

Methods of isotopic analysis of water. Part 5: A float method with  
an accuracy of  $\pm 0.2$  [with summary in English]. Zhur.anal.khim.  
12 no.4:516-522 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova, Moskva.  
(Water--Analysis)

Influence of some features intramolecular interaction on the regularities observed in deuterium exchange. Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.5:852-855 D '57.

(MIRA 11:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Tereninym.  
(Deuterium) (Aromatic compounds)

[Practice of multiple hammer boring in rising mine shafts of the "Leninruda" trust in the Krivoi Rog Basin] Opyt mnogomolotkovogo burenia v vosstaiushchikh vyrabotkakh na shakhtakh tresta "Leninruda" v Krivorozhskom basseine. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 40 p. (MLRA 7:12)

(Boring) (Krivoi Rog--Mines and mining)

ZVYAGINTSYEV, Ye. P.

20723. Zvyagintseyev, Ye. P. i Naperstok, V.M. O sdel'no - progressivnykh sistemakh  
oplaty truda. / Gornorudnaya prom-st'/. Gornyy zhurnal, 1949, No. 7, s. 6-9

SO: IETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

L 18978-66

ACC NR: AP6009020

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/001/0237/0240

AUTHOR: Sokolova, V. Ye.; Kazantseva, G. N.; Zvyagintseva, Yu. V.; Melitskiy, L. V.

ORG: Biochemical Institute im. A. N. Bakh, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Content changes of chlorogenic and caffeic acids in stored potato tuber varieties varying in resistance to *Phytophthora infestans*

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 1, 1965, 237-240

TOPIC TAGS: plant chemistry, paper chromatography, spectrophotometry, fungus, plant disease, agriculture crop, solvent extraction

ABSTRACT: The role of chlorogenic acid, an apparent precursor of caffeic acid, and that of the latter as fungitoxic agents was studied by measuring their levels in a resistant potato variety and a potato variety sensitive to the *Ph. infestans* fungus during storage between September and May. Testing involved sampling of the dry epidermis, the subepidermal layer, the starch-containing parenchyma, and the center. Every other specimen was then infected with the fungus and a subsequent acid deter-

Card 1/2

UDC: 581.2

2

L 16978-66

ACC NR: AP6009020

mination was performed. The acids were extracted with methanol and were determined by paper chromatography and spectrophotometry. Chlorogenic acid was initially found in all tissues of both potato varieties, particularly in the epidermis and subepidermal layer. By March the chlorogenic acid decreased in the resistant variety to practically zero in the outer layers and to about 50% in the inner layers. The inverse of this process was seen in the sensitive variety. In both varieties, caffeic acid was detected only in the epidermis and the subepidermal layer, with its contents increased five fold during storage and slightly more in the sensitive variety. Necrosed specimens showed no statistically valid acid changes relating to storage, but an increase of both acids was seen compared to healthy tissues, more so in the resistant variety. It was concluded that the ratio between the two acid levels rather than their absolute values affect fungus resistance. This ratio was about the same in the beginning of storage, but increased 40 fold in the resistant variety. Possibly other compounds such as acopolamine also act as fungistats.

This paper was presented by A. I. Oparin, Academician, 31. December 1965.  
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.  
SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 29Dec64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 003  
Card 2/2 vmb

ZYAN'KO, Konstantin Terent'yevich; RUBIN, M., red.; MOLCHANOVA, T.,  
tokhn.rad.

[School of production management; working experience of  
permanent production conferences] Shkola upravlinnia vyrob-  
nytstvom; z dosvidu roboty postino-diuchykh vyrobnych  
narod. Odesa, Odes'ke knyzhkove vyd-vo, 1959. 29 p.

(Industrial management)

(MIRA 13:1)

1. "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6"

2. USSR (600)

4. Spruce

7. Influence of climatic factors on the growth in the diameter of spruce trunks.  
Latv. PSR Zin. Akad. Vestis No. 9, 1950

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.



AM

RUSZKOWSKI (J.), ZWEDZIANSKA (Mme Z.), & BLOKOWA (Mme H.). Stan zdrowotności roślin uprawnych w Polsce w roku 1937. [Diseases of cultivated plants in Poland in 1937.]—*Roczn. Ochr. Rosl.*, v. 4, pp. 49-102, 1938.

Apart from the many well-known diseases mentioned in this report, it is stated that spindle tuber [*R.A.M.*, xviii, p. 50] and witches' broom of potato occurred in the Warsaw district.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED
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ca

He

Experimental hypokalemia in relation to cortico-adrenal function. R. Truszkowski and R. L. Zwiernicki. *Acta Biol. Exptl. (Warsaw)* 11, 15(1937). <sup>HEB</sup> was increased by intraperitoneal injections of 10% KCl into cats. After removal of both adrenals the ability to eliminate excessive K from the blood stream is impaired. B. C. P. A.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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ca

11e

Effect of cortin injections on blood potassium. R. Truskowski and R. L. Zwenier. *Acta Biol. Exp. (Warsaw)* 11, 106(1957). Injection of cortin into normal cats lowers the concn. of K in blood; after removal of both adrenals the fall in blood K after cortin injections is much more marked; the recovery period is characterized by an increase of blood K over the preinjection level. B. C. F. A.

ASM-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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ca

Experimental hypokalaemia in relation to cortico-adrenal function. R. Truszkowski and R. L. Zimmar. *Acta Biol. Exptl. (Warsaw)* 11, 15 (1977). ~~Abstract~~ was increased by intraperitoneal injections of 10% KCl into cats. After removal of both adrenals the ability to eliminate excessive K from the blood stream is impaired.  
B. C. P. A.

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ASB-52-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Experimental alterations in blood potassium. R. Trzaskowski and R. L. Zwemer. *Acta Biol. Expil.* (Warsaw) 12, 1-12 (1952). 12, 670-673, 1052. KCl soln. was injected intraperitoneally in normal and adrenalectomized cats and blood K was detd. using T. and Z.'s method (C. A. 31, 4749). Adrenalectomy impairs the elimination of K from the blood. If hyperpotasemia is maintained for many hrs. by successive injections of KCl, symptoms occur which resemble those of cortical-adrenal insufficiency. Injections of adrenal cortex exts. lower the blood K in normal and adrenalectomized cats; the fluctuations of blood K are particularly marked in the latter condition. H. C. P. A.

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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ZVYARUGA, Pavlina [Zviaruba, Paulina], svinarka

Experience is the most important factor. Rab. 1 sial. 39  
no.9:3 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kolkhoz "Leninski shlyakh" Myadel'skogo proizvodstvennogo  
upravleniya.

Effect of the rape seed quality on the quality of rape oil.  
Prum potravín 15 no.5:217-219 My '64.

1. Chair of Food Chemistry and Testing, Higher School of  
Chemical Technology, Prague.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POKORNY, J.; ~~ZWAIN, H.~~; Chair of Chemistry and Analysis of Foods, College of Technical Chemistry (Katedra Chemie a Zkouseni Potraviny VSCHT), Prague.

"Determination of Rancidity of Cod-Liver Oil."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 5, Jun 66, pp 232-234

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The first stage of rancidity of cod-liver oil caused by the first stage of oxidation can best be determined using benzidine and thiobarbituric acid; at more advanced stages chromatographic determination of the oxidized substances is best. The peroxide and acid number are only complementary indicators. Stability of the oil is increased by storage in a cool place. Oxygen should be prevented from contact with the oil. 2 Figures, 2 Tables, 4 Western, 7 Czech, 1 Russian, 1 Japanese, 1 Hungarian, 1 Polish reference. (Manuscript received 16 Jul 65).

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY : Physical Chemistry. Crystals B

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 238

AUTHOR : Brauer, K. H.; Zwanzig, W.

INST. : -

TITLE : Determination of Lattice Parameters by the  
Electronographic Method

ORIG. PUB. : Exptl. Techn. Phys., 1959, 7, No 2, 66-70

ABSTRACT : Formulas were derived for the separate evaluation of the error in determination of the parameter of the cubic lattice  $\alpha$  depending on the magnitude of vibration of the acceleration voltage, of the radius of the diffraction ring on the electronogram, of the distance from the object to the photo-film and of the wavelength of electrons.-- A. Babad-Zakhryapin

CARD: 1/1

SOCHA, ~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE~~ Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6

POLAND

"Zinc Alloy Stripes Zn-AL4-CuI Based on Rectified NO and Electrlytic EO<sub>1</sub> Zinc," Prace  
Instytutow Ministerstwa Hutnictwa, No. 5-6, Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, 1955.

ZWERDLING, Z?

Let us speak about transportation.

P 4. (Rolnik Spolodizidlca. Vol. 9, (i.e.10) No. 8, Feb. 1957, Warszaw, Poland)

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

1930. Action of Magnetic Field on Viscosity of *p*-Azoxyanisol.  
W. N. Zwetkoff and G. M. Michailoff. *Acta Physicochimica*, 3. 1. pp. 77-84, 1938. In German.—If an anisotropic substance is placed in an electric field of moderately high frequency ( $\nu = 10^2 \sim$ ) a motion is produced in it which grows in intensity with increasing field strength. This motion is characterised by the appearance of dark threads which extend from one electrode to the other. These threads are visible not only in polarised but also in ordinary light. The cause of the phenomenon is perhaps to be found in the inhomogeneity produced in the liquid by the current. The orientation of the molecules in the electric field is less complete than in the magnetic field. The cause of the orientation of the axes parallel to the lines of force in fields of low intensity is probably to be sought in the anisotropy of the viscosity and of the conductivity. [See Abstract 3852 (1937).] By means of the capillary method, both in parallel and perpendicular magnetic fields, a great anisotropy of the viscosity of *p*-azoxyanisol was observed. The largest coefficient of viscosity corresponds with the direction of field perpendicular to the molecular axis, the smallest with that parallel to the axis. A magnetic field of definite tension directed crossways was able to exert a measurable action on the time of outflow only with small ranges of velocity of current, i.e., if the action of the flow orientating the molecules is not too strong. The observed effect in the magnetic field depends on the temperature.

J. J. S.

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NEUWIRTOVA, Radana; ZWETSCHKE, Otakar; ZAHRADKA, Lubor

Attempted suicide with largactil and barbiturates. Cas. lek.  
cesk. 95 no.49:1361-1364 7 Dec 56.

1. Interni Oddeleni OUNZ v Plzni (prim. MUDr. Otakar Zwetschke) a  
Neurologické Oddeleni OUNZ v Plzni (prednosta MUDr. Lubor Zahradka).

(SUICIDE,

attempted with chlorpromazine & barbiturates (Cz))

(CHLORPROMAZINE, inj. eff.

attempted suicide with chlorpromazine & barbiturates (Cz))

(BARBITURATES, inj. eff.

same)

Contribution to the therapy of aplastic anemia. Cas. lek.  
cesk. 91 no.2:37-40 11 Jan 52.

1. Z kliniky chorob vnitřních v Plzni: z. přednosta: doc.  
MUDr. Karel Bobek.

- (ANEMIA, APLASTIC, etiology and pathogenesis  
neocarsphenamine ther., eff. of blood transfusion)
- (ARSPHENAMINE, injurious effects  
neocarsphenamine ther. causing aplastic anemia, eff.  
of blood transfusion)
- (BLOOD TRANSFUSION, in various diseases  
anemia, aplastic caused by neocarsphenamine ther.)

Deformations of coronary arteries. Cas. lek. cesk. 94 no.49:  
1347-1350 2 Dec 55.

1. Z pathologickoanatomickeho ustavu lekarske fakulty v Plzni  
(prednosta doc. Dr. Josef Vanek) a z interniho oddeleni OUNZ  
v Plzni (prednosta prim. Dr. O. Zwetschke).  
(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL,  
coronary)



**SPINKA, J.; ZWETSCHKE, O.**

Tracheal lipoma simulating the picture of severe bronchial asthma.  
Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.13:395-398 30 Mr '62.

1. Interni oddeleni MUNZ v Plzni, prednosta MUDr. O. Zwetschke II  
chirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Plzni, prednosta doc. dr.  
J. Spinka.

(TRACHEA neoplasms) (LIPOMA diagnosis)  
(ASTHMA diagnosis)

## CZECH

Physiological changes during work in heat. O. Zeman, J. and J. Indrlik (Vata praco, Lékáreni, Pilsen, Czech). *Práce Lékařů* 4, 331-6 (1953).—In 30 men after work at 36-70° and humidities of 45-75%, no morphological changes were found; in all cases the hematocrit value in the venous blood was lowered after work; this is explained by loss of oligotides through excessive perspiration. L. J. C.

**ZWETSCHKE, O.**

Treatment of multiple plasmocytomas with chlorethylamine. Cas.lek.cesk.  
90 no.19:585-588 11 May 51. (CML 20:8)

1. Of the Clinic of Internal Diseases in Pilsen (Acting Head--Docent  
Karel Bobek, M.D.).

ZWICKI, Pal, okleveles gépészmérnök

WWW.FBI/DOJ/ICG/MAIL/1390206572

World Exhibition of Textile Machinery. Technika 7 no.12:3 D  
'63.

SA

AC44

3453. Cause of the Motion of Anisotropic Liquids in the Electric Field. V. Erection. *Acta Physicochimica, S. S.* pp. 895-902, 1937. In German.—Discussing previous investigations of this subject the author (see preceding Abstract) concludes that one of the chief causes of the motion of anisotropic liquid layers in electric fields is the dielectric anisotropy of the preparation. J. J. B.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES

AS - SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DATE INDEXED

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SA

A 53

49. Scattering of Light by Anisotropic Liquids. Parts I and II. Y. Zwirkoff. *Acta Physicochimica*, 9. 1. pp. 111-140, 1938. In German. —Part I deals with investigations in transmitted light. Measurements of transmission have been carried out with p-azoxyanisole in magnetic fields up to 22000 gauss, with special consideration of the influence of the surface layer upon the result. It was established that both in the longitudinal and also in the transverse magnetic fields of about 2000 gauss the transmission attained saturation, and thence remained unaltered in fields up to 22000 gauss. The degree of depolarisation which the light undergoes when passing through an anisotropic-liquid layer in longitudinal and transverse magnetic fields of different strengths has also been investigated. It is established that when the elliptical volume polarisation and the depolarising effect of the surface layer are excluded, then the depolarising effect decreases both in the longitudinal and transverse magnetic fields and practically disappears at about 2000-2000 gauss. Part II considers the depolarisation of the scattered light for the cases of acetoxystyrene and azoxyanisole. A higher degree of depolarisation was found for scattering in the isotropic phase. The scattered light is completely depolarised in the anisotropic phase. A magnetic field up to 20000 gauss exerts no influence on the degree of polarisation. It is concluded that the anisotropic substance is microscopically homogeneous in magnetic fields exceeding 20000 gauss. The scattering of light is opined to be a consequence of thermal oscillations of molecular groups whose magnitudes are comparable with wave-lengths. H. H. Ho.

ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12000	12100	12200	12300	12400	12500	12600	12700	12800	12900	13000	13100	13200	13300	13400	13500	13600	13700	13800	13900	14000	14100	14200	14300	14400	14500	14600	14700	14800	14900	15000	15100	15200	15300	15400	15500	15600	15700	15800	15900	16000	16100	16200	16300	16400	16500	16600	16700	16800	16900	17000	17100	17200	17300	17400	17500	17600	17700	17800	17900	18000	18100	18200	18300	18400	18500	18600	18700	18800	18900	19000	19100	19200	19300	19400	19500	19600	19700	19800	19900	20000
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A53  
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859. Orientation of Anisotropic Liquids in thin Layers and Measurement of Some of Their Elastic Constants. V. Fréedericksz and V. Zentgraf. *Phys. Zeits. d. Sowjetunion*, 6. 5. pp. 490-504, 1934. In German.—The refraction exponents of para-acetyanisole for different temperatures were measured by means of the orientation of the substance in the magnetic field and observation of the limits of total reflection. A method is worked out for fixing the position of the molecular axes in layers of different thickness under the action of a magnetic field. Fair agreement with experiment was found. It is established that between the magnitude of a magnetic field  $H$  and the thickness of a layer  $Z_p$  in which the molecules have turned through a definite angle  $\phi$ , a relation  $Z_p H^2 = K_\phi$  exists; where  $K_\phi$  is the particular substance and for the relative values of  $\phi$  and of the temperature, is constant. A sort of "torsion" constant was measured for *p*-acetyanisole under the influence of a magnetic field. J. J. S.

Common Elements

Common Variables

ASIS-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION  
8-2-57-14-100

GROUP	SECTION	SUBSECTION	COLLECTOR	DATE	FILE

SA

A548

3887. Action of the Magnetic Field and of the Electric Field on Anisotropic Liquid Mixtures. V. Zuzickoff. *Acta Physicochimica*, 6, 6, pp. 868-884, 1957. In German.—Further investigations were made by the method previously described (see Abstract 1850 (1956)). It was found that an anisotropic liquid mixture of *p*-oxyanisol, and of  $C_{12}H_{10}O$ ,  $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2COOH$ , as well as some other isomeric crystalline liquid mixtures, in a thin layer bounded by a glass surface, gave a good normal orientated layer, although the pure components form layers parallel to the glass. By application of a magnetic field to the mixture mentioned it was observed that the elastic characteristics of the mixture with rising temperature fell off more quickly than the magnetic anisotropy of the same. The constant  $K$  which defines the elastic characteristics of the mixture is determined not by the percentage content of the components, but by the transformation temperature of the mixture. The values of the elastic constants for the three kinds of deformation of the anisotropic liquid *p*-oxyanisol were calculated. Through action of an electric field on the mixture it was established that at a definite temperature, dependent on the concentration of the components, the dielectric anisotropy of the mixture changes its sign. [See following Abstract.] J. J. S.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES

MATERIALS

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



S/075/60/015/004/007/030/XX  
B020/B064

AUTHORS: Oncescu, Tatiana and Zwiebel, Sanda  
TITLE: The Dependence of  $R_F$  Values on the Composition of the Eluant  
Isopropyl Alcohol - Hydrochloric Acid (1:1)  
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 4,  
pp. 409 - 412

TEXT: The authors systematically investigated the change of  $R_F$  (retention factor) as a function of the HCl concentration, thus making possible to draw conclusions as to the practical applicability of  $R_F$  values in various separations. The results obtained are in good agreement with those of Carvalho for the eluant butyl alcohol - HCl. The experiments were made by "ascending" chromatography on Whatman paper No. 1, and for each experimental series 10 eluant mixtures were used: 250 ml of isopropyl alcohol and 250 ml of 1 N, 2 N, 4 N, 5.5 N, 6 N, 7 N, 8 N, 9 N, 10 N, and 12 N HCl. A drop of the solution approximately 0.6 cm in diameter was applied with a

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The Dependence of  $R_F$  Values on the Composition S/075/60/015/004/007/030/XX  
of the Eluant Isopropyl Alcohol - Hydrochloric Acid (1 : 1) B020/B064

capillary pipette to a point 1 cm below the margin (size: 24 × 1.5 cm). In most cases, 0.1 N chloride solutions in HCl were used. After 30 minutes' drying, the paper was dipped into the eluant and left there for 12 hours until the front of the solvent had traveled 23 cm. Subsequently, the paper was dried again, and developed (Table 1). The temperature was constant in each case, amounting to  $22.5 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ . Table 2 shows that the maximum  $R_F$  values of most of the elements were found at an HCl concentration of approximately 5.5 N. The solubility of the ions Cu, Fe, and Mo rose with the HCl concentration. This was tested on an  $\text{FeCl}_3$  solution (Table 3). The same holds for the elements Be, Ge, Se, and Te, for which the curve flattens at a concentration of approximately 5.5 N. When the cations form complexes with similar chemical properties, e.g., Ca, Sr, Ba (Fig. 1), Zn, Cd (Fig. 2), Se, Te (Fig. 3), and Pb, Sn (Fig. 4), virtually parallel straight lines are obtained on the diagrams  $R_M - \log c_{\text{Cl}}$ . The solubility of alkali-metal chlorides does not correspond to the maximum  $R_F$  value obtained at a concentration of 5.5 N since their solubility falls with an

The Dependence of  $R_F$  Values on the Composition S/075/60/015/004/007/030/XX  
of the Eluant Isopropyl Alcohol - Hydrochloric Acid (1:1) B020/B064

increase of acid concentration. Alkali metals are known to be in a hydrated state, and are incapable of forming soluble chloride complexes (Table 4). The results of the present work (Fig. 2) prove that the following elements are separable: Na and K at 4 N HCl ( $\Delta R_F = 0.09$ ) by "descending" chromatography; Rb and Cs at 12 N HCl; Zn and Cd at 9 N HCl; Hg from Zn and Cd at low acid concentrations; Tl from Al and In at 5.5 N HCl (Sc cannot be separated from Y and La); Be and Al at 10 N HCl; Ca and Al at 12 N HCl; Zn and Th at 6 N HCl ( $\Delta R_F = 0.11$ ); Ge and Sn at any HCl concentration;  $As^{+3}$  and  $As^{+5}$  at 10 N HCl; U from Th and Zr most easily at 5.5 N HCl; and Ni and Co at 10 N HCl. Separation on the basis of complex formation reactions is especially successful in absorption chromatography, as shown by papers of A. M. Gurvich and T. B. Gapon (Ref. 9), and F. M. Shemyakin and E. S. Mishchelovskiy (Ref. 10). There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 10 references: 2 Soviet, 2 US, 3 Dutch, 1 Rumanian, 1 Czech, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Bukharestskiy universitet im. K. I. Parkhona (Rumyniya)  
(Bucharest C. I. Parhon University (Rumania))  
May 4, 1963

SUBMITTED:  
Card 3/3

BARDAS, Theodor, inz.; ZWAK, Rudolf

Control of the thermal regime of open-hearth furnaces with combined heating. Automatizace 7 no.12:314-317 D '64.

1. Trinecke zelezarny Velke rijnove revoluce National Enterprise,  
Trinec.

ZWETKOV, M.

Clinical changes of pH and electric conductivity in puncture fluids of the joints. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 43 no.6:39-41 '64

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ZWIERZYCKI, J.

"The idea of geosyncline in the light of recent studies in Indonesia."

p. 49 (Kosmos. Serbia B: Przyroda Nieożywiona) Vol. 3, no. 1, 1957  
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

A 53  
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1959. Action of the Electric Field on Anisotropic Liquids.  
V. Fredericks and V. Zwetkov. *Acta Physicochimica*, 3, 6, pp. 870-878, 1956. In German. The motion of the liquid in the electric field is first considered. The conclusion is reached that the motion of the layer of liquid orientated by glass surfaces only commences at a definite tension of field which depends on the thickness of the layer. It is observed that to each field strength  $E$  a "critical thickness" corresponds which forms a sharp boundary between the moving portions and those at rest. The measurement of the "critical" thickness according to the corresponding strength of field shows that between these magnitudes the relation  $Z_c E_c = \text{constant}$  exists. The orientation of the liquid in the electric field is then investigated by the simultaneous action of the electric and magnetic field on a preparation whose thickness does not suffice for the setting-in of motion. Thus it is found that two of the four liquids investigated (*p*-acetylanilol and *p*-acetosylbenzamide) follow Zocher's rule. The two other liquids on the contrary are examples of the case where the symmetric molecules (dibenzalbenzidine) orientate themselves parallel to the lines of force, the asymmetric (anisilido-benzidine) non-perpendicularly. It is shown that the orientation effect is in direct proportion to the square

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ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOL										RELATION										FROM SYMBOL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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of the field strength and in consequence is conditioned by the dielectric anisotropy of the liquid. It is experimentally proved that the action of the magnetic field can be balanced by an equivalent electric field. The use of h.f. fields ( $\approx 8 \times 10^8$ ) shows no difference from l.f. fields. The method gains precision by use of field strengths of higher frequency, whereby the diamagnetic anisotropy of *p*-azoxyanisole in dependence of the temperature can be calculated. The results agree with the experimental data of Foex and Rover. [See also Abstract 979 (1930)] J. J. S.





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*A 53*

1880. Action of Magnetic Field on Viscosity of *p*-Azoxyanisole, W. N. Zwetkoff and G. M. Michailoff. *Acta Physicochimica*, 8, 1, pp. 77-94, 1938. In German.—If an anisotropic substance is placed in an electric field of moderately high frequency ( $\nu = 10^8$  sec<sup>-1</sup>) a motion is produced in it which grows in intensity with increasing field strength. This motion is characterized by the appearance of dark threads which extend from one electrode to the other. These threads are visible not only in polarized but also in ordinary light. The cause of the phenomenon is perhaps to be found in the inhomogeneity produced in the liquid by the current. The orientation of the molecules in the electric field is less complete than in the magnetic field. The cause of the orientation of the axes parallel to the lines of force in fields of low intensity is probably to be sought in the anisotropy of the viscosity and of the conductivity. [See Abstract 3462 (1937).] By means of the capillary method, both in parallel and perpendicular magnetic fields, a great anisotropy of the viscosity of *p*-azoxyanisole was observed. The largest coefficient of viscosity corresponds with the direction of field perpendicular to the molecular axis, the smallest with that parallel to the axis. A magnetic field of definite tension directed crossways was able to exert a measurable action on the time of outflow only with small ranges of velocity of current, i.e., if the action of the flow orientating the molecules is not too strong. The observed effect in the magnetic field depends on the temperature.

J. J. S.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1. Z interniho odd. Okresni nemocnice v Plasni (primar MUDr Otokar Zwetsche)

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,  
\*ther. of asthma)

(ASTHMA, therapy,  
\*reflex, conditioned)

Magyar Textiltechnika - No. 4, Apr. 1955.

Development of the flax, hemp, and textile fiber industry in the ten years since the liberation. p. 132.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955  
Uncl.

"Luminous intergalactic matter" [in English]. Abstract by I.U.I.  
Efremov. Vop.kosm. 3:323-325 '54. (MLRA 8:3)  
(Stars)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~U.S. EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D.C.~~  
~~RUSSIAN FEDERATION~~

Dispersion in the large-scale distribution of galaxies [in English].  
Abstract by I.U. Efremov. Vop.kosm. 3:323-325 '54. (MLRA 8:3)  
(Stars—Distribution)

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of F. Zwicky ("Morphological Astronomy" [in English] (in Observa-  
tory v.68, no.845, p.121-143, '48). Reviewed by IU. Efremov). (MLRA 7:2)  
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Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1956  
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So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

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May 10, 1954  
Analytical Chemistry

✓ The use of thioacetamide in toxicological analyses. <sup>(2)</sup>  
Jerzy Sześciński and Stanisław Zwierchoński (Zakład  
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gives the same results as H<sub>2</sub>S in toxicological analyses.  
L. J. Piotrowski

POLAND

MACHNICKA-BOGUSKA, Barbara; ZWIERS, Casimir

1. Dept. of Parasitology, Polish Academy of Sciences (Zaklad Parazytologii PAN), Warsaw (for Machnicka-Boguska?); 2. Dept. of Microbiology, Warsaw Medical Academy (for ?); 3. Institute of Marine Medicine, Gdansk (for ?)

Warsaw, Acta Parasitologica Polonica, Fasc. 4, 31 Mar 1966, pp 27-33

"Serological studies on Trinia saginata."

ZWIERSZ, Czesław; DZBENSKI, Tadeusz; RZEPECKA, Halina

Trichuriasis on the basis of observations at the District  
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Some clinical and epidemiological aspects of chronic intestinal amoebiasis. Bull. inst. mar. med. Gdansk 16 no.1:81-90 '65

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Hemagglutination reaction in human *Taenia saginata* infection.  
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1. Zaklad Parazytologii Polskiej Akademii Medycznej, Warszawa,  
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A modified method for the treatment of *Taenia saginata* infestation with the drug yomesan. Bull. Inst. Mar. Med. Gdansk 15 no.3:143-144 '64

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Analysis of cases of infection with the dysentery bacillus detected during sanitary investigations. Przegl. epidem. 15 no.1:53-57 '61.

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1. Instytut Medycyny Morskiej, Gdansk-Wrzeszcz i Wojewodzka  
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ZWIERZ, Czeslaw; WERYK-WOJCIECHOWICZ, Zofia

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Differential investigations on *Leptospira* strains cultured in Poland. Med.dosw.mikrob. 2 no.2:220 1950. (GML 20:6)

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EWERZ, J.

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1515 12 Nov. 1951. (CJML 21:3)

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Observations on rodents as vectors of pathogenic microorganisms.  
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EMILIA, DURJAKOVA, E., BOBODZINSKA, M.

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(GLML 29:5)

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**COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON SEROLOGICAL METHODS USED MOST FREQUENTLY IN  
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~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE~~; ~~DOBROSKA, Irena; LOBODZINSKA, Maria; ZWIERZCHOWSKI, Jan~~

Studies on leptospiral antibodies in animals. Arch. immun.  
ter. dosw. 3:585-598 1955.

1. Folia Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny, Osrodek Leptospirowy we  
Wroclawiu (Kierownik: Doc. dr. Jozef Zwierz) Panstwowy Instytut  
Weterynaryjny, Pracownia do Badan nad Leptospiroza we Wroclawiu  
(Kierownik: Doc. dr. Jozef Zwierz).  
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, immunology,  
antibodies in animals (Pol))

WYSOCKA, Felicja; ZWIERZ, Jozef; JOZEFOWICZ, Lechoslaw; MERESTA, Ludwik

Studies on swamp fever in the Lublin region. Przegl. epidem.,  
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1. Z Instytutu Med. Pracy i Hig. Wsi w Lublinie, z Pracowni  
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Wx w Lublinie.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiology,  
in Poland, swamp fever. (Pol))

POLAND / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 35844.

Author : ~~Zwierz, J. Zwierzchowski, J.~~

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Combatting Epizootic Leptospirosis in Silver Foxes with the Use of Sera, Vaccines and Antibiotics.

Orig Pub: Med. weteryn., 1957, 13, No 6, 321-325.

Abstract: No abstract.

GAZETA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 13/6 Med. Micro. June 60

2060. THE FAUNA IN THE FOCI OF A LEPTOSPIROSIS EPIDEMIC IN THE TOMASZÓW LUBELSKI REGION - Badania fauny w ogniskach epidemii leptospiroz w powiecie Tomaszów Lubelski - Zwierz J., Durlakowa I., Karmańska K., Zwierzchowski J., Łażuga K. and Korczyńska A. Inst. Med. Pracy i Hig. Wsi, Lublin; Zakt. Leptospiroz P.I.W. Wrocław - ANN. UNIV. M. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA, D. 1959, 13/1959 No. Sect. D (421-437) Tables 5

1,034 tests were carried out in 468 persons and 68.8% positive results were obtained. Out of 322 serologically positive individuals, 220 reacted with *L. grippityphosa*, 55 with *L. sejroe*, 13 with *L. saxkoebing*, 6 with *L. australis B*, and 2 with *L. pomona*. In the majority of patients antibodies appeared between the 4th and 10th day. Out of 243 bacteriological tests performed in 225 feverish persons, 112 cultures were obtained, from which 43 could be identified: 35 strains of *L. grippityphosa* and 8 *L. sejroe*. During the expeditions, 919 rodents and other small animals were examined: 435 *Microtus arvalis*, 59 reacted serologically, 7 strains were cultured; 159 *Mus musculus*, 17 reacted positively, 6 strains, 2 *L. sejroe*; 75 *Arvicola terrestris*, 12 serologically positive, 3 strains, 2 *L. sorex*; 61 *Fiber zibethicus*, serologically positive 28, 1 strain *L. sejroe*; 44 *Rattus norvegicus*, 2 serologically positive, 1 strain *L. sejroe*; 32 *Apodemus silvaticus*, 2 serologically positive, 2 strains, *L. sejroe* and *L. sorex*; 27 *Erinaceus roumanicus*, 5 serologically positive, 2 strains *L. sorex* and *L. bataviae*; 25 *Sorex araneus*, 1 serologically positive, 2 strains, *L. sorex*; 23 *Neomys fodiens*, 3 serologically positive, no strain; 10 *Apodemus agrarius*, 1 reacted positively; 10 *Cricetus cricetus*, 2 serologically positive; 9 *Micromys minutus*, all serologically negative, 1 strain; 3 *Talpa europaea* serologically negative; 2 *Sorex minutus*, serologically negative, 1 strain, *L. sorex*; 2 *Crocidura leucodon* serologically negative; 2 *Mustella nivalis* serologically negative. The majority of the animals reacted serologically with *L. grippityphosa*, and with *L. sejroe* 1,835 domestic animals were examined with positive results in 30.3%. The animals reacted with the following serotypes: *L. grippityphosa* 38.7%, *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* 21%, *L. sejroe* 17.4%, *L. saxkoebing* 13.3%, *L. canicola* 3.1%, *L. pomona* 2.6%, *L. autumnalis* 1.1%, *L. australis A* 1.6%, *L. australis B* 0.6%, *L. mitis* 0.6%.

ZWIERZ, J., KARMINSKA, K., and KONARSKA, D.,  
Office, Weterinary Institute (Zaklad Badan nad Leptospiroza I. Wet.) Wroc-  
law. Prof. Dr. J. Zwierz, Head.

Leptospirosis Research

"Leptospirosis Antibodies in the Serum of Animals and Humans"

Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 22, No 3, 1966, pp 154-157.

Abstract: The authors tested 2,791 humans and 11,867 animals for leptospir-  
sis. Positive agglutination test results were found in 41.7% of horses,  
15.16% of cattle, 62.54% of dogs, 45.12% of foxes, 15.16% of pigs, 2.49% of  
sheep and 32.26% of humans. According to the literature, this is the first  
study of its kind.  
Contains a summary in English, 2 Tables and 36 Polish references.

1/1



(A)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0071/65/000/008/0465/0467

AUTHOR: Zwierz, Jozef (Professor; Doctor; Department head); Karmanska, Krystyna; Konarska, Danuta 18  
B

ORG: Department of Leptospirosis Research/headed by Professor Dr. J. Zwierz/  
Institute of Veterinary Medicine (Zaklad Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynarii)

TITLE: Serologic studies on horse sera for leptospirosis

SOURCE: Medycyna weterynaryjna, no. 8, 1965, 465-467

TOPIC TAGS: leptospirosis, experiment animal, immunology, blood serum

ABSTRACT: Serologic studies in horses for leptospirosis were carried out on 10,976 serologic specimens from 6,445 horses during 1956 to 1961: 13 serotypes of Leptospira were tested. The specific results, including the presence and degree of immune reaction in horses from three different groups and various sub-groups are tabulated and discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 005

ZWIERSZ, Jan

Injury of the common bile duct during the excision of duodenal  
ulcer. Pol. przegl. chir. 36 no.8:1011-1014 Ag '64.

1. Z Oddziału chirurgicznego Szpitala Miejskiego w Skierniewicach  
(Ordynator: J. Zwierz).

ZWIERZ, Jan

Sanitary, epidemiological, and epizootiological studies on areas irrigated with sewage.. Zesz probl post nauk roln 47:87-97 '64

1. Veterinary Institute, Wroclaw.

ZWIERZ, Jan

A giant teratoma of the testis and extraperitoneal lymph nodes.  
Polski przegl. chir. 35 no.1:61-63 '63.

1. Z Oddziału Chirurgicznego Szpitala Miejskiego im. dr St.  
Rybickiego w Skierniewicach Ordynator: dr J. Zwierz.

(TESTICULAR NEOPLASMS)  
(LYMPHATIC METASTASIS)  
(TERATOID TUMOR)

ZIEB, Jan; RADOŃSKI, Barbara; ROJTKA, Ludwika

Benign lymphoma of the skin. Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.5:501-507  
'63.

1. Ze Szpitala Miejskiego w Skierniewicach Dyrektor: dr  
T. Lenkiewicz Ordynator: dr J. Zwierz z Zakładu Anatomii  
Patologicznej AM w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr A. Pruszczyński.  
(LYMPHOMA) (SKIN NEOPLASMS) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

ZWIERZ, Jan; KACZMARCZYK, Marian

Atypical localization of the outlet of the common bile duct in the duodenal papillia. Pol. przegl. chir. 34 no.7:713-715 '62.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznej Szpitala Pow. im. Biernackiego w Opocznie  
Ordynator: dr J. Zwierz.

(COMMON BILE DUCT)

Strangulated inguinal hernia complicated by Crohn-Lesniowski disease.  
Pol. przegl. chir. 33 no.12:1499-1501 '61.

1. Z Oddziału Chirurgicznego Szpitala Pow. im. E. Biernackiego w  
Opocznie Ordynator: dr J. Zwierz.  
(HERNIA INGUINAL comopl) (ILEITIS REGIONAL compl)

ZWIERZ, Jozef; KARMANSKA, Krystyna; KOGARSKA, Danuta; WASILEWSKA, Eleonora

Area irrigated with sewage. Its hygienic and sanitary evaluation.  
VI. Examination of the fauna from irradiated fields for the carriage  
of Leptospira during 1957-1959. Acta microbiol. pol. 10 no.4:447-  
456 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynarii we Wroclawiu.  
(SEWAGE microbiol) (LEPTOSPIRIA)  
(RODENTS microbiol)



Area irrigated with sewage. Its hygienic and sanitary evaluation.  
General discussion. Acta microbiol. pol. 10 no.4:473-478 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynarii we  
Wroclawiu.

(SEWAGE microbiol) (AGRICULTURE)

ZWIERZ, Jozef; KARMANSKA, Krystyna; NEYMAN, Kazimierz

A case of human leptospirosis caused by *L. cynopteri*. Przegł.  
epidem. 18 no.3:363-368 '64

1. Z Zakładu Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynaryjnego  
we Wroclawiu (kierownik: prof. dr. J. Zwierz); i z Oddzialu  
Chorob Zakaznych Szpitala Miejskiego im. J. Strusia w  
Poznaniu (ordynator: dr. K. Neyman).

Observations on the appearance of "nidi" in Leptospira cultures. Acta  
microb. polon 10 no. 1:117-118 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynarii we Wroclawiu  
(LEPTOSPIRA culture)

ZIELNY, KAMINSKI, A. (Wroclaw)

Leptospirosis of horses in Poland. Rocznik nauki rolnej 70 no.1/4:224  
160. (SERIAL 10:9)

(Horses) (Leptospirosis)

Preliminary research on Q-fever in animals in Poland. Rocznik nauki  
wet 70 no.1/4:282 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Q fever) (Animals)

ZWIERS, Jozef; KONARSKA, Danuta; MEDRALA, Jozef; WASILEWSKA, Eleonora

A focus of swine leptospirosis as a source of human Weil's disease.  
Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.39:1496-1499 25 S '61.

1. Z Zakladu Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynaryjnego we  
Wroslawiu; kierownik: prof. dr Jozef Zwierz i z Oddzialu Zakaznego  
Szpitala Powiatowego w Glogowie; ordynator: dr med. Jozef Medrala.

(WEIL'S DISEASE transm) (SWINE dis)

ZWIERSZAK, A.

Anhydrides of organophosphorus acids, Pt. 6. Bul chim PAN 12 no.4:  
235-238 '64.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Technical University, Lodz.  
Presented by J. Michałski.

MICHALSKI, Jan; ZWIERZAK, Andrzej

Derivatives of hypophosphoric acid. Pt. 2. The synthesis  
of tetraalkyl dithiohypophosphates. Roczniki chemii 36 no.3:489-495  
'62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology,  
Lodz.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 18/09/2001  
CIA-RDP80-00513R002005720012-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 18/09/2001  
CIA-RDP80-00513R002005720012-6

ARMSTRONG, Jr. Tech. ...

*Handwritten mark*

MICHALSKI, Jan; ZWIERZAK, Andrzej

Anhydrides of organophosphorus acids. Pt. 3. The reactions of  
O-alkylphosphorus-O,O-diethylphosphoric anhydrides with alcohols.  
A new route to mixed dialkyl phosphites. Roczniki chemii 36  
no.1:97-102 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Lodz.

ZWIERZ, Jozef; DORAKOWA, Irena; LOBODZINSKA, Maria; ZWIERZCHOWSKI, Jan

Studies on leptospiral antibodies in animals. Arch. immun.  
ter. dosw. 3:585-598 1955.

1. Filia Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny, Osrodek Leptospirowy we  
Wroclawiu (Kierownik: Doc. dr. Jozef Zwierz) Panstwowy Instytut  
Weterynaryjny, Pracownia do Badan nad Leptospiroza we Wroclawiu  
(Kierownik: Doc. dr. Jozef Zwierz),  
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, immunology,  
antibodies in animals (Pol))

5.3630

1963  
S/081/63/000/001/042/061  
B144/B186

AUTHORS:

Michalski, Jan, Zwierzak, Andrzej

TITLE:

Anhydrides of organophosphorus acids. Part III. Reaction of O-alkyl phosphorous and O,O-diethyl phosphoric anhydrides with alcohols. A new way of obtaining mixed dialkyl phosphites

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 256, abstract 1Zh238 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 1, 1962, 97-102 [Eng. summaries in Pol. and Russ.])

TEXT: A method has been developed for synthesizing  $RO(R'O)PHO$  (I) by alcoholysis of non-purified  $(C_2H_5O)_2P(O)OP(O)(H)OR$  (II) obtained from  $(C_2H_5O)_2POCl$  (III) and  $ROP(O)(H)ONa$  (IV). Hydrolysis of  $(RO)_2PHO$  by the equimolar quantity of  $NaOH$  in 50% alcohol yields IV (R, yield in % and b.p. in  $^{\circ}C$  are given):  $C_2H_5$ , 95, 182-183;  $C_3H_7$ , 98, 191-193; iso- $C_3H_7$ , 97, 128-130;  $C_4H_9$ , 93, 175-177. 0.25 mole of III is added dropwise in  
Card 1/3

Methods of isotopic analysis of water. Part 5: A float method with  
an accuracy of  $\pm 0.2$  [with summary in English]. Zhur.anal.khim.  
12 no.4:516-522 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova, Moskva.  
(Water--Analysis)

Influence of some features intramolecular interaction on the regularities observed in deuterium exchange. Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.5:852-855 D '57.

(MIRA 11:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Tereninym.  
(Deuterium) (Aromatic compounds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6  
BIBIKOVSKAYA, I.V.; ZYBILINSKIY, S.P.; KUZNETSOV, V.I., redaktor;  
ANDRUSYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Practice of multiple hammer boring in rising mine shafts of the  
"Leninruda" trust in the Krivoi Rog Basin] Opyt mnogomolotkovogo  
bureniia v vosstaiushchikh vyrabotkakh na shakhtakh tresta "Lenin-  
ruda" v Krivorozhskom basseine. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-  
vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 40 p.  
(MLRA 7:12)

(Boring) (Krivoi Rog--Mines and mining)

ZVYAGINTSYEV, Ye. P.

20723. Zvyagintseyev, Ye. P. i Naperstok, V.M. O sdel'no - progressivnykh sistemakh  
oplaty truda. [Gornorudnaya prom-st']. Gornyy zhurnal, 1949, No. 7, s. 6-9

SO: IETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949



L 18978-56

ACC NR: AP6009020

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/001/0237/0240

AUTHOR: Sokolova, V. Ye.; Kazantseva, G. N.; Zvyagintseva, Yu. V.; Melitskiy, L. V.

ORG: Biochemical Institute im. A. N. Bakh, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Content changes of chlorogenic and caffeic acids in stored potato tuber varieties varying in resistance to *Phytophthora infestans*

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 1, 1965, 237-240

TOPIC TAGS: plant chemistry, paper chromatography, spectrophotometry, fungus, plant disease, agriculture crop, solvent extraction

ABSTRACT: The role of chlorogenic acid, an apparent precursor of caffeic acid, and that of the latter as fungitoxic agents was studied by measuring their levels in a resistant potato variety and a potato variety sensitive to the *Ph. infestans* fungus during storage between September and May. Testing involved sampling of the dry epidermis, the subepidermal layer, the starch-containing parenchyma, and the center. Every other specimen was then infected with the fungus and a subsequent acid deter-

Card 1/2

UDC: 581.2

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L 16978-66

ACC NR: AP6009020

mination was performed. The acids were extracted with methanol and were determined by paper chromatography and spectrophotometry. Chlorogenic acid was initially found in all tissues of both potato varieties, particularly in the epidermis and subepidermal layer. By March the chlorogenic acid decreased in the resistant variety to practically zero in the outer layers and to about 50% in the inner layers. The inverse of this process was seen in the sensitive variety. In both varieties, caffeic acid was detected only in the epidermis and the subepidermal layer, with its contents increased five fold during storage and slightly more in the sensitive variety. Necrosed specimens showed no statistically valid acid changes relating to storage, but an increase of both acids was seen compared to healthy tissues, more so in the resistant variety. It was concluded that the ratio between the two acid levels rather than their absolute values affect fungus resistance. This ratio was about the same in the beginning of storage, but increased 40 fold in the resistant variety. Possibly other compounds such as acopolamine also act as fungistats.

This paper was presented by A. I. Oparin, Academician, 31. December 1965.  
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.  
SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 29Dec64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 003  
Card 2/2 vmb

ZYAN'KO, Konstantin Terent'yevich; RUBIN, M., red.; MOLCHANOVA, T.,  
tokhn.rad.

[School of production management; working experience of  
permanent production conferences] Shkola upravlinnia vyrob-  
nytstvom; z dosvidu roboty postino-diuchykh vyrobnych  
narod. Odessa, Odes'ke knyzhkove vyd-vo, 1959. 29 p.

(Industrial management)

(MIRA 13:1)

1. "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6"

2. USSR (600)

4. Spruce

7. Influence of climatic factors on the growth in the diameter of spruce trunks.  
Latv. PSR Zin. Akad. Vestis No. 9, 1950

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

AM

RUSZKOWSKI (J.), ZWIEDZIANSKA (Mme Z.), & BLOKOWA (Mme H.). Stan zdrowotności roślin uprawnych w Polsce w roku 1937. [Diseases of cultivated plants in Poland in 1937.]—*Roczn. Ochr. Rosl.*, v. 4, pp. 49-102, 1938.

Apart from the many well-known diseases mentioned in this report, it is stated that spindle tuber [*R.A.M.*, xviii, p. 50] and witches' broom of potato occurred in the Warsaw district.

ASH-514 METALURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RESEARCH CENTER

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED

ca

He

Experimental hypokalemia in relation to cortico-adrenal function. R. Truszkowski and R. L. Zwiernicki. *Acta Biol. Exptl. (Warsaw)* 11, 15(1937). <sup>HEB</sup> was increased by intraperitoneal injections of 10% KCl into cats. After removal of both adrenals the ability to eliminate excessive K from the blood stream is impaired. B. C. P. A.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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11e

Effect of cortin injections on blood potassium. R. Truskowski and R. L. Zwenier. *Acta Biol. Exp. (Warsaw)* 11, 106(1957). Injection of cortin into normal cats lowers the concn. of K in blood; after removal of both adrenals the fall in blood K after cortin injections is much more marked; the recovery period is characterized by an increase of blood K over the preinjection level. B. C. F. A.

ASM-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Ca

Effect of cortin injections on blood potassium. K.  
Truszkowski and R. L. Zwenig, *Acta Biol. Exptl.*  
(Warsaw) 11, 106 (1937). Injection of cortin into  
normal cats lowers the concn. of K in blood; after removal  
of both adrenals the fall in blood K after cortin injections  
is much more marked; the recovery period is character-  
ized by an increase of blood K over the preinjection  
level.  
B. C. P. A.

11P

COMMON ELEMENTS

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION  
ETON: STVIBZLVA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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ca

Experimental hypokalaemia in relation to cortico-adrenal function. R. Truszkowski and R. L. Zimmar. *Acta Biol. Exptl. (Warsaw)* 11, 15 (1977). Urinary K<sup>+</sup> was increased by intraperitoneal injections of 10% KCl into cats. After removal of both adrenals the ability to eliminate excessive K from the blood stream is impaired.  
B. C. P. A.

//F

ASH-51-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Experimental alterations in blood potassium. R. Trzaskowski and R. L. Zwemer. *Acta Biol. Expil.* (Warsaw) 12, 1-12 (1957). 12, 670-673. 10% KCl soln. was injected intraperitoneally in normal and adrenalectomized cats and blood K was detd. using T. and Z.'s method (C. A. 31, 4749). Adrenalectomy impairs the elimination of K from the blood. If hyperpotasemia is maintained for many hrs. by successive injections of KCl, symptoms occur which resemble those of cortical-adrenal insufficiency. Injections of adrenal cortex exts. lower the blood K in normal and adrenalectomized cats; the fluctuations of blood K are particularly marked in the latter condition. H. C. P. A.

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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ZVYARUGA, Pavlina [Zviaruba, Paulina], svinarka

Experience is the most important factor. Rab. 1 sial. 39  
no.9:3 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kolkhoz "Leninski shlyakh" Myadel'skogo proizvodstvennogo  
upravleniya.

Effect of the rape seed quality on the quality of rape oil.  
Prum potravín 15 no.5:217-219 My '64.

1. Chair of Food Chemistry and Testing, Higher School of  
Chemical Technology, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POKORNY, J.; ~~ZWAIN, H.~~; Chair of Chemistry and Analysis of Foods,  
College of Technical Chemistry (Katedra Chemie a Zkouseni Potravin  
VSCHT), Prague.

"Determination of Rancidity of Cod-Liver Oil."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 5, Jun 66, pp 232-234

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The first stage  
of rancidity of cod-liver oil caused by the first stage of oxid-  
ation can best be determined using benzidine and thiobarbituric  
acid; at more advanced stages chromatographic determination of  
the oxidized substances is best. The peroxide and acid number are  
only complementary indicators. Stability of the oil is increased  
by storage in a cool place. Oxygen should be prevented from con-  
tact with the oil. 2 Figures, 2 Tables, 4 Western, 7 Czech, 1  
Russian, 1 Japanese, 1 Hungarian, 1 Polish reference. (Manuscript  
received 16 Jul 65).

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY : Physical Chemistry. Crystals B

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 238

AUTHOR : Brauer, K. H.; Zwanzig, W.

INST. : -

TITLE : Determination of Lattice Parameters by the  
Electronographic Method

ORIG. PUB. : Exptl. Techn. Phys., 1959, 7, No 2, 66-70

ABSTRACT : Formulas were derived for the separate evaluation of the error in determination of the parameter of the cubic lattice  $\alpha$  depending on the magnitude of vibration of the acceleration voltage, of the radius of the diffraction ring on the electronogram, of the distance from the object to the photo-film and of the wavelength of electrons.-- A. Babad-Zakhryapin

CARD: 1/1

SOCHA, ~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE~~ Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6

POLAND

"Zinc Alloy Stripes Zn-Al<sub>4</sub>-Cu<sub>1</sub> Based on Rectified NO and Electrlytic EO<sub>1</sub> Zinc," Prace  
Instytutow Ministerstwa Hutnictwa, No. 5-6, Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, 1955.

ZWERDLING, Z?

Let us speak about transportation.

P 4. (Rolnik Spolodizidlca. Vol. 9, (i.e.10) No. 8, Feb. 1957, Warszaw, Poland)

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



1930. Action of Magnetic Field on Viscosity of *p*-Azoxyanisol.  
W. N. Zwetkoff and G. M. Michailoff. *Acta Physicochimica*, 3. 1. pp. 77-84, 1938. In German.—If an anisotropic substance is placed in an electric field of moderately high frequency ( $\nu = 10^2 \sim$ ) a motion is produced in it which grows in intensity with increasing field strength. This motion is characterised by the appearance of dark threads which extend from one electrode to the other. These threads are visible not only in polarised but also in ordinary light. The cause of the phenomenon is perhaps to be found in the inhomogeneity produced in the liquid by the current. The orientation of the molecules in the electric field is less complete than in the magnetic field. The cause of the orientation of the axes parallel to the lines of force in fields of low intensity is probably to be sought in the anisotropy of the viscosity and of the conductivity. [See Abstract 3852 (1937).] By means of the capillary method, both in parallel and perpendicular magnetic fields, a great anisotropy of the viscosity of *p*-azoxyanisol was observed. The largest coefficient of viscosity corresponds with the direction of field perpendicular to the molecular axis, the smallest with that parallel to the axis. A magnetic field of definite tension directed crossways was able to exert a measurable action on the time of outflow only with small ranges of velocity of current, i.e., if the action of the flow orientating the molecules is not too strong. The observed effect in the magnetic field depends on the temperature.

J. J. S.

A. 5. 3  
L. 11

NEUWIRTOVA, Radana; ZWETSCHKE, Otakar; ZAHRADKA, Lubor

Attempted suicide with largactil and barbiturates. Cas. lek.  
cesk. 95 no.49:1361-1364 7 Dec 56.

1. Interni Oddeleni OUNZ v Plzni (prim. MUDr. Otakar Zwetschke) a  
Neurologické Oddeleni OUNZ v Plzni (prednosta MUDr. Lubor Zahradka).

(SUICIDE,

attempted with chlorpromazine & barbiturates (Cz))

(CHLORPROMAZINE, inj. eff.

attempted suicide with chlorpromazine & barbiturates (Cz))

(BARBITURATES, inj. eff.

same)

Contribution to the therapy of aplastic anemia. Cas. lek.  
cesk. 91 no.2:37-40 11 Jan 52.

1. Z kliniky chorob vnitřních v Plzni: z. přednosta: doc.  
MUDr. Karel Bobek.

- (ANEMIA, APLASTIC, etiology and pathogenesis  
nearsphenamine ther., eff. of blood transfusion)
- (ARSPHENAMINE, injurious effects  
nearsphenamine ther. causing aplastic anemia, eff.  
of blood transfusion)
- (BLOOD TRANSFUSION, in various diseases  
anemia, aplastic caused by neosphenamine ther.)

Deformations of coronary arteries. Cas. lek. cesk. 94 no.49:  
1347-1350 2 Dec 55.

1. Z pathologickoanatomickeho ustavu lekarske fakulty v Plzni  
(prednosta doc. Dr. Josef Vanek) a z interniho oddeleni OUNZ  
v Plzni (prednosta prim. Dr. O. Zwetschke).  
(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL,  
coronary)

**SPINKA, J.; ZWETSCHKE, O.**

Tracheal lipoma simulating the picture of severe bronchial asthma.  
Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.13:395-398 30 Mr '62.

1. Interni oddeleni MUNZ v Plzni, prednosta MUDr. O. Zwetschke II  
chirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Plzni, prednosta doc. dr.  
J. Spinka.

(TRACHEA neoplasms) (LIPOMA diagnosis)  
(ASTHMA diagnosis)

## CZECH

Physiological changes during work in heat. O. Zimová, and J. Indrtek (Vata praco, Lékařství, Pilsen, Czech). *Physiologia Bohemica* 4, 331-6 (1975).—In 30 men after work at 36-70° and humidities of 45-75%, no morphological changes were found; in all cases the hematocrit value in the venous blood was lowered after work; this is explained by loss of oligotides through excessive perspiration. L. p. 1

**ZWETSCHKE, O.**

Treatment of multiple plasmocytomas with chlorethylamine. Cas.lek.cesk.  
90 no.19:585-588 11 May 51. (CML 20:8)

1. Of the Clinic of Internal Diseases in Pilsen (Acting Head--Docent  
Karel Bobek, M.D.).

ZWICKI, Pal, okleveles gépészmérnök

WWW.FBI/DOJ/OLG/MAIL/1349248372

World Exhibition of Textile Machinery. Technika 7 no.12:3 D  
'63.



SA

AC44

3453. Cause of the Motion of Anisotropic Liquids in the Electric Field. V. Erection. *Acta Physicochimica, S. S.* pp. 895-902, 1937. In German.—Discussing previous investigations of this subject the author (see preceding Abstract) concludes that one of the chief causes of the motion of anisotropic liquid layers in electric fields is the dielectric anisotropy of the preparation. J. J. B.

AS - SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

142000 22	181000 218 010 001	RELATIONS	142000 22
U	A	U	U
M	S	M	M
N	A	N	N
AV	A	AV	AV
CO	A	CO	CO
IN	A	IN	IN
Y	A	Y	Y
A	A	A	A
S	A	S	S
F	A	F	F
T	A	T	T
P	A	P	P
B	A	B	B
V	A	V	V
M	A	M	M
I	A	I	I
H	A	H	H
O	A	O	O
N	A	N	N
E	A	E	E
D	A	D	D
C	A	C	C
B	A	B	B
A	A	A	A
Z	A	Z	Z
Y	A	Y	Y
X	A	X	X
W	A	W	W
V	A	V	V
U	A	U	U
T	A	T	T
S	A	S	S
R	A	R	R
Q	A	Q	Q
P	A	P	P
O	A	O	O
N	A	N	N
M	A	M	M
L	A	L	L
K	A	K	K
J	A	J	J
I	A	I	I
H	A	H	H
G	A	G	G
F	A	F	F
E	A	E	E
D	A	D	D
C	A	C	C
B	A	B	B
A	A	A	A

SA

A 53

49. Scattering of Light by Anisotropic Liquids. Parts I and II. Y. Zwiskoff. *Acta Physicochimica*, 9, 1, pp. 111-140, 1958. In German. —Part I deals with investigations in transmitted light. Measurements of transmission have been carried out with p-azoxyanisole in magnetic fields up to 22000 gauss, with special consideration of the influence of the surface layer upon the result. It was established that both in the longitudinal and also in the transverse magnetic fields of about 2000 gauss the transmission attained saturation, and thence remained unaltered in fields up to 22000 gauss. The degree of depolarisation which the light undergoes when passing through an anisotropic-liquid layer in longitudinal and transverse magnetic fields of different strengths has also been investigated. It is established that when the elliptical volume polarisation and the depolarising effect of the surface layer are excluded, then the depolarising effect decreases both in the longitudinal and transverse magnetic fields and practically disappears at about 2000-2000 gauss. Part II considers the depolarisation of the scattered light for the cases of acetoxystyrene and azoxyanisole. A higher degree of depolarisation was found for scattering in the isotropic phase. The scattered light is completely depolarised in the anisotropic phase. A magnetic field up to 20000 gauss exerts no influence on the degree of polarisation. It is concluded that the anisotropic substance is microscopically homogeneous in magnetic fields exceeding 20000 gauss. The scattering of light is opined to be a consequence of thermal oscillations of molecular groups whose magnitudes are comparable with wave-lengths. H. H. Ho.

ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100	4200	4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900	5000	5100	5200	5300	5400	5500	5600	5700	5800	5900	6000	6100	6200	6300	6400	6500	6600	6700	6800	6900	7000	7100	7200	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700	7800	7900	8000	8100	8200	8300	8400	8500	8600	8700	8800	8900	9000	9100	9200	9300	9400	9500	9600	9700	9800	9900
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SA

A53  
55

359. Orientation of Anisotropic Liquids in thin Layers and Measurement of Some of Their Elastic Constants. V. Fréedericksz and V. Zentgraf. *Phys. Zeits. d. Sowjetunion*, 6. 5. pp. 490-504, 1934. In German.—The refraction exponents of para-azoxyanisole for different temperatures were measured by means of the orientation of the substance in the magnetic field and observation of the limits of total reflection. A method is worked out for fixing the position of the molecular axes in layers of different thickness under the action of a magnetic field. Fair agreement with experiment was found. It is established that between the magnitude of a magnetic field  $H$  and the thickness of a layer  $Z_p$  in which the molecules have turned through a definite angle  $\phi$ , a relation  $Z_p H^2 = K_p$  exists; where  $K_p$  is the particular substance and for the relative values of  $\phi$  and of the temperature, is constant. A sort of "torsion" constant was measured for  $p$ -azoxyanisole under the influence of a magnetic field. J. J. S.

Common Elements

Common Variables

Common Variables

ASD-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASD-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 1

GROUP 2

GROUP 3

GROUP 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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SA

A548

3887. Action of the Magnetic Field and of the Electric Field on Anisotropic Liquid Mixtures. V. Zuzichoff. *Acta Physicochimica*, 6, 6, pp. 666-684, 1957. In German.—Further investigations were made by the method previously described (see Abstract 1850 (1956)). It was found that an anisotropic liquid mixture of *p*-oxyanisol, and of  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ , as well as some other isomorphous crystalline liquid mixtures, in a thin layer bounded by a glass surface, gave a good normal orientated layer, although the pure components form layers parallel to the glass. By application of a magnetic field to the mixture mentioned it was observed that the elastic characteristics of the mixture with rising temperature fell off more quickly than the magnetic anisotropy of the same. The constant *K* which defines the elastic characteristics of the mixture is determined not by the percentage content of the components, but by the transformation temperature of the mixture. The values of the elastic constants for the three kinds of deformation of the anisotropic liquid *p*-oxyanisol were calculated. Through action of an electric field on the mixture it was established that at a definite temperature, dependent on the concentration of the components, the dielectric anisotropy of the mixture changes its sign. [See following Abstract.] J. J. S.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS NOTES

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ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
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S/075/60/015/004/007/030/XX  
B020/B064

AUTHORS: Oncescu, Tatiana and Zwiebel, Sanda  
TITLE: The Dependence of  $R_F$  Values on the Composition of the Eluant  
Isopropyl Alcohol - Hydrochloric Acid (1:1)  
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 4,  
pp. 409 - 412

TEXT: The authors systematically investigated the change of  $R_F$  (retention factor) as a function of the HCl concentration, thus making possible to draw conclusions as to the practical applicability of  $R_F$  values in various separations. The results obtained are in good agreement with those of Carvalho for the eluant butyl alcohol - HCl. The experiments were made by "ascending" chromatography on Whatman paper No. 1, and for each experimental series 10 eluant mixtures were used: 250 ml of isopropyl alcohol and 250 ml of 1 N, 2 N, 4 N, 5.5 N, 6 N, 7 N, 8 N, 9 N, 10 N, and 12 N HCl. A drop of the solution approximately 0.6 cm in diameter was applied with a

Card 1/3

The Dependence of  $R_F$  Values on the Composition S/075/60/015/004/007/030/XX  
of the Eluant Isopropyl Alcohol - Hydrochloric Acid (1 : 1) B020/B064

capillary pipette to a point 1 cm below the margin (size: 24 × 1.5 cm). In most cases, 0.1 N chloride solutions in HCl were used. After 30 minutes' drying, the paper was dipped into the eluant and left there for 12 hours until the front of the solvent had traveled 23 cm. Subsequently, the paper was dried again, and developed (Table 1). The temperature was constant in each case, amounting to  $22.5 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ . Table 2 shows that the maximum  $R_F$  values of most of the elements were found at an HCl concentration of approximately 5.5 N. The solubility of the ions Cu, Fe, and Mo rose with the HCl concentration. This was tested on an  $\text{FeCl}_3$  solution (Table 3). The same holds for the elements Be, Ge, Se, and Te, for which the curve flattens at a concentration of approximately 5.5 N. When the cations form complexes with similar chemical properties, e.g., Ca, Sr, Ba (Fig. 1), Zn, Cd (Fig. 2), Se, Te (Fig. 3), and Pb, Sn (Fig. 4), virtually parallel straight lines are obtained on the diagrams  $R_M - \log c_{\text{Cl}}$ . The solubility of alkali-metal chlorides does not correspond to the maximum  $R_F$  value obtained at a concentration of 5.5 N since their solubility falls with an

The Dependence of  $R_F$  Values on the Composition S/075/60/015/004/007/030/XX  
of the Eluant Isopropyl Alcohol - Hydrochloric Acid (1:1) B020/B064

increase of acid concentration. Alkali metals are known to be in a hydrated state, and are incapable of forming soluble chloride complexes (Table 4). The results of the present work (Fig. 2) prove that the following elements are separable: Na and K at 4 N HCl ( $\Delta R_F = 0.09$ ) by "descending" chromatography; Rb and Cs at 12 N HCl; Zn and Cd at 9 N HCl; Hg from Zn and Cd at low acid concentrations; Tl from Al and In at 5.5 N HCl (Sc cannot be separated from Y and La); Be and Al at 10 N HCl; Ca and Al at 12 N HCl; Zn and Th at 6 N HCl ( $\Delta R_F = 0.11$ ); Ge and Sn at any HCl concentration;  $As^{+3}$  and  $As^{+5}$  at 10 N HCl; U from Th and Zr most easily at 5.5 N HCl; and Ni and Co at 10 N HCl. Separation on the basis of complex formation reactions is especially successful in absorption chromatography, as shown by papers of A. M. Gurvich and T. B. Gapon (Ref. 9), and F. M. Shemyakin and E. S. Mishchelovskiy (Ref. 10). There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 10 references: 2 Soviet, 2 US, 3 Dutch, 1 Rumanian, 1 Czech, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Bukharestskiy universitet im. K. I. Parkhona (Rumyniya)  
(Bucharest C. I. Parhon University (Rumania))  
May 4, 1963

SUBMITTED:  
Card 3/3

BARDAS, Theodor, inz.; ZWAK, Rudolf

Control of the thermal regime of open-hearth furnaces with combined heating. Automatizace 7 no.12:314-317 D '64.

1. Trinecke zelezarny Velke rijnove revoluce National Enterprise,  
Trinec.



ZWETKOV, M.

Clinical changes of pH and electric conductivity in puncture fluids of the joints. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 43 no.6:39-41 '64

1. Chair of Orthopaedics and Traumatology (Director: Prof. B. Boicev).

ZWIERZYCKI, J.

"The idea of geosyncline in the light of recent studies in Indonesia."

p. 49 (Kosmos. Serbia B: Przyroda Nieożywiona) Vol. 3, no. 1, 1957  
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

A 53  
d

La

1959. Action of the Electric Field on Anisotropic Liquids.  
V. Fredericks and V. Zwetkov. *Acta Physicochimica*, 3, 6, pp. 870-878, 1956. In German. The motion of the liquid in the electric field is first considered. The conclusion is reached that the motion of the layer of liquid orientated by glass surfaces only commences at a definite tension of field which depends on the thickness of the layer. It is observed that to each field strength  $E$  a "critical thickness" corresponds which forms a sharp boundary between the moving portions and those at rest. The measurement of the "critical" thickness according to the corresponding strength of field shows that between these magnitudes the relation  $Z_c E_c = \text{constant}$  exists. The orientation of the liquid in the electric field is then investigated by the simultaneous action of the electric and magnetic field on a preparation whose thickness does not suffice for the setting-in of motion. Thus it is found that two of the four liquids investigated (*p*-acetylanisole and *p*-acetosybenzamide) follow Zocher's rule. The two other liquids on the contrary are examples of the case where the symmetric molecules (dibenzalbenzidine) orientate themselves parallel to the lines of force, the asymmetric (anisilidobenzidine) non-perpendicularly. It is shown that the orientation effect is in direct proportion to the square

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OPEN  
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COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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of the field strength and in consequence is conditioned by the dielectric anisotropy of the liquid. It is experimentally proved that the action of the magnetic field can be balanced by an equivalent electric field. The use of h.f. fields ( $\approx 8 \times 10^8$ ) shows no difference from l.f. fields. The method gains precision by use of field strengths of higher frequency, whereby the diamagnetic anisotropy of *p*-azoxyanisole in dependence of the temperature can be calculated. The results agree with the experimental data of Foex and Rover. [See also Abstract 979 (1930)] J. J. S.

1474. *Mouvement de Dipole dans les Liquides Anisotropes en un Electric Field.* *Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Acad. des Sciences, U.S.S.R.*, 6, 3, pp. 131-133, 1933. *In German.*

There exist two conceptions respecting the orientation of the molecules of nematic anisotropic liquids under the action of an electrical field, viz., (1) the optical observations of Zocher and Friedel, which indicate that the long molecular axis is perpendicular to the field direction thereby pointing to the position of the dipole moment of the molecules being perpendicular to this axis; (2) the Roentgen data of Kost at frequencies lower than  $3 \times 10^4$  cm, which indicate the molecular axis to be parallel to the field. Zocher eventually concluded that the dipole moment was parallel to the length of the molecule and that the field acted upon a molecular swarm, and not upon a single molecule. The authors make a series of observations of the movements in nematic liquids (e.g., *p-azoxyanisole*) at low frequencies which support their previous optical data by a total reflection method, and indicate that the electrical field produces turbulence in the liquid and that the predominant direction of the molecular axes in the moving part of the liquid is parallel to the lines of force of the electrical field. Goscinski and Kost's observations are explained from a consideration of the electrical properties of the molecules. H. H. Ho.

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ASD-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6	GROUP 7	GROUP 8	GROUP 9	GROUP 10	GROUP 11	GROUP 12	GROUP 13	GROUP 14	GROUP 15	GROUP 16	GROUP 17	GROUP 18	GROUP 19	GROUP 20	GROUP 21	GROUP 22	GROUP 23	GROUP 24	GROUP 25	GROUP 26	GROUP 27	GROUP 28	GROUP 29	GROUP 30	GROUP 31	GROUP 32	GROUP 33	GROUP 34	GROUP 35	GROUP 36	GROUP 37	GROUP 38	GROUP 39	GROUP 40	GROUP 41	GROUP 42	GROUP 43	GROUP 44	GROUP 45	GROUP 46	GROUP 47	GROUP 48	GROUP 49	GROUP 50	GROUP 51	GROUP 52	GROUP 53	GROUP 54	GROUP 55	GROUP 56	GROUP 57	GROUP 58	GROUP 59	GROUP 60	GROUP 61	GROUP 62	GROUP 63	GROUP 64	GROUP 65	GROUP 66	GROUP 67	GROUP 68	GROUP 69	GROUP 70	GROUP 71	GROUP 72	GROUP 73	GROUP 74	GROUP 75	GROUP 76	GROUP 77	GROUP 78	GROUP 79	GROUP 80	GROUP 81	GROUP 82	GROUP 83	GROUP 84	GROUP 85	GROUP 86	GROUP 87	GROUP 88	GROUP 89	GROUP 90	GROUP 91	GROUP 92	GROUP 93	GROUP 94	GROUP 95	GROUP 96	GROUP 97	GROUP 98	GROUP 99	GROUP 100
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*JL*

*193*

1930. Action of Magnetic Field on Viscosity of *p*-Azoxyanisole, W. N. Zwetkoff and G. M. Michailoff. *Acta Physicochimica*, 5, 1, pp. 77-94, 1938. In German.—If an anisotropic substance is placed in an electric field of moderately high frequency ( $\nu = 10^8$  sec<sup>-1</sup>) a motion is produced in it which grows in intensity with increasing field strength. This motion is characterized by the appearance of dark threads which extend from one electrode to the other. These threads are visible not only in polarized but also in ordinary light. The cause of the phenomenon is perhaps to be found in the inhomogeneity produced in the liquid by the current. The orientation of the molecules in the electric field is less complete than in the magnetic field. The cause of the orientation of the axes parallel to the lines of force in fields of low intensity is probably to be sought in the anisotropy of the viscosity and of the conductivity. [See Abstract 3462 (1937).] By means of the capillary method, both in parallel and perpendicular magnetic fields, a great anisotropy of the viscosity of *p*-azoxyanisole was observed. The largest coefficient of viscosity corresponds with the direction of field perpendicular to the molecular axis, the smallest with that parallel to the axis. A magnetic field of definite tension directed crossways was able to exert a measurable action on the time of outflow only with small ranges of velocity of current, i.e., if the action of the flow orientating the molecules is not too strong. The observed effect in the magnetic field depends on the temperature.

J. J. S.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,  
\*ther. of asthma)

(ASTHMA, therapy,  
\*reflex, conditioned)

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Uncl.



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065720012-6  
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**U. I. Efremov**  
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1. Dept. of Parasitology, Polish Academy of Sciences (Zaklad Parazytologii PAN), Warsaw (for Machnicka-Boguska?); 2. Dept. of Microbiology, Warsaw Medical Academy (for ?); 3. Institute of Marine Medicine, Gdansk (for ?)

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(Kierownik: Doc. dr. Jozef Zwierz).  
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, immunology,  
antibodies in animals (Pol))



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Wx w Lublinie.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiology,  
in Poland, swamp fever. (Pol))

POLAND / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 35844.

Author : ~~Zwierz, J. Zwierzchowski, J.~~

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Combatting Epizootic Leptospirosis in Silver Foxes with the Use of Sera, Vaccines and Antibiotics.

Orig Pub: Med. weteryn., 1957, 13, No 6, 321-325.

Abstract: No abstract.

GAZETA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 13/6 Med. Micro. June 60

2060. THE FAUNA IN THE FOCI OF A LEPTOSPIROSIS EPIDEMIC IN THE TOMASZÓW LUBELSKI REGION - Badania fauny w ogniskach epidemii leptospiroz w powiecie Tomaszów Lubelski - Zwierz J., Durlakowa I., Karmańska K., Zwierzchowski J., Łażuga K. and Korczyńska A. Inst. Med. Pracy i Hig. Wsi, Lublin; Zakt. Leptospiroz P.I.W. Wrocław - ANN. UNIV. M. CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA, D. 1959, 13/1959 No. Sect. D (421-437) Tables 5

1,034 tests were carried out in 468 persons and 68.8% positive results were obtained. Out of 322 serologically positive individuals, 220 reacted with *L. grippityphosa*, 55 with *L. sejroe*, 13 with *L. saxkoebing*, 6 with *L. australis B*, and 2 with *L. pomona*. In the majority of patients antibodies appeared between the 4th and 10th day. Out of 243 bacteriological tests performed in 225 feverish persons, 112 cultures were obtained, from which 43 could be identified: 35 strains of *L. grippityphosa* and 8 *L. sejroe*. During the expeditions, 919 rodents and other small animals were examined: 435 *Microtus arvalis*, 59 reacted serologically, 7 strains were cultured; 159 *Mus musculus*, 17 reacted positively, 6 strains, 2 *L. sejroe*; 75 *Arvicola terrestris*, 12 serologically positive, 3 strains, 2 *L. sorex*; 61 *Fiber zibethicus*, serologically positive 28, 1 strain *L. sejroe*; 44 *Rattus norvegicus*, 2 serologically positive, 1 strain *L. sejroe*; 32 *Apodemus silvaticus*, 2 serologically positive, 2 strains, *L. sejroe* and *L. sorex*; 27 *Erinaceus roumanicus*, 5 serologically positive, 2 strains *L. sorex* and *L. bataviae*; 25 *Sorex araneus*, 1 serologically positive, 2 strains, *L. sorex*; 23 *Neomys fodiens*, 3 serologically positive, no strain; 10 *Apodemus agrarius*, 1 reacted positively; 10 *Cricetus cricetus*, 2 serologically positive; 9 *Micromys minutus*, all serologically negative, 1 strain; 3 *Talpa europaea* serologically negative; 2 *Sorex minutus*, serologically negative, 1 strain, *L. sorex*; 2 *Crocidura leucodon* serologically negative; 2 *Mustella nivalis* serologically negative. The majority of the animals reacted serologically with *L. grippityphosa*, and with *L. sejroe* 1,835 domestic animals were examined with positive results in 30.3%. The animals reacted with the following serotypes: *L. grippityphosa* 38.7%, *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* 21%, *L. sejroe* 17.4%, *L. saxkoebing* 13.3%, *L. canicola* 3.1%, *L. pomona* 2.6%, *L. autumnalis* 1.1%, *L. australis A* 1.6%, *L. australis B* 0.6%, *L. mitis* 0.6%.

ZWIERZ, J., KARMINSKA, K., and KONARSKA, D.,  
Office, Weterinary Institute (Zaklad Badan nad Leptospiroza I. Wet.) Wroc-  
law. Prof. Dr. J. Zwierz, Head. Leptospirosis Research

"Leptospirosis Antibodies in the Serum of Animals and Humans"  
Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 22, No 3, 1966, pp 154-157.

Abstract: The authors tested 2,791 humans and 11,867 animals for leptospir-  
sis. Positive agglutination test results were found in 41.7% of horses,  
15.16% of cattle, 62.54% of dogs, 45.12% of foxes, 15.16% of pigs, 2.49% of  
sheep and 32.26% of humans. According to the literature, this is the first  
study of its kind.  
Contains a summary in English, 2 Tables and 36 Polish references.

1/1

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AUTHOR: Zwierz, Jozef (Professor; Doctor; Department head); Karmanska, Krystyna; Konarska, Danuta 18  
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ORG: Department of Leptospirosis Research/headed by Professor Dr. J. Zwierz/  
Institute of Veterinary Medicine (Zaklad Badan nad Leptospiroza Instytutu Weterynarii)

TITLE: Serologic studies on horse sera for leptospirosis

SOURCE: Medycyna weterynaryjna, no. 8, 1965, 465-467

TOPIC TAGS: leptospirosis, experiment animal, immunology, blood serum

ABSTRACT: Serologic studies in horses for leptospirosis were carried out on 10,976 serologic specimens from 6,445 horses during 1956 to 1961: 13 serotypes of Leptospira were tested. The specific results, including the presence and degree of immune reaction in horses from three different groups and various sub-groups are tabulated and discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 CC

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Injury of the common bile duct during the excision of duodenal  
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(Ordynator: J. Zwierz).

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A giant teratoma of the testis and extraperitoneal lymph nodes.  
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1. Z Oddziału Chirurgicznego Szpitala Miejskiego im. dr St.  
Rybickiego w Skierniewicach Ordynator: dr J. Zwierz.

(TESTICULAR NEOPLASMS)  
(LYMPHATIC METASTASIS)  
(TERATOID TUMOR)



ZIEB, Jan; RADOŃSKI, Barbara; ROJTKA, Ludwika

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T. Lenkiewicz Ordynator: dr J. Zwierz z Zakładu Anatomii  
Patologicznej AM w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr A. Pruszczyński.  
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ZWIERZ, Jozef; KARMANSKA, Krystyna; KOGARSKA, Danuta; WASILEWSKA, Eleonora

Area irrigated with sewage. Its hygienic and sanitary evaluation.  
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160. (EEAI 10:9)

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Preliminary research on Q-fever in animals in Poland. Rocznik nauki  
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A focus of swine leptospirosis as a source of human Weil's disease.  
Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.39:1496-1499 25 S '61.

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Wroslawiu; kierownik: prof. dr Jozef Zwierz i z Oddzialu Zakaznego  
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ARMSTRONG, Jr. Tech. ...

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MICHALSKI, Jan; ZWIERZAK, Andrzej

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ter. dosw. 3:585-598 1955.

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(Kierownik: Doc. dr. Jozef Zwierz),  
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, immunology,  
antibodies in animals (Pol))

5.3630

1963  
S/081/63/000/001/042/061  
B144/B186

AUTHORS:

Michalski, Jan, Zwierzak, Andrzej

TITLE:

Anhydrides of organophosphorus acids. Part III. Reaction of O-alkyl phosphorous and O,O-diethyl phosphoric anhydrides with alcohols. A new way of obtaining mixed dialkyl phosphites

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 256, abstract 1Zh238 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 1, 1962, 97-102 [Eng. summaries in Pol. and Russ.])

TEXT: A method has been developed for synthesizing  $RO(R'O)PHO$  (I) by alcoholysis of non-purified  $(C_2H_5O)_2P(O)OP(O)(H)OR$  (II) obtained from  $(C_2H_5O)_2POCl$  (III) and  $ROP(O)(H)ONa$  (IV). Hydrolysis of  $(RO)_2PHO$  by the equimolar quantity of  $NaOH$  in 50% alcohol yields IV (R, yield in % and b.p. in  $^{\circ}C$  are given):  $C_2H_5$ , 95, 182-183;  $C_3H_7$ , 98, 191-193; iso- $C_3H_7$ , 97, 128-130;  $C_4H_9$ , 93, 175-177. 0.25 mole of III is added dropwise in  
Card 1/3