Reaction of mercuriorganic compounds of the type RHgR' with phenols. M. M. Koton and A. A. Bol'shakova (Leningrad State Pediat. Med. Inst.). Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 23, 2022-8(1953); cf. C.A. 45, 5644f.—Unsym. RHgR' compds. react with pyrogallol, hydroquinone and naphthols, yielding Hg, RH, and R'H. The products are readily explained on the basis of free radical cleavage of the Hg derivs. $MeHgC_{10}H_7$-1 (I), m. 82°; $MeHgPh$ (II), liquid, is rather unstable and is best identified after conversion to MeHgCl, m. 170-1°; II can be obtained from PhMgBr and MeHgI, but not from MeMgI and PhHgBr. 1-$C_{10}H_7HgPh$ (III), from PhMgBr and 1-$C_{10}H_7HgBr$, m. 110-12° (decompn.). Heating 0.3 g. RR'Hg with 0.3 g. phenol (shown below) 3-6 hrs. at 100° or 130° in ampuls gave the following results. I or II with p-$O_2NC_6H_4OH$ gave $MeHgC_6H_3(OH)NO_2$, m. 168-70°, which with cold HCl gave p-$O_2NC_6H_4OH$ and MeHgCl; treated with Br_2-KBr soln. it gave 3,4-$Br(O_2N)C_6H_3OH$, indicating that the compd. was 3,4-$(MeHg)(O_2N)C_6H_3OH$. I and II with m-$O_2NC_6H_4OH$ gave 4,3-$(O_2N)(MeHg)C_6H_3OH$, m. 126-7°. II and 2,4-$(O_2N)_2C_6H_3OH$ gave $MeHgC_6H_2(OH)(NO_2)_2$, m. 99-102°. I or II with 2,4,6-$(O_2N)_3C_6H_2OH$ gave $MeHgC_6H(OH)(NO_2)_3$, m. 125-7°. I or II with p-BrC_6H_4OH gave $MeHgC_6H_3(OH)Br$, m. 126-8°, which with HCl gives p-BrC_6H_4OH, while bromination with Br_2-KBr gave 3,4-dibromophenol, indicating the structure 3,4-$(MeHg)BrC_6H_3OH$. I or II with 2,4,6-$Br_3C_6H_2OH$ gave 3,2,4,6-$(MeHg)Br_3C_6HOH$, m. 120-1°, which is rapidly cleaved by HCl to the original phenol, while bromination gives 2,3,4,6-tetrabromophenol, m. 115-16°. I or II with resorcinol gave pink infusible $(MeHg)_2C_6H_2(OH)_2$. II with p-ClC_6H_4OH gave $MeHgC_6H_3(OH)Cl$, m. 116-18°. II with 2,4-$Cl_2C_6H_3OH$ gave $MeHgC_6H_2(OH)Cl_2$, m. 108-9°. I or II with p-MeC_6H_4OH gave $MeHgC_6H_3(OH)Me$, m. 124-6°. II with PhOH gave $MeHgC_6H_4OH$, m. 109-10°. III and p-$O_2NC_6H_4OH$ gave $(PhHg)_2C_6H_2(OH)NO_2$, infusible at 250°, which with alc. HCl gave the original phenol and PhHgCl. III and 2,4,6-$(O_2N)_3C_6H_2OH$ gave $PhHgC_6H(OH)(NO_2)_3$, decompg. 157°. III and p-BrC_6H_4OH gave $(PhHg)_2C_6H_2(OH)Br$, infusible, which with alc. HCl gave the original phenol and PhHgCl; bromination in KBr gave 2,4,6-$Br_3C_6H_2OH$, indicating that the original product was 2,6,4-$(PhHg)_2BrC_6H_2OH$. III and 2,4,6-$Br_3C_6H_2OH$ gave $PhHgC_6H(OH)Br_3$, decompg. 174-5°. III and resorcinol gave red insol. $(PhHg)_2C_6H_2(OH)_2$, decompg. 132°; if the reaction is run in EtOH 3 hrs. at 130° there is formed the same substance and a small amt. of insol. infusible $(PhHg)_3C_6H(OH)_2$. In reactions of I and II with substituted phenols is also formed C_6H_6 or $C_{10}H_8$. G. M. Kosolapoff

USSR.

Reaction of methyl-1-naphthylmercury and methylphenylmercury with organic acids. A. A. Bol'shakova (State Pediat. Med. Inst., Leningrad). Zhur. Obshchei Khimii 24, 260-8 (1954).—Heating 1-$C_{10}H_7HgMe$ with org. acids gave the following products from 0.2 g. Hg deriv. [yield (g.), and m.p. given]: $C_{10}H_7CO_2HgMe$, 0.06, 80–1°; $(CH_2)_4(CO_2HgMe)_2$, 0.06, 171–3°; *o*-$HOC_6H_4CO_2HgMe$, 0.05, m. 112–14°; *o*-$C_6H_4(CO_2HgMe)_2$, 0.07, decomp. 223–4°. The expts. were run 8 hrs. in sealed tubes at 75° and in all cases some $C_{10}H_8$ was detected. Similarly MeHgPh yielded (from 0.15 g. Hg deriv.): $PrCO_2HgMe$, 0.04, 44–5°; $EtCH(OH)CO_2HgMe$, 0.09, 95–7°; $C_7H_{13}CO_2HgMe$, 0.1, m. 45–6°; $C_{11}H_{21}CO_2HgMe$, 0.11, 72–3°; $C_{17}H_{31}CO_2HgMe$, 0.1, 80–1°; $(CH_2)_4(CO_2HgMe)_2$, 0.1, (from 0.2 g. Hg deriv.), 171–3°; $HOC(CO_2H)(CH_2CO_2HgMe)_2$, 0.09, decomp. 139°; $BzOHgMe$, 0.09, 105–6°; *o*-$HOC_6H_4CO_2HgMe$, 0.11 (from 0.2 g. Hg deriv.), 112–14°; *o*-$C_6H_4(CO_2HgMe)_2$, 0.19, decomp. 223–4°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

BOL'SHAKOVA, A. A.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 41/42

Authors : Razuvayev, G. A.

Title : Remarks on the report by A. A. Bol'shakova entitled, "Reaction of Methyl-Alpha-naphthyl Mercury and Methylphenyl Mercury with Organic Acids".

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/9, 1693-1694, Sep 1954

Abstract : Brief discussion on the report by A. A. Bol'shakova regarding the mechanism of reaction of methyl-alpha-naphthyl mercury and methylphenyl mercury with organic acids, is presented. Six references: 3-USA; 2-USSR and 1-German (1943-1954).

Institution : ...

Submitted : April 24, 1954

AUTHOR: Bol'shakova, A. A. SOV/156-58-4-21/49

TITLE: Spectrophotometric Determination of the pH-Value With Bromthymol Blue as an Indicator (Spektrofotometricheskoye opredeleniye pH s indikatorom bromtimolovym sinim)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 696-699 (USSR)

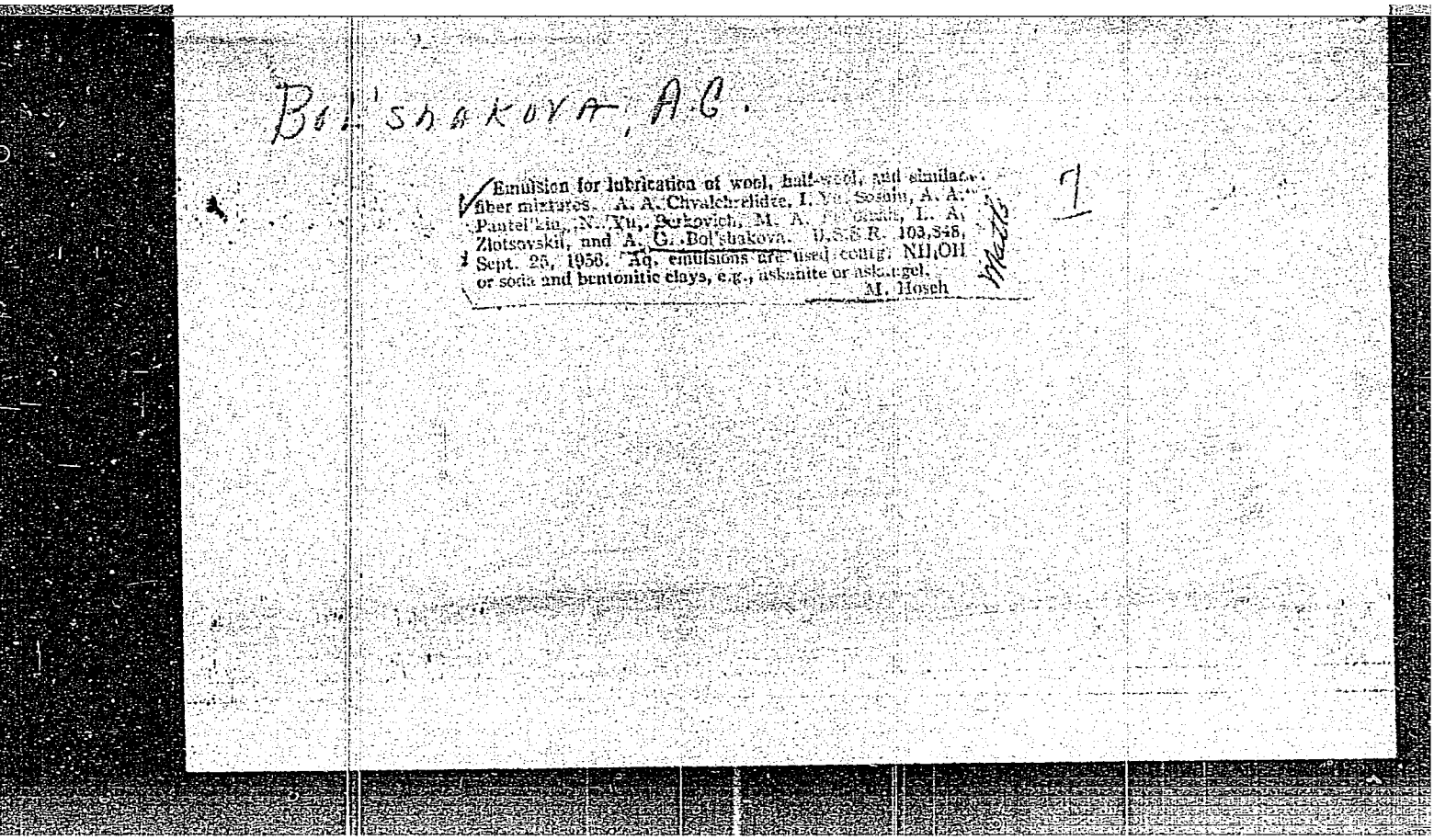
ABSTRACT: The stepwise character of the acid formation of bromthymol blue indicators is used for the determination of the pH-value of the solution. Two absorption zones of the indicator in the visible range are determined. The maximum of the zone for the acid form is at 400-430 mμ, and for the alkaline range at 610 mμ $\lambda_{maximum}$. The zone of the acid form of the indicator reflects the stepwise character, and each pH-value has a corresponding $\lambda_{maximum}$. Two methods of determining the pH-value of bromthymol blue were suggested. From the data on optical density the pH-value of the solution is determined using the calibrating plot for the indicator bromthymol blue.
There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

Spectrophotometric Determination of the pH-Value With Bromthymol Blue as an Indicator

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimii Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Chair of General Chemistry at the Leningrad Institute of Pediatric Medicine)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1958



Bol'shakova, A.G.

Emulsion for lubrication of wool, half-wool, and similar fiber mixtures. A. A. Chvalchrelidze, I. Ya. Sosnin, A. A. Pantel'in, N. Yu. Serkovich, M. A. [illegible], L. A. Zlotsovskii, and A. G. Bol'shakova. U.S.S.R. 103,548, Sept. 25, 1956. Aq. emulsions are used containing NH4OH or soda and bentonitic clays, e.g., askanite or askangel. M. Hosch

1

AUTHORS: Abramov, V. S. and Bol'shakova, A. I. 79-2-35/58

TITLE: The Mechanism of the Arbuzov Regrouping. Part 4. Reaction of alpha, beta-Dibromoethylalkyl Esters with Triisopropylphosphite (K voprosu o mekhanizme Arbuzovskoy peregruppirovki. IV. Vzaimodeystviye alfa-beta-dibrometilalkilovykh efirov s triizopropilfosfitom).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, vol 27, No 2, pp. 441-444 (U.S.S.R.).

ABSTRACT: It was established experimentally that triisopropylphosphite exposed to alpha,beta-dibromethylmethyl, alpha,beta-dibromodiethyl, alpha,beta-dibromo ethylbutyl ethers and methyl ether of alpha-beta-dibromopropionic acid reacts in two separate stages forming an intermediate addition product in the first stage. The reaction was studied by the changes in the physical characteristics: coefficient of light refraction, specific weight and surface tension which varied with time and in relation to the composition of the reaction mixture. The surface tension was determined by the method of maximum bubble pressure. Thermal decomposition of the addition products gave isopropyl ethers of alpha-alkoxy-beta-bromoethyl phosphinic acids.

Card 1/2

The Mechanism of the Arbuzov Regrouping. Part 4. 79-2-35/58

The polymerizability of the ethers obtained was investigated and it was found that their molecule has possibly a polar character. The ethers investigated did not submit to polymerization with peroxides, diazoaminobenzene and zinc chloride. The negative results are explained either by the steric hindrances or by the weakening of the double bond polarity or by the alkoxy group.

4 tables. There are 4 references, of which 3 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Kazan' Chemical-Technological Institute imeni S. M. Kirov

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BOL'SHAKOVA, A.M.

Lectures and quizzes in evening schools. Fiz. v shkole 22 no.2: 67 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. 1-ya shkola rabochey molodezhi, g. Volzhsk.
(Physics--Study and teaching)

L 65098-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021968 UR/0286/65/000/014/0013/0013
661.631.3.4

AUTHOR: Postnikov, N. N.; Ablichenkov, I. I.; Miniks, M. V.; Strel'tsov, A. N.; Bol'shakova, A. P.; Petrov, N. P.; Krasinskiy, I. Ya.

TITLE: A method for producing yellow phosphorus. Class 12, No. 172730 19 18 B

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 13

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus, nonmetal element

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing yellow phosphorus from high-carbonate phosphorus raw material by volatilization in electric furnaces. The process is intensified by heat treating the raw material at 950--1050°C before charging the furnace.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam goskhimneftekomiteta pri Gosplane SSSR (Scientific Research Institute for Fertilizers and Insectofungicides, Goskhimneftekomitet, Gosplan SSSR); Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu zavodov osnovnoy khimicheskoy promyshlen-

Card 1/2

L 65098-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5021968

nosti goskhimneftekomiteta pri Gosplane SSSR (Leningrad State Institute for the Planning of Factories for the Fundamental Chemical Industry, Goskhimneftekomitet, Gosplan SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

MOR

Card 2/2

BOL'SHAKOVA, G. A.

USSR/Electricity
Electrodes - Coatings
Electrolysis

Jan 1948

"Internal Electrolysis Using Protective Films," Yu. A. Chernikhov, G. A. Bol'shakova, State Inst Fine and Rare Metals, 9 pp

"Zavod Labor" Vol XIV, No 1

Reports results of tests carried out by means of new method in which anode is directly covered by a colloidal film, thus greatly increasing range within which this apparatus canbe utilized. It also increases amount of precipitate produced.

PA 61T10

SEMENOV, L.F.; BOL'SHAKOVA, G.A.; LYASHENKO, V.D.

Synthesis of new amino and mercapto compounds and their experimental testing in radiation sickness. Vop.radiobiol. 2: 389-393 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudnik TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (UREA) (ETHANETHIOL)

5(2) SOV/79-29-9-72/76

AUTHORS: Morozova, M. P., Bol'shakova, G. A., Lukinykh, N. L.

TITLE: Formation Enthalpy of Sodium Compounds With the Elements of the Main Subgroup of Group V

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 3144 - 3145 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The preparations Na_3P, Na_3As, Na_3Sb, Na_3Bi were obtained by synthesizing the components taken in stoichiometric ratio in hermetically sealed steel pots in an argon atmosphere. The synthesis was made at the following temperatures: Na_3P at 500-550°, Na_3As at 700°, Na_3S at 856°, Na_3Bi at 775°. Na_3P is a black, pulverous compound, Na_3As forms brown-violet crystals, and Na_3Bi and Na_3Sb form fragile substances of faint metallic gloss and bluish grey color. Analysis of the preparations obtained proved that the proportion of the introduced components does not change in the synthesis. The iron produced in the pots passed over to the preparations in such low quantities that the accuracy of the thermodynamic data was completely maintained. The reaction of these compound with 1 n. hydrochloric acid

Card 1/2

quantitatively proceeding in accordance with the equations listed in the table was used as calorimetric reaction (Ref 1) (Table). The enthalpy of formation of sodium phosphide apparently has not yet been determined. The enthalpy of formation of sodium arsenide agrees with the value suggested by F. Weibke and O. Kubaschewski (Ref 4). The enthalpies of formation of sodium antimonide and sodium bismutite (Ref 4) obtained by the same authors are close to those obtained by the authors of the present paper. The figure demonstrates that the process of formation enthalpies in the series Na_3P - Na_3As - Na_3Sb - Na_3Bi is not of monotonic character, but subjected to the rule of secondary periodicity. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1958

BOLSHAKOVA, O. P.

(c)

Influence of Ionizing Radiation on Processes of Cholinergic Stimulation

A. M. Rusanov, G. A. Bolshakova, A. V. Larorskya, G. N. Alekseeva and V. I. Skorobogatov

The influence of ionizing radiation was studied on processes of cholinergic stimulation in various links of the reflex arc (the central nervous system, vegetative ganglions, neuromuscular synapses) in animals exposed to single total-body X-ray irradiation (100–50000 r). Experiments were carried out on cats, rabbits, white mice and frogs with different tests and methods (electro-encephalography, determination of the summation of nervous impulses, record of contraction in the small intestine and isolated skeletal muscle, determination of cholinesterase activity and cellular respiration efficiency when using pharmacological agents and enzyme poisons).

The investigations established a decrease in cholinergic structure sensitivity to analgesics, neuroplegics and gangliolytics, and an increase in cholinergic structure sensitivity to narcotics, anticholinesterases, cholinmimetics, curare-like and local anaesthetic substances.

These changes have a phasic character and they depend on the functional ability of the cholinergic structure and the degree of radiation injury.

The changes in the irradiated animal are apparently due (in addition to other factors) to the breakdown of oxidative phosphorylation, the consequence of which may be the breakdown of the acetylcholine metabolism and a change of the cholinergic structure reaction to pharmacological agents.

The Central Research Institute of Medical Radiology of the Ministry of Health, Leningrad, USSR

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research, Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

RUSANOV, A.M.; BOL'SHAKOVA, G.A.

Pharmacology of Camphonium. Farm. i toks. 25 no.2:163-167 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy terapii (zav. - prof. A.M. Rusanov) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(AZABICYCLOOCTANE)

S/054/60/000/02/20/021
B022/B007

AUTHORS: Morozova, M. P., Bol'shakova, G. B.

TITLE: Vanadium Dichloride as a Compound of Practically Constant Composition

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1960, No. 2, pp. 160-161

TEXT: For the purpose of explaining the extension of vanadium dichloride along the axis of the composition, the equilibrium of the process of successive reduction of vanadium trichloride by hydrogen was investigated in the present paper by means of the circulation method. The Fig. shows an investigation of the dependence of $P_{HCl}/P^{1/2}_{H_2}$ (the value of this ratio is proportional to the chemical potential of chlorine in the gaseous phase) on the composition of the solid phase. It further shows that vanadium dichloride has no region of apparent homogeneity. There are 1 figure and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 1/1

BOL'SHAKOVA, G.I.; DARCHIYA, Sh.P.

Variability of the astroclimate. Izv. GAO 23 no.5:155-162 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

L 15312-66 ESS-2/EWT(l)/EWA(d)/T IJP(c) GS/GW

ACC NR: AT6003711 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0068/0082

AUTHORS: Bol'shakova, G. I.; Darchiya, Sh. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Fluctuation of the turbulence angle

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Astronomicheskiy sovet. Opticheskaya nestabil'nost' zemnoy atmosfery (Optical instability of the earth's atmosphere). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 68-82

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric turbulence, atmospheric refraction, stellar photography, star, atmosphere front

ABSTRACT: Variations in turbulence angle (referred to the zenith) have been studied for prolonged periods (up to two years) for both daytime and nighttime observations. It was found that the quality of a star image by day and the quality of the night image are interrelated. If the quality of the night image is unstable, the day image is also unstable, and vice versa. This conclusion is based on observations at two localities in the high mountains of the Pamirs and of Dagestan. In the future it will be necessary to test this conclusion in localities of different geography and climate (steppes and plains). The recurrence of a turbulence angle with time, over long periods (months and years), is reason for considering this factor in selecting localities (for observatories) with good astroclimatic conditions. Systematic observations for at least two years are necessary for reliable evaluation. Statistical

Card 1/2

L 15312-66

ACC NR: AT6003711 5

analysis of extensive observational data indicates (as a first approximation) that approaching or passing synoptic fronts are accompanied by worsening of the star image and that the absence of a front is accompanied by a good star image in half the analyzed occurrences. The opposite relationship obtains in the remaining half. In such analyses is is necessary to consider carefully the slope of the frontal surface, the type of front, the direction of movement, and other factors (such as height of atmospheric layers). Such considerations are cumbersome and complex, and for ordinary prediction of the quality of a star image they cannot be used, though they are of great theoretical interest. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 6 tables, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04, 03/ SUBM DATE: 15May65/ ORIG REF: 008

Astrophotography 20,44,55

Card 2/2 mc

BOL'SHAKOVA, G.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MALYKIN, R.Ya., professor, nauchnyy rukovoditel'; MASHKILLEYSON, L.N., professor, zaveduyushchiy; TURANOV, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, direktor.

Study of higher nervous activity in eczema and neurodermatitis. Vest.ven. i derm. no.4:3-10 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Otdeleniye funktsional'noy diagnostiki TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Malykin). 2. Otdel dermatologii TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Mashkilleyson). 3. TSentral'nyy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Turanov). (Eczema) (Nervous system) (Skin--Diseases)

BOL'SHAKOVA, G.M.; TURANOV, N.M., direktor.

Combined atebrin and nicotinic acid therapy of lupus erythematosus. Sov. med. 17 no.5:41 My '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Otdel dermatologii Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. (Lupus)

SMELOV, N.S., professor; KHAVIN, I.B.; BOL'SHAKOVA, G.M.; MEN'SHIKOVA, A.I.; PROSTOVA, I.P.

Effects of the adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) and cortisone in some skin diseases. Sov.med. 20 no.7:19-24 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz otdela dermatologii (zav. - prof. N.S.Smelov) TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent N.M.Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Vsesoyuznogo instituta endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova)

(SKIN DISEASES, ther.
ACTH & cortisone)
(ACTH, ther. use
skin dis., with cortisone)
(CORTISONE, ther. use
skin dis., with ACTH)

NIKITINA, A.F.; BOL'SHAKOVA, G.M.

Clinical aspects and treatment of erythema circinatum. Vest.ven. i derm. 30 no.4:56 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz otdela dermatologii TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta
(ERYTHEMA) (PENICILLIN)

BOL'SHAKOVA, G.M.

Brucellar dermatitis from cow parsnip. Vest.derm.i ven. 33 no.5: 87 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz otdela dermatologii TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta.
(BRUCELLOSIS) (COW PARSNIP) (SKIN--DISEASES)

BOL'SHAKOVA, G.M.; STEPANISHCHEVA, Z.G.

On the madduromycotic foot. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.3:40-44 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(MADUROMYCOSIS case reports)

BELEN'KIY, G.B.; BOL'SHAKOVA, G.M.

Clinical aspects and histology of incontinentia pigmenti (Bloch-Sulzberger). Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.12:7-11 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kozhnogo otdela (zav. - prof. N.S. Smelov) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent N.M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.I. Kartamyshev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. M.D. Kovrigina).
(COLOR OF MAN) (SKIN--DISEASES)

BOL'SHAKOVA, G.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Signigicance of plethysmography in evaluating sleep and novocaine therapy for patients with eczema and neurodermatitis. Vest.derm. i ven. no.5:9-14 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz otdela dermatologii (zav. - prof. N.S. Smelov) i otdela natofiziologii (zav. - prof. R.Ya. Malykin [deceased] TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk N.M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY) (NOVACAINE) (SKIN--DISEASES)
(SLEEP--THERAPEUTIC USE)

SMELOV, N.S., prof.; ZALKAN, P.M., prof.; BOL'SHAKOVA, G.M.; IYEVLEVA, Ye.A.; STOYANOV, B.G.

Cortisone in the treatment of eczema and neurodermatitis. Sov. med. 25 no.3:91-96 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz otdela dermatologii (zav. - prof. N.S.Smelov) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (direktor - kand.med.nauk N.M.Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(ECZEMA) (CORTISONE) (SKIN--DISEASES)

BOL'SHAKOVA, I.

India fights for economic independence. Vnesh.torg. 30 no.1:12-14 '60. (MIRA 13:2)
(India--Economic conditions) (Russia--Commerce--India)
(India--Commerce--Russia)

BOL'SHAKOVA, Inna Ivanovna; YEPIFANOV, M.P., red.; ROMANOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[The road of national independence] Dorogoi nezvisimosti. Moskva, Izd-vo IMO, 1961. 83 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(India—Economic conditions)

MANSHILIN, V.V.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; VASILENKO, V.P.; MASLOV, I.Ya.; KNYAZEV, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BELOUSOVA, I.V.; BEREZOVSKIY, V.D.; BOL'SHAKOVA, K.A.; YEMEL'YANOV, A.A.; ZEFIROVA, Ye.G.; NEMETS, L.L.; OKINSHEVICH, N.A.; RYABOV, V.M.; STEPANENKO, I.A.; STOLYARENKO, Ye.G.; SOLOTSINSKIY, S.Ye.; KHRAMOV, A.Ye.; CHELOGUZOVA, Ye.F.

Engineering development of a new system of catalytic cracking in a fluidized bed. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.6:41-50 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Cracking process)
(Fluidization)

MANSHILIN, V.V.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.; VASILENKO, V.P.; MASLOV, I.Ya.; KNYAZEV, V.S.; STEPANENKO, I.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: VAYL', Yu.K.; NEMETS, L.L.; BELOUSOVA, I.V.; STOLYARENKO, Ye.G.; YEMEL'YANOV, A.A.; RYABOV, V.M.; BEREZOVSKIY, V.D.; ZEFIROVA, Ye.G.; CHELOGUZOVA, Ye.F.; SOLOTSINSKIY, S.Ye.; BOL'SHAKOVA, K.A.; KHRAMOV, A.Ye.

Catalytic cracking of raw heavy distillates on a microspheric catalyst of Troshkovskiy clay. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel. 8 no.3:1-6 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Cracking process) (Catalysts)

KUDIN, P.V.; BOL'SHAKOVA, K.V.; LEBEDEVA, G.Ya.; SAMARSKAYA, L.L.; PANTSER, I.A.

Treatment of periodontitis with antibiotics. Stomatologiia 40 no.1:25-26 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz stomatologicheskoy poliklinik Krasnoarmeyskogo rayona Stalingrada (glavnyy vrach P.T.Baranov).
(GUMS--DISEASES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

BOLSHAKOVA, K. Y., KALASHNIKOV, V. G.,[A.G.], PETROVA, G. N., LYBKIN, E. Y., SOLODOVNIKOV, G. M., and KOZISHOVA,

"Daily Variation of Short-Period Pulsations as a Function of Geographic and Geomagnetic Coordinates,"

paper submitted, 5th Gen. Assembly, CSAGI, Intl. Geophysical Year, Moscow 1-9 August 1958

BOL'SHAKOVA, L. D.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Multi-route graphic-analytic phototriangulation". Moscow, 1958. 20 pp (Min Agric USSR, Moscow Inst of Land Management Engineers), 120 copies (KL, No 10, 1959, 125)

3(4) SOV/154-58-6-10/22

AUTHOR: Bol'shakova, L. D., Junior Research Assistant

TITLE: Experience in Developing the Graphic-Analytical Phototriangulation (Iz opyta razvitiya grafo-analiticheskoy fototriangulyatsii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 6, pp 95-101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of the development of new methods for condensing the geodetic frame (radiogeodetic determination, photopolygonization), the phototriangulation has not lost its importance, and its role will keep growing with the increase in scale of photoplans. For the further development of phototriangulation, it is very convenient to use a new method of graphic-analytical phototriangulation. This combines the merits of the graphic as well as the analytical method, but excludes their shortcomings or reduces them to a minimum. The idea of this method was suggested in 1946 by V. F. Deyneko, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and was investigated by the author of the present paper. The procedure consists in the graphic composition of independent elements of phototriangulation by means of combined intersections, in the measurement of the conditional coordinates

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of all points of each element, and in the relatively simple analytical combination of the element groups to a common net according to the measured conditional coordinates. This procedure solves the set problem satisfactorily to a sufficient extent. In the course of the introduction of the new technical scheme of phototriangulation in production, the kafedra aerofotogeodezii MIIZ (Chair of Aerophotogeodesy at the MIIZ) together with the institut Giprokommunstroy MKKh RSFSR (Institute Giprokommunstroy at the MKKh RSFSR) carried on, in 1955, tests on the use of aerial surveys on the scale of 1 : 5000 for the making of photoplans, the plan frame of which was condensed according to the new scheme. The author, who participated in these studies, examined only the problems of graphic-analytical phototriangulation. The procedure is described in short, and the results of these tests are given. The following is stated as a summary: 1) The measuring and plotting of the conditional coordinates is simpler as compared with the methods for angle or line measurement. 2) The combination of single elements to a uniform coordinate system is done by multiplying the conditional coordinates with the scale factor. The arising errors are smaller

than in the continuous composition of the net by the graphical method. 3) The use of the scale factors offers the possibility of controlling the correctness of the scale determined by the indications of the radio altimeter and the statoscope. 4) The procedure permits to prepare exact photoplans even if there is no geodetic frame at all. 5) With the use of this procedure for the making of photoplans on a geodetical basis, the required number of triangulation stations is smaller as compared with the geobasic surveying (geoobosnovaniye) for graphic phototriangulation series. The extent of photogrammetric indoor service remains the same as for the graphic phototriangulation. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zemleustroystva (Moscow Institute of Land Utilization Engineers)

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1958

BOL'SHAKOVA, L. G., GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu. N., OTTO, A. N., RODIONOV, S. F.,

"Electrophotometric Investigations of Night Glow," Mezhdunarodnyy Geofizicheskiy God - Informatsionnyy Byulleten' /IGY - Information Bulletin/ No. 4, Moscow, 1958; pp. 58,59.

(Translation - 9030841) (JPRS/NY-L-233, 30 June 1958)

SOV/49-58-8-14/17

AUTHORS: Bol'shakova, L.G., Georgiyevskiy, Yu.N., Otto, A.N. and Rodionov, S.F.

TITLE: On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination of the Night Sky (Ob elektrofotometricheskom issledovanii svecheniya nochnogo neba)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 1044 - 1047 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In measurements of this type, the illumination is usually obtained by determining the increase in photo-current at fixed intervals of time. Experiments carried out by the photometric laboratory of the Physics Institute (LGU) under field conditions (Refs 1 and 2) indicate that this method does not always give the full details of intensity changes. This occurs in particular when there are sharp deviations from the generally smooth diurnal variation. In order to obtain a more detailed knowledge of the intensity variations during the IGY, it became necessary to devise an automatic method of continuously recording the photocurrent. The general layout of the apparatus is given in Figure 1. The photomultiplier has a shutter in front which is open in the working position (Figures 1 and 3). Every ten minutes, the shutter is

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On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination of the Night Sky

closed for 40 sec by the relay system 4 and 5 (Figure 1), worked by a time mechanism 6 (obtained from a thermograph or barograph). To control the sensitivity, a lamp (2) can be switched on every 60 min by the time mechanism. Position A in the diagram corresponds to the working position and position B, to the inclusion of the standard lamp. The photomultiplier was kept in a special casing (Figure 2) which provided special cooling to diminish the dark current. Figure 3 shows an example of the traces obtained (with a recording apparatus of type EPP-09). The maximum (at about 1 μ) which appeared at midnight and lasted for five minutes can be easily seen - this would not have been noticed with normal discontinuous recording. This maximum had been observed earlier (Ref 1) but not in so sharp a form.

In the summer and autumn of 1956, parallel measurements were carried out at two stations on the El'brus (at 2 200 and 3 900 m) to determine the radiation intensity of the night sky. The aim was to discover the influence of

On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination of the Night Sky

irregular changes in the transparency of air on the measured magnitudes of the night sky illumination. It was established that while the diurnal variation at 3 900 m was reasonably smooth, the variation at 2 200 m showed irregular fluctuations (Figure 4). Thus, by using two stations, it was possible to make an allowance for the oscillations in transparency. The results also confirmed previous data on the weakening of night sky radiation in the layer 2 200 - 3 900 m. This varied between factors of 2.5-3 for the 1 μ region.

Photometric investigations of infra-red radiation from the night sky have, up to the moment, depended on either a spectrophotographic method or a method using a sensitive electrophotometer with light filter. The first method is difficult to use for detailed investigations into the diurnal variation, whilst the second does not admit of detailed investigation into the energy distribution of the radiation.

In the autumn of 1956, the authors obtained a recording of the infra-red radiation from the night sky in the

On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination of the Night Sky

region of 1 μ with a photomultipler (cooled caesium oxide cathode) used with a monochromator. Using wide slits, light signals from the night sky were obtained twice as large as the background noise (15×10^{-9}a as compared with 7×10^{-9}a). The apparatus employed was the same as in Refs 1 and 2. It seems possible that further development may make this the most useful method for studying the structure of the night sky radiation.

The authors next discuss some methods applied in the photometric laboratory of the Physics Institute for the accurate determination of the parameters of electrophotometers.

Two stages of measurement are required for obtaining the spectral characteristics, i.e. the quantity ε_λ defined as the ratio of the photocurrent at the output of the photomultiplier and the spectral intensity producing the current (ε_λ is measured in absolute units).

1) Determining the amount of energy falling on the photo-

cathode in absolute units. 2) Measuring the corresponding photocurrent. The authors used for these measurements a monochromator (UM-2) which permitted the making of measurements in the region 1 - 0.4 μ . The light source was an ordinary electric bulb with a straight filament focused by a condensing lens. The light current at the monochromator output was measured with a thermo-element (LETI - B.P. Kozyrev's system) with a sensitivity of about 1 V/W . The thermocurrent was measured either by a galvanometer (sensitivity 3.8×10^{-10} A/mm/m) or by a photo-electronic optical amplifier (FEOU-15-LETI). When the spectral energy distribution at the monochromator output has been measured, the thermo element is replaced by the photoelectric receiver under investigation. The measurements of photocurrent are then repeated and the ratio of the photocurrent in amperes to the spectral intensity in cal/sec gives ε_λ in Coulomb/calory.

Control experiments on the electrophotometer sensitivity must be carried out regularly using a special etalon with

On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination of the Night Sky

a constant intensity lamp. The etalon is used with a light filter having a passband equal to the region of night sky under investigation. The errors from this cause can be reduced to 0.5-1%.

Particular attention must be paid to the linearity of the light characteristics of photoelectric instruments. An example of satisfactory linearity for a caesium oxide cathode is shown in Figure 5. Antimony-caesium cathodes often deviate from this condition.

The measurements described were carried out in part by students of LGU - Verevkin, Volkov, Dovgolyuk, Nevskiy and Prilezhayev.

There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SOV/49-58-8-14/17

On the Electrophotometric Investigation of the Illumination of the Night Sky

ASSOCIATIONS: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University) and Institut prikladnoy geofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Applied Geophysics of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1957

1. Night sky--Radiation

Card 7/7

BOL'SHAKOVA, L.G.; GEORGIYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; OTTO, A.N.; RODIONOV, S.F.

Electrophotometric investigation of noctilucence of the sky.
Mezhdunar.geofiz.god no.4:58-59 '59. (MIRA 11:11)
(Geophysics) (Photometry)

S/169/63/000/002/016/127
D263/D307

AUTHORS: Bol'shakova, L. G. and Osherovich, A. L.

TITLE: Systematic errors in filter ozonometry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 14, abstract 2B110 (In collection: Atmosfern. ozon, M., Mosk. un-t, 1961, 65-71 (summary in Eng.))

TEXT: The problem is discussed of systematic errors caused by the fact that the transmission band width of the filters is finite. It was shown that the error in the determination of overall ozone content depends on the bandwidth of light transmitted through the filter, and on the conditions of photometering.It was established that the best results are obtained with filters in which the half-width of transmitted band did not exceed 100 Å; the most suitable region of the spectrum is 3100 - 3300 Å. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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L 2792-66 FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FS(v)-3/EPF(c)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
ACCESSION NR: AP5021355 LJP(c) JD/TT/GW UR/0120/65/000/004/0171/0174
551.508.552

AUTHOR: Bol'shakova, L. G.; Osherovich, A. L.; Rodionov, S. F.; Suslov, A. K.; Shpakov, N. S.

TITLE: Photoelectric ozonometers for studying vertical ozone distribution

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 171-174

TOPIC TAGS: ozonometer, photoelectric ozonometer, ozone distribution

ABSTRACT: Two types of photoelectric ozonometers are compared, one with an orientation system and the other with a gypsum scattering screen. The system used in the sun-oriented ozonometer permitted it to be trained on the sun with an accuracy of ±5'. The ozonometer had two independent amplifier channels, for λ_1 = 3100 Å and λ_2 = 3300 Å; signals from each channel were mechanically switched to a recorder. Monochromatic filters were used to increase measurement accuracy. The cesium-antimony phototubes had a spectral sensitivity limit of ~6500 Å, which eliminated the effect of the second maximum of filter transmission at λ = 7200 Å. The advantage of the screen-type ozonometer developed by the authors is that it needs no orientation system. It was found that a 5° nonperpendicularity of the screen to the opti-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021355

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cal axis and a 20° deviation of the ozonometer from the vertical had no effect on the ratios of signal intensities I_1/I_2. In tests conducted at Karadag (Crimea) and Elbrus, direct and scattered radiation was measured almost simultaneously in the same ozonometer at various values of Z_0. Results on ozone distribution agree with those in the literature cited. This ozonometer is considered to be reliable and virtually unaffected by atmospheric conditions. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

[TS]

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 11Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, EC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 005 ATD PRESS: 4103

BVK

Card 2/2

AL'SHEVSKIY, A.Ye. [deceased]; BRATCHENKO, V.P.; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.I.; KOPYRIN, I.A.; NEKRASOV, V.G.; PLASTININ, B.G.; RYSYUKOV, N.Ye.; ZHURAVLEV, S.M.

Analysis of the performance of a large-size blast furnace.
Metallurg 9 no.12:4-8 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat i Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.I.

Butyl rhodamine - a new reagent for photometric determinations, and for the extraction, precipitation and coprecipitation of elements. Zhur. anal. khim. 15 no.5:523-527 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Rhodamine) (Chemical tests and reagents)

BOL'SHAKOVA, L.I.; ZHILO, N.L.

Effect of barium oxide on the viscosity of blast furnace slags. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.5:44-50 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.
(Slag--Testing) (Barium oxide)

SAGAYDAK, I.I. (Chelyabinsk); ZHILO, N.L. (Chelyabinsk); BOL'SHAKOVA, L.I. (Chelyabinsk)

Viscosity of the blast furnace slags from the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.3:50-57 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Magnitogorsk—Blast furnaces) (Slag) (Viscosimetry)

S/075/63/018/002/001/009
E195/E436

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V.I., Bol'shakova, L.I., Fang Ming-E

TITLE: A comparative study of certain reagents for the photometric determination of beryllium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.18, no.2, 1963, 160-165

TEXT: Sixteen reagents, which give with beryllium colored compounds, were studied by comparing their stability, availability, ease of synthesis, sensitivity, the relative color fastness, the rate of color formation and the selectivity for beryllium in the presence of Al, Fe, Mg, Ca, Cu, Ni and Co. The reagents Beryllon III (8-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid-⟨1-azo-1⟩--2-hydroxy-4-diethylaminobenzene) and Berillon IV (benzene-2-arsonic acid-⟨1-azo-2⟩-1-hydroxynaphthalene-6-imino-diacetic-2-sulfonic acid) are recommended as most suitable for the photometric determination of beryllium. The syntheses of Beryllon III from diazonium H-acid and m-diethylaminophenol and of Beryllon IV from diazonium o-amino-phenylarsonic acid and 1-hydroxynaphthalene-6-iminodiacetic-2-sulfonic acid are described

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A comparative study of certain ...

in detail. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I.Vernadskiy AS USSR Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1962

Card 2/2

ZHILO, N.L. (Chelyabinsk); BOL'SHAKOVA, L.I. (Chelyabinsk)

Effect of the mineralogical composition of blast furnace slags on their physical properties. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.4:40-46 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ZHILO, N.L.; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.I.

Effect of replacing lime by magnesia on the physical properties of blast furnace slags. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.8:25-27 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.

BELEN'KIY, B.G.; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.I.; KAMYSHKO, O.P.; MALYKHINA, Yu.V.; SENYUTENKOVA, L.G.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N.; TSYGANOV, V.A.

Antibiotic from a new type of Penicillium with glucose dehydrogenase activity. Antibiotiki 9 no.7:602-603 Jl '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

KONTSEVICH, Leonid Yevstrat'yevich; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.M., inzhener, redaktor; YUDZON, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Turntable structures for locomotives; building, operating, and repairing] Povorotnye ustroistva dlia lokomotivov; ustroistvo, ekspluatatsiia i remont. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos.transportnoe zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1955. 163 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Railroads--Turn-tables)

BOL'SHAKOVA, L.M., inzhener.

Mechanized washing of locomotives. Zhel.der.transp.37 no.4:80-82 Ap '56. (Locomotives) (MLRA 9:7)

12(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2968

Bol'shakova, Lyudmila Mikhaylovna, and Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Modestov

Ustroystva dlya ekipirovki teplovozov i elektrovozov (Devices for Servicing Diesel and Electric Locomotives) Moscow, Transzheldorizdat, 1959. 316 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A. I. Tibabshev, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: G. P. Verina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for railroad men supplying locomotives with fuel, lubricants, water, sand, and other materials, and for railroad foremen, motormen, and locomotive crews.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss the problems of furnishing the diesel and electric locomotives of the USSR railroad system with the materials necessary for their efficient operation. They present detailed description of fuels, lubricants, water, sand, and other materials used by locomotives. The mechanisms and installations used, their design, operation, upkeep and repair, with particular emphasis on latest sand-drying ovens and the liquid-measuring devices which automatically dose and count fuels and lubricants, are minutely described. Storage and delivery facilities and the safety technique rules to be observed

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while working in the shops and around the locomotives are also given. No personalities are mentioned. There are 17 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TF 975.B6)

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VK/os
1/27/60

BOL'SHAKOVA, I.C.; BELEN'KIY, B.G.

Microanalytical hydrogenation of polyene antibiotics. Antibiotiki 10 no.8.707-709 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

ACC NR: AP6034131 SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/66/011/010/0892/0898

AUTHOR: Bol'shakova, L. O.; Belen'kiy, B. G.; Solov'yev, S. N.

ORG: Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics (Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov)

TITLE: Partial hydrogenation of tetraene antibiotics over palladium catalysts

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 11, no. 10, 1966, 892-898

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, tetraene antibiotic, ~~hydrogenation catalyst~~, ~~drug effect~~ hydrogenation, palladium

ABSTRACT: Partial hydrogenation of nystatin and pimaricin over a palladium catalyst according to the system in acid, neutral, and alka-

A) $\overline{R\text{-}(CH=CH)_n\text{-}R'} \xrightarrow{n\,H_2} \overline{R\text{-}(CH_2\text{-}CH_2)_n R'}$

B) 1. $\overline{R\text{-}(CH=CH)_n R'} \xrightarrow{H_2} \overline{R\text{-}CH_2\text{-}CH_2\text{-}(CH=CH)_{n-1}R'}$

2. $\overline{R\text{-}CH_2\text{-}CH_2\text{-}(CH=CH)_{n-1}R'} \xrightarrow{H_2} \overline{R\text{-}(CH_2\text{-}CH_2)_2\text{-}(CH=CH)_{n-2}R'}$

. . . . . .

$n\text{-}1$ $\overline{R\text{-}(CH_2\text{-}CH_2)_{n-2}(CH=CH)_2R'} \xrightarrow{H_2} \overline{R\text{-}(CH_2\text{-}CH_2)_{n-1}\text{-}CH=CH\text{-}R'}$

n $\overline{R\text{-}(CH_2\text{-}CH_2)_{n-1}\text{-}CH=CH\text{-}R'} \xrightarrow{H_2} \overline{R\text{-}(CH_2\text{-}CH_2)_n R'}$

 UDC: 615.779.9-012

ACC NR: AP6034134

line media was studied using ultraviolet and infrared adsorption spectrophotometric methods. Changes in biological activity correlated with decreased adsorption maximum of nystatin. The reaction was single stage in about 60% of the cases. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 08Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; BEZBORODOV, A.M.; NAMESTNIKOVA, V.P.; KHOPKO, G.V.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N.; MALYSHKINA, M.A.; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.O.

Biology and isolation of the antifungal antibiotic 26/1. Antibiotiki 4 no.1:21-26 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

(ANTIBIOTICS,
antibiotic 26/1, fungicidal properties & biol. (Rus))
(FUNGICIDES,
antibiotic 26/1 (Rus))

BELEN'KIY, B.G.; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.O.

Use of Warburg's manometric method for microdetermination of active hydrogen and catalytic hydrogenation. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.7:873-879 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningrad Scientific-Research Institute of Antibiotics.

SOLOV'YEV, S.N.; BELEN'KIY, B.G.; PETROVA, L.Ya.; MALYSHKINA, M.A.; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.O.; OVCHAROV, V.G.

Chemistry of the polyene antibiotics. Report No.2: Sorption properties of antibiotic 26/1 on anionites. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2: 258-262 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

(ANTIBIOTICS) (ANIONS) (SORPTION)

SOLOV'YEV, S.N.; MALYSHKINA, M.A.; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.O.

Chemistry of the polyene antibiotics. Report No.1:Isolation of the antibiotic 26/1 from the mycelium. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2:254-257 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

INR: AP6034131 SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/66/011/010/0892/0898

AUTHOR: Bol'shakova, L. O.; Belen'kiy, B. G.; Solov'yev, S. N.

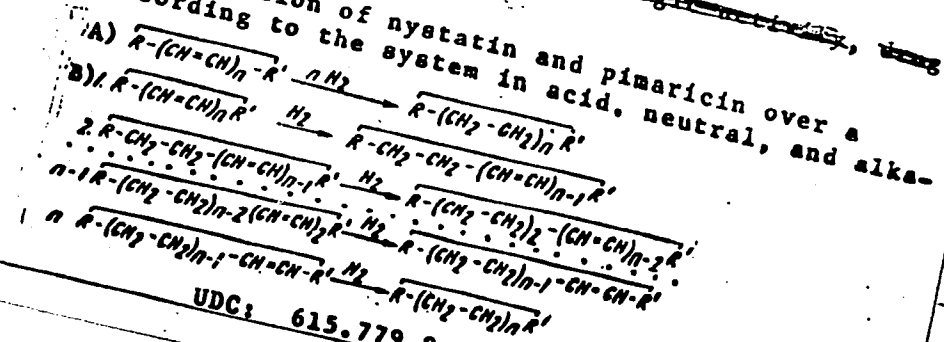
ORG: Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics (Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov)

TITLE: Partial hydrogenation of tetraene antibiotics over palladium catalysts

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 11, no. 10, 1966, 892-898

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, tetraene antibiotic, ~~biological activity~~, ~~drug effect~~ hydrogenation, palladium

ABSTRACT: Partial hydrogenation of nystatin and pimaricin over a palladium catalyst according to the system in acid, neutral, and alka-



UDC: 615.779.9-012

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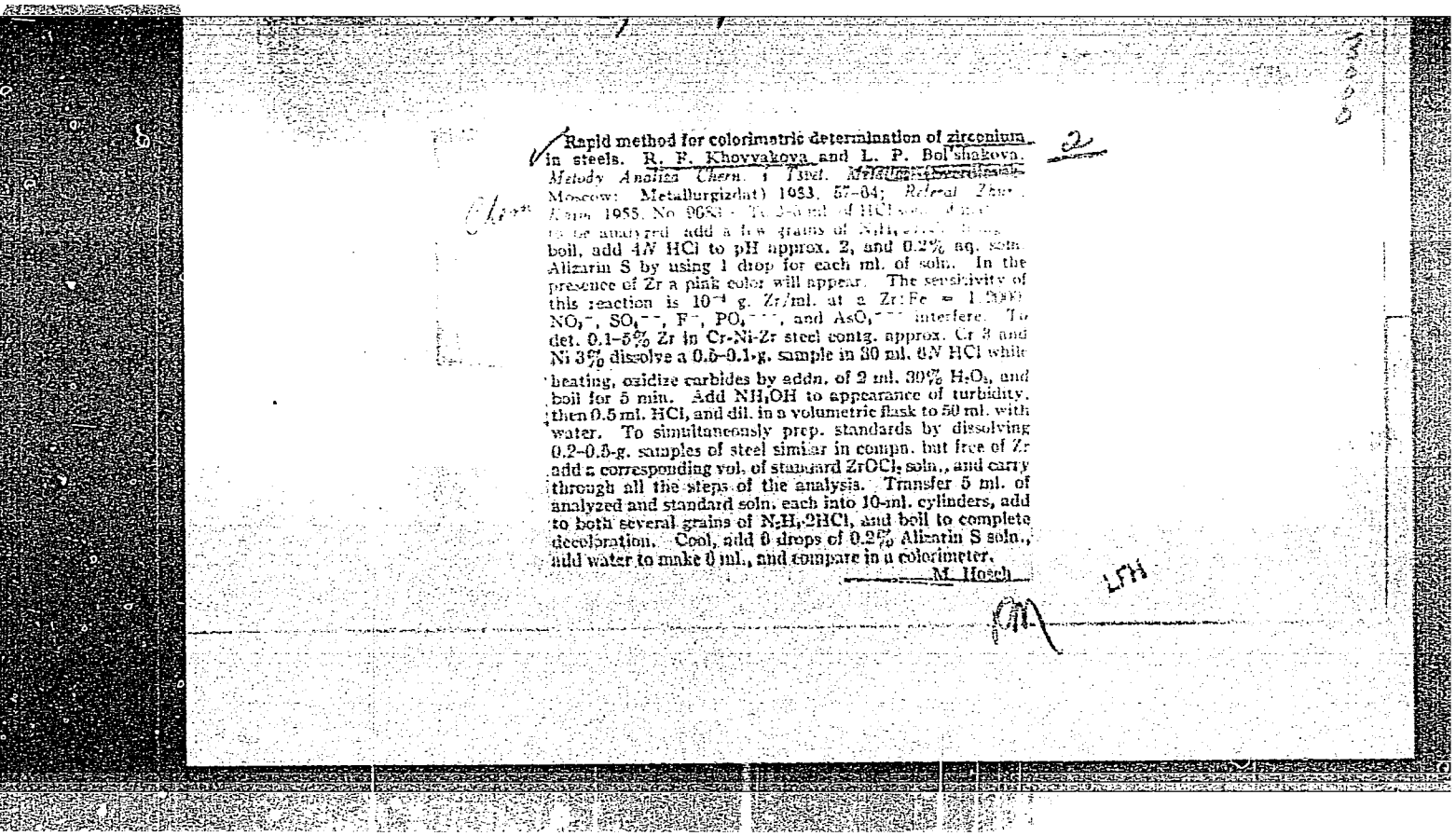


Rapid method for colorimetric determination of zirconium in steels. R. F. Khovyakova and L. P. Bol'shakova. *Metody Analiza Chern. i Issled. Metallov i Splavov*. Moscow: Metallurgizdat) 1953, 57–64; *Referat. Zhur. Khim.* 1955, No. 9083. To [illegible] ml. of HCl soln. to be analyzed add a few grains of NaH_2PO_4, boil, add 4*N* HCl to pH approx. 2, and 0.2% aq. soln. Alizarin S by using 1 drop for each ml. of soln. In the presence of Zr a pink color will appear. The sensitivity of this reaction is 10^{-4} g. Zr/ml. at a Zr:Fe = 1:500. NO_3^-, SO_4^{--}, F^-, PO_4^{---}, and AsO_4^{---} interfere. To det. 0.1–5% Zr in Cr-Ni-Zr steel contg. approx. Cr 3 and Ni 3% dissolve a 0.5–0.1-g. sample in 30 ml. 6*N* HCl while heating, oxidize carbides by addn. of 2 ml. 30% H_2O_2, and boil for 5 min. Add NH_4OH to appearance of turbidity, then 0.5 ml. HCl, and dil. in a volumetric flask to 50 ml. with water. To simultaneously prep. standards by dissolving 0.2–0.5-g. samples of steel similar in compn. but free of Zr add a corresponding vol. of standard $ZrOCl_2$ soln., and carry through all the steps of the analysis. Transfer 5 ml. of analyzed and standard soln. each into 10-ml. cylinders, add to both several grains of $N_2H_4 \cdot 2HCl$, and boil to complete decolorization. Cool, add 0 drops of 0.2% Alizarin S soln., add water to make 0 ml., and compare in a colorimeter.

M. Hosch

MURASHOVA, V.I.; BOL'SHAKOVA, L.P.

Determination of selenium and tellurium in bronzes and copper.
Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.94:158-160 '60. (MIRA 15:6)
(Selenium) (Tellurium)

POPOV, L.Ye.; BOL'SHAKOVA, M.A.; ALEKSANDROV, N.A.

Relation between the phenomenon of abrupt deformation and the anomalous velocity dependence of resistance to deformation. Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.10:2972-2974 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Deformations (Mechanics)) (Strength of materials)

BOL'SHANINA, M.A.; POPOV, L.Ye.

Temperature dependence of resistance to deformation and the K-state in nickel-chromium alloys. Issl. po zharopr. splav. 9:37-42 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Nickel-chromium alloys--Electric properties)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D., dotsent

P.M.Ivanovskii, 1886-1953. Gig. i san., 21 no.7:34-37 Jl '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry shkol'noy gigiyeny I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.
(IVANOVSKII, P.M., 1885-1953)

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D., dots.; GOL'DFEL'D, A.Ya., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, red.; GORINEVSKAYA, V.V., prof. [deceased],; KORSUNSKAYA, M.I., prof.; POLTEVA, Yu.K., kand. meditsinskikh nauk,; LANDAU-TYLKINA, S.P., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Manual for school physicians] Rukovodstvo dlia shkol'nykh vrachei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1958. 353 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(SCHOOLS, HYGIENE)
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D., dotsent

Dynamic observations of the physical development of children in the U.S.S.R. Gig. i san. 23 no.1:32-38 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(GROWTH, in inf. and child
statist. of weight & dimensions in Russia)
(BODY WEIGHT, in inf. and child
statist. of increase in Russia)
(BODY HEIGHT, in inf. and child
same)

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D.; GROMBAKH, S.M.; SERDYUKOVSKAYA, G.N.

International congress in Berlin on the hygiene of children and adolescents. Gig. i san. 23 no.4:61-65 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(BERLIN--PUBLIC HEALTH--CONGRESSES)

ZHDANOV, V.M., prof., obshchiy red.; BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D., red. (Moskva); GOROMOSOV, M.S., red. (Moskva); [illegible], red. (Moskva); KLENOVA, Ye.V., red. (Moskva); ORLOV, N.I., prof., red. (Moskva); RYABOV, V.N., red. (Moskva); RYAZANOV, V.A., prof., red. (Moskva); CHERKINSKIY, S.N., prof., red. (Moskva); KHRISTOV, L.N., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the Thirteenth All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infectious Disease Specialists] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo s"ezda gigienistov, epidemiologov, mikrobiologov i infektsionistov. Vol.1. [Problems of hygiene] Voprosy gigieny. 1959. 727 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy s"yezd gigiyenistov, epidemiologov, mikrobiologov i infektsionistov. 13th, Moscow, 1956. 2. Zamestitel' ministra zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Zhdanov).
(PUBLIC HEALTH--CONGRESSES)

[redacted], M. D., [redacted], Yu. A., [redacted], A. N., [redacted], V. P.

"The children's regimen in specialized institutions."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

BOLSHAKOVA, M. D.

"The Physical Development of Children and Youth in the USSR"

Report presented at the Natl. Conf. on School Hygene, Warsaw, 25-26 Apr 60

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D., dotsent; TUROVSKAYA, F.M., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Symposium on school hygiene in Warsaw. Gig. i san. no. 10:83-88 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(SCHOOL HYGIENE-CONGRESSES)

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D. (Moskva)

Immediate tasks in the field of hygiene for children and adolescents. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 5 no. 5:58-62 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE)

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D.; KARDASHENKO, V.N.; KONDAKOVA-VARLAMOVA, L.P.; STROMSKAYA, Ye.P. (Moskva)

Physical development of children in the city of Orel (1943-1959). Sov.zdrav. 20 no.5:9-13 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(OREL--CHILDREN--GROWTH)

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D., dotsent; SHAROVA, M.A., kand.med.nauk

Fourth republic conference on hygienic problem of children and adolescents. Gig. i san. 26 no.10:86-88 O '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova i Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

IZRAEL'SON, Z.I.; BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D.; GOROMOSOV, M.S.; KROTKOV, F.G.; VOROB'YEVA, R.S. LETAVET, A.A.; MOGILEVSKAYA, O.Ya.; KHOTSYANOV, L.K.; CHERKINSKIY, S.N.; YANIN, L.V.

In memory of E.V.Klenova. Gig. i san. 26 no.10:116 O '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(KLENOVA, ELENA VASIL'EVNA, d. 1961)

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.

Comrade Klimov is right. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.13:26 S '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Zaveduyushchaya lektorskoy gruppoy Barnaulskogo promyshlennogo krayevogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.

BOL'SHAKOVA, N. N., KRIVOGOV, S. N.

Contrast and combination of gastroscopic and roengonographic investigations in cancer of the stomach. Sovet. med. No. 7, July 50. p. 7-10

1. Of the Central Oncological Institute imeni P. A. Gertsen (Director--Prof. A. I. Savitskiy).

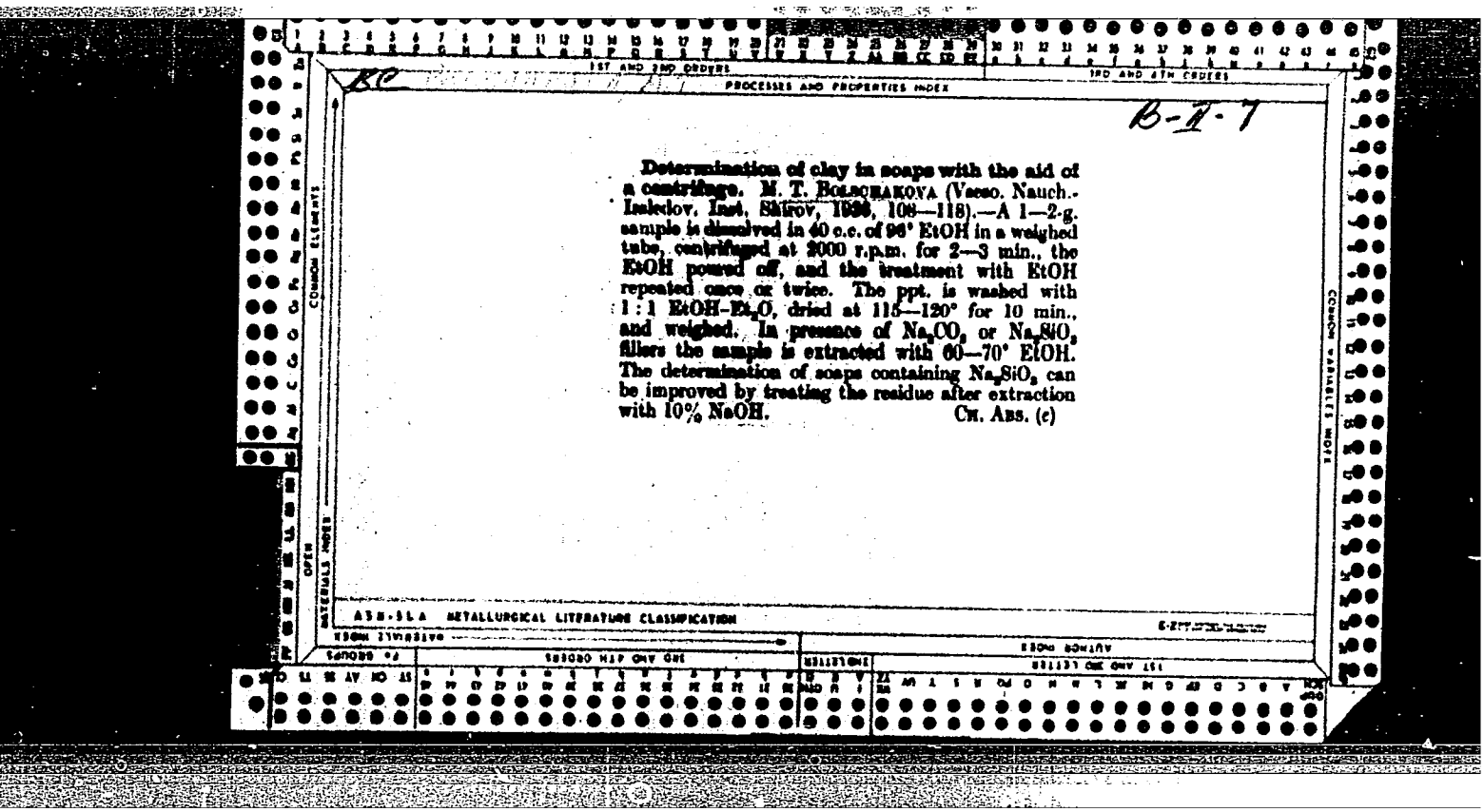
CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.M. (Moskva, Novospasskaya ul. 1/16, kv.13)

X-ray diagnosis of antral stenosis of a tumorous and ulcerous origin [with summary in English]. Vop.onk. 2 no.2:145-151 '56. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. prof. Ye.E. Abarbanel') Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. P.A.Gertsena (nauch.rukovod. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Savitskiy; dir. - prof. A.N.Novikov)

(STOMACH, stenosis
of tumorous & ulcerous origin, diag.)

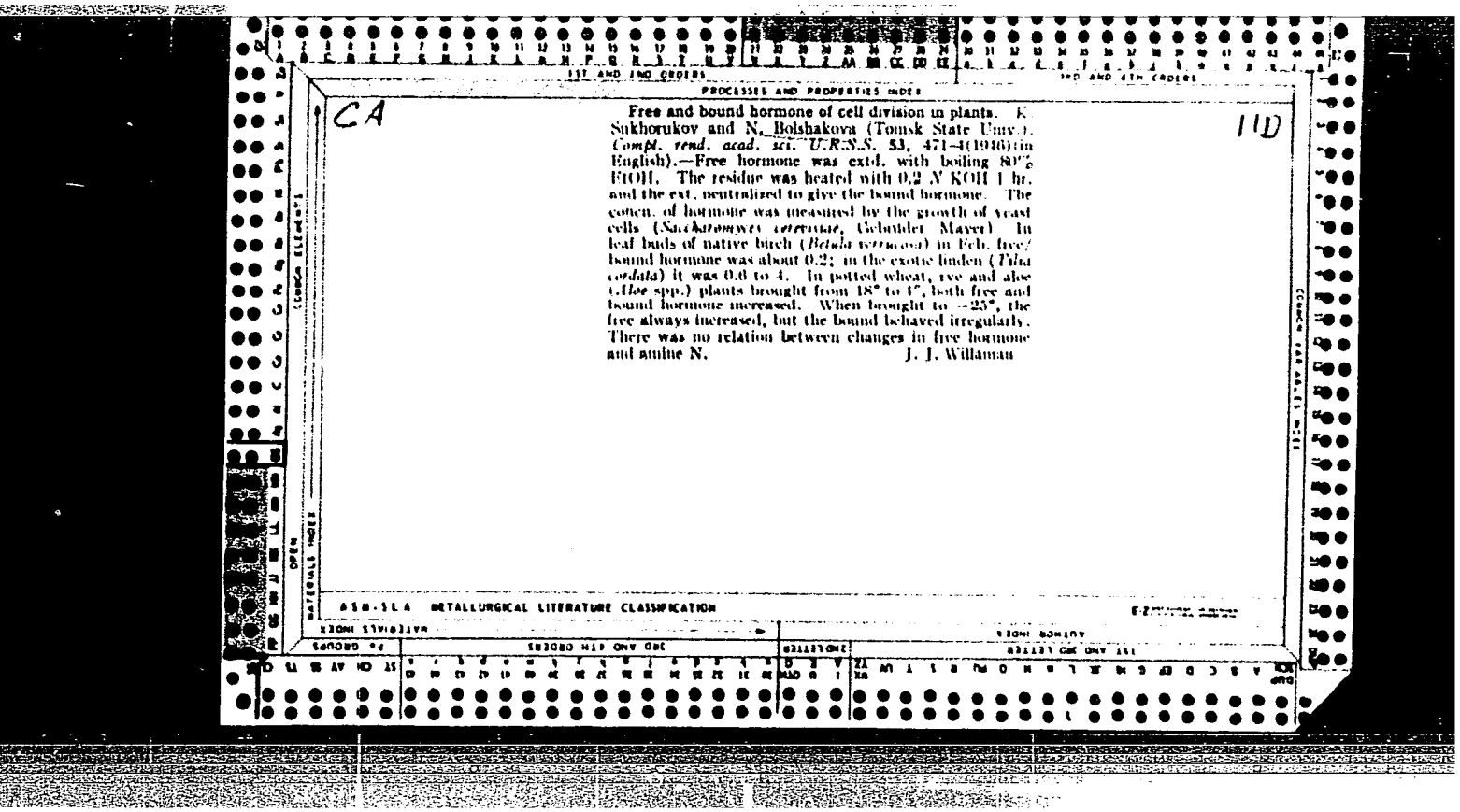


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-II-7

Determination of clay in soaps with the aid of a centrifuge. M. T. BOLSCHAKOVA (Vesso. Nauch.-Issledov. Inst. Shirov, 1936, 108—118).—A 1—2-g. sample is dissolved in 40 c.c. of 96° EtOH in a weighed tube, centrifuged at 2000 r.p.m. for 2—3 min., the EtOH poured off, and the treatment with EtOH repeated once or twice. The ppt. is washed with 1 : 1 EtOH–Et_2O, dried at 115—120° for 10 min., and weighed. In presence of Na_2CO_3 or Na_2SiO_3 fillers the sample is extracted with 60—70° EtOH. The determination of soaps containing Na_2SiO_3 can be improved by treating the residue after extraction with 10% NaOH. CH. ABS. (c)

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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Free and bound hormone of cell division in plants. K. Sukhorukov and N. Bolshakova (Tomsk State Univ.). *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 53, 471–4(1946)(in English).—Free hormone was extd. with boiling 80% EtOH. The residue was heated with 0.2 *N* KOH 1 hr. and the ext. neutralized to give the bound hormone. The concn. of hormone was measured by the growth of yeast cells (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, Gelaudet Mayer). In leaf buds of native birch (*Betula verrucosa*) in Feb. free and bound hormone was about 0.2; in the exotic linden (*Tilia cordata*) it was 0.6 to 4. In potted wheat, rye and aloe (*Aloe* spp.) plants brought from 18° to 4°, both free and bound hormone increased. When brought to −25°, the free always increased, but the bound behaved irregularly. There was no relation between changes in free hormone and amine N. J. J. Willaman

MAYMIND, S.I.; BABENKO, V.M.; BOL'SHAKOVA, N.A.

Methods of decreasing the net cost in factory production of antibiotics. Med. prom. 17 no.6:13-16 Je'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

BOL'SHAKOVA, N.K.

BOL'SHAKOVA, N.K.

5(4)

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, V. P., Korableva, V. D., Yatsimirskiy, K. B. — SOV/153-58-3-30/30

TITLE: Conference Discussion on the Methods of Investigating the Complex Formation in Solutions (Soveshchaniye-diskussiya po metodam izucheniya kompleksoobrazovaniya v rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 173 - 174 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From February 16 to 21, 1958 a conference discussion took place at the town of Ivanovo; it dealt with the subjects mentioned in the title. It was called on a decision of the VIIth All-Union Conference on the Chemistry of Complex Formations. More than 200 persons attended the conference, among them 103 delegates from various towns of the USSR. At the conference methods of determining the composition of the complexes in solutions were discussed, as well as the methods of calculating the instability constants according to experimental data and problems concerning the influence of the solvent upon the processes of complex formation. . . . . In the lecture by A. K. Babko and N. N. Tananayko, "Physical and Chemical Analysis of the Systems With 3 Colored Complexes in the Solution", the results of a systematic investigation in copper-quinoline-salicylate, as well as in copper-pyridine-salicylate systems by means of the optical method were dealt with. In the lecture by Ya. A. Fialkov the idea of a further investigation of the complex formation processes in solutions was developed. Besides the determination of the composition and stability of the complexes also the physical and chemical properties, the chemical nature and the structure of the complex compounds must be investigated. . . . . .

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I. I. Alekseyeva and K. B. Yatsimirskiy in their lecture "Investigation of the Polymerization of Iso-Poly Acids in Solutions" mentioned experimental results of the investigation of the polymerization in solutions of molybdic acid. The authors proved that especially the molybdic acid within a certain range of the pH values and the concentrations exists as a number of compounds that can be expressed by an overall formula $MoO_4(HMoO_4)^{n-2}$. In the lecture by N. V. Aksel'rud and V. B. Spivakovskiy investigation results on basic salts taking into account the complex formation in solutions by means of the potentiometric method were mentioned for systems with zinc, cadmium and indium. In the evaluation of their results the authors employed the method of the table difference. The calculation of the consecutive constants was carried out according to the interpolation formula by Newton. N. A. Chanalevtskiy held a lecture on "pH Measurement Method of the Solutions in Combination With the System Analysis of the Solubility Diagram of the System Cu^{2+}-HCl - H_2O in Investiga-

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ting Complex Copper Compounds in Saturated Solutions". It was found that the substance at the bottom of the liquid is more basic than the solution; furthermore, the increased acidity of the solution from the viewpoint of the formation of hydroxy-chloro complexes in the solution was explained. V. I. Kuznetsov opened the discussion with his lecture; he pointed out the necessity of utilizing the concepts worked out in the investigations of the polymerization in organic chemistry in the chemistry of polynuclear complexes. A. A. Grinberg thinks that the new approach of the hydrolysis

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investigation as developed by the Scandinavian school is of high value. He also pointed to the necessity of studying the kinetics of the polymerization process and a quantitative determination of the strength of the polymers. A. K. Babko pointed out that the study of the polymer structure was necessary. N. P. Komar' mentioned in his lecture that the rather widely spread polymerization type according to the scheme "nucleus + chain members" is not obtained in all cases. The following scientists took part in the discussion: V. N. Tolmachev, A. V. Ablov, I. S. Mustafin, I. V. Tananayev and K. B. Yatsimirskiy. A. K. Babko then discussed in his lecture "Methods of Determining the Dissociation Constant of the Complex Groups in Solutions" the main principles of determining the instability constants. N. P. Komar' discussed in his lecture "Calculation Methods of the Instability Constants of the Complex Compounds According to Experimental Data" the possibilities of using the known calculation methods of the instability constants for various cases of the complex formation in solution. If several mononuclear complexes are formed the displacement method by Abegg and Bodlender (completed by A. K. Babko) cannot be recommended for the calculation of the instability constant. The lecturer discussed the dissolution methods of the polynomials proposed by B'yerrum, Leden, Rossoti, Sketchard, Edsolloy and other authors. The constants calculated in this way are not very accurate. It was proved that the method of successive approximations can lead to wrong conclusions as to the chemical processes taking place in the system investigated. The most probable value of the physical constants can be obtained by the method of the least squares. B. V. Ptitsyn, Ye. N. Tekster and L. I. Vinogradova described the determination methods of the instability constants of the oxalate complexes of niobium, uranium and iron which are based on the investigation of the equilibrium displacement of the complex formation by silver ions. N. K. Bol'shakova, I. V. Tananayev and G. S. Savchenko held a lecture on "The Role of the Time Factor in the Investigation of the Complex Formation". In the discussion on the lectures A. A. Grinberg mentioned that due to the slow adjustment of the equilibria the methods discussed of determining the instability constants (palladium and cobalt

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complexes) can often not be employed. A. V. Ablov pointed out the necessity of devising direct methods of proving the existence of intermediate forms in a step-wise complex formation. K. B. Yatsimirskiy mentioned that the instability constants of slowly dissociating complexes can be calculated from thermochemical data. L. P. Adamovich, A. M. Golub among others took part in the discussion on the lectures. A. K. Babko requested inclusion in the next conference on the chemistry of complex compounds a lecture in which various calculation methods of the instability constants should be discussed by the example of actual cases. This should clarify to which divergencies of the values of the constants different methods of evaluating the experimental data can lead. N. P. Komar' stressed that in the determination of the instability constants all chemical equilibria should be taken into account that render complex the complex formation process in the solution, especially the hydrolysis processes of the central ion and the addendum. In the lecture delivered by V. M. Peshkova and A. P. Zozulya "Application of the Distribution Method to the Investigation of the Stability Constants

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of Some Thorium Complex Compounds" results obtained from the experimental investigation of the distribution of thorium compounds in the systems: acetylacetone - benzene - water, and 2-oxy-1,4,-naphthoquinone - chloroform - water were given. From these data the instability constants of the thorium complexes with acetyl-acetone and 2-oxy-1,4-naphthoquinone were calculated. I. V. Tananayev, G. S. Savchenko and Ye. V. Goncharov held a lecture on the application of the solubility method in the determination of the stability of complex compounds in solutions. In this lecture also other methods of investigating complex formation processes in the solution were discussed (pH measurement, measurement of the optical density, as well as of the heat of mixing). B. D. Berezin held a lecture on the "Application of the Solubility Method in Studying the Phthalocyanine Complexes of Metals". He used the determined quantitative characteristics of the reaction of the transition of the phthalocyanides of cobalt, nickel, copper and zinc, as well as of the free phthalocyanine into the sulfuric acid solution for the theoretical reasoning, and as an experimental proof of the existence of

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π-bonds in the complexes investigated. These characteristics also served him as a proof of new electronic formulae of phthalocyanine and its complex derivatives. In the lecture delivered by I. L. Krupatkin on "The Method of the Two Solvents as a Method of Investigating the Formation and Properties of Organic Complexes" it was proved that this method makes it possible to determine the number of complexes formed in the system, their composition and relative stability. V. I. Kuznetsov, A. K. Babko, N. P. Komar', I. S. Mustafin and Ya. I. Tur'yan took part in this discussion. In the lecture delivered by A. A. Grinberg and S. P. Kiseleva on the complex palladium compounds (II) with a coordination number above four it was proved that in the case of a large chlorine and bromine ion excess complexes with the coordination number 5 are formed. The instability constants of these complexes were estimated. L. P. Adamovich mentioned a new manipulation in the spectrophotometric investigation of the complex compounds that can be used in systems with the formation (or predomination) of one single complex. This method makes it possible to determine the composition and instability constant

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of the complex. In the lecture delivered by K. B. Yatsimirskiy and V. D. Korableva the application of the theory of crystalline fields for the determination of the composition and structure of the chloride complexes of cobalt, nickel and copper according to the absorption spectra of these complexes was discussed. It was proved that in a hydrochloric acid concentration above 5 mole/liter in the solution there exists an equilibrium between the tetrahedric and octahedric form of the cobalt chloro complexes. Yu. P. Nazarenko proved in his lecture "The Application of Radioactive Isotopes in the Investigation of the Solvation Equilibrium in Solutions of Complex Compounds" the possibility of using data on the isotope exchange to clarify the structure of the complex and mechanism of the hydration processes. V. Klimov mentioned in his lecture the use of radioactive isotopes in the study of tin and antimony complexes in non-aqueous solutions. A. V. Ablov, V. N. Tolmachev, V. I. Kuznetsov and A. M. Golub took part in the discussion of the lectures. The usefulness of employing the theory of the crystalline fields in explaining the results obtained from the absorption spectra of the com-

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Conference Discussion on the Methods of Investigating the Complex Formation in Solutions

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plex compounds was stressed. In the lecture delivered by I. A. Shek on "The Investigation of the Complex Formation" the principles of the Dielectric Permeability and the Polarization of the methods mentioned were presented. This method was employed for investigating the compounds of the type of the "affiliation" products. The lecture delivered by I. A. Shek and Ye. Ye. Krisa "Employing the Method of the Dielectric Constant for Investigating Complex Compounds of the Type of Crystal Solvates in Solutions" dealt with the investigation of the solvates of lanthanum and cerium chlorides with ketones, as well as with the study of the compounds formed in heterogeneous systems with tributyl phosphate and nitric acid. V. F. Toropova gave in her lecture "The Polarographic Method of Investigating the Complex Formation in Solutions" a survey of the applications of the polarographic method in the study of the complex compounds, and illustrated several fine characteristic features of this method. In the lecture delivered by T. N. Shekhova "The Cryoscopic Method of Investigating the Complex Formation Reactions" a survey of the possibilities of the cryoscopic method was given, and its applicability in the study of several complex compounds of cobalt chloride with organic substances was proved. A. M. Grande complexes of several metals. A vivid discussion took place on the lectures held. Ya. A. Fialkov and Ye. Ya. Fialkov considered the cryoscopic method of investigating complex compounds to be of considerable value. K. B. Yatsimirskiy pointed out that the publication of the surveys on individual methods of investigating the complex formation reactions would be desired; this concerns especially the polarographic method. The cryoscopic method should be brought to a level that makes the calculation of the equilibrium constants of the processes to be investigated possible. The problem of the method of evaluating the experimental results becomes more and more important. Many scientists use the instability constants without taking into account the way in which they had been obtained. The calculation methods employed by A. M. Golub are one step back, as compared to those employed at present. In his lecture B. P. Komar' pointed out the extremely great importance of the mathematical evaluation of the results obtained, as well as of the plotting of curves. A. K. Babko suggested selecting one or two systems that are experimentally well investigated, and to evaluate the results obtained according to different methods so that it is possible to check and evaluate them. Ya. I. Tur'yan took part in the discussion. Ya. A. Fialkov discussed in his lecture "The Effect of the Solvent on the Complex Formation Process as Well as on the State of Equilibrium in the Solutions of Complex Compounds" the influence exerted by the solvents upon the molecular state, upon the solvation of the system components, upon the stabilization of the complexes formed and upon a number of other processes. The influence exercised by the dielectric constant upon the complex formation process was discussed. It was concluded that a direct relation does not exist, and that the chemical nature of the solvent must be taken into account. A. I. Ablov and L. V. Repreva held a lecture on "The Spectroscopic Investigation of Nickel Cobalt Pyridinates in Various Solvents". The instability constants of the complexes were determined and it was proved that the

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