

SHOR, L.; FILIPPOV, V.

Leningrad scientists help Kaliningrad physicians. Zdrav. Ros. Feder.  
4 no.8:27-28 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz Kaliningradskogo oblzdravotdela.  
(KALINGRAD MEDICINE STUDY AND TEACHING)

SHOR, M.; MAKSIMOV, A.

Hidden potentialities for the reduction of auxiliary work  
at automobile factories. Sots.trud. no.4:69-72 Ap '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Automobile industry)

PARFENOV, P.; SHOR, M.

Shift to the 7-hour workday and regulating wages in the  
machinery industry. Sots.trud 4 no.7:59-65 J1 '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

(Machine industry)  
(Hours of labor)  
(Wages)

SHOR, M.

Manufacture of photographic papers. Sov.foto 21 no.12:29-30  
D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Photography--Printing papers)

SHOR, M.

Improve the organizational standards of auxiliary work. Sots.trud 8  
no.3:40-43 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Machinery industry--Production standards)

PARFENOV, P.; SHOR, M.

Work more actively to eliminate shortcomings in establishing  
work norms in machinery manufacturing enterprises. Sots.trud  
7 no.4:76-83 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Machinery industry--Production standards)

SHOR, M.B.

Determination of the activity of the rheumatic process in children on the basis of a laboratory examination of the blood serum for sialic acid. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 7 no.5:47-49 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz detskogo otdeleniya l-y Rizhskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

(NEURAMINIC ACID)

SHOR, M.I., dotsent; VOVCHENKO, Ye.M.

Dextrocardia following removal of the right lung. Vrach.delo no.8:  
865 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut klinicheskoy meditsiny  
imeni akademika N.D. Strazhesko.  
(HEART--DISPLACEMENT) (LUNGS--SURGERY)



S H O R M I

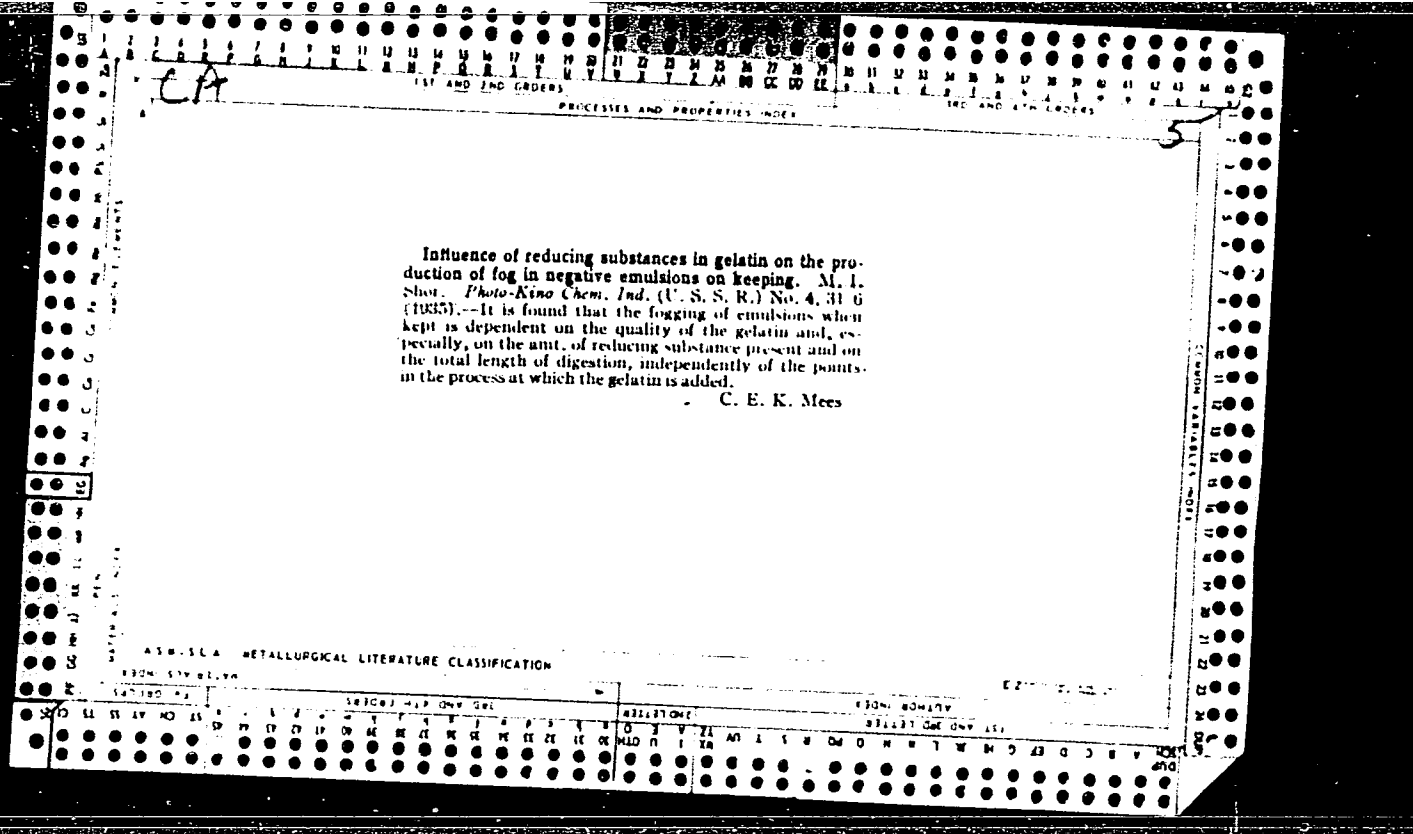
MOLOTOK, A.V.; DMITRIYEV, A.I.; GORBATENKO, A.I.; SHAROYAN-SARINGULYAN, G.P.; MALAKHOV, P.Ye.; KRIVOUKHOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; red.; GRANOVSKIY, G.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; TRET'YAKOV, I.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; ALEKSEYEV, S.A., dotsent, red.; MALOV, A.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SHAKHNAZAROV, M.M., dotsent, red.; VOL'SKIY, V.S., red.; GAL'TSOV, A.D., red.; KABANOV, N.Ya., red.; TOLCHENOV, T.V., red.; KHARITONOV, A.B., red.; KHISIN, R.I., red.; SHOR, M.I., red.; SEMENOVA, M.M., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Time norms in general machinery manufacturing for applying coats of lacquer; large, medium, and small scale production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni na lakokrasochnye pokrytiia; krupnoseriincoe, seriincoe i melkoseriincoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1959. 83 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Rabotniki otdela trudovykh normativov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta traktore-sel'khozmasha (for Molotok, Dmitriyev, Gorbatenko, Sharoyan-Saringulyan, Malakhov).

(Painting, Industrial)

(Machinery industry)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

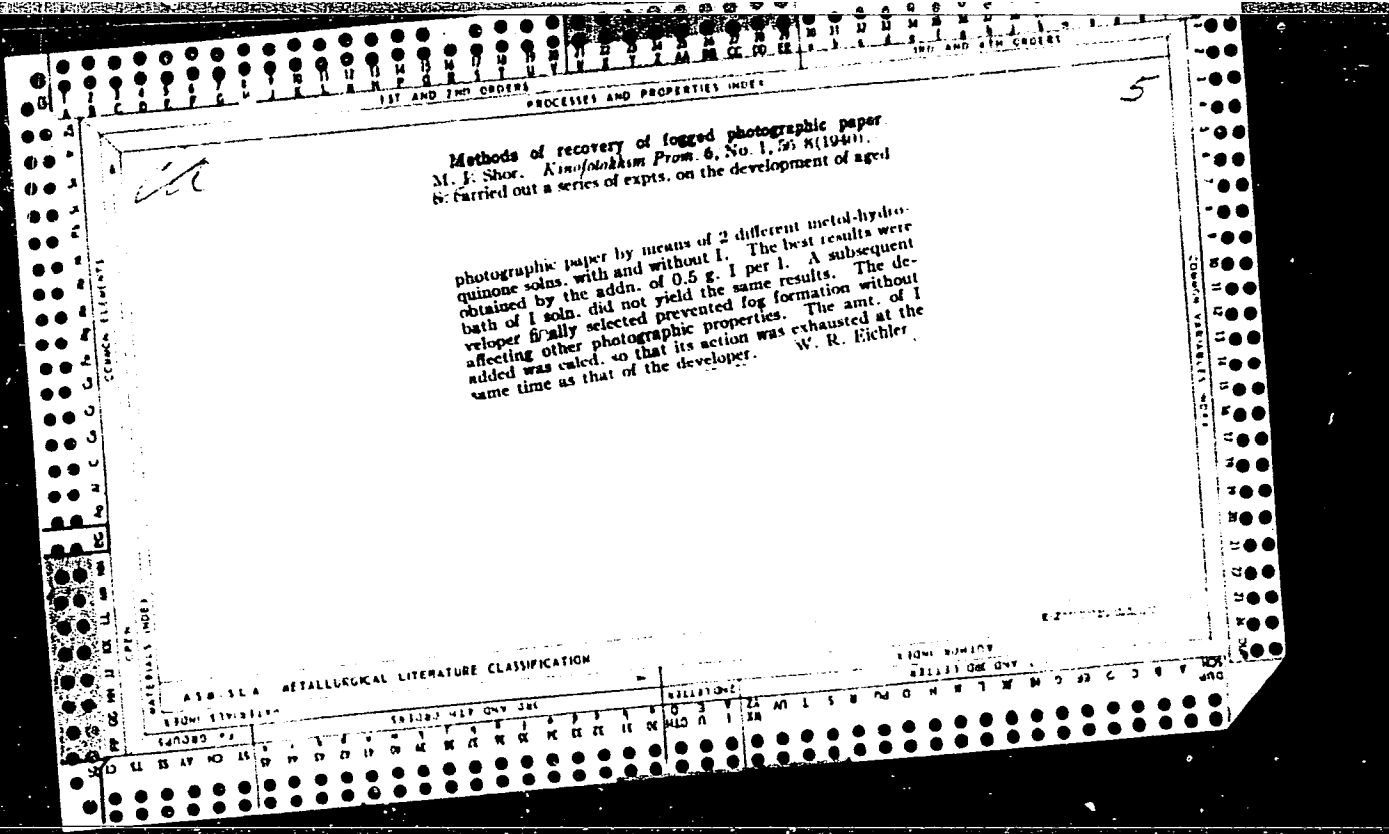
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The manufacture of photographic paper. M. I. Shor, *Soviet, Foto 13*, No. 6, 9-11(1939).—A general outline of the process of papermaking in Factory No. 4, the largest of this type in the Soviet Union, together with illustrations of the machinery used, is given. The different steps of the process described are the prepn. of the BaSO<sub>4</sub> mass, the making of the paper base, and the BaSO<sub>4</sub> coating, the prepn. and coating of the emulsion, and the cutting and packing of the finished photographic paper. Some of the troubles encountered are mentioned. W. R. Eichler

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

15000 15100 15200 15300 15400 15500 15600 15700 15800 15900 16000 16100 16200 16300 16400 16500 16600 16700 16800 16900 17000 17100 17200 17300 17400 17500 17600 17700 17800 17900 18000 18100 18200 18300 18400 18500 18600 18700 18800 18900 19000 19100 19200 19300 19400 19500 19600 19700 19800 19900 20000 20100 20200 20300 20400 20500 20600 20700 20800 20900 21000 21100 21200 21300 21400 21500 21600 21700 21800 21900 22000 22100 22200 22300 22400 22500 22600 22700 22800 22900 23000 23100 23200 23300 23400 23500 23600 23700 23800 23900 24000 24100 24200 24300 24400 24500 24600 24700 24800 24900 25000 25100 25200 25300 25400 25500 25600 25700 25800 25900 26000 26100 26200 26300 26400 26500 26600 26700 26800 26900 27000 27100 27200 27300 27400 27500 27600 27700 27800 27900 28000 28100 28200 28300 28400 28500 28600 28700 28800 28900 29000 29100 29200 29300 29400 29500 29600 29700 29800 29900 30000 30100 30200 30300 30400 30500 30600 30700 30800 30900 31000 31100 31200 31300 31400 31500 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SHOR, M.I.

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/ Part played by potassium iodide in positive photographic emulsions. M. I. Shor. Trans. Leningrad Inst. Motion Picture Engrs. 2, 112-24 (1949).—The effect of iodide addn. after washing in emulsion manuf. was studied. Addns. were made before, during, or after chem. ripening. Sensitivity and contrast increased with small addns. of iodide, but reached a max. at 0.4% and decreased at higher concns. Fog formation also was favored at higher concns.

G. Kornfeld

12/16/54

B.I.R.

*Handwritten text*

6667\* Temperature Dependence of the Viscosity of  
Photographic Emulsions and Gelatin Solutions. (In Russian)  
M. I. Shter. Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii, v. 24, July 1951, p.  
748-753.  
Data are tabulated and discussed.

S HOR, M. L.

✓ The effect of electrolytes on the structural properties of gelatin solutions. M. I. Shor and Z. N. Pavlova. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 26, 512-17 (1953).—The effect of  $KNO_3$  on structure formation in gelatin soln. was studied. The coeff. of viscosity,  $\eta$ , was measured from 30 to 40° for 4, 7, and 10% gelatin solns. For these solns. a plot of  $\log \eta$  vs. temp. gave a straight line which changed slope at the point where structure formation occurred. The values of  $\eta$  at 40° for the 4, 7, and 10% solns. were 2.8, 6.3, and 12.1 centipoises, resp. For all 3 solns. the effect of the  $KNO_3$  was to lower the temp. at which the slope change occurred and to make the angle between the 2 parts of the curve smaller. The log of the time  $t$  for a given vol. of soln. to flow through a capillary was plotted vs. the applied pressure. The x-intercept is called the limiting tension  $P_0$ . The effect of  $KNO_3$  on  $P_0$  was to lower it to nearly zero. The nature of the effect of  $KNO_3$  was studied by observing its effect on the ability of formalin and chrome alum to coagulate gelatin. The formalin test was not affected, but in the chrome alum test the addn. of  $KNO_3$  resulted in a lower final viscosity of the soln. Since chrome alum is believed to react with the carboxyl groups, it is proposed that  $KNO_3$  acts by blocking these groups.

Joseph B. Levy

VASIL'YEV, V.K.; SHOR, M.I.; SHAMSHEV, L.P.; IOSIF, Ye.A., kandidat  
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZHERDETSKAYA, N.N., redaktor;  
PANKRATOVA, M.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Negative and positive photographic material] Negativnye i  
pozitivnye fotomaterialy. Pod red. E.A.Iosifa. Moskva, Gos.  
izd-vo "Iskusstvo." (Biblioteka fotoliubitelia no.2) 1955.  
100 p. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Photography--Appratus and supplies)



SHOR, M.I.; VOL, B.G.

Sensitizing photographic emulsions with potassium iodide. Trudy  
LIKI no.3:179-187 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii proizvodstva kinofotomaterialov.  
(Photographic emulsions)

SHOR, M.I.

Use of calculation in the technology of coating photographic emulsions. Trudy LIKI no.4:156-164 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra tehnologii proizvodstva kinofotomaterialov.  
(Photographic emulsions)

SHOR, M.I.; GINZBURG, K.M.

Establishing the reasons for deviations from the principle of the additivity of densities in the preparation of mixed emulsions. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 2 no.5:349-357 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Fabrika fotobumag, Leningrad.  
(Photographic emulsions)

SHOR, M

SHOR, M.; ZAGORSKAYA, G.

Protective light filters for use with printing papers. Sov. foto  
17 no.12:39-42 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Photography--Light filters)

SHOR, M.I.; GINZBURG, K.M.

Research on the kinetics of the chemical ripening of emulsions  
for ammoniacal silver bromide printing papers. Zhur. nauch. i  
prikl. fot. i kin. 3 no.2:96-100 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Fabrika fotobumag, Leningrad.  
(Photographic emulsions)

SHOR, M.I.

"Trudy" of the All-Union Research Institute of Cinematography and  
Photography, no.6, 1957; drying. Zhur. nauch i prikl. fot. i kin.  
3 no.2:157-159 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Photography) (Drying)

VASIL'YEV, Vladimir Konstantinovich; SHOR, Matvey Iosifovich; SHAMSHEV, Leonid Petrovich; IOFIS, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; ZHER-DETSKAYA, N.N., red.; MAL'EK, Z.N., tekhn.red.

[Negative and positive photographic materials] Negativnye i pozitivnye fotomaterialy. Izd.2-e, ispr.i dop. Pod red. E.A.Iofisa. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1959. 114 p. (Biblioteka fotoliubitelia, no.2). (MIRA 12:9)

(Photography--Equipment and supplies)

DERYAGIN, Boris Vladimirovich; LEVI, Sergey Maksimovich. Prinimali uchastiye:  
SMIRNOV, O.K.; SHOR, M.I., glavnyy inzh.. BANKVITSER, A.L., red.  
izd-va; GUSEVA, I.I., tekhn.red.

[Physical chemistry of the deposition of thin layers on a moving  
base] Fiziko-khimiia naneseniia tonkikh sloev na dvizhushchu-  
iusia podlozhku. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 207 p.  
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Deryagin). 2. Fabrika foto-  
bumag No.4 (for Shor).

(Photographic emulsions)

(Films (Chemistry))



SHOR, M.

Whiteness of photographic papers. Sov.foto 19 no.3:53 Mr '59.  
(MIRA 12:4)  
(Photography--Printing papers)

SHOR, M.I.; VOL, B.G.; ZARAKINA, G.A.

New quality criterion for photographic papers. Zhur.nauch.i  
prikl.fot.i kin. 5 no.1:28-33 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Fabrika fotograficheskikh bumag, Leningrad.  
(Photography--Printing papers)

SHOR, M.I.

In connection with V.I. Sheberstov's article "Normal' and  
'anomalous' aging of photographic layers." Zhur.nauch.i prikl.  
fot.i kin. 5 no.1:62-63 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Photographic emulsions)  
(Sheberstov's, V.I.)

SHOR, M.I.

Soviet-made photographic printing papers for documents and  
texts. Zhur.nauch.i prikl. fot. i kin. 6 no.2:154-159 Mr-Ap  
'61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Photography--Printing papers)

SHOR, M.I.

Reflex and reversal photographic papers for document copying.  
Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 7 no.5:402-404 S-0 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Photography--Printing papers) (Copying processes)

S. L. L.

Experience With Treatment By Thibon in the the Case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

VOYENNO-MEDITSINSKIY ZHURNAL (MILITARY MEDICAL JOURNAL), no 12, 1954. p. 81

POSTNIKOVA, Ye.N.; ZOLIN, G.A.; MARINA, L.V.; NAVRATNĚL', Z.A., SHEVE-  
LEVICH, L.M.; SHOR, M.S. (Moskva)

Effectiveness of streptomycin and PAS in treating pulmonary tu-  
berculosis. Prob.tub.no.4:42-46 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.

PAS & streptomycin)

(SALICYLIC ACID, ther. use

tuberc.pulm. with streptomycin)

(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use

tuberc.,pul.,with PAS)

MOROZOVA, L.N.; DOKUCHAYEVA, Z.Ye.; ZOLIN, G.A.; KULAKOVA, A.A.; NAVRATel',  
Z.A.; POSTNIKOVA, Ye.N.; SHOR, M.S. (Moskva)

Effectiveness of prolonged combined antibacterial therapy of pulmo-  
nary tuberculosis. Klin.med. 37 no.12:75-82 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz IV glavnogo upravleniya pri ministerstve zdravookhraneniya  
SSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.Ye. Rabukhin).  
(TUBERCULOSIS)



SHOR, N.A., klinicheskiy ordinator (Lugansk, ul.Shevchenko, d.65); BALTAYTIS,  
Yu.V., student

Use of the "Gornospasatel'-2" respirator for inhalation anesthesia.  
Nov. khir. arkh. no.5:123-124 S-0 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav: - dotsent K.A.Muzyka) Luganskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(RESPIRATORS) (ANESTHESIA)

SHCH, N.A.

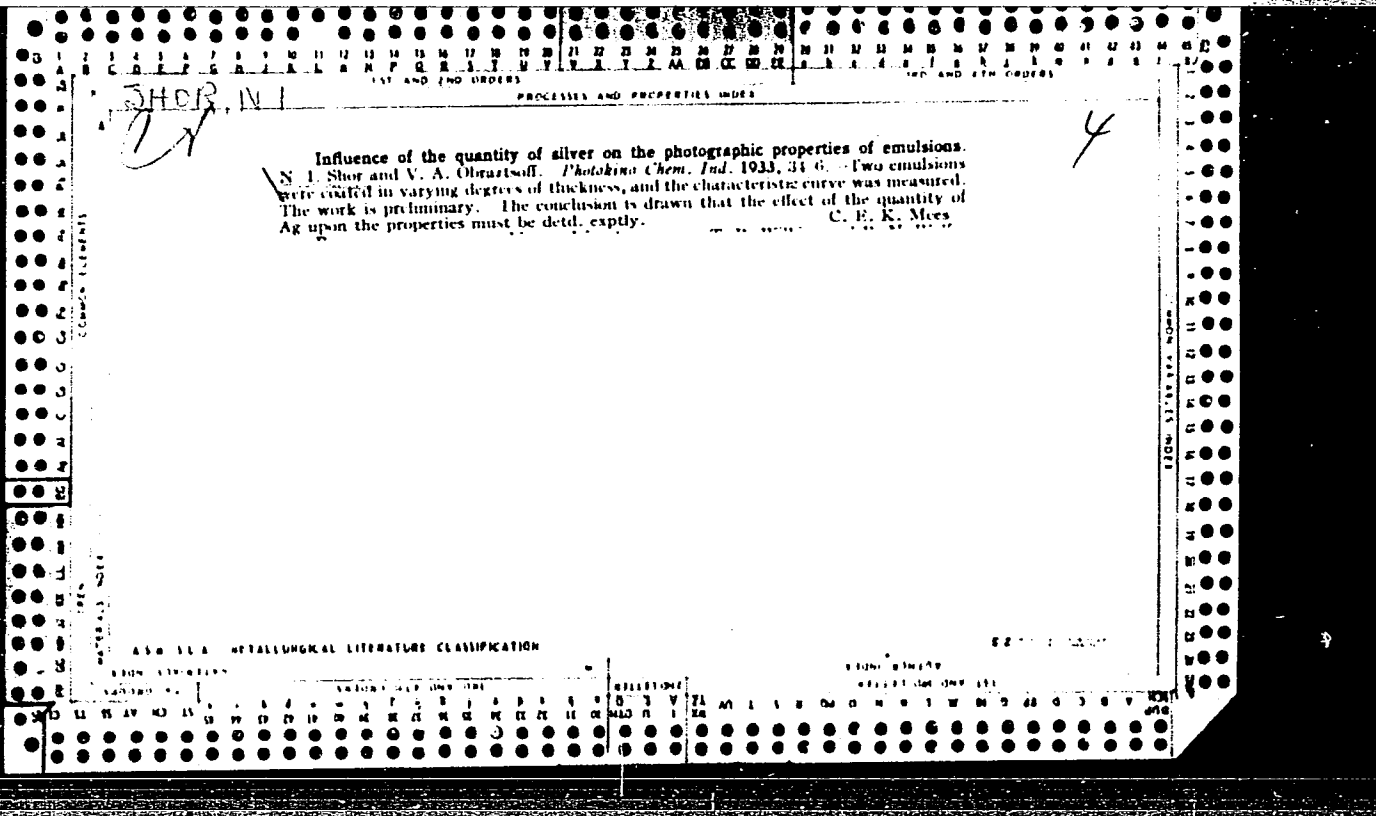
Treatment of hemophilic hemorrhages. Khirurgiya 40 no.11:108-111 N '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - dotsent K.A.Muzyka) Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Luganskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhenyy vrach UkrSSR I.D.Vashchenko).

MUZYKA, K.M., dotsent (Kiyev, 108, prospekt 40 let Oktyabrya, d.44, kv.60);  
SHOR, N.A.

Diagnostic errors in lesions to major arteries in extremities.  
Klin. khir. no.2:64-66 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra obshechey khirurgii (zav.- dotsent K.A. Muzyka).



SHOR, N. I. Cand. chem. sci.

Dissertation: "Application of Methyl Zinc-and Magnesium Iodide for Determining the Active Hydrogen Atom." Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 12 Feb 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb, 1947 (Project #17836)

SHOR, N.I.  
Gy

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Determination of active hydrogen by Grignard reagent in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. VI. A. P. Terent'ev and N. I. Shor. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 17, 2078-9 (1947); cf. *C.A.* 42, 1527b. -The earlier technique is modified in that the ice-cooled  $R_2O$  condenser is omitted and the crude  $C_2H_5-R_2O$  mixt. is washed after collection by a mixt. of 1:1  $R_2O-H_2O$  contg. 10% KOH to remove  $R_2O$ .  $MeMgI$  in  $CO_2$  atm. removes both H atoms from  $R_2NH$ , even in the cold; a study of  $MeZnI$  (from 14 g. Zn, 2 g. Cu powder heated until homogeneous, then treated with 15 g. MeI and 50 ml.  $Et_2O$  in a sealed vessel for 2-3 days at room temp.) as a possible substitute for  $RMgX$  showed that  $R_2NH_2$  loses only 1 H at room temp. and the 2nd H is lost only at 70-80°. However,  $Ph_2NH$  and  $p-MeC_6H_4NH_2$  failed to give complete reaction under all conditions. In addn.  $MeZnI$  reacts slowly with  $CO_2$  yielding  $Me_2CO$ ; this takes place quite rapidly in pyridine soln. Hence  $MeZnI$  has no advantages over  $MeMgI$  as an active H reagent. Typical HO and amine deriva. give results within 0.05 atom of H of theory. G. M. K.

ASB 31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

347085

SHOR, N. I.

1947

17, 2078-9

Zhur. Obshch. Khim.

Q	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK	XL	XM	XN	XO	XP	XQ	XR	XS	XT	XV	XW	XX	XY	XZ	YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ
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16.6100 (also 1031)

33873  
S/696/61/001/000/007/007  
D231/D304

AUTHOR: Shor, N. Z.

TITLE: On the optimum regulation of a Markov sequence with two phase conditions

4

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Obchyslyuval'nyy tsentr. Zbirnyk prats' z obchyslyuval'noyi matematyky i tekhniky, v. 1, 1961, 119-124

TEXT: The author discusses the optimum regulation of a Markov sequence in terms of a multimove game for two players. The game has two conditions:  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ . Each move is determined by a matrix of transitive probability

$$P(m,n) = \begin{vmatrix} p_{11}(m,n) & p_{12}(m,n) \\ p_{21}(m,n) & p_{22}(m,n) \end{vmatrix}$$

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On the optimum regulation ...

where  $p_{ij}(m,n)$  ( $i,j = 1,2$ ) is the probability of transition at the given moment from condition  $E_1$  to condition  $E_2$ , and  $m$  and  $n$  parameters which are chosen by players I and II respectively when they know the state of the game after the preceding move. A game consisting of a finite number of moves is considered, and the ordinate  $k$  of the final point at which the result of the game is determined. (It is observed that  $k$  is a random quantity.) The case of a single-move game is considered. The Bayyesoov strategy of player II with respect to a given strategy of player I is defined as that strategy which gives the greatest mathematical expectancy of II's success. The case of an N-move game is then considered, and the following theorem is established: Theorem 1: Let player II for a given strategy of player I have a Bayyesoov strategy in the single-move game. Player I makes use of his given strategy of every move of an N-move game. Then, if player II uses for every move the Bayyesoov strategy of the single-move game, this sequence will be the Bayyesoov strategy for the N-move game.  $M_i^N(\xi, \eta)$  is defined

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On the optimum regulation ...

as the mathematical expectancy of player II's success with the game in condition  $E_i$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ),  $\xi$  and  $\eta$  being the strategies of I and II respectively, in an N-move game. The following definitions are made:

$$\underline{M}_i^N = \sup_{\eta} \inf_{\xi} M_i^N(\xi, \eta)$$

$$\overline{M}_i^N = \inf_{\xi} \sup_{\eta} M_i^N(\xi, \eta)$$

When  $\overline{M}_i^N = \underline{M}_i^N$  the game is said to have value  $\overline{M}_i^N = \underline{M}_i^N = M_i^N$ . [Abstrac-  
tor's note:  $\overline{M}_i^N$  is erroneously written as  $\overline{M}_i^V$  in the text.] If there  
are strategies  $\underline{\xi}$  and  $\underline{\eta}$  such that  $\underline{M}_i^N = M_i^N(\underline{\xi}, \underline{\eta})$  they are called the

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S/021/62/000/004/009/012  
D299/D302

AUTHORS: Bakayev, O.O., Branovyts'ka, S.V., Mikhalevych, V.S.,  
and Shor, N.Z.

TITLE: Determining characteristics of a transportation net-  
work by the method of successive analysis of variants

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 4, 1962, 469-472

TEXT: A method is proposed for the automatic compilation of tables, used in the economics of transportation, and their insertion in a digital computer. Thereby a procedure was developed for analysis of a transportation network, so as to determine the characteristics (distance between terminals, transportation costs, etc.). The proposed method results in great economy of time (several hundredfold), the exclusion of errors, and the possibility of setting up matrices ("checkerboards") of practically unlimited size. In the network, the following points are determined: The transportation centers, the distance between neighboring points, the transportation cost per ton between neighboring points, as well as the production and consumption points and the corresponding volume of product on and on.  
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D299/D302

Determining characteristics of a ...

sumption. These data are inserted, together with the program of network analysis, into the memory of the digital computer. The algorithm ensures obtaining the shortest distances between points (or cheapest cost). The results are sorted in external memory of the computer, so that it is possible to proceed directly to solving the main transportation problem. Mathematically, the problem is formulated as follows: Let an infinite set of points  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$  be given. ✓

For certain ordered pair of these points, one determines the distance between them. An ordered set of points is called chain, if for each pair of points, belonging to it, the distance has been determined. Now the problem amounts to the determining (among all the possible chains, connecting 2 given points), the chain to which the distance is minimal. Such a chain is called optimal. The algorithm for solving the problem is based on the method of successive analysis of variants, developed at the Computer Center of the AS UkrRSR; thereby the shortest distances from a given point to all the other points of the chain are determined simultaneously. The parameters of optimal chains are stored for further analysis, whereas those of non-optimal ones are rejected. The algorithm is described by means

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Determining characteristics of a ... S/021/62/000/004/009/012  
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of 5 tables. The operation of the algorithm is schematically represented; thereby it becomes evident that the algorithm is convergent. It is noted that the computation time for a "checkerboard" of 100 x 100, does not exceed 12 minutes on the "Kiyev" digital computer. The above algorithm can be used for various transportation problems; division of work between different types of transportation, distribution of products in region of consumption (transportation and production costs being taken into account), location of industries, etc. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Obchyslyuval'nyy tsentr AN URSR (Computer Center of the AS UkrRSR)

PRESENTED: by Academician V.M. Hlushkov AS UkrRSR

SUBMITTED: August 30, 1961

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S/271/63/000/001/028/047  
D413/D308

AUTHORS: Shkurba, V.V. and Shor, N.Z.

TITLE: Probabilistic calculation of the mean time for performing arithmetical operations on an electronic digital computer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1963, 5, abstract 1B26 (Tr. VI Vses. soveshchaniya po teorii veroyatnostey i matem. statistike, 1960, Vil'nyus, Gos. izd-vo polit. i nauchn. lit. LitSSR, 1962, 269-274)

TEXT: The authors consider the mean time for addition in accumulating adders with 'cascade' carry-over (adder type I), in accumulating adders with 'transverse' carry-over (adder type II), and in the single-volume pulsed adder (adder type III). They obtain both the mean value and the distribution of the addition time. The time for adding numbers A and B is determined by the time delay on the carry-over pulse (or 'no carry-over' in adder type III) at each

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Probabilistic calculation ...

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D413/D308

digit, multiplied by the maximum length of spread of the pulse. This quantity is estimated as follows: for adders of types I or II it is one more than the length of the greatest series of 1's in C

$$(C = C_n \dots C_i \dots C_1);$$

$$C_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } a_i = b_i = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } a_i = b_i = 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } a_i \neq b_i \end{cases},$$

where  $A = a_n \dots a_i \dots a_1$ ,  $B = b_n \dots b_i \dots b_1$ ; for adders of type III it is one more than the length of the greatest series of 1's in  $(n - 1)$  digits of C (leaving out  $C_1$ ). Taking the hypothesis that for all digital computers with floating point all the digits  $a_i$  in numbers  $A = a_n a_{n-1} \dots a_1$  reaching the arithmetic unit are independent and assume the values 0 and 1 with equal probability, they show that the addition time in adders of types I and II is proportional to  $\log_2 n - 1$ , while in adders type III it is proportional to  $\log_2(n - 1)$ . To determine the mean time for multiplication  
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Probabilistic calculation ...

S/271/63/000/001/028/047  
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tion, the authors find the mathematical expectations of a number of 1's and groups of  $m$  0's for various representations of  $n$ -digit binary numbers. This problem is considered in the paper as a part of the general problem of determining the mean duration of multiplication  $\tau$  as a function of the mean duration  $\tau$  of addition and the mean duration  $\tau$  of shift in those instances where accelerated multiplication is achieved by omitting adding actions (if there is a 0 in the current section of the multiplier), superposition of adding actions with shifting, single-action shift for several digits, and conversion of the multiplier code. Expressions are obtained for the analysis of a partially transformed code.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

L 54889-65 EWT(d)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(1) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pu-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 IJP(c)  
WW BC

UR/0044/65/000/005/V030/V031  
512.25/.26+519.3:330.115

ACCESSION NR: AR5015071

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 5V193

AUTHORS: Mikhalevich, V. S.; Shor, N. Z.

58  
B

TITLE: Method of sequential analysis of variants for numerical solution of optimization problems

CITED SOURCE: Tr. po vopr. primeneniya elektron. vychisl. mashin v nar. kh-ve. Gor'kiy, 1964, 5-9

TOPIC TAGS: optimal control, cybernetics

TRANSLATION: A series of results are given, relating to solution of optimal multi-alternative problems, which were obtained at the Cybernetics Institute, AN UkrSSR with the collaboration and under the guidance of the authors. A method is set forth for sequential analysis of alternatives and many problems to which this method is applicable are investigated: optimal projection of paths, network transport problems, etc. It is shown that the method of sequential analysis of alternatives is a generalization of the "optimality principle" of Bellman in dynamic programming. Bibliography 18 entries. Yu. Finkel'shteyn

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

Card *JK*



I 14596-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG SOURCE CODE: UR/0378/65/000/005/0018/0020  
ACC NR: AP6001196

AUTHOR: Mikhnovskiy, S.D. (Supervising Engineer); Shor, N.Z. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences, Senior Research Associate) 48 B

ORG: Institute of Cybernetics, AN UkrSSR (Institut kibernetiki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: The estimate of the minimum number of forwardings during the dynamical allocation of a paginal memory

SOURCE: Kibernetika, no. 5, 1965, 18-20

TOPIC TAGS: computer memory, digital computer, computer storage, computer design, algorithm

ABSTRACT: The paginal memory of a digital computer is a graduated dynamically allocated memory with fixed segmentation of the volume and of the stored information, such as the one in the "Atlas" computer. Such a memory is split into fixed and equal groups of cells (pages), and the totality of words stored within the cells of the page is considered an information unit (segment) which remains undivided during an allocation of the memory. The paper investigates an algorithm for segment exchange between two adjacent memory stages which involves a minimum number of forwardings attainable by a most rational exchange of segments under

UDC: 681.142.1.01

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Thermal dissociation and electric conductivity of fused iodine chloride. Ya. A. Fialkov and O. I. Shur (Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)* 18, 14-17(1948).— The sp. elec. cond.  $\kappa$  of  $\text{ICl}_2$ , as a function of temp., passes through an extended max. between 50 and 70°: at 35, 40, 50-70, 80, 90, 97°,  $10^3 \times \kappa = 4.52, 4.70, 5.14$  (max.), 4.75, 4.16, 3.49  $\text{ohm}^{-1} \text{cm.}^{-1}$ . The fall of  $\kappa$  can be ascribed to disocn. into  $\text{I}_2 + \text{Cl}_2$ , and to formation of  $\text{ICl}$ . Owing to the reversibility of the disocn.,  $\kappa$  reverts to its initial value at 35° if  $\text{ICl}_2$  is heated to 97° in a sealed container and then cooled down to 35°. The disocn.  $2 \text{ICl} \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + \text{Cl}_2$  at 65-70° is confirmed by the heating curve, showing an endothermal effect at that temp.

N. Thou

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-277

FROM 1ST ORDER	FROM 2ND ORDER	FROM 3RD ORDER
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

2

Physicochemical studies of systems containing iodine chloride or bromide and metal halides. V. Nitrobenzene solutions of the systems potassium bromide-iodine bromide and aluminum bromide iodine bromide. Ya. A. Fialkov and O. I. Shor (Ukraine Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 19, 1197-1200 (1949); cf. *C.A.* 42, 8091b.---Sp. elec. cond., ion transfer, and cryoscopic measurements verified that the complex compds.  $KIIBr_3$  and  $I[AlBr_3]$  are formed in the ternary systems  $KIBr-IBr$  (a) and  $AlBr_3-IBr$  (b), resp. The cond. was measured at 25° with 2 different mol. ratios each:  $IBr/PhNO_2 = 1:11.28$  and  $1:21.00$  and  $IBr/PhNO_2 = 1:7.26$  and  $1:25.03$ . For (a), the cond. increases with increasing  $KIBr$  concn. at const.  $IBr/PhNO_2$  ratio. For (b), the cond. isotherm has a max. corresponding approx. to  $AlBr_3/PhNO_2 = 0.63$  for solns. which are rather concd. in respect to  $PhNO_2$ , but at higher dilns. by  $PhNO_2$  the max. appears only in the region of high  $AlBr_3$  concns. In both cases the order of magnitude of the cond. is that of the Cl analogs ( $10^{-4}$  mhos). Complex formation is also indicated by the decrease of f.p. depression, e.g. when  $KIBr$  is added to a  $PhNO_2$  soln. of  $IBr$  in concns. of 0.0370 to 0.1014 moles, the ratio of mol. wt. calcd./mol. wt. theoretical increases from 1.28 to

3.13. Expts. on ion transfer showed that for (a) K almost completely goes to the cathode, Br and I to the anode; for (b) I goes to the cathode, Al and Br to the anode. The slight increase of I at the anode is ascribed to a side reaction, i.e. the formation of  $I(PhNO)_3$ , which during electrolysis would yield anodic  $I^-$ . K. L. L.

SHOR, O. I.

"Physico-Chemical Research on Systems Containing Iodine Halides and Halides of Other Elements. VII. The Systems  $LCI-ICL$  and  $ICI-ALCL_3$ ", 19, No. 10, 1949., Inst. Gen. and Inorg. Chem., Acad Sci. Ukrainian SSR, Lab Complex Compounds. -1949-.

SHOR, O. I.

(2) 5

Thermal decomposition of nitrates and carbonates of magnesium, zinc, and cadmium. S. D. Shargorodskii and O. I. Shor, *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 16, No. 4, 428-33 (1950); *ibid.* 13, 104 (1949); *C.A.* 47, 7928c. The substances  $MgCO_3$  (I),  $Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (II),  $ZnCO_3$  (III),  $Zn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (IV),  $CdCO_3$  (V), and  $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$  (VI) were studied thermographically. Thermal effects (dehydration, fusion, or decompn.) occur for II at 80-90°, 125-180°, and 380-385°; for IV at 25-30°, 120-160°, and 290-5°; for VI at 30-50°, 110-200°, and 350-80°; for I at 285-300°, 405-20°, and 480-505°; for III at 210-55°; and for V at 385-430°. Temp. is shown graphically as a function of time for II-VI, and  $2MgCO_3 \cdot Mg(OH)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  in the presence of  $SiO_2$  and for II, IV, and VI in the absence of  $SiO_2$ .

J. W. Loweberg, Jr.

11-5-54  
mlk

SHARGORODSKIY, S.D.; SHOR, O.I.

Use of thermography in studying the interaction of potassium or sodium chlorides with magnesium sulfate during heating. Ukr.khim. zhur. 17 no.1:136-148 '51. (MLBA 9:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.  
(Chlorides) (Magnesium sulfate) (Thermochemistry)

SHARGORODSKIY, S.D.; SHOR, O.I.

Interaction of sodium and potassium chlorides with magnesium sulfate  
during heating and in a flow of steam. Ukr.khim.zhur.17 no.5:678-687  
'51. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.  
(Chlorides) (Magnesium sulfate)



SHOR. O. I.

V. Physicochemical investigation of systems containing iodine halides and halides of other elements. 2. The systems IBr-KBr and IBr-AlBr<sub>3</sub>. Yu. A. Galkov and O. I. Sion. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 21, 367-368 (1953); cf. *Chem. Abstr.* 48, 10073 (1954). - Solus. of IBr-KBr (8.41 and 0.70 mol. % KBr) and IBr-AlBr<sub>3</sub> (33 mol. % AlBr<sub>3</sub>) were electrolyzed between Pt electrodes and the ion transfer nos. detd. at 40-45°. The 2nd binary was also detd. thermally, by the visual method. Up to 12 mol. % AlBr<sub>3</sub>; between 12 and 40% supersatd. solus. formed; above 40%, because of the slight thermal effects, automatic photo-temp. recording was used. There are 2 eutectics, m. 18° and 78°, with 12 and 54.6 mol. % AlBr<sub>3</sub> and a 1:1 compl., m. 85°. Both systems are similar to the corresponding chloride systems with the exception that the compl. in the latter system is 2ICl·AlCl<sub>3</sub>. This is ascribed to the tendency of ICl to form dimers in equil. with monomers. In the IBr-KBr system the transference nos. of K, I, and Br are 0.43, 0.17, and 1.51; those in the IBr-AlBr<sub>3</sub> system of Al, I, and Br are 0.12, 0.46, and 1.18 for 25, 40-37, 10 mol. % AlBr<sub>3</sub>. The cathode of the 1st system was coated with I, Br, and K. The cathode of the 2nd system was covered with a deposit of I and the anode with Al and Br. XI. The structure and nature of the complexes formed by the interaction of iodine halides with halides of potassium and aluminum. *Ibid.* 383-79. - The conclusions drawn from the exper. results of the entire series of papers are reassessed in the light of the more recent data on electrolysis and ion transference. In the IX-KX system in solus. with mol. ratios of IBr/KBr = 1/0.23-0.23 there is the complex K(IBr<sub>2</sub>) and for every mol. of this complex electrolyzed 0.5 mol. of the excess solvent, IBr, is electrolyzed with it. The probable compl. of the compls. in the IX-KX and IX-KX-PhNO<sub>2</sub> (cf. C.I. 44, 2837b) systems is KIC<sub>2</sub> and KIBr<sub>2</sub>. In the IX-AlX<sub>3</sub> system, the fact that during electrolysis the catholyte is enriched with I and the anolyte with 2IBr; in or Cl<sub>2</sub> indicates a complex (AlBr<sub>2</sub>) solvated with 1 mol. of IBr. It is concluded that the compl. in this system is probably (AlX<sub>2</sub>·nIX), which is unstable at higher temps. and dissociates to form IBr, AlBr<sub>3</sub>. The compl. of the latter is proved by thermal data as well as by viscosity (C.I. 35, 2500).

Shor, O. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical Chemistry

Card : 1/1 Pub. 116 - 3/20

Authors : Shargorodskiy, S. D. and Shor, O. I.

Title : Thermal decomposition of Be, Ca, Sr and Ba nitrates and carbonates

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 20, Ed. 4, 357 - 362, 1954

Abstract : The processes occurring during the heating of  $\text{Be}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{BeCO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  and  $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , were thermographically investigated and the decomposition temperatures for these substances were established. The thermal effects causing decomposition of Ca, Sr and Ba nitrates were also found to be melting effects. The order of the thermal stability of the tested nitrates and carbonates corresponds to the ion radii of the cations, i. e., the thermal stability increases in accordance with a given order. Seventeen references: 1-Ukr; 5-USSR; 1-USA; 5-French; 4-German; and 1-English; (1859-1952). Tables; graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Ukr-SSR, Institute of Gen. and Inorgan. Chemistry

Submitted : June 29, 1953

SHOR, O. I.

USSR/ Chemistry - Inorganic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 3/24

Authors : Shargorodskiy, S. D.; Shor, O. I.; and Barabanova, A. S.

Title : Reaction of KCl with potassium-manganese containing minerals in hydrothermal conditions

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/2, 152-157, 1955

Abstract : Investigation was conducted to determine the conversion of KCl when heated in a mixture of individual minerals - polyhalite, kieserite, langbeinite and picromerite. The effect of temperature and heating period on the reaction process is explained. Results obtained are described. Nine references: 6 USSR, 1 Fr/USA, and 2 German (1925-1952). Tables; graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Ukr. SSR. Inst. of Gen. and Inorgan. Chem.

Submitted : July 9, 1954

SHOR, O. I.

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Fertilizers,  
I-6

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1449

Author: Shargorodskiy, S. D., Shor, O. I., and Barabanova, A. S.

Institution: None

Title: The Utilization of Alunite in the Preparation of Potassium Sulfate  
by the Hydrothermal Method

Original  
Periodical: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, Vol 29, No 4, 492-498

Abstract: Thermographic studies have shown that when a mixture of alunite, containing (in percent):  $K_2O$  7.5,  $Al_2O_3$  27.8,  $SO_3$  26.6,  $SiO_2$  30.9, etc and  $KCl$  (C. P.) in the molar ratio  $Al_2(SO_4)_3:KCl = 1:6$  is heated,  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  and  $KCl$  begin to react in the presence of water at  $480^\circ$ , i.e., at the dehydration temperature of alunite. The products of the reaction are  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $K_2SO_4$ , and  $SiO_2$ ; the conversion of  $KCl$  is 62.5%. Experiments have been carried out in which a 3.7:10 weight mixture of  $KCl$  and alunite was heated in an electric

Card 1/2

SHOR, O.I.

Chem ✓ The use of alunite for the production of potassium sulfate  
by the hydrothermic method. S. D. Shargorodskii, O. I.  
Shor, and A. S. Barabanova. J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.  
29, 541-5(1956)(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 50, 16036d.  
B. M. R. 3  
PM

SHOR, O.I.

Third Ukrainian Republic conference on inorganic chemistry. Ukr.  
khim. zhur. 24 no.3:419-421 '58. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Chemistry, Inorganic--Congresses)

SHOR, O.I.; SHARGORODSKIY, S.D.; BARABANOVA, A.S.

Effect of oxygen on the reaction of alkali metal chlorides with  
magnesium sulfate on heating. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.4:521-525  
'58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.  
(Alkali metal chlorides) (Magnesium sulfate) (Oxygen)

CHALYY, V.P.; SHOR, O.I.; ROZHENKO, S.P.

Thermographic study of certain metal hydroxides. Part 1: Individual hydroxides. Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no.1:3-6 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.  
(Hydroxides)



CHALYI, V.R.; ~SHOR, O.I.

Thermographic study of certain metal hydroxides. Part 2:  
Binary hydroxide systems. Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no. 1:7-11 '61.  
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.  
(Hydroxides)

SAZHIN, V.S.; SHOP, O.I.; KOLESNIKOVA, I.A.; VOLKOVSKAYA, A.I.

Isotherms of solubility of aluminum oxide in the system  
 $\text{Na}_2\text{O} - \text{CaO} - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{SiO}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Ukr. khim. zhur. 30  
no.183-8 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

SHOR, R.M.; BRAGINSKIY, M.A. [Brahins'kyi, M.A.]

Mechanized system for drying Russian leather by the glued-on-glass method. Leh.prom. no. 4:11-13 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:5)

LITVINOV, M.R., inzhener; SHOR, R.M.

Over-all mechanization of tanning processes in the manufacture  
of Russian leather. Leg.prom. 16 no.4:45-48 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Nachal'nik konstruktorskogo otdela.  
(Kiev--Tanning) (Leather industry)

SHOR, R.M.  
SHOR, R.M., inzh.

Automatic assembly line for wool processing. Isg. prom. 16 no.8:50-  
51 Ag '56. (MIRA 10:12)  
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

SHOR, R.M., inzh.

Transporting by-products of leather production. Kozh.-obuv.  
prom. no.2:33 F '59. (MIRA 12:6)  
(Leather industry--By-products--Transportation)

USYCHENKO, T.A.; SHOR, R.M.

Make use of advanced machinery and technology in production.  
Kozh.-obuv. prom. no.3:29-31 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)  
(Leather)

SHOR, R.M., inzh.

Using hydraulic conveying in the leather industry. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; tekhn.leg. prom. no.3:130-134 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kiyevskiy kozhevennyy kombinat.  
(Conveying machinery) (Leather industry)



LITVINOV, M.R., inzh.; SHOR, R.M., inzh.; GOROKHOVSKIY, Ya.Ye.

Section for the continuous production of patent leather. Kozh.-obuv.  
prom. no.11:35-37 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Leather industry)

SHOR, R.M.

Automatic atomizer nozzle of a sprayer for multiple coat coloring of leather. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.1:24-25 Ja '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1, Nachal'nik konstruktorskogo otdeleniya Kiyevskogo kozhevennogo kombinata.

(Dyes and dyeing--Leather)

SHOR, R.M.

Machine for trimming Russian leather. Kczh.-obuv.prom. 2  
no.2:26 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Leather)

SHOR, R.M.

Separator for the separation of hide scrapings from water.  
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.3:33 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Leather industry—Equipment and supplies)

BELANOVSKIY, Nikolay Grigor'yevich [Bielanovs'kyi, M.H.]; SHOR,  
Roman Moiseyevich; LYASHCHENKO, T.V., red.; STARODUB,  
~~T.O., tekhn. red.~~

[Modernization of the equipment of the leather industry]  
Modernizatsiia ustatkuvannia shkirianoi promyslovosti.  
Kyiv, Derzhtekhvydav URSR, 1961. 102 p. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Leather industry--Equipment and supplies)

LITVINOV, M.R.; OVRUTSKIY, M.Sh.; DERBAREMDIKER, M.L.; SHOR, R.M.

Rapid soaking and liming in the processing of Russian leather.  
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 3 no.7:22-25 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Leather)

SHOR, R.M.; RYTSLIN, V.A.

Automatic stopper for the discharge of solutions from frame  
drums. Kozh. obuv. prom. 4 no.3:35-36 Nr '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Leather industry--Equipment and supplies)

LITVINOV, M.R.; SHOR, R.M.; DERBAREMDIKER, M.L.

Increase of the degree of utilization of the industrial floor space based on the improvement of equipment and technology. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 4 no.8:7-11 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Kiyevskogo kozhevennogo kombinata No.6 (for Litvinov). 2. Nachal'nik konstruktorskogo otdela Kiyevskogo kozhevennogo kombinata No.6 (for Shor). 3. Nachal'nik laboratorii Kiyevskogo kozhevennogo kombinata No.6 (for Derbaremdiker).  
(Leather industry) (Industrial management)



SKURIKHIN, N.F.; SHOR, R.M.; GOL'TSEN, I.I.; METELKIN, A.I.; BOGDANOV, I.V.

Conference of leather specialists on the problem of automation  
and mechanization of the operations in leather manufacture.  
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 6 no.1:10-19 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo instituta No.2 (for Skurikhin).
2. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut No.2 (for Bogdanov).
3. Kiyevskiy kozhevennyy kombinat (for Shor)..
4. Moskovskiy kozhevennyy zavod (for Gol'tsen).
5. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (for Metelkin).

DUSHIN, E.M. [Dushyn, B.M.]; SHOR, R.M.

Complete mechanization of the glue cooking shops in  
the Kiev Leather Combine No.6. Leh.prom. no.1:52-55  
Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 19:1)

LYAKHOVICH, K.G.; SOBOLEVA, K.P.; STARIKOVA, K.S.; TARKOV, M.I.;  
CHERNYAVSKAYA, R.M.; SHOR, R.S.

Causes of the low survival rate of diphtheria bacteria. Zdra-  
vookhranenie 3 no.2:29-33 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i  
gigiyeny (direktor N.N. Yezhov) i infektsionnoy bol'nitsy g.  
Kishinova (glavnyy vrach Z.P. Kiseleva).  
(DIPHTHERIA--BACTERIOLOGY)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, K.P.; SHLEVIN, D.N.; SHOR, Sh.I.; ZHUKOV, A.V., kandidat  
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZNYAZEVSKIY, P. redaktor;  
IOAKIMIS, A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Producing corrugated roofing sheets on the SKVL-2 machine]  
Proizvodstvo krovel'nykh volnistykh listov na stanke SKVL-2.  
Pod red. A.V. Zhukova. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i  
arkhitekture USSR, 1955. 80 p. (MLRA 9:5)  
(Roofing)

BUROVA, Vilenina Emmanuilovna; SHOR, Semen Mikhaylovich; BELIKOV, A.,  
red.; ZAKHAROVA, G., red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn.red.

[Masters of underground storerooms; from the history of the  
Il'ich mine in the Donets Basin] Khoziaeva podzemnykh kladovykh;  
iz istorii shakhty imeni Il'icha v Donbasse. Moskva, Izd-vo  
sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 165 p. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Donets Basin--Coal miners)

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9.7000

87230  
S/035/60/000/011/002/010  
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, *Astronomiya i Geodeziya*, 1960, No. 11,  
pp. 16-17, # 11021

AUTHOR: Shor, V.A.

TITLE: The Use of High-Speed Computers for the Solution of the Restricted  
Three-Body Problem by the Hill-Brown Method. Part I. Calculation  
of the Right-Hand Members of Non-Homogeneous Equations

PERIODICAL: Byull. In-ta teor. astron. AN SSSR, 1960, Vol. 7, No. 8, pp. 639-  
675 (Engl. summary)

TEXT: During the last ten years the Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii  
(Institute of Theoretical Astronomy) established the possibility, in principle,  
and expediency of the use of the Hill-Brown lunar method for the development of  
analytical theories of Jupiter irregular satellites. However, obstacles of prac-  
tical nature occur on the way of its wide use: the development of the theory,  
even with moderate parameters, calls for many-year labor. Moreover, parameter  
 $m = n'/(n-n')$  which is used in numerical form from the outset is not always known  
with a sufficient accuracy, and making it more precise calls for the re-calculation

Card 1/3

87230

S/035/60/000/011/002/010  
A001/A001

The Use of High-Speed Computers for the Solution of the Restricted Three-Body Problem by the Hill-Brown Method. Part I. Calculation of the Right-Hand Members of Non-Homogeneous Equations

of the larger part of inequalities. The article describes the experience of using electronic computers for the automation of the calculation process in the Hill-Brown method. In the first part the sequence of calculations of the right-hand parts of non-homogeneous equations is described. A computer of the "Strela" type was selected for carrying out calculations, since it possesses large operative memory (2,047 cells + magnetic tape) and high calculation speed (2,000 operations per second). The basic principles of the Hill-Brown theory are briefly explained in the first two paragraphs. Further the structure of the program and distribution of the memory are characterized. The process of calculating unknown coefficients of a set of inequalities with a certain characteristic  $\lambda = e^{i_1} e^{i_2} k^{i_3} \alpha^{i_4}$  can be divided into several stages: 1) calculation of terms of the right-hand parts of equations arising from derivatives of the perturbation function; 2) calculation of terms arising from the expansion into series of  $u \zeta^{-1/r^3}$  or  $z \sqrt{-1}/r^3$ ; 3) calculation of terms of the right-hand parts of equations generated by expressions  $\zeta^{-1} (D^2 + 2mD) \sum u_{\mu} D^2 \sum z_{\mu} \sqrt{-1}$ , where operator  $D = \zeta d/d\zeta$ ,  $\zeta = \exp(n-n')(t-t_0) \sqrt{-1}$ ,  $u_{\mu}$  and  $z_{\mu}$  are inequalities with characteristic  $\mu$ ; 4) solu-

Card 2/3

16.68/10

S/511/61/008/003/001/004  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Shor, V.A.

TITLE: The use of high-speed computers for the solution of the restricted three-body problem by the Hill-Brown method. Part II. A further calculation of the right-hand members of non-homogeneous equations and determination of motion of the pericenter and node

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii. Byulleten'. v. 8, no. 3 (96), 1961, 165 - 172

TEXT: This paper is a continuation of the study whose first part was published in the same source, v. 7, no. 8 (91), 1960. The results of further investigations on automation of calculations in the Hill-Brown lunar method are reported. The logical diagram of the routine for calculating those terms in the right-hand sides of the equations, which are generated by expressions containing differential operator  $D$ , is constructed. Thereby the problem of calculating the right-hand sides of non-homogeneous equations is solved to the end. The problem of selecting terms with the  $\lambda$ -characteristic contained in the expressions

Card 1/4

VB



S/511/61/008/003/001/004

The use of high-speed computers for the solution of .... A001/A101

$-\zeta^{-1} (D^2 + 2mD) \sum u_\mu$  and  $-D^2 \sum z_\mu \sqrt{-1}$  is reduced to selecting such terms from the following expressions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - a \sum_{\mu} \mu \sum_{\tau, i} [2\delta\tau (2i + \tau + 1 + m - \chi) + (\delta\tau)^2] \mu_{i, \tau} \zeta^{2i + \tau - \chi}; \quad (4) \\
 & - a \sum_{\mu} \mu \left\{ \sum_{\tau, i} [2\delta\tau (2i + \tau - \chi) + (\delta\tau)^2] \mu_{i, \tau} \zeta^{2i + \tau - \chi} + \right. \\
 & \left. + \sum_{\tau, i} - [2\delta\tau (-2i + \tau + \chi) + (\delta\tau)^2] \mu_{i, -\tau} \zeta^{-2i + \tau + \chi} \right\}. \quad (4a)
 \end{aligned}$$

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It is possible to transform these expressions to the form which permits utilization of blocks described in Part I, where calculation of product of the form

$$\sum_{\tau, i} \sum_k \mu_{i-k, \tau} \delta_k \zeta^{2i + \tau - \chi}, \quad (10)$$

Card 2/4

S/511/61/008/003/001/004

A001/A101

The use of high-speed computers for the solution of ...

was considered in detail. Some additional subprograms for calculating terms  $\delta\tau$  and  $(\delta\tau)^2$  are described and the logical diagram of the corresponding routine is presented (Fig. 1). The next problem considered is calculating coefficients of expansion in series of the motion of the pericenter and center using the Brown method. The unknown quantities are calculated by the following formulae:

$$c_{v_t}^2 = \frac{\sum (B_{i,c} \epsilon_i + B_{i,-c} \epsilon_i')}{\sum 2 [(2i + c_0 + 1 + m) \epsilon_i^2 - (2i - c_0 + 1 + m) \epsilon_i'^2]}, \quad (11)$$

$$g_{v_t}^2 = \frac{\sum B_{i,g} k_i}{\sum 2 (2i + g_0) k_i^2}. \quad (11a)$$

A special block of the routine, Block XVI, shown in Figure 3, is used to calculate these quantities. The symbols are explained and the sequence of operations is described in detail. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1960

Card 3/4

S/511/61/008/003/001/004

The use of high-speed computers for the solution of ... A001/A101

Figure 1

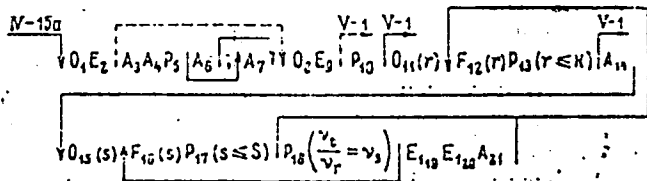
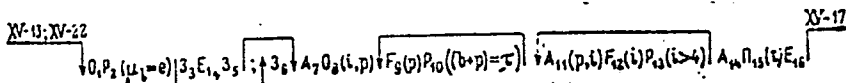


Figure 3



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S/044/62/000/011/051/064  
A060/A000

AUTHOR: Shor, V. A.

TITLE: Application of high-speed computers to solving the limited three-body problem by the Hill-Brown method. P. III. Calculating the coefficients of the inequalities

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 11, 1962, 37, abstract 11V162 (Byul. In-ta teor. astron. AN SSSR, 1962, v. 8, no. 5, 359 - 378)

TEXT: This paper is a continuation of the author's works published previously (V. A. Shor, Byul. In-ta teor. astron. AN SSSR; 1960, v. 7, no. 8, 1961, v. 8, no. 3). The coefficients of the inequalities in the motion of a satellite are determined as the solutions of systems of linear equations. The solution of these systems on an electronic computer by the method of successive approximations is described. The results are published of calculating the inequalities in the motion of the VII-th satellite of Jupiter on the "Strela" machine. ✓B

Author's summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SEOR, V. A.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences at the Main Astronomical Observatory in 1962:

"Solution of the Satellite Problem of Three Bodies Using the Hill-Brown Method with the Aid of High-Speed Computers."

Vest. Akad. Nauk SSSR. No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145

SHOR, V.A.

Combined use of high-speed computers and punched card computing machines in calculating and preparing for printing the ephemerides of minor planets. Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 9 no.9: 601-606 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

112

A graphic method for the determination of the velocity of circulation of the blood with the help of lobeline. I. T. Teplov and V. G. Shot. *Therap. Arch. (U. S. S. R.)* 13, No. 2, 57-80(1935); *Chem. Zentr.* 1936, II, 3317. Synthetic lobeline-HCl in amts. of 0.1 mg. per kg. of body wt. when rapidly introduced into the blood stream is well tolerated. The most significant effect of the rapidly administered lobeline is a suddenly appearing cough. In some cases only a change in the respiration occurs which is definitely apparent in the pneumogram. The av. period required for the appearance of an effect in a healthy man is 13.4 sec. In various cardiac disorders, as a result of the slowing up of the circulation, the effect appears much later (up to 43 sec.). In anemia an acceleration of the circulation is observed. Thus intravenous administration of lobeline can serve as a method of detg. the velocity of the circulation. M. G. Moore

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON SYMBOLS

OPEN

SPECIAL INDEX

ASB-35A METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC

1ST LETTER

2ND LETTER

3RD LETTER

4TH LETTER

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92ND LETTER

93RD LETTER

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SHOR, V. G.

Shor, V. G. - "Classification and clinic of hypertonia according to data collected by the Hospital of Therapeutic Clinic of the Military - Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov and the Oblast Hospital for Invalids of the Fatherland War," Trudy Leningr. obl. gosspitalya dlya lecheniya invalidov Otechestv. voyny. Leningrad, 1948, p. 278-90

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).



SHOR, V.G.

Clinical diagnosis of spherical thrombi of the left atrium. Sov.  
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(HEART DISEASES  
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(THROMBOSIS  
of left atrium)

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calcinosis of skin & subcutaneous tissues (Rus))

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