian.] The special Silumin alloy containing silicon 12, nickel 2·5, copper 0·9, and magnesium 1% has better casting properties than have other piston alloys; its use therefore results in a considerable decrease in the percentage of failures. The alloy should be cast at 670°–720° C. into moulds heated to 200°–250° C. The best heat-treatment consists in quenching in water from 525° C., followed by ageing at 150° C. for 18–24 hrs. The castings have a tensile strength of 20–30 kg./mm.², an elongation of 0·6–0·8%, and a Brinell hardness of 138–139.—D. N. S.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

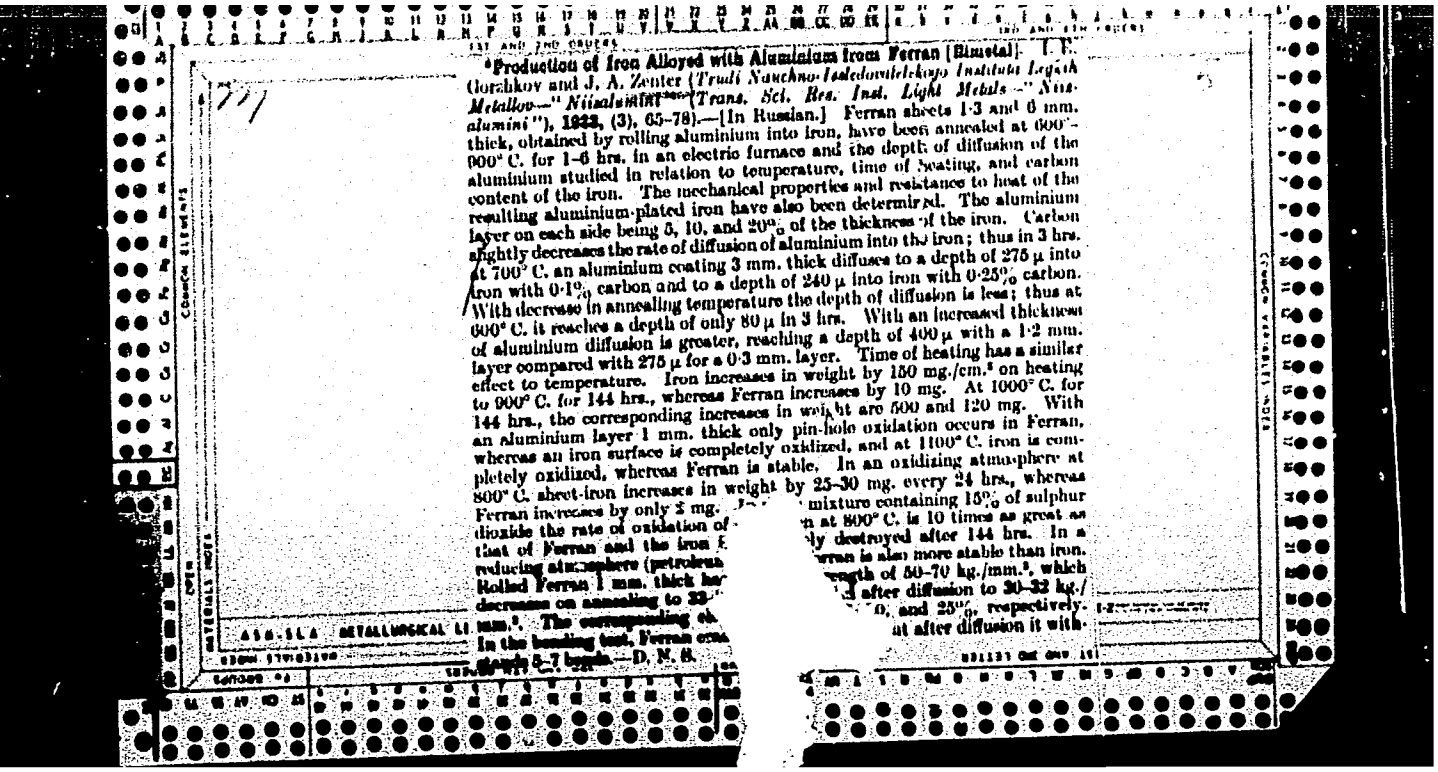


M

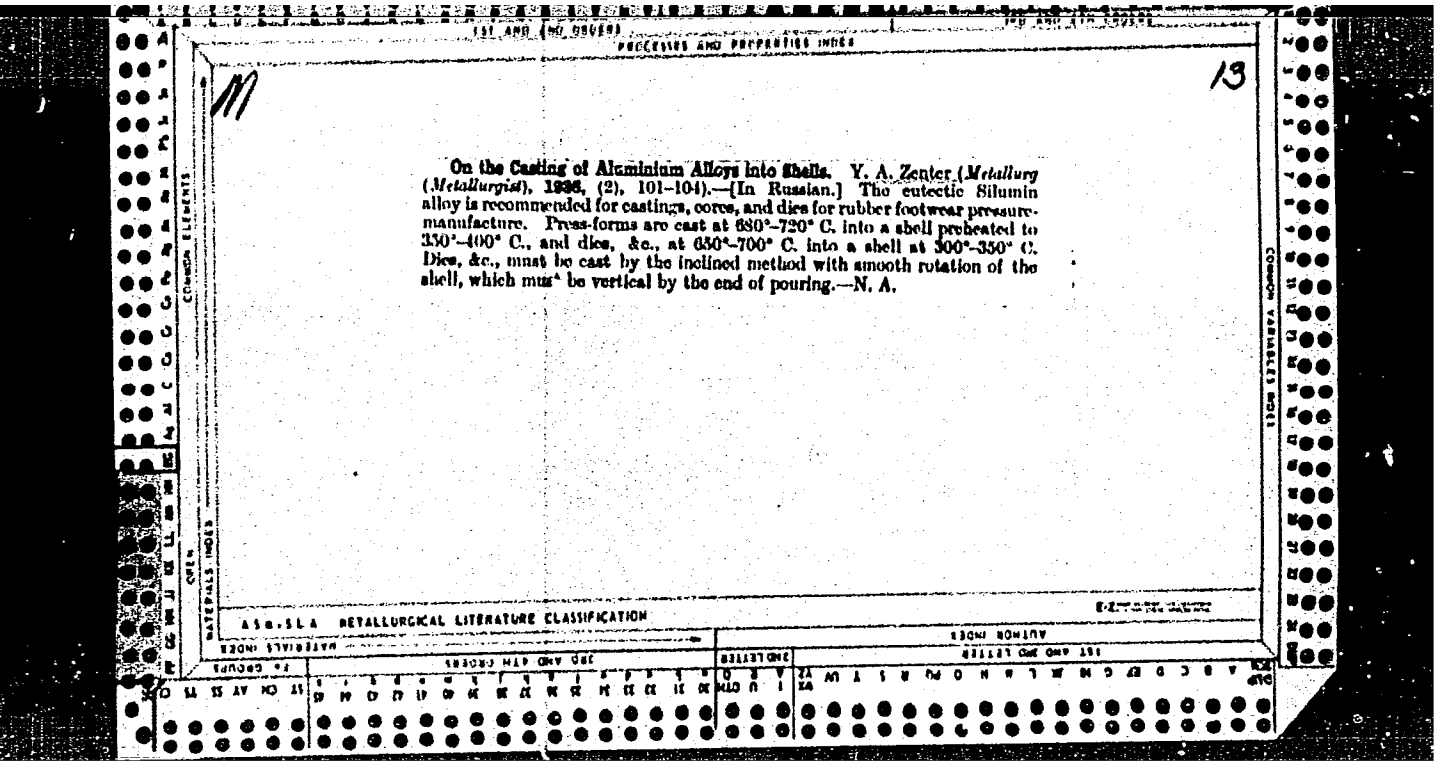
2

*Investigation of the Properties of Magnesium Alloys with Increased Manganese Content. V. O. Gagen-Torn and J. A. Zenkov (*Metallurg* (*Metallurgist*), **1936**, (7), 85-91).—[In Russian.] Manganese is best introduced into magnesium by the reaction $MnCl_2 + Mg = MgCl_2 + Mn$, in which up to 75% of the manganese passes into the magnesium with a loss of 10-18% of the latter. The mechanical properties of alloys containing aluminium 1-8, cadmium 1-5, and manganese up to 1·5% were determined; the best alloy contained aluminium 2, cadmium 0·5, and manganese 1%. Quenched alloys resist sea-water much better than annealed alloys. Addition of up to 4% aluminium and up to 3% zinc to alloys with 1-1·4% manganese increases the tensile strength. Elongation increases up to 2% aluminium or zinc, then decreases. Despite the rapid cooling the solid solution partly decomposes on quenching.—N. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Production of Iron Alloyed with Aluminium from Ferran [Ilmetal]. I. P. Gorshkov and J. A. Zenter (*Trudi Nauchno-Issledovatelskogo Instituta Legkich Metallov*—"*Niitalumini*" [*Trans. Sci. Res. Inst. Light Metals*—"*Nauchno-Issledovatelskogo Instituta Legkich Metallov*—"*Niitalumini*"], **1933**, (3), 65–78).—[In Russian.] Ferran sheets 1·3 and 6 mm. thick, obtained by rolling aluminium into iron, have been annealed at 600°–900° C. for 1–6 hrs. in an electric furnace and the depth of diffusion of the aluminium studied in relation to temperature, time of heating, and carbon content of the iron. The mechanical properties and resistance to heat of the resulting aluminium-plated iron have also been determined. The aluminium layer on each side being 5, 10, and 20% of the thickness of the iron. Carbon slightly decreases the rate of diffusion of aluminium into the iron; thus in 3 hrs. at 700° C. an aluminium coating 3 mm. thick diffuses to a depth of 275 μ into iron with 0·1% carbon and to a depth of 240 μ into iron with 0·25% carbon. With decrease in annealing temperature the depth of diffusion is less; thus at 600° C. it reaches a depth of only 80 μ in 3 hrs. With an increased thickness of aluminium diffusion is greater, reaching a depth of 400 μ with a 1·2 mm. layer compared with 275 μ for a 0·3 mm. layer. Time of heating has a similar effect to temperature. Iron increases in weight by 150 mg./cm.² on heating to 900° C. for 144 hrs., whereas Ferran increases by 10 mg. At 1000° C. for 144 hrs., the corresponding increases in weight are 500 and 120 mg. With an aluminium layer 1 mm. thick only pin-hole oxidation occurs in Ferran, whereas an iron surface is completely oxidized, and at 1100° C. iron is completely oxidized, whereas Ferran is stable. In an oxidizing atmosphere at 800° C. sheet-iron increases in weight by 25–30 mg. every 24 hrs., whereas Ferran increases by only 2 mg. [illegible] mixture containing 15% of sulphur dioxide the rate of oxidation of [illegible] at 800° C. is 10 times as great as that of Ferran and the iron [illegible] ly destroyed after 144 hrs. In a reducing atmosphere (petroleum [illegible] erran is also more stable than iron. Rolled Ferran 1 mm. thick has [illegible] length of 50–70 kg./mm.², which decreases on annealing to 33 [illegible] after diffusion to 30–32 kg./ mm.². The corresponding ch[illegible] 0, and 25% respectively. In the bending test, Ferran cra[illegible] at after diffusion it with[illegible] through 5–7 bends.—D. N. R.

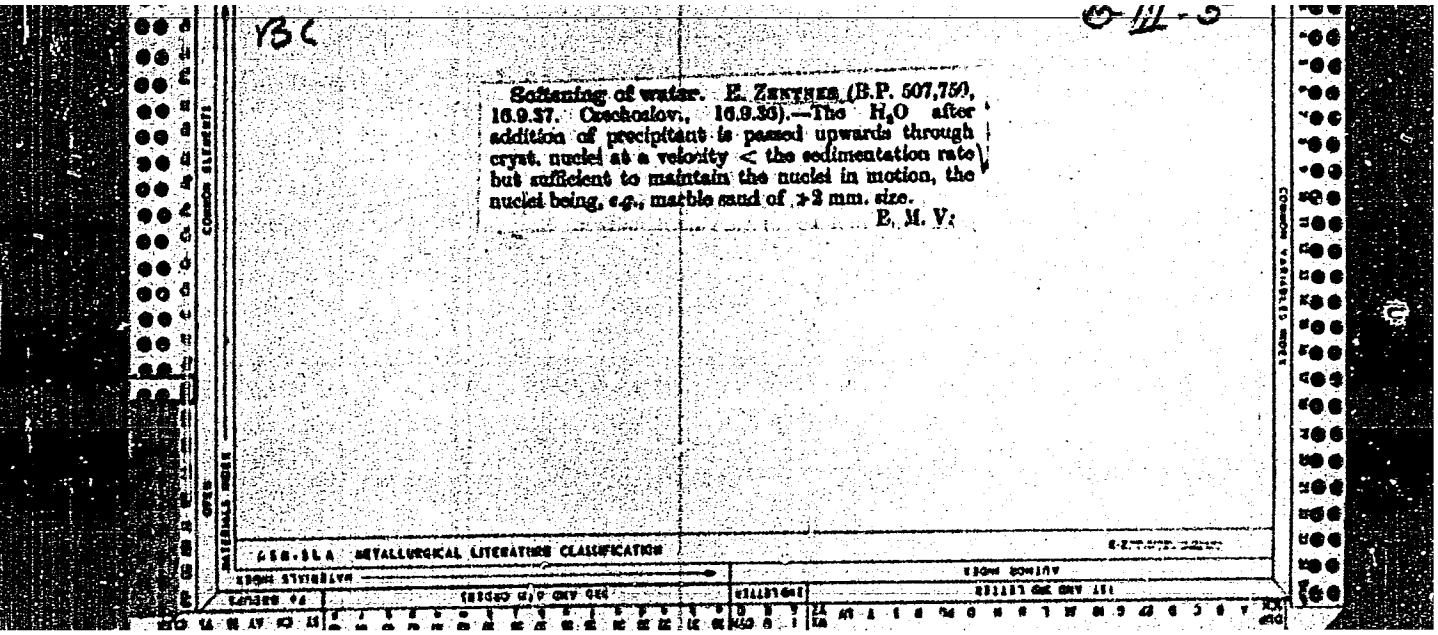


PROCESSES AND PREPARATIONS INDEX

13

On the Casting of Aluminium Alloys into Shells. Y. A. Zenter (*Metallurg* (*Metallurgist*), **1936**, (2), 101–104).—[In Russian.] The eutectic Silumin alloy is recommended for castings, cores, and dies for rubber footwear pressure-manufacture. Press-forms are cast at 680°–720° C. into a shell preheated to 350°–400° C., and dies, &c., at 650°–700° C. into a shell at 300°–350° C. Dies, &c., must be cast by the inclined method with smooth rotation of the shell, which must be vertical by the end of pouring.—N. A.

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



YBC

C-III-3

Softening of water. E. ZEITNER (B.P. 507,759, 16.9.37. Czechoslov., 16.9.36).—The H_2O after addition of precipitant is passed upwards through cryst. nuclei at a velocity < the sedimentation rate but sufficient to maintain the nuclei in motion, the nuclei being, *e.g.*, marble sand of >2 mm. size.

E. M. V.

ZENON BUCZOWSKI

Salmonella types in Poland and their serological diagnosis. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 11 no.3:213-219 1957.

1. Z Krajowego Osrodka Salmonella Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku.

(SALMONELLA, culture
typing (Pol))

ZENOVA, L.P.

Give greater attention to the conditions of working and everyday life of the prospectors for mineral resources. Razved. i okh. nedr 29 no.6:60-62 Je '63.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. TSentral'nyy komitet professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh geologorazvedochnykh rabot.

ADAM, Andras; QUITTNER, Pal; ZENTAI, Pal; JANOSSY, Lajos, dr., egyetemi tanar (Budapest)

Statistical appraisal of complex amplitude spectra. Koz fiz koz MTA 9 no.5/6:293-299 '61.

ZENTAI, Laszlo

Foreign study trips of mining engineers in January 1965.
Bany lap 98 no.4:287 Ap '65.

S/058/62/000/011/005/061
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Ádám, András, Quittner, Pál, Zentai, Pál

TITLE: On the statistical evaluation of complex amplitude spectra

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1962, 5, abstract 11B41 ("Magyar tud. akad. Kozp. fiz. kutató int. közl.", 1961, v. 9, no. 5 - 6, 293 - 299, III, IX, Hungarian; summaries in Russian, English)

TEXT: When processing amplitude spectra containing lines or line breaks based on the simple consideration of experimental points, it is often impossible to determine the location of the lines or line breaks because of statistical errors. A method is indicated that permits more precisely to mark the characteristic spots of spectrum by means of values drawn from readings of the adjacent channels. The possibility is examined of applying the method for processing fast neutron spectra.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ZENTKELER, M

Polish Technical Abst.
No. 1 1954
Other Branches of National
Economy, Miscellaneous

674.048 : 674.028.9 : 674.038.4.001.2

Zentkeler M., Sytek J., Urbański J. Research over Bonding Woods Impregnated by Various Means.

„Badania nad sklejalnością drewna w różny sposób zaimpregnowanego". Przemysł Drzewny. No. 2, 1953, pp. 52—54, 3 tabs.

Method and result of research over the influence of impregnating media on the ultimate bondability of impregnated wood. The impregnating media used in the tests were aqueous solutions of organic and inorganic compounds, bonding being carried out with cold-binding casein glue. Certain of the impregnating media had no influence on the strength of bonds, while others slightly reduced the strength. Sodium fluoride proved to be the most satisfactory impregnating medium. No tests were carried out to determine the influence of oily impregnating media which are unsuitable for use in house and railway wagon building. The Polish „Impercol" compregnating method, developed in 1950, makes it possible to hot-bond large-size wooden elements and simultaneously impregnate them with creosote oil.

FRAITOVA, D.; ZENTKOVA, A.

Normal vibrations of $SrTiO_3$ lattice. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.9:670-679 '63.

1. Fyzikalni ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

KOLDOBSKIY, A.G.; MEDVEDEV, S.I.; PISKOPPEL', F.G.; YAKOBSON, M.G. Prinimali uchastiye: BERKHIN, I.B.; OSLIKOVSKAYA, Ye.S.; PEREKISLOVA, A.M.; LITVIN, V.M.; PARKHOMENKO, Ye.V.; STOTIK, A.M.; SHAPIRO, T.I.; STRUMILIN, S.G., akad., glav. red.; ALEKSENKO, G.V., red.; ANISIMOV, N.I., red.; VOLODARSKIY, L.M., red.; GERSHBERG, S.R., redaktor; red.; PETROV, A.I., red.; POSVYANSKIY, S.S., red.; BAZAROVA, G.V., kand. ekonom. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy red.; KISEL'MAN, S.M., starshiy nauchnyy red.; LIVANSKAYA, F.V., kand. ekonom. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy red.; GLAGOLEV, V.S., nauchnyy red.; NEDBAYEV, V.I., nauchnyy red.; TUMANOVA, N.L., nauchnyy red.; TOVMASYAN, M.E., red.; BLAGODARSKAYA, Ye.V., mladshiy red.; SHUSTROVA, V.M., mladshiy red.; ZENTSEL'SKAYA, Ch.A., tekhn. red.

[The economic life of the U.S.S.R.; chronicle of events and facts, 1917-1959] Ekonomicheskaia zhizn' SSSR; khronika sobytii i faktov 1917-1959. Glav. red. S.G.Strumilin. Chleny red. kollegii: Aleksenko i dr. Moskva, Gos. nauchn.izd-vo "Sovetskaia entsiklopediia," 1961. 779 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. TSentral'naya nauchnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya biblioteka Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina (for Litvin, Parkhomenko, STOTIK, Shapiro).
(Russia--Economic conditions)

GLADKIKH, G.F., podpolkovnik; PYSIN, N., polkovnik, redaktor; ZEFTEL'SKAYA, Ch. tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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