VULIKHMAN, A.A.; YERMILOVA, V.N.; GLENOVICH, N.L.

Complexometric determination of sulfuric acid in the presence of tartaric acid. Nauch. ezhegod. Khim. fak. Od. un. no.2:83-85 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

OLENOVICH, N.L.; UFIMTSEVA, S.N.; ROGACHKO, M.M.

Separation and determination of gallium, indium, cadmium, and zinc by paper partition chromatography. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.12:1368-1370 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I. Mechnikova. Submitted January 18, 1965.

OLENSKI, Feliks

Complications and remote results of goiter surgery. Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.10/11:1013-1014 '63.

1, Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Bialymstoku Kierownik: z. prof. dr F. Olenski.
(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (GOITER)
(THYROID NEOPLASMS) (THYROIDECTOMY)

OLENSKI, Feliks; OBRZUT, Ambrozy A.

Case of tuberculous stenosis of the pylorus. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.23: 880-883 9 June 58.

1. (Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Bialymstoku; Kierownik: Z-ca prof. dr med. F. Olenski) Adres: Bialystok, ul. Piwna 14. I Klin. Chirurg. A. M. B.

(TUBERCULOSIS, GASTROINTESTINAL, case reports
tuberc. pyloric stenosis (Pol))

OLENSKI, Feliks

Therapeutic results in hemorrhage of the upper segment of the digestive system. Polski przegl. chir. 30 no.5:487-490 May 58.

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, hemorrhage,
upper segment, surg. results (Pol))

OLENSKI, Feliks; OBRZUT, Ambrozy A.

Surface and intramuscular temperature in operations performed under general and local anesthesia. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.26:985-990 26 Je '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Bialymstoku, kierownik: z. prof. dr med. Feliks Olenski.

(BODY TEMPERATURE) (ANESTHESIA GENERAL)
(ANESTHESIA LOCAL)

OLENSKI, Feliks; OKULCZYK, Josef

Staphylococcal infections in suppurative surgical diseases. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.10:1083-1089 '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Bialymstoku Kierownik: zast. prof. dr F Olenski.

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)

OLENSKI, Feliks

Treatment of thyroid neoplasms. Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.10/11:1015-1017 '63.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Bialymstoku Kierownik: z. prof. dr F. Olenski.
(THYROID NEOPLASMS) (THYROIDECTOMY)
(STATISTICS)

P.T.A

6587

1103

Olen[illegible] Strzelecki K **Organisation of Supply of Materials in Industry**

Organizacja zaopatrzenia materialowego przemysłu. Ekonomika i Organizacja Pracy. No 2, 1951, pp 68—70. 2 figs.

Proper organization of the supply of materials is one of the basic features of planned economy. Instructions within the framework of the 19th resolution issued by the State Commission for Economic Planning together with the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers constitute the basis for the new organization of the supply of materials in Poland. The authors deal with the new principles covering the organisation and functioning in enterprises of the supply services, pointing out certain shortcomings, and making recommendations for a proper operation in enterprises of the supply service.

OLENSKI, S.

"The Steel Industry at the Beginning of a New Year" p. 2 (Wiasomosci Hutnicze, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan., 1953, Stalinogrod)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954, Uncl.

CLENSKI, S.

"Effective Economy of Scrap Metal" p. 1 (Wiadomosci Hutnicze, Vol. 9, No. 4, April, 1953, Stalinogrod)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954, Uncl.

OLENSKI, S.

"For a Timely Building of Nowa Huta" p. 6 (Wiadomosci Hutnicze, Vol. 9, No. 6, June, 1953, Stalinogrod)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954, Uncl.

OLENSKI, S.

"For a Better Exploitation of Reserves in the Metallurgical Industry." p.2
(WIADOMOSCI HUTNICZE Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1953 Stalinogrod, Poland)

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

OLENSKI, S.

Fighting for the reduction of production cost as a main task of metallurgists. p. 174. (WIADOMOSCI HUTNICZE, Vol. 10, No. 6, June 1954, Stalinogrod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

OSTASHEVSKAYA, N.S.; OLENTSEVICH, N.A.; BASHKATOVA, A.S.; LANDA, M.B.; KUKSHCHIKOVA, A.A.; LISIN, D.M.; KUROV, V.V.; YEMEL'YANOV, N.A.; FAKTOROVICH, B.A.; KUROKHTIN, A.N.

Industrial testing of Listvyanka anthracite for lining the bottom of aluminum electrolytic cells. TSvet.met. 38 no.10:62-66 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

OLEN'YEVA, Ye.I.
CA

14

Bacteriological-sanitary water analysis at the source. E. I. Olen'eva (Leningrad Sanit. Hyg. Inst.). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1949, No. 1, 15-19.—Detn. of *coli* titer of water at its source is satisfactorily done by making the coagulation test, with Minkevich-Mostovaya's milk-peptone medium (100 ml. skimmed milk and 900 ml. 1% peptone soln.), with a 24-48-hr. incubation at 37°. A hot-water-type thermostat usable in the field is described; this does not require the use of a flame, a hazard in the field. Essentially perfect checks against the conventional *coli* titer are obtained in 80-7% of cases. The chem. compn. of the test water does not affect the coagulation test; only *E. coli* and enterococci cause a typically rapid coagulation of the medium.
G. M. Kosolapoff

SOLINEK, V.A.; OLEN'YEVA, Ye.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.M., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technical chemical and microbiological control in the fish canning industry] Tekhno-khimicheskii i mikrobiologicheskii kontrol' rybokonservnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1952. 219 p. (Fishery products--Preservation) (MLRA 10:1)

OLEN'YEVA, YE. I. FD-1'62

USSR/Medicine - Ultraviolet sterilization

Card 1/1 Pub 141-9/15

Author : Ignatovich, Z. A.; Olen'yeva, Ye. I.

Title : The application of ultraviolet radiation for the sterilization of some items in food manufacture

Periodical : Vop pit., 39-44, Jan/Feb 1955

Abstract : Sterilization of vegetable oil with ultraviolet light is effective for a depth of not more than 0.5 centimeters. Non-sporific microflora is less stable to the radiation than sporific. Radiation of wood and metal surfaces with bactericidal lamps is very effective and is recommended for use in working areas of food preparation. Radiating infected hands for one minute is not as effective as washing with clorinated water. Six tables. Eleven references (all USSR).

Institution: Leningrad Sci-Res Sanitation-Hygiene Institute

Submitted : --

USSR/Microbiology. Sanitation Microbiology F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57631

Author : Olen'yeva Ye. I.
Inst : Not given
Title : Paraggluniating Strains Isolated from Sewage Waters and their Epidemiological Significance

Orig Pub : V sb.: Uslovno-patogen. mikroby i ikh rol'v zabolevaniyakh alimentarn. proiskhozhdeniya. L. Medgiz, 1955, 47-49

Abstract : The author isolated from the sewage waters of the Leningrad sewer system 2,640 cultures: 246 of these cultures microagglutinated with the polyvalent Flexner serum; 111--with the Kruse-Sonne serum; 72--with Grigor'yev-Shiga serum; 32--with Schtutser-Schmits serum. Cases of simultaneous agglutination of cultures with 2 and

Card 1/2

OLEN'YEVA, Ye. I.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63629

Author: Ignatovich, Z. A., Olen'yeva, Ye. I.

Institution: None

Title: On Utilization of Ultraviolet Radiation for the Sterilization of Some Items in Food Manufacture

Original Periodical: Voprosy pitaniya, 1955, 14, No 1, 39-44

Abstract: A study was made of the possibility of utilizing ultraviolet radiation for the purpose of sterilization of vegetable oil for fish canning, smoked sprat (intermediate product), equipment surfaces and hands of the workers. Ultraviolet radiations produce a positive result on irradiation of a flowing oil layer ≤ 0.5 cm in depth. Irradiated oil acquires bactericidal properties, microflora remaining after irradiation perish within 24 hours, but the oil has a faint taste and odor of stale oil. Ultraviolet irradiation of metal and wood surfaces is

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63629

Abstract: recommended as a rapid method of disinfecting packing containers, work areas and equipment. Irradiation of contaminated hands for one minute is not inferior, in disinfection efficacy, to washing of hands with chlorine water.

Card 2/2

OLEN'YEVA, Ye. I.

IGNATOVICH, Z.A.; OLEN'YEVA, Ye.I.

Using ultraviolet radiation for sterilizing equipment and containers. Trudy LTIKHP 10:56-64 '56. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy institut.
(Ultraviolet rays) (Sterilization)

Olen'yeva Ye. I.

TURZHETSKIY, K.I., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; OLEN'YEVA, Ye.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Microorganisms as sanitary indicators of air pollution on closed premises [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 22 no.3:45-49 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz laboratorii sanitarnoy bakteriologii Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta.
(AIR, microbiol.
isolation of bact. from air in closed premises)

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5554.

Author : Turzhetskiy, K. I.; Olen'yeva, Ye. I.
Inst : Moscow Sci. Res. Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene.
Title : Technique of Microbiological Investigation of Atmospheric Air.

Orig Pub: Inform. byul. Mosk. n.-i. in-t sanitarii i gigiyeny, 1957, No 9, 14-15.

Abstract: 179 simultaneous bacteriological investigations of air were made by sedimentation and with the Krotov apparatus. It was established that using the sedimentation method and the Omelyanskiy method of calculation, 3-20 times more bacteria per m^3 of air are determined than by

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5554.

Abstract: the Krotov apparatus. This is due to deposition by the wind of large soil particles mainly of soil origin onto the plates. The number of bacteria which are determined by the sedimentation method does not depend upon the bacterial content in the given volumes of air. The Krotov apparatus catches comparatively more chromogenic bacteria and molds, while the sedimentation method yields greater numbers of spore-forming bacteria. In studies of atmospheric air it is recommended that the seeding of 125 liters of air be carried out with the Krotov apparatus, or that plates be exposed for 20 min. In the summer, with a dry soil cover and strong

Card 2/3

29

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5554.

Abstract: wind the air volume investigated and the exposure time of plates should be cut in half.
-- V. V. Vlodavets.

Card 3/3

L 5297-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACC NR: AP5025033 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0083/0083

AUTHORS: Verkhorubov, B. A.; Fridman, A. N.; Olerinskiy, B. I.; Monakhova, Ye. V.; Chaplin, Yu. V.; Petrova, L. V.; Vavilova, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining polyolefin. Class 39, No. 173945

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin, monomer, organometal, catalyst

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polyolefin by high-pressure circulation of gaseous monomer through a polymerizer filled with a solvent and an active complex, and containing an organometallic catalyst. To prevent polyolefin, formed in the early stage of the reaction, from sticking to the walls of the polymerizer, the latter is first filled with pure solvent. The active complex is then added to the solvent.

SUB CODE: MT, GC/ SUBM DATE: 23Jan63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.742

L 13288-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) RM

ACC NR: AP6000321 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0010/0010

INVENTOR: Belotelov, N. A.; Verkhorubov, B. A.; Kal'nov, V. G.; Kryuchkov, A. D.; Litvin, A. P.; Mel'nichenko, V. Z.; Morozov, G. N.; Olerinskiy, B. I.; Klebanova, I. S.; Solnyshkin, L. M.; Fridman, A. N.; Shilov, L. A.; Shchutskiy, S. V.; Yanovskiy, E. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for automatic control of an installation for polymerizing gaseous olefins. Class 12, No. 175923 [announced by the Leningrad Affiliate of the All Union Scientific Research and Design Institute for Chemical Machine Building (Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i konstruktorskogo instituta khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 10

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, olefin, chemical engineering, automatic control equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for automatic control of an

UDC: 66.05-5 : 66.095.26 : 678.742.2

Card 1/3

L 13288-66

ACC NR: AP6000321

installation for polymerizing gaseous olefins, e.g. in production of low pressure polyethylene. The unit consists of two temperature controllers connected to a flow regulator for the product reactor, and a pressure regulator connected to the controller for the coolant. For increased productivity and optimization of the process, one temperature controller is connected through a speed reducer to the pressure controller which is connected through a second speed reducer to the flow regulator for the product reactor. The other temperature controller is connected to the flow regulator for the coolant.

Card 2/3

L 13288-66

ACC NR: AP6000321

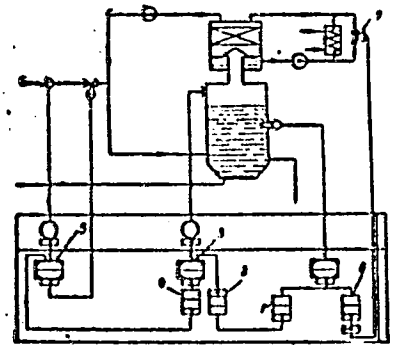


Fig. 1. 1 - first temperature controller; 2 - first speed reducer; 3 - pressure regulator; 4 - second speed reducer; 5 - flow regulator for the product; 6 - second temperature controller; 7 - flow regulator for the coolant.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/

Card 3/3

MEL'NIKOV, L.M.; MEDVEDEVA, G.A.; OLERSKAYA, S.M.; KORCHEMKINA, A.S.; BUTAKOV, D.K.; UKSUSNIKOVA, A.A.

Determining the composition of sulfides in steels alloyed with nickel and manganese. Zav. lab. 31 no.2:142-146 '65. (MIRA 18:?)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.

28 (5)

AUTHORS: Olert, L. G., Kuchina, G. N.

SOV/32-25-6-36/53

TITLE: Device for the Spraying of Solved Substances in Electron Microscopic Investigations (Pribor dlya napyleniya rastvorimykh veshchestv pri elektronnomikroskopicheskom issledovanii)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, pp 744-745 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Fine crystals for electron microscopic investigations are in the present case produced by spraying the solution to be applied by means of a sprayer. The solvent evaporates on its way to the slide so that only the crystals that are free from solvent deposit. Spraying is carried out with an air pressure nozzle; the spray reaches the slide through a conical tube (Fig 1). A more complete deposition of the crystals may be brought about by applying an electric field. Electron microphotographies of potassium chloride crystals (Fig 2) and borax ammonium chloride crystals (Fig 3) - isolated in the described manner - are mentioned. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

Card 1/1

KALITINA, L.N.; OLERT, L.G.

Method of removing replicas from powders. Zav.lab. 30 no.12:1489 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut.

TYURIN, Yu.N.; KALITINA, L.N.; OLERT, L.G.

Effect of ultrasound on the growth of aluminum hydroxide crystals. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.2:453-457 F '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

KALITINA, L.N.; OLERT, L.G.

Electron microscope study of natural adsorbents. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.2:457-459 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

OLES, Andrzej; KURZEJA, Kazimierz; SULINSKI, Stanislaw

First cases of Q fever in Poland. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.46: 1950-1955 12 Nov 56.

1. (Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Rzeszowie: Dyrektor: dr. Zygmunt Mazurek) adres: Rzesow, ul. Dabrowskiego 87, Wojew. Stacja Sanit.-Epidemiolog.
(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Poland, first cases (Pol))

OLES, Andrzej

KURZEJA, Kazimierz; OLES, Andrzej

Carriage of Salmonella typhosa and its relation to parasitic invasions. Wiadomosci parazyt. Warsz. 3 no.6:593-595 1957.

(INTESTINES, microbiology,
Salmonella typhosa, relation to Amoeba & E. coli (Pol))
(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA,
carriage, relation to Amoeba & E. coli (Pol))
(AMOEBA
relation to Salmonella typhosa carriage (Pol))
(ESCHERICHIA COLI,
same)

OLES, ANDRZEJ

OLES, Andrzej; KURZEJA, Kazimierz

Human morbidity during an epidemic of Q fever in the Rzeszow region. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 11 no.1:81-84 1957.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Rzeszowie.
(Q FEVER, epidemiology,
in Poland (Pol))

OLES, Andrzej; KURZEJA, Kazimierz; LEWINSKA, Zofia

Serological survey of domestic animals in the first focus of epidemic of Q fever in Poland. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 11 no.1: 85-89 1957.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Rzeszowie i pracowni riketsjowej Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie.
(Q FEVER, immunology,
serol. reactions in domestic animals in Poland (Pol))

POLAND/Virology - Rickettsias.

E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67026

Author : Kurzeja, K., Oles, A.
Inst : -
Title : Rickettsia Burneti in Animals and Man.

Orig Pub : Med. weteryn., 1957, 13, No 3, 135-138

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

POLAND/Virology - Rickettsias. E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67015

Author : Kurzeja, K., [illegible], A.
Inst : -
Title : Q-Fever - a New Zoonosis in Poland.

Orig Pub : Med. weteryn., 1957, 13, No 5, 261-263

Abstract : Results of a serological investigation of 563 heads of cattle are furnished.

Card 1/1

OLES, Andrzej

The first epidemic of Q fever in Poland. J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 2 no.2: 143-147 1958.

1. Wojewodzka Stacja sanitarno-epidemiologiczna, Rzeszow, ul. Dabrowskiego 87, Poland.
(Q FEVER, epidemiology
first epidemic in Poland (Ger))

OLES, Andrzej; STANIO, Barbara

Types of Salmonella typhosa in the Rzeszow Province. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 12 no.1:83-86 1958.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Rzeszowie, Dyrektor: dr Z. Mazurek.
(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA,
types isolated in Poland (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/2 Public Health Feb 59

438. A CLINICAL AND SEROLOGICAL SURVEY OF Q-FEVER CONVALESCENTS - Przegląd kliniczny i serologiczny ozdrowieńców po gorączce Q - Oleś A., Kurzeja K. and Berłowski J. Wojewódzkiej Stacji San.-Epidemiol., Rzeszowa - PRZEGL. EPIDEM. 1958, 12/2 (171-176) Tables 2

Clinical and serological investigations were carried out in 1957 in 12 persons who had had Q-fever 10-12 months previously, during the first outbreak of this disease reported in Poland. It was established that even a severe course of the illness did not seriously affect the health of the patients. Pleural adhesions, possibly due to the illness, were found in 2 cases only. A convalescent period accompanied by certain physical disability lasted 1-3 months. The CFT carried out a year later, with the Henzerling antigen of R. burneti, showed a titre of 1:5-1:40, in 8 persons. In 4 persons, the test was negative.

OLES, Andrzej; KURZES, Kazimierz

Vermitox in the treatment of oxyuriasis in children. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.29:1363-1364 20 July 59.

1. Z Poradni Schorzen Jelitowych Woj. Przych. w Rzeszowie)
(OXYURIASIS, ther.) (PIPERAZINES, ther.)

OLES, Andrzei (Rzeszow)

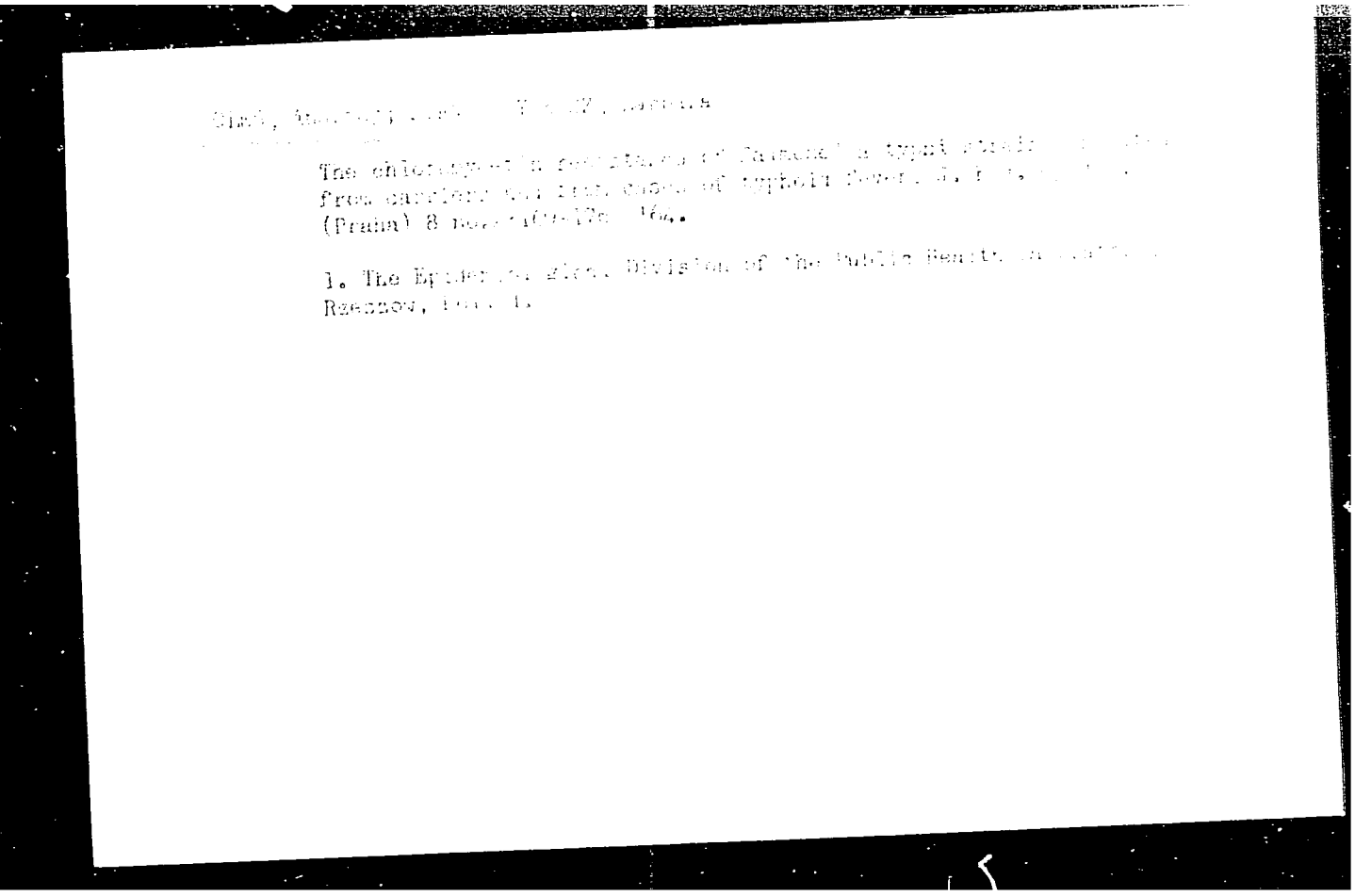
Epidemiological evaluation of the first outbreak focus of Q-fever in Poland. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:282-283 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

(Q fever)

CLES, Andrzej; RZEWNIS, Krystyna; GRUDZINSKI, Zbigniew; WIZIMIRSKI, Wladyslaw

Use of domestic latex in the serological diagnosis of progressive chronic rheumatism. Reumatologia (Warsz.) 2 no.4:331-338 '64

1. Ze Szpitala Wojewodskiego w Rzeszowie (Dyrektor: dr. med. W. Wizimirski).



OLES, Andrzej

Some problems of smallpox vaccination. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.11:407-409 9 Mr '64.

1. Z Laboratorium Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w Rzeszowie (Kierownik: dr med. Andrzej Oles).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 9, 1958, No 20027

Author : Dubinsky J., Massalski J.M., Modry, P., Olos A., Porobski J.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Photon Component of Extensive Atmospheric Showers

Orig Pub : Mat.fyz. casop., 1957, 7, No 4, 235-254

Abstract : Measurement of the transition curve was made with the aid of a setup consisting of the normal shower detector and two telescopes. The shower detector consists of three groups of counters connected in parallel. Each telescope consists also of three groups of counters in aprallel, and in one telescope the counters are made of brass, and in the other they are made of aluminum. The limiting energy of thetelescope with the brass counters is close to 15 Mev, and that for aluminum counters is less than 5 Mev. Each telescope could register eight different types of coincidences. The thickness of the absorber and the aluminum telescope fluctuated from 0 to 50 mm Pb, and in the brass telescope it fluctuated

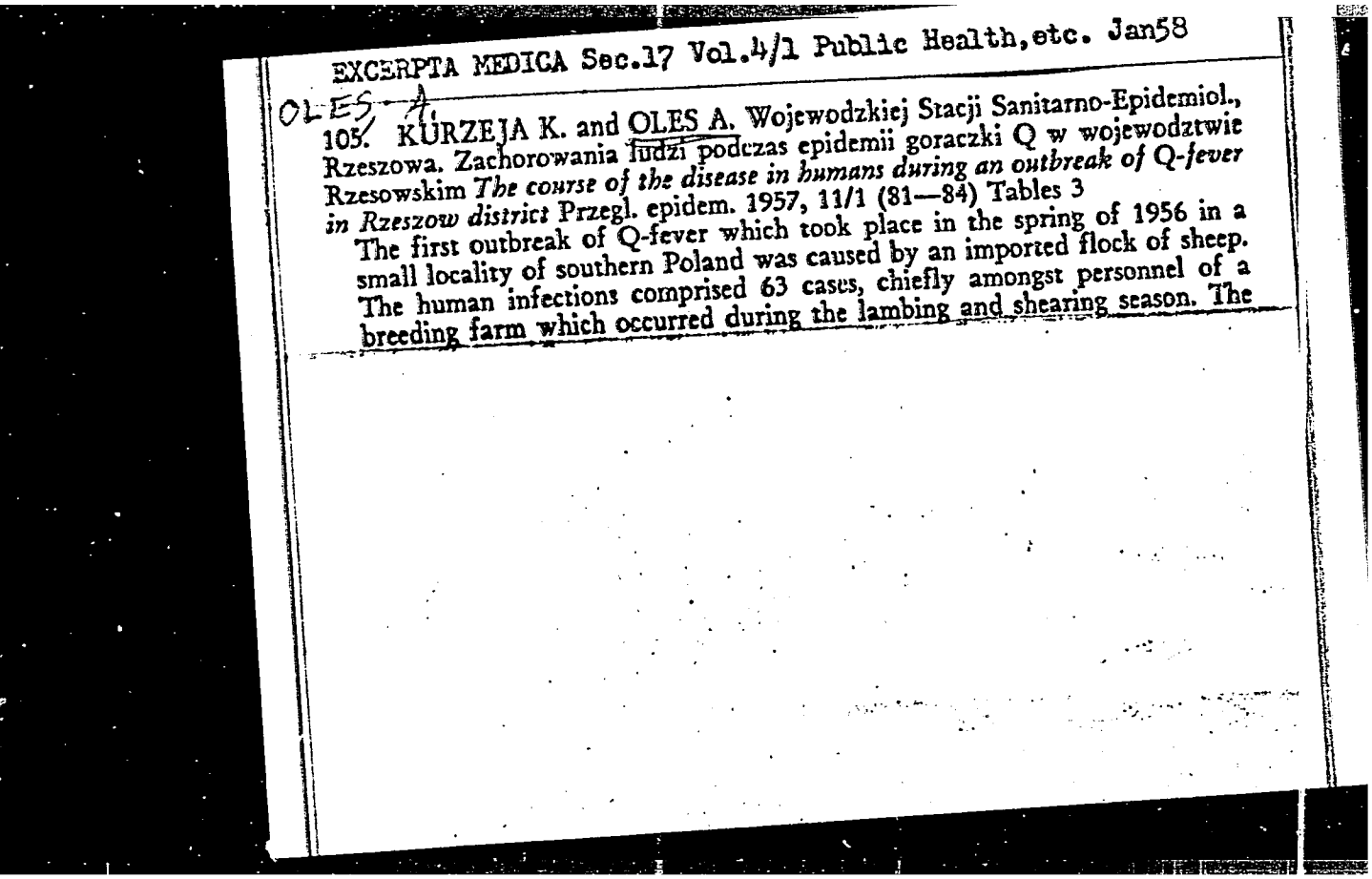
Card : 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 9, 1958, No 20027

from 0 to 200 mm Pb. Measurements were made at an altitude of 2636 meters above sea level, i.e., at a depth of 20.2 cascade units from the surface of the atmosphere. The transition curves obtained coincide with the curves obtained in Krakow at practically sea level. The ratio of the photons and electrons on the transitioncurve is calculated by the method proposed in the work by Milino (Milone, C., Physical Review, 1952, 87, 680) and the work of Massalski (Bull. Acad. Polon. sci. Cl. III, 1954, 2, 335). Of the six-fold coincidences (three groups of teloscopes and three groups of detectors) the following data were obtained: for a brass telescope f/c=1, for an aluminum teloscope f/c=0.9. A large number of soft photons with energies less then two Mev were found in the showers. The presence of these photons, like the presence of penetrating photons generated in lead with energies 2 to 7 Mev, can be detected from hat influence on the transition curve. In addition, the presence of a large number of soft photons in large showers confirms the absence

Card : 2/3



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/1 Public Health,etc. Jan58

OLES-A

105. KURZEJA K. and OLES A. Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiol., Rzeszowa. Zachorowania ludzi podczas epidemii goraczki Q w wojewodztwie Rzesowskim *The course of the disease in humans during an outbreak of Q-fever in Rzeszow district* Przegl. epidem. 1957, 11/1 (81—84) Tables 3

The first outbreak of Q-fever which took place in the spring of 1956 in a small locality of southern Poland was caused by an imported flock of sheep. The human infections comprised 63 cases, chiefly amongst personnel of a breeding farm which occurred during the lambing and shearing season. The

diagnosis was confirmed in 35 cases by complement fixation tests and in one case by isolation of the virus. The illness has been running without fatal cases, older patients displaying more severe symptoms.

OLES, A.

103. OLES A., KURZEJA K., LEWINSKA Z. and FRYGIN C. Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiol., Rzeszowa; Pracowni Riketsjowej Panstwowego Zakl. Hig., Warszaw. Przeglad serologiczny zwierzat domowych w pierwszym ognisku goraczki Q w Polsce *Serological survey of domestic animals in the first focus of Q-fever in Poland* Przegl. epidem. 1957, 11/1 (85—89) Tables 3

The flock of sheep which caused the first outbreak of Q-fever in Poland, and the domestic animals from this epidemic focus and from surrounding areas were submitted to serological investigation for Q-fever by means of the complement fixation test, using Henzerling and Nine Mile antigens of R. burneti. The imported infected flock of sheep (274 heads) showed 73.6 % positive complement fixation results, the flock grazing in neighbouring pasture-ground (311 heads) 3.7 %, and sheep in surrounding villages (176 heads) only 1.1 %. The cattle (297 heads) showed positive serological tests in 0.9 % only, while dogs (23) and goats (5) were serologically negative. The Henzerling Q-fever antigen appeared to be more sensitive than Nine Mile.

C

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Penetration of Charged Neutral Particles Through Matter.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 2, 1960, 3090

Author : Massalski, J.M., Oles, A.

Inst : Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland

Title : On the Ratio of Photons to Electrons in Extensive Air Showers of Cosmic Radiation Found from Analysis of the Transition Curve

Orig Pub : Acta phys. polon., 1958, 17, No 6, 401-408

Abstract : An analysis is made of the transition curve for particles of extensive atmospheric showers of cosmic radiation at an altitude of 2,636 meters above sea level. The existing discrepancy between the experimental and theoretical values of the ratio of the number of photons to the

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C

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Penetration of Charged Neutral Particles Through Matter.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 2, 1960, 3090

number of electrons (p/e) is explained. In accordance with the predictions of the theory, a large number of photons have been observed with energy less than threshold energy of the apparatus for the registeration of electrons. The ratio of the number of photons to the number of electrons is found for an electron threshold energy of 50 Mev and a photon energy 15 -- 30 Mev, amounting to $p/e = 1.0 \pm 0.1$ (only the statistical error is indicated), which is less than actual values because of the influence of slow-energy photons on the transition curve.

Card 2/2

0B345

P/045/60/019/004/003/009
B022/B070

3.1800 (1041, 1062, 1168)

AUTHOR: Oleś, A.

TITLE: On the Dependence of the Photon - Electron Ratio on the Distance From the Axis of Extensive Air Showers of Cosmic Radiation

PERIODICAL: Acta Physica Polonica, 1960, Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 461 - 465

TEXT: The problem of variation of the ratio of the number of photons to that of electrons (f/e) in an electron - photon cascade as a function of the distance from its axis was elaborated theoretically by Borsellino (Ref. 2), Eyges and Fernbach (Ref. 3). From the reasoning given in the introduction, the author concludes that this conclusion of the electron-photon cascade theory should hold also for extensive air showers of cosmic radiation. The author sets out to examine this conclusion. The experimental arrangement is described in section 2 and shown in Fig. 1. The experimental results are given in Tables 1 and 2 of section 3. The experimental variation of the ratio of the number of photons to that of electrons in extensive air showers of cosmic

Card 1/2

41047
S/058/62/000/008/023/134
A061/A101

3,2410 (also 2805)

AUTHORS: Łoskiewicz, Jerzy, Massalski, Jerzy, Nizioł, Bronisław, Oleś, Andrzej

TITLE: Energy spectrum of the nuclear active component of cosmic radiation at 200 and 3,200 m above sea level

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 57 - 58, abstract 8B413 (Rept. Inst. badań jądrow. PAN, 1961, no. 278/VI, 22 pp., illust., English; summaries in Polish and Russian)

TEXT: The energy spectrum of the nuclear active component of high-energy cosmic rays was measured on Mount Aragats (3,200 m above sea level) and in Moscow (200 m above sea level). The apparatus consisted of ionization chamber units placed between variously thick lead and graphite absorbers. The integrated energy spectra of the nuclear active particles recorded at the two altitudes have the form of $E^{-\gamma}$ in the $10^{12} \div 5 \cdot 10^{13}$ ev range, and at energies higher than $5 \cdot 10^{13}$ ev the spectral exponents have the tendency to increase. The exponents of power-law spectra read $\gamma = 1.58 \pm 0.09$ for the mountain altitude and $\gamma = 1.6 \pm 0.2$ for the sea level, while the exponent of the primary energy spectrum in the $10^{12} - 10^{15}$ ev range reads $\gamma =$

Card 1/2

Energy spectrum of the nuclear active component of...

1.6. Such a constancy of the spectral exponent indicates that the total inelasticity factor of nuclear collisions does not depend on the energy.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

OLES, Andrzej; DABROWSKI, Jan; DZIOK, Antoni; KURZEJA, Kazimierz

A case of anthrax of the skin. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.52:2023-2024 25 D '61.

1. Z Oddzialu Zakaznego Szpitala Powiatowego w Jaroslawiu; ordynator Oddzialu: dr med. Jan Dabrowski i z Dzialu Epidemiologii Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanatarno-Epidemiologicznej w Rzeszowie; kierownik Dzialu: lek. med. Andrzej Oles, dyrektor Stacji: lek. med. Zygmunt Mazurek.
(SKIN dis) (ANTHRAX case reports)

OLES', A.A

25181
S/056/61/040/006/002/031
B102/B214

3.9410

AUTHORS: Babetski, S. Ya., Buya, Z. A., Grigorov, N. L., Loskevich, Ye. S., Nassal'skiy Ye. I., Oles', A. A., Shestoperov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of large ionization bursts caused by cosmic ray particles at sea level

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40, no. 6, 1961, 1551 - 1561

TEXT: The authors investigated particle interactions for energies of 10^{12}-10^{13}ev using photoemulsions. The reports on the measurements are presented in this paper. The experimental arrangement consisted of 128 ionization chambers (total area 10 m^2), which together with a combined lead graphite filter formed a so-called ionization calorimeter which also made the determination of shower coordinates possible. This apparatus was set up on Mount Aragats at a height of 3200 m (a simpler variety of this device was used in Moscow earlier, 50 m above sea level). Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the layers and cylindrical ionization chambers (I-IV) above and below the graphite layer (density 60 g/cm^2). The apparatus was placed in a special

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Investigation of ...

building and covered on the top by light materials only (2 g/cm^2). All the amplifiers were calibrated by radiotechnical means twice a day. The amplification factor was found in general not to vary more than 2 - 3 % in the course of a day. During the first half period of the measurements in series I of chambers the frequency of the bursts of a size of J_1 = 1200 relativistic particles was $(1.27 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-1}/hr \cdot m^2$; in the second half period it was $(1.25 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-1}/hr \cdot m^2$. Measurements carried out for 2640 hours with the chambers placed below the graphite layer showed that the electron and photon showers recorded were produced inside the apparatus. The intensity ratio for the two series for a shower with particles numbering $(1.2 - 2.4) \cdot 10^3$ was $\overline{(J_1/J_2)} = 1.5 \pm 0.1$; for showers with number of particles $>1.2 \cdot 10^4$ this ratio was 3.4 ± 0.8. These showers could have been produced in the apparatus by the interaction of the high energy particles of nuclear kind in the graphite, or by the electromagnetic interaction of high energy muons in the filter. The spectrum of the ionization bursts was determined from the total ionization recorded in all the chambers (for the bursts considered) separately for the first and the second series. If the observed distribu-

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Investigation of ...

tion is represented in the form of an exponential law $N(>J) = AJ^{-\gamma}$, for the first series is 1.71 ± 0.04 and for the second 2.00 ± 0.04. These results agree well with those of other authors. Part of the showers were distinguished by a strong nonmonotonous ionization distribution in the series I and II (ionization in the individual chambers, very weak or no ionization in the neighboring chambers). These were designated as "structural" bursts. Numerical data on these are given in Table 1. The average distance l between the chambers, recording maximum ionization, were also determined for this kind of bursts. The results are given in Table 2. The spectrum of these bursts may be represented by $N(>J) = BJ^{-\gamma}$, where $\gamma = 1.96 \pm 0.03$. The results are discussed in the following, and an attempt has been made to determine the course of the bursts in altitude by theoretical considerations. This is done under special assumptions about the properties of the participating pions and the spectrum of the primary particles. The nature of large ionization bursts is also discussed. The authors thank Diploma Student V. Trush for collaboration. Ye. A. Murzina, S. I. Nikol'skiy, and V. I. Yakovlev are mentioned. There are 4 figures, 2 tabels and 12 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/6

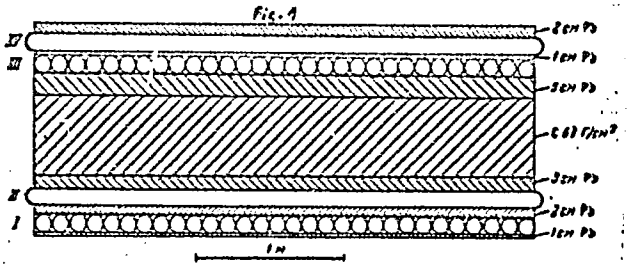
25101
S/056/61/040/006/002/031
B102/B214

Investigation of ...

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1960

Fig. 4



Card 4/6

26407
S/056/61/041/001/002/021
B102/B212

3,2410 also 2412

AUTHORS: Babetski, Ya. S., Buya, Z. A., Grigorov, N. L., Loskevich, Ye. S., Massal'skiy, Ye. I., Oles', A. A., Shestoperov, V. Ya., Fisher, S.

TITLE: Nuclear-active particles in atmospheric showers

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 1 (7), 1961, 13 - 21

TEXT: The aim of the present paper has been to contribute to the clarification of the characteristics of elementary processes underlying the formation of an extensive air shower and also of the role played by the nuclear-active component in shower formation. A number of shower parameters have been determined (the energy $E_{e\text{-}ph}$ of the electron-photon component, the energy transferred by π^0 mesons, and the ionizations I in the chamber rows) by employing an arrangement which has been described earlier by the authors (Ref. 4: ZhETF, 40, 1551, 1961). It consists of 128 ionization chambers (active area, 10 m^2). [Abstracter's note: In order to follow the

Card 1/5

26407
S/056/61/041/001/002/021
B102/B212

Nuclear-active particles in...

statements, a knowledge of Ref. 4 is required.] The measurements were made at sea level for both extensive and "young" atmospheric showers. Of all extensive atmospheric showers recorded, those with $J_{3,4} \geq 1.2 \cdot 10^4$ relativistic particles (i. e., $E_{e\text{-}ph} \geq 2 \cdot 10^{12}$ ev) have been selected. 284 such showers had been found after 1842 hours of measuring. (The ionization chambers were arranged in four rows; $E_{\pi^0}/E_{e\text{-}ph} = J_{1,2}/J_{3,4}$ could be set in good approximation). A determination of the position of the axes of these extensive atmospheric showers showed that in about half of all cases the shower axis hit the instrument and in all other cases the axis was found nearby. It can thus be assumed that the mean value $E_{\pi^0}/E_{e\text{-}ph}$ measured refers to the central region of the shower. The selected showers with $J_{3,4} \geq 1.2 \cdot 10^4$ had a number of particles amounting to $\geq 10^5$, and $\overline{(J_{1,2}/J_{3,4}} = 0.130 \pm 0.047$ was obtained for them. For showers whose axes did hit the measuring arrangement this ratio was equal to 0.128 ± 0.036. Assuming that the ionization by nuclear-active particles was not a function of the location of the chamber in the arrangement, then it follows that the

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26407
S/056/61/041/001/002/021
B102/B212

Nuclear-active particles in...

electron-photon component in row I increases the ionization by 30±7.5%. From this it follows that $(E_{\pi^0}/E_{e\text{-}ph}) = 0.091 \pm 0.031$; if the angular distribution in an extensive atmospheric shower is taken into account, one obtains 0.097 ± 0.036. Table 2 shows the ionization ratios for various shower groups. Special investigations which have been made for "young" atmospheric showers (1900 hours, 52 "young" atmospheric showers with $J_{3,4} \geq 1.2 \cdot 10^4$ relativistic particles) yielded the following results: The intensity of these showers "young" atmospheric showers was equal to $0.95 \pm 0.13) \cdot 10^{-10}$ cm^{-2} sec^{-1}, and the energy of the electron-photon component was not less than $2 \cdot 10^{12}$ ev. The ionization in the third chamber row was always 1.5 - 2 times higher than that in the fourth row. The intensity of individual showers ($J_2 \geq 1.2 \cdot 10^4$) measured in the second row was equal to $2 \cdot 10^{-11}$ cm^{-2} sec^{-1}. The J_3 or $E_{e\text{-}ph}$ distribution of the "young" showers can be described by $N(\geq J_3) = AJ_3^{-\gamma}$, where $\gamma = 1.5 \pm 0.4$. Some cases have been found with $E_{e\text{-}ph} \geq 10^{13}$ ev. These "young" showers

Card 3/5

Nuclear-active particles in...

proved to be starts of extensive atmospheric showers with $N \sim 10^4$ at most. For these 52 "young" atmospheric showers a value of $(J_{1,2}/J_3) = 0.11 \pm 0.03$ has been found, i. e., it was nearly equal to that of extensive atmospheric with $J_3 \geq 1.2\ 10^4$. An estimation of the ratio of the energy of nuclear-active particles to the energy of the electron-photon component furnishes a value that is 2.5 - 2 times smaller than that found earlier (by assuming an inelasticity coefficient $K \leq 0.3$; cf. ZhETF, 36, 751, 1959). Therefore, it has to be assumed that $K \simeq 0.75$ - 0.6. Furthermore, it has been found that near the axes of extensive atmospheric showers the energy of nuclear-active particles is less than 50 % of the energy of the electron-component ($E_{n.a.}/E_{e\text{-}ph} = 0.40 \pm 0.14$), and that in about 30 % of all "young" atmospheric showers the nuclear-active component is practically absent. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University)

Card 4/5

OLES, Andrzej; STANIO, Barbara

The results of phage typing of Salmonella typhi 1956—1959.
J. hyg. epidem. 6 no.1:30-33 '62.

1. Epidemiological Division of the District Public Health Laboratory in Rzeszow.
(BACTERIOPHAGE) (SALMONELLA TYPHOSA)

OLEŚ, A.

P/046/62/007/002/001/003
D256/D302

AUTHORS: Grigorov, N.L., Tretyakova, Ch.A., Shestoperov, V.J., Babyan, Kh.P., Bayadzhyan, N.G., Buja, Z., Loskiewicz, J., Maggalski, J., and Oleś, A.

TITLE: Integral spectrum of ionization pulses caused by nuclear active particles of cosmic radiation at mountain altitudes

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 61 - 73

TEXT: The investigation was conducted in order to obtain information concerning: 1) The pulse spectrum and its dependence upon the dimensions of the apparatus, 2) the altitude dependence of the frequency of the registered pulses, 3) the mechanism of local generation of π^0 mesons by nuclear active particles. The apparatus covered an area of 10 m^2 and it consisted of 6 horizontal trays of 33 ionization chambers each, the trays being separated by graphite and lead absorbers, arranged to enable detection of electromagnetic cascades created by the decay products of π^0 mesons and evaluation

Card 1/4

Integral spectrum of ionization ...

of the energy transferred in the interactions up to 2 x 10^{13} ev. The pulses and pulse heights were recorded photographically from screens of 6 cathode-ray oscilloscopes with waiting spot. Using mechanical selectors it was possible to register subsequently individual pulses from all the ionization chambers, each of them being connected to its own amplifier. The experiments were carried out at two altitudes: 200 m (Moscow) and 3200 m above the sea level (the Mountain Station of the Armenian Academy of Sciences at mount Aragac). Owing to the independent registration in each ionization chamber it was possible to divide the registered pulses into two groups: 1) Single pulses, i.e. events in which the pulse in each tray was registered by a small number of ionization chambers; 2) Structural' pulses defined as events occuring at least in one of the trays 1 to 4, in such a way that the groups of ionization chambers showing pulses were interspaced with one or more chambers without any ionization. The first group of pulses was attributed to nuclear active particles as well as μ mesons, and the second one could be produced only by groups of nuclear active particles falling simultaneously on the apparatus, as it was borne out from the

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P/046/62/007/002/001/003
D256/D302

Integral spectrum of ionization ...

investigation of the influence of the dimensions of the apparatus used upon the ionization spectra. The dependence of the percentage of the structural pulses upon the registered pulse height was examined, showing that the percentage of the structural pulses is a monotonic function increasing with the increase of the total pulse height registered i.e. with increasing the total energy. In order to assess the role of μ mesons, the altitude dependence was investigated of generating pulses of different nature. The integral spectra were found to be exponential: $N = AI^{-\gamma}$ in the region of pulse heights from 10^3 to 10^5 particles. The following conclusions were derived from the analysis of the experimental results: 1) The spectra induced by nuclear active particles depend essentially on the dimensions of the apparatus and on the pulse heights. The exponent γ of the integral spectrum for pulse heights (measured in numbers of particles) ranging from 2×10^3 to 2×10^5 particles changes from $\gamma = 1.41$ to $\gamma = 2.00$ for the area of the apparatus changing from 330×330 cm^2 to 10×330 cm^2 respectively. 2) At mountain altitudes the exponent γ of the integral spectrum for single nuclear active particles was determined to be $\gamma = 2.01 \pm 0.08$ for $3 \times$

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Integral spectrum of ionization ...

$10^3 \leq I \leq 3 \times 10^4$, and for all the nuclear active particles including the structural pulses $\gamma = 1.62 \pm 0.04$. 3) The integral spectrum of the large pulses by μ mesons is also of an exponential form with $\gamma = 2.22 \pm 0.14$. 4) At the sea level the contribution of the μ mesons constitutes approx. 70 % of all single pulses with a height $\geq 2 \times 10^3$ particles and 50 % for heights $\geq 2 \times 10^4$ particles. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Physics, University of Moscow; (N.L. Grigorov, Ch.A. Tretyakova, and V.J. Shestoperov); Institute of Nuclear Physics, Armenian Academy of Sciences, Yerevan; (Kh.P. Babayan, and N.G. Bayadzhyan); Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow; Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Cracow, II Department of Physics (Z. Buja, J. Łoskiewicz, J. Massalski, and A. Oleś)

SUBMITTED: January, 1962

GRIGOROV, N.L.; TRETYAKOVA, G.A.; SHESTOPIEROV, V.Y.; BABAYAN, G.P.; BAYADSYAN, N.G.; BABECKI, J.; LOSKIEWICZ, J.; MASSALSKI, J.; OLES, A.

Investigations of energy particles interactions with atomic nuclei at the mountain altitudes. Nukleonika 7 no.12: 759-767 '62.

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, University of Moscow, Moscow (for Grigorov, Tretyakova, Shestopierov). 2. Armenian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Erevan (for Babayan and Bayadsyn). 3. Institute of Nuclear Research, Laboratory of High Energy Physics, Krakow, Polish Academy of Sciences (for Babecki, Loskiewicz, Massalski, Oles).

WANIC, Tadeusz; OLES, Andrzej; KAMINSKA, Irena

Results of infectious hepatitis prevention with the aid of gamma globulin in some counties in the Rzeszow Region in 1960. Przegl. epidem. 16 no.2:109-111 '62.

1. Z Dzialu Epidemiologii Woj. Stacji San-Epid. w Rzeszowie Dyrektor Stacji: lek. med. Z. Mazurek.
(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS immunol) (GAMMA GLOBULIN ther)

WOJCIK, Marian; OLES, Andrzej; KAMINSKA, Irena

Attempted domiciliary treatment of patients with viral hepatitis in the city of Rzeszow in 1960 and 1961. Przegl. epiden. 16 no.2: 233-235 '62.

1. Z Dzialu Epidemiologii Woj. Stacji San Epid. w Rzeszowie Dyrektor Stacji: lek. med. Z. Mazurek.
(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS ther)

OLES, A.

35

POLAND

KULESZA, Aleksandra; Department of Epidemiology (Zaklad Epidemiologii), PZH (Panstwowy Zaklad Higieny -- State Institute of Hygiene), Director: Prof Dr J. KOSTRZEWSKI, Head of the Institute: Prof Dr S. PRZESMYCKI; with the collaboration of J. GOLEA, T. JOPKIEWICZ, M. ZACPRZAK, W. KOCIELSKA, M. KOPEC, K. LIPINSKA, R. LUTYNSKI, J. MAKAREWICZ, H. MALYSZKO, K. NEYMAN, A. OLES, S. PESKA, K. POPIELEWICZ, T. RODKIEWICZ, J. ROZWADOWNA, W. SOCZEWICA, S. SZCZESNIAK, D. ZOLNIERZOWA all of the Wojewodztwo Health and Epidemiological Stations (Wojewodzkie Stacje Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczne); H. BOBROWSKI, A. GECOW, J. GELBER, M. GRUSZCZYNSKA, H. JASTRZEBSKA, E. JUZWA, J. KUROCZKIN, Z. RESZKE, R. STANCZYK, J. SZCZNIEWICZOWA, Z. SZCZERSKA, K. SZCZYGIELSKI, S. SZYNDLAR, M. WAJSZCZUK, R. WARZECHA all of the Departments of Poliomyelitis Patients (Oddzialy dla Chorych na Poliomyelitis) of the Wojewodztwo Health and Epidemiological Stations; J. ADAMSKI (Poznan), H. DOBROWOLSKA (Warsaw), J. BOCHENSKA (Lodz), M. KOENIG (Krakow); H. DOBROWOLSKA of the Department of Virology (Zaklad Wirusologii) of PZH,

1/2

POLAND

Director: Prof Dr F. PRZESMYCKI, technical aid: A. RACINSKA

"Epidemic Situation of Poliomyelitis in Poland in 1961"

Warsaw, Przeglad Epidemiologiczny, Vol XVI, No 4, 1962, pp369-375.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The profound influence on the epidemiology, etiology and clinical picture of poliomyelitis of the introduction of mass immunization with attenuated polio vaccines in 1959 is discussed. Observations on the influence and effect of immunizations with such vaccines on the epidemic situation of poliomyelitis in Poland are reported. 4 tables, 2 diagrams; 5 Polish references.

2/2

OLES, A.A.

37539
S/048/62/026/005/002/022
B102/B104

3.3410 (2205, 1705, 1805)

AUTHORS: Babayan, Kh. P., Babetski, Ya. S., Boyadzhyan, N. G., Buya, Z. A., Grigorov, N. L., Lonkevich, Ye. S., Mamidzhanyan, E. A., Massal'skiy, Ye. I., Oles', A. A., Tret'yakova, Ch. A., and Shestoperov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of the interaction of high-energy particles with atomic nuclei on mountains

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 5, 1962, 558 - 571

TEXT: Ionization bursts caused by the electron-photon component of a shower of cosmic-ray particles were studied with an array of ionization chambers (Fig. 1) at the mountain station (3200 m) of the Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences Armyanskaya SSR). The array consisted of six rows of ionization chambers separated by layers of lead and graphite, and covered an area of 10 m^2. Owing to this large area, heavy bursts with a total energy of locally generated π^0 mesons amounting to $\sim 10^{13}$ ev could be photographed. The data obtained were analyzed for

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ionization bursts in the filter of the arrangement, for the altitude dependence of the burst frequency, and for the burst spectrum and its dependence on the size of the arrangement; the mechanism of local π^0 generation by single nuclear-active particles was investigated. The bursts observed were grouped according to their intensity I, i.e., according to the number of relativistic particles involved; for each group, the numbers of ionization and "structuralized" bursts were determined for rows I-IV. The spectrum of ionization bursts can be described by $N(>I) = AI^{-\gamma}$ for all chambers. The index of the integral spectrum for $2 \cdot 10^3 \leq I \leq 2 \cdot 10^5$ equals 1.37 ± 0.02. With an area of ~ 0.6 m^2 it was found that $\sim 20\%$ of the bursts were "structuralized" for $1 \cdot 10^3 \leq I \leq 5 \cdot 10^3$. At $I > 1 \cdot 10^4$ and 10 m^2 50% of the bursts (at sea level) and 75% (on the mountains) have a structure. An analysis of the course of the bursts with the altitude has shown that: (1) the integral spectrum of muon-induced bursts with $3 \cdot 10^3$ - $3 \cdot 10^4$ particles has an exponent of $\gamma = 2.22 \pm 0.14$; (2) for a burst of equal intensity, induced by a single nuclear-active particle, $\gamma = 1.98 \pm 0.09$; (3) at 3200 m, the muon contribution to single heavy bursts is small (15% of all bursts with $\sim 10^3$ particles, and $\sim 4\%$ of those with $\sim 2 \cdot 10^4$ particles;

(4) at sea level, the muon contribution is ~70% (~10^3 particles) and ~50% (~$2 \cdot 10^4$ particles). The burst spectrum was found to depend greatly on the area of the measuring arrangement. With $2 \cdot 10^3$ - $2 \cdot 10^5$ particles, γ goes over from 1.37 ± 0.02 for $(330\ cm)^2$ to 1.99 ± 0.05 for $10 \cdot 330\ cm^2$. The spectrum of bursts with a π^0 energy transfer of $3 \cdot 10^{11}$ - 10^{13} ev agrees with that of nuclear-active particles, and exhibits no "breaks". When particles with $E > 10^{12}$ ev interact with light nuclei in about 10% of the events, the interaction is completely inelastic, and the π^0 energy transfer amounts to 60 - 80% of the primary-particle energy. Such interactions obviously play a significant role in the formation of extensive air showers with at least 10^4 - 10^5 particles. There are 8 figures and 7 tables.

Card 3/3

LOSKIEWICZ, J.; MASSALSKI, J.; NIZIOL, B.: OLES, A.;

Analysis of the integral spectrum of ionization pulses caused by nuclear active particles at mountain altitudes. Acta physica Pol 23 no.1:77-92 Ja '63.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Laboratory of High Energy Physics, Krakow, and II Department of Physics, Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

GRIGOROV, N.L.; TRETYAKOVA, C.A.; SHESTOPEROV, V.J.; BABAYAN, C.P.; BOYADSYAN, N.G.; MASSALSKI, J.; NIZIOL.B.; OLES,A.

Integral spectrum of nuclear active particles at mountain altitudes from the investigation of high ionization pulses. Acta physica Pol 24 no.3:357-371 S'63.

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, University, Moscow (for Grigorov, Tretyakova, Shestoperov). 2. Institute of Nuclear Physics, Armenian Academy of Sciences, Yrevan (for Babayan, Boyadsyan). 3. Institute of Nuclear Research, Laboratory of High Energy Physics, Krakow, and II Department of Physics, Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow (for Massalski, Niziol and Oles).

OLES, A., dr

Magnetic properties of ferroaluminum alloys with regard to crystallographic and spin structures. Hutnik P 30 no. 7/8: 213-219 Jl/Ag'63.

1. Instytut Techniki Jadrowej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

OLES, Andrzej, dr

Neutronography as the method of structural investigation.
Hutnik P 30 no. 4: 106-110 Ap '63.

OLES, A.

Antiferromagnetic structure investigation of FeAl alloy.
Acta physica Pol 27 no.2:343-345 F '65.

1. Institute of Nuclear Engineering of the School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow. Submitted November 11, 1964.

OLESCHER, Oszkar, okl.gepeszmernok

On inadequately selected types of motors and on faulty belt gear transmissions. Villamossag 9 no.6:172-174 Je '61.

OLESCHER, Oszkar, okleveles gepeszmernok

Remark about Gyorgy Turan's article "Proper utilization of electric motors." Villamossag 10 no.8:244 Ag '62.

OLESCHER, Oszkar

How can the satisfactory operation of machines be guaranteed? Mun
elet 12 no.1:5 Ja '62.

(Hungary--Machinery)

OLESENKO, Yuriy; KOLYADKIN, V., red.; LYAMKIN, V., tekhn.red.

[America unadorned] Ameryka bez prykras. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1959. 59 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(United States--Economic conditions)
(United States--Unemployed)

L 32766-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/DJ/RM
ACC NR: AP6010128 SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/003/0046/0048

AUTHOR: Gorin, D. I.; Oleshkevich, E. P. (Engineer); Davidchevskiy, L. M. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: The influence of filler dispersion on the wear resistance of epoxy compounds

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1966, 46-48

TOPIC TAGS: wear resistence, plastic filler, epoxy plastic

ABSTRACT: Recently, researchers investigated the possibility of producing antifriction compounds based on epoxy resins. The present article describes experiments investigating the dependence of the wear resistance of epoxy compounds on the size of the filler, and of the temperature of the compounds on the load. The antifriction compounds were based on the ED-6 epoxy resin (VTU MKhP 646-55). Anhydrides of Al_2O_3 (TU No 2063-49) with particle sizes from 0.02 to 0.20 mm and gas channel black (GOST 7848-55) were used as fillers. The aluminum oxide particles carried the basic load while the soot reduced the

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UDC: 620.178.16:678.63

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ACC NR: AP6010128

coefficient of friction. Data present in the form of diagrams show the temperature of the epoxy compound surface layer as a function of the load, and as a function of particle size. Curves of wear versus particle size presented exhibit minima corresponding to the optimum size of filler particles. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 3 figures, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 BLG

OLESHKEVICH, I.A.; BELYAKOV, S.Ye.

Introducing a unit for soldering joints and outputs of stator winding. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 18 no.10:36-37 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BYSTRITSKIY, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; OLESEVICH, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MOROZOV, S.G., red.; SOROKA, M.S., red. izd-va; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn.red.

[Diaphragms of steam turbines] Diafragmy parovykh turbin. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 162 p. (Steam turbines) (MIRA 11:12)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3831

Olesevich, Kirill Vladimirovich

Iznos elementov gazovykh turbin pri rabote na tverdom toplive (Wear of Gas Turbine Parts Operating on Solid Fuel) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 148 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Yu. I. Dolgin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: N. P. Onishchenko, Engineer; Chief Ed. (Southern Division, Mashgiz): V. K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and designers working in the field of gas turbine design and for engineers and technical workers in boiler works.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the basic pattern of wear of solid fuel gas turbine elements caused by light ash and the interaction between ash particles and a barrier surface when they collide. Factors which have the greatest effect on the wear of surfaces exposed to blown particles are described. Calculation formulas are given for the determination of the wear of elements of gas turbines according to a given angle of attack, dimensions of the ash particles, their mineralogical composition, the velocity of flight, and the material of the parts. The characteristics of ash particles of various mineralogical compositions are given, as well as data on the wear resistance qualities of materials

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which may be used for the manufacture of vanes and buckets of gas turbines. The author thanks Professor S. A. Kantor for his remarks and suggestions in preparing the manuscript and his collegues at the Odessa Polytechnic Institute, V. I. Lavrenyuk, G. M. Dunchevskiy, A. P. Virskiy, A. N. Tkachenko, and P. V. Plotnikov, who participated in the experiments. There are 21 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Wear of Gas Turbine Parts (Cont.) SOV/3831

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OLESEVICH, K.V

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5559

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Nauchnyy sovet po probleme zharoprochnykh splavov

Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, t. 5 (Investigations of Heat-Resistant Alloys, Vol 5). Moscow, Izdvo AN SSSR, 1959. 425 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Klinov; Tech. Ed.: I.P. Gin'kina; Editorial Board: I.N. Kazakov, Academician, G.V. Kurdyumov, Academician, N.V. Ageyev, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences (Resp. Ed.); I.A. Oding, I.M. Pavlov, and I.F. Kadin, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgical engineers, research workers in metallurgy, and may also be of interest to students of advanced courses in metallurgy.

COVERAGE: This book, consisting of a number of papers, deals with the properties of heat-resisting metals and alloys. Each of the papers is devoted to the study of the factors which affect the properties and behavior of metals. The effects of various elements such as Cr, Mo, and V on the heat-resisting properties of various alloys are studied. Deformability and workability of certain metals as related to the thermal conditions are the object of another study described. The problems of hydrogen embrittlement, diffusion and the deposition of ceramic coatings on metal surfaces by means of electrophoresis are examined. One paper describes the apparatus and methods used for growing monocrystals of metals. Boron-base metals are critically examined and evaluated. Results are given of studies of interatomic bonds and the behavior of atoms in metal. Tests of turbine and compressor blades are described. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

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VK/jb
5-10-60

OLESEVICH, K.V.

Comparative investigation of the abrasion-resistance of heat-resistant gas turbine materials operating on solid fuel. Biul. Inst. metaloker. i spets. splav. AN URSR no. 4:108-115 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Mechanical wear) (Gas turbines--Testing)

S/285/63/000/002/002/012
A052/A126

AUTHOR: Olesevich, K.V.

TITLE: A simplified method of nozzle calculation for varying duty

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Otdel'nyy vypusk. 49. Turbostroyeniye, no. 2, 1963, 6, abstract 2.49.29. (Nauchn. zap. Odesk. politekhn. in-t, v. 44, 1962, 84 - 85)

TEXT: A.V. Shcheglyayev's relative discharge diagram for expanding nozzles depends on the degree of nozzle expansion and is difficult to use when both coordinates do not coincide with the plotted grid. To increase the accuracy of calculations and to simplify them, the conception of similar points is introduced for which the equality $\frac{P_1}{P_1} = \frac{P_0}{P_0} = \varepsilon_0 = \text{const}$. is fulfilled. There are 1 figure and 2 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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