GRAFOVA, Z.M.

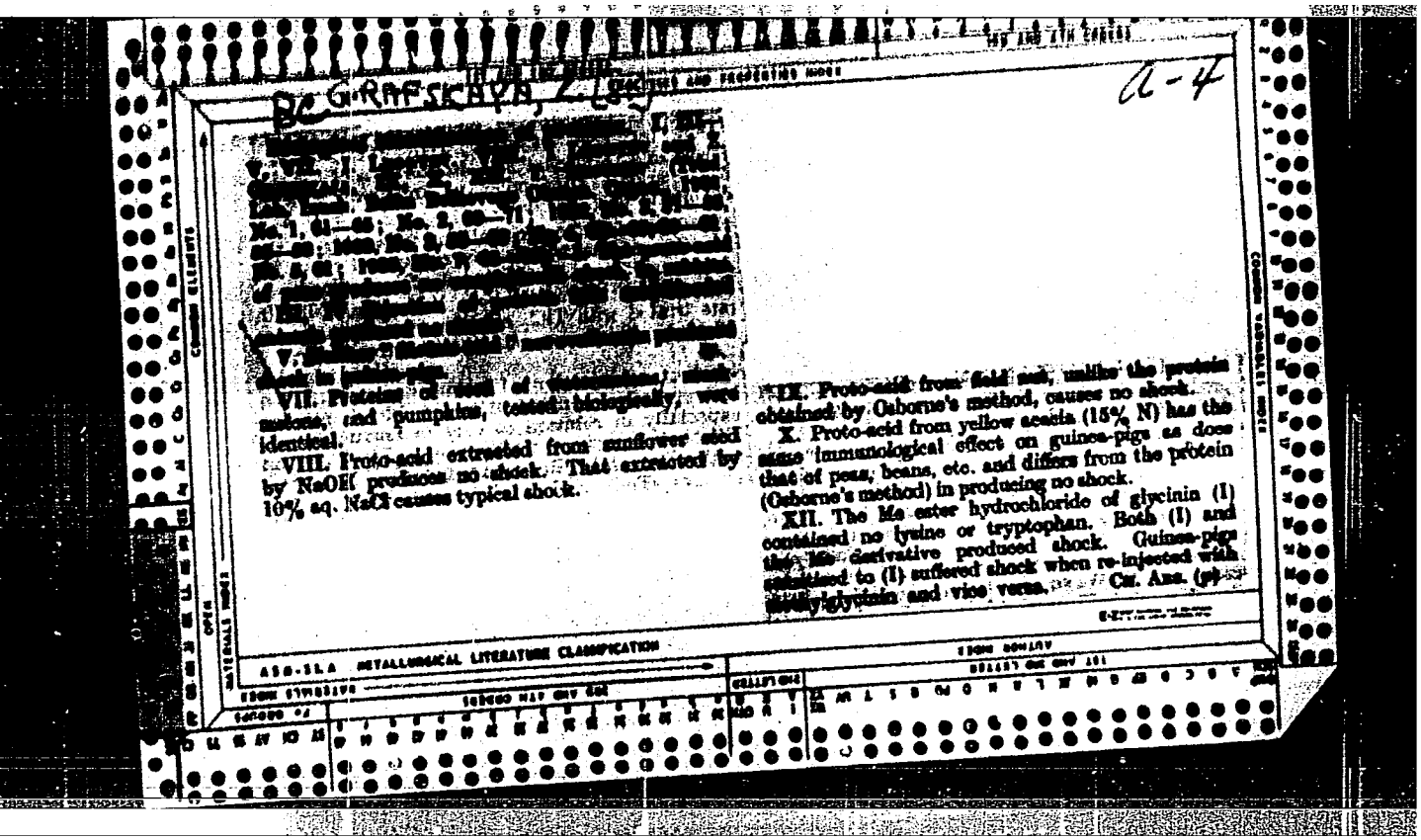
Determining nickel as ammoniate. Khim. i khim. tekh. 1:
219-224 '62.

Reaction of nickel and dimethylglyoxime interaction. Ibid.:225-228
(MIRA 17:2)

DAUROVA, T.T.; GRAFSKAYA, N.D.

Giant retroperitoneal myxoma simulating perineal hernia. Vop. onk. 11 no.1:73-75 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz III khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.D.Vilyavin) Instituta khirurgii imeni Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy).



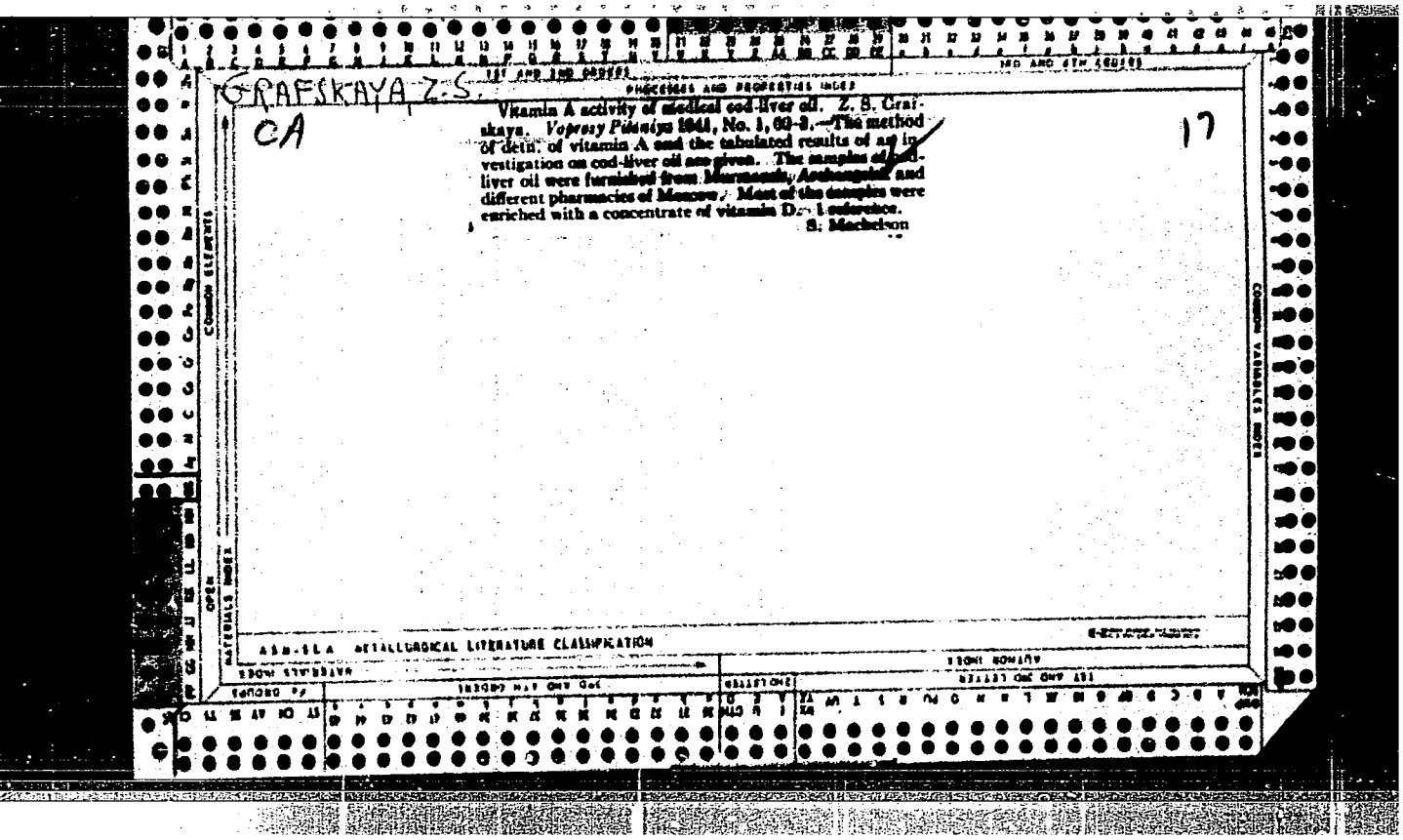
VII. Proteins of seeds of [illegible], maize, and pumpkins, tested biologically, were identical.

VIII. Proto-acid extracted from sunflower seed by NaOH produces no shock. That extracted by 10% aq. NaCl causes typical shock.

IX. Proto-acid from field soil, unlike the protein obtained by Osborne's method, causes no shock.

X. Proto-acid from yellow acacia (15% N) has the same immunological effect on guinea-pigs as does that of peas, beans, etc. and differs from the protein (Osborne's method) in producing no shock.

XII. The Me ester hydrochloride of glycinin (I) contained no lysine or tryptophan. Both (I) and the Me derivative produced shock. Guinea-pigs sensitised to (I) suffered shock when re-injected with Me glycinin and vice versa. Cr. Abs. (p)



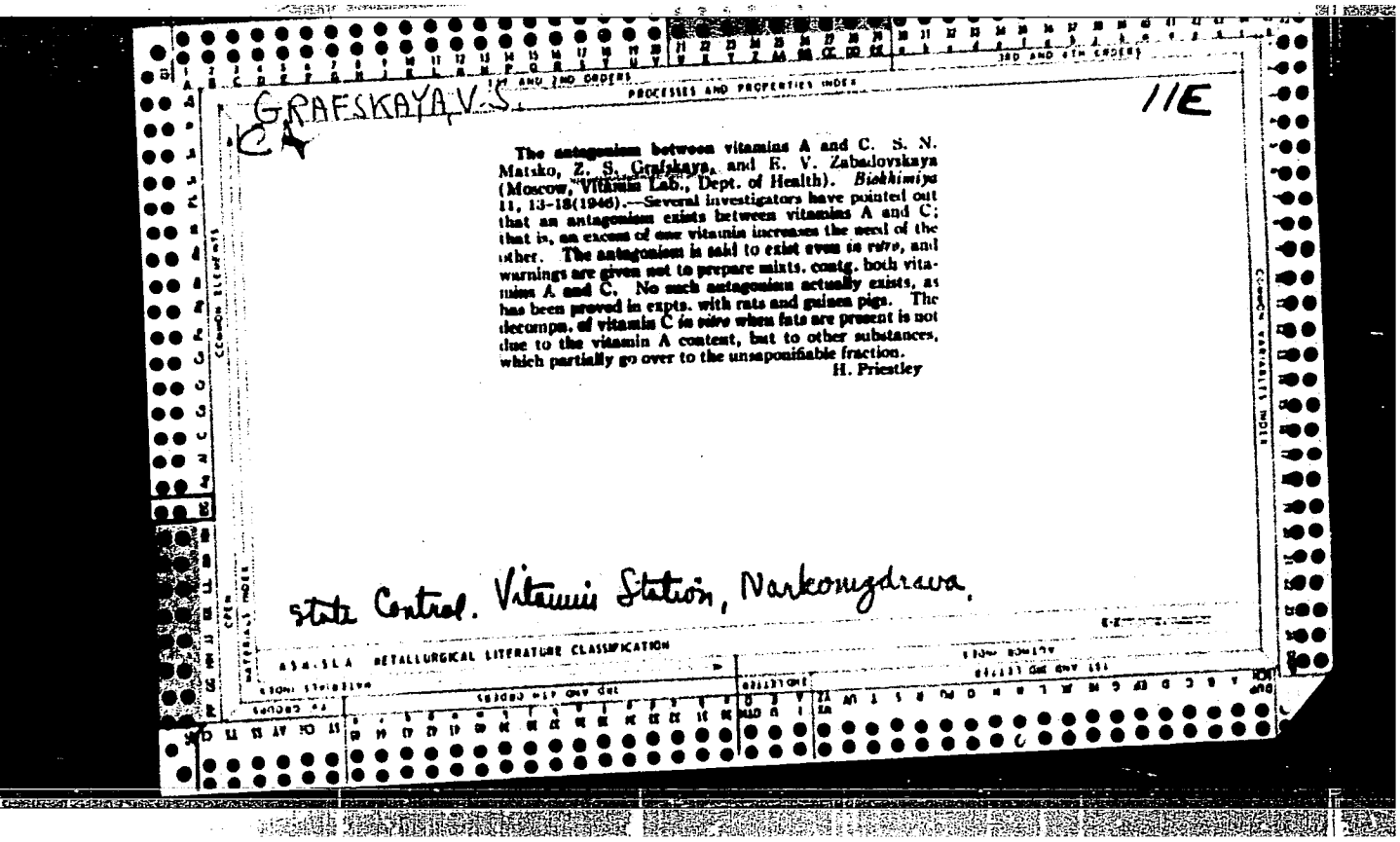
GRAFSKAYA, Z. S.

CA

17

Vitamin A activity of medical cod-liver oil. Z. S. Grafskaya. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 1941, No. 1, 69–73.—The method of detn. of vitamin A and the tabulated results of an investigation on cod-liver oil are given. The samples of cod-liver oil were furnished from Murmansk, Arkhangelsk and different pharmacies of Moscow. Most of the samples were enriched with a concentrate of vitamin D. 1 reference.
S. Machelson

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



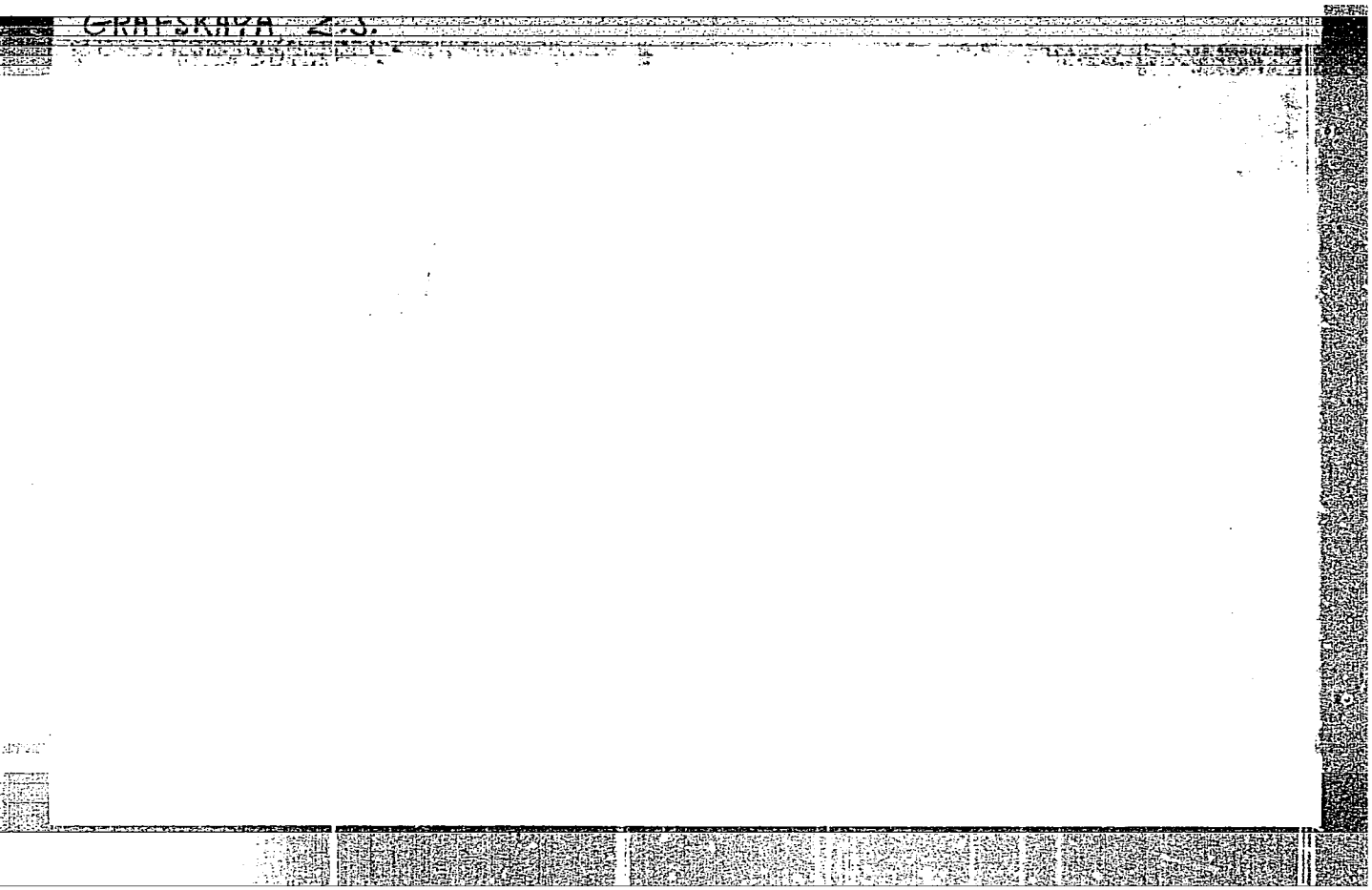
GRAFSKAYA, V.S.

11E

The antagonism between vitamins A and C. S. N. Matsko, Z. S. Grafskaya, and E. V. Zabudovskaya (Moscow, Vitamin Lab., Dept. of Health). *Biokhimiya* 11, 13-18(1946).—Several investigators have pointed out that an antagonism exists between vitamins A and C; that is, an excess of one vitamin increases the need of the other. The antagonism is said to exist even in *vitro*, and warnings are given not to prepare mixts. contg. both vitamins A and C. No such antagonism actually exists, as has been proved in expts. with rats and guinea pigs. The decompn. of vitamin C *in vitro* when fats are present is not due to the vitamin A content, but to other substances, which partially go over to the unsaponifiable fraction.

H. Priestley

State Control. Vitamin Station, Narkomzdrava.



ZHMEYDO, A.T.; GRAFSKAYA, Z.S.; CHERNIKOVA, N.V.

Producing "pure" vitamin D deficiency in rats. Vop.pit 21 no.4: 71-74 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.
(DEFICIENCY DISEASES) (VITAMINS--D)

GRAFSKIY, I. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4163

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy aero-gidrodinamicheskiy institut

Shumoglusheniye (Noise Suppression) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 128 p. (Series: Promyshlennaya aerodinamika, sbornik, no. 14) Errata slip inserted. 1,100 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): Ye. Ya. Yudin; Ed. (Inside book): A. S. Ginevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: T. A. Valedinskaya; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Pukhlikova; Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, technicians, and scientific workers specializing in industrial aerodynamics and noise suppression of aerodynamic installations.

COVERAGE: The collection contains papers on problems associated with noise suppression of aerodynamic installations. The subjects covered include: the basic parameters of noise suppressors, jet noise, the aerodynamic noise of rotating rods, noise suppressors for large ventilating systems, and methods used in acoustical research. No personalities are mentioned. All articles but one are accompanied by references most of which are Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 AC/rm/ec 8-25-60

YUDIN, Ye.Ya.; GRAFSKIY, I.A.

Investigating the design of anechoic chambers. Prom. aerodin. no.14:109-127 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Acoustical engineering)

GRAFSKIY, I.A. (Moskva)

Instruments for the measurement of noise. Gig.i san. 25 no.9:50-53 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(NOISE—MEASUREMENT)

LYCHKIN, V.M.; GRAFSKIY, N.I.; POKOYEVA, P.S.; RAZVIN, V.M.

Proposals of the efficiency promoters of the Saratov Oils and Fats Combine. Masl.-zhir. prom. 29 no.8:30 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

GRAFTER, Ye.L.

Improved synthesis of di- β,β'-chloroethyl ester of β-chloroethylphosphinic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 28 no.7:1908-1909 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.
(Ethyl phosphites)

MAVLYANOV, G.A., akademik, otv. red.; KENESARIN, N.A., zam. otv. red.; KRYLOV, M.M., prof., zam. otv. red.; GRAFUROV, V.G., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; KHASANOV, A.S., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; KHODZHIBAYEV, N.N., kand. geol.-min.nauk, red.; IVANOVA, M.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; ISLAMOV, A.I., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; SULTAN-KHODZHAYEV, A.N., red.; ASTAKHOV, A.N., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Conditions in Uzbekistan from the point of view of hydrogeology and engineering geology] Gidrogeologicheskie i inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Vol.1. 1963. 194 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Tashkent. Institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii. 2. AN Uzb.SSR (for Mavlyanov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN Uzb.SSR (for Kenesarin).
(Uzbekistan--Water, Underground)
(Uzbekistan--Engineering geology)

BYAKOV, V. M.; GRAFUTIN, V. I.; CHERNYSHEV, V. V.; ERSHLER, B. V.

"Heat transfer in a boiling liquid."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Inst of Theoretical & Experimental Physics.

GRAFUTIN, V. I.; SUBBOTIN, V. I.; SUVOROV, L. Ya.

"Heat transfer in liquid-metal-cooled reactor elements."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

BYAKOV, V. M.; GRAFUTIN, V. N.; SUVOROV, L. Ya.

"Dynamics of boiling steam-and-water mixture."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

GRAFUTKO, L. Ya.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5027

Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut schetnogo mashinostroyeniya

Voprosy rascheta i konstruirovaniya elektronnykh vychislitel'nykh mashin, vyp. 1, (Problems of the Calculation and Design of Electronic Computers, v. 1) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 194 p. Errata slip inserted. 8,000 copies printed.

Ed.: N.Ye. Kobrinskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.S. Akimova; Tech. Ed.: B.I. Model'; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine Building and Instrument Construction: N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and technicians working in computing-machine building and related fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles presents the results of investigations related to the design and development of electronic computers. It examines the realization of some general and special algorithms by means of digital and analog computers, investigates errors in the realization of functional relationships in electronic analogs, and reviews problems of computing and designing the external outfits and arrangement of digital computers based on various principles of operation. Methods of computation and the basic characteristics of stabilized supply sources for digital and analog computers, methods of computing standard circuits, and problems as related to their reliability are examined. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the articles.

PART I. GENERAL PROBLEMS OF COMPUTER DESIGNING

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

PALASHEVSKIY, A.M.; SYPCHUK, P.P.; GRAFUTKO, L.Ya.

High-speed recording device. Vop. rasch. i konstr. elektron. vych. mash. no.1:123-131 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Electronic calculating machines--Input-output equipment)

GRAGEROV, I. P.

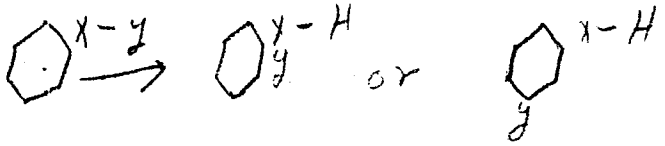
USSR/Chemistry - Phenols
Chemistry - Hydrogen

Aug 1947

"Hydrogen Regrouping in Phenols," A. I. Brodskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR; G. P. Miklukhin, I. I. Kukhtenka, I. P. Gragerov, Inst Phys Chem imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVII, No 5

Indicates that certain reactions in aromatic compounds may be expressed as follows:



and studies the special case where x = O and y = H.

PA 58T8

GRAGEROV, I. P.

Iu. K. Inr'ev, M. G. Voronkov, I. P. Gragerov and G. Ia. Kondrat'eva, The reaction of β-bromo-furanidine with the Grignard Reagents. I. p. 1804

The tetra-hydro-furane-halides in which a halogen atom is in a β position to an oxygen atom, reacts with the Grignard reagent to form very sluggishly mixed magnesium-organic compounds which for the most part rearrange with the opening of the cycle into magnesium-halide-alcoholates of γ-unsaturated primary alcohols and react in a small part on the normal type as Grigard reagent.

The Lomanosov State University in Moscow, Holder of the Lenin Order
The Zelinskii Lab. of Organic Chem., September 22, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28, (80) No. 10 (1948):

GRAGEROV, I. P.

Iu. K. Iur'ev and I. P. Gragerov, Synthesis of β-alkyl-furanidines. II. P. 1811

This work gives a general method for the synthesis of β-alkyl-furanidines by interaction of lithium alkyls with β-bromo-furanidine. It is shown that the reaction of lithium on β-bromo-furanidine causes the opening of the ring of the latter to occur with the formation of allyl carbinol.

The Lomonosov, Moscow State University, Holder of the Order of Lenin
The Zelinskii Lab. of Organic Chem., September 22, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28 (80) No. 10 (1948):

GRAGEROV, I. P.

25401. GRAGEROV, I. P., YURGEV, Y. K., TATEVSKIY, V. M.
Spektry kombinatsionnogo rasseyaniya tiofana i ego gomologov. Zhurnal fiz. Khimii, 1948, Vyp. 7, 783-86. Bibliogr: 6 Nazv. Sm Takzhe No. 25427

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

GRAGEROV, I. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis Furans Oct 48

"Synthesis of Beta-Alkylfuranidines, II," Yr. K. Yur'yev, I. P. Gragerov, Moscow Ord of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Lab of Org Chem imeni Acad N. D. Zelinskiy, 5 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII, No 10

Gives general method for synthesis of beta-alkyltetrahydrofurans by reaction of lithium alkyls with beta-bromotetrahydrofuran. Ring opening occurred by action of Mg on beta-bromotetrahydro-furan with formation of 3-buten-1-ol. Submitted 22 Sep 47.

PA 2/50T68

Hydrogen bond in benzoquinhydrone and its structure. I. P. Gragerov and O. P. Miklukhin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 63, 79-81(1948).—An answer to the question of whether the H atoms in the hydrogen bond in quinhydrone are localized or can pass from one O atom to another, i.e., whether transitions O—H . . . . . O ⇄ O . . . . . H—O are possible, was sought by way of decompn. of the quinhydrone $C_6H_4O_2.C_6D_4(OH)_2$. If localization is complete, the decompn. should yield the quinone $C_6H_4O_2$ and the hydroquinone $C_6D_4(OH)_2$. Complete mobility should result in mixts. $C_6H_4O_2 + C_6D_4O_2$ and $C_6H_4(OH)_2 + C_6D_4(OH)_2$, with the D distributed evenly between the quinone and the hydroquinone. Decompn. by short heating at 95° under 10^{-4} mm. Hg resulted in a quinone with 3% of the D, with 96% in the hydroquinone; consequently, under these conditions, the H in the hydrogen bond remains almost completely localized. In decompn. carried out by pptn. of quinone semicarbazone in EtOH-H_2O soln., the amt. of D found in the quinone varied with the temp. of the soln., its pH and the time elapsed between the prepn. of the soln. and the pptn. Thus, at 16°, after 6.5 hrs. standing of the soln., 35% of the D was in the quinone, 60% in the hydroquinone (filtrate from the quinone semicarbazone ppt.); with 2 cc. HCl added, the percentages were 42 and 60%; after 2 min. standing at 20°, 23 and 76-78%; 2 min., 70°, 51% in the quinone (equil.). The partial passage of D from the hydroquinone to the quinone, slow at 20° but attaining equil. rapidly at 70°, can easily be explained by the oxidation-reduction reaction $C_6D_4O_2^{--} + C_6H_4O_2 = C_6D_4O_2 + C_6H_4O_2^{--}$, and does not indicate a shift of the H atom in the hydrogen bond; this transition is obviously opposed by a high potential barrier. Indications of a slow transition were, however, found on prolonged heating of quinhydrone vapor. N. Thon.

2

Phys. Chem. Inst. im. L. V. Pisarzhevskiy AS UkrSSR

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USSR/Chemistry - Thiophene, Tetrahydro- Apr 49
Furan, Tetrahydro-

"The Conversion of Alpha-Beta- and Alkylfuranidines Into Their Corresponding Thiophenes, XXIII," M. K. Yur'yev, I. P. Gragerov, Moscow Ord of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Lab or Org Chem imeni Acad N. D. Zelinskiy, 5½ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 4

Alpha-alkyl- and beta-alkyl-thiophanes are prepared by the subject reaction, which gives a greater yield (72-81% of the theoretical) of the beta-alkyl-thiophanes than of the alpha-compounds

65/49T28

USSR/Chemistry - Thiophene, Tetrahydro- Apr 49
(Contd)

(whose yield is 65-70% of the theoretical). The former also have higher boiling points, specific gravities, and indexes of refraction than the latter. Submitted 31 Jan 48.

65/49T28

CA

Transformation of α- and β-alkylfuranidines into the corresponding α- and β-alkylpyrrolidines. XXVI. Yu. K. Yur'ev and I. P. Grigerov (Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) **20**, 171–4(1950); cf. *C.A.* **44**, 1482*d*, 4401*b*.—Alkylfuranidines (tetrahydrofurans) were converted to the corresponding alkylpyrrolidines (I) by dropping them (6–7 drops/min.) in strong NH_3 stream into an Al_2O_3-filled tube at 350°; fresh catalyst was used for each run. The following I are described: *3-Me* (30%, from *3-methylfuranidine*), b_{760} 102.3°, d_4^{20} 0.8660, n_D^{20} 1.4480 (*picrate*, m. 108.5 7.5°); *3-Et* (10%), b_{760} 131°, d_4^{20} 0.8570, n_D^{20} 1.4501 (*picrate*, m. 101–1.5°); *3-Pr* (15%), b_{760} 158°, d_4^{20} 0.8535, n_D^{20} 1.4521 (*picrate*, m. 100.5–101°); *3-Bu* (12%), b_{760} 179–0.2°, d_4^{20} 0.8163, n_D^{20} 1.4511 (*picrate*, m. 76–0.5°); *2-Pr* (10%), b_{760} 149–51°, d_4^{20} 0.8259, n_D^{20} 1.4489; *2-Bu* (10%), b_{760} 173.5–4.5°, d_4^{20} 0.8277, n_D^{20} 1.4490.

G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

2

The hydrogen bond in, and the structure of, quinhydrone. I. P. Grosgnov and G. P. Miklukhin (Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 583–6(1950); cf. *C.A.* 43, 455a.—Hydroquinone (I) and quinone (II) preserve their individuality in quinhydrone; there is no oscillation (or resonance) of H between the 2 mols. When the ppt. obtained from I and $C_6D_4O_2$ (III) or from II and $C_6D_4(OH)_2$ (IV) in Et_2O was sublimed, the sublimate was chiefly (e.g., 80%) I in the first and IV in the 2nd instance. (The temp. of sublimation was varied from 70 to 107°.) When quinhydrone from II and IV was ppted. with $H_2NCONHNH_2$ in aq. EtOH, the quinone obtained contained 20–80% III depending on the age, acidity, and temp. of the soln. IV was prepd. by heating I with D_2O and NaOH at 170° and treating the product with H_2O; it m. 173°. III was prepd. from IV + $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ and m. 113°. Presumably also in other instances of H bond, H has a preferential partner.

J. J. B.

USSR/Chemistry - Isotopes Oct 51

"Heavy Water," I. P. Gragerov, Cand Chem Sci

"Nauka i Zhizn'" Vol XVIII, No 10, pp 12-14

A. I. Brodskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, and his group were the 1st to obtain heavy water and heavy water concentrates in the USSR. They developed a method for the sep detn of deuterium water and heavy oxygen water in natural waters by measuring sp wts and indexes of refraction in pure samples. Geochemist A. P. Vinogradov, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, et al did interesting work on the origin of minerals by investigating the isotopic compn of water prepd from the oxygen contained in the minerals. Heavy water and deuteroparaffin are the most effective moderators in atomic energy piles.

213T24

GRAGEROV, I. P.

213T24

CH 2

Height of the potential barrier in the hydrogen bonds of benzoquinhydrone. A. I. Brodskiĭ and I. P. Gragerov (L. V. Pisarzhevskiĭ Inst. Phys. Chem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.* **79**, 277–9(1951).—The rate of redistribution of D between quinone and hydroquinone occurring in the decompn. of the tagged quinhydrone, $C_6D_4(OH)_2.C_6H_4O_2$, was measured at 107.6, 115.0°, and 119.8°. The rate is 1st-order up to about $x = 0.1$ (x = fraction of D passed from hydroquinone to quinone; at equil. it is assumed that $x_\infty = 0.5$). The side reaction responsible for the deviation from the 1st-order kinetics at later stages is not clear; that it is not oxidation follows from the fact that replacement of air by N_2 does not change x. In the 1st-order range, $10^4 k = 0.89$, 3.60, and 7.08 sec.$^{-1}$, resp., at the 3 temps. This gives $\log k = 24.070 - (11.10 \times 10^3/T)$, hence the activation energy $E = 50{,}314$ cal./mole. This is lower than the true value of E which should be calcd. by $k = A[(E/RT)^{m-1}/(m-1)!]e^{-E/RT}$, where m = no. of the vibrational degrees of freedom entering into the activation energy. This gives for the true activation energy $E = 50314 + RT(m-1)$. On the assumption that the internal vibrations are loosely bound with the external vibrations, quinhydrone may be considered as a system of 8 oscillating centers with $m = 18$. This gives $E = 63{,}380$ cal./mole, and $A = 3.2 \times 10^{13}$ sec.$^{-1}$ The value $E = 63$ kcal./mole is certainly close to the upper limit. It being very probable that the passage of the 2 hydrogen-bonded H atoms in quinhydrone takes place simultaneously (which is borne out by the absence of a decompn. into semiquinones), the height of each potential barrier sepg. the 2 min.-energy equil. positions OH...O and O...HO is $E/2 = 32$ kcal./mole from the zero vibrational level or 37 kcal./mole from the bottom of the potential well. This high value is plausible in view of the deep rearrangement of bonds involved in the transition $C_6D_4(OH)_2.C_6H_4O_2 \rightleftarrows C_6D_4O_2.C_6H_4(OH)_2$. The high value of A is explained by activation through transfer of vibrational energy in the crystal lattice, as contrasted with the transfer of translational kinetic energy in collisions between gaseous mols. Possibly the reaction proceeds by a chain mechanism in the lattice.

N. Thon

GRAGEROV, I.P.; BRODSKIY, A.I.

Experimental determination of the degree of the potential barrier in hydrogen bonds of benzoquinhydrone. Zhur.ob.khim. 23 no.7:1193-1199 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. (Hydrogen) (Quinhydrones) (Electromotive force)

USSR/ Chemistry Analysis methods

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 9/33

Authors : Gragerov, I. P.

Title : Exchange of radicals between organic compounds in a solution

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1321 - 1326, August 1954

Abstract : The exchange of methyl, ethyl and phenyl radicals between a number of organic compounds in a heated solution, was investigated by the isotope (marked isotope) method. The data obtained are explained on the basis of representations concerning the exchange of radicals with intermediate formation of onium compounds. A parallelism between the easiness of of interchange reactions and alkylation reactions, was established. Eleven references: 2 USSR, 3 USA, 4 German and 2 French (1867 - 1951). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Ukr-SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Institute of Physical Chemistry

Submitted : February 15, 1954

GRAGEROV, I. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Exchange reactions

Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 11/42

Authors : Gragerov, I. P.

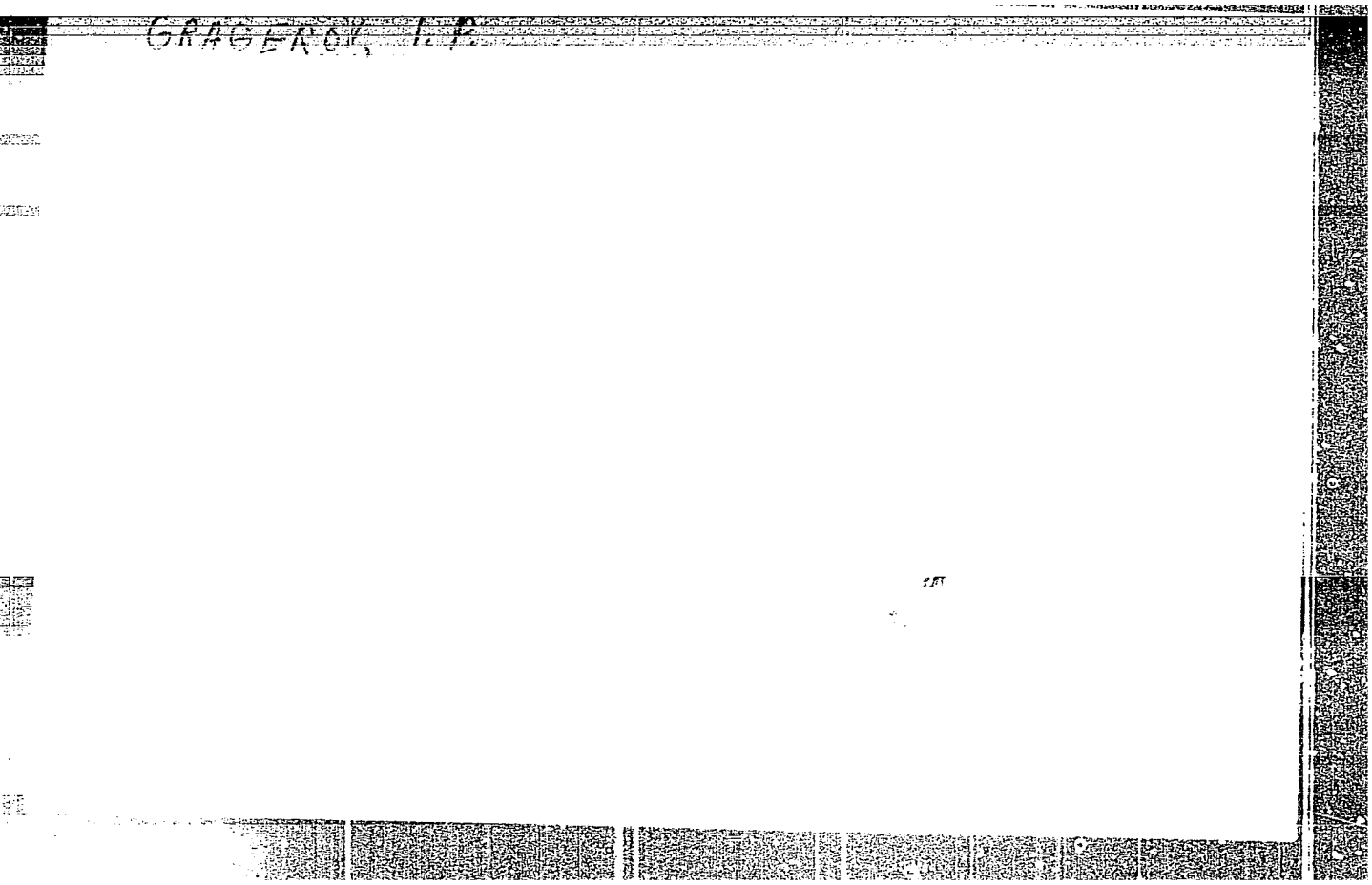
Title : Exchange of bound radicals into free radicals and ions in solution

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/9, 1542-1547, Sep 1954

Abstract : The possibility and conditions leading to exchange reaction of D_2 marked free phenyl, methyl and ethyl radicals and phenyl positive ions and the very same radicals included in the composition of compounds were investigated. The isotopic investigation method made it possible to observe the exchange of identical radicals, to study the laws governing the exchange and to distinguish the reaction products. Exchange reactions were observed only in the case of the free methyl and ethyl radicals of photochemical origin. Ten references: 7-USSR; 2-USA and 1-German (1888-1954). Table.

Institution : Academy of Sciences Ukr-SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Institute of Phys. Chem.

Submitted : February 19, 1954



GRAGEROV, I. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 12/37

Authors : Gragerov, I. P.

Title : Mobility of hydrogen atoms in hydrogen bonds of phenazhydrine

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/10, 1769-1771, Oct 1954

Abstract : The mobility of hydrogen atoms in hydrogen bonds of phenazhydrine, obtained from heavy phenazine and ordinary dihydrophenazine, was investigated. Splitting of phenazhydrine into components yields phenazine and dihydrophenazine containing equal amounts of deuterium. This phenomenon is explained by the origination in the solution (during the preparation of phenazhydrine) of an oxidation-reduction equilibrium between the negative double charged dihydrophenazine ion and phenazine. The structure of phenazhydrine with localized hydrogen in the hydrogen bonds is described. Two references: 1-USA and 1-USSR (1934-1953).

Institution : Academy of Sciences Ukr-SSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry

Submitted : February 15, 1954

GRIGOROV, L. P.

USSR

The study of radical mobility by the isotope method. I. P. Grigorov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 99, 101-4 (1954).—Only 3 communications were found in the literature on the double decompn. reactions of alkyl and aryl radicals that give direct information on the properties and reaction mechanism of org. substances. Reactions between free radicals and carbonium ions are also of interest, because, on theoretical grounds, they are assumed to proceed readily with pos. ions, and somewhat less so with the radicals. In the present investigation the 2 reaction types were studied by tagging one of the reaction participants with D atoms. C_2D_5Br was found not to interact with phenetole, or with EtOAc. C_4H_9I does not interact with anisole, whereas $(CD_3)_2SO_4$ interacts readily with MeI and with MeOAc, but not with the methyl ether of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid. The difference in behavior is explained on the acceptor-donor theory, and the double exchange of the radicals decreases in the order $Me_2SO_4 \rightarrow Et_2SO_4 \rightarrow$ phenetole. No double exchange reactions were observed with the Ph, Me, and Et radicals, or with the pos. phenyl ions, the phenyl radicals being obtained by thermal decompn. of the heavy phenyldiazonium chloride, or the photochem. decompn. of the heavy iodobenzene. CD_3 and C_2D_5 radicals, obtained photochemically, do interact with anisole, phenetole, Me Bu ether and $(Et)_2O$, but slowly, in contradiction of results obtained by Kharash, *et al.* (*C.A.* 37, 3078[1]). The methods of production of heavy-hydrogen org. compds. is described.

W. M. Sternberg

GRAGEROV, I. P.

3

Exchange reactions of free and bound radicals in solution. I. P. Gragerov. *Voprosy Khim. Kinetiki, Kataliza i Reaktsionnoi Sposobnosti, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1955, 36–9.—EtBr labeled with D does not exchange Et radicals even at 195° with EtOPh or EtOAc; similarly, labeled PhI does not exchange radicals with MeOPh. Appreciable exchange (25%) occurs between labeled and unlabeled EtI, but not between EtI and EtOPh or between MeI and MeOPh. Exchange between EtBr and Et_2SO_4 occurs readily at 155°. D-labeled Me_2SO_4 exchanges Me readily with MeI or MeOAc at 125–55°, but not with *p*-$MeC_6H_4SO_2Me$, but the latter exchanges readily with MeI at 155°. In the presence of AcOH, EtBr exchanges Et with EtOAc at 195°, but $AlBr_3$ does not cause (at 60°) an exchange between EtOPh and EtBr. The results are attributable to intermediate formation of onium compds. A parallelism exists between the ease of radical exchange and alkylating ability. With Ph radicals either from thermal decompn. of D-labeled PhN_2Cl or photochem. cleavage of labeled PhI no exchange was detected in solns. of Ph_2O, EtOPh, PhBr, or PhI; similar lack of exchange with these solvents was found with Ph^+ ions from decompn. of PhN_2BF_4. D-labeled Me or Et radicals from photodecompn. of the iodides exchange moderately readily with MeOPh, EtOPh, MeOBu, and Et_2O. However, Me or Et radicals formed from reaction with EtMgBr do not exhibit such exchange. The results contradict those of Kharasch, *et al.* (*C.A.* 37, 3078^9) and Shaw (*C.A.* 45, 5042*c*).

G. M. Kosolapoff

Gragerov, I. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 30/52

Authors : Fesenko, V. V., and Gragerov, I. P.

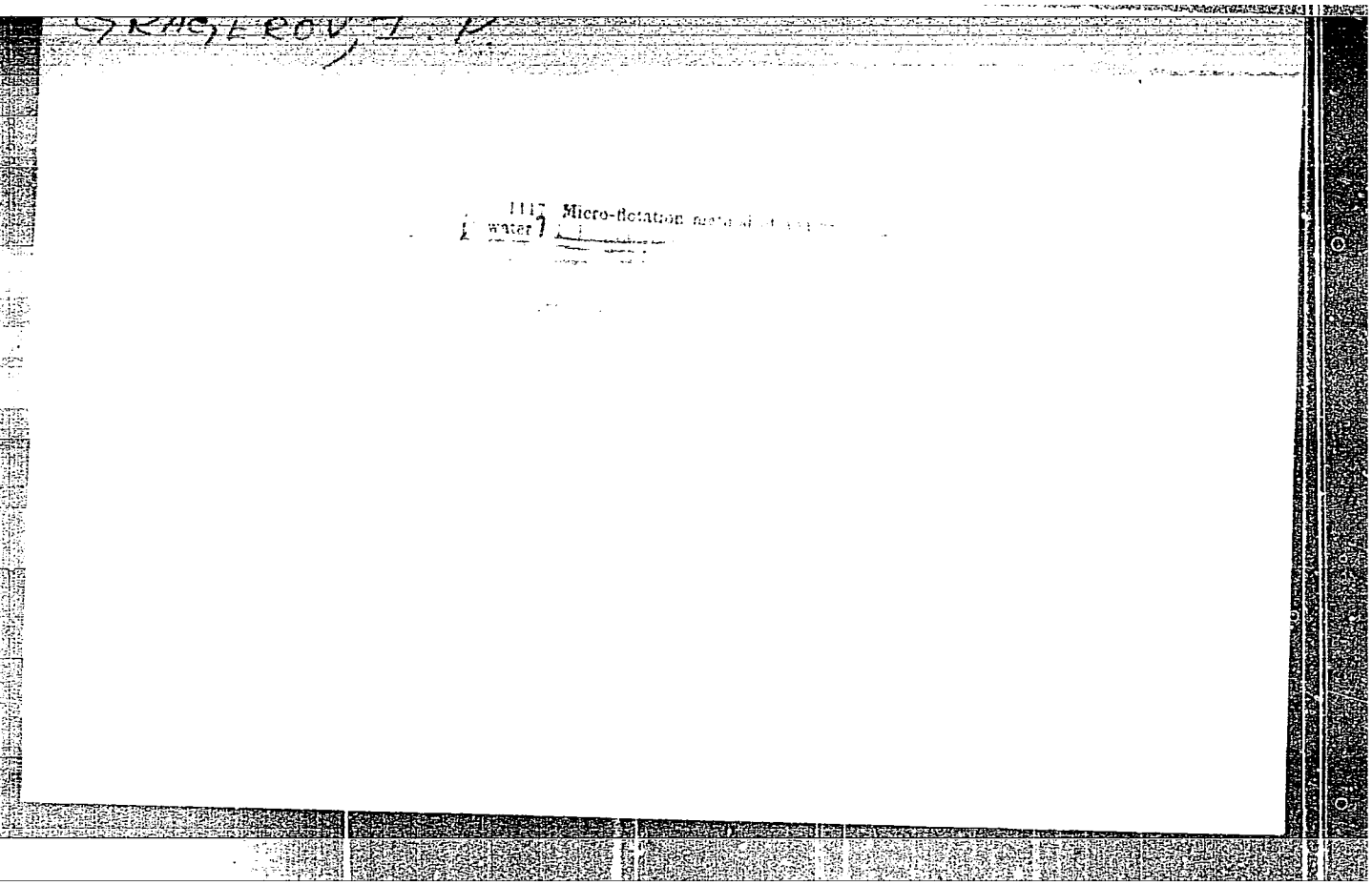
Title : Isotopic oxygen exchange in hydroxybenzenes and nitrophenols

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, 695-598, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted for the purpose of obtaining more positive data on the isotopic oxygen exchange in various hydroxybenzenes and nitrophenols as well as in acid and alkali media. The exchange process was investigated after reduction of the O^{18} content in the heavy-oxygen water then enriched 4-5 times with the very same isotope and freed of any excess deuterium. The entire work was carried out by means of a conventional flotation method and the results obtained are described. Four references: 2 USSR and 2 English (1938 and 1952). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr-SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Inst. of Phys. Chem.

Presented by : Academician A. N. Frumkin, October 30, 1954



GRAGEROV, I. P.

"Rapid Mass Spectrometric Method for the Isotopic Analysis of Oxygen in Organic Substances."

Problemy Kinetics and Catalysis, v. 9, Isotopes in Catalysis, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957, 442p.

Most of the papers in this collection were presented at the Conf. on Isotopes in Catalysis which took place in Moscow, Mar 31- Apr 5, 1956.

SOV/20-121-2-28/53

AUTHORS: Abramovich, T. I., Gragerov, I. P., Perekalin, V. V.

TITLE: The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions (Izotopnyy obmen vodoroda i sposobnost' metil'nykh proizvodnykh azotsoderzhashchikh geterotsiklov k reaktsiyam kondensatsii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 2, pp. 295 - 298 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The heterocycles mentioned in the title which have a methyl radical in an α- or γ-position to the hetero atom, as well as their quaternary salts enter into condensation reactions with aldehydes, nitroso—compounds, diazo-compounds, nitroolefines (Ref 1) and others. These conversions usually take place in an alkaline medium. These compounds can be arranged into a series as regards their activity . The opinion (e.g. as mentioned in Ref 2) that the velocity of the condensation reactions as well as the possibility of their course at all is determined by the easy cleaving-off of protons from the

Card 1/4

The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions

methyl radicals, is widely spread. As the said easiness is quantitatively characterized by the velocity of the isotopic exchange of hydrogen in an alkaline medium it was interesting to compare the velocity of the exchange of the compounds mentioned with their tendency to condensation reactions. By doing so also the factors could be explained which determine the mobility of the hydrogen in the methyl group in dependence on its structure. In the present paper the authors investigated the exchange of hydrogen between the compounds of the series (1) and the methylalcohols CH_3OD in the presence of triethylamine. The ratio between the substance investigated, the alcohol, and the catalyst was about constant and amounted to 0,007 : 0,03 : 0,001 moles correspondingly. Figure 1 presents the results obtained as the function of ln (1 - z) versus the duration t, where z denotes the share in the exchange calculated in relation to the three hydrogen atoms of the methyl radical subjected to the exchange. The points obtained in the experiment may satisfactorily be located on the straight line describing the time course of the reactions of first order. The mean

The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions

values of the velocity constants K (Table 1) were found from the slope of this straight. The exchange of the above mentioned experiments concerns only the hydrogen of the methyl residues being in an α- or β-position to the hetero atom (the hydrogen of the N-H bindings is not included). The consecutive order of the exchange velocities reflects the differently easy cleaving-off of protons from the methyl radicals. The comparison between the series (1) and the data in table 1 shows that the activity in the condensation reactions does not correspond to the tendency to the cleaving-off of protons. Thus the ionization of hydrogen, at least in several cases, does not represent the limiting stage of condensation reactions.
There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A. I. Gertsena (Leningrad Pedagogical Institute imeni A. I. Gertsen)
Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V.

SOV/20-121-2-28/53

The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions

Pisarzhevskiy, AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: March 18, 1958, by A. N. Frumkin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1958

Card 4/4

S/081/62/000/001/004/067
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Brodskiy, A. I., Gragerov, I. P., Franchuk, I. F., Sulima, L.V., Kukhtenko, I. I., Lunenok, V. A., Fomenko, A. S., Aleksankin, M. M.

TITLE: Mechanism of oxidation reactions investigated by the isotopic method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 60, abstract 1B439 (Tr. Tashkentsk. konferentsii po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii, v. 2. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1960, 327-334)

TEXT: A review of work done by the authors on studying the mechanism of certain oxidation reactions using isotopes: the oxidation of organic compounds with chromyl chloride, the mechanism of anthranil regrouping, the process of oxidation of aniline, o-anisidine and p-nitroaniline with Caro acid. The mechanism whereby hydrogen peroxide and certain persulfate-type inorganic peroxide compounds are formed and converted is examined; so also are the kinetics of isotopic exchange in substituted benzoic acids,

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Mechanism of oxidation reactions ... S/081/62/000/001/004/067
B156/B101

benzaldehydes, alcohols, naphthalenes and nitro compounds with H_2O^{18}.
18 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GRAGEROV, I.P.; LEVIT, A.F.

Mechanism of the oxidation of aromatic amines and nitroso compounds by Caro's acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.11:3762-3731 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR.
(Amines) (Nitroso compounds) (Peroxymonosulfuric acid)

MIKLUKHIN, Gleb Panteleymonovich [deceased]; Prinimali uchastiye: GRAGEROV, I.P., kand. khim. nauk; REKASHEVA, A.F., dand. khim. nauk; POKROVSKAYA, Z.S., red. izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Isotopes in organic chemistry] Izotopy v organicheskoi khimii. Obrabotka i dopolneniia I.P.Gragerova i A.F.Rekashevoi. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1961. 730 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Chemistry, Organic) (Isotopes)

GRAGEROV, I.

"Isotope exchange and substitution of hydrogen in organic compounds in the light of the theory of acids and bases" by A.I.Shatenshtein. Reviewed by I.Gragerov. Ukr.khim.zhur. 27 no.6:831-832 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Hydrogen--Isotopes)
(Shatenshtein, A.I.)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; REKASHEVA, A.F.; TARASENKO, A.M.; LEVIT, A.F.; SAMCHENKO, I.P.

Syntheses of certain organic compounds labeled with O^{18}.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1113-1119 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Oxygen—Isotopes)

ABRAMOVICH, T.K.; GRAGEROV, I.P.; PEREKALIN, V.V.

Isotopic hydrogen exchange in connection with the tendency toward condensation reactions. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.6:1962-1968 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN Ukrainskoy SSR i Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I.Gertsena.
(Condensation products (Chemistry)) (Deuterium)

ALEKSANKIN, M.M.; GRAGEROV, I.P.

Mechanism of the oxidation of aldehydes by oxygen in an aqueous medium and of isotope exchange of substituted benzaldehydes with H_2O^{18}. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3167-3170 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Aldehydes) (Oxygen--Isotopes)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TARASENKO, A.M.

Isotopic method used in studying the hydrolysis of salts of methylsulfuric and ethylsulfuric acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.12:3878-3880 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN Ukrainskoy SSR.

(Methysulfuric acid)
(Ethysulfuric acid)
(Hydrolysis)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TURKINA, M.Ya.

Isotopic and mass-spectrometric method of investigating transformations of phenyl radicals in solution. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6: 1317-1320 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom M.I.Kabachnikom.
(Radicals (Chemistry)--Spectra)

BRODSKIY, A.I.; GOL'DENFEL'D, I.V.; GRAGEROV, I.P.

Isotopic analysis of oxygen in water by the persulfate method. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.7:893-895 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian S.S.R.
(Oxygen--Isotopes) (Water--Analysis)

BRODSKIY, A.I.; POKHODENKO, V.D.; ALEKSANKIN, M.M.; GRAGEROV, I.P.

Formation and decompesition of cumene hydroperoxide in H_2O^{18}.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:758-760 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
(Hydroperoxide) (Oxygen--Isotopes)

BRODSKIY, A.I.; ALEKSANKIN, M.M.; GRAGEROV, I.P.

Mechanism of pyruvic acid oxidation by hydrogen peroxide.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:829-833 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
(Pyruvic acid) (Hydrogen peroxide)

GITIS, S.S.; GRAGEROV, I.P.; GLAZ, A.I.

Reactions of aromatic nitro compounds. Part 13: Isotopic method of studying addition products of alcoholates to trinitroanisole. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2803-2805 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni D.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

(Alcoholates) (Anisole)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; PONOMARCHUK, M.P.

Kinetic isotopic effect of deuterium in the Etard reaction.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3568-3575 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

(Deuterium compounds)
(Etard reaction)

GRAGEROV, I. P.; PONOMARCHUK, M. P.; STRELKO, V. V.; GANYUK, L. N.; VYSOTSKIY, Z. Z.

Free radical formation in benzoquinhydrone and phenazohydrin on solid surfaces studied by the electron paramagnetic resonance method. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.4:867-869 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom M. I. Kabachnikom.

(Quinhydrone) (Phenazine) (Radicals(Chemistry))

GRAGEROV, Isaak Petrovich; TITOVA, N.M., red.izd-va; TURBANOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Isotopes in the study of chemical reactions] Izotopy izuchaiut khimicheskie reaktsii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1963. 65 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Isotopes) (Chemical reactions)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; LEVIT, A.F.

Mechanism of oxidation of diphenyl sulfide by Caro's acid.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:543-544 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.
(Phenyl sulfide) (Peroxymonosulfuric acid)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; LEVIT, A.F.

Isotopic exchange of iodoso- and iodo compounds with H_2O^{18}.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:544 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.
(Iodine compounds) (Oxygen isotopes)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TURKINA, M.Ya.

Isotopic and mass-spectrometric method of investigating the mechanism of homolytic reactions in solution. Part 4: Reaction of iodobenzene with magnesium and sodium. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1901-1907 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR i Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii.
(Benzene) (Radicals (Chemistry)) (Deuterium compounds)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TURKINA, M.Ya.

Isotopic and mass-spectrometric method of investigating the mechanism of homolytic reactions in solution. Part 5: Thermal decomposition of diazonium salts and Gomberg-Bachmann reaction. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1907-1910 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR i Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii.
(Diazonium compounds) (Deuterium compounds) (Radicals (Chemistry))

GRAGEROV, I.P.; TURKINA, M.Ya.

Isotopic and mass-spectrometric method of investigating the mechanism of homolytic reactions in solution. Part 6: Photolysis of diphenylmercury, methyl iodide, and ethyl iodide. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1910-1916 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR i Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii.
(Radicals (Chemistry)) (Deuterium compounds) (Photochemistry)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; LEVIT, A.F.; ZONOV, Yu.A.; TURKINA, M.Ya.

Benzene oxidation mechanism studied by means of isotopes and mass spectroscopy. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.1:109-112 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR i Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii, Kiyev. Predstavleno akademikom M.I.Kabachnikom.
(Benzene) (Oxidation) (Isotopes) (Mass spectrometry)

GRAGEROV, Isaak Petrovich, doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; REKASHEVA, Anna Fedorovna; LUNENOK-BURMAKINA, Valentina Arsent'yevna; SHTUL'MAN, I.F., red.

Aleksandr Il'ich Brodskii. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 39 p. (MIRA 18:10)

GRAGEROV, I.P.; CHIZHOV, B.V.

Study of the mechanism of homolytic reaction in solution by the isotopic and mass spectrometry methods. Part 7: Properties of α-naphthyl and p-diphenyl radicals. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.3:578-583 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

L 57464-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWI(j) c-4/Pr-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5013773

[illegible]merov, I.P.; Shiznov, B.V.

[illegible]tudy of the mechanism of homolytic reactions in solutions by the isotope [illegible]pectrometric methods. 6. Properties of benzyl and cyclohexyl radicals

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 838-843

TOPIC TAGS: homolytic reaction, homolytic reaction mechanism, isotope solution, mass spectrum, benzyl radical property, cyclohexyl radical property, heavy benzene [illegible], heavy toluene solution, heavy cyclohexane solution, alpha deutero- [illegible] solution, triphenyldeuteromethane [illegible], hydrogen detachment

ABSTRACT: The behavior of benzyl and cyclohexyl radicals in solutions of heavy benzene, toluenes, cyclohexane, α-deuteronaphthalene, and triphenyldeuteromethane has been investigated and their properties studied [illegible]. The results show that: 1) benzyl radicals, generated [illegible] of benzyl iodide, combine with [illegible]

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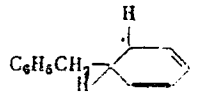
L 17464-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013773

hydrogenate the cyclohexadienyl-type radicals formed in the process, and produce -d$_1$ and -d$_2$ toluenes; 2) the production of the -d$_1$ and -d$_2$ toluenes is an indica- [illegible] the free benzyl radicals participate in the homolytic reactions; 3) the formation in the heavy benzene medium of diphenylmethane with a characteristic isotopic composition, dependent on the disproportionation of isotopic varieties of



radicals, serving as the source of diphenylmethane, is another indication that the [illegible] participate in the [illegible]

L 57464-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013773

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

GRAGEROV, I.P.; CHIZHOV, B.V.

Isotopic and mass spectrometric methods for the study of the mechanism of homolytic reactions in solution. Part 9: Certain reactions of α-naphthyl diazonium and p-diphenyl diazonium chlorides. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.7:1264-1268 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

ALEKSANKIN, M.M.; CHIZHOV, B.V.; GOL'DENFEL'D, I.V.; GRACEROV, I.P.

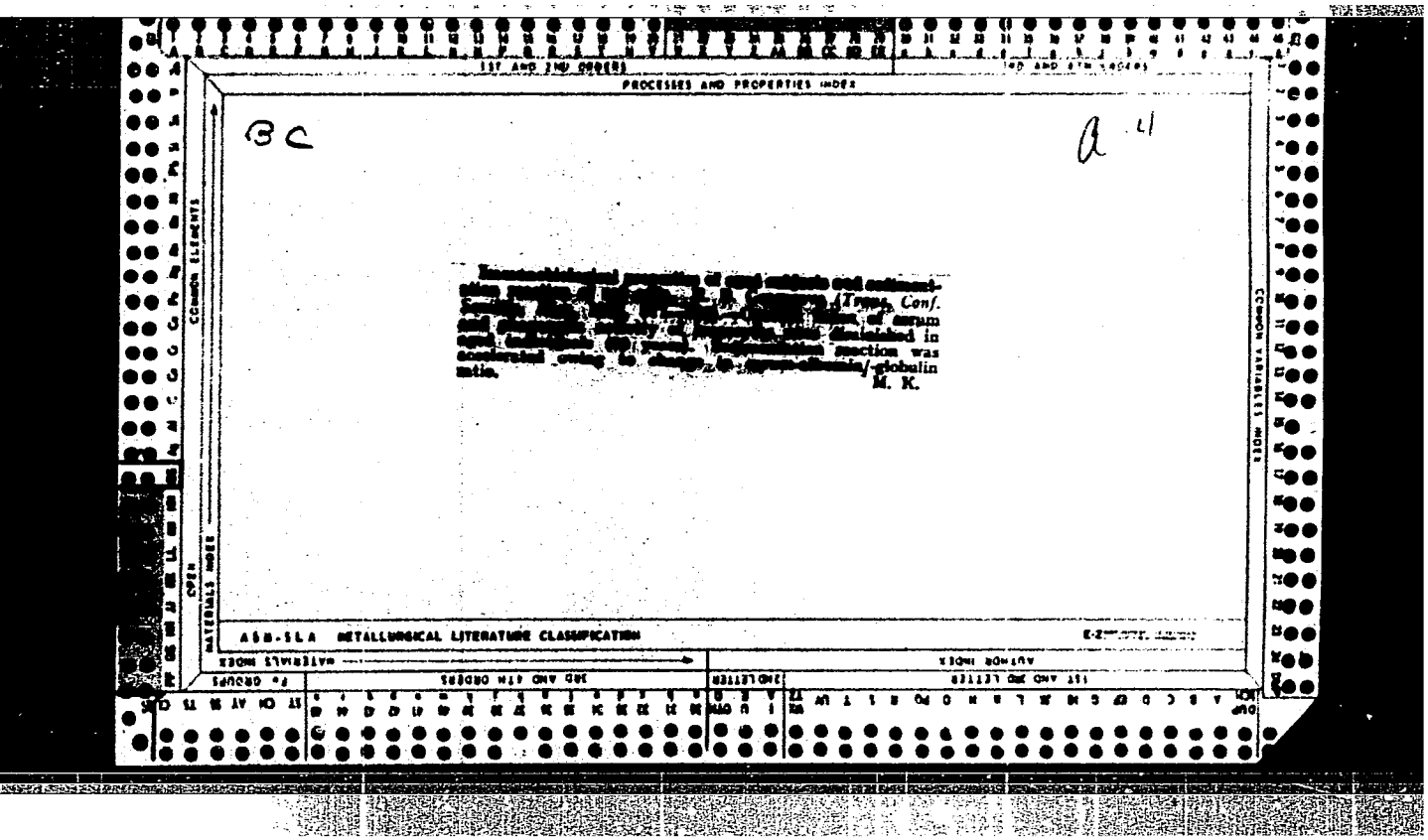
Mass spectrometric and isotopic method of studying the mechanism of homolytic reactions in a solution. Part 10: Reactions of iodobenzene, α-indonaphthalene, p-iodobiphenyl, and benzyl chloride with magnesium. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.11:1909-1914 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR. Submitted December 14, 1964.

GELLER, B.A.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.; RUBANIK, M.Ya.; GRAGEROV, I.P.; POLYAKOV, M.V.; RUSOV, M.T.; DAIN, B.Ya.; REKASHEVA, A.F.; STRAZHESKO, D.N.; LUNENOK, V.A.; ROYTER, V.A.; SULIMA, L.V.; FOMENKO, A.S.

Aleksandr Il'ich Brodskii, 1895- ; on his seventieth birthday. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.6:1540-1541 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:11)



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

RC

A-4

Cytotoxic stimulation of the mesenchyme in general paresis and schizophrenia. R. B. [illegible], I. A. [illegible], I. I. POLINKOVSKI, and I. S. [illegible] (J. Med. Ukrain., 1937, 7, 851—[illegible]).—Stimulation of the reticular-endothelial system by repeated small doses of Bogomolets's cytotoxic serum leads to elevation of the phagocytic activity of leucocytes in 14 of 22 dementia paralytica and schizophrenic patients, and of the monocyte count in 10 of 14 patients; the injections are followed by temp. rise in the former, but not the latter, disease. The reaction of paretic patients to malaria is intensified after injection of cytotoxic serum. R. T.

COMMON ELEMENTS

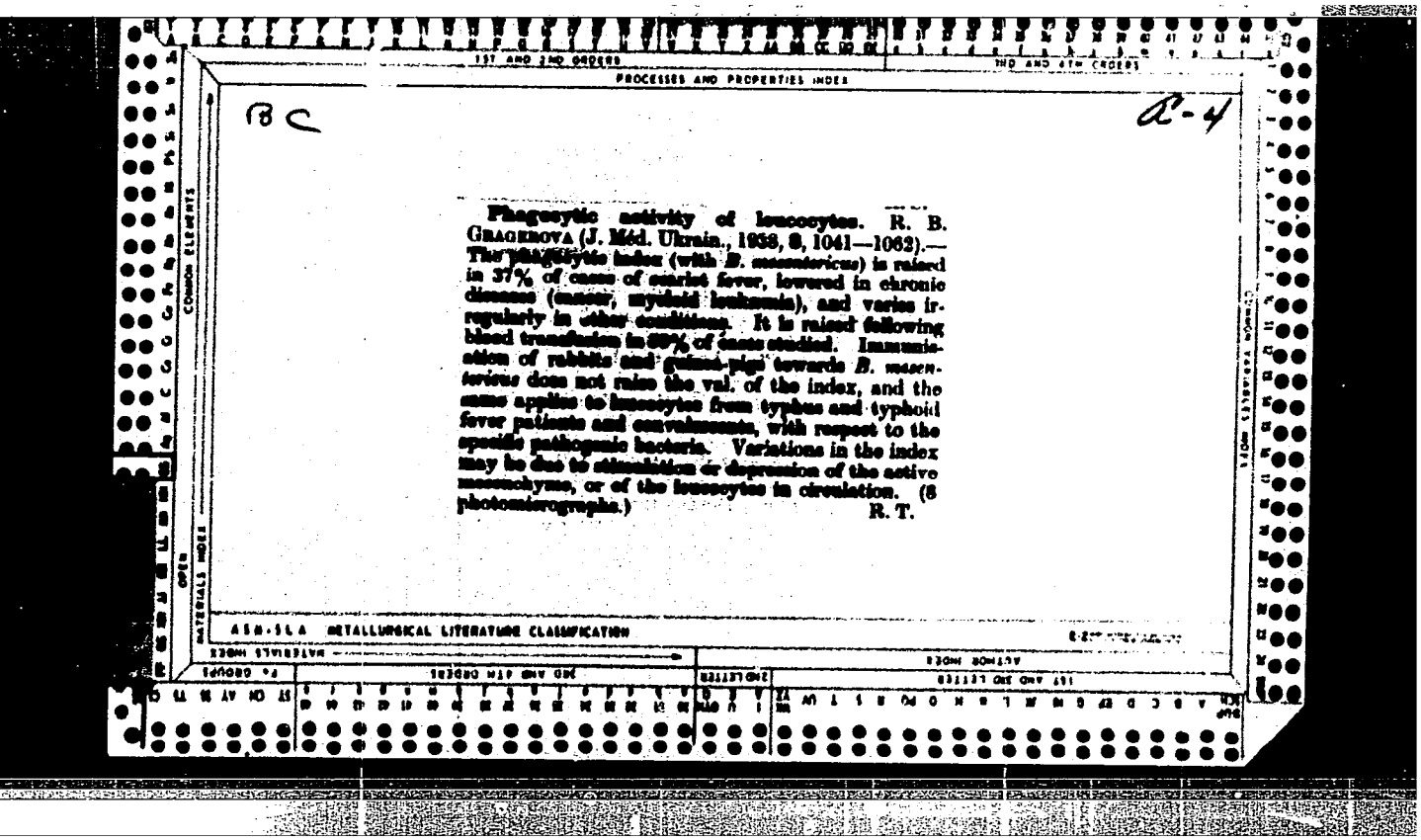
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

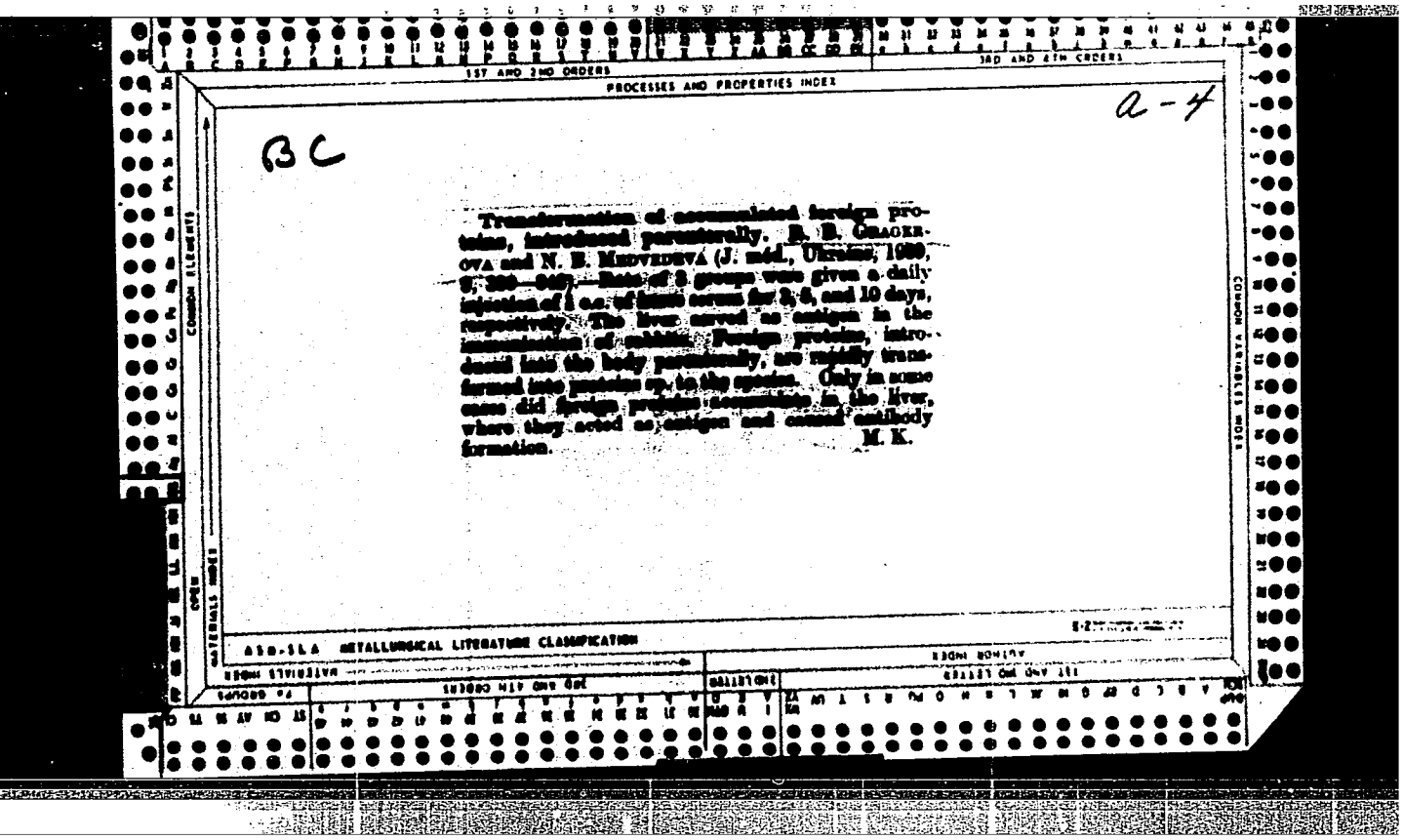
B C

A-4

Phagocytic activity of leucocytes. R. B. GRACHEVA (J. Méd. Ukrain., 1938, 8, 1041—1062).—The phagocytic index (with *B. mesentericus*) is raised in 37% of cases of scarlet fever, lowered in chronic diseases (cancer, myeloid leukæmia), and varies irregularly in other conditions. It is raised following blood transfusion in 89% of cases studied. Immunisation of rabbits and guinea-pigs towards *B. mesentericus* does not raise the val. of the index, and the same applies to leucocytes from typhus and typhoid fever patients and convalescents, with respect to the specific pathogenic bacteria. Variations in the index may be due to stimulation or depression of the active mesenchyme, or of the leucocytes in circulation. (8 photomicrographs.)

R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

[illegible] in dead organs. R. B. Gasge- [illegible] ([illegible] 1080—1084).—The amount of group [illegible] red cells, serum, and tissue fluids was examined by the [illegible] method in 28 cadavers. The amount of group antigen varies in different individuals; red cells contain most of the antigen, serum, muscle, and thyroid least. M. K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

8C

a-4

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