RADOMYSKI, Bohdan; TOMASIK, Zdzislaw; WRZYSZCZ, Jozef

Evaluation of the activities of catalysts used in reforming and hydrorefinement by peroxidative oxidation of indigo carmine. Chemia stosow 5 no.4:599-603 '61.

1. Katedra Technologii Nafty i Paliw Plynnych, Politechnika, Wroclaw.

RADOMYSKI, Bohdan; TOMASIK, Zdzislaw

Hydrorefining of gasoline from low-temperature coking. Chemia stosow 4 no.3/4:501-518 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Katedra Technologii Nafty i Paliw Plynnych Politechniki Wroclawskiej.

(Gasoline) (Coke)

L 16797-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG/JXT(CZ)

ACC NR: AT6005078 SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/65/000/256/0094/0101

AUTHOR: Kolosov, V.G.; Milovidov, B.A.; Radomysl'skaya, N.I. 48 B+1

ORG: * none

TITLE: The prospects of digital circuits based on the principle of current distribution in circuits with increased speed and temperature stability

SOURCE: * Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 256, 1965. Tsifrovyye izmeritel'nyye i upravlyayushchiye ustroystva (Digital measuring and control devices), 94-101

TOPIC TAGS: digital system, computer component, logic element, circuit reliability

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze theoretically the various types of circuits based on the principle of current distribution (PCD) and establish the basic pertinent relationships. Methods for circuit calculations (temperature dependence, maximum speed, minimum pulse duration, maximum frequency) of transistorized and ferrite-core containing units are developed and applied to a specific example of a standard fast, reliable unit and a PCD transmitting cell in four-cycle operation. This four-cycle cell operates with useful

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L 16797-66

ACC NR: AT6005078 O

loads which are only one quarter of the load found under two-cycle operating conditions. This leads to a decrease in the number of triodes used, and the intensity of currents. The resulting digital elements are thus more reliable. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas, 6 figures, and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none
05/

Card 2/2 SM

ACC NR: AT7004447 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/66/000/199/0117/0135

AUTHOR: Kolosov, V. G.; Radomysl'skaya, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Procedure and results of calculation of circuits based on the principle of current distribution in a wide temperature range

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 199. 1966. Meteorologicheskiye pribory i avtomatizatsiya meteorologicheskikh izmereniy (Meteorological instruments and the automation of meteorological measurements), 117-135

TOPIC TAGS: circuit theory, computer circuit, ferrite core memory

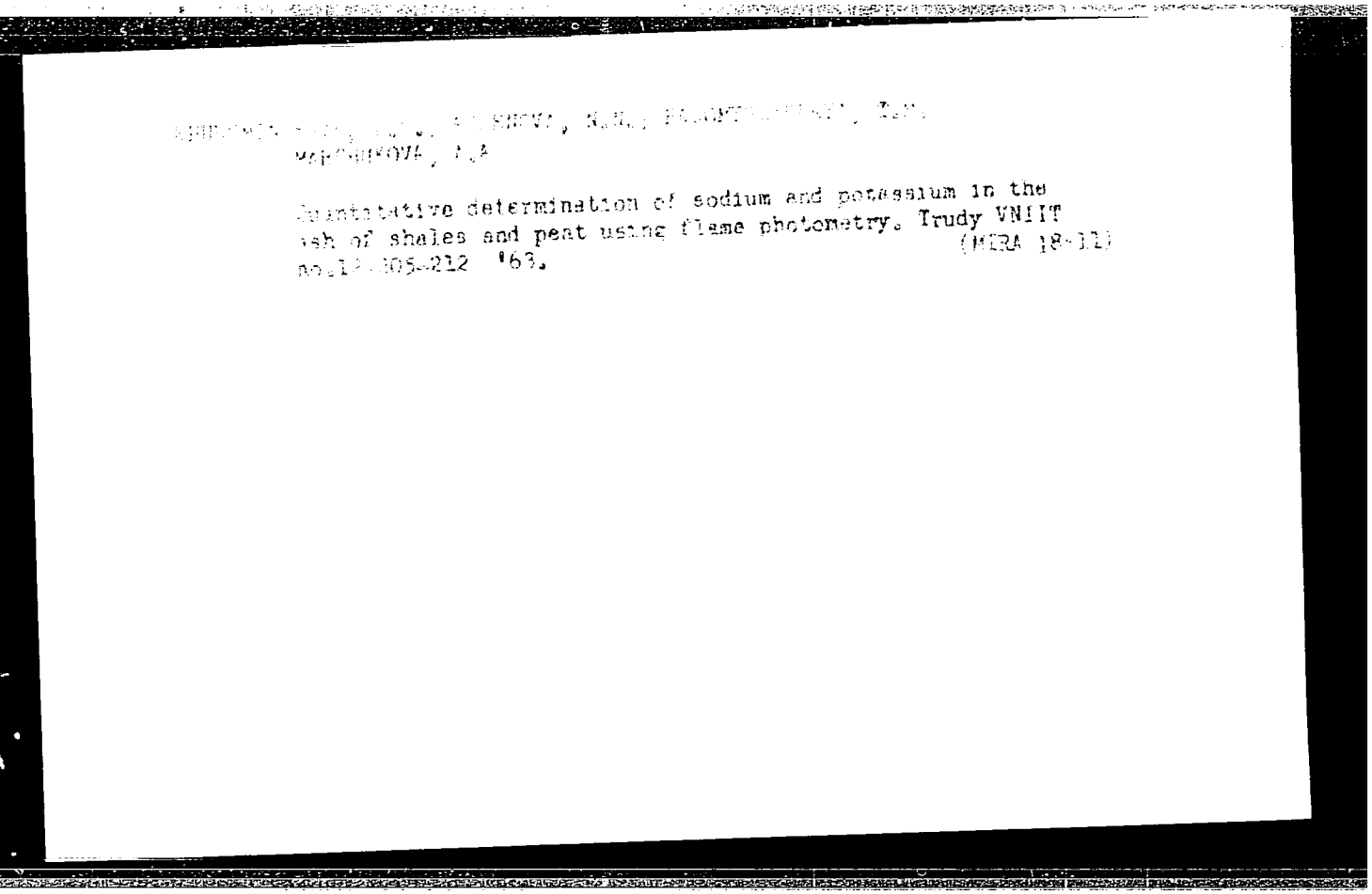
ABSTRACT: Experience has shown that the circuitry for digital systems can be presented as consisting of two circuit types: series connections of the elemental cells and connections of the pyramidal type. This is called the principle of current distribution. The authors analyze circuits based on this principle and show that circuits using four-cycle pulse systems instead of the commonly used two-cycle systems have certain advantages (such as a reduction of turns in the coils of the electromagnets and of the pulse amplitude. A calculation procedure is given for a ferrite core in the temperature range between -60 and +50°C. Circuits are calculated for the maximal speed for both decimal and binary systems, and the duration of the

ACC NR: AT7004447

pulses is calculated. The results of calculations were experimentally checked in the above temperature range and it was found that the circuits performed well even with variation of the current, pulse duration and voltage up to ± 20%. Orig. art. has: 16 figures and 15 equations.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2



[illegible], N.M.; [illegible], Z.A.
[illegible], T.A.

Quantitative determination of sodium and potassium in the ash of shales and peat using flame photometry. Trudy VNIIT no.1:205-212 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

RABUKHIN, A.N., inzh.; RADOMYSL'SKIY, Ye.B., inzh.; VIKULOV, V.I., inzh.

Lengthening furnace campaigns for making calcium silicon. Stal' 21 no.6:523-524 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy zavod ferrosplavov.
(Calcium silicon)
(Rotary-hearth furnaces)

NIKLIBORC, J.; RADON, T.; ZEBROWSKI, J.

Study of adsorption of germanium on tungsten with the aid of the field emission microscope. Acta physica Pol 23 no.1: 53-58 Ja '63.

L 22601-65 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5002359 P/0045/64/026/005/1023/1025

AUTHOR: Nikliborc, J.; Radon, T.; Zebrowski, J.

TITLE: Investigation of surface diffusion of germanium and silicon on tungsten

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 26, no. 5, 1964, 1023-1025

TOPIC TAGS: surface diffusion, germanium, silicon, activation energy

ABSTRACT: The authors present preliminary results of measurement of the diffusion of germanium and silicon on tungsten. An initially clean tungsten point was partially bombarded (on one side) by germanium or silicon atoms. Surface diffusion took place at higher temperatures (above 900K) and depended strongly on the initial degree of coverage of the point. At low degrees of coverage, the diffusion boundary had a tendency to move in accordance with the direction. The parabolic law $x^2/t = D_0 \exp(-q/kT)$ (x -- distance traveled during the time t, D_0 -- diffusivity, T -- temperature) was well fulfilled and made it possible to calculate the activation energy q. The results are listed in Table I of the enclosure and are compared with data by others. It is stressed that the results

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L 22601-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002359

concern diffusion in the presence of a strong electric field, which is known to decrease the activation energy to some degree. A full account of the results will be published later. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Experimental Physics, University of Wroclaw

SUBMITTED: 03Aug64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 007

Card 2/3

L 22601-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002359

ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1. Surface diffusion of germanium and silicon on tungsten

Germanium			Silicon		
direction	q(eV)	Sokolskaya	direction	q(eV)	Grenoble
(112)→(100)	1.2	—	(112)→(100)	2.0	—
(110)→(100)	1.1	1.7	(210)→(100)	2.0	1.73
(110)→(111)	1.0	1.24	(110)→(111)	1.5	—
(110)→(112)	0.97	—	(111)→(111)	—	1.61
			(110)→(112)	—	0.74

Card 3/3

RADONETS, A.

Reduction of superfluous links is an urgent task. Sov. torg. no.6:45 Je '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Starshiy bukhgalter Krylovskogo sel'skogo potrebitel'skogo obshchestva Stalinskogo raypotrebsoyuza Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(Wholesale trade)

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. C

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70814.

Author : Tseller, Leshchinsky, Radonevich, Teykhert.
Inst :
Title : Synthesis of Phenol and Acetone from Cumene. II. First Work in the Preparation of Synthetic Cumene by the Method of an Acid Alkylation of Benzene With Propylene on a Phosphoric Acid catalyst. Tseller. III. Oxidation of Cumene to Cumene Hydroperoxide in an Emulsion.

Orig Pub: Przem. Chem., 1957, 13, No 12, 701-703, 703-708.

Abstract: A study was conducted on a cumene (I) preparation by the gas phase alkylation of benzene (II) with propylene (III) over a phosphoric acid catalyst (IV). In the first experiments the dehydration of

Card : 1/5

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70814.

isopropyl alcohol (V) over a catalyst consisting of 50% Al_2O_3 + 50% kaolin (VI) at 390-400°C, (yield 97%), was carrid out in the same apparatus simultaneously with the alkylation of II with the obtained III over IV. The lower part of the apparatus was charged with 1.9 liters of IV and the upper part with 800 ml of VI. The temperature in the upper part was 350-400°C, and in the lower part 300°C. (30 atm.). The mixture of II and V was delivered at a rate of 600 ml/hour; the yield of the alkyl derivatives was ~20%. In subsequent experiments, both steps of the process were conducted over IV in the same apparatus with the temperature of the upper part being 390-400°C, and that of the lower part being 300-340°C, while main-

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70814.

taining a rate of 850 ml per hour per 2 liters of catalyst, with a molar ratio of II : V being 3 : 1 ; the yield of I was 90% (in respect to the reacted II), n^{20} D 1.4911, d^{20}_4 0.867 (after sulfuric acid purification and distillation). After ten days of operation the activity of IV did not change.

III. A study was made on the oxidation of I with oxygen at 75-95°C (± 1°C) to the hydroperoxide of I (VII) in a 50% aqueous emulsion in the presence of sodium carbonate and the stearates of Ca, Na, Mn, Co or Cu. The oxidation was carried out in a glass reactor (200 ml volume), equipped with a spiral condenser and a jacket through which preheated oil was continuously pumped. The following various samples of I were oxidized:

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70814.

1) those obtained by a sulfate alkylation of II with V at normal pressure,
2) those obtained by alkulation in a gas phase under pressure (plant production),
3) a regenerated I after oxidation.

The oxidation rate of I is affected by its purity, by the ratio of I to water, by the rate of oxygen delivery, and by temperature. The optimum conditions for work on pure I (b.p. 152.4° C., n_D^{20} 1.4904, d_4^{20} 0.8615) are: 85°C, ratio of I to water = 1:2, rate of oxygen supply is 20 liters per 100 ml of I per hour, the emulsifier is sodium stearate. The concentration of VII in a reaction mixture

Card : 4/5

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70814.

reaches 62% after 30 hours. Communication I, see:
R. Zh. Khim., 1958, 51190.

Card : 5/5

DYACHKOV, I.A.; RADONEZHSKIY, N.M.

Experience in year-round repair of communication lines by workers in pairs. Vest. sviazi 17 no.3:15-17 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Khabarovskogo krayevogo upravleniya svyazi (for Dyachkov).
2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Khabarovskogo lineyno-tekhnicheskogo uzla (for Radonezhskiy)

(Electric lines--Overhead)

RADONIC, J.

Yugoslavia (430)

General - Serials

International position of Serbia under the rule of the Emperor Stefan Dusan. p. 344. Srpska adademija nauka. GLASNIK. Beograd. (Quarterly bulletin containing abstracts of transactions and proceedings of the Serbian Academy of Sciences). Vol. 1, no. 3, 1949.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 3, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

RADONIC, M.; DIMNIK, R.

A case of non-fatal potassium cyanide poisoning. Arh.hig.rada 6 no.2:143-150 1955.

1. Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta, Zagreb)
(CYANIDES, pois.
potassium cyanide pois.,tox.,diag. & ther. (Ser))
(POISONING,
potassium cyanide, tox.,diag. & ther.(Ser))

RADONIC, M.

Clinical manifestations of kidney diseases in chronic myelosis.
Acta med. iugosl. 10 no.1:122-135 1956.

1. Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(LEUKEMIA, MYELOCYTIC, compl.
kidney dis., clin. aspects (Ser))
(KIDNEYS DISEASES, compl.
myelocytic leukemia, clin. aspects (Ser))

RADONIC, Milovan; RADOSEVIC, Zdenko; KELER, Mira; HAHN, Arpad

Report on the continuation of the research on nepholithiasis.
Ljetopis JAZU 63:415-420 '56 (publ.'59).

RADOSEVIC, Zdenko, dr.; RADONIC, Milovan, dr.; HORVAT, Zvonimir, dr.

Clinical observations on "endemic nephropathy" in Croatia. Lijec. vjes. 81 no.7-8:445-456 '59.

1. Iz Interne klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(NEPHRITIS epidemiol.)

RADONIC, Milovan, dr.

Kidneys and potassium metabolism. Lijec. vjes. 82 no.4:293-305 '60.

1. Iz Interne klinike Medicinskog fakulteta Sveciliste u Zagrebu.

(KIDNEYS physiol.)
(POTASSIUM metab.)

RADONIC, M.; BERITIC, T.

Current concepts of gastroduodenal ulcer. Lijecn. vjesn. 83 no.4: 387-390 '61.
(PEPTIC ULCER)

RADONIC, Miloven, dr.

Emergency treatment of disorders of water-electrolyte balance.
Lijecn. vjesn. 84 no.7:679-696 '62.

1. Iz Interne klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(WATER ELECTROLYTE BALANCE) (EMERGENCIES)
(INFUSIONS PARENTERAL)

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr M. RADOVIC (Affiliation not given)

"Anaerobic Septicemia Post Abortum."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 84, No 8, Aug 1962; pp 813-814.

Abstract: Author speculates with interest about the reasons why so few septic abortions are reported in the US in comparison with Latin countries. In France, author saw a great many fatal cases ultimately abortionable as legal obstacles to abortion for medical reasons. In Eastern European countries, unskilled abortion is done mostly by use of a plant root or goose quill; in Latin countries soap is popular: this softens uterine walls, greater sepsis. Commenting on article by GIGARIS and RAJNVAJN in same issue: Exsanguinotransfusion may indeed be vital to eliminate excessive hemoglobinemia, but antitoxin is needed also; and penicillin unfortunately does not always work as well in vivo as sensitivity tests would let us anticipate. Seven French, 2 US and 1 Yugoslav reference.

YUGOSLAVIA

M. RADONIC and Dr Z. CEPELJA [Affiliation not given]

"Clinical Pathologic Conference. Case N° 14."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 85, No 2, 1963; pp 183-186.

Abstract: Classical type of clinical pathologic conference. Woman aged 50 with chronic aortic-mitral endocarditis; discussion of course, treatment, pathologic changes.

1/1

MOHACEK, Ivan, dr.; RADONIC,Milovan, dr.

Myocardial infarction with rupture of the interventricular septum diagnosed intra vitam. Lijesn. vjesn. 85 no.12: 1371-1376 D'63

1. Iz Interne klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

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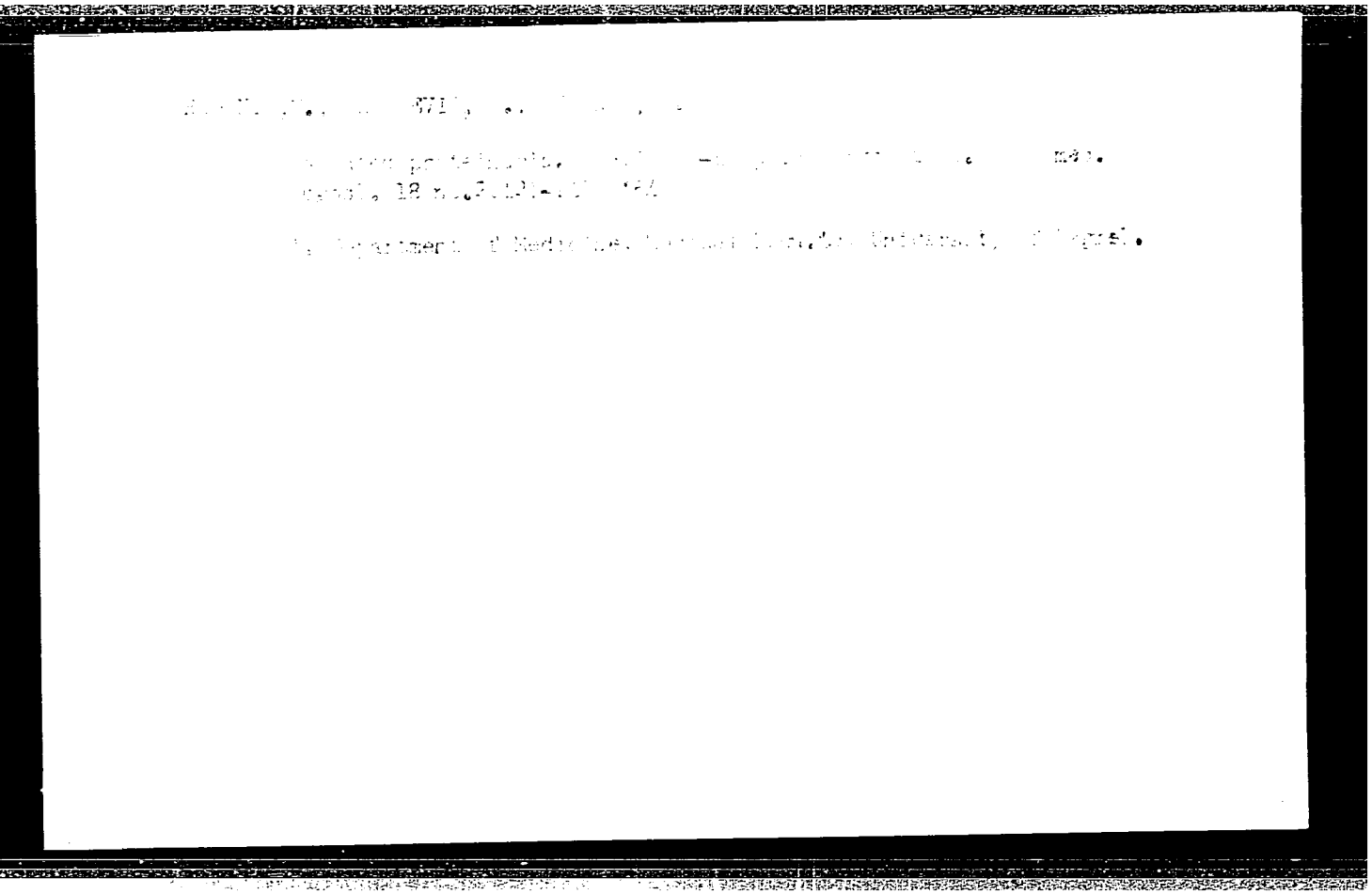

RADOVIC, Milovan, dr.

Significance of urine analysis in clinical diagnosis. Lijecn. vjesn. 87 no.5:543-550 My '65.

YUGOSLAVIA

RADONIC, M.; Clinic of Internal Medicine, Medical Faculty of University (Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista,) Zagreb.

"Tuberculin Disease as an Occupational Risk"

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 16, No 2, 1965; pp 89-100.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Detailed report on the occurrence of tuberculin disease in 14 employees of veterinary vaccine plant, who fell ill after (or during) installation of a new hi-speed centrifuge for the production of tuberculin: symptoms and case histories. The fact that (Mantoux-) tuberculin-negative persons may react very severely while tuberculin-positive ones may not react at all is puzzling although some theoretical explanations can be found. Preventive measures such as masks and shields are essential. Two roentgenograms, 2 tables; 21 Western and 3 personal communication references; ms rec 22 Apr 65.

1/1

RADONIC, I.

Design of the Krupacka Jama dike. p. 40. IZGRADNJA. (Drustvo gradevinskih inzenjera i tehnicara Srbife) Beograd. Vol. 9, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956

RADONIC, P.

Injection-control gallery and injection at the Mavrovo Dam. p. 14.

IZGRADNJA. (Drustvo gradevinskih inzenjera i technicara Srbije i Udruzenje gradevinskih i gradevinsko zanatskih preduzeca Srbije) Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 12, no. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1958.

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

Uncl.

STANKOVIC, D., doc., dr.; BEUC, M., dr.; RADONIC, S., dr.

Contribution to the study of Kienboeck's disease. Med. arh. 16 no.2: 19-26 '62.

(OSTEOCHONDRITIS case reports)
(SEMILUNAR BONE dis)

YUGOSLAVIA

L. STEFAN, M. MAKSIMOVIC and S. RADONIC, Department of Toxicologic Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy (Institut za toksikolosku hemiju Farmaceutskog fakulteta) Belgrade.

"Determination of 5-Nitro-2-Furaldehyde Semicarbazone in Organs."

Belgrade, Arhiv za Farmaciju, Vol 13, No 1, 1963; pp 5-7.

Abstract [English summary modified] : Method for determination of nitrofurazone in chicken intestine, liver, kidney, lung, brain, heart and spleen: microextraction of macerated organs in 96% ethanol and spectrophotometry at 365 millimicrons comparing with drug-free specimen to deduct artefactual extinction due to pigments absorbing in same wave region. Table, schematic drawing of device, standard curve; 2 US, 2 Yugoslav (1 unpublished,) 1 Belgian reference.

Y/002/60/000/005/001/001
D250/D303

AUTHOR: Radonić, Vjera, Engineer

TITLE: Rapid photometric determining of aluminum in steel

PERIODICAL: Kemija u industriji, no. 5, 1960, 131-132

TEXT: The article describes a fast method of determining aluminum in steel which is based on the direct photometric determination of aluminum in carbon and low-alloy steels by means of Eriochrome cyanine R. Ascorbic acid forms a complex of iron and of the smaller quantities of other elements present in steel which interfere in the process of aluminum determination. Gravimetric and photometric methods of determining aluminum in steel (Ref. 1: Laboratorijski priručnik Sabioncello (Laboratory Manual Sabioncello), Filipović II, Zagreb 1948, 132), (Ref. 2: Metallurgical analysis - F.W. Haywood and A.A. Wood Hilger - London 1957, 141), (Ref. 3: La Metallurgia Italiana 8/1959, 355) and (Ref. 4: La Metallurgia Italiana 8/1958, 372) are based on the separation of elements which inter-

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Rapid photometric determining ...

fere in the process of aluminum determination by precipitation, extraction, electrolysis and ion exchangers which is impractical and slow, especially in plant analyses. In the direct photometric method for determining aluminum in steel, as opposed to the methods mentioned above, it is not necessary to separate iron and other elements interfering in the formation of the aluminum complex with Eriochrome cyanine R which simplifies the work and reduces the margin of error. Ascorbic acid is used to mask iron and the smaller quantities of other elements which interfere in the formation of the aluminum - Eriochrome cyanine R complex, since this acid forms a complex of these elements. The formation of aluminum - Eriochrome cyanine R complex is extremely sensitive to pH. The optimum pH-value for the quantitative formation of this complex ranges between 5.2 and 5.8 (Ref. 5: Analytical chemistry 1959, III, 429), but when employing ascorbic acid the optimum value is 5.5. To obtain the optimum acidity during color formation the buffer solution of pH 5.7 is used. Buffer is prepared from sodium and ammonium acetate

Rapid photometric determining ...

by adding acetic acid and sodium hydroxide, as required. The pH-value of the buffer has to be determined exactly by the pH-meter. It is recommended preparing several liters of buffer so that the working conditions need not be changed too often. Fresh Eriochrome cyanine R has to be used, since after 12 hours the solution weakens and cannot be used. Reagents: 3n HNO_3, 2 % $KMnO_4$, 10 % KNO_2, 1 % ascorbic acid, 0.1 % Eriochrome cyanine R. Weigh 0.05 g of Eriochrome cyanine R, put it into a 50-milliliter flask and fill up to the mark with water. Buffer solution with a pH of 5.7. Weigh 274 g of ammonium acetate and 109 g of sodium acetate, put it into a 1-liter flask, dissolve in water, add 6 milliliter of acetic acid and fill up with water to make 1 liter. This solution is then to be diluted in the proportion 1 : 5, i.e. by adding 5 liters of water. Then measure the pH. If the pH is adequate it has to be adjusted by adding sodium hydroxide or acetic acid. /Abstractor's note: This should read apparently: " If the pH is not adequate "/. Procedure: Dissolve 0.2 g of steel in a 100-milliliter flask with 10 millili-

Card 3/7

Rapid photometric determining ...

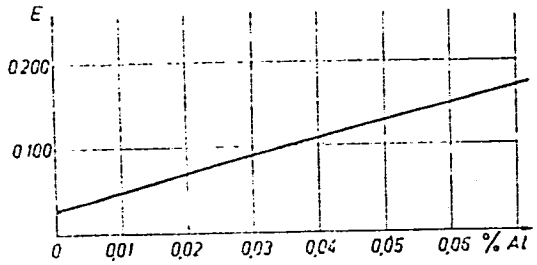
ter of 3n HNO_3. When steel is dissolved the solution is to be oxidized with 2% $KMnO_4$ plus a small excess. Boil for 2-3 minutes, and remove the excess of potassium permanganate by adding 10 % KNO_2 by drops, plus an excess of 2 drops. Boil again, cool, fill with water up to the mark and mix. By a pipette put 5 milliliter aliquot parts into a 25-milliliter flask, add 5 milliliter of ascorbic acid, 2 milliliter of 0.1 % Eriochrome cyanine R, let it stand for 1-2 minutes, then fill up to the mark with buffer of pH = 5.7, mix and wait 2-3 minutes till the color has quantitatively developed. The solution is then photometrically analyzed at 535 mμ or with green filter no. 4 with a Hilger photometer and a 0.5-cm cell. The analysis is compared with the blank test. The blank test is prepared simultaneously with the actual test, only instead of 5 milliliter of steel solution, 5 milliliter of water is used. For the preparation of graphs under these conditions, standard steels with the known percentage of aluminum were used and the results obtained for the extinction were in full conformity with the Lambert-Beer law. The

Rapid photometric determining ...

results were as follows:

Steel standard	% Al	Extinction
170	0.027	0.082
100a	0.040	0.108
53d	0.060	0.150

When representing these results in a graph, the following figure is obtained



Card 5/7

Rapid photometric determining ...

This method has an accuracy of ± 0.002 % aluminum and can be used for steel with 0 - 0.1 % aluminum. The analysis lasts 20 minutes. If steels contain greater amounts of aluminum, the same method can be used, but then the aliquot part has to be reduced. If steel contains greater amounts of chromium, it is dissolved in perchloric acid, followed by evaporation to perchloric vapors, thus eliminating the interferences which may be caused by chromium. If steel contains greater amounts of vanadium, then vanadium will interfere just like iron and chromium. Therefore, in this case a correction has to be made, i.e. for every percent of vanadium the aluminum result has to be reduced by 0.12 % (Ref. 5: Op.cit.). Then this method can be applied to high-alloy steels. As can be seen from the above, this is a very fast and simple method for determining aluminum in carbon and low-alloy steels. The method is extremely practical for plant laboratories, i.e. for observing the technological process of quality steel production, in which the aluminum content varies within a determined range.

Card 6/7

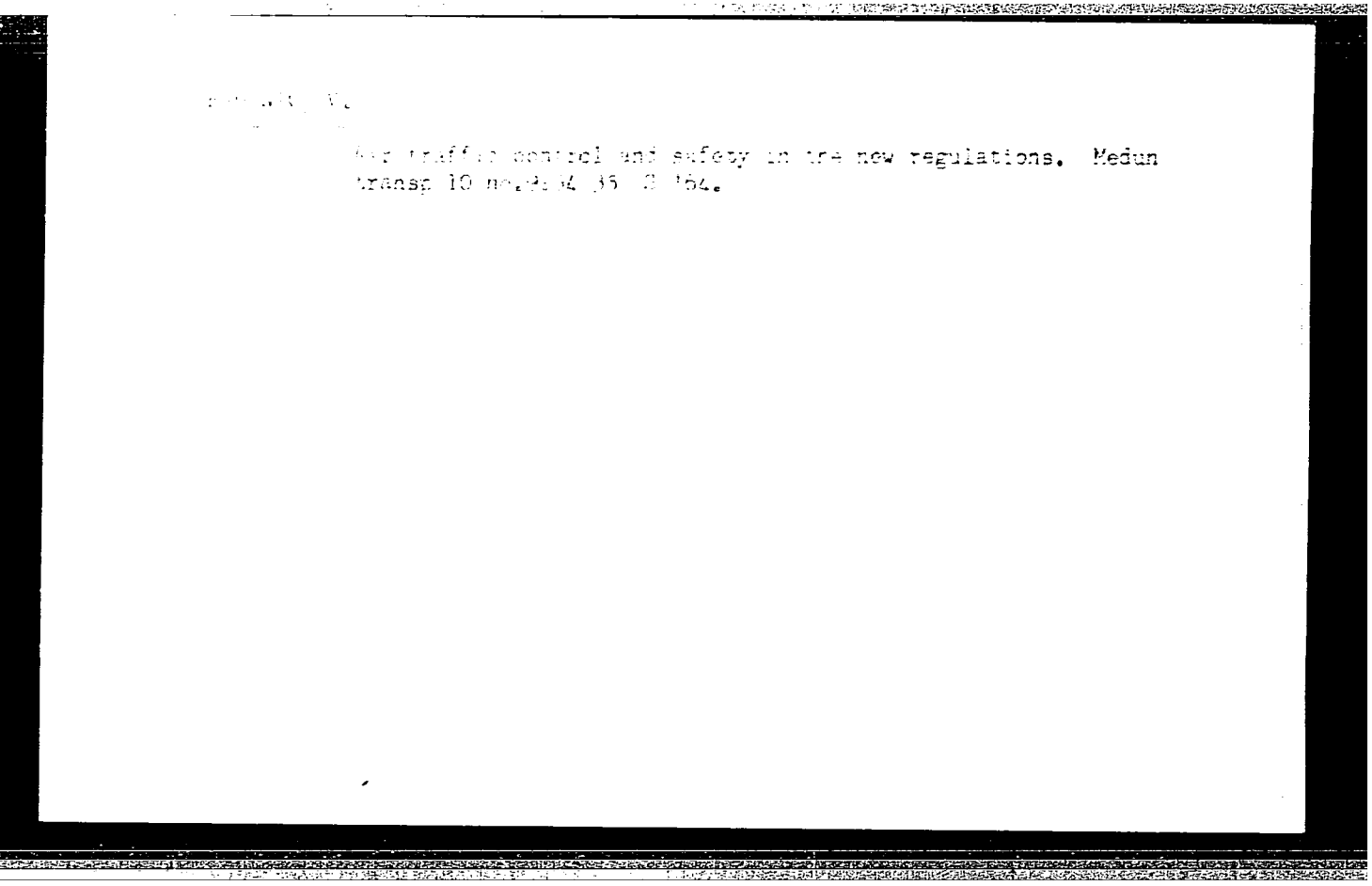
Y/002/60/000/005/001/001
D250/D303

Rapid photometric determining ...

There are 1 figure and 5 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Metallurgical analysis - F.W. Haywood and A.A. R. Wood Hilger - London 1957, 141; Analytical Chemistry 1959 (III), 429.

ASSOCIATION: Željezara "Boris Kidrič" ("Boris Kidrič" Iron Works), Nikšić.

Card 7/7



Air traffic control and safety in the new regulations. Medun transp 10 no.4:34 '56 3 '64.

RADONICIC, B.

An experiment in teaching physics at the Gymnasiums of Yugoslavia in cooperation with OEEC. Glas mat fiz Hrv 17 no.1/2:136 '62 [publ. '63].

RADONICIC, S.; VAJIC, B.

Determination of points of melting and solidification of lard.
Glasn. Hig. Inst., Beogr. 5 no.1-2:85-89 Jan-June 56.

(FATS,
lard, determ. of points of melting & solidification
(Ser))

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8233.

Author : Teichert, Andrzej., Leszczynski, Zbigniew., Radoniewicz, Hanna.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Synthesis of Phenol and Acetone by the Cumene Method. V. Decomposition of Cumene Hydroperoxide into Phenol and Acetone.

Orig Pub: Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 2, 98-102.

Abstract: On decomposition (DC) of cumene hydroperoxide (I) by the action of H_2SO_4 there is formed phenol (II), yield above 90%, and acetone (III), yield about 75%. An analogous decomposition takes place in the presence of cathionites, in static as well as in dynamic systems. Best results were obtained with Wofatit R (IV) (DC to 95%). Rate

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POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8233.

Abstract: of DC is very strongly affected by acclimatization procedure and the degree of swelling of IV. Decrease in exchange capacity of IV does not alter the catalytic properties of IV. Without regeneration 1 g of IV can effect the DC of 150 g I. A solution of I in cumene is added dropwise, at 75°, within 2-3 hours, to 10% solution of H_2SO_4, then it is heated 1 hour at 85° and after stratification II is determined bromometrically, and III by conversion to the oxime. In static experiments with IV the ratio of mass of IV to mass of solution was 1:10. Dynamic experiments were carried out in a special column. -- V. Shorodumov.

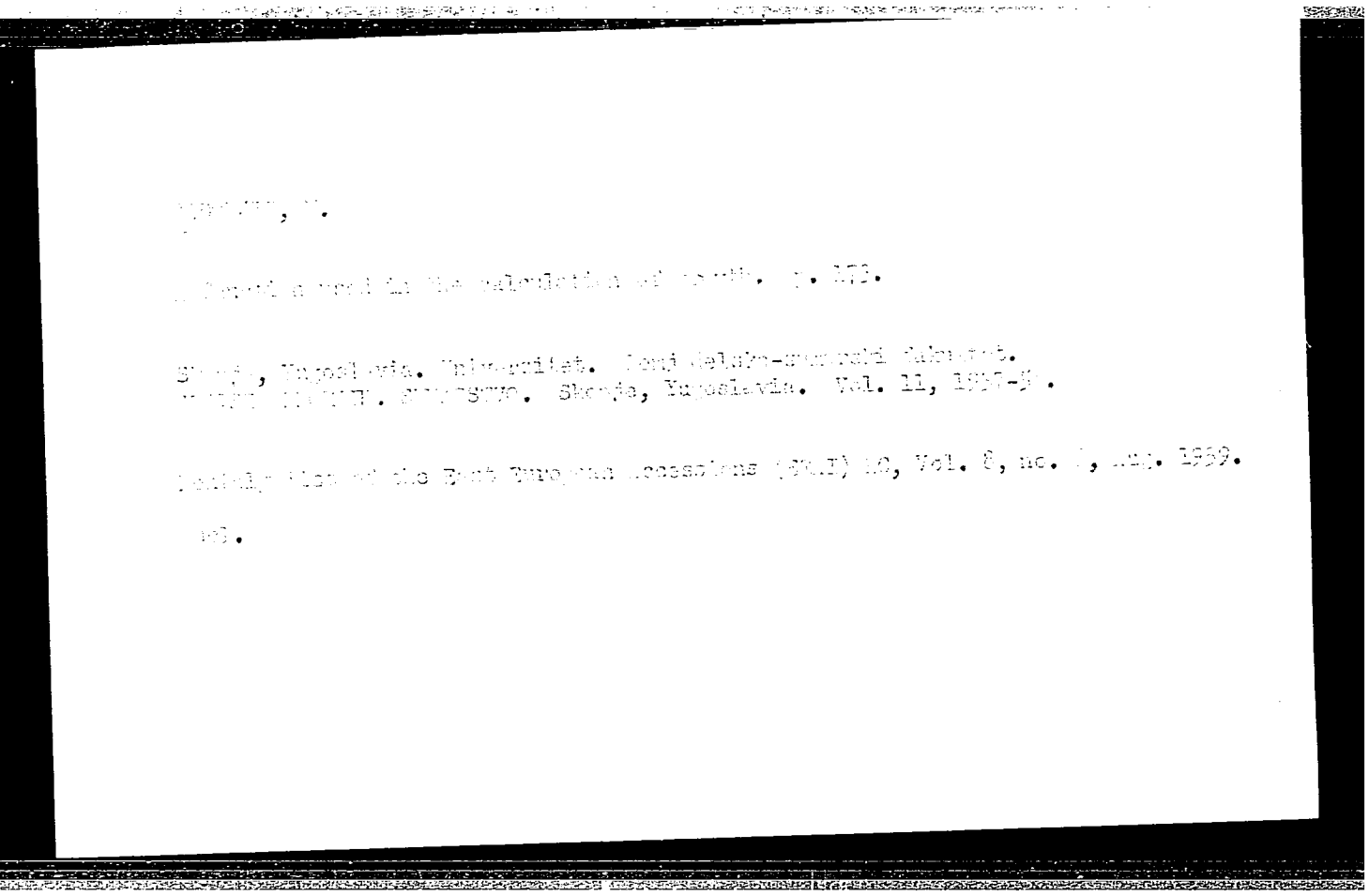
Card 2/2

[illegible], F.

Recoilless equipment in the M[illegible] tank. p. [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible]. Beograd.

Vol. 3, No. 7, July 1955

[illegible]: Last European Accessions List, (LEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 19[illegible]5

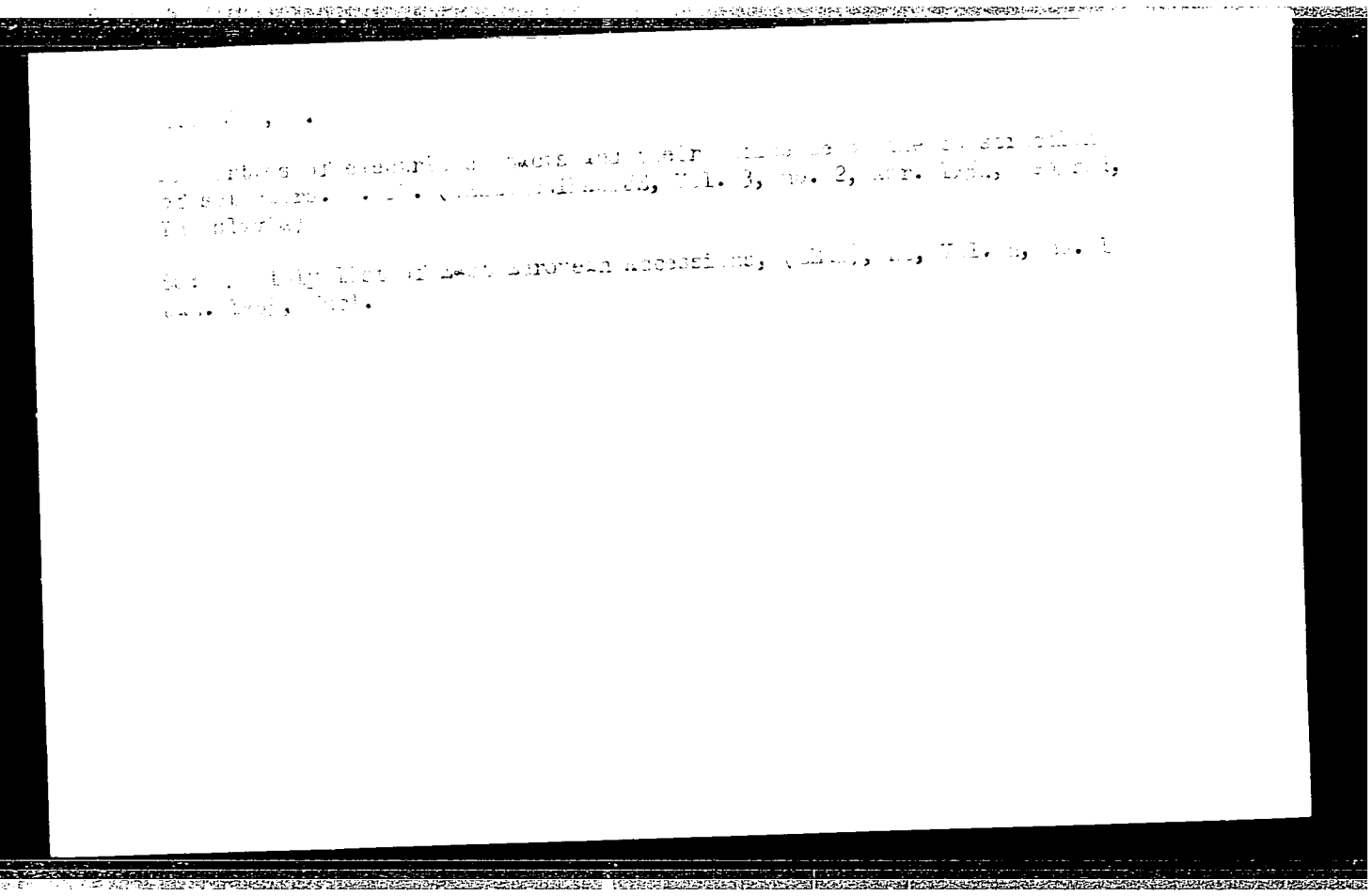


RADOJIC, M.

RADOJIC, M. Development of automatic telephony in Sweden p. 12

Vol 4, no. 2, Apr. 1955
TELEKOMUNIKACIJE
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAL), VOL 4, no. 9
Sept. 1955



[illegible], T.

[illegible] for the [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] and their parts.
p. 31.
[illegible], Vol. [illegible], 1951/52 (published 1954).

[illegible]: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (NAL, LC), Vol. [illegible], no. 10, Oct. 1955, Unpl.

RADONJIC, R.

Yugoslavia (430)

History and Description - Serials

Nazism and denazification in East Germany. p. 11, REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. (Federation of Yugoslav Journalists) Beograd. (Fortnightly journal on international problems. Published also in Serbo-Croatian as Medunarodna Politika, and

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 13, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED "Card 1 of 2"

RADONJIC, R.

Yugoslavia (430)

in French as Revue de la Politique Mondiale), Vol. 3, no. 11, June 1, 1952.

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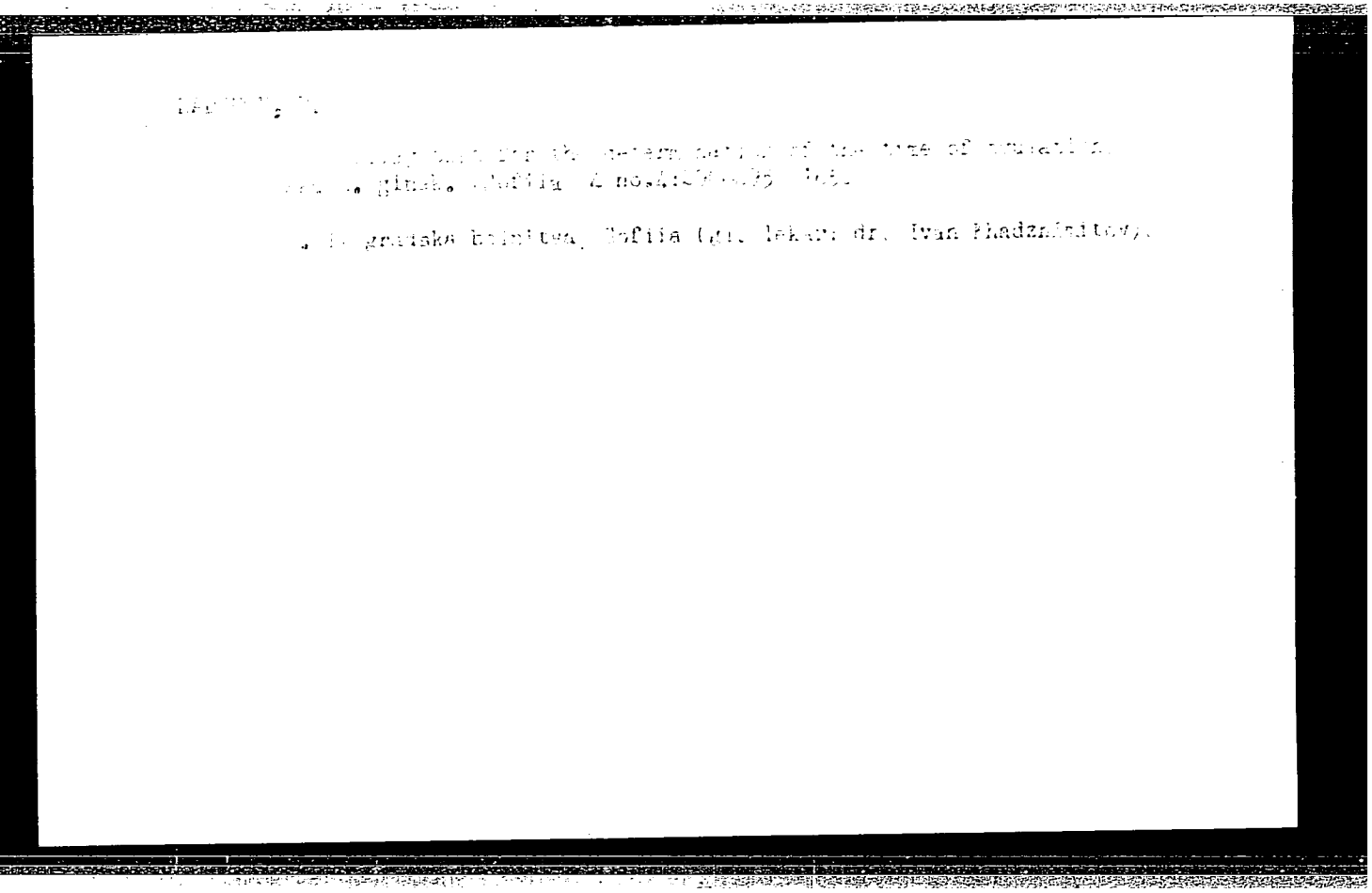
Eclampsia sine eclampsia puerperalis. Khirurgiia, Sofia 8 no.3:282-283 1955.

1. Okruzhna bolnitsa-Turnovo Akushero-ginekologichno otdelenie Zab.otdelenieto; D. Radonov.
(ECLAMPSIA
sine eclapsia in peurperium)
(PUERPERIUM, complications,
eclampsia sine eclampsia)



RADONOV, D.

Bulgaria

Second City Hospital (II Gradska bolnitsa), Sofia;
Head Resident: Iv. Khadzhimitov, MD.

Sofia, Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya, No5 & 6, 1965,
pp 435-439.

"On the Problem of Placentary Insufficiency."

Co-authors:

CHIPEV, Kh.
LAMBREVA, T.

RADONOV, D.

Bulgaria

Second City Hospital (II Gradska bolnitsa) Sofia; Head Resident: Ivan Khadzhimitov.

Sofia, Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya, No 5 & 6, 1965, pp 439-441.

"Diagnosis of Placentary Insufficiency by Means of Intravenous Atropine Administration."

Co-authors:

CHIPEV, Kh.
LAMBREVA, T.

RADKOV, Dimitur

Aspects of paracyclic ovulation. Akush. ginek. (Sofiia) 3 no.6: 47-50 '64.

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1.Zamestitel' nauchal'nika Glavnogo politicheskogo upravleniya bolgarskoy Narodnoy armii.
(Bulgaria--Army)

MRAVUNAC, Boris, dr; ALLAJ, Dora, dr; RADONOV, Zdenka, dr; MATIC, Ing. Dubravka; KOSUTIC, Zvonimir, dr

Our preliminary experience with Lactobacillus bifidus containing food for children. Lijecn. vjesn. 83 no.7:687-692 '61.

1. Iz Bolnice za zarazne bolesti, Centralnog higijenskog zavoda, Centra za smjestaj djece u porodice in ustanove i Serovakcinalnog zavoda u Zagrebu.
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RADONOVA, T.G.

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(Rhodope Mountains--Hydromica)

Sofia, [illegible], Vol 14, no 3, 1981

1. "Distribution of Tangential Stress to Surfaces of the Conformance of Straight Lines in the Hyperbolic Space" A. [illegible] pp 235-237.
2. "Measuring the Activation Energy of Adhesion Layers in Lead Sulfide" IV. [illegible] and L. [illegible] pp 239-242 (English Summary)
3. "A New Precise Differential Manometer for Laboratory Purposes" L. [illegible] and P. [illegible] pp 243-245.
4. "Microquantitative Determination of Chlorine and Iodine Ions" N. GANCHEV and K. KOEV; pp 247-250.
5. "Comparative Amino Acid Content of the Nuts of Some Fruit Stones" S.I. YANKOV; pp 251-254.
6. "One Method of Removing Sulfur from The Kremikovci Limonite Ore" M. [illegible]EV; pp 255-257.
7. "Absorption of Nitrogen Oxides in the Vibrating Films of Sodium Hydroxide Solutions. Part II" D. [illegible] Chr. [illegible], L. [illegible] and D. [illegible]EV; pp 259-262.
8. "On the Rate of Absorption of Pure Gases" D. [illegible] D. [illegible] and C. [illegible] (In English) pp 263-[illegible].
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11. "Aluminum Saponite from Svetluka, Ardin Basin" T. TODOROVA; pp 275-278 (English Summary).
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13. "Studies on the Formation of Capsule by Certain Strains of Bacillus anthracis in vitro" G. IV. RADOSTEV; pp 283-[illegible]
14. "Antibiotics and the Reticulo-Endothelial System Fixation Activity in Mice Treated with Colloid Iron Saccharate" Ms. TODEKOV, G. SCHERKOVA and D. STOYANOV; pp 287- 290.
15. "Electron Microscopic Study of Lungs of Snakes" H. KRASTEV; pp 291-294.
16. "Human Leptospirosis Due To Leptospira Saxkoebing in Bulgaria" I. KUZUNGIEV; pp 295- 299.

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1. Geologicheskiy institut imeni Kr. Mikhaylova Bolgarskoy akademii nauk. Predstavlena chlenom-korrespondentom I. Kostovym.

RADOHSKÁ, M; ŠVANDOVÁ, E; ŠEHÝ, V.

Czechoslovakia

Tuberculosis Ward of the Polyclinic OUNZ -- Kolína (Tuberkulózní oddělení polikliniky OUNZ -- Kolína); Director: J. KŘIVÁNEK, Dr; Institute of Epidemiology and microbiology -- Prague (Ústav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie -- Praha); Director: K. RAŠKA, Prof. Dr. - (for all)

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"Evaluation of the Therapeutic Effect of Neokort Spofa Ointment on Bullous and Ulcerative Reactions Following the Application of PPD Tuberculin."

RAI[illegible]KIY, Yan.

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Title tr.: Chemical weapons in the future war.

UG447.[illegible]7

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Age of the intrusion near the village of Tashlu in the Vedi District of the Armenian S.S.R. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.FMET nauk 1 no.1:21-23 '48. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Vedi District--Rocks, Igneous)

RAbor'La, L. M.

Rabopiio, L. M. "New data on the Sarmatian stage in Armenia," Doklady (Akad. nauk SSSR), Vol. X, No. 2, 1949, p. 93-96, (Resume in Armenian), Bibliog: p. 96

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RADOS, Endre

A visit to the Warszawa Automobile Factory. Auto motor 11 no.22:7 1 D '58.

1. Mentoszolgalat fomernoke.

RADOS, GUSTAV

RADOS, GUSTAV: On the Equation of a Circle Determined by Three of Its Points and a Ball Determined by Four of Its Points

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Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 9 No 6

Rados, Gustav

RADOS, GUSTAV: On the Elementary Divisors of Adjoint Forms of a Bilinear Form With Whole Coefficients.

Rados, Gustav. Über die Elementarteiler der adjungirten Formen einer bilinearen Form mit ganzen Coefficienten. Math. Naturwiss. Anz. Ungar. Akad. Wiss. 60, 333–351 (1941). (Hungarian. German summary)

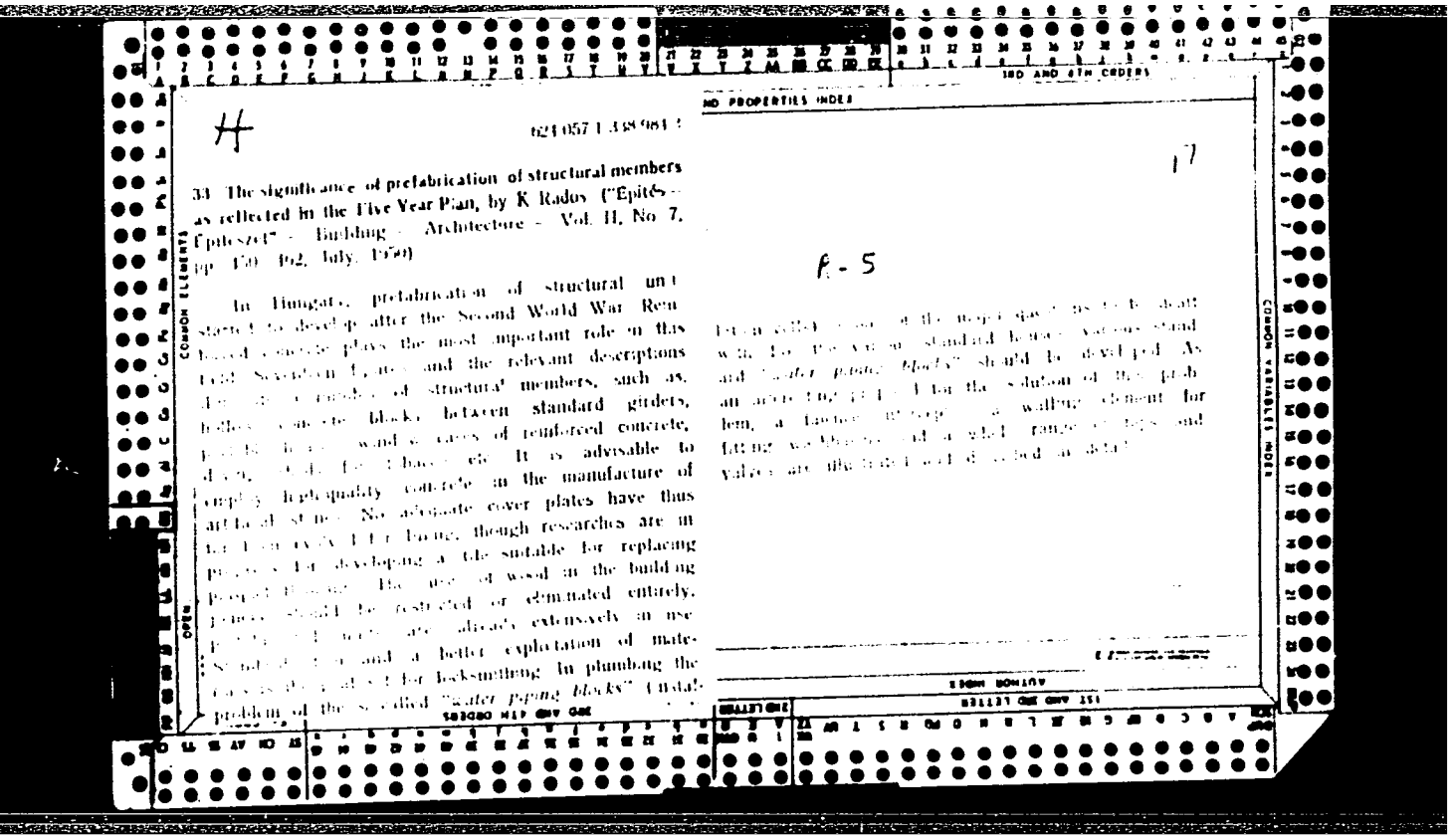
Suppose that $B=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}b_{ij}x_iy_j$ is a bilinear form whose coefficients are rational integers and that $1\leqq k\leqq n$. Any two combinations $\lambda=(i_1, \cdots, i_k)$ and $\mu=(j_1, \cdots, j_k)$ of the integers $(1, \cdots, n)$ taken k at a time determine a minor $B_{\lambda\mu}^{(k)}$ of B; the adjoint forms of B are defined by $\mathrm{Adj}^{(k)}(B)=\sum_{\lambda}\sum_{\mu}B_{\lambda\mu}^{(k)}x_\lambda y_\mu$. If $(e_1, \cdots, e_n)$ is any set of numbers and $\mu=(i_1, \cdots, i_k)$ is a combination of the integers $(1, \cdots, n)$ taken k at a time, a combinatorial product $E_\mu^{(k)}$ is defined by $E_\mu^{(k)}=\prod_{j=1}^{k}e_{i_j}$. The author's principal result is the assertion that if the determinant of B does not vanish, and if the elementary divisors of B are $e_1, \cdots, e_n$, then there exist two unimodular forms P and Q such that

$$\mathrm{Adj}^{(k)}(PBQ)=\mathrm{Adj}^{(k)}(P)\,\mathrm{Adj}^{(k)}(B)\,\mathrm{Adj}^{(k)}(Q)=\sum_{\mu}E_\mu^{(k)}x_\mu y_\mu.$$

The elementary divisors of $\mathrm{Adj}^{(k)}(B)$ are then easily calculable from the combinatorial products $E_\mu^{(k)}$. Certain special cases and certain numerical examples are also studied. With minor modifications the results extend to the case in which the determinant of B vanishes.

P. R. Halmos.

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 7 No. 6



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621.057.1:338.984.5

33. The significance of prefabrication of structural members as reflected in the Five Year Plan, by K. Radoy ("Építés – Építészet" – Building – Architecture – Vol. II, No. 7, pp. 150–162, July, 1950)

In Hungary, prefabrication of structural units started to develop after the Second World War. Reinforced concrete plays the most important role in this field. Section forms and the relevant descriptions for the production of structural members, such as, for example, hollow concrete blocks between standard girders, hollow concrete blocks between standard girders, [illegible] and wooden cases of reinforced concrete, [illegible] etc. It is advisable to employ high-quality concrete in the manufacture of [illegible]. No adequate cover plates have thus far been developed, though researches are in progress for developing a tile suitable for replacing [illegible]. The use of wood in the building [illegible] should be restricted or eliminated entirely. [illegible] are already extensively in use. Standardization and a better exploitation of materials [illegible] for locksmithing in plumbing the problem of the so-called *"water piping blocks"* (metal-

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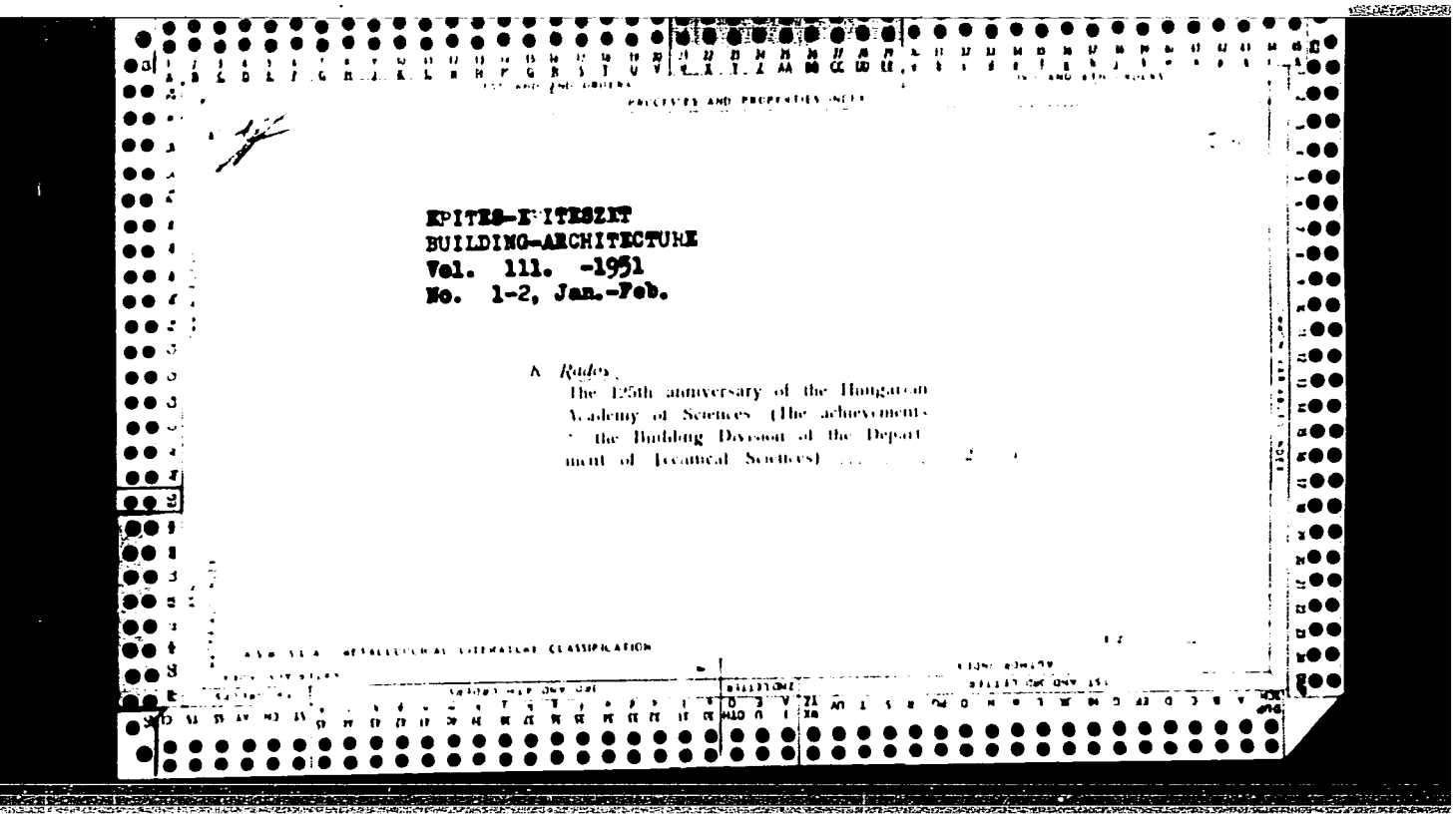
P-5

[illegible] the most important [illegible] with the [illegible] standard heights. Various stand and *"water piping blocks"* should be developed. As an [illegible] for the solution of this problem, a factory [illegible] a wall-type element for [illegible] and a wide range of types and values are [illegible]



EPITÉS-ÉPÍTÉSZET
BUILDING-ARCHITECTURE
Vol. III. -1951
No. 1-2, Jan.-Feb.

A *Rudics*
The 125th anniversary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (The achievements of the Building Division of the Department of Technical Sciences) ... 2

[illegible]DOS, K.

Tasks of technical extension training. p. 54. Vol. 11, No. 17 Sept. 1956
MUSZAKI ELET. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress V 1. 6, No. 1
January 1956.

RADOS, K.

"Higher education in the construction industry in the Soviet Union."
p. 167

MAGYAR EPITOIPAR (Epitoipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary,
Vol. 8, No. 3, Mar. 1959

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

RADOS, Kornel, dr.

Questions of higher educational reform from the point of view of the training of architects and engineers. Epites szemle 5 no.1:6-8 '61.

1. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem Ipari es Mezogazdasagi Epulettervezesi Tanszekenek vezetoje.

RADOS, Kornel, dr.

The International Conference on Technical Education of Cracow. Muszelet 16 no.21:4 '61.

RADOS, Kornel, muszaki tudomanyok doktora, egy.tanar

Conference on Industrial Building. Magy tud 69 no.1:44-46 Ja '62.

1. Epitoripari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem, Budapest

RADOS, Kornel, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora, egyetemi tanar

Conference on Agricultural Buildings. Magy tud 69 no.3:183-184 Mr '62.

1. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem, Budapest.

BARTA, Istvan, prof.; CSANADI, Gyorgy; FEHER, Istvan; KERTAI, Gyorgy Kossuth-dijas, cimzetes egyetemi tanar; RADOS, Kornel, prof.; VARGA, Jozsef, prof.

What technical and scientific achievements have impressed t you to the greatest extent? Musz elet 18 no.26:5 19 D '63.

1. Hiradastechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnoke (for Barta). 2. Kozlekedes- es postaugyi miniszter; Kozlekedestudomanyi Egyesulet elnoke (for Csanadi). 3. Boripari Kutatointezet igazgatoja; Boripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnoke (for Feher). 4. Magyarhoni Foldtani Tarsulat elnoke (for Kertai). 5. Epitoipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnoke; Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyi Egyesuletek Szovetsege Kozponti Oktatasi Bizottsaganak elnoke (for Rados). 6. Gepipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnoke (for Varga).

RADOS, Kornel, prof. dr inz.

Importance of the reform in the educational system for university studies in Hungary. Przegl techn 85 no.35:6 30 Ag '64.

RADOS, M.

Synthesis of biologically active new chromone derivatives. L. Vargha and M. Rados (Pharm. Research Inst., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 3, 223–9(1953)(in German).—*2,3,6-HO(MeO)$_2$C$_6$H$_2$COCH$_2$Ac* (I) obtained in 65% yield by treating 4.6 g. Na powder with 11 g. 2,3,6-HO(MeO)$_2$C$_6$H$_2$Ac (II), 150 ml. abs. EtOH, and 6.4 g. abs. MeOH, m. 112–14° (from alc.). I (4.8 g.) in 50 ml. abs. EtOH treated with 2 ml. concd. HCl and the product purified *in vacuo* gives 4 g. of a labile *oxonium salt* (III), m. 158–60°; III (4 g.) heated 15 min. in 150 ml. dioxane gives 3.5 g. *2-methyl-5,8-dimethoxychromone* (IV), m. 129–30°; *oxime*, m. 107–8.5°. *2,3,4-HO(MeO)$_2$C$_6$H$_2$CH$_2$COCO$_2$Et* (V), obtained in 26 g. yield by treating 19.6 g. II and 43.8 g. (CO$_2$Et)$_2$ with 0.9 g. Na in 300 ml. abs. EtOH and triturating the Na salt with 10% HOAc, m. 85–7° (from H$_2$O). *5,8-Dimethoxychromone-2-carboxylic acid* (VI) *Et-ester* (VII), obtained in 90% yield by heating 29.6 g. V in 150 ml. glacial HOAc with 8 ml. concd. HCl, m. 173–4° (from alc.). VI, obtained in 70% yield by heating 27.8 g. VII 6 hrs. in 150 ml. glacial HOAc with 200 ml. 4*N* H$_2$SO$_4$, m. 230–1° (from HOAc), forms no oxime. *Bu ester* of VI obtained in 60% yield from 2.5 g. VI, 250 ml. BuOH, and 20 g. concd. H$_2$SO$_4$ refluxed 6 hrs., dild. with HOH, and neutralized with NaHCO$_3$, m. 95–6° (from 60% MeOH), forms no oxime. *6,7-Dimethoxychromone-2-carboxylic acid* (*C.A.* 44, 7317*a*) (25 g.), in 400 ml. BuOH and 140 g. concd. H$_2$SO$_4$ refluxed 8 hrs., dild. with HOH, and neutralized with NaHCO$_3$, gives 18.5 g. *Bu ester*, m. 131–2.5° (from 75% alc.). The presence of the MeO groups enhances the pharmacol. activity of the chromone derivs. similar to IV, but has little effect if a carboxyl group is already present; the position of the MeO groups seems to be unimportant.

R. W. Raiford, Jr.

10-15-54

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Synthesis of biologically active new chromone derivatives. L. Vargha and M. Rados (Pharm. Research Inst., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 3, 223–9(1953)(in German).—*2,3,6-HO(MeO)$_3$C$_6$H$_2$COCH$_2$Ac* (I) obtained in 65% yield by treating 4.6 g. Na powder with 11 g. 2,3,6-HO(MeO)$_3$C$_6$H$_2$Ac (II), 150 ml. abs. EtOH, and 6.4 g. abs. MeOH, m. 112–14° (from alc.). I (4.8 g.) in 50 ml. abs. EtOH treated with 2 ml. concd. HCl and the product purified *in vacuo* gives 4 g. of a labile *oxonium salt* (III), m. 158–60°; III (4 g.) heated 15 min. in 150 ml. dioxane gives 3.5 g. *2-methyl-5,8-dimethoxychromone* (IV), m. 129–30°; *oxime*, m. 107–8.5°. *2,3,4-HO(MeO)$_3$C$_6$H$_2$CH$_2$COCO$_2$Et* (V), obtained in 20 g. yield by treating 19.6 g. II and 43.8 g. $(CO_2Et)_2$ with 6.9 g. Na in 300 ml. abs. EtOH and triturating the Na salt with 10% HOAc, m. 85–7° (from H_2O). *5,8-Dimethoxychromone-2-carboxylic acid* (VI) *Et-ester* (VII), obtained in 90% yield by heating 29.6 g. V in 150 ml. glacial HOAc with 8 ml. concd. HCl, m. 173–4° (from alc.). VI, obtained in 70% yield by heating 27.8 g. VII 6 hrs. in 150 ml. glacial HOAc with 200 ml. 4*N* H_2SO_4, m. 230–1° (from HOAc), forms no oxime. *Bu ester* of VI obtained in 80% yield from 2.5 g. VI, 250 ml. BuOH, and 20 g. concd. H_2SO_4 refluxed 6 hrs., dild. with HOH, and neutralized with $NaHCO_3$, m. 95–6° (from 60% MeOH), forms no oxime. *6,7-Dimethoxychromone-2-carboxylic acid* (*C.A.* 44, 7317*a*) (25 g.), in 400 ml. BuOH and 140 g. concd. H_2SO_4 refluxed 8 hrs., dild. with HOH, and neutralized with $NaHCO_3$, gives 18.5 g. *Bu ester*, m. 131–2.5° (from 75% alc.). The presence of the MeO groups enhances the pharmacol. activity of the chromone derivs. similar to IV, but has little effect if a carboxyl group is already present; the position of the MeO groups seems to be unimportant.

R. W. Raiford, Jr.

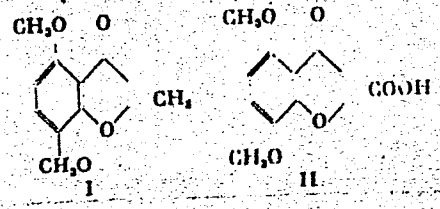
10-15-54

RADOS, M.

HUNG.

17. Synthesis of biologically active new chromone derivatives — *Új biológiailag hatásos kromon származékok szintézise* — L. Vargha and M. Rados (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 59, 9153, No. 8, pp. 229—232)

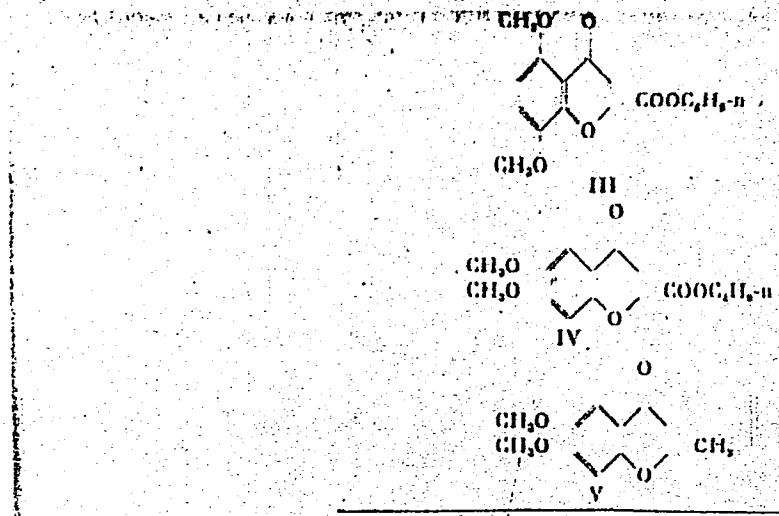
The investigations of Schmutz and associates proved that certain simple chromone derivatives show coronar dilatory effects identical or sometimes superior to that of khellin. The methoxyl groups of khellin are absent in these simple chromone derivatives. In order to study the pharmacological effects of methoxyls the thus far unknown 2-methyl-5,8-dimethoxy-chromone (I) and 5,8-dimethoxy-chromone-2-carboxylic acid (II) further its n-butylester (III) were synthesized using 2-oxy-3,6-dimethoxy-acetophenone as a starting material. Compound (I) forms a labile oxonium salt with hydrochloric acid whereas (II) and (III) form neither oxonium salts nor oximes. Besides the mentioned compound the butyl ester (IV) of the known 6,7-dimethoxy-chromone-2-carboxylic acid and 2-methyl-6,7-dimethoxy-chromone (V) also were produced and examined pharmacologically.



I

II

(over)



L Vargha

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Pharmacological tests with isolated rabbit and cat hearts confirmed the activating role of methoxyl groups inasmuch as the biological effect of compound (I) was 5 to 6 times stronger than methoxyl-free 2-methyl-chromone or khellin itself. The presence of methoxyls affected the biological activity of the esters of carboxylic acids only slightly. The position of methoxyl groups seems to play an insignificant role since (IV) and (V) were almost as effective as (I) and (III).

Rados, M.

CH

3β-Hydroxy-5-cholenic acid and 3β-hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one from hyodeoxycholic acid. L. Vargha and M. Rados (Research Inst. Pharm. Ind., Budapest). *Chemistry & Industry* 1955, 896–7.—Me hyodeoxycholate (I) ditosylate, m. 166–7° (from EtOAc-MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 9.7° (*c* 2.07, $CHCl_3$), (10 g.), 10 g. KOAc, and 100 ml. Ac_2O boiled 45 min. gave 40% Me 3β-acetoxy-5-cholenate (II), m. 155–6° (from EtOAc), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −19.0° (*c* 2.14, $CHCl_3$), hydrolyzed with alkali to 3β-hydroxy-5-cholenic acid, m. 235°. Analogous acetolysis of I dimesylate, m. 118–19° (from EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 5.88° (*c* 0.996, $CHCl_3$), gave II, and 3α,6α-ditosyloxypregnan-20-one gave 3β-acetoxy-5-pregnen-20-one, m. 146–7°. The mechanism of reaction involves bimol. acetolysis with inversion at C-3 and elimination of p-$MeC_6H_4SO_3H$ from C-5 and C-6. T. L. J.

(1)

RADOS M.

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20. Preparation of 3β-hydroxy-Δ^5-cholenic acid and Δ^5-pregnene-3β-ol-20-one from hyodesoxycholic acid. (In German) L. Vargha, M. Rados, M. Kraut. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae.* Vol. 8, 1955, No. 1–3, pp. 303–308, 1 fig.

Chem

The acetolysis of methyl ditosyl and methyl dimesyl hyodesoxycholic acid and 3α,6α-ditosyloxy-pregnane-20-one was investigated in acetic anhydride medium using potassium acetate. Methyl 3β-acetoxy-Δ^5-cholenic acid and methyl 3β-acetoxy-Δ^5-pregnene-20-one were isolated from this reaction mixture as crystalline substances in yields ranging from 40 to 50%. An adequate explanation was given concerning the mechanism of the reaction. Finally a relatively simple method is described for the production of hyodesoxycholic acid using hog bile as starting material.

KALTENBACH, Jozsef, Dr, PONARSA, Gabor, Dr, RADOS, Maria, med. student; Medical University of Budapest, II. Medical Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Belklinika).

"Diabetic Screening Examinations in Budapest."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 48, 27 Nov 66, pages 2272-2275.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] 1) In Budapest, 2400 individuals were subjected to a screening test, using the paper stick method of urine sugar determination, after consumption of a meal high in carbohydrates. The sex and age distribution of the subjects corresponded to that of the adult population of the country. 2) 105 positive cases were found and it was established on the basis of glucose tolerance tests that, in addition of the 23 known cases, an additional 28 subjects were diabetic, 13 of whom required treatment. An additional 20 diabetoid blood sugar curves were found. Renal glycosuria was noted in 13 cases. No pathological reaction was obtained in 16 cases and 3 subjects did not undergo the glucose tolerance test. 3) On the basis of the present screening test, the incidence of diabetes in Hungary corresponds to that reported in other countries. 5 Hungarian, 15 Western references.

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Orig Pub: Zb. radova Pol'oprivrednog fak. Un-t Beogradu, 1956, 4, No 1, 126-142.

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A description is given for an economical laboratory source of 60 curies of radioactive cobalt. Dose rates achieved are 4×10^{18} ev/ml/hour (1 ml irradiated volume) and 23.5×10^{18} ev/ml/hour (10 ml irradiated volume). The dependence of absorbed dose on the height of irradiated layer in the sample is studied. Isodose regions are given for different conditions usually occurring during the work with the source, placed in a lead block and situated in the floor of the laboratory. (auth)

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