

I 17997-66 EWT(m)/EFP(j)/T WW/JW/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP6008090

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/002/0322/0327

AUTHOR: Mayzus, Z. K.; Skibida, I. P.; Emanuel', N. M.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The mechanism of the catalytic action of copper stearate on the oxidation of n-decane

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 2, 1966, 322-327

TOPIC TAGS: liquid fuel, hydrocarbon oxidation, catalytic oxidation, reaction mechanism

ABSTRACT: Soluble copper salts are notably good oxidation catalysts. Previous work indicates that the catalytic effect consists of an acceleration of hydroperoxide decomposition into free radicals. Free radicals are formed on decomposition of the complex formed between the copper salt and the hydroperoxide. The structure of the complex and its rates of formation and decomposition are not known. The purpose of this work was the study of the catalytic effect of copper stearate on the oxidation of n-decane. The oxidation was conducted in a glass vessel at 140C, with an oxygen feed rate of 1.6 liters/hour. It was found that in the system n-decyl hydroperoxide-copper stearate, free radicals are formed as a result of the decomposition of the intermediate complex $[CuSt_2 \cdot nROOH]$. From the kinetic data it was possible to

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UDC: 541.124/128+541.12

I 17997-66

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determine the number of hydroperoxide molecules united with one molecule of copper stearate in the complex ($n = 2$), as well as the rate constant of the decomposition of the complex into free radicals, and the equilibrium constant of complex formation. It was shown that the introduction of copper stearate into oxidizing n-decane accelerates the rate of the radical as well as of the molecular decomposition of the hydroperoxide, leading to the formation of some non-radical products. Free-radical induced, chain decomposition of the hydroperoxide is completely absent in the presence of copper stearate. The authors advance the assumption that the increased rate of molecular decomposition of the hydroperoxide under the influence of copper stearate is one of the causes of the observed retarding effects of copper salts. [VS]
Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 21

SUBM DATE: 04Dec64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS:

4213

Cord

2/2

L 140111-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6013904

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/004/0762/0765

AUTHOR: Vetchinkina, V. N.; Mayzus, Z. K.; Emanuel', N. M.

33
B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The radical mechanism of phenol conversion in a hydrocarbon medium

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 4, 1966, 762-765

TOPIC TAGS: phenol, hydrocarbon, reaction mechanism, oxidation inhibitor

ABSTRACT: Phenol dissolved in n-decane was heated at 140C in a stream of nitrogen preliminarily purified of oxygen traces, in an attempt to clarify if consumption of the inhibitor without participation of RO₂ radicals is related to oxidation of the inhibitor or represents a parallel reaction requiring no oxygen. Results indicate that the consumption of phenol heated in an oxygen-free hydrocarbon environment is accompanied by the formation of free radicals. The radical formation rate constant for phenol in n-decane is given as $k=9.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ l/mol·sec at 140C. The low efficiency of phenol as an inhibitor of the oxidation of the hydrocarbon discussed is ascribed to an interaction between the two. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003
Card 1/1 *pld* UDC: 541.124/.128

L 34092-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/RM
ACC NR: AP6012924 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/005/1105/1108

43
42
B

AUTHOR: Skibida, I. P.; Mayzus, Z. K.; Ivanov, S. K.; Emanuel', N. M. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Mechanism of the chain propagation reaction in liquid-phase oxidation processes in the presence of salt catalysts and cobalt stearate

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 5, 1966, 1105-1108

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, hydroperoxide, oxidation kinetics, oxidation inhibition, cobalt compound, decane

ABSTRACT: In order to determine whether the products of catalytic oxidation of n-decane are formed and consumed by a chain or a molecular mechanism, an inhibitor was introduced into the oxidation reaction, which was already under way. To n-decane oxidized to a certain degree was added cobalt stearate (1.2×10^{-3} mole/liter), followed 15 min later by the inhibitor N-phenyl- δ -naphthylamine or α -naphthol (about 5×10^{-5} mole/liter). Following the introduction of the inhibitor, the curves of the accumulation of all the products showed a sharp break, and the products ceased to be formed. This is interpreted as evidence that in the reaction of catalyzed oxidation, alcohols, ketones, and acids are formed and consumed by a chain mechanism. The majority of the oxidation products were found to form directly from

UDC: 541.128.2

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L 34092-66

ACC NR: AP6012924

the RO_2 radical. The rates of formation and consumption of all the oxidation products were determined. By comparing the rates of formation of the products and the rates of decomposition of the hydroperoxides, it was shown that in the oxidation of n-decane in the presence of $CoSt_2$, in contrast to a noncatalyzed oxidation, the hydroperoxides are not the only primary intermediates; a considerable part of peroxide radicals are converted into alcohols, ketones and acids by skipping the step of hydroperoxide formation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 12Aug65 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 vmb

EMANUEL', Nikolay Markovich; DENISOV, Yevgeniy Timofeyevich;
MAYZUS, Zinaida Kushelevna. Prinimali uchastie:
ANTONOVSKIY, V.L.; BLYUMBERG, E.A.; VASIL'YEV, R.F.;
GAGARINA, A.B.; GOL'DBERG, V.M.; ZAIKOV, G.Ye.; DORIKOV,
Yu.D.; OBUKHOVA, L.K.; TSEPALOV, V.F.; SHLYAPINTOKH,
V.Ya.; SKIBIDA, I.P., red.

[Oxidation chain reactions of hydrocarbons in the liquid
phase] Tsepnye reaktsii okisleniya uglevodorodov v
zhidkoi faze. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 374 p. (MIRA 18:8)

RECEPТА МЕДИКА Sec 17 Vol 5/10 Public Health Oct 59

3055. THE ORGANIZATION OF CANCER TREATMENT (Russian text) - Maz
D. I. Inst. of Med. Radiol., Kharkov - VOPR.ONKOL. 1959, 5/6 (731-736)

Tables 4

The treatment of cancer patients is more a general health problem than directly pertinent to the oncological organizations. Surgical treatment can be provided in all good general hospitals, but combined surgical and radiological therapy can be better applied in cancer institutes. The group of precancer patients should be treated and followed up in special centres. Measures should be taken to overcome refusals of operation. The doctors have to explain what are the risks; however, although the hospitalization of patients requiring radical or specialized treatment in the main offers no difficulties, there is still the problem of the hospitalization of all those patients who need symptomatic and palliative treatment. The number of beds for the chronically ill has to be augmented. The solution of this problem also requires an increase in the number of trained oncologists. (XVI, 17)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/12 Cancer Dec 59

*5015. The state of oncological diagnosis according to autopsy data
(Russian text) MAZ D. I. Inst. of Med. Radiol., Kharkov *Vopr. Onkol.* 1959, 5:9
(309-313) Tables 7

A total of 2,734 autopsy protocols from cases with malignant tumours were analysed. All patients had died in the period 1948-1954. In 9% of the cases the tumour was an unexpected finding. In 5.3% cancer had been suspected clinically, but did not exist. In 9.1% of the cases cancer had been diagnosed but the site of the primary tumour had not been found. Clinical misses were insignificant in uterine cancer, somewhat higher in cancer of the oesophagus and stomach, while they were highest in cancer of the lung and cancer of various other sites.

MAZAC, Arnost, inz.

Use of pipelines from plastics in mines. Unli 4 no.9:308-309 S '62.

MAZAC, J.

"On Harvesting and Threshing Flaxseed." p. 326,
(MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI, Vol. 4, No. 17, Sept. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

~~MAZAC, J.~~

"Farm machinery at the Exhibition of Engineering in Agriculture and Forestry."

p. 137 (Zemedelske Stroje) Vol. 2, no. 6, June 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

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

MAZAC, J.

"Tasks of the State Testing Station for Agricultural Machinery."

p. 8 (Zemelske Stroje, Vol. 3, no. 1, Jan. 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no.9,
September 1958

MAZAC, J.

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: ZEMEDELSKE STROJE. VOL. 2, no. 3, Mar. 1959

Mazac, J. Analysis of the action of the chain in the SMO-160 burn cleaner.
p. 249.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

MAZAC, Josef, inz.

Marking modifications in the quality standards of nonferrous metal semiproducts. Normalizace ll no.2:35-38 F '63.

1. Odborove normalizacni stredisko pro nezelezne kovy pri Vyzkumnej ustavu kovu, Panenske Brezany.

MAZAC, Jozef, inz.

Remarks on the revised Czechoslovak Standards 42 1301 and
42 1401 which went into effect August 1, 1963. Normalizace
12 no.2:49 F'64

1. Vedouci Oboroveho normalizacniho strediska pro nezelezne
kovy pri Vyzkumnem ustavu kovu, Fanenske Erezany.

MAZAC, M.

MAZAC, M.

Standardization and typification in a chemical plant.

P. 26 (Chemický Průmysl) Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1957, Czechoslovakia

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

HANZLIK, Jiri, inz.; MAZAC, Oldrich, inz.

Use of telluric currents in examining the beds underlying the Bohemian Cretaceous. Geol pruzkum 5 no.3:74-75 Mr '63.

1. Ustav uzite geofyziky Brno, pracoviste Praha.

CISARIKOVA, Jarmila, inz.; HANZLIK, Jiri, kandidat geologicko-mineralogickych
ved, inz.; MAZAC, Oldrich, inz.

Modern methods of telluric measurement computation. Geol
pruzkum 6 no.1:16-17 Ja'64.

1. Vyzkumne vypocetni stredisko Kancelarske stroje, Praha;
Ustav uzite geofyziky, Brno, pracoviste Praha.

SYHORA, K.; MARAD, F.

Steroid derivatives. Pt. 3. J. Pol. Chem. 29 no.10:335-359
C 164.

1. Research Institute of Natural Drugs, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SYMORA, K; MAZAC, R

Research Institute for Natural Drugs, Prague - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 7, July 1966, pp 2768-2783

"Steroid derivatives. Part 41: 16-substituted 6-halogen-
17-hydroxyprogesterone derivatives."

MAZACEK, J.

Measurements of grass mowing machines.

P. 179, (Sbornik Rada Mechanisace A Elektrifikace Zemdelstvi) Vol.30, no.3, June 1957
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

Mazacek, J.

AGRICULTURE

The ZVZ binder, a new machine of the Agrostromlj Works in Jicin. p. 157

Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1958

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959

MAZACEK, Jan, dr. CSc.

Share of individual branches of the mining industry on
its total production and the mining of rare earths metals.
Rudy 12 no.4:135-136 Ap 1964.

MAZACEK, Jan. dr. CSc.

Dressing of devolite cherts from Pistice. Rudy 12 no. 5 1964-1967
My 1964.

1. State Commission for Development and Coordination of Science
and Technology, Prague.

MAZACEK, J.

"Improvised dynamometers."

p. 177 (Zemedelske Stroje) Vol. 2, no. 7, July 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

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

M A Z A Č E K, J.

Distr: 4E2c

Production of pure salts of beryllium from Czechoslovakian raw materials. K. Veleiška and J. Mazáček. Rady (Prague) 8, 1-8(1959).—V. and M. studied the possibilities of producing pure Be salts from domestic raw materials. For the decompn. they used the modified method of Copaux-Kawecki with Na_2FeO_4 and melting BeO with addn. of Ca(OH)_2 . The decompn. by the 1st method takes about 1 hr. at 700° , and a great excess of Na_2FeO_4 (about 500%) is necessary. The decompn. by the 2nd method takes 2 hrs. at 1000° , and the same excess of Ca(OH)_2 is necessary. For the extrn. of Ba(OH)_2 , a great excess of H_2SO_4 is to be used. Therefore, the 1st method seems to be economically more suitable.

I. Hyns—

3
1-MIC/ID
1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia E-2
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic
Substances
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 24 1959, No. 86043
AUTHOR : Krcelova, J.H.; Vetejska, K.; Hazdeck, J.
INST. :
TITLE : Separation of Iron from Rare-Earth Elements

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechoslov. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
151, 198-202

ABSTRACT : The possibility has been ascertained of a
separation of Fe from rare-earth elements (RE) by means
of strongly basic anionite OAL (anionite particle size
0.52-0.25 mm; column 1 cm in diameter, holding capacity
20-25 ml). In model-study experiments on investigation of
adsorption of $FeCl_3$ and chlorides of RE, depending on the
concentration of HCl, the anionite-containing column was
washed with a solution of HCl (100 ml) of the same concen-
tration as that of the solutions being analyzed; the latter
were prepared by dissolving 30 mg of oxides of RE (obtained
by fractionation of monazite concentrate) and 40 mg Fe_2O_3
in 50 ml HCl of different concentration. The analyzed

CARD: 2/3

80

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia E-2
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 8(043)
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : solutions were passed through the anionite column at a rate of 0.5 ml/minute, and filtrate fractions of 5 ml were taken for analysis. Presence of RLE was determined by precipitation with 2% solution NH_4OH and staining of precipitates with alizarin S; for quantitative estimation the precipitates were calcined and weighed. Fe was determined photometrically with KSCN. It was found that in the interval of HCl concentration 0.1-9 N, no sorption of Ce, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, and Y is taking place. Ratio of the elution constants shows that separation of Fe from RLE, by means of anionite OAL, can be effected in a medium of approximately 8 N HCl. Under these conditions Fe is

CARD: 2/3

CARD: 3/3

S/081/62/000/018/016/059
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Pelikán, Jiří, Mazáček, Jan, Vetejška, Karel

TITLE: Method of separating gallium from aluminum and zinc by using an anion exchanger

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1962, 124, abstract 18D155 (Czechoslovak patent 97806, December 15, 1960)

TEXT: A simple method is suggested for the concentration of Ga and its simultaneous purification from Al and Zn in the processing of bauxites and Zn ores. The method is based on the different sorption of Ga, Al and Zn chlorides dissolved in HCl on high-alkaline anionites OAL and L which contain quaternary N. In 7 N HCl, Ga is strongly adsorbed on the anionite and Al passes into the filtrate. Ga is elutriated from the anionite by HCl solution (< 2 N). In the presence of Zn instead of Al, the separation is effected in 2 N HCl. With such an acidity, Zn is adsorbed by the anionite and Ga passes into the filtrate. In order to separate Ga from Al the alkaline bauxite extract is neutralized with HCl solution. The separated Ga and Al hydroxides are filtered off, washed

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Method of separating gallium...

S/087/62/000/C18/016/059
B144/B186

with water, dissolved in 7 N HCl, whereupon the solution obtained is passed through a column containing anionite L, which has previously been washed with 7 N HCl solution. Then the column is washed with 7 N HCl solution and Ga is elutriated from the anionite by < 2ⁿ N HCl solution. If the initial solution contains Ga, Al, and Zn the separation is done in two stages. In the first stage, Ga together with Zn is separated from Al as described above. Separation of Ga from Zn is obtained by flushing the column with 2 N HCl, Ga being washed out and Zn being strongly adsorbed on the anionite. The method suggested enables Ga to be separated from considerable amounts of Al and Zn. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Z/035/60/000/012/001/01
D006/D102

AUTHOR: Mazáček, Jan, Doctor of Sciences

TITLE: A contribution to the occurrence of vanadium and its production from graphitic raw materials

PERIODICAL: Rudy, no. 12, 1960, 415-417

TEXT: The author deals with the occurrence of vanadium in Czechoslovak graphitic raw materials; its behavior during the dressing of these materials; and describes a method of its separation. The ever increasing demand for trace elements in Czechoslovakia has led to intensive research on these elements and to a systematic analysis of all local mineral deposits in search of these elements. In the course of these efforts, investigation of the vanadium and titanium contents in Czechoslovak graphitic raw materials and their dressing products was made. Further investigation of the titanium content was abandoned, however, when it was found that the titanium content was too low (in the order of tenths of a percent) to be of any practical use. The vanadium content was determined by both spectral and chemical ana-

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A contribution to the occurrence...

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D006/D102

lyses. The result of the spectral analysis of the Staré Město graphite deposit is shown in Table 1. The vanadium concentration in the charge and the individual dressing products as well as the percentile distribution of the total vanadium contents in the dressing products at the Staré Město dressing plant are shown in Table 2. The same information from the Velké Tresné dressing plant is presented in Table 3. (The designations SM2, SM3 and SM4 in this table are trade designations used by this plant for graphite concentrates with various carbon contents.) During the last few years, dressing properties of various Czechoslovak graphitic raw materials were investigated by the Ústav pro výzkum rud (Ore Research Institute) in Prague. These investigations, some of which included quantitative analysis of vanadium, showed that samples taken in 1954 from the Velké Tresné deposit contained vanadium traces only. Samples from Koloděje contained 0.41% V_2O_5 according to older information, while 0.089% vanadium was found in samples taken in 1960. In samples taken in 1959 from the Červený dvůr location, vanadium concentration was found to be only in hundredths of a percent. Due to these low vanadium concentrations, graphitic raw materials are of small value as source of

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A contribution to the occurrence...

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D006/D102

vanadium, especially, since nearly 50% of the total vanadium content is lost in waste during dressing, as can be seen from Tables 2 and 3. Consequently, the following readily available materials can be considered as the only practical vanadium sources in Czechoslovakia: (1) Slags and raw V_2O_5 , processed to ferro-vanadium at the VŽKG [Abstracter's note: Stands for Vítkovické železářny Klementa Gottwalda (Klement Gottwald Iron Works in Vítkovice)]; (2) Wastes obtained in aluminum production from bauxite at the ZSNP [Abstracter's note: Stands for Závod slovenského národného povstání (Plant of the Slovak National Uprising)] in Žiar nad Hronom; (3) Fly ashes of the thermal power plant in Tisová; and (4) Underbed clays at the North-Bohemian Coal Districts. The vanadium content of the above materials ranges from 0.01 to 0.1% and is still higher in slags and raw V_2O_5 . Currently, the problems of vanadium separation from underbed clays and bauxite-processing wastes are being solved. Vanadium concentrations as shown in Tables 2 and 3, and even higher than these, are rather common in raw materials and products of many Czechoslovak dressing plants. Concentrations ranging from thousandths to hundredths of a percent were also found in numerous ore and soil samples taken from various

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A contribution to the occurrence...

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D006/D102

Czechoslovak locations such as Banská Štiavnica, Smolník, Rudňany, Dobšiná, Horní Benešov and Chvaletice. In some samples from the latter location, vanadium content of the above percentage order has been reported. The separation of vanadium compounds from graphitic raw materials has not yet been described in available literature. The flow-chart diagram of one such process is shown in Figure 1. The two basic steps in this process are the leaching of the graphitic raw material by sulphuric acid with the addition of an oxidizer, and the separation of the extracting solvent from graphite. The quantities of both the sulphuric acid and oxidizer depend on the composition and structure of the raw material. In some cases, even combinations of various sulphuric acid concentrations, various quantities of the oxidizer, and leaching with heating failed to produce favorable or reproducible results. The difficulty of this process lies in the fact that the graphitic material must not be disrupted by leaching. Vanadium can be extracted from the extracting solvent by a suitable organic solvent according to two methods, depending on the vanadium valence; (1) According to C. F. Coleman, et al. (Ref. 7: Amine salts as solvents for extraction of U and other metals, Paper of the

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A contribution to the occurrence...

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D006/D102

Geneva Conference no. 510, 1958) pentavalent vanadium can be extracted by higher-molecular aliphatic amines with a pH of 1.2 - 2.0; (2) According to K. B. Brown, et al. (Ref. 8: Solvent extraction processing of U and Ti ores, Paper of the Geneva Conference no. 509, 1958) tetravalent vanadium can be extracted by di-2-ethylhexyl phosphoric acid with a high pH. The re-extraction is then achieved by a solution of sodium carbonate in the case of the first method, and by 1 M sulphuric acid in the case of the 2nd method. At present, the latter method is more widely used and has the advantage that uranium and trivalent iron are extracted simultaneously. By the 1st method, 80-85% of the total vanadium content may be separated and 98% by the 2nd method. The high costs of both these methods, however, limit their practical use. Due to this and the low vanadium content in graphitic raw materials, these materials may be considered only as a potential reserve for the production of vanadium compounds. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, 6 Soviet-bloc references and 2 non-Soviet-bloc references. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: C. F. Coleman, et al.: Amine salts as solvents for extraction of U and other metals, Paper no. 510 of the

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A contribution to the occurrence...

Z/035/60/000/012/001/001
D006/D102

Geneva Conference, 1958; K. B. Brown, et al.: Solvent extraction processing of U and Ti ores, Paper no. 509 of the Geneva Conference, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav pro výzkum rud, Praha (Ore Research Institute, Prague).

Card ~~6/11~~

S/137/62/000/001/017/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Mazáček, Jan, Žůrek, František

TITLE: Dispersed elements in ore concentration

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 6, abstract 1044
("Rudy", 1961, 2, no. 8, 288-291 (Chech.; Russ., Germ. summary)

TEXT: The authors studied the location of certain rare and dispersed elements (In, Ge, Ga, Tl, Se, Te, Co, Bi, Cd) in Czechoslovak polymetallic sulfide ores and their course and distribution in various concentration products and wastes, and also in the metallurgical reduction of metal concentrates. The definition of the term "dispersed element" is given.

A. Shmeleva ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

MAZACEK, Jan, dr., C.So.

Occurrence and movements of trace elements in processing
concentrates of nonferrous metals in metallurgic enterprises.
Hut listy 16 no.5:356-358 My '61.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum rud, Praha.

MAZACEK Jan, dr., Sc.C.

Preparation of indium compounds from a polymetallic sulfide
ore. Rudy 10 no.5:Suppl.: Prace vyzk ust no.4:19-23
My '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkua rud, Praha.

MAZACEK, Jan, dr., C.Sc.

Occurrence of thallium during the dressing of polymetallic ores.
Rudy 10 no.6:204-205 Je '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum rud, Praha.

KASPAR, M., inz., C.Sc.; MAZACEK, J., dr., C.Sc.

The 14th conference on mining and metallurgy in Freiberg. Rudy 10
no.9:332 S '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum rud, Praha (for Kaspar). 2. SKVT, Praha (for
Mazacek).

MAZACEK, Jan

Use of indium isolated when refining the zinc sulfate
solution for lithopone production. Chem prum 12 no.10:542-544
0 '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum rud, Praha.

MAZACEK, Jan, dr., C.Sc.

Evaluation of rubidium and cesium occurrences during the dressing of zinnwaldite-containing ore and processing of lithium concentrate. Rudy 11 no.3:80-82 Mr '63.

1. Statni komise pro rozvoj a koordinaci vedy a techniky, Praha.

MAZACEK, Jan, RNDr., kandidat technických ved

Survey of trace and rare elements in Czechoslovakia.
Geol průzkum 5 no.12:364-365 D '63.

1. Statní komise pro rozvoj a koordinaci vědy a techniky,
Praha.

MAZACEK, Jan, dr., ScG.

Dressing of ores by christophite in the German Democratic Republic. Rudy 11 no.6:211-212 Je '63.

1. Statni komise pro rozvoj a koordinaci vedy a techniky, Praha.

MAZICEK, Jan, dr. CSc.

Ten years of the Research Institute of Ore Dressing in
Freiberg. Rudy 12 no.10:389-390 G 164.

1. State Commission for the Development and Coordination
of Science and Technology, Prague

MAZACEK, Jan

World production and prices of trace and rare elements as well as their raw materials. Chem listy 58 no.12:1430-1442 D 194.

1. State Commission for Development and Coordination of Science and Technology, Prague.

MAZACEK, Jan, dr. CSc.

Complex utilization of raw materials extracted in the lignite basins of northern Bohemia. Unit 7 no.2:64-65 165.

1. State Commission for the Development and Coordination of Science and Technology, Prague.

MAZACEK, Jan, dr. CSc.

"Distribution of trace elements in caustobycliths, organisms, sediments, and deposit waters" by D.I.Zul'fugarly. Reviewed Jan Mazacek. Uhli 7 no.4:151 '65.

1. State Commission for the Development and Coordination of Science and Technology, Prague.

D 65010-65 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5023336

CZ/0008/64/000/012/1430/1442

AUTHOR: Mazacek, Jan

TITLE: World production and prices of trace and rare elements and of raw materials for their production

SOURCE: Chemické listy, no. 12, 1964, 1430-1442

TOPIC TAGS: metal industry, industrial production, nonferrous metal

ABSTRACT: The metals discussed by the author are Li, Be, Rb, and Cs classified as light metals; In, Ga, Ge, Tl, Se, and Te classified as trace elements; V, Nb, Ta, Mo, Re, classified as refractory metals, La, Y, Sc, Th, Zr, Hf and B classified as rare earths, and finally platinum group metals. The locations of the main ores are given for each metal, together with a short produc-

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L 65010-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5023336

tion description and the prevailing market price. Their general uses in industry, and their importance in the development of the Czechoslovak metallurgical industry is discussed.

Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Statni komise pro rozvoj a koordinaci vedy a techniky, Prague
(State Commission for Development and Coordination of Science and Technology)

ASSOCIATION:

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GO

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 007

JPRS

mlb
Card 2/2

Mazacek, M.

RASKA, K;NALISOVA, V;MAZACEK, M.

Practical significance of phagocyte type determination in the
epidemiology of intestinal infections. Cas. lek. cesk. 89 no. 30:835-
838 28 July 1950. (CJML 20:1)

MAZACEK, M., Dr.; HOUBA, V., Dr.; DEMELOVA, M., Dr.; za technicke
spoluprace J. Casneho, J. Machackove, J. Perlika.

Determination of protective effect of ~~gamma globulin normal~~ and anti-
pertussis gamma globulin in model infections with Hemophilus pertussis
in animals. Cesk. pediat. 11 no.9:669-674 Sept 56.

1. Vyzkumny ustav imunologicky, Praha.

(WHOOPING COUGH, exper.

determ. of protective eff. of normal whooping cough immune &
antipertussis gamma globulin (Cz))

(GAMMA GLOBULIN

protective eff. of normal and whooping cough immune gamma
globulin in exper whooping cough (Cz))

DEMELOVA, M.; MALEK, J.; JOHANOVSKY, J.; HAZA, J.; BLASKO, B.; FRANCOVA, D.;
MAZACEK, M.

Experimental study of gas gangrene mono- and trivaccines. J. hyg.
epidem., Praha 5 no.4:470-478 '61.

1. Institute of Sera and Vaccines, Praha.

(GAS GANGRENE immunol) (VACCINATION exper)

MAZACOVA, K.; PRIBYL, V.; CHROBOK, J.; KEPKOVA, B.; KRAL, V.; KUNSKY, J.

Geomorphological development of the Tyn nad Vltavou
region. Sbor zem 68 no.4:317-327 '63.

L 1637-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5024272

CZ/0043/64/000/008/0584/0596/6

AUTHOR: Jokl, V. (Yokl, V.) (Doctor of natural sciences, Pharmacist, Candidate of sciences) (Bratislava); Majer, J. (Mayer, Ja.) (Docent, Doctor of natural sciences, Candidate of sciences) (Bratislava); Mazacova, M. (Masachova, M.) (Graduate pharmacist,) (Bratislava)

TITLE: Study of complex compounds in solutions by means of electrophoresis on paper (III). Chelation by alcoholic hydroxyl

SOURCE: Chemicks zvesti, no. 8, 1964, 584-596

TOPIC TAGS: chelaton, glycine, chelate compound, electrophoresis, solution property

ABSTRACT: The curves of the electrophoretic mobility of glycine complexes were determined by measurements; N,N-bis(hydroxy ethyl)-glycine, imino-di-acetic acid, and N-hydroxy-ethyl imino di-acetic acid, with a number of di- and tri-valent central ions were studied. On this basis the probable structure and approximate constants of the stability of the complexes were determined. Substitution by hydroxy-ethyl group is discussed, and the character of the chelates prepared in this manner is described. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 6 graphs, 2 tables.

Card 1/2

L 1637-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024272

ASSOCIATION: Katedra analytickej chemie Farmaceutickej fakulty Univerzity Komenského,
Bratislava (Department of Analytical Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Comenius
University)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 00

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 021

JPRS

Card 2/2

JOKE, Vladimir, RNr. n. r., C.Sc.; HUBER, Jaroslav, doc. Ing., C.Sc.;
MELANOVÁ, Marie, doc. farm.

Study on some oxo compounds in solution by means of electrochemistry
on paper. Pt. 2. Chem zvesti 13 no.8:584-596 1972.

1. Chair of Analytic Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Comenius
University, Bratislava, ul. Štefárikov 12.

MAZAK, Jaroslav; CERVINKA, Stanislav

Thirty-five years of modern building engineering. 1970. 128 p. 1. 1.
10: 789-792 0 164.

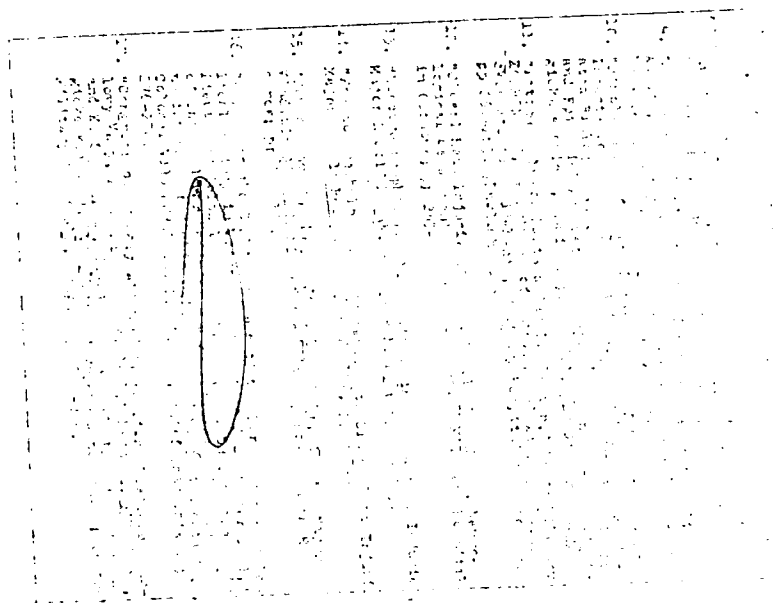
MAZAK, J.

MAZAK, J.

Prace (Inženýrské Stavby. Praha. Vol. 2, no. 6, June 1954)

Doc. on History of ^{East} ...
Prace, Vol.

MAZAK, J.



CHROBAK, L.; SLOUKA, V.; MAZAK, J.; CHROBAKOVA, H.

Schilling's test with Co58-labelled vitamin B12 in pernicious anemias.
Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.13:405-410 30 Mr '62.

(COBALT radioactive) (VITAMIN B12 urine)
(ANEMIA PERNICIOUS urine)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VANASEK, J; SMID, A; HAZAK, J; MATSUA, F; MERUDA, O; PAZDANKA, J.

1. Military Research and Premedicine Institute JEP (Vojensky lecarsky vyzkumny a doskolovaci ustav JEP), Hradec Kralove; 2. Second Internal Medicine Clinic LF KU (II. vnitřni klinika LF KU), Hradec Kralove; Central Biochemical Laboratory KUNZ of the Faculty Hospital (Ustředni biochemická laborator KUNZ- Fakultni nemocnice), Hradec Kralove

Prague, Vnitřni lékařství, No 11, 1963, pp 1073-1080

"Contribution to the Assessment of the Evolution of Haemochromatosis."

KRAUS,Z.; MATEJKA,F.; MAZAK,J.

Myelogram and cryoglobulins in chronic atrophic acrodermatitis.
Cesk. dermat. 39 no.1:11-17 F'64.

1. Dermato-venerologicka klinika (prednosta: prof.dr.B.Janousek)
a II. interni klinika (prednosta: prof.dr. V.Jurkovic), lekarske
fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove.

*

MAZAN, J.; VANASEK, J.; MATEJA, F.

Changes in blood clotting and fibrinolysis in burnt dogs and the effect of dextran. Acta chir. plast. (Praha) 7 no.4:257-264 '65.

1. Department of War Medicine, Military Medical Research and Postgraduate Institute Second Medical Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia (Director: Prof. Vilo Jurkovic, M.D.).

MAZAK, Jaroslav; VAVASEK, Jaroslav; MATEJA, Frantisek. Technicke spole-
prace: MICHALCOVA, V.; PROUZOVA, H.; KLAZAROVA, M.

Blood coagulation findings in experimentally burnt dogs.
Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 7 no.5:777-789
164.

I. II. Interni klinika a katedra valeseni vnitro lekarstvi
(prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Jurkovic, DrSc.).

MAZAK, Maria; OPITZ, Irena

Studies on Escherichia coli type O 26 B 6 in diarrhea and in normal children. Med. dosw. mikrob. 6 no.2:181-184 1954.

1. Z Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny. Osrodek Naukowo-Badawczy przy Woj. Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Gdansk, Kierownik Osrodka: dr K. Lechowicz.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI,

*O 26 B 6, isolation in diarrhea & in normal inf.)

(DIARRHEA, in infant and child.,

*bacteriol., E. coli, O 26 B 6 strain)

MAZAK, Maria

Resistance to chloromycetin of strains O 111 B 4 and O 55 B 5
of *Escherichia coli*. Med. dosw. mikrob. 6 no.2:185-190 1954.

1. Z Państwowego Zakładu Higieny. Ośrodek Naukowo-Badawczy przy
Woj. Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Gdańsku. Kierownik
Ośrodka: dr K. Lachowicz.

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, effects,

*on *E. coli*, resist. of alpha & beta strains)

(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*, effect of drugs on,

*chloramphenicol, resist. of alpha & beta strains)

~~STANISLAW~~, MAZAK, S.

POLAND/Farm Animals - Honey-Bees.

Q-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2684

Author : Stanislaw Mazak

Inst : -

Title : The Creator of a New Era in Apiculture.

Orig Pub : Pszczelarstwo, 1956, 7, No 10, 6-10

Abstract : Description of the life and work of Ya. Dzerzhon on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his death (1811-1906). See also RZhBiol, 1957, No 20, 88869.

Card 1/1

MAZAK, Stanislaw (Swietow Poland, p. Nowy Swietow, Nysa District)

One hundredth anniversary of the death of Julian Lubienicki, 1802-
March 13, 1862. Przegl zool 8 no.4:317-329 '64.

LACHOWICZ, Kazimierz; SWICOWA, Klementyna; MAZAK-GALASOWA, Maria;
OPITZ, Irena

Appearance of Escherichia coli type O111 B4 and O55 B5 in
diarrhea in children. Med.dosw. mikrob. 7 no.3:331-342 1955.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dzieciacych A M w Gdanaku; Kierownik: prof.
dr H. Brokman i z Orodka Naukowo-Badawczego Panstwowego
Zakladu Higieny przy Woj.Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w
Gdanaku. Kierownik: Orodka: doc.dr K. Lachowicz.

(DIARRHEA, bacteriology,

E. coli O111 B4 & O55 B5 in child)

(ESCHERICHIA COLI,

O11 B4 & O55 B5 in diarrhea in child)

LACHOWICZ, Kazimierz; SWICOWA, Klementyna; MAZAK-GALASOWA, Maria;
OPITZ, Irena

Attempted prevention of diarrhea in children in closed
institutions. Med. dosw. mikrob. 8 no.4:427-440 1956.

1. Z Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie (Osrodek Badan
nad Biegunkami przy Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej
w Gdanskuj i z Kliniki Chorob Dzieciacych w Gdansku.

(DIARRHEA, in infant and child,
prev. in closed institutions (Pol))

MAZAKOV K G.

BULGARIA/Radiophysics - Application of Radiophysical Methods

I-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 6503

Author : Mazakov K.G.

Inst :

Title : Types of Indicators Used in Radar Engineering

Orig Pub : V"zd, otbrana, 1958, 2, No 4, 52-59

Abstract : Popular article.

Card : 1/1

67

SLADCEK, F.; MAZAKOVA-STEPANOVA, Zdenka

Nuclear transplantations in Triturus vulgaris L. Folia biol.
(Praha) 10 no.2:152-154 '64

Department of Experimental Zoology, Faculty of Science,
Charles University, Prague.

*

MAZAL, K.

The control of rubber-coating machinery.

F. 203, (Strojoelektrotechnický časopis) Vol. , no. , 1951, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acquisitions (MIAI) Vol. , no. 11, December 1951.

SOV/112-59-1-1441

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 197 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mazal Karel

TITLE: Controlling Sheet Smearing Calenders in the Rubber Industry

PERIODICAL: Chekhosl. tyazh. prom-st', 1958, Nr 1, pp 36-45

ABSTRACT: The controlling system of a multimotor drive of a sheet-smearing machine is considered. The drives are controlled by amplidyne. The following drives are described: a four-roll calender, the driving rolls of a dryer and a cooler, the external driving rolls, knurling machines, and an auxiliary generator. Twenty-four illustrations. (Natsional'noye predpriyatiye MEZ, Vsetin, Czechoslovakia)

B. A. K.

Card 1/1

VERPKINA, V.N.; DINABURG, M.S., kand. khim. nauk; ~~MAZALI, R.F.~~
MAR'YANOVSKAYA, K.Yu.; PORAY-KOSHITS, B.A., prof.; UL'MAN, K.B.;
EFROS, L.S., prof.

Developments in the synthesis of direct dyes. Khim. nauka i prom.
3 no.2:191-212 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Azo dyes)

MAZAL, V.

~~Wounds~~ Wounds in children. Prakt. lek., Praha 31 no.19:410-413 5 Oct 1951.
(CJML 21:2)

1. Of the Surgical Department (Head--Vladimir Mazal, M.D.) of the State District Hospital in Brno.

MAZAL, V.

Development of hospitalization of children in Brno. Lek. listy, Brno
8 no.10:238-241 15 May 1953. (CIML 24:5)

MAZAL, Vladimir, MUDr (Brno, Cernopolni 26)

Cases of mesenterial cysts in children. Lek. listy 9 no.8:
172-174 Ap '54.

1. Krajska detska nemocnice v Brne. Chirurgicke oddeleni. Primar
MUDr Vladimir Mazal.

(CYSTS,

*mesenteries, in child.)

(MSESENTERIES, cysts,

*in child.)

MAZAL, Vladimir, MUDr

Diagnosis of sudden surgical diseases in newborn infants. Prakt.
lek., Praha 35 no.9:198-201 5 May 55.

1. Z chir. odd. kraj. det. nem. v Brne. Prednosta: Primar Dr V.
Mazal.

(INFANT, NEWBORN, diseases,
emergency surg., indic.)

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE, in infant and child,
emergency surg. in newborn)

MAZAL, Vladimir; DLUHOS, Max

Sarcoma of the prostate in children. Rozhl. chir. 37 no.5:300-304
May 58.

1. Krajska detska nemocnice v Brne - chirurgicke oddeleni, prednosta
MUDr Vlad. Mazal, patologickoanatomicky ustav, prednosta doc. Dr. Max
Dluhos. V. M., Brno, Cernopolni c. 26.

(FIBROSARCOMA, in inf. & child
prostate, case report (Cz))

(PROSTATE, neoplasms
fibrosarcoma in child, case report (Cz))

MAZAL, VL.

Surgical treatment of anorectal abnormalities. Rzhl.chir. 39 no.9:
628-633 S '60.

1. Chirurgické oddelení Krajské dětské nemocnice v Brně, přednosta
MUDr. Vladimír Mazal.
(ANUS abnorm.)
(RECTUM abnorm.)

MAZAL, VLADIMIR

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 14, 1961, pp 628-633.

Data: "Inflammation of Appendix vermiformis and Peritoneum in Children Suffering from Infectious Diseases."

Authors: MACKU, Milos, MD, Department of Infectious Diseases, Kraj Children's Hospital Infekcni oddeleni Krajske detske nemocnice, Brno; Director: Docent V. KLUSKA, MD.

MAZAL, Vladimir, MD, Director of Department of Surgery, Kraj Children's Hospital Chirurgicke oddeleni, Brno.

MAZAL, V.; SRACKOVA, J.

Crohn's disease in children. Rozhl. chir. 43 no.11:726-731 N '64.

I. Chirurgické oddelení fakultní dětské nemocnice v Brně, (vedoucí MUDr. V. Mazal) a II. dětská klinika lékařské fakulty University J.R. Purkyně v Brně (prednosta prof. dr. M. Toman).

MAZAL, V.

Balneotherapy of urologic diseases in children. Cesk. ped.
20 no.12:1111-1114, D ' 65

1. Detska lecebna Miramonte v Marianskych Laznich (vedouci
RNDr. MUDr. M. Novotna.

MAZALAN, T.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.9/11 Ophthalmology Nov55

1834. MAZALAN T. and BABAL M. Z očnéj Klin. SU, Bratislava; Klin. tuberkul. SU, Bratislava. * Stav vegetatívneho tonusu a vegetatívnej dráždivosti u primárneho glaukóma, podľa výsledkov získaných metódou elektrokardiografického zápisu ortostatického pokusu. Vegetative tone and vegetative irritability in primary glaucoma ČSL. OPHAL. 1955, 11 2 (65-72) Tables 1

Report on examination of the vegetative equilibrium in 43 patients with primary glaucoma by the electrocardiographic orthostatic test, as compared with 40 healthy subjects. No significant difference was found between the vegetative tone in glaucomatous and healthy subjects. In both groups a prevalence of sympathicotonia was found. The sign P and F was more often found in healthy than in glaucomatous subjects. Vegetative irritability was ascertained in 41 glaucomatous and 40 healthy subjects. A significant difference was found between the appropriate irritability of both groups. Appropriate vegetative irritability was found in 31 healthy subjects (77.5%) while in glaucomatous subjects the vagus type of irritability prevailed (55.6%). Vegetative irritability differed in various signs. In the sign P, the appropriate irritability was found in 29 healthy (72.6%) but only in 16 glaucomatous (40%) subjects. Vagus irritability in this sign was more frequent in glaucomatous (47.5%) than in healthy (15%) subjects. The difference between the sympathetic irritability in both groups according to sign P, was statistically insignificant, as well as those concerning all 3 types of irritability according to signs T, and F. The vegetative irritability in glaucomatous subjects is increased to vagus tendency. According to rules proclaimed by Teregulov and Servt this suggests a lowering of the vagus tone and results in an increase of sympathetic influences which are the primary cause of vasospasticity.

Zahn - Prague

EXCERPAT MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.11/10 Ophthalmology Oct57
MAZALAN T.

1668. MAZALAN T. Očnej klin. LFUK, Bratislava. * Účinok novokainovej blokády ganglion stellatum na oftalmotónus oka chorého primárnym glaukómom. The effect of novocaine-blockade of the stellate ganglion on the intraocular pressure in primary glaucoma BRATISLAVSKÉ LEKÁRS. LISTY 1957, 37/2 (93-102) Graphs 4 Tables 1
The blockade of the stellate ganglion is followed by a fall of intraocular pressure

1668

CONT.

which may begin 30 min. after the blockade, lasting mostly about 6-8 hr. and only exceptionally up to 24 hr. The intraocular pressure, although remarkably lowered, seldom attains normal level. The method is of little value in the treatment of primary glaucoma.

Zahn - Prague

MAZAIAN, Tomas

Clinical appearance of pathological changes of the vitreous in retinal detachment. Cas. oft. 15 no.2:177-185 June 59.

1. Ocna klinika UK v Bratislave, prednosta prof. dr. A. Gala.
(RETINAL DETACHMENT, pathol.
vitreous body, clin. appearance of changes (Cz))
(VITREOUS BODY, pathol.
in retinal detachment, clin. appearance of changes (Cz))

MAZALAN, Tomas, MUDr.

Clinically significant changes in the vitreous body after lens extraction. Cesk.ofth.17 no.2:107-114 Mr '61.

1. Ocna klinika UK v Bratislave, prednosta prof.dr. A.Gala.
(VITREOUS BODY pathol)
(CATARACT EXTRACTION)

SHIROKOV, S.F., prof.; MAZALETSKAYA, Ye.M.; ABRAMOVA, T.I.; RYBKINA, L.G.

Strepto-eritotoxic reaction of leucocyte sedimentation in rheumatic fever
in children. Vop.okh.mat. 1 det. 4 no.4:41-46 JI-Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(dir. - prof. V.K. Suprunov).

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

(LEUCOCYTES)

MAZALETSKAYA, Ye.M.

Immediate and late results of the treatment of children with
rheumatic fever in the health resort Goryachiy Klyuch. Vop.
kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 28 no.1:44-49 '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.F.Shirokov)
Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. V.K.Suprunov)
i detskogo sanatoriya Adygeyskogo oblastnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya
(glavnyy vrach Ye.I.Zavodova).

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

(GORYACHYI KLUYCH (KRASNODAR TERRITORY).--HEALTH RESORTS,
WATHERING PLACES, ETC.)

MAZALEV, G.N.; KRUGLOV, A.V.

The Ts5D-2 edging machine. Der. prom. 14 no. 1:15-17 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

JAWORSKI, Jan; MAZALON, Lech

Analysis of pulmonary resections. Postepy hig. med. dosw. no.2:40 '60.

1. Z Sanatorium Akademickiego w Zakopanem Dyrektor: lek. med. J.
Jaworski.

(PNEUMONECTOMY statist)

MAZALON, Leon

Resistance against fire of the basic building structure materials. Budown ladowe no.4:155-176 '61.

1. Zaklad Zolbetnictwa, Politechnika, Gdansk

MANUS, A. A., Engineer

Dissertation: "Investigation of the sowing process for mineral fertilizers."
20 Jun 49

All-Union Sciences Inst. for Mechanization and Electrification

Agriculture

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

KOBLIKOV, Aleksandr Semenovich; MAZALOV, Anatoliy Gavrilovich; SMOL'NIKOV, Viktor Yevgen'yevich; BORISOGLEBSKIY, B.V., general-leytenant yustitsii, red.; LEVINA, M.M., red.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Scientific and practical commentary on the regulation concerning military tribunals] Nauchno-prakticheskii kommentarii i polozheniiu o voennykh tribunalakh. Pod red. i s predisl. V.V. Borisoglebskogo. Izd. 2., ispr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo iurid. lit-ry, 1961. 78 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Predsedatel' Voennoy kollegii Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR (for Borisoglebskiy).

(Courts-martial and courts of inquiry)