SEGAL, Pawel; JABLONSKA, Stefania

On the problem of congenital oculo-dermatological syndromes with endocrine disorders. Klin. oczna 31 no.3:257-266 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu WAM w Lodzi Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. S.Jablonska.
(SKIN dis) (DIABETES MELLITUS compl)
(CATARACT case reports)

JABLONSKA, Stefania

On the problem of the histogenesis of basal-cell epithelioma.
Przegl. derm. 48 no.6:485-496 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr S.Jablonska.
(CARCINOMA BASAL CELL pathol)

JABLONSKA, Stefania

Recent views on collagenoses and principles for their definition. Przegl. derm. 48 no.8/10:19-55 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: Prof. dr S.Jablonska.

(COLLAGEN DISEASES)

JABLONSKA, Stefania

Pseudosclerodermas, their differentiation from true scleroderma.
Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.41:1586-1591 8 O '62.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med. S. Jablonska.

(SCLERODERMA)

POLAND

JABLONSKA, Stefania, Prof., Dr. med., Director of the Dermatological Clinic (Klinika Dermatologiczna) of the AM (Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy) in Warsaw.

"Dermatitis hyperergica."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 44, 29 Oct 62, pp 1704-1705.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Article discusses the mechanism of hyperergic purpura (Kalter's arteriolitis allergica), its macro and micro morphological variations and their causes, probable allergic etiology, and existence of its intermediate forms from arteriolitis allergica to the cutaneous form of periarteritis nodosa. Of the 24 references, one (1) is Polish, two (2) German, three (3) French, and 18 English.

1/1

Blepharochalasis associated with lip edema and goiter as a pathological syndrome. Klin. oczna 32 no.1:31-40 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. S.Jablonska i z Kliniki Chorob Oczu WAM w Lodzi.
(GOITER compl) (EYELIDS dis) (LIPS dis)
(EDEMA compl)

LEWENFISZ-WOJNAROWSKA, Teofila; JABLONSKA, Stefania; KUBICKA, Krystyna

Lipo-atrophy according to our observations. Pediat. pol. 37 no.11: 1147-1155 '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatrycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska.

(LIPODYSTROPHY)

JABLONSKA, Stefania; MILEWSKI, Boguslaw; CHORZELSKI, Tadeusz

Evaluation of acantholysis in the diagnosis of pemphigus. Przegl. derm. 49:37-40 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr S. Jablonska.

(PEMPHIGUS) (SKIN)

JABLONSKA, Stefania

On peripheral vascular diseases in dermatology with special reference to hyperergic changes. Przegl. derm. 49:99-116 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr S. Jablonska.
(VASCULAR DISEASES) (DERMATOLOGY) (ALLERGY)

JABLONSKA, Stefania; RUDZKI, Edward

Role of microorganisms in allergic skin diseases. Przegl. derm. 49 no.2:145-152 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr S. Jablonska.

(SKIN dis) (ALLERGY microbiol)

JABLONSKA, Stefania; CHORZELSKI, Tadeusz

Duhring's disease and pemphigoid. Przegl. derm. 50 no.2: 145-158 Mr-Je'63.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie; kierownik: prof.dr. S.Jablonska.

*

JABŁOŃSKA, Stefania

(In so-called agranulocytic [illegible]
My-Je '64

1. Z Klinki Dermatologicznej [illegible]
(Kierownik: prof. dr. S. Jabł[illegible]).

LEWENFISZ-WOJNAROWSKA, Teofila; JABŁOŃSKA, [illegible] LEWENFISZ, Wanda

An uncommon case of disseminated tuberculous lupus with organic changes. Gruzlica 32 no.9:809-813 S '64

1. I i II Klinika Pediatryczna Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik prof. dr. med. T.Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska) i z Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik prof. dr. med. S. Jabłońska).

JABLONSKA, Stefania

Role of corticosteroids in allergic diseases and collagenoses.
Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.45:1716-1718 9 N '64

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. S. Jablonska).

JABLONSKA, Stefania; SZCZEPANSKI, Andrzej

Scleroderma coexisting with Raynaud's phenomenon. Przegl. derm. 51 no.2:129-136 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr S. Jablonska).

HAUSMANOWA-PETRUSEWICZ, Irena, prof. dr. med.; JABLONSKA, Stefania, prof. dr. med.

The position of polymyositis chronica among acquired myopathies. Neurol., neurochir., psychiat. Pol. 15 no.1:145-151 Ja-F'65.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. I. Hausmanowa-Petrusewicz) i z Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Jablonska).

JABLONSKA, Stefania

Therapy of dermatomyositis. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.38:1434-1436 20 S '65.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Warszawie.

Jablonska, T.

A scientific meeting in the State Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology p. 13

(Gazeta Obserwatora. P.I.H.M. Vol. 10, no. 3, March 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

JABLONSKA, Teresa, mgr; ZIELINSKA, Zofia, mgr

Activities of the State Hydrological and Meteorological Institute in the field of hydrography. Gosp. wodna 22 no.10:469 O '62.

1. Zaklad Rocznikow i Monografii Hydrologicaznych, Panstwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Warszawa.

JABLONSKA, Teresa, mgr

Hydrological publications of the State Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology 1960-1962. Gosp wodna 23 no.5:207-208 My '63.

1. Zaklad Rocznikow i Monografii Hydrologicznych, Panstwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Warszawa.

JABŁOŃSKA, Wanda

Effect of blocks of short duration in cases of decubitus of the prolapsed uterus. Gin.polska 26 no.2:175-180 Apr-June '55.

1. Z Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobiecych w Lublinie. Dyrektor prof.dr S. Liebhart. ChelmLubelski, Litewska 23.

(UTERUS, diseases,
decubitus of prolapsed uterus, eff. of nerve block of short duration)
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL,
nerve block, eff. on decubitus of prolapsed uterus)

ARKIN, Wiktor, prof. dr. med.; JABŁOŃSKA-GOŃSKA, Wiesława

The problem of keratoplasty according to data on 300 cases.
Klin. oczna 34 no.4:371-382 '65

1. Kliniki Okulistycznej Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy w Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. V. Arkin).

MACH, Bronislaw; STARZECKA, Barbara; JABLONSKA-JAROSZ, Wladyslawa

Unilateral rupture of the diaphragm in tetanus consecutive to diffuse myositis. Pat.polska 11 no.3:285-292 '60.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr Jozef Kostrzewski [deceased]. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr J.Kowalczykowa.
(TETANUS compl)
(HERNIA DIAPHRAGMATIC etiol)
(MYOSITIS compl)

WIERCIOCH, Boleslaw; JABLONSKA-JAROSZ, Wladyslawa

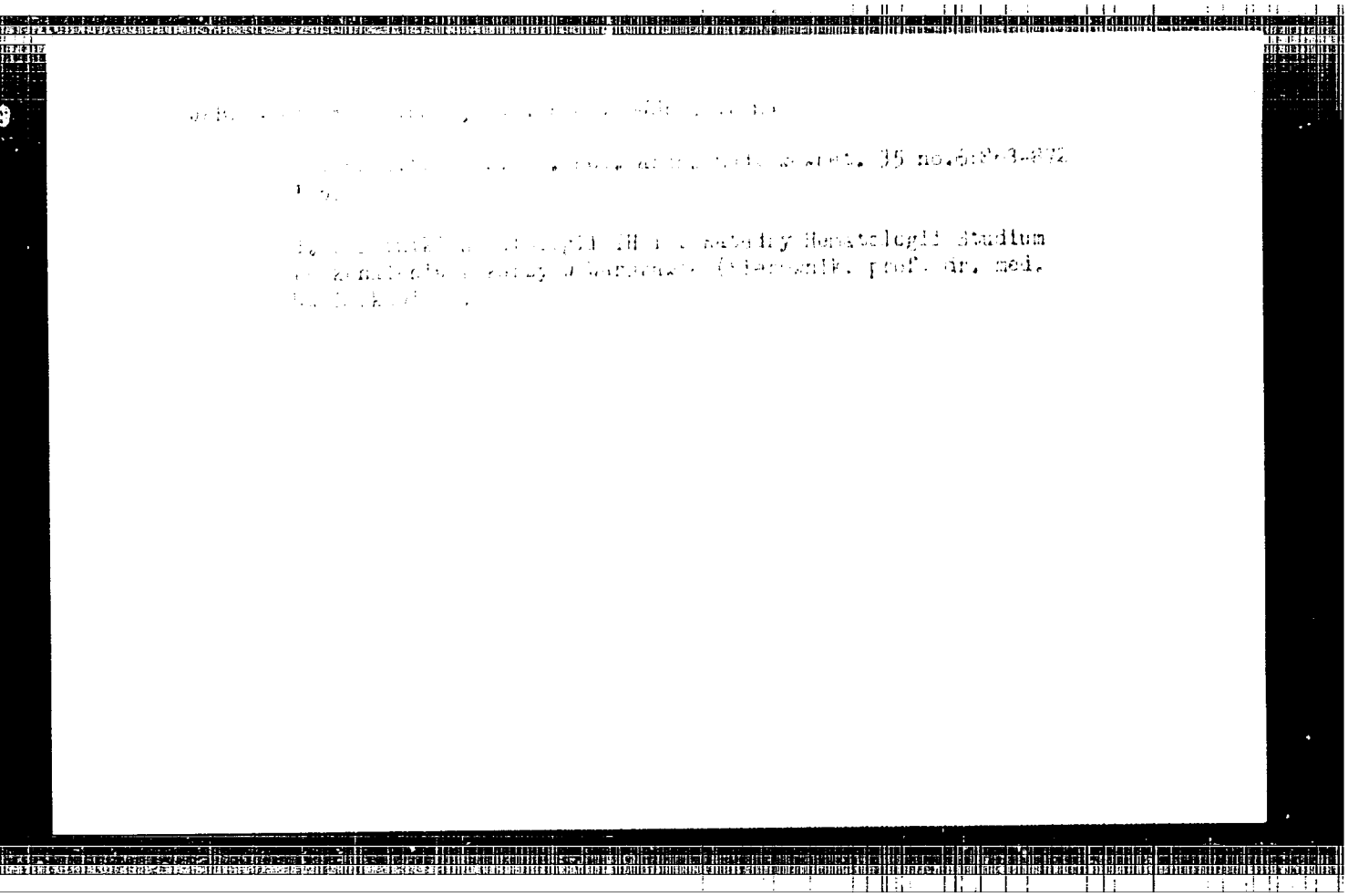
Anterior sacral meningeal and meningo-spinal hernia as a diagnostic and therapeutic problem. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.4:355-360 '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr J. Bogusz Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr J. Kowalczykowa.
(SPINA BIFIDA)

JABLONSKA-KASZEWSKA, I.; KIERST, W.

The steatorrhea syndrome, with special reference to a clinical case of celiac disease. Polskie arch.med.wewn. 30 no.3:431-438 '60.

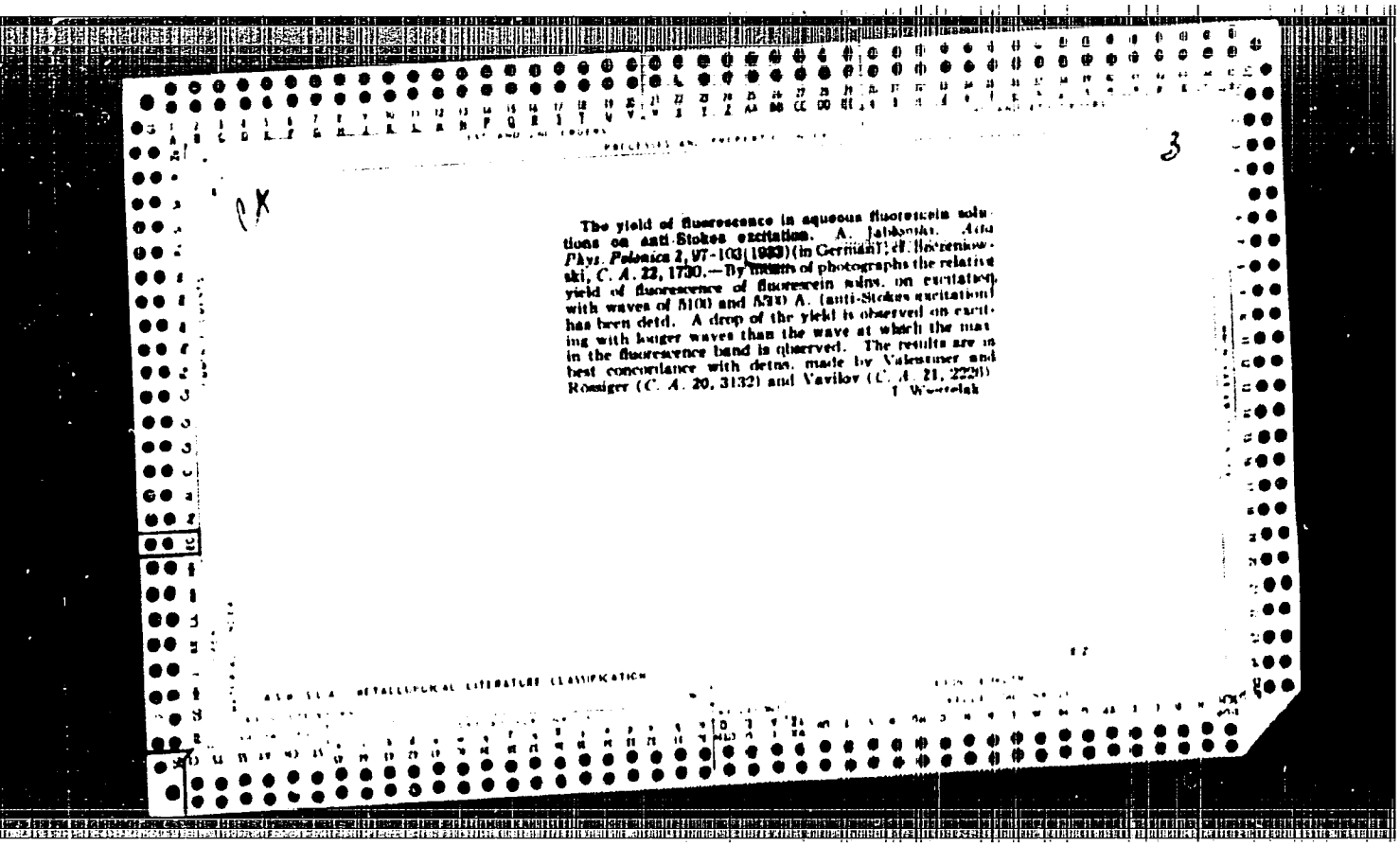
(SPRUE case reports)



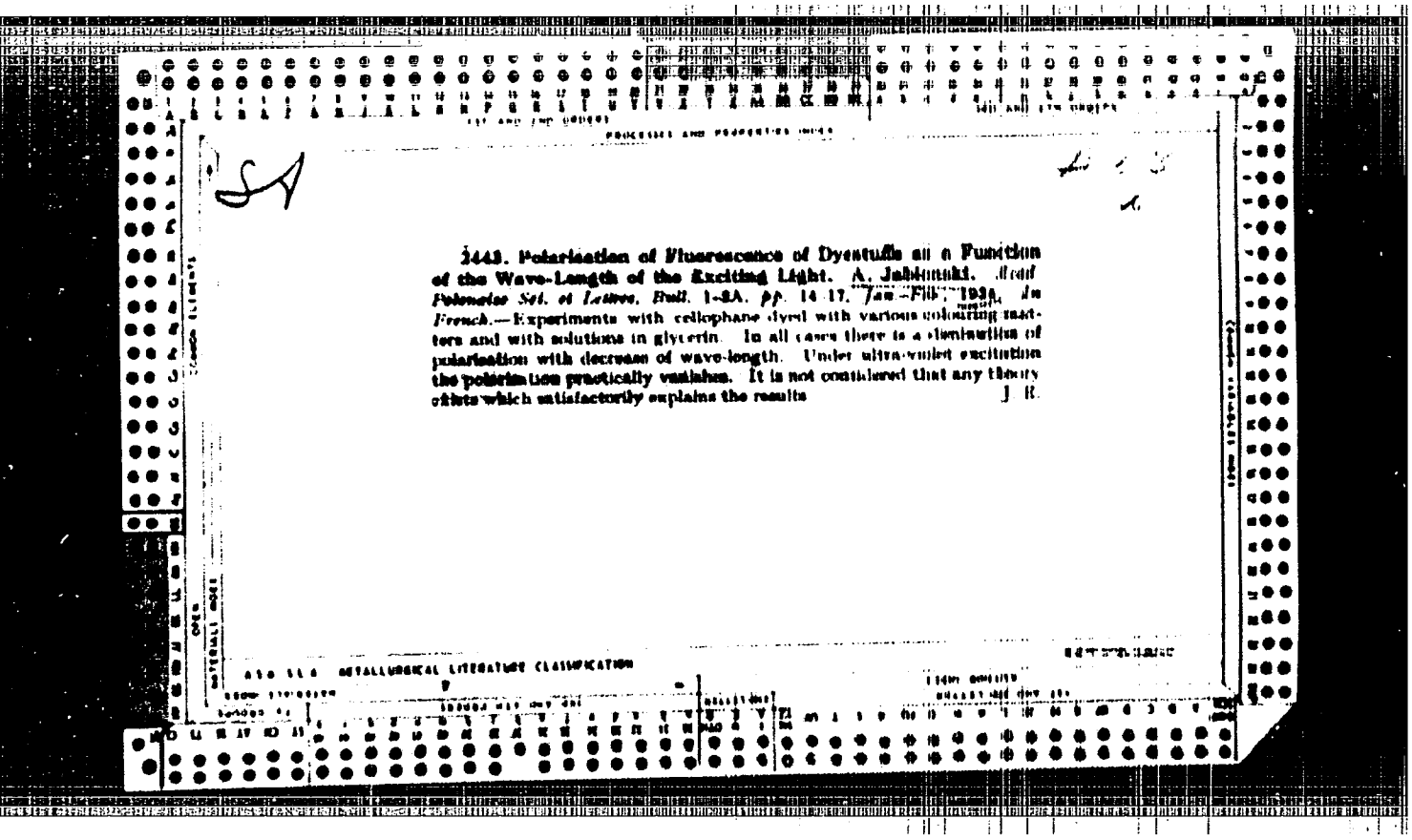
JABLONSKA-SROCZYNSKA, Helena

Analytical control of non-ferrous metals and their alloys with direct-reading spectrometers. Chemia anal 7 no.1:159-162 '62.

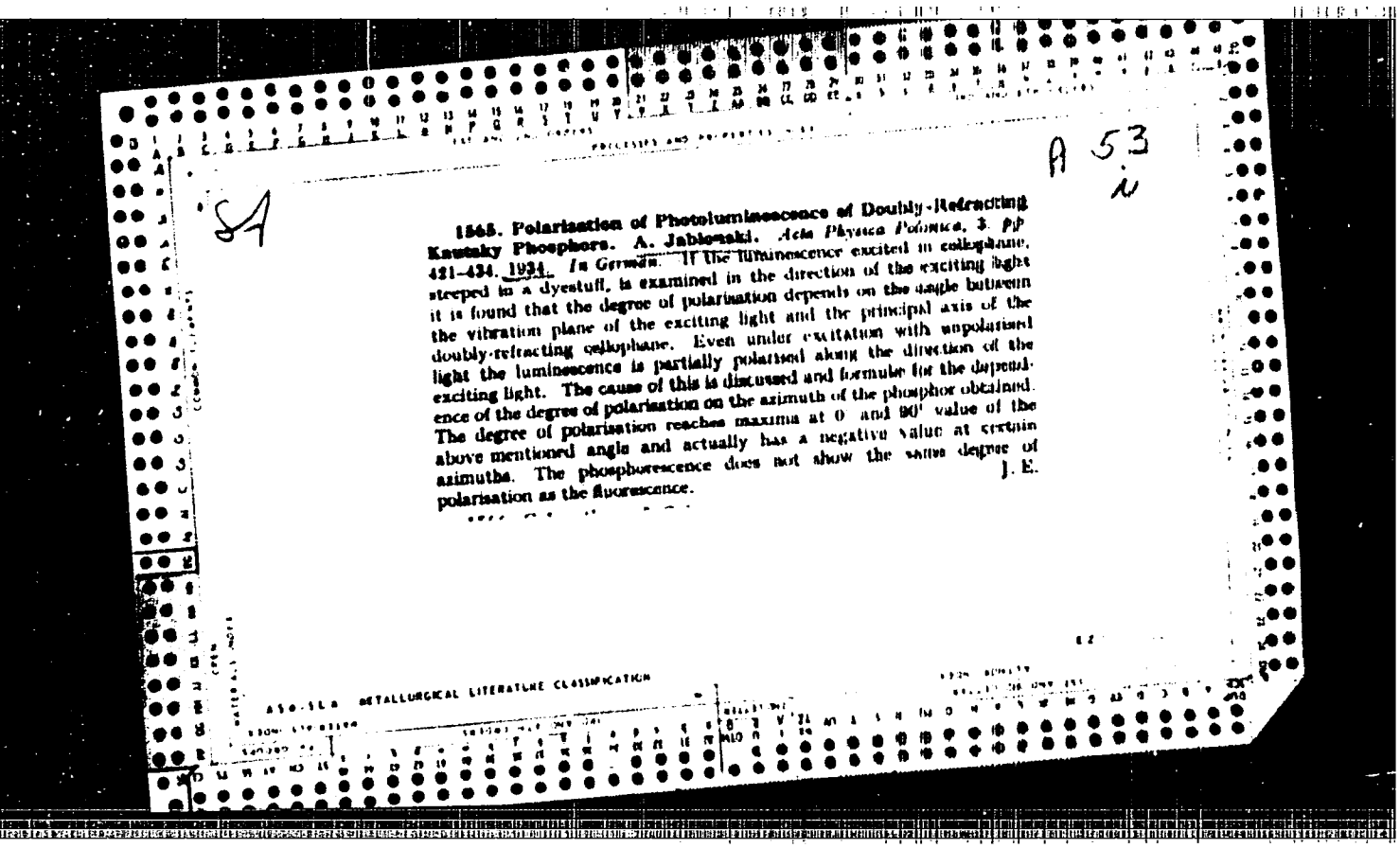
1. Metal Refinery Works, Wroclaw.



The yield of fluorescence in aqueous fluorescein solutions on anti-Stokes excitation. A. Jabłoński. *Acta Phys. Polonica* 2, 97-103 (1933) (in German); cf. Terenin-ski, *C. A.* 22, 1730.—By means of photographs the relative yield of fluorescence of fluorescein solns. on excitation with waves of 5100 and 5200 A. (anti-Stokes excitation) has been detd. A drop of the yield is observed on exciting with longer waves than the wave at which the maximum in the fluorescence band is observed. The results are in best concordance with detns. made by Vaisenner and Rossiger (*C. A.* 20, 3132) and Vavilov (*C. A.* 21, 2229).
T. Weeresiah



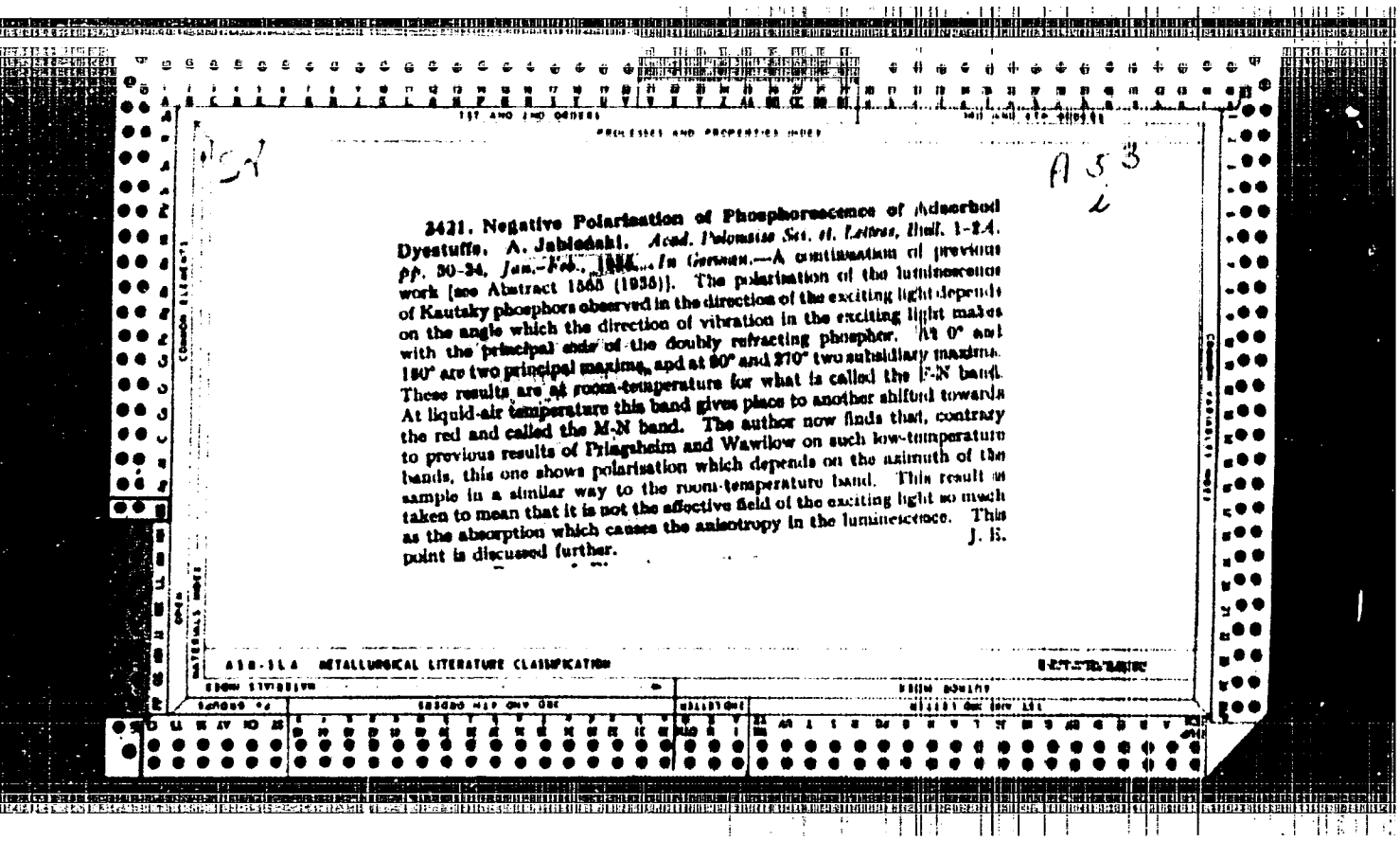
3443. **Polarisation of Fluorescence of Dyestuffs as a Function of the Wave-Length of the Exciting Light.** A. Jablonski. *Acad. Polonaise Sci. et Lettres, Bull.* 1-2A. *pp.* 14-17. *Jan.-Feb.*, 1935. *In French.*—Experiments with cellophane dyed with various colouring matters and with solutions in glycerin. In all cases there is a diminution of polarisation with decrease of wave-length. Under ultra-violet excitation the polarisation practically vanishes. It is not considered that any theory offers which satisfactorily explains the results J. R.



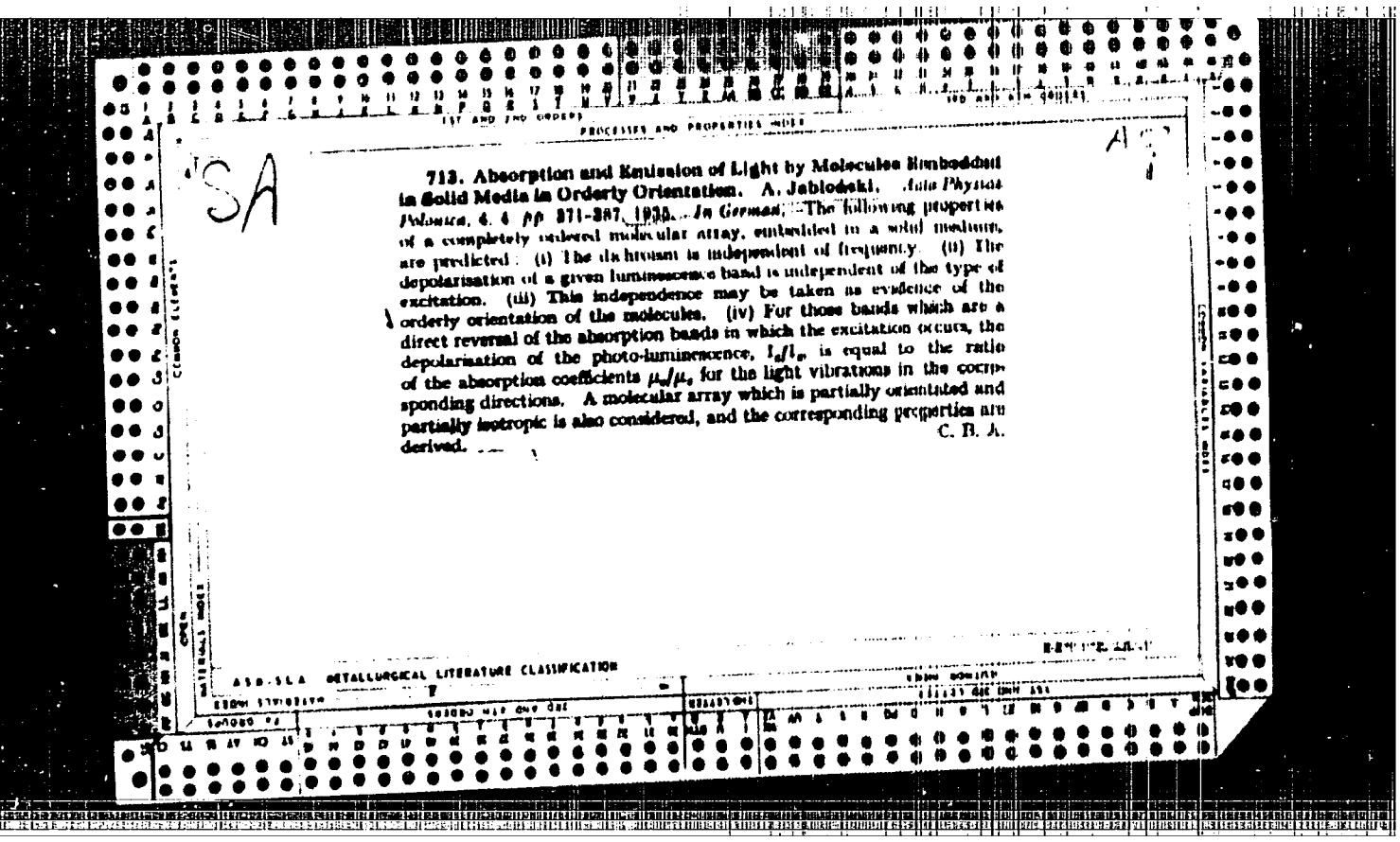
A 53
N

1565. **Polarisation of Photoluminescence of Doubly-Refracting Kavetsky Phosphors.** A. Jablonski. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 3 pp. 421–434. 1934. *In German.* If the luminescence excited in cellophane, steeped in a dyestuff, is examined in the direction of the exciting light it is found that the degree of polarisation depends on the angle between the vibration plane of the exciting light and the principal axis of the doubly-refracting cellophane. Even under excitation with unpolarised light the luminescence is partially polarised along the direction of the exciting light. The cause of this is discussed and formulæ for the dependence of the degree of polarisation on the azimuth of the phosphor obtained. The degree of polarisation reaches maxima at 0 and 90° value of the above mentioned angle and actually has a negative value at certain azimuths. The phosphorescence does not show the same degree of polarisation as the fluorescence. J. E.

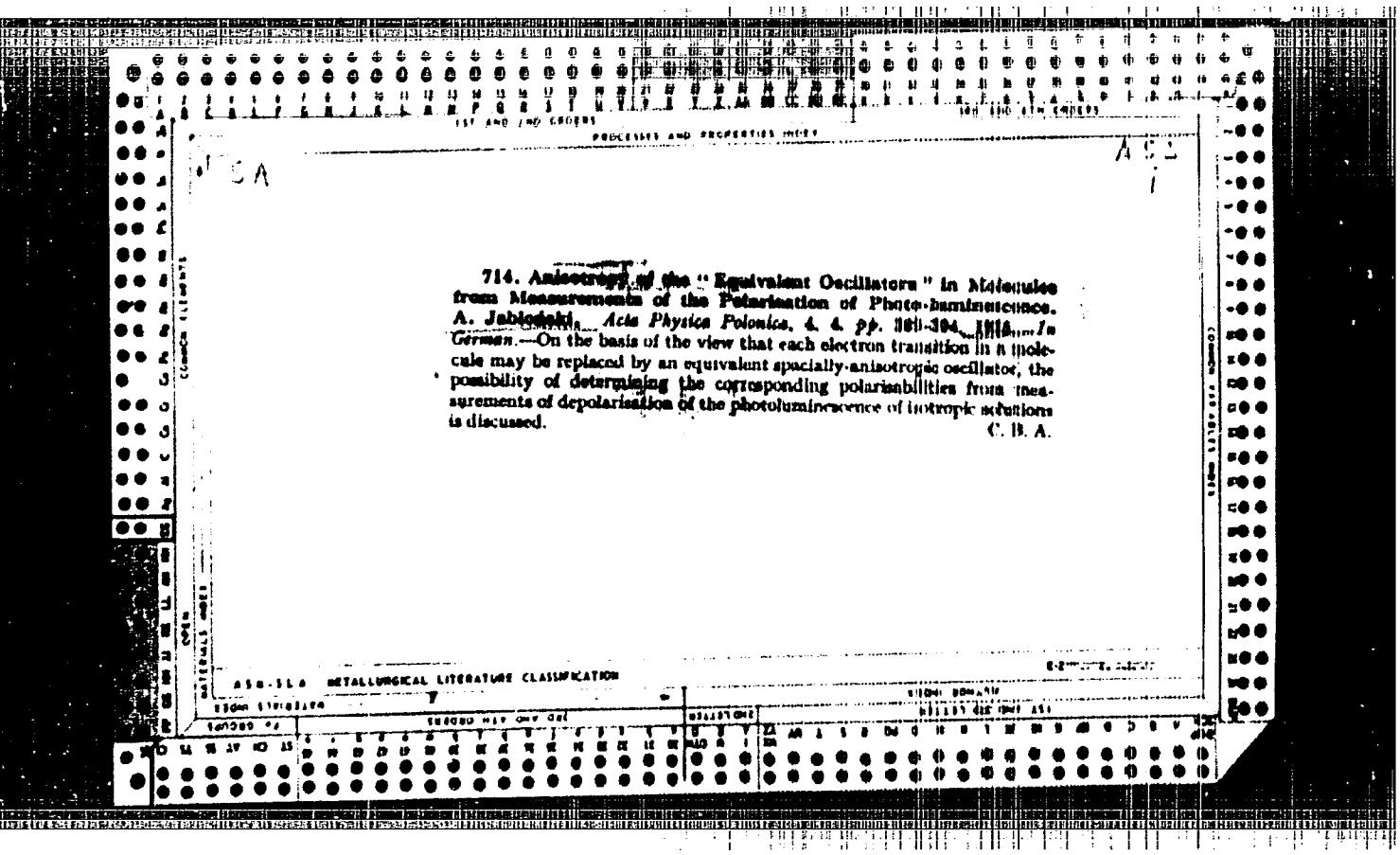
A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



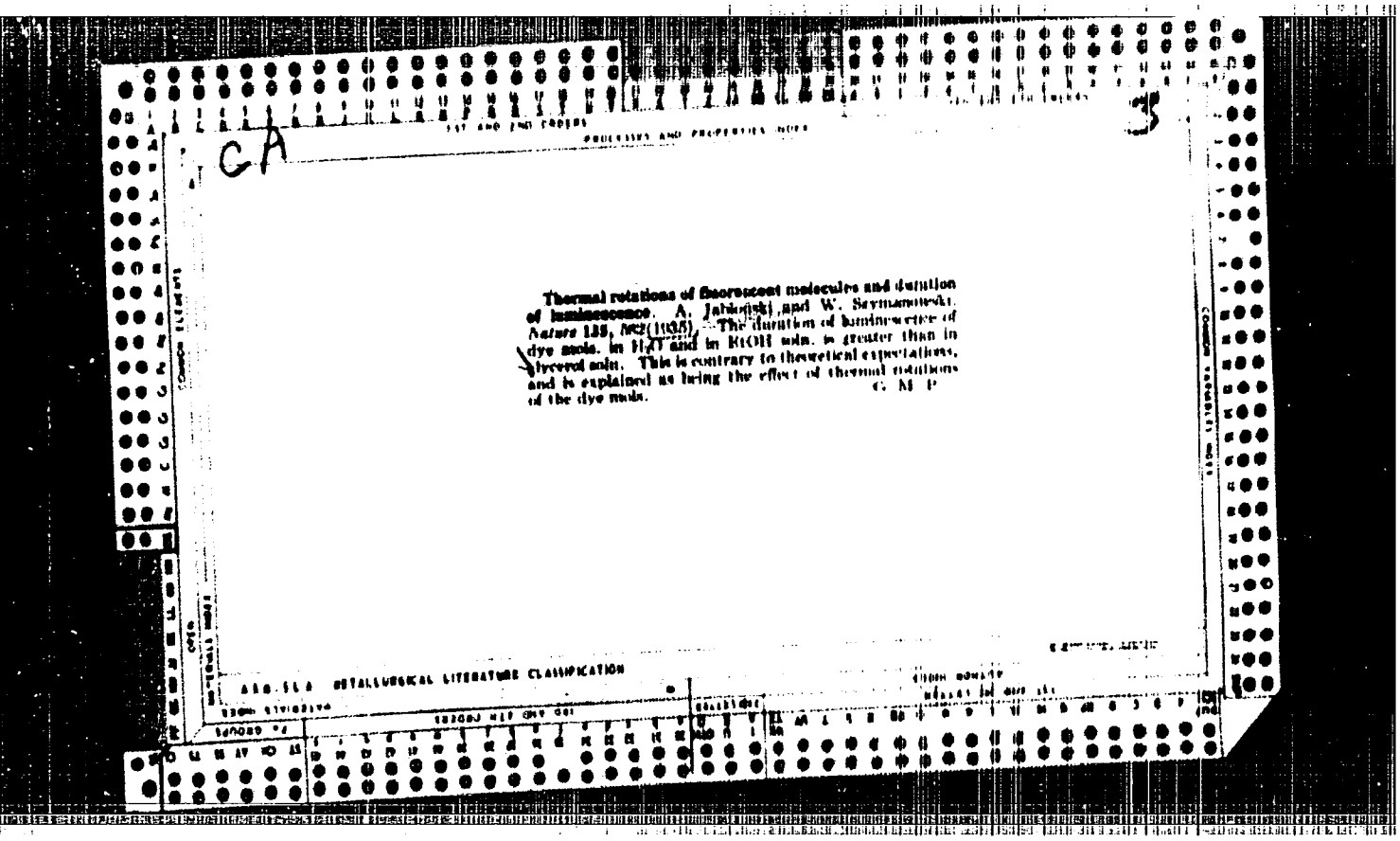
3421. **Negative Polarisation of Phosphorescence of Adsorbed Dyestuffs.** A. Jabłoński. *Acad. Polonaise Sci. et. Lettres, Bull.* 1-2A, pp. 30-34, *Jan.-Feb.* [illegible] *In German.*—A continuation of previous work [see Abstract 1565 (1938)]. The polarisation of the luminescence of Kautsky phosphors observed in the direction of the exciting light depends on the angle which the direction of vibration in the exciting light makes with the principal axis of the doubly refracting phosphor. At 0° and 180° are two principal maxima, and at 90° and 270° two subsidiary maxima. These results are at room-temperature for what is called the F-N band. At liquid-air temperature this band gives place to another shifted towards the red and called the M-N band. The author now finds that, contrary to previous results of Prings heim and Wawilow on such low-temperature bands, this one shows polarisation which depends on the azimuth of the sample in a similar way to the room-temperature band. This result is taken to mean that it is not the effective field of the exciting light so much as the absorption which causes the anisotropy in the luminescence. This point is discussed further. J. E.



713. **Absorption and Emission of Light by Molecules Embedded in Solid Media in Orderly Orientation.** A. Jabłoński. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 4, 4 pp 371-387, 1935. *In German.* The following properties of a completely ordered molecular array, embedded in a solid medium, are predicted: (i) The dichroism is independent of frequency. (ii) The depolarisation of a given luminescence band is independent of the type of excitation. (iii) This independence may be taken as evidence of the orderly orientation of the molecules. (iv) For those bands which are a direct reversal of the absorption bands in which the excitation occurs, the depolarisation of the photo-luminescence, I_s/I_p, is equal to the ratio of the absorption coefficients μ_s/μ_p for the light vibrations in the corresponding directions. A molecular array which is partially orientated and partially isotropic is also considered, and the corresponding properties are derived. C. B. A.



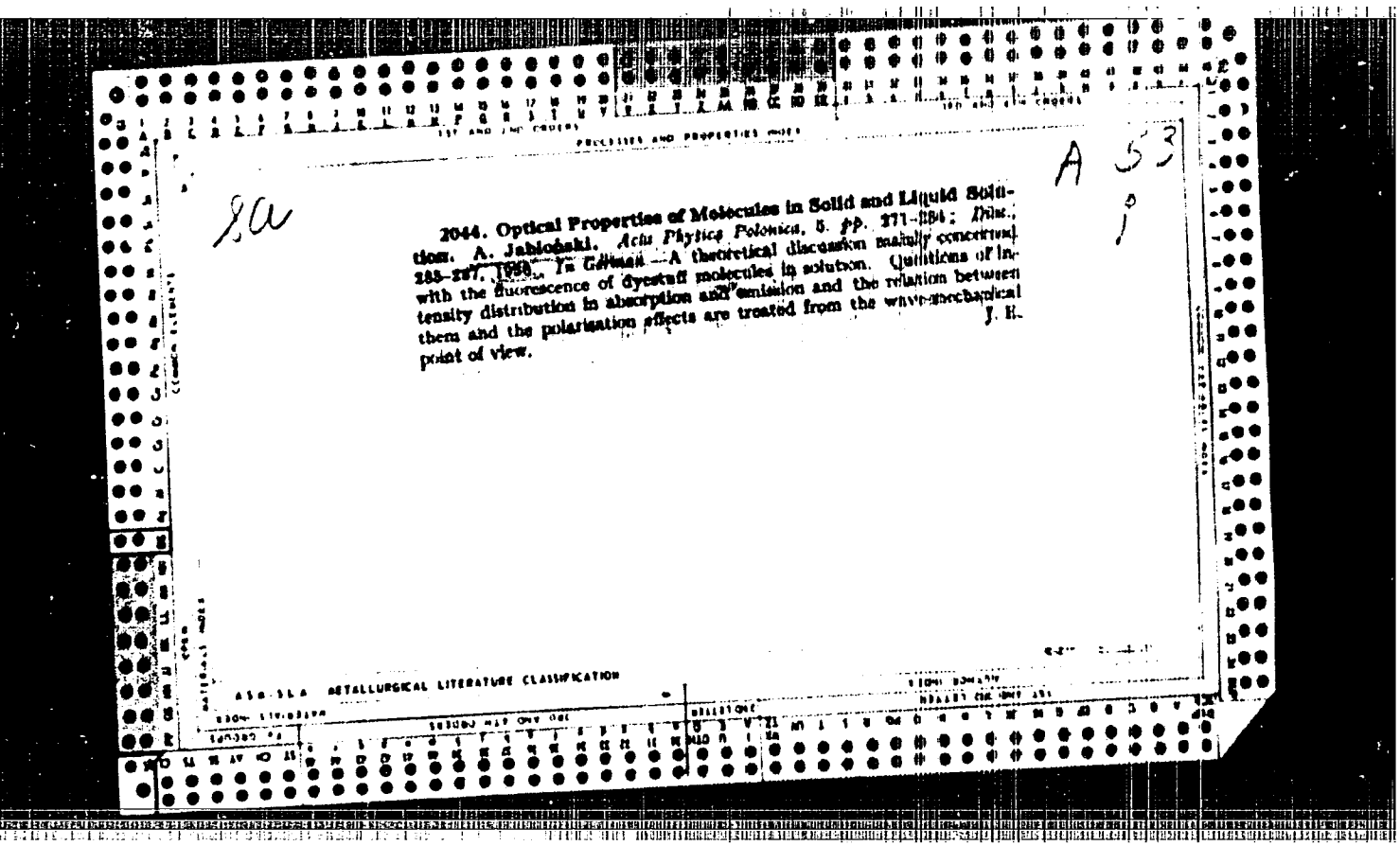
714. Anisotropy of the "Equivalent Oscillators" in Molecules from Measurements of the Polarisation of Photo-luminescence. A. Jabłoński. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 4. 4. *pp.* 161-204. 1935. *In German.*—On the basis of the view that each electron transition in a molecule may be replaced by an equivalent spacially-anisotropic oscillator, the possibility of determining the corresponding polarisabilities from measurements of depolarisation of the photoluminescence of isotropic solutions is discussed. C. B. A.



CA

Thermal relations of fluorescent molecules and duration of luminescence. A. Jabłoński and W. Seymanowski. *Nature* 135, 902(1935). The duration of luminescence of dye mols. in H$_2$T and in EtOH soln. is greater than in glycerol soln. This is contrary to theoretical expectations, and is explained as being the effect of thermal rotations of the dye mols.

C. M. P

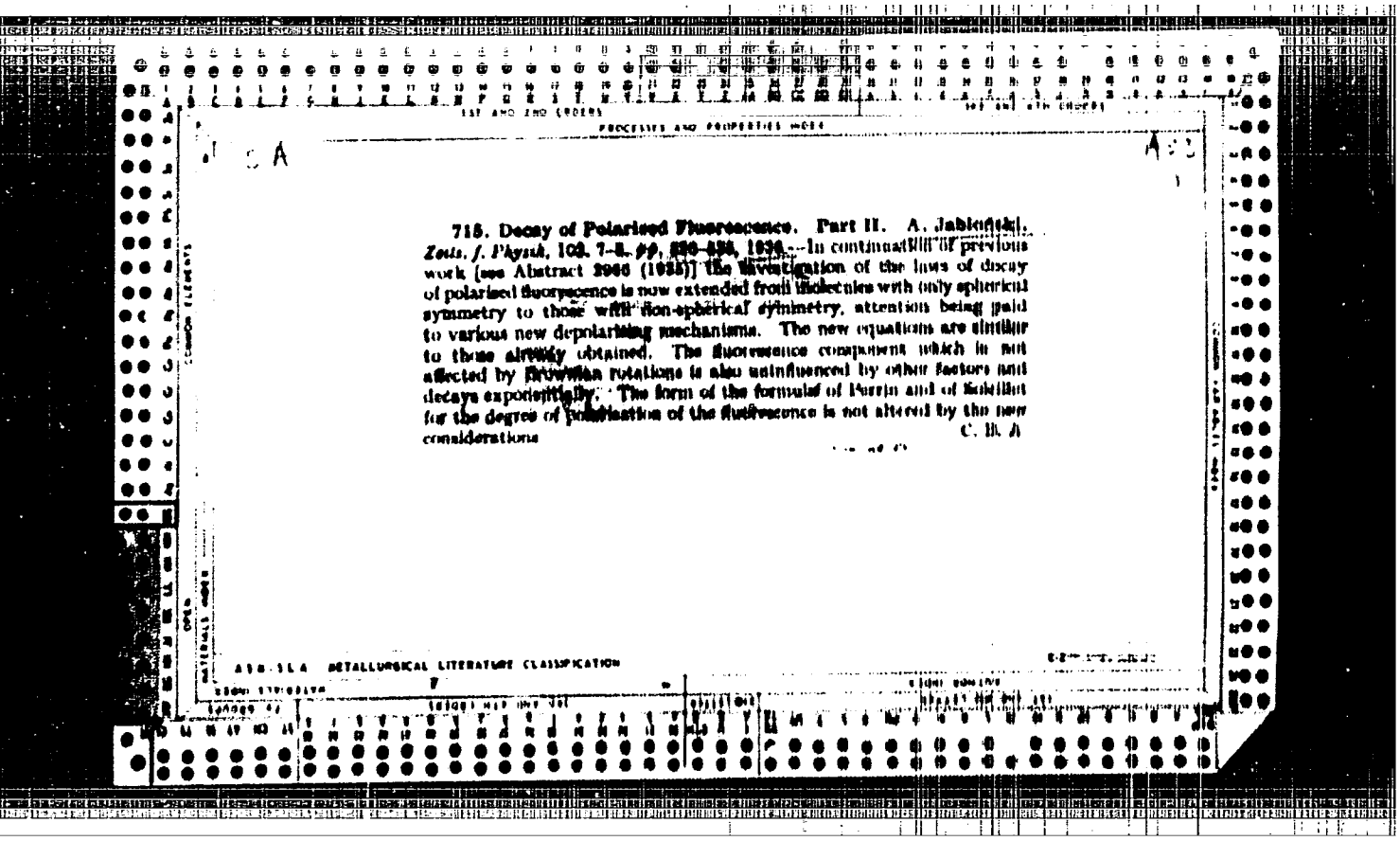


2044. Optical Properties of Molecules in Solid and Liquid Solution. A. Jabłoński. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 5. pp. 277–284; *Phil.*, 285–287. 1958. In German.—A theoretical discussion mainly concerning with the fluorescence of dyestuff molecules in solution. Qualitions of intensity distribution in absorption and emission and the relation between them and the polarisation effects are treated from the wave-mechanical point of view.

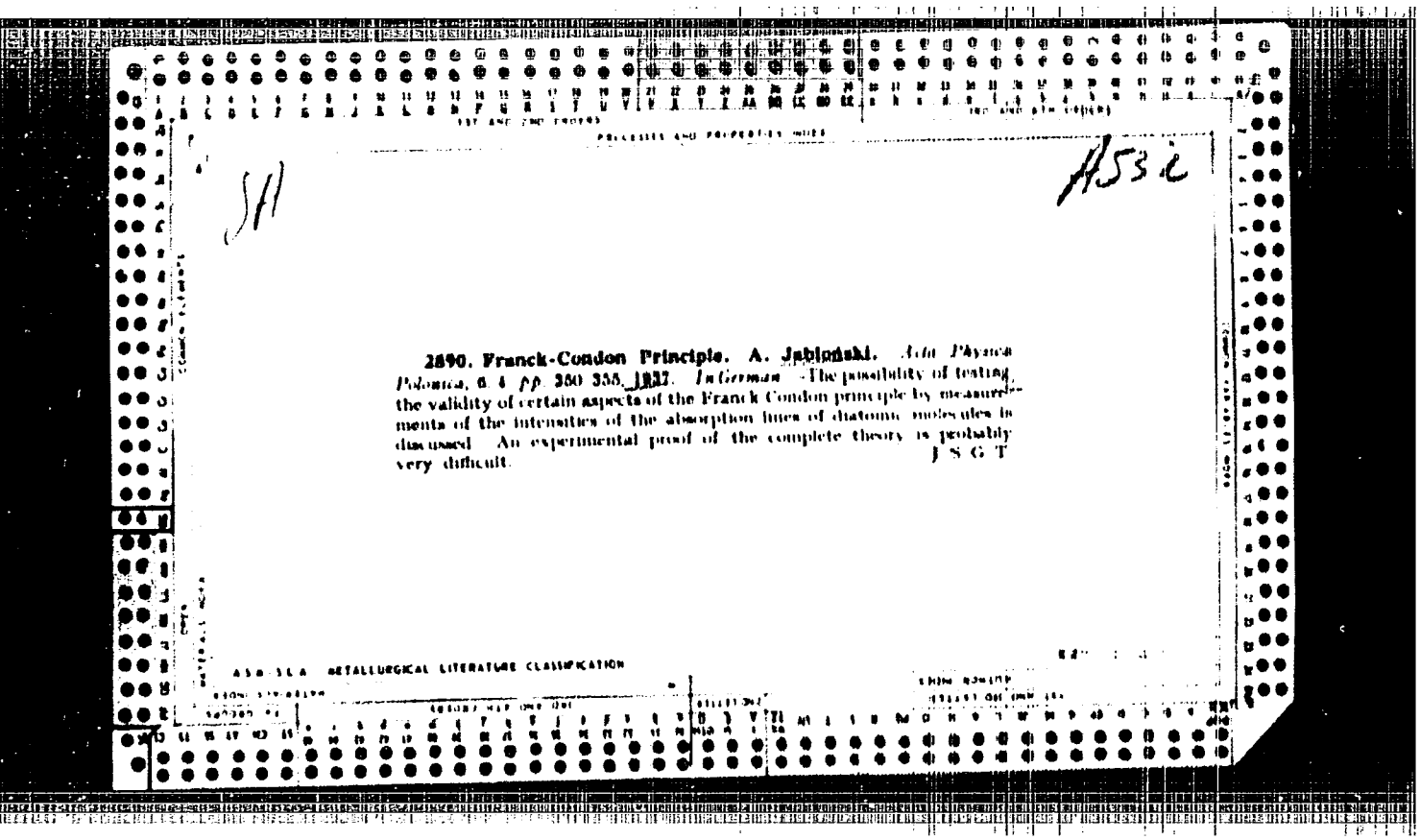
J. H.

A53

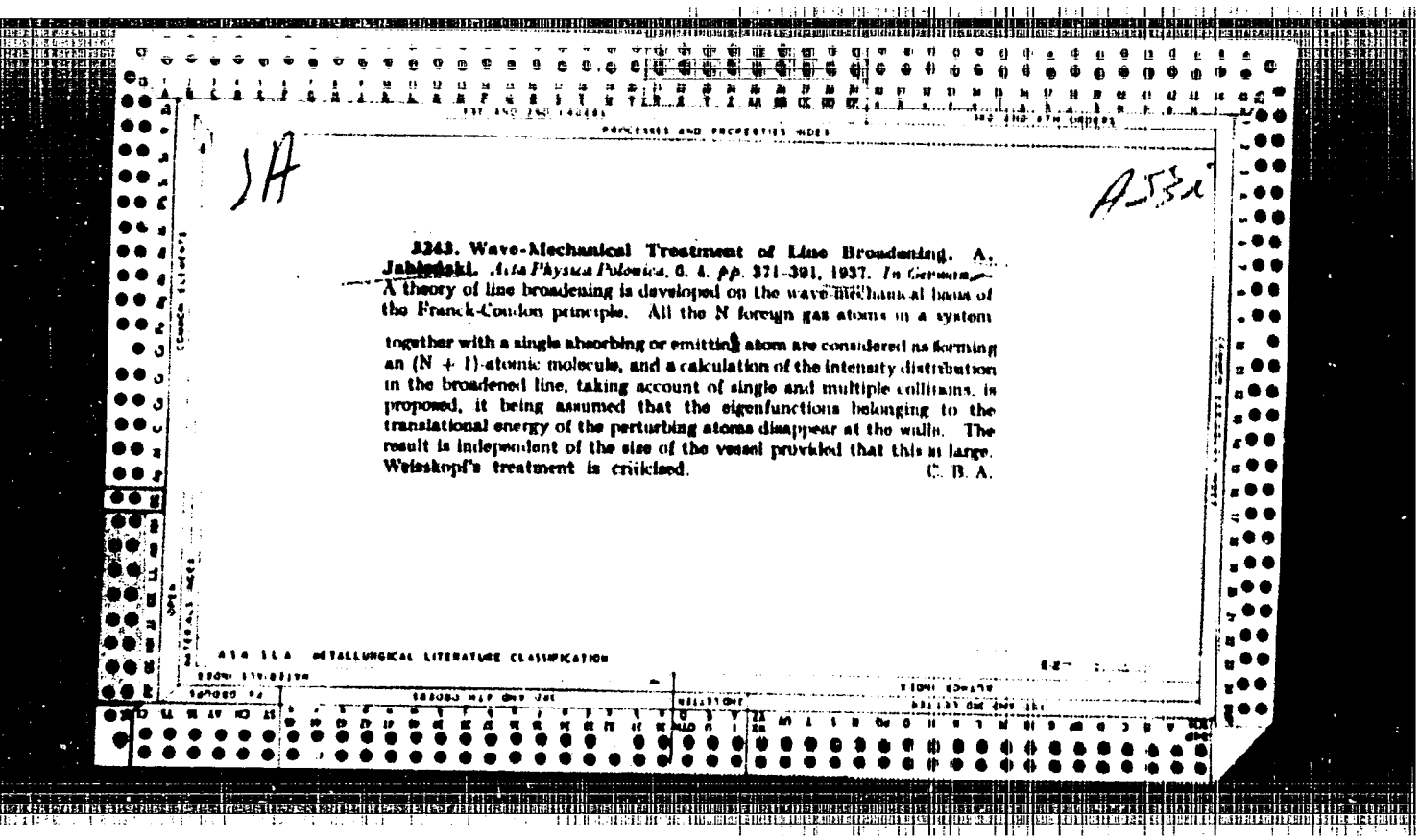
A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



715. Decay of Polarised Fluorescence. Part II. A. Jabłoński. *Zeits. f. Physik*, 103. 7–8. 99, 333–338, 1936.—In continuation of previous work [see Abstract 2966 (1935)] the investigation of the laws of decay of polarised fluorescence is now extended from molecules with only spherical symmetry to those with non-spherical symmetry, attention being paid to various new depolarising mechanisms. The new equations are similar to those already obtained. The fluorescence component which is not affected by Brownian rotations is also uninfluenced by other factors and decays exponentially. The form of the formulæ of Perrin and of Kallitan for the degree of polarisation of the fluorescence is not altered by the new considerations. C. H. A.

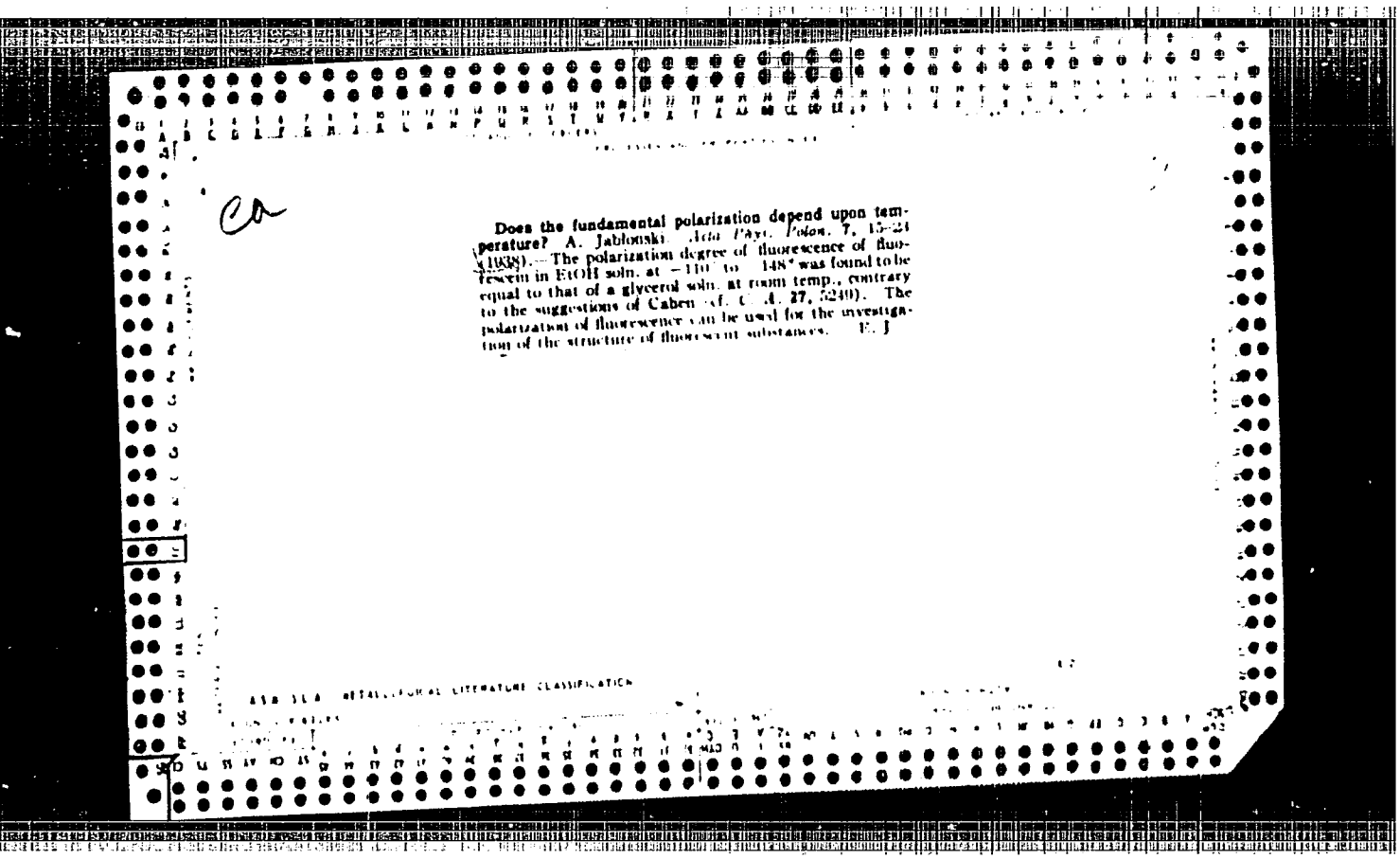


2890. **Franck-Condon Principle.** A. Jabłoński. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 6, 4, pp. 350-355, 1937. *In German.* The possibility of testing the validity of certain aspects of the Franck-Condon principle by measurements of the intensities of the absorption lines of diatomic molecules is discussed. An experimental proof of the complete theory is probably very difficult. J S G T



3243. **Wave-Mechanical Treatment of Line Broadening.** A. Jabłoński. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 6, 4, *pp.* 371–391, 1937. *In German.*

A theory of line broadening is developed on the wave-mechanical basis of the Franck-Condon principle. All the N foreign gas atoms in a system together with a single absorbing or emitting atom are considered as forming an (N + 1)-atomic molecule, and a calculation of the intensity distribution in the broadened line, taking account of single and multiple collisions, is proposed, it being assumed that the eigenfunctions belonging to the translational energy of the perturbing atoms disappear at the walls. The result is independent of the size of the vessel provided that this is large. Weisskopf's treatment is criticised. C. B. A.



Ca

Does the fundamental polarization depend upon temperature? A. Jablonski. *Acta Phys. Polon.* 7, 15–21 (1938).—The polarization degree of fluorescence of fluorescein in EtOH soln. at −110° to −148° was found to be equal to that of a glycerol soln. at room temp., contrary to the suggestions of Cabeen (*cf. C. A.* 27, 5240). The polarization of fluorescence can be used for the investigation of the structure of fluorescent substances. E. J

C A

Influence of torsional vibrations of luminescent molecules on the fundamental polarization of photoluminescence of solutions. Alexander Jabłoński (Nicholas Copernicus Univ., Toruń, Poland). *Acta Phys. Polon.* 10, 33-6(1950).--The fact that observed values of fundamental polarization are always smaller than those to be expected on the ground of theoretical considerations is explained partially by the influence of torsional vibrations of fluorescent mols. on the rate of polarization of photoluminescence. Provisional results of theoretical calcns. are given. K. G. Kessler

CA

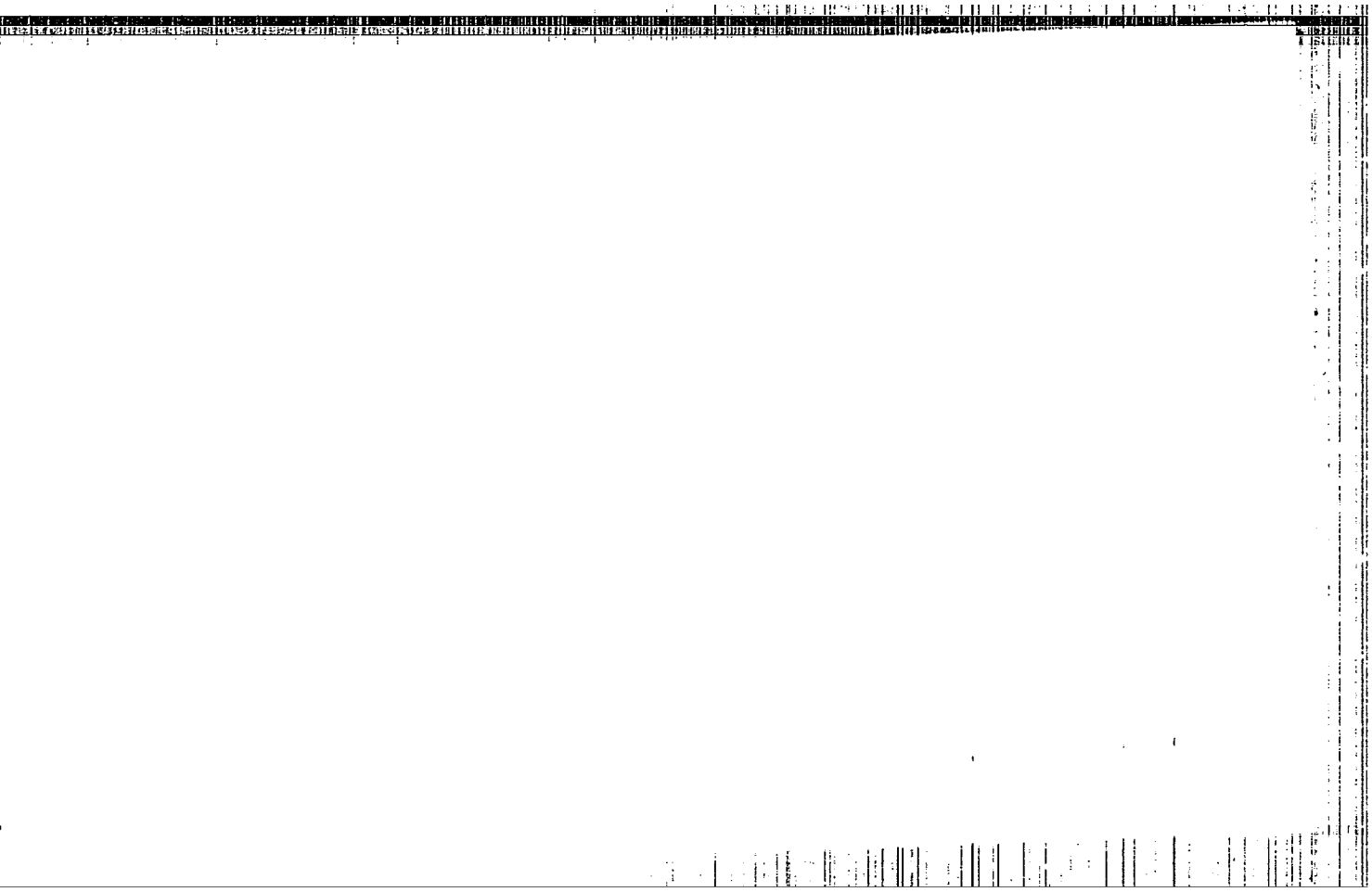
Fundamental polarization of photoluminescence and torsional vibrations of molecules. A. Jabłoński (Nicholas Copernicus Univ., Toruń, Poland). Acta Phys. Polon. 10, 103-20(1950). cf. C. A. 44, 10521g. Theories of fundamental polarization, i.e. the rate of polarization of photoluminescence of an isotropic soln. in which there are no depolarizing factors, are discussed, with special emphasis on F.'s earlier use of the concept of a spatial virtual electron oscillator (cf. C. A. 39, 7812², 7807⁹) instead of a linear oscillator. The fact that observed values of the fundamental polarization are always smaller than theoretical values is explained by the presence of 2 new depolarizing factors: the torsional vibrations of luminescent mols. about their equil. positions in a rigid medium, and torsional vibrations or rotations of parts of luminescent mols. The 1st factor is considered to be more important. This theory is developed for the case of principal polarization, i.e., fundamental polarization which involves transitions between the same electron levels in absorption as in emission, and is applied to glycerol solns. of fluorescein and C_6H_6. The results seem to corroborate the theory at least qualitatively. H. Newcombe

1951

JABLONSKI, A.

"A Note on the Franck-Condon Principle." p. 195, (ACTA PHYSICA CHIMICA, Vol. 11, no. 2, 1951, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.



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JABLONSKI, A.

"Polish-made direct-current quick-break circuit breakers." p. 526. (Przeglad Elektrotechniczny, Vol. 29, no. 11/12, Dec 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

3

POL - 4

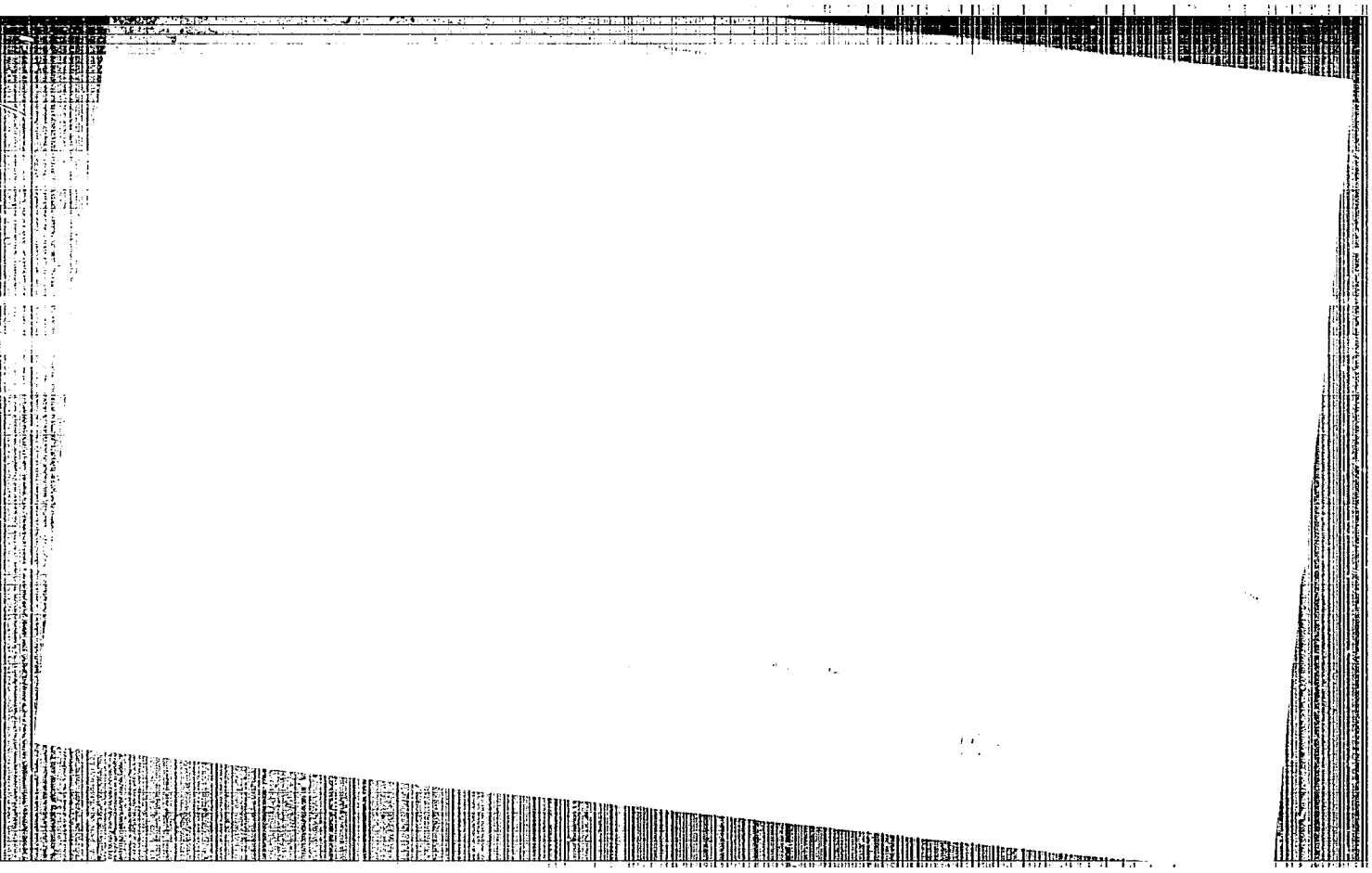
854. Quenching of photoluminescence of solutions. A. JABLONSKI. Acta phys. Polon., Vol 13, No. 3, pp 175-86 (1954).

The present theory is based on the following assumptions. The quenching molecules in solutions carry out constantly irregular oscillations about their actual equilibrium position, when they change from time to time. The frequency of changes of the equilibrium position position depends ceteris paribus on the viscosity of the solution and of its temperature. To every distance of the equilibrium position of a quencher from that of the luminescent molecule belongs a certain time-proportional quenching probability. The above distance of the equilibrium positions is assumed to be discrete—the quencher may be present in the first, second and so on, shell constituted of the molecules of the solvent surrounding the excited luminescent molecule (the "shell model" of the luminescent centre). The behaviour of a system of such luminescent centres is described by a system of differential equations. The theory is applied to some simple cases, and expressions are obtained describing the decay of the total (i.e. emitted in all directions) photoluminescence intensity as well as expressions giving the quantum yield of photoluminescence as a function of concentrations of quenchers and other factors. Apart from quenching by quenchers also the "inner quenching" of luminescent molecules and the quenching during the

(over)

"initial shock" (disturbance in the motion of nuclei in the centre caused by electronic transition and lasting a very short time) are taken into account in these expressions. The problem in question is solved rather generally for the case of solid solutions in which the equilibrium positions of the quenchers do not change. Only approximate expressions are obtained for the more involved case of liquid solutions. Several expressions given so far by different writters result as particular approximations from the present theory.

A.B. Lidiard A.



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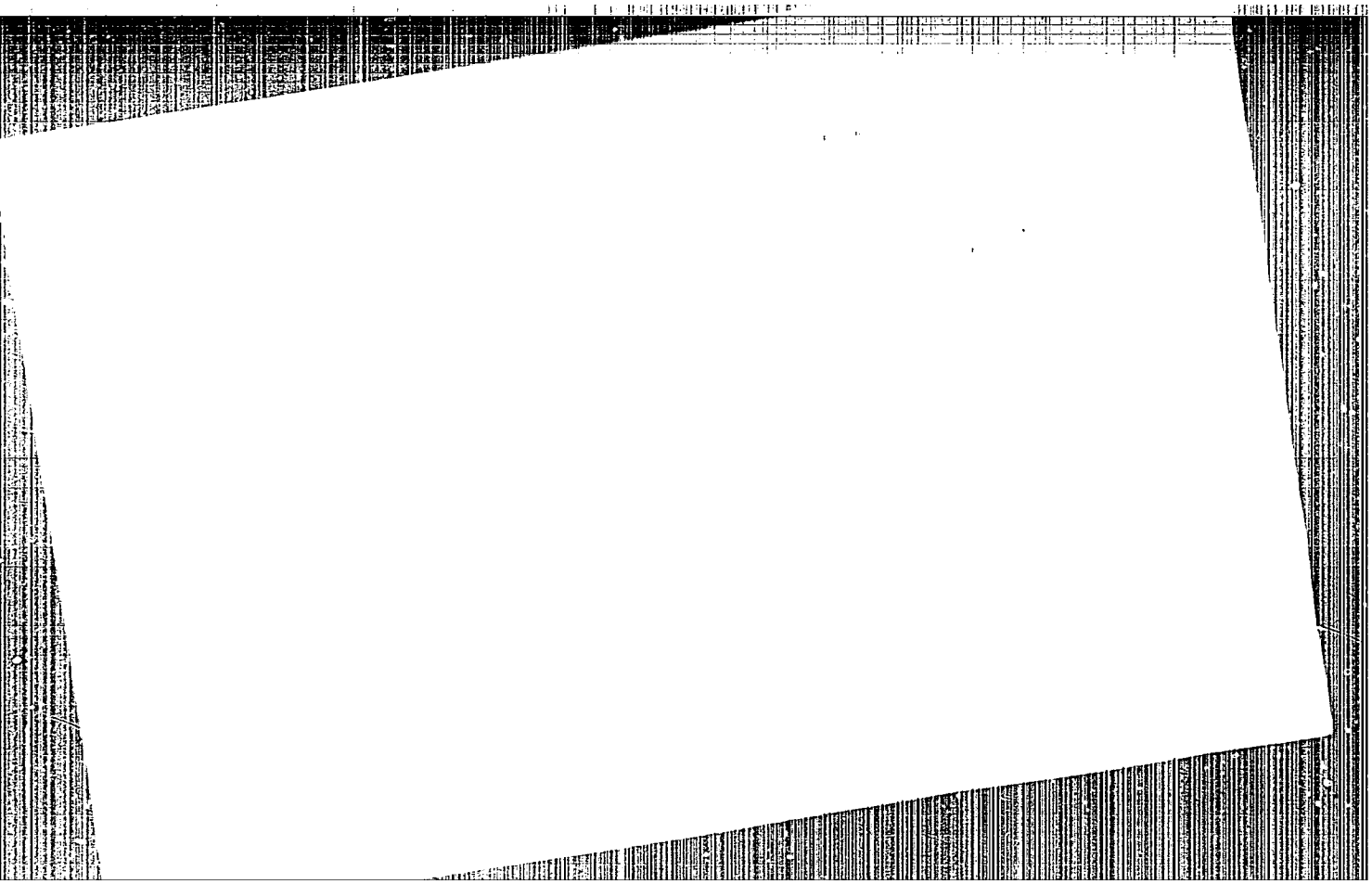

Jablonski, A

POLAND/Optics - Physical Optics

K-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12957

Author : Jablonski, A.

Inst : Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun, Poland.

Title : Note on the Theory of Polarization of Photoluminescence of Solutions.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. polon, 1955, 14, No 6, 497-499

Abstract : The theory developed by the author on the polarization of photoluminescence of solutions (Acta phys. polon., 1950, 10, 33, 184), in which the molecules are considered as anisotropic three-dimensional oscillators, gives general expressions for the fundamental polarization P and d polarization ς of luminescence. In this note it is shown that these expressions can be written in the following form $P =$

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POLAND/Optics - Luminescence K-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 26216

Author : Jablonski Aleksander
Inst : Not Given
Title : Decay of Photoluminescence of Solutions.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. polon., 1957, 16, No 6, 471-479

Abstract : An explanation is proposed for the deviation of the law of decay of phosphorescence of organic luminophors from the exponential, and also for the change in the degree of polarization of glow during the process of decay. The explanation is made by considering that a definite sphere of action surrounds the radiating center, and then the perturbing centers are distributed statistically (in the sense of Smoluchowski) within the sphere. The author has analogously considered quenching (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1956, No 2, 5325) and the concentration depolarization of fluorescence (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1957, No 5, 12957). Formulas are given for the law of decay of polarized phosphorescence.

Card : 1/1

[illegible] - General K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 9167

Author : Jablonski Aleksander
Inst : ———————
Title : Atomic and Molecular Optics in Poland

Orig Pub : Nauka polska, 1958, 6, No 2, 81-91

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

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Card 1/2

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Molecule. Chemical Bond. Molecular Spectra
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.137

AUTHOR : Jablonski, A.
INST. : Polish AS
TITLE : Quenching of Photoluminescence of Solutions by Energy Transfer

ORIG. PUB. : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. math., astron. et phys., 1958, 6, No 10, 663-669, LII
ABSTRACT : An analytical expression for the dependence of the fluorescence yield upon the concentration of the quencher whenever quenching is due to nonradiant energy transfer from the fluorescing molecule to the quencher was derived. It is assumed that the force of interaction leading to the quenching decreases in inverse proportion to the sixth degree of the distance between molecules. The obtained expression concords

CARD: 1/2

B-6

ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : well with the experimental results of Forster
cont'd (Forster, T., Z. Naturforsch., 1949, 4a, 321).
-- V. Yermolayev

CARD: 2/2

✓ Corrections and additional remarks to the paper: Self-depolarization and decay of photoluminescence of solutions. A. Jabłoński (Univ. Toruń). *Acta Phys. Polon.* 17, 481–2 (1958)(in English); cf. *C.A.* 52, 7854*d*.—Equation (1) is rediscussed and corrected for a typographical error. Bojarski and Frackowiak (private communication) pointed out that equation (1) may be written in a closed form. These expressions fit very well with the exptl. results of Cauchois (*C.A.* 24, 4087) for a not too high concn. of solns. However, C.'s last expression for the highest concn. (10^{-2}

constants, no solubility of UO_2 in $BaUO_3$ or BaO in UO_2 is to be expected. At 50 mol% BaO the compound $BaUO_3$ is formed with a pseudo-cubic perovskite structure. At higher BaO contents, X-ray work shows a marked solubility of BaO in $BaUO_3$. This solution persists up to 75 mol % BaO. At 60 mol % BaO the interference lines become sharp, showing that a strictly cubic structure is present. Additional weak lines which appear may be explained by the superstructure formation, caused by doubling of the lattice constants. It was found that the lattice constants increase with the BaO content up to 75 mol % BaO. A distinct break occurs at 66.7 mol % BaO, corresponding to the composition of a previously assumed compound Ba_2UO_4. Up to 75 mol % BaO the sample is not hygroscopic; with higher BaO contents the samples show a volume contraction or reduction with H_2 and an increase in weight when left standing in air. Both of these facts point to the presence of free BaO. Further details of the structure and properties of the perovskite phase (50 - 75 mol % BaO) is the subject of the present work of the authors. Barium metauranate (IV) was found to oxidized during

initial oxidation of $BaUO_3$ (up to $BaUO_{3.36}$) is homogeneous. The oxygen atoms enter the uranate lattice and diminish the lattice constant. As oxidation proceeds a new phase is formed with a rhombohedral $BaUO_4$ structure. No other intermediate products are formed, and the density does not alter markedly during oxidation. This points to the fact that the added O atoms occupy interstitial positions of the lattice. The contraction of the lattice which takes place during oxidation is due to the decrease of the uranium ionic radius (oxidation of U (IV)). This increases the forces of attraction between the higher charged uranium ions and the oxygen ions. In this respect $BaUO_3$ resembles $LaMnO_3$ where an analogous contraction occurs on oxidation of the Mn(III) to Mn(IV). There are 1 figure, 5 tables and 12 non-Soviet-bloc references. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: F. Galasso, L. Katz, R. Ward: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 81, 820 (1959); L. H. Brixner: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 80, 3214 (1958); S. M. Lang, F. P. Knudsen, C. L. Filmore: Natl. Bur. Standards (U.S.) Circ. 568, (1956); M. G. Harwood; Proc. Phys. Soc. 68B, 586, (1955).

Card 4/5

Card 5/5

JABLONSKI, A.

On the notion of emission anisotropy. Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.4:259-264 '60.

1. Physics Department, Nicolas Copernicus University, Torun. Photoluminescense Laboratory (Torum) and Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences.

(Anisotropy)

JABLONSKI, Aleksander

Peter Pringsheim. Postepy fizyki 12 no.1:3-6 '61.

1. Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczalnej Uniwersytetu Mikolaja Kopernika, Torun.

JABLONSKI, A.

A note on the notion of emission anisotropy. Bul Ac Pol mat 10 no.10:555-556 '62.

1. Physics Department, Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun.

ACCESSION NR: AP4015991 P/0047/63/014/006/0641/0647

AUTHOR: Jablonski, Aleksander

TITLE: On the work of the Department of Experimental Physics of Mikolaj Kopernik University

SOURCE: Postepy fizyki, v. 14, no. 6, 1963, 641-647

TOPIC TAGS: photoluminescence, electroluminescence, photoconductivity, phosphorescence, organic phosphor, inorganic phosphor, spectral line pressure broadening, molecular spectrum, fluorescence, fluorometer, phosphoroscope, luminophor, photoluminescence quenching, fluorescence polarization, fluorescence depolarization, inorganic semiconductor, photoresistance, nitrogen spectrum

ABSTRACT: After sketching the history of the Experimental Physics Department of Mikolaj Kopernik University from February 1946 to the present, the author reports on the current research activity of this department, which includes: photoluminescence of organic solutions, photoluminescence and electroluminescence of inorganic crystalline phosphors, photoconductivity of inorganic semiconductors and organic phosphors, and spectra of diatomic molecules and pressure broadening of atomic spectral lines. Certain original experimental methods developed within the

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L 17173-63 EWT(1)/BDS AFETC/ASD/SSD P/0041/63/003/004/0493/0500

ACCESSION NR: AP3001746

53

AUTHOR: Jablonski, A.

TITLE: Pressure effects on spectral lines

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 23, no. 4, 1963, 493-500

TOPIC TAGS: line shift, line broadening, pressure broadening, line width

ABSTRACT: The problem is discussed of how the intensity distribution in a spectral line and its shift caused by the simultaneous action of several perturbing atoms (broadeners) can be calculated when the effect produced by a single broadener is known. This problem was already treated in an earlier paper, but the expression there obtained can hardly be used in its original form for practical calculations. In this paper, the expression is simplified considerably and brought to a form well suited to applications. However, its applicability is limited to those cases when pressure broadening theories based either on the elementary form of the Franck-Condon principle (statistical theories) or on its quantum-mechanical version can be reasonably applied. Orig. art. has: 23 equations.

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L 17173-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001746

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczalnej Uniwersytetu Mikolaja Kopernika, Torun (Physics Department, Nicholas Copernicus University)

SUBMITTED: 16Jul62 DATE ACQ: 05Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 010

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L 21456-66
ACC NR: AP6001451

former papers was assumed (in accordance with the simpler version of Perrin's theory) to be spherical. It is shown that an expression derived many years ago,

$$r_f = 0.6 \sum_{i=1}^{3} \Gamma_i G_i - 0.2,$$

giving the value of the fundamental emission anisotropy resulting from mutual orientation and anisotropy of absorption and emission virtual oscillators involved, can also yield the emission anisotropy as affected by depolarizing factors. The torsional vibrations of luminescen molecules cause a linear as well as a plane oscillator to become equivalent to a spatial one, thus affecting the value of the emission anisotropy. The latter is further affected by Brownian rotations of luminescent molecules. By means of the above equation expressions are obtained for the time (t) dependence of emission anisotropy r(t) following excitation by a very short light pulse, the emission anisotropy $\bar{r}$ resulting from steady illumination with the primary light, the decay of $I^{\parallel}(t)$ and $I^{\perp}(t)$ and the mean duration $\tau^{\parallel}$ and $\tau^{\perp}$ of the fluorescence components parallel and perpendicular to the electric vector of the primary light, respectively. Section 3 of the paper is devoted to the problem of the dependence of $\bar{r}$ on the frequency

Card 2/3

MIELEWCZYK, Stefan; JABLONSKI, Bolesław; [illegible]; STAMIŃSKI, S.; TABORSKI, Adam; ŻMUDZIAT, Bronisława

Book reviews. Przegl zool 8 no.2:179-183 '64.

JABLONSKI, BRONISLAW

Cwiczenia z ogolnej uprawy roli i roslin

Lodz, Poland, Panstwowe Wydawn. Naukowe, 1957. 111 p.

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

Jablonski, H.

12

Swelling of casein fibers. Wł. Wroński and H. Jablonski. *Przemysł Włókienniczy* 9, 239–42(1955).—The swelling of various types of fibers in the presence of water was discussed in general. The centrifugal method of detg. the swelling rate (SR) is described. It was established that the SR value of casein fibers depends on the compds. and temp. of the hardening bath as well as on stretching conditions. The presence of Al sulfate reduces the SR. SR does not depend on the HCHO concn. within the range of 25–40 g./l. It depends, however, upon the time and temp. of fixing. The presence of NaCl or Na_2SO_4 in the HCHO coagulating bath improves the water resistance of fibers; the effect of NaCl is slightly stronger than that of Na_2SO_4. In proportion to the increase in the degree of stretching SR decreases. It was also proved that deamination with a $NaNO_2$ soln. reduces the SR of casein fibers. The optimum coagulating temp. in relation to the swelling value was 68–70°

A. Wielopolski

JABLONSKI, Henryk, mgr inz.

Assembly of heads on cables installed at considerably
differnt levels. Wiad elektrotechn 32 no. 1:25 Ja '64.

1. FRE Elektromontax, Lodz.

JABLONSKI, HENRYK

Poland/General Problems - Scientific Institutions. Conferences A-2

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33568

Author : Jablonski, Henryk

Institution : None

Title : Accomplishments of the Polish Academy of Sciences During the First Three Years of its Activity

Original Periodical : Nauka Polska, 1955, 3, No 4, 11-40, Polish

Abstract : None

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Jablonsky, Henryk

Poland/General Problems - Scientific Institutions. Conferences A-2

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33569

Author : Jablonski, Henryk

Institution : None

Title : Accomplishments of Polish Academy of Sciences During the First Three Years of its Activity

Original Periodical : Sprawodz. Czynnosci i Prac PAN, 1956, 4, No 1, 34-43; discussions 43-112, Polish

Abstract : None

Card 1/1

JABLONSKI, Henryk

The place of the Polish Academy of Sciences in the organizational structure of research in Poland. Review Pol Academy 4 no.4:17-46 O-D '59. (EEAI 9:7)

(Polish Academy of Sciences)
(Poland--Research)

P/002/60/000/001/001/005
A223/A026

AUTHOR: Jabłoński, Henryk

TITLE: The Place of the Academy of Sciences in the Organization of Scientific Research in Poland

PERIODICAL: Nauka Polska, 1960, No. 1 (29), pp. 19 - 28

TEXT: The article contains the report presented to the Zgromadzenie Ogólne PAN (PAN General Meeting) on June 26, 1959, in Warsaw. The author refers to 1) Professor Groszkowski's written report on the activities of the individual scientific sections and branches of the Academy, which was distributed to all the members; 2) the speech by Tadeusz Kotarbiński and 3) the first attempts dating from 1934, to organize scientific research and to arouse interest for its development in Poland, before he explains his reasons for choosing the above title for his yearly report and describes the achievements of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The organization of research is based on the division of all scientific research institutions into three groups: 1) the department sections and institutes of schools of higher learning, most of which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministerstwo Szkolnictwa Wyższego (Ministry of Higher Schools) and some under the

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P/002/60/000/001/001/005
A223/A026

The Place of the Academy of Sciences in the Organization of Scientific Research in Poland

jurisdiction of the Minister of Health 2) scientific research institutes under the jurisdiction of various government departments and 3) the Polish Academy of Sciences with its institutions. According to a decision by the 1957 PAN General Meeting, all research activities calling for an exceptional amount of funds, equipment and specialized personnel should be assigned to the academy. The academy should also conduct research in those fields of science, which are still young in Poland and, therefore, are not yet included in the curriculums of other scientific institutions. While it must be admitted that much has been done in the year under review to increase the equipment and instruments at the disposal of various PAN divisions, the fact still remains that the shortage of equipment is one of the main problems of the Academy. Such was the case with the Zakład Syntezy Organicznej (Organic Synthesis Section) as pointed out by Professor [illegible]banski. The ambitious 1962 research plan of the division IV was only partly put into practice. The Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki (Institute of Basic Technical Problems), the Instytut Budownictwa Wodnego (Institute of Hydraulic Engineering) and Instytut Maszyn Przepływowych (Institute of Flow Power Machines) were formed contributing with concrete results to the development of science.

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A221/A026

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Little participation by the PAN institutions is noted in the development of automation, mechanical engineering and mining. The demand by the Zakład Mechaniki Górotworu (Section on the Mechanism of Orogeny) and by the Zakład Metali PAN (PAN Section of Metals) to be raised to the level of institutes is well justified in view of their important scientific research. The Institute of Basic Technical Problems was formed in 1953 with 4 sections, i.e., the Zakład Mechaniki Ośrodków Ciągłych (Section for the Mechanism of Continuous Media), Zakład Elektroniki (Electronics Section), Zakład Badania Ergan (Section for Research on Vibrations) and Zakład Metali (Section for Metals). Today this Institute has 5- full-time and 104 part-time scientific workers. The Electronics Section, headed by Professor Groszkowski, needs more and better equipment. Whatever the failings may be, the author points out that many of the concrete results achieved in scientific research would not have been possible if it were not for the moral and material support of the Academy. The name of the Electronics Section has become well-known abroad, especially in the CSR. The section has 50 scientific workers, of whom 49 are full-time workers. No reproach can be made, of course to the part-time workers, since they work in various other institutions, too, but

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A223/A026

The Place of the Academy of Sciences in the Organization of Scientific Research in Poland

it is obvious that they cannot devote all their attention to the academy's sections and as a result many scientific projects are not completed in time. However, considerable improvement can be noted in this field, too. The section dealing with the theory of elasticity headed by Professor Witold Nowacki has 14 workers, 12 of whom are there full-time. The Institute of Hydraulic Engineering has 6 part-time workers, who divide their time between the institute and the Politechnika Gdańska (Gdańsk Polytechnic) and 80 full-time workers. There are numerous scientific fields in which the Academy closely cooperates with other institutions not under the jurisdiction of the Academy, and it is the duty of the Academy to raise the standard of their work, increase their trained personnel and support their activities for the benefit of everybody. Speaking of the achievements of the Academy in scientific fields, the author points to the design of two new types of computers, to the results achieved by the electronics section, the Instytut Fizyki (Institute of Physics), etc. The situation in the field of social sciences is, unfortunately, not so good. The reasons for this are to be found in the general lack of appreciation of humanistic sciences in the

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P/004/60/001/001/001/005
A223/A025

The Place of the Academy of Sciences in the Organization of Scientific Research in Poland

ish scientific publications is 7,082 and Polish books have found their way to the stands of most large international book exhibitions. In September 1957, the Academy took over the scientific printing shops in Warsaw and Wroclaw, and increased their machine and equipment inventories. With regard to international cooperation, the author recalls the establishment of scientific stations on Spitsbergen and in Vietnam and refers to the research in the Antarctic, which was made possible by having been given the control of the Oasis Bunger by the USSR. The author refers to the need for more international cooperation agreements; at present, Poland has 11 such agreements with socialist countries, all of which expire in 1960. On the problem of scientific personnel, the author feels that, instead of sending Polish scientists abroad, foreign scientists should be invited for longer stays to Poland. By doing so larger groups of Polish scientific workers would be given the opportunity of broadening their knowledge. Finally, the author puts forward his proposals, i.e., 1) the Academy should prepare the perspective plan for the development of Polish science in the period 1961 - 1975 and 2) the Academy should prepare a 5-year plan of scientific research closely connected with the nation's economic plan. The planning will

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P/002/60/000/002/001/004
A223/A026

AUTHOR: Jablonski, Henryk

TITLE: Selected Problems From the Experience of the Polish Academy of Sciences During the Years 1957-1959

PERIODICAL: Nauka Polska, 1960, No 2 (30), pp 20-61

TEXT: The article contains the report presented to the General Meeting of Members of the Polish Academy of Sciences, held on March 25, 1960. These meetings, which take place once every three years mark the end of office for the governing body of the Academy, which is elected for a 3 year period. The last General Meeting was at the same time the first after the Polish National Assembly approved the new statutes of the Academy on February 17, 1960. One of the problems which cropped up repeatedly in discussions and in reports was the question of bigger influence of the Polish Academy on social conditions and on the creation of suitable conditions for the development of science. These factors have not been always precisely stipulated in the past, although they were indicated already in the author's report on the Academy's activities, given on January 11, 1957. During the period 1957-1959, the Polish scientists

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A223/A026

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the past 3 years, the author deals with the shortage of apparatus and instruments for scientific research. Although the Academy has been able to purchase a certain amount from capitalist and socialist countries, the number is still low (i.e., 202 for the whole of the Academy), and efforts should be made to produce such equipment in Poland. The employment of scientific personnel was another difficulty of the Academy in the period under review, but the situation improved considerably by the end of 1959 when the Academy had 2,949 scientific workers, including assistants. The Wydzial Nauk Biologicznych (Division of Biological Sciences) has the highest percentage of assistants, viz., 91.9 %, while the Division III has 58.6 % and the Division IV 57.9 %. The period under review also showed considerable variation in higher scientific education of the workers of the Academy. In all, 75 workers obtained the degree of profeisor, but only 2 of these were from the Division IV and 5 from the Division V. 84 workers obtained the degree of docent but only one of these was from the Division VI. The degree of doctor was conferred upon 118 workers, 7 of whom were from the Division V and 8 from the Division VI. These figures show that a lot remains to be done

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Selected Problems From the Experience of the Polish Academy of Sciences During the Years 1957-1959

matical Symposium) held under the auspices of the International Mathematical Union, etc. The cooperation with various countries during the International Geophysical Year enabled the Academy to open research stations in Spitsbergen and Vietnam and to carry out research in the Antarctic in a base in the Bunger Oasis, assigned to the Academy by the USSR. An expansion of cooperation with international scientific organizations was also noted during this period. On December 31, 1959, the Polish Academy of Sciences was a member of 60 scientific associations and 30 of the Academy's workers are members of the governing bodies of 31 international organizations, i.e., Professor T. Kotarbiński is one of the vice-presidents of the International Institute of Philology; Professor W. Szafer is Honorary President of the International Union for the Protection of Nature; Professor K. Kuratowski is a member of the Presidium of the International Mathematical Union; Professor W. Olszak is a member of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, etc. Scientists of the Academy also obtained honorary degrees of foreign academies and universities, i.e., Professor T. Kotarbiński and Professor J. Dembowski be-

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problems of work organization, on sociological problems, on changes in class structure, etc. Work on various dictionaries, atlasses and on the compilation of Polish history has been continued. One of the main deficiencies of the PAS Division I is the lack of cooperation among its individual subsections in the consistent application of Marxist principles and ideas. The work on the "Historia Polski" is progressing well and has been completed until the year 1863. In the field of biological sciences there is still a shortage of independent well-trained scientists as well as of adequate equipment in experimental stations. Subjects such as general microbiology or general genetics are dealt with by a negligible number of academicians not all of whom are working in the Academy's own stations and laboratories. On the problem of exact sciences, the author states that scientists are inclined to give preference to the three fields in which Poland has been for years one of the leading nations, i.e., mathematics, theoretical physics and physico-chemistry of coal and petroleum. On the other hand, experimental physics, geophysics and certain branches of chemistry are being neglected or ignored with the excuse that no sufficient and adequate equip-

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shown by the number of publications (110 in 1958, 116 in 1959) and by development and expansion of individual branches of nuclear research, i.e., in physics, chemistry and uranium technology. In addition to the traditional research on the atomic nucleus and high-energy physics, new fields, such as neutron physics, beta and gamma spectroscopy and separation of neutrons from solid bodies were included in the research program. Research was also started on the chemistry of transuranic elements, in particular on the chemistry of plutonium, on analytical chemistry methods, on radiation chemistry and on semi-technical methods for testing the technology of uranium ores. The production of basic electronic and radio-chemical equipment was also started. The practical application of results of nuclear research has been intensified through nuclear "specialization" training (3 institutions), yearly courses on the application of isotopes for industrial personnel and training in the USSR. Research on blood components, on enzymes, and on radiobiology at the Instytut Badań Jądrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research) and the Instytut Hematologii (Institute of Hematology), although giving good results, is still in its infancy. A central service on radiological

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tion with other Academy departments and a proper joint plan on the activities of this Division will be one of the main tasks of the new governing body of the Academy. During the period under review the Instytut Fizjologii i Żywienia Zwierząt (Institute of Animal Physiology and Feeding) and the Zakład Doświadczalny (Experimental Station) in Jablonie were allotted comparatively large sums of money permitting them to expand their research work. The Academy division of medical sciences has only one large station, i.e., the Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doświadczalnej (Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapeutics) which can boast with some considerable achievements during this period, i.e., the production of the D_1H drug and the adaptation of the new reaction for the diagnosis of syphilis. The other stations of this Division have only an elementary character and are designed to pave the way for the future Instytut Medycyny Klinicznej i Doświadczalnej (Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine), by training the necessary personnel and by preparing the required material basis. It will be the duty of the new governing body to set up a number of new stations dealing with subjects, such as physiology and pathology of the

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present uncoordianted and fragmentary research on automation and on the Zakład Mechaniki Ośrodków Ciągłych Instytutu Podstawowych Problemów Techniki (Department on Continuous Media of the Institute of Basic Technical Problems) which is the central station carrying out research on theoretical and applied mechanics. The next 5-tear period should see the formation of Instytut Automatyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Institute of Automation of the Polish Academy of Sciences). Expansion of research on mechanical engineering is another important future task of the Academy and efforts should be made to raise the Zakład Teorii Konstrukcji (Department on the Theory of Mechanical Engineering) to the level of an institute. This should also be applied to the Zakład Aparatury Chemicznej (Department of Chemical Apparatus), in view of its immense tasks and importance to the national economy. The formation of a Zakład Energetyki (Power Engineering Section) which would work in cooperation with the Komitet Elektryfikacji Polski at present engaged in the drawing up of Polish power projects, is one of the tasks faced by the Academy. A Central Computing Center would be an extremely useful institution, but will remain the subject of discussions with experts and

JABLONSKI, Henryk

The Polish Academy of Sciences as a workshop for creative scientific work. Nauka Pol 9 no.4:1-30 O-D '61.

1. Czlonek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, czlonek Komitetu Redakcyjnego czasopisma "Nauka Polska"

Method for strengthening of ...

containing 30-35 g/l formaldehyde, 20-25 g/l $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, 150-170 g/l Na_2SO_4, 30-40 g/l NaCl, and 100-105 g/l H_2SO_4. The further treatment of the fiber (washing, dressing, and drying) is carried out by the standard methods. The fiber obtained shows an increased resistance to hot water. The fiber left in water at 80°C for 1 hr does not lose its fibrous character. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Polish Academy of Sciences, a decade of activity, 1952-1962.
Review Pol Academy 7 no.4:15-32 O-D '62.

JABLONSKI, Henryk, prof.

Aims and tasks of the cooperation of the Academies of Sciences of countries of the socialist camp. Nauka polska 10 no.4:8-18 '62.

1. Czlonek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Ten years of activities of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Nauka polska 10 no.5:12-32 S-O '62.

1. Czlonek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, H.

YABLONSKIY, Genrik [Jablonski, H.], akademik

Polish science in the service of socialism. Vest. AN SSSR 32 no.11:105-109 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Pol'skoy Akademii nauk.
(Poland--Research)

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Polish Academy of Sciences in 1962. Nauka polska 11 no.4: 1-18 Jl-Ag '63.

1. Czlonek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Polish Academy of Sciences in 1962. Review Pol Academy 8 no.3:1-15 Jl-S'63.

1. Secretary General, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Activities of the Scientific Committee for the Celebration of the Millennium of the Polish State. Nauka polska 11 no.5: 145-152 '63.

1. Czlonek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, Henryk, prof. dr.

Yesterday and today of the Polish Socialist Youth. On the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Society of Workers' Universities. Problemy 19 no.8:466-470 '63.

1. Czlonek rzeczywisty i sekretarz naukowy Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JAPLONSKI, Henryk, prof. dr

Building socialism and the development of Polish science.
Problemy 20 no.7:393-402 '64.

1. Scientific secretary, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

JABLONSKI, Henryk, prof. dr.

Preferences in the development of sciences. Przegl. techn 85 no.8:2 23 F '64.

1. Sekretarz Naukowy Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

JABLONSKI, Henryk

Polish Academy of Sciences in 1963. Nauka polska 12 no.4:14-23 Jl-Ag '64.

1. Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

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