

EGLITE, A.; MEZARAUPE, V.; PAVLOVICA, D.

Conference on Agricultural and Soil Microbiology in Tashkent.  
Vestis Latv ak no.4:147-150 '62.

EGLITE, R. M.

The biology of river lumprey in Latvia. p. 261.

HYDROBIOLOGIJSKIE UZPILDUMI. HIDROBIOLOGIČESKIE ISSLEDOVANIIA.  
Tartu. Hungary. No. 1, 1948.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 8, no. 11  
November 1959.

Uncl.

~~SECRET~~ R.M.

Feeding habits of river lampreys (*Lampetra fluviatilis* L.) in the  
sea [with summary in English]. Zool.zhur. 37 no.10:1509-1514 0 '58.  
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra zoologii biologicheskogo fakul'teta Latvyskogo gosudar-  
stvennogo universiteta (Riga).  
(Riga, Gulf of--Lampreys) (Fishes--Food)

BRITSIS, B.A. [Bricis, B.]; EGLITE, V.Ya.

Refraction indexes of polyester varnishes. Der. prom. 14  
no.8:29 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

EGLITIS, O.

Preparation of bees for wintering.

p. 27 (Padomju Latvijas Kolchoznieks) Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug. 1957, Riga, Latvia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

EGLITIS, Oskars; SPRIVULIS, Z., red.† UDRĒ, V., tekhn. red.

[Beekeeping equipment] Biskopības inventārs. Rīga, Latvijas  
Valsts izdevniecība, 1962. 179 p. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Bee culture)

EGLIT, V. K.

EGLIT, V. K. -- "Investigation of the Soil Fauna of the Latvian SSR." Latvian Agricultural Academy, 1951. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvyskov SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

EGLITIS V.K.

TSINOVSKIY, Ya.P.; OZOL, A.M., redaktor; TARANOVA, Ye.A., kandidat sel'skokhoyaystvennykh nauk; OSTROUMOV, N.A., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; LUS, Ya.Ya., professor; OZOL, E.Ya., kandidat sel'skokhoyaystvennykh nauk; EGLITIS, V.K., kandidat sel'skokhoyaystvennykh nauk; VINGRANOVICH, A., redaktor; SEMIT, I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Insects of Latvia; horntails and sawflies] Nasekomye Latviiskoi SSR; rogozhvosty i polil'shchiki. Riga, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1953. 208 p. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for Ozol) (Latvia--Hymenoptera) (Hymenoptera--Latvia) (Sawflies)



EGLITIS, V.K.; GILYAROV, M.S., prof., doktor biol. nauk, red.; BAGRAMYAN, S., red.; SEMIT, I., tekhn. red.

[Soil fauna of the Latvian S.S.R.] Fauna pochv Latviiskoi SSR. Pod red. M.S. Giliarova. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1954. 261 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Latvia--Soil fauna)

[K.]  
EGLITIS, V.; KARTINA, D.

Phytophagous nematodes of the Latvian SSR. Trudy probl. i tem.  
soveshch. no.3:171-181 '54. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya i zemledeliya Akademii nauk Latvyskoy  
SSR.

(Latvia--Nematoda) (Nematoda--Latvia)

EGLITIS, V.K.

Problems of soil zoology in conditions prevailing in the  
Latvian S.S.R. Zool.zhur.33 no.1:3-13 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya i zemledeliya Akademii nauk Latvyskoy  
SSR. (Latvia--Soil fauna) (Soil fauna--Latvia)

USSR/General and Special Zoology - Insects.

P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30535

Author : Eglitis, V.K.

Inst :                     

Title : Plant-Eating Ticks in the Latvian SSR.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. po zashchite rast. Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1956, 43-50.

Abstract : The most important ticks injurious to plants, belonged to three families: eight species of Tetranychidae, two species of Bryobiidae and one species of Neophyllobilidae. A list of 40 species of gall ticks (and their plants-the hosts) was given. Of these 39 were tick species of the genus Eriophyes. The following species were harmful to plant reserves: Tyroglyphus farinae, three species of Tyrophagus, three species of Glycyphagus, Gohieria fusca, Carpoglyphus lactis. The Anoeidae were found in places where decomposition of plant substances took place; 136 species of Oribatei ticks were found mostly on lower

Card 1/2

USSR/General and Special Zoology - Insects.

P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30535

plants; Fuscuropoda marginata (of the order Parasitiformes) were found in nurseries.

Card 2/2

OZOLS, A.M., akademik, otv. red.; TSINOVSKIY, Ya.P., kand. biol. nauk, red.;  
OZOLS, E.Ya., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; EGLITIS, V.K., kand.  
sel'khoz. nauk, red.; PETERSON, E.K., kand. biol. nauk, red.;  
DYMARSKAYA, O., red.; ZHUKOVSKAYA, A., tekhn. red.

[Collection of papers on the protection of plants; materials]  
Sbornik trudov po zashchite rastenii; materialy. Riga, Izd-vo  
Akad. nauk Latviskoi SSR, 1956. 266 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po voprosam zashchity rasteniy. 1st,  
Riga, 1956. 2. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR i Institut biologii  
Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for Ozols, TSynovskiy). 3. Pribal-  
tiskaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy (for Ozols, E.Ya.). 4. Lat-  
viyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya (for  
Eglitis).

(Plants, Protection of)

EGLITIS, V.K.

A new report on mites ("An introduction to acarology."  
E. Baker, G. Wharton. Reviewed by V.E. Eglitis). Zool.  
shur. 35 no.6:945-946 Je '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Mites) (Baker, E.) (Wharton, G.)

EGLITIS, V. K.

"Ka pazit un apkarot kukuruzas kaiteklus. Riga, Latvijas valsts izdevnieciba, 1957. 52 p. (How to recognize and fight corn pests)."

DA

Not in DLC

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



USSR / Zooparasitology - Mites and Insects as Disease Vectors.

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No. 81781

Author : Eglitis, V. K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Fauna of Fleas Found in Latvian SSR

Orig Pub : Zool. zh., 1957, 36, No 10, 1574-1577

Abstract : In collecting ectoparasites from mammals and birds of 30 species, 27 species of fleas were found, 16 of which were found in Latvia for the first time. In the list of Latvian fleas, which includes literature information, 35 species are given; the hosts are noted, locations of finds and collectors.

Card 1/1

EGLITIS, V. K. (Figa)

"On the place of insects in the biocoenosis of the soil".

Theoretical and Practical Work Carried out by Entomologists.  
reported at All-Union Entomological Conference, Georgian Dept. A-U  
Entomological Society, Tbilisi, 4-9 Oct 1957.  
Vestnik AN SSSR, 1958, v. 28, No. 1, p. 129-30 (author Gilyarov, M. S.)

EGLITIS, U.K.

30(1)

AUTHOR:

Arnol'di, K. V., Doctor of Biological Sciences

BOV/30-59-2-46/60

TITLE:

Problems of Soil Zoology (Problemy pochvennoy zoologii)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 104-105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The 1st All-Union Conference on these problems took place in Moscow from November 25 to 29, 1958. It was attended by representatives of the Ukrainskaya SSR, the Baltic and Central Asiatic Republics, especially from Uzbekistan, altogether 115 persons. From the many lectures which were heard the author briefly mentions the following:

M. S. Gilyarov spoke of basic research problems of the zoology of invertebrates and the tasks of soil zoology.

A. I. Brashchevskiy, V. E. Egilitis, S. I. Puzmarova and Y. K. Rikhsiyev reported on problems of soil productivity in connection with the activity of invertebrates and their soil-forming role.

I. L. Malozich reported on the investigation of earth worms. M. M. Alernikov, Kazanskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) reported on the soil fauna of the Patsarskaya ARSS.

Y. K. Baluyev (Ivanovo) characterized the soil fauna of arable soils.

Y. I. Grimal'skiy (Kiyev) reported on the soil-forming role played by ants in forests.

P. V. Matokin (Moscow) reported on the variability of the molluscs inhabiting the soil in connection with different conditions of life.

Yu. B. Byzga, M. P. Krivosheina, G. F. Kurkhava, S. M. Manayev, L. M. Nuzhatskiy, I. V. Nizkiyev, Laboratoriya pochvennoy zoologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Soil Zoology of the Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsova of the AN USSR)

delivered 8 reports, which were followed by reports of young zoologists from Moscow under the scientific supervision of M. S. Gilyarov. On this conference the existence of soil zoology as an independent and important subject was demonstrated and the necessity of its integration into the number of problems coordinated by the AN USSR was emphasized. The next conference on soil zoology will probably be held in Kiyev in 1961.

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Card 2/2

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EGLITIS, V.K. [Eglitis, V.]; KAKTYNYA, Dz.K. [Kaktina, Dz.]

Heteroderids of the Latvian S.S.R. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 9:403-406  
'59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Latvia--Nematoda) (Agricultural pests)

EGLITIS, V.

"Pedobiologia," a new international magazine of soil biology.  
Pochvovedenie no.3:113-114, Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Soil biology--Periodicals)

EGLITIS, V.K.

General characteristics of the quantitative distribution of  
Acarina. Vop. skol. 7:210-211 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Latvyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya,  
Skriveri.

(Acarina)

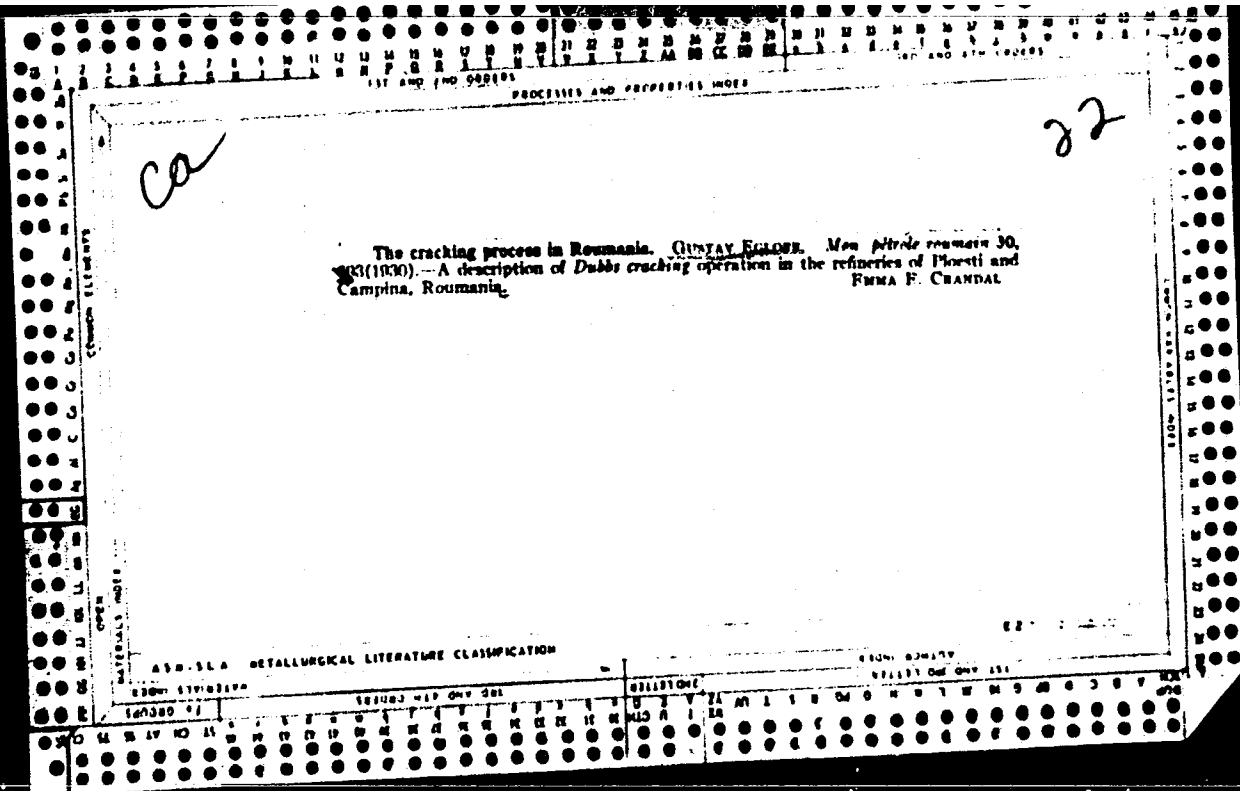
EGLITIS, V.K.

"Soil biology" [in German]. Reviewed by V.K.Eglitis. Zool. zhur.  
41 no.5:783-784 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Germany, East--Soil biology--Periodicals)

IZVEKOV, V.I., inzh.; EGLIT, V.I., retsenzent; DUBINSKIY, P.F.,  
doktor tekhn. nauk prof., nauchn. red.;

[Methods of calculating and analysing the precision of  
assembly of the elements of large-panel buildings] Metody  
rascheta i analiz tochnosti montazha konstruksii krupno-  
panel'nykh zdani. Moskva, Vses. zaochryi industrial'nyi  
tekhnikum, 1965. 42 p. (MIRA 18:12)





PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

22

Two types of Czechoslovakian crude oils. E. F. NELSON AND GUSTAV EGOFF.  
*Oil and Gas J.* 30, No. 30, 22, 79(1931).—Naphthene-base and paraffin-base oils are  
 found. Both are very low in S and when cracked produce a high antiknock gasoline.  
 A very good asphalt can be made from the residuum. J R STRONG

ASS. S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

83001 83001 83001

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B-I-3

1ST AND 4TH COPIES  
 PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX  
 1ST AND 2ND COPIES

Chemistry of Romania (petroleum) etc. U. S. Bureau and H. P. Hanson (Petroleum, 1936, 21, No. 9, p. 11).—Comments in Italian form are given of the production statistics of crude petroleum from the various Romanian fields together with the composition and physical tests of the range of products obtained by straight distillation from certain crudes. The bensines contain a relatively high proportion of naphthenes and aromatics. By cracking a topped crude and subsequently refining the condensate with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and alkali a gasoline having C<sub>p</sub> H<sub>18</sub> no. 70 was produced.

C.C.

ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION  
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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
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES, ETC.

*22*

*20*

Naphthene content of Roumanian gasoline high. Gustav Rigold and Edwin F. Nelson. *Oil and Gas J.* 33, No. 45, 50, A3-3, 62(1935).-- R. and N. give characterization of the Roumanian crude oils and their susceptibility to cracking and treating. J. R. S.

ASD SLA 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

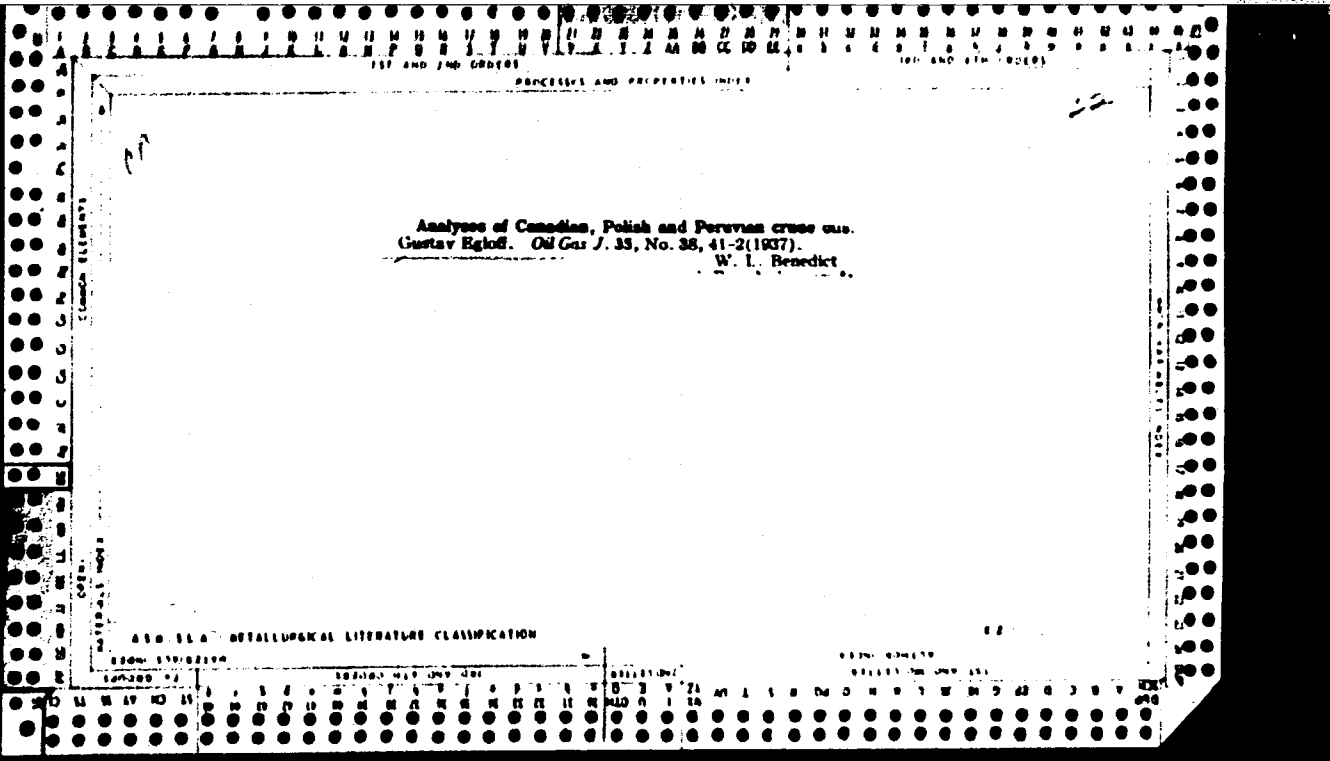
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

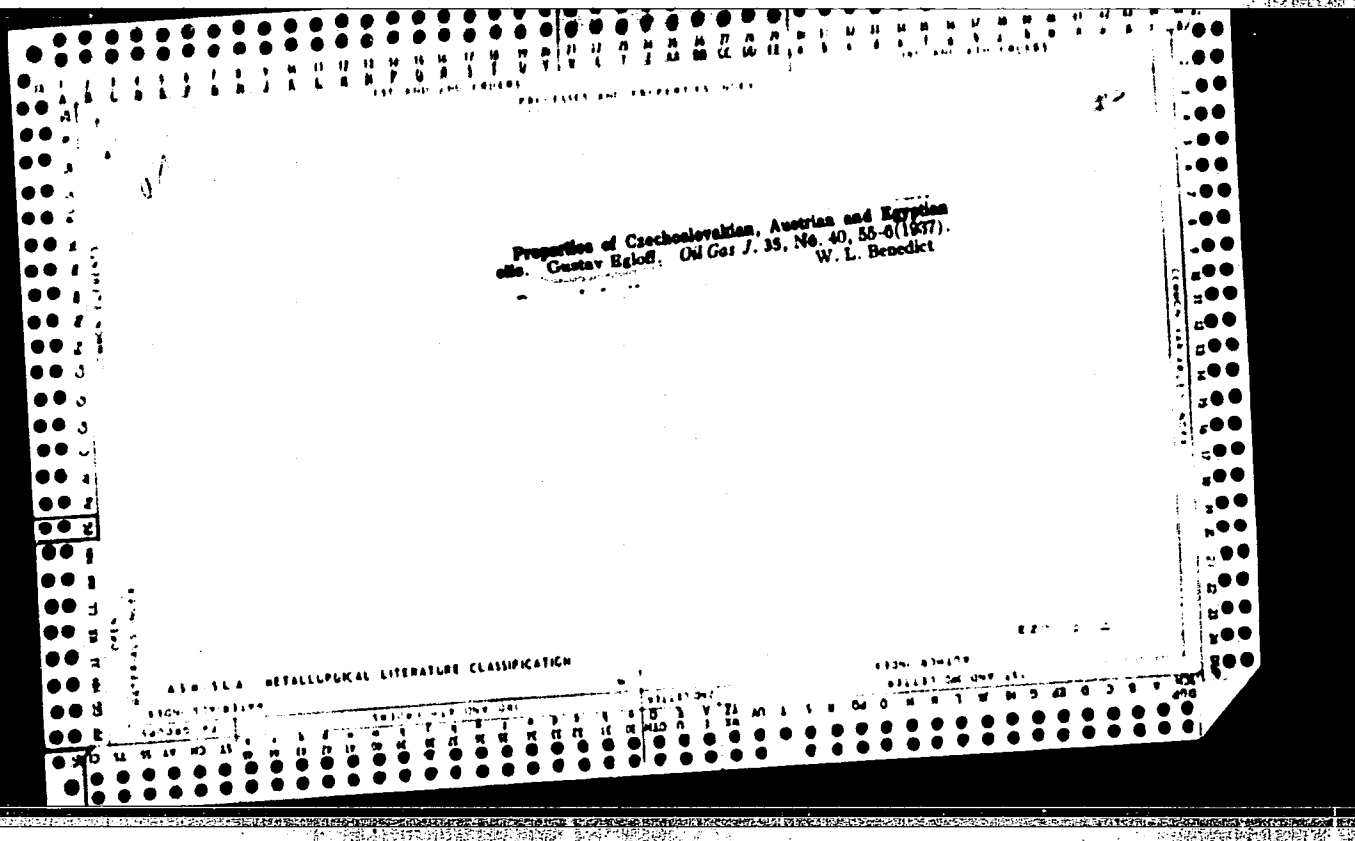
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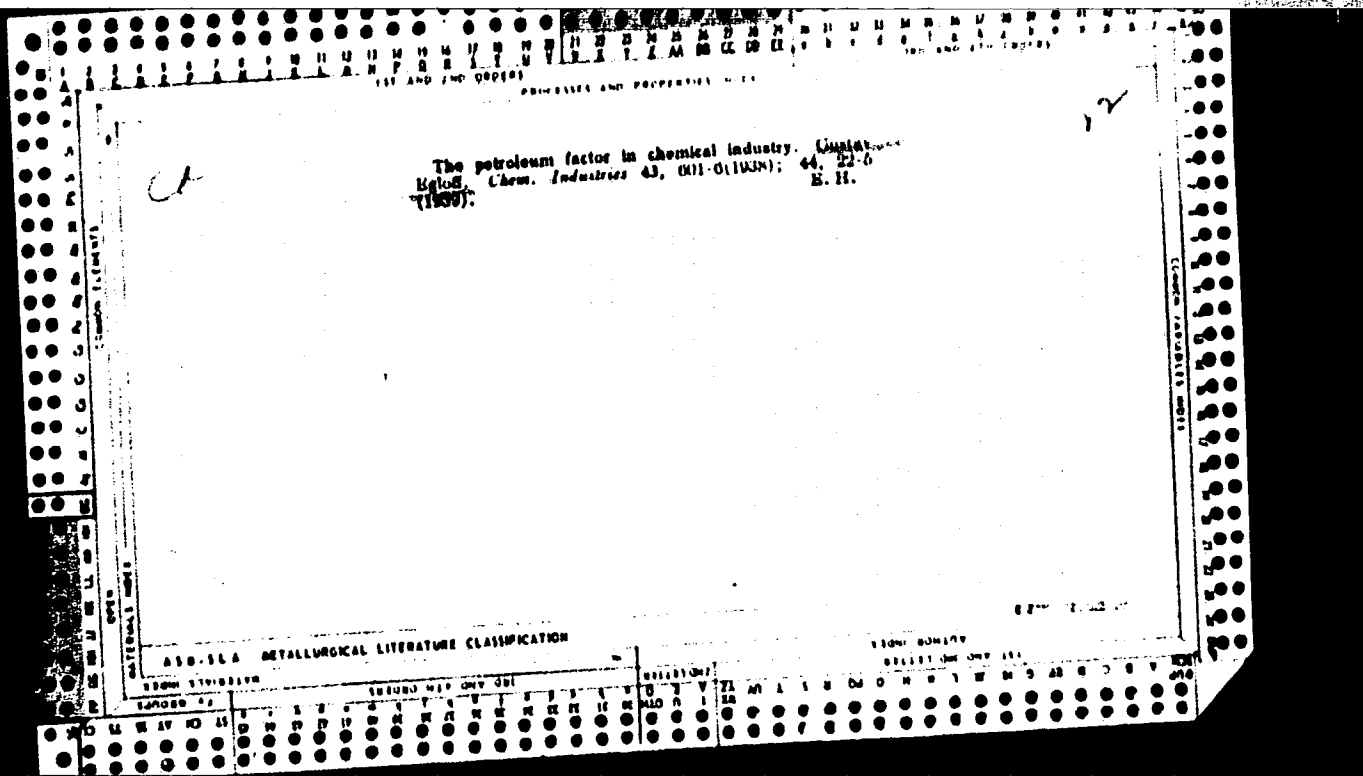
Properties of U. S. M. N. crude oils. Gustav. H. Hoff.  
Oil Gas J. 26, No. 65, 1100 (1917). Analytical data.  
Emma K. Crandal.

ASSOCIATED 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	00
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EGLY, Antal

From jungle to pharmacy. Elet tud 15 no.13a:413 27 Mr '60.

EGLY, Antal

"Lamarck and his age" by Istvan Benedek. Reviewed by Antal  
Egly. Elovilag 8 no.5:28 S-0 '63.

EGLY, Antal

"Ultrasonics" by Dr. Tamas Tarnoczy. Reviewed by Antal  
Egly. Elovilag 8 no.6:63 N-D'63.

EGLY, Tibor, dr., Dipl. Volkswirt

Role of the fixed costs in the formation of prime costs of the  
mining industry. Izvestia Bany KI no.5:226-231 '61.

EGLY, Tibor, Dr., okl.kozgazdasz

Correlation between certain elements of primecost and their analysis  
in coal mining. Bany lap 94 no.6:405-412 Je '61.

1. Banyaszati Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion, Stomach.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70258

Author : Egnatashvili, Sh. V.

Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Blood Transfusion, GSSR

Title : The Influence of Transfusion and Removal of Blood on the Secretory Functions of the Stomach

Orig Pub : Sb. Tr. N.-I. In-t Perolivaniya Krovi. GruzSSR, 1957,  
Vol 5, 23-33

Abstract : In three dogs with Basov fistulae of the stomach and in two dogs with isolated Pavlov stomachs, blood removal (16-40 percent of the total blood volume) inhibited gastric secretion. Transfusion (100-200 ml) of blood into healthy dogs at first inhibited and then stimulated gastric secretion. In dogs made anemic, the transfusion of blood quickly restored the reduced gastric secretory function.

Card 1/1

EGNATASHVILI, Sh. V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Effect of <sup>Bloodletting</sup> ~~Bleeding~~  
and Blood Transfusion upon Secretary and Motor Functions of the  
Stomach." Tbilisi, Gruzmedgiz, 1957. 24 pp with graphs (Tbilisi  
State Medical Inst), 200 copies (KL, 47-57, 91)

72

KEVLISHVILI, G. Ye.; EGNATASHVILI, Sh. V.; ABESADZE, A. Z.

"The preservation of human bone marrow and its use in the treatment of radiation sickness."

report submitted for 10th Cong, Intl Soc of Blood Transfusion, Stockholm,  
3-8 Sep 64.



L 14896-66

ACC NR: AP6008349

SOURCE CODE: CZ/CO49/65/000/004/0280/0286

AUTHOR: Nemeč, Rudolf--Nemeč, R. (Engineer; Bratislava); Eichnerova-Laginova,  
Viera--Eikhnerova-Laginova, V. (Graduate physicist; Bratislava)

ORG: Institute for Food Research and Oncological Institute, Bratislava (Ustav  
pre vyskum vyzivy ludu a onkologicky ustav)

TITLE: Lipid fractions in irradiated rats fed different diets

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 4, 1965, 280-286

TOPIC TAGS: rat, biologic metabolism, radiation biologic effect, x ray irradiation, iodine

17  
B

ABSTRACT: Fat metabolism was studied by investigation of cholesterol, lipid phosphorus, and the iodine number in rats that were fed either a synthetic or a natural diet, after they were subjected to a single dose of 600 r X-ray irradiation. Differences due to the nature of the diet are discussed. The irradiation caused in rats fed either of the diets a decrease in the iodine number in the serum and the epididymal fat, and an increase in the liver and lungs. No difference due to the diet of the animals was found. M. Babjakova, A. Slovakova,

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L 14896-66

ACC NR: AP6008349

and A. Randusova, of the Laboratory Section UVVL in Bratislava, participated in the technical work. Thanks is given to Dr. A. Vavrekova for the statistical work. Orig. art. has: 8 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 17Nov64 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 009  
SOV REF: 005

Card 2/2

EGNUS, M. Ya.,

"Mechanization of Constructional Installation and Erection Work in the Main Directorate of Housing and Civil Construction in Moscow,"

report presented at the 3rd All-Union Conference of Builders, Moscow, 10-12 Apr. 1958.

Stroitel'noye i dorozhnoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1958.

EGNUS, M.Ya., inzh.

What's new in the mechanization of city building. Mekh.stroi.

17 no.4:3-8 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Building machinery)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97949

Author Egolinskiy, Ya. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Doctrine of Types of Nervous Activities and Physical Culture

Orig Pub: Teoriya i paraktika fiz. kul'tury, 1957, 20, No 6, 437-445

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

100

EGOLINSKIY, Ya.A.

Some data on experimental training of endurance in man. Fiziol.  
zhur. 47 no.1:38-45 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. From the Lenin Institute of Physical Culture and Sport, Leningrad.  
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

DOBROVOL'SKIY, Viktor Konstantinovich, prof.; ~~EGOLINSKIY, Ya. A.,~~  
prof.; LEBEDEVA, V.S., dots.; BUKALOV, M.M., vrach;  
LEKHTMAN, Ya.B., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Medical and pedagogical control of physical education in  
boarding schools] Vrashebno-pedagogicheskii kontrol' za fi-  
zicheskim vospitaniem v shkolakh-internatakh; posobie dlia  
vrachei. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN)

L 08832-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/OD

ACC NR: AT6036689

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0392/0394

AUTHOR: Egolinskiy, Ya. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vestibular apparatus as the organ of nonspecific adaptation of the organism [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 392-394

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, coriolis acceleration, vestibular analyzer, vestibular training, biologic secretion, biologic metabolism, physical exercise

ABSTRACT:

To determine the significance of stresses acting on the vestibular apparatus relative to the nonspecific resistance of the organism, special experiments were conducted on animals in four series. The aim of the tests was to determine how systematic training combined with various stresses acting on the vestibular apparatus would affect the resistance of the organism to a number of deleterious factors.

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ACC NR: AT6036689

In the first series, 16 young rats were exposed to radial accelerations on a centrifuge during the course of five months. The duration of exposure was four min and the rotational rate was 125 rpm. The accelerations acted in a pelvis-head direction. After the training period, these animals and their controls were exposed to the following stresses: Cold, high temperature, oxygen insufficiency, high carbon dioxide concentration, ether narcosis, and radial accelerations.

The acceleration training program increased the resistance of the animals to all stressors mentioned above, as compared to control animals. However, to eliminate the influence of substantial training accelerations on the cerebral circulation mechanism which could mask its effect on the vestibular apparatus, a second series of tests was run. This time, 12 animals were exposed to centrifuge training in the course of five months, but at rotational rates three times lower for three times as long. Thus, 500 to 520 rotations took 12 min, which assured a lesser effect on cerebral circulation while exerting a necessary effect on the vestibular apparatus. The stressors tested included oxygen insufficiency, excess carbon dioxide, ether narcosis, increased atmospheric pressure, and radial accelerations.

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ACC NR: AT6036689

The results showed that training under these altered conditions increased resistance to the stressors. However, the resistance level of rotated animals in the second series was somewhat lower than in animals of the first series. Apparently, acceleration training at a higher tempo has a greater effect on resistance increase. This can be attributed to combined influences on the vestibular apparatus and changes in cerebral circulation.

Two more series of experiments were conducted to study this problem in more detail. In the first series, 12 animals were moderately trained each day for five months on a special wheel which produced vertical oscillations (acting primarily on the otolithic mechanism). In the second series, 12 animals were exposed to rotation on a special device which permitted the animals to be shifted simultaneously in two planes to create Coriolis forces (acting primarily on the semicircular canals). These stresses also resulted in higher resistance than was noted in control animals. The weight of the adrenals of rats exposed to vestibular training was higher than control and approximated the adrenal weight in animals systematically trained on a treadmill.

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L 08832-67

ACC NR: AT6036689

In summarizing the data, it is suggested that the systematic stimulation of the vestibular apparatus has a tonic affect similar to muscular training. In this sense, the vestibular apparatus can be considered an organ of nonspecific adaptation, and, in specialized training, a factor substantially affecting the organism in a manner similar to physical work. Some observations made during physical training and sports indicate that vestibular training when included in the training regimen eases muscular strain and has fully positive effects on the organism. / [W.A. No. 22; Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4

EGON, K.

"Some problems of air brakes which need an official explanation." (p. 61).  
ZELEZNICE. (Jugoslovenske zeleznice) Beograd. Vol. 10, no. 2. Feb. 1954

SO: East European Accessions List. Vol. 3, No. 8, August 1954

EGOROV, A.V. [Yegorov, A.V.]

Conference on decreasing the cost of barrages. Meteorologia  
hidrol gosp 6 no.1:80 '61.

L 29456-66 IJP(c) JT

ACC NR: AP5028059

SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/65/012/001/0071/0080

AUTHOR: Egorov, W. D., Lomonosov University, Moscow (Lomonosov-Universität Moskau); Muller, G.O.; Weber, H.

53  
B

ORG: ~~The~~ Physical-Technical Institute, German Academy of Sciences, Berlin  
Division of Crystal Electronics (Physikalisch-Technisches Institut  
der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Abteilung  
Kristallelektronik); Lomonosov University, Moscow (Lomonosov-Universität)

Egorov

TITLE: Cathodoluminescence of CdS under the effect of strong cathode ray excitation

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 12, no.1, 1965, 71-80

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystal impurity, cathode ray, electron beam, current density, emission spectrum, ELECTRON ENERGY, CATHODOLUMINESCENCE

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the experiments described here was to verify the occurrence of certain effects on Frerichs-crystals with natural faces at electron energies under 10 keV. High purity was to be expected from the crystals grown by a modified Frerichs method through the reaction between Cd vapor and H<sub>2</sub>S, and low energy electron bombardment of constant beam current density gave high excitation density

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L 29456-66

ACC NR: AP5028059

because the depth of penetration increases quite linearly with the electron energy. An attempt was made to repeat Basov's experiments to stimulate emission from CdS crystals at 90° K by cathode ray bombardment. No stimulated emission was observed. The intensity of blue emission increases with the electron energy and saturation of the green emission occurs in the 21. to 8.5ke V electron energy range, but at different energies for each crystal. The blue emission prevails at high excitation densities for all electron energies, but the structure of the green emission band remains essentially constant. The experimental results suggest a relation between the green emission and the surface properties of the crystals. "We thank the Ministry of University Affairs of the USSR (Ministerium fur Hochschulwesen der UdSSR) and the Ministry of National Education of the GDR (Ministerium fur Volksbildung der DDR) for making it possible for one of us, through a six month leave of absence, to participate in this study at PT (The Physical Technical Institute). Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUMB DATE: 29Jul65 ~~SECRET~~ / SOV REF: 003/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2f

EGOSHIN, I. S. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences), TRET'YAKOVA, A. A. (Scientific Collaborator Kirghiz NIIZhV) and PANKRATOV, A. Ya. (Professor).

"Dates of the detection of the vaccinal strain 19 and the changes occurring in the organs of sheep vaccinated against brucellosis."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 3, 1961, p. 45.



EGOSIN, I.S.; SERGHIN, I.K.

Liquidation of pig infectious atrophic rhinitis on farms.  
Analele agric zooteh 17 no.6:148-151 N-D'63.

EGRES, Jeno

Plastic correction of the puncta lacrimalis and lacrimal duct  
with the aid of thread. Szemesztet 101 no.2:84-85 Je'64

1. Hevesmegyei Tanacs Korhaza, Eger (Igazgato: Osvath, Gabor)  
Szemesztet: osztalyanak (Foorvos: Vargr, Bala) es Varosi Tanacs  
Korhaza, Hatvan (Igazgato: Dobos, Imre) Szemeszeti szakrende-  
senek (Foorvos: Egres, Jeno)kozlemenye.

EGRES, Mihai

Let us Rumanians extend the new proceedings in constructions. Munca  
sindic 7 no.3;5-9 Mr '63.

1. Instructor, Consiliul Central al Sindicatelor Sectia Economica.

EGRESI, Matyas

Effect of calcium chloride on the reinforced concrete. Magyar ipar  
10 no.11:511-513 N '61.

EGRESSY, E.

TECHNOLOGY

KOZLEKEDESI KOZLONY (Hungary, Kozponti Szallitasi Tanacs. Budapest.)

EGRESSY, E. Role of navigation in the economic life of Gyor. p. 856.

Remarkson Dr. Istvan Csizmadia's article "On the Delivery of Consignments Ordered on Sidetrack." p. 857.

Vol. 14, no. 51, Dec. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 3  
March 1959, Unclass.

SZANTAI, Janos, dr.; EGRFSSY, Gyorgy

Technical and economic evaluation of prefabricated ferroconcrete floors. Magyar ipar 13 no.6:329-334 '64.

EGRESSY, I.

The pilot residential section of Obuda. p. 151.

MAGYAR EPITOIRAR. (Epitoirari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 3, no. 2,  
Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1959.  
UNCL

EGYED, Imre

"Academic Days" in Nyirseg. Magy tud 71 no.8/9:580-  
581 Ag-S '64.

1. Secretary, Division of Agricultural Sciences, Hungarian  
Academy of Sciences.



EGRESSY, Imre, Ybl-dijas

The "Camus" panel construction system. Magy ep ipar 13  
no.11:640-656 '64.

EGRESSY, Imre, epiteszmernok

Up-to-date apartment, up-to-date furnishings. Elet tud 15  
no.52:1643-1647 25 D '60.

EGRESSY, Imre

Panel systems of construction in Western Europe. Magyar ipar  
12 no.7:296-304 '63.

EGRESSY, Imre; NAGY, Gabriella

Built-in furniture. Technika 9 no.3:1 Mr '65.

ECFI, GY.

"Statistical processing of the soil-sinking measurements of the Institute of geodesy and Geophysics." p. 122

MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedes- es Kozlekedespitestudományi Egyesület) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, No. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959  
Uncl.

EGRI, Gyorgy; REV, Endre

Civil engineering experiences in Czechoslovakia and Poland. Magyar ipar 10 no.9:426-432 '61.

EGRI, Gyorgy

Remark about Gyorgy Gabos' polemic article "Utilization of the experts' opinions of soil mechanics in the construction industry."  
Magy ep ipar ll no.7:330 '62.

1. Foldmero es Talajvizsgalo Vallalat osztalyvezetoje.

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000412010016-6**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000**

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POLAND/Acoustics - Ultrasonics

J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 6576

Author : Egri Imre

Inst : Institute for Measuring Technique and Instruments of the  
Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Title : Sheet Testing by Method of Penetration

Orig Pub : Proc. II conf. ultrason., 1956. Warszawa, PWN, 1957, 123-129

Abstract : Description of a method of investigated sheet materials with the aid of ultrasound. The essence of the method consists of drawing the investigated sheet material in a bath between two ultrasonic converters with a definite velocity. The bath is filled with water. Ultrasound from one converter, which serves as a radiator, passes through the water into the investigated sheet of the material and reaches the other converter, which serves as a receiver. The investigations are carried out in the pulsed mode under normal incidence of the ultrasound on the material. The receiver receives also, in addition to the first direct pulse, also a series of pulses

Card : 1/2

POLAND/Acoustics - Ultrasonics

J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 6576

of pulses which are multiply reflected in the material. Under suitable selection of duration of the pulse and the duty cycle frequency, the phase shift between the first pulse and one of the reflected pulses becomes such, that the pulses add up and give a summary pulse, which exceeds all others in magnitude. The magnitude of this pulse will be greatly affected by defects that are found in the tested material. The author investigates the causes that may affect the reliability of the investigation of the material. Such causes are: variation in the thickness of the sheet, variations in the surface finish of the material, variations in the angle of incidence of the ultrasound ray on the sheet material, and variations in the acoustic coupling between the water and sheet material, and also other factors, such as the variation in the amplification of the receiving radio apparatus and the changes in the elastic moduli of the investigated material. Diagrams and graphs are given to illustrate the principle of the method. -- Ye. V. Romanenko

Card : 2/2

EGR

COUNTRY : Hungary R-3  
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their  
Application. - Instruments and Automation  
ARCH. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 20, 1959, No. 71736  
AUTHOR : Egri, I.  
INST. :  
TITLE : Determination of Thickness of Materials and  
Concentration of Substances by Means of  
Radioactive Tracers  
ORIG. PUB. : Inzh. sbornik., 1958, 6, No 10, 186-293  
ABSTRACT : A review. Bibliography 7 references.

CARD:

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.  
Methods of Measurement and Research

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zsur Fizika, No 8, 1959, 17195

Author : Egri, I., Hering, J.

Inst : -

Title : Remarks on L. Tihanyi's Paper on "The Dimensioning of Shielding Walls Against Gamma Radiation".

Orig Pub : Acta techn. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 21, No 3-4,  
291-294

Abstract : The results of the calculation of a thickness of a layered shield by the Tihanyi method and by the Hammerfeld table (abstract 17194) are compared with the experimental data for  $Ia^{226}$   $Ic^{192}$ , taken from the book (Protection Against Radiations from Radium, Cobalt 60, and Cesium-137, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, 1954). A noticeable discrepancy between the theoretical and experimental data is noted. The causes of the

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HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.  
Methods of Measurement and Research

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 8, 1959, 17195

discrepancy are not explained. The authors believe that even though the method of calculation after Tihanyi is more convenient and more accurate than the table, nevertheless in the calculation of the dose intensity on the surface of the container it does not make it possible to perform the calculation in a single step. The necessary thickness is calculated by the method of successive approximation. -- M. Shtal'

Card 2/2

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Distr: 4E2c

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66. A Recently Developed Method for the Immersed Ultrasonic Transmission Testing of Metal Plates and Its Comparison With the Frequency Modulation Method. (In German) J. Egri. Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 21, 1958, No. 3-4, pp. 327-345, 8 figs., 1 tab.

The so-called first-signal method for the immersed ultrasonic transmission testing of rough-surface metal plates, developed in the Institute for Measurement and Instrumentation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, is presented and compared with the frequency modulation method. The results can be summarized as follows: At the ultrasonic testing<sup>1</sup> of plates the size of the minimum detectable flaw is determined by the cross section of the sound beam and by the possible errors in measurement, assuming that no sound can pass through the flaw. The speed of testing is proportional to the cross section of the sound beam, therefore, every effort should be made to choose a maximum beam cross section. Comparing the two transmission methods from the viewpoint of possible errors in measurement, the advantage of the new method using pulse modulation and first-signal indication consists in its probable errors being much smaller than those of the frequency modulation method; therefore either the detection of smaller flaws or a higher testing speed may be attained than with the frequency-modulation method. A disadvantage of the new method is its limited field of application, since it is inadequate for testing thin plates if rough-surfaced.

Card 1/2

A Recently Developed Method for the Immersed Ultrasonic Transmission Testing of Metal Plates and Its Comparison With the Frequency Modulation Method

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Although owing to errors in measurement the detection of the smallest flaw theoretically determined by the wavelength is generally not possible nevertheless in order to reduce the minimum thickness of the smallest detectable flaw, if possible a small wavelength should be chosen. The reduction of wavelength is limited by the surface roughness of the plates. The influence of the surface roughness of the plate on the errors in measurement is smaller with the recently developed first-signal method than with the frequency-modulation method, therefore in the first case a shorter wavelength can be chosen.

(retyped clipped abstract)

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Card 2/2

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1144, 2209, 1160

H/011/60/000/009/001/001  
A054/A026

AUTHORS: Egri, Imre, Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Sinay, Gábor,  
Engineer and Szemes, Marianne, Physicist

TITLE: Slag Content Determination<sup>18</sup> of Steel Sheets by Ultrasonic Methods  
and by the Definition of Contraction Work

PERIODICAL: Gép, 1960, Vol. 12, No. 9, pp. 369-373

TEXT: In the Central Research Laboratory of Measuring Techniques (Buda-  
pest), tests were carried out in order to determine the slag content of steel  
sheets by ultrasonic methods, in which the detection of inclusions is based  
on the phenomenon that ultrasonic vibrations are reflected from the faulty  
places or only penetrate them to a small extent. Two variations of this method  
were applied. In the "first signal" tests the amplitude of the transmitted  
vibrations, and in the "reflexion" tests the amplitude of reflected vibrations  
were registered. The transmitter generates pulse-modulated sound vibrations  
which penetrate the layer of water with which the sheet is covered as well as  
the sheet itself and hit the receiver crystal which transforms them into elec-  
tric oscillations. These are amplified by the receiver and measured by a valve  
volt meter. The method is suitable to be included in the rolling mill process  
Card 1/4



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A054/A026

Slag Content Determination of Steel Sheets by Ultrasonic Methods and by the Definition of Contraction Work

and can easily be automated. The inclusions in the sheet can be measured by this method if their total surface is so large that

$$F_{\text{fault}} > F_{\text{ray}} \cdot b$$

where:  $F_{\text{fault}}$  = the total surface of inclusions, measured in the plane normal to the beam of sonic rays,  $F_{\text{ray}}$  = the cross section of the beam,  $b$  = the relative uncertainty of measuring. (Abstracter's note: Subscripts fault and ray are translations of the original hiba and sugar). The "first signal" tests were completed by tests carried out with the "reflexion" method. In the ultrasonic tests vibrations of 3 Mc frequency and a beam of 100 mm<sup>2</sup> cross section were used. Following the suggestion by Professor F. Gillemot, the ultrasound tests were checked by defining the contraction work of the sheets examined. The value of the contraction work was calculated with the following equation:

$$A_c = \frac{\delta_e}{3} (\sigma_p + 2 \sigma_B) + 4.6 \sigma_B (1 + \delta_e) \log \frac{1 + \delta_e}{1 + \delta_e^2} + \sigma_B (1 + \delta_e)^2 \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \delta_e} - \frac{1}{1 + \delta_e^2} \right], \quad (5)$$

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Slag Content Determination of Steel Sheets by Ultrasonic Methods and by the Definition of Contraction Work

where:  $\sigma_F$  = flow limit,  $\sigma_B$  = tensile strength,  $\delta_e$  = elongation, (uniform, specific),  $\delta_o$  = specific elongation which can be calculated from the following formula:

$$\delta_o = \frac{\psi^*}{1 - \psi^*}$$

( $\psi^*$  = the maximum specific lateral

contraction). Based on the tests on contraction work, the specimens were qualified according to the following rating: the sample was "good", when its contraction work was  $A_c > 50 \text{ mkg/cm}^3$ , it was "dubious" when  $A_c = 40-50 \text{ mkg/cm}^3$  while it was "bad", when  $A_c < 45 \text{ mkg/cm}^3$ . According to the ultrasonic tests the specimen was "good", if the decrease in the amplitude of the penetrating ultrasonic oscillations was  $< 10\%$ , "dubious", when the decrease in amplitude was  $= 10\% - 15\%$  and "bad", if the decrease in amplitude was  $> 15\%$ . By comparing the assessment of the samples according to the above qualifications, it was found that 72% of the samples assessed "good" by the ultrasonic method, was also accepted as faultless by the contraction work tests. However, inclusions immediately below the surface are not indicated by the contraction tests and the ultrasonic tests only indicate about 50% of these inclusions. The

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Slag Content Determination of Steel Sheets by Ultrasonic Methods and by the Definition of Contraction Work IX

contraction work test is not suitable for testing sheets with a laminated structure in the cross section, whereas the ultrasonic tests indicate these defects with great accuracy. It may be concluded that the "first signal" ultrasonic test is suitable for continuous and non-destructive examinations, whereas the contraction work method is more adapted for random tests. There are 9 figures, 1 table and 3 references: 1 German, and 2 Hungarian (in German translation).

ASSOCIATION: Mérés-technikai Központi Kutató Laboratórium (Central Research Laboratory of Measuring Techniques), (Egri, Imre and Szemes, Marianne); Fémipari Kutató Intézet (Research Institute of the Metal Industry), (Sinlay, Gábor)

Card 4/4

EGRI, Imre, dr., a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa; HORVATH, Tibor, adjunktus;  
SZEMES, Marianne, okleveles fizikus

Ultrasound testing of porcelain insulators. Elektrotechnika  
54 no.4:149-157 Ap '61.

1. Méréstechnikai Központi Kutató Laboratórium (for Egri and Szemes). 2. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Villamosművek Tanszéke, és "Elektrotechnika" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (for Horvath).

EGRI, K.

"Guiding principles for designing analogous industrial  
electronic devices" by Miklos Farkas. Reviewed by K.Egri.  
Meres automat 12 no. 6:188 '64.

Investigation of the effect of grafting on the alkaloids of certain types of tobacco - *Öltások hatásának vizsgálata egyes dohányok alkaloidaira* - by [Name] and K. Jozsef. *Chemical Industry. - Elemezési Ipar - Vol. V, No. 2, pp. 195-201, 1951, 2 tabs.*

The presence of nicotine in domestic virginia tobacco has been affirmed by various authorities. It has been established that no decomposition product is formed at separation with alkaline steam distillation. Fermented tobacco contains only a negligible amount of accessory alkaloids as compared with virginia. To clarify the manner in which alkaloids are formed, the alkaloid contents in the grafts are examined throughout the growth of the tobacco plant. By decomposing all the alkaloids of the tobacco into fractions, it is possible even in the first year, to determine the effect of grafting, which cannot yet be established morphologically. This represents a very valuable aid to agronomists and selection is made much easier.

①

ZSOLDOS, I.; EGRI, L.

Nicotine sensitivity and prevention of nicotine toxicity.  
Orv. hetil., Budap. 92 no. 44:1419-1424 4 Nov. 1951. (CMLL 21:3)

1. Doctors. 2. First Internal Clinic (Director -- Prof.-Dr. Istvan  
Rusznayak) of Budapest University and Central Research Laboratory  
of the Tobacco Industry (Head -- Dr. Laszlo Egri).

EGRI, L. ; OLTVANYI, F.

Experiments to increase the yield of nicotine and citric acid from Nicotiana rustica. p. 304

(Elemезesi Ipar, Budapest, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL) LC, Vol. 4, no. 6, Jan. 1955, Uncl



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EGRI, L.

Determination of the silica, manganese, phosphorus, chromium, and molybdenum content of pig and cast iron from one solution. László Egri (Vas- és Acélművelő, Csepel, Hung.). *Onkar* 9, 194-0 (1938).—To prepare a stock soln. (1) dissolve 0.8 g. sample in 20 ml. of a mixt. contg. 160 ml. distd. H<sub>2</sub>O, 40 ml. concd. HNO<sub>3</sub>, and 240 ml. concd. HClO<sub>4</sub>, evap. until the appearance of HClO<sub>4</sub> fumes, cool, and bring to boil with 50 ml. distd. water. If the sample contains <0.1% Cr, boil another 3 min. with 1 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Filter and wash into a 200-ml. volumetric flask and fill to the mark with distd. H<sub>2</sub>O. To det. Si, wash the ppt. with 10% HCl until Fe-free, then with hot distd. H<sub>2</sub>O, and heat in an elec. oven 0.5-1 hr. at 800°. After cooling, weigh the SiO<sub>2</sub> ppt. To det. Mn, add 25 ml. of a mixt.

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1/2 Distr: 4E2c

László Egri

contg. 200 ml. 0.5% AgNO<sub>3</sub> soln., 50 ml. distd. H<sub>2</sub>O, and 50 ml. concd. HNO<sub>3</sub> to 50 ml. I in a 300-ml. Erlenmeyer flask and bring to boil. Add 30 ml. 10% (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> soln., boil 2 min., cool, and titrate with a soln. contg. 2 g. As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 15 g. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> in 4 l. distd. H<sub>2</sub>O. To det. P, prep. a soln. (II) by dissolving 70 g. cryst. (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> and 800 g. NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> in 2 l. distd. H<sub>2</sub>O, add 500 ml. 0.5% NH<sub>4</sub>VO<sub>3</sub> soln., pour under stirring into 1 l. 20% HClO<sub>4</sub>, and filter after standing 24 hrs. Add 25 ml. II (not over 2 weeks old) to 25 ml. I in a 100-ml. Erlenmeyer flask, shake 4 min., add 5 ml. of a 10% Mohr's salt soln. contg. 30 ml. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/l., and measure photometrically within 1 min. in a 5-cm. cuvette against H<sub>2</sub>O by using a 8-72 filter. To det. the Cr content, add 10 ml. 0.1N KMnO<sub>4</sub> soln. to 50 ml. I in a tall 300-ml. beaker and boil 3 min. Add 30 ml. 6% NaOH soln. and a few drops 6% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> soln. and boil 5 min. Cool, transfer into a 100-ml. volumetric flask, and fill to the mark with distd. water. Filter, add 15 ml. freshly prepd. soln. contg. 0.1 g. diphenylcarbazide, 10 ml. 95% EtOH, and 150 ml. 23% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to 25 ml. of the filtrate, and measure photometrically within 1 min. in a 2-cm. cuvette against H<sub>2</sub>O with an 8-53 filter. To det. Mo, add 15 ml. 6% NaOH soln. to 25 ml. I in a 50-ml. volumetric flask. Fill to the mark with distd. H<sub>2</sub>O, shake, and filter into a beaker. Add 15 ml. of a buffer soln. contg. 22 ml. 50% NaOH and 40 ml. concd. H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> in 500 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O to 25 ml. of the filtrate and bring to boil. Add 0.5 g. phenylhydrazine, boil 5 min., cool, and wash into a 50-ml. volumetric flask. Fill to the mark with distd. H<sub>2</sub>O, shake, and measure photometrically in a 2-cm. cuvette against H<sub>2</sub>O with an 8-53 filter. L. O. Agri-

2/2

7/4

SZABO, Zoltan; SOLYMOSI, Frigyes, kandidatus; EGRI, Laszlo

The effect of the electrical properties of carriers on the activity of catalysts. Kem tud kozl 18 no.3:447-458 '62.

1. Szegedi Tudományegyetem Szervetlen és Analitikai Kémiai Tanszéke, Szeged. 2. Akadémiai levelező tag, és "A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Kémiai Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (for Szabo).

VSENJAK-HIRJAN, Jelka, dr.; EGRI-HECIMOVIĆ, Elvira, dr.

Contribution to the diagnosis of tick-borne meningoencephalitis  
in Croatia. Liječn. vjesn. 86 no.6:705-714. Je '64.

1. Iz Skole narodnog zdravlja "Andrija Stampar" i Republickog  
zavoda za zaštitu zdravlja u Zagrebu.

EGRY, Gyorgy, dr.; KLIMKO, Dezso, dr.

Bloodless reposition of chronic perilunar luxation. Magy. sebeszet  
8 no. 145-208:182-185 June 55.

1. Koranyi Sandor es Frigyes Koskorhaz sebeszeti osztalyanak  
kozlemenyre Forvos: Klimiko Dezso dr.

(DISLOCATION,

lunate bone, bloodless reposition with awl)

(WRIST, dislocation,

lunate, bloodless reposition with awl)

KLIMKO, Dezso, dr.; MORY, Gyorgy, dr.

Surgical indications in acute pancreatitis. Orv. hetil. 96 no.11:  
284-287 13 Mar 55

1. A Fovarosi Koranyi Sandor es Frigyes Koskorhas Sebexeti  
Osztalyanak (foorvos: Klimiko Dezso dr.) kozlemenye.  
(PANGCREATITIS, surgery,  
indic.)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol. 10/10 Pathology Oct 57

2982. EGRY G., EPSTEIN O. and KILLNER G. Chir. Abt. u. Prosekt., Hauptstzdt. Kofányi-Krankenh., Budapest. \* Gallengangcyste. Cyst of a bile duct  
VIRCHOWS ARCH. PATH. ANAT. 1957, 330/2 (119-124) Plus. 4

A woman aged 56 showed a cyst of a bile duct. In the authors' opinion, this was an aberrant bile duct, which originally was localized intrahepatically and had a functional connection with part of the liver parenchyma. Since there was no open connection with the bile duct, the duct was more and more transformed into a cyst, which finally became so large that it touched the gallbladder and adhered to it, so that at operation a second gallbladder was initially assumed to be present. This finding suggests that during ontogenesis the bile ducts develop simultaneously from various sites.

Busch - Vienna

MESTER, Zoltan, Dr.; EGRY, Gy. Dr.

Drainage and tamponade in biliary tract surgery based on new patho-physiological knowledge. Magy. sebesszet 11 no.2:65-81 Apr-June 58,

1. A Keranyi korhas Sebesszeti osztalyanak, Budapest es a Salgotarjani Megyei korhas sebesszeti osztalyanak kozlemenye. Foorvos: Mester Zoltan dr. az. orvostudomanyok kandidatusa.

(BILIARY TRACT, surg.  
drainage & tamponade (Hun))

HGRY, Gyorgy, dr.; RONAY, Pal, dr.

On the so-called external fistulae of the gastric stump following  
gastrectomy. Magy.sebeszet 13 no.1:10-16 F '60.

L.A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának  
közleménye Igazgató: Klinko Desso dr. egyetemi tanár.  
(GASTRECTOMY compl)

KLIMKO, Desso, dr.; STEFANICS, Janos, dr.; EGRY, Gyorgy, dr.

Pathology and surgical treatment of late symptoms after operative therapy of gastric and duodenal ulcer. Orv.hetil. 102 no.3:97-104  
15 Ja'61.

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