

An oamometric study of ammonium hydrogen fluoride.  
Blahoslav Stehlik and Miroslav Licka (Slovak Tech.  
Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). Chem. Zvesti 4, 63-8(1950)  
Coordination of (PHF)<sup>-</sup> by 4MeOH or 2 higher alcs.  
is discussed. Jan Miska

C.A.

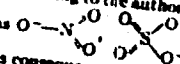
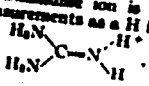
Distinguishing the water of crystallization from that chemically bound in some organic compounds. Blahoslav Stehlik and Nada Likhová (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 129-31 (1950).—By the osmometric method with a rush membrane, 2HO groups in 1 mol. of caffeine, theophylline, succinimide, parabanic acid, and betaine have been found, but not in the mol. of dimethylhydantoin. Jan Miska

The structure of uranyl ion. Blahoslav Stehlik (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 200-0 (1950).--By the osmometric method with the rush membrane the form  $UO_2^{++}$  is confirmed and the form  $U(OH)_2^{++}$  has been rejected. Jan Micka

The tautomeric equilibrium of acetylacetone in aqueous solution. Blahoslav Stehlik and Jan Bala (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 308-9 (1950).--It has been proved by the osmometric method using the rush membrane that acetylacetone in an aq. soln. contains 30% of the enol form which is not chelated. Jan Micka

CA

6

Hydration of anions. Miroslav Liska, Blahoslav Sechlík, and Alexander Tkáč (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 5, 31-40 (1951).—Osmotic measurements prove that I in III as well as I form hydrates with 3 mol. H<sub>2</sub>O, Br in CH<sub>2</sub>CHBrCOOH, and Br<sup>-</sup> with 2 mol. H<sub>2</sub>O, and Cl in CH<sub>2</sub>ClCOOH with 1 mol. H<sub>2</sub>O. No hydration of Cl<sup>-</sup> was detected. SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> and NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> hydrate with 2 mol. H<sub>2</sub>O, which indicates, according to the authors, the validity of the classical formulas  contrary to the formulas proposed as consequence of the octet theory. Guanidine ion is formulated in view of osmometric measurements as a H<sup>+</sup> ion coordinated with a mol. of guanidine: 

Jan Micka

STENLIK, BLANOSLAV

Czech

CA: 47:10919

Slov. vysoká škola tech., Bratislava, Czech.

"Structural analysis by the osmometric method."

Chem. Zvesti 6, 23-36 (1952)

01/11/68

"Structure of oxygen nitride."  
Chemical Abstracts, Vol 6, No 3/4, Mar./Apr., 1968, p. 147  
cc: Systems & Control Reference List, Vol 3, No 11, Oct 1968, Lib. of Congress

1953, p. 1.

"Against the octet theory."

Časopis Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 7, No 1/2, Jan./Feb 1953, p. 1

cc: Western European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

STEHLIK, B.  
Czechoslovakia/ Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 10900

Author : Stehlik B., Gattermayer M.

Title : Concerning the Structure of Hexamethylenetetramine Monohydrochloride

Orig Pub : K strukture hexametylenetetraminmonohydrochloridu. Chem. zvesti, 1954, 8, No 4, 173-177 (Slovak; Russian and German summaries)

Abstract : Osmometric investigations of a mixture of solutions of hexamethylenetetramine (I) (0.25 M) and HCl (0.5 M) have yielded a curve which shows two breaks, so that they evidence the formation of two hydrochlorides of I-- a normal  $(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_4 \cdot 4\text{HCl}$  and an anomalous  $(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_4 \cdot \text{HCl}$  (II) (only one N atom is bound to H of HCl). Results of investigations of osmometry of alcohol (methyl and butyl alcohols) solvation show that solvation of hydrochlorides is greater than that of amines. This fact is correlated by the authors with the influence of the coordinated H atom, which distorts the N-H bonds. The authors assume that 3 of the N atoms in II are within the field of distorting action of the H atom, which causes increased polarity of the remaining N atoms, imparting to them solvating property and preventing their bonding with HCl. In I angles between C-N bonds, next to the inner H atom, are

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Czechoslovakia/ Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 10900

distorted considerably and this facilitates their cleavage on nitration of I, which yields hexogen.

Card 2/2

STEHLIK, BLAHOŠLAV  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry. Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1957, 14465

Author : Blahoslav Stehlik

Inst : -

Title : The structure of mixed crystals of lithium chloride and  
manganous chloride

Orig Pub: Chem. zvesti, 1956, 10, No 6, 349-356

Abstract: By means of X-ray analysis it was found that in mixed  
crystals of LiCl and MnCl<sub>2</sub> the Cl<sup>-</sup> anions are packed in  
an ideal hexagonal manner. The places in cation layers  
are statistically replaced by Li<sup>+</sup> and Mn<sup>2+</sup> ions. Li<sup>+</sup>  
ions are located in all layers while Mn<sup>2+</sup>-ions - only  
in even layers.

*Vojenska Tech Akad, Brno.*

Card 1/1

Stehlik, B.

1510. Direct volumetric determination of soluble sulphides. B. Stehlik and M. Ambroz (Res. Inst. Leather, Ottokovice, Czechoslovakia). *Chem. Listy*, 1958, 50 (5), 1320-1321.—With Eriochrome black T as indicator, sulphides can be determined by direct

*chem* 2

absent.

I. ZYKA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 76426.

Author : Stehlik, B. and Weidenthaler, P.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Synthesis of the Compound  $(NH_4)_2SrCl_4$  from Powder Starting Materials and Its Crystal Structure.

Orig Pub: Chem Zvesti, 12, No 4, 197-200 (1958) (in Czech with summaries in German and Russian).

Abstract: The salt  $(NH_4)_2SrCl_4$  was detected by x-ray analysis in mixtures of powdered ammonium chloride and  $SrCl_2$  on heating to  $200^\circ$ . The cubic lattice constant was found to be 7.15A; space

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653110012-1  
The position of atoms was established by geometric analysis as follows: Sr at 2 (a), Cl at 8 (c), and  $NH_4$  statistically at 6 (b).

Card 1/1

Distr:  $Ag_2O$  ↑ 27  
The crystal structure of silver peroxide. Blaboslav, Stehlik and Pavel Weidenthaler (Voj. tech. akad. Brno, Czech.). Chem. listy 52, 402-4 (1958). —  $Ag_2O$  prepd. either by decomp. with boiling water  $Ag$  peroxyhydrate, or by oxidizing  $AgNO_3$  with an alk. soln. of  $K_2S_2O_8$ , had a lattice const. of  $4.816 \pm 0.003$  A. and a crystal structure corresponding to that of  $ZnS$ . Its samples are usually contaminated with other  $Ag$  oxides. M. Hudlický

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STEHLIK, B.

Crystal structure of silver(III) oxide. Blahoslav Stehlik, Pavel Weidenthaler and Jindrich Vlach (Vojenska tech. akad. A. Zápotockého, Brno, Czech.). *Chem. listy* 52, 2230-6(1958).—The peroxyhydrate, peroxy sulfate, and peroxyfluoride of Ag are essentially  $Ag_2O_3$  contg. such impurities as AgO, Ag suboxide, and perhaps the Ag salt. For  $Ag_2O_3$  which forms a cubic lattice a structure is suggested with a symmetry  $O_h-Pn\bar{3}m$  where the Ag atoms have the 4b position and the O atoms the 6d position. The value of the lattice const. lies between the limits  $4.904 \pm 0.004$  and  $4.983 \pm 0.002$  A.; the scatter of the values is related to the lattice defects of the oxygen. E. Erdős

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography.      E

Abs Jour    :    Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 8671

Author     :    Stehlik, B., Weidenthaler, P.

~~Inst~~       :    ~~...~~

Title      :    Crystal Structure of the Oxide of Divalent Silver

Orig Pub   :    Collect. czechosl. chem. Communs, 1959, 24, No 5,  
1416-1419

Abstract   :    Translated from Chem. listy, 1958, 52, 402.

Card 1/1

- 62 -

WEIDENTHALER, P.; VLACH, J.; STEHLIK, B.

"Crystal sturcture of silver (III)-oxides." In German. p. 1581.

COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS, Praha, Czech.,  
Vol. 24, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, Sept 59

Unclassified



VLACH, J.; STEHLIK, B.

X-ray study of transformation of silver oxide. Coll Cz chem 25 no.3:  
676-681 Mr '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Pardubice.  
(X rays) (Silver oxides)

STEHLIK, Blahoslav, prof., dr.

Redox potential of silver (III) oxide in acidated silver salt.  
Chem zvesti 17 no.1:6-13 Ja '63.

1. Katedra teoreticke a fyzikalni chemie, Prirodovedecka fakulta,  
Universita J.E.Purkyne, Brno, Kotlarska 2.

STEHLIK, B.

Why are chemical calculations difficult for students?  
Chem listy 57 no.11:1207-1208 N '63.

STEHLIK, Bela

Water quantities flowing from the Czechoslovak segment of  
the Gemor karst to Hungary. Hidrológiai közlöny 44 no.11:  
506-510 N '64.

1. Regional Water Resources Development and Investment Center,  
Kosice, Czechoslovakia.

L 44627-66 EWP(j) JW/RM

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/66/000/002/0097/0104

ACC NR: AP6033248

AUTHOR: Stehlik, Blahoslav—Steglik, B. (Professor; Doctor; Brno); Fiala, Frantisek  
(Graduate chemist; Brno) <sup>27</sup>ORG: Department of Theoretical and Physical Chemistry, J. E. Purkyně University, <sup>B</sup>  
Brno (Katedra teoreticke a fyzikalni chemie University J. E. Purkyně)TITLE: Kinetics of ethanol and methanol oxidation by peroxydisulfate catalyzed by  
silver ions

SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 2, 1966, 97-104

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, ethanol, methanol

ABSTRACT:

At 25°C the rate  
of methanol oxidation corresponds to the equation:

$$-d[S_2O_8^{2-}] / dt = (78 \pm 1) [S_2O_8^{2-}] [Ag^+] M \cdot min^{-1}$$

and the oxidation of ethanol to:

$$-d[S_2O_8^{2-}] / dt = (2.9 \pm 0.1) [S_2O_8^{2-}] ([Ag^+] / [CH_3OH])^{1/2} M \cdot min^{-1}$$

with an activation energy of  $8 \pm 1$  or  $7.5 \pm 1$  kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> respectively.A chain mechanism for both the rate laws is discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures,  
14 formulas and 2 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 24 May 65 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 big

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STEHLIK, B; NEDBALKOVA, J

Institute of Theoretical and Physical Chemistry  
(Institut für theoretische und physikalische Chemie)  
J. Purkyne University, Brno - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 5, May 1966, pp 2269-2272

"Kinetics of the generation of silver(III) oxide  
through oxidation of silver(I) ions, using potassium  
peroxodisulfate."

VALEK, Rostislav, inz.; STEHLIK, Eduard

Gravitational effect  $V_z$  of bodies limited by the planes of the second order. Geofys sbornik 9:9-31 '61

1. Lehrstuhl für angewandte Geophysik, Naturwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Karlsuniversität, Praha.

STEHLIK, Frantisek

New operational regulations for radio, television, and wired radio.  
Cs spoje 8 no.5:24-26 0 '63.

1. Ustredni sprava spoju.



STEHLIK, Frantisek, dr. (Liberec)

Ceramics of Jarmila Formankova and Marta Taberyova in Liberec.  
Sklar a keramik 14 no. 1: 19 Ja '64.

L 22406-66 EWT(1)/T JK  
ACC NR: AP5021657 (A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0067/65/014/004/0221/0224

AUTHOR: Richter, J.; Vitkova, V.; Stehlik, J.; Minarikova, H.

ORG: Regional Public Health Epidemiological Station KUNZ of the North Czech KNV  
(Krayska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice KUNZ Severoceskeho KNV, Usti nad Labem);  
District Public Health Epidemiological Station OUNZ (Okresni hygienicko-epidemiolo-  
gicka stanice OUNZ, Teplice)

TITLE: The dynamics of tularemia antibodies following vaccination with live tularemia vaccine

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 221-224

TOPIC TAGS: hygiene, health, health service, disease incidence, epidemiology, diagnostic instrument, preventive medicine

ABSTRACT: The article reports on the vaccination of the most exposed groups of the population to the tularemia epidemic in the northern region of Czechoslovakia (North Bohemia) and the determination of those inhabitants most subject to infection. Because of lack of experience with vaccines and vaccination technique it was decided to carry out the "control" of vaccination by following up the formation of tularemia antibodies in the vaccinated groups at specific time intervals. Sixty-eight (68)

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L 22406-66

ACC NR: AP5021657

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people in whom tularemia antibodies had not been detected before vaccination were included in the control group. These were subsequently vaccinated and a record kept of the positive, negative and weak post-vaccination reactions. Dry, live tularemia vaccine prepared at the Odesky Institut epidemiologie a mikrobiologie I.I. Mecnikova (The I.I. Mechnikov Odessa Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology) in the USSR and the vaccinations and recording of the reactions were carried out in accordance with a vaccination handbook also of Soviet origin. Serum was taken from those who had been vaccinated at intervals of 30, 90, and 360 days after vaccination and stored at -20°C until laboratory evaluation time. The presence of *P. tularensis* antibodies (by the agglutination and the indirect haemagglutination reactions) and of *Br. abortus* agglutination antibodies was determined. The serum in the determination of agglutination antibodies was diluted in geometric series from 1:10 to 1:1280 and the reaction proceeded over 18 hrs. of incubation at 37°C. Dr. Hauser of KHES in Ceske Budejovice supplied the raw, unprocessed polysaccharide antigen prepared from the *P. tularensis* strain 645/62 Ref. Of the 68 samples of serum investigated, tularemia antibodies were found by the agglutination method or the indirect agglutination method in 53 of them, and of these latter, 51 samples of serum were from patients designated as positive after vaccination, and two samples of serum from patients designated as slightly positive. Antibodies against *Br. abortus* were not detected in a single case. Success in the vaccination operation must be attributed to perfect mastery of the vaccination technique, but also to the correct interpretation of the vaccination reaction. In comparison with other researchers in the field, the authors feel that the

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I. 22406-66

ACC NR: AP5021657

number of antibodies detected by the methods used appears relatively low. P. Cizek did the statistical evaluation. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06

SUBM DATE: none

ORIG REF: 004

OTH REF: 013

Card 3/3 *SW*

RICHTER, J.; STEHLIK, J.

Presence of antibodies against tularemia among the rural population in the western part of North Bohemia. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.3:144-147 My'64

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice KUMZ [Krajsky ustav narodniho zdravi] Severoceskeho KNV [Krajsky narodni vybor], Usti nad Labem.

Stehlik, J

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Division - History. Classics.  
Personalities.

A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25696

Author : Stehlik, J.

Inst : Moravian Museum in Brno

Title : Professor Dr. Karel Sulc (1872-1952). Obituary.

Orig Pub : Casop. Moravskeho musea Brne, Vedy prirod., 1953, 38,  
No 1, 14-16

Abst : No abstract.

Card 1/1

STEHLIK, Jiri

Legal measurement units. Co spoje 8 no.4:29-32 Ag '63.

1. VUZO.

STEHLIK, J.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: ENERGETIKA Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

STEHLIK, J. Metal substations used in the operation of Joachimstal mines. p. 91

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



STEHLIK, Jaroslav, inz.

Increasing labor productivity in mine haulage. Rudy 11 no.10:  
330-335 0 '63.

1. Ustredni sprava vyzkumu a tezby radioaktivnich surovin.

STEHLIK, Jaroslav, inz.

Development of automation of mine pumping station in the  
Jachymov mines. Rudy 10 no.2:54-58 F '62.

1. Jachymovske doly, n.p.

STERNIK, J.

Important international success of the Czech Czechoslovak amateur radio operators, members of the League for Cooperation with the Army. p. 8

OBRANCE VLASTI. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no. 33, Aug. 1955

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

STEHLIK, J. ; SUSICKY, S.

"Telegraph regenerative repeater." p. 45.

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR. (MINISTERSTVO PRESNEHO STROJIRENSTVI, MINISTERSTVO SPOJU A VEDECKA TECHNICKA SPOLECNOST PRO ELEKTROTECHNIKU PRI CSAV.) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 20, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

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

SUSICKY, Stanislav, inz.; STEHLIK, Josef

Teletype measuring equipment developed by the Telecommunication  
Research Institute. Slaboproudý obzor 22 no.5:292-298 '61.  
(EEAI 10:7)

1. Vyzkumny ustav telekomunikaci.  
(Teletype) (Electric measurements)

STEHLIK, Josef

On teletype distortion. Sdel tech 10 no.1:7-11 Ja '62

STEHLIK, Josef

New Czechoslovak instruments for measuring and controlling the teletyping operations. Cs spoj. 7 no. 11:9-12 N '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav telekomunikaci, Praha.

STEGLIK, K. [Stehlik, K.]

State and possibilities of irrigation with sewage in the  
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Zesz probl post nauk roln  
47:77-85 '64

1. Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation Farming, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Prague.



STEHLIK, Karel, Inz.

Problem of sanitary regulations on using waste waters for irrigation.  
Vestnik CSAZV 7 no.3:137-140 '60. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Vyzkumny ustav zemedelsko-lesnichych melioraci Ceskoslovenske akademie zemedelskych ved, Praha.  
(Czechoslovakia--Sewage irrigation)

STEHLIK, Karel, inz.

Technical directives for sewage irrigation. Vestnik CSAZV 8 no.11:  
602-603 '61.

(Sewage irrigation)

STĚHLÍK, M.; KARASEK, J.

Mine waters of the Sokolov lignite field. Vodni hosp 14 no. 7:  
253-254 '64

STEHLIK, O.; GAM, K.

Gullies caused by erosion in Moravia and Silesia. p. 214.  
(Sbornik, Vol. 61, no. 3, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

BUCKO, S.; HOLY, M.; STEHLIK, O.

General map of soil erosion in Czechoslovakia. Vestnik CSAV 73  
no.3:491-494 '64.

SURNAME, Given Names

(1)

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /no given/

Affiliation: Cabinet of Geomorphology CSAV /Ceskoslovenska akademie ved; Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences/ (Kabinet pro geomorfologii CSAV), Brno.

Source: Prague, Casopis pro Mineralogii a Geologii, Vol VI, No 3, 1961, pp 262-269.

Data: "Weathering and Erosion Forms in the Sandstones of the Hostyn Hills and Chriby."

Author: SZUDEK, Tadeas

/ DEMEK, Jaromir

STEHLIK, Otakar

CZUDEK, Tadeas; DEMEK, Jaromir, dr.; LAZNICKA, Zdenek; LINHART, Jaroslav, dr.;  
QUITT, Evzen; SEICHTEROVA, Helena; STEHLIK, Otakar, dr.; STELCL, Otakar

Survey of geomorphological conditions of the central part of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Prace CSAV Brno 33 no.11:493-544 '61.

1. Kabinet pro geomorfologii Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, Brno, namesti Svobody 10.

(Geology, Structural)

STEHLIK, Otakar

Use of aerial photographs in the geomorphological survey. Sbor zem  
68 no.1:58-61 '63.



STEHLIK, Otakar, dr.

Contribution to the information on the tectonics of the Beskydy Mountains. Geogr cas SAV 16 no.3:271-280 '64

1. Institute of Geography, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Brno.

STEHLIK, Otakar

Physicogeographic zoning of the Pribor-Stramberk-Koprivnice area.  
Sbor zen 69 no.4:317-319 '64.

Report on the meeting of the Carpatho-Balkan Geomorphologic  
Commission in Budapest, April 24-25, 1964. Ibid.:336

STEHLIK, V.

Dr. Pavle Riskov's Vese Koloseka (Railroad Switches);  
a book review. p. 195. Vol. 11, No. 2, 1956. TEHNIKA.  
Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library  
of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

STEHLIK, V.

"Loading Machines in Ore Mines." p. 81, Praha, Vol. 2, no. 3, Mar. 1954

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

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STEHLIK (V.) & NRIWIRTH (F.). **The ecology of growing Beets and its relation to plant diseases.**—*Listy Cukrovce*, xvii, pp. 639-644, 1929. [Abs. in *Chem. Abstracts*, xxiii, 19, p. 4763, 1929.]

The removing of the hard seed coats of beet seed-clusters has not proved effective in the control of seedling diseases [R.A.M., viii, p. 478]. The main source of infection is *Pythium de Baryanum* [see preceding abstract], which is found in diseased soils and is not seed-borne; hence fungicidal seed treatments are useless in such cases. The peeling of the seed-clusters resulted in improved germination and sprouting [see next abstract], especially in the thick-shelled varieties.

especially on sugar and fodder beets, the losses in which, in rainy seasons, frequently amount to 20 per cent. of the plants in the field. In sugar beet the loss is still further increased by the fact that the gross weight of badly diseased roots is reduced by about one-third, and their sugar content is lowered by 5 per cent. or more.

The experiments were made on a field known to be heavily infected with a strain of *R. crucorum* which in 1923 destroyed a number of medicinal plants, including *Archangelica officinalis* and *Hyoscyamus officinalis*. The tests included a wide range of different species of field and vegetable crops, among which considerable damage was done by the fungus, especially to beet, carrot, and parsley; other species, e. g., cabbage, sunflower, beans, lettuce, and marsh mallow (*Althaea officinalis*), had their roots covered with the mycelium of *R. crucorum*, but did not show any signs of injury. The fungus also attacked and injured a number of weeds, including *Agropyron repens*, *Taraxacum officinale*, and *Cirsium arvense*, which were allowed to grow on the plots. No mycelium was found on some other plants, such as maize, *Poa annua*, *Festuca pratensis*, parsnip, onion, &c. The fact that the fungus developed first on carrot, which was attacked from the earliest stage of its development and was killed out within two or three weeks, leads the author to consider that the strain in the experimental plots must be referred to Eriksson's specialized form *danici*. To this form probably also belongs the strain of *R. crucorum* which attacks sugar and fodder beets in Moravia, since greenhouse experiments showed that it is capable of attacking *Sonchus luevis*, which is known to be susceptible to the carrot strain.

Soil disinfection experiments [details of which are given] indicated that only mercury compounds are of value as soil fungicides against *R. crucorum*. The best results were obtained with germisan, nspulun coming next. It is pointed out, however, that these preparations are comparatively costly, and cannot, therefore, be economically used in general practice. Lime and formalin gave practically no control [see also below, p. 223].

STEHLIK (V.) & NEUWIRTH (F.). **The ecology of growing Beets with respect to disease.**—*Listy Cukrovnic*, xvii, pp. 720-735, 1929. [Abs. in *Chem. Abstracts*, xxiii, 21, p. 5215, 1929.]

The retention of the germinating capacity of beets is influenced by the storage of the seed clusters. The intensity of respiration and loss of reserve matter are determined by such factors as the water content of the seed and of the air, temperature, light, and the presence of oxygen. The intensity of respiration is accentuated by an increase in the water content of the seed. Drying to about 15 per cent. moisture is advised to maintain the seed at constant weight and germinating capacity, but is ineffective against 'blight'. Various methods of removing the hard shell forming on seed-clusters [see preceding abstract] may expedite germination to such an extent that *Phoma betae* is outdistanced. These treatments have been mistakenly credited with disinfecting power.

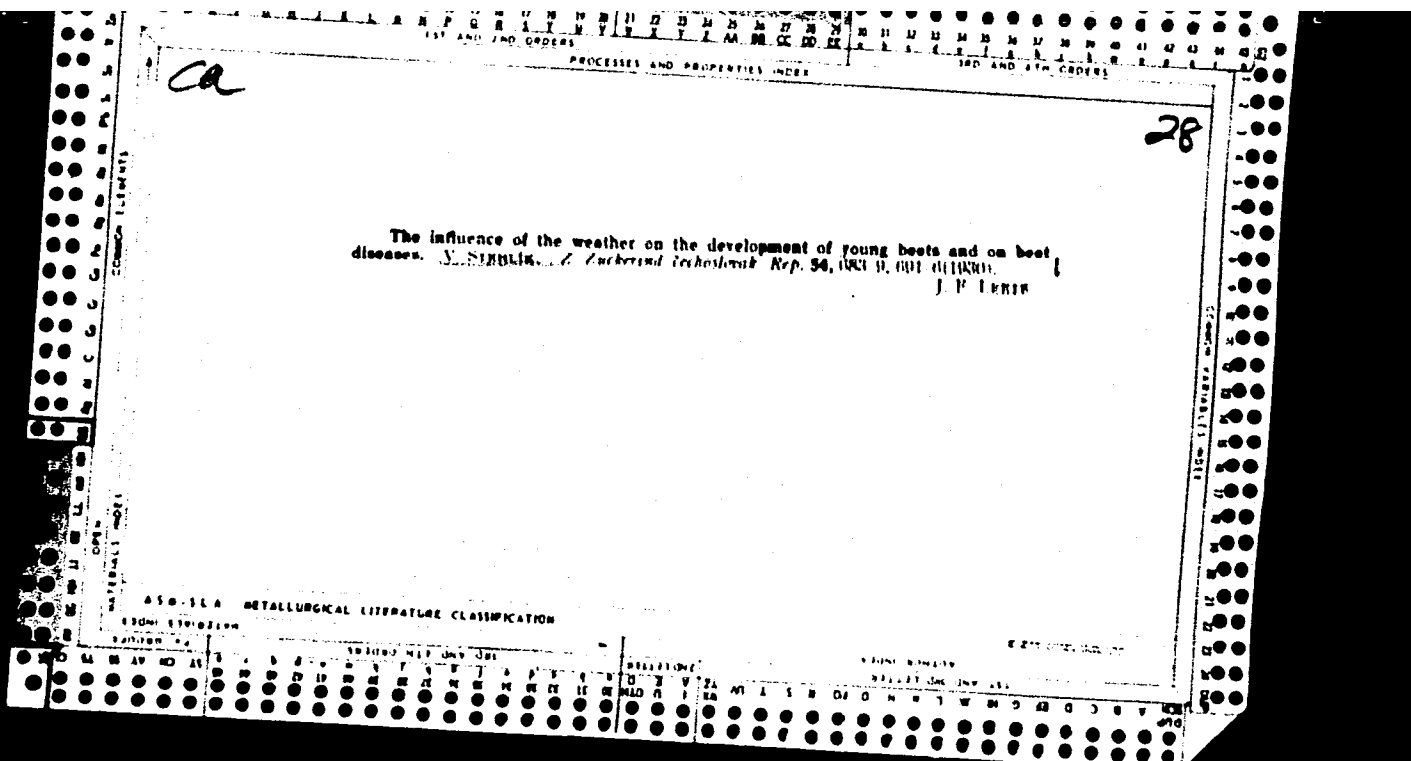
AGRICULTURE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

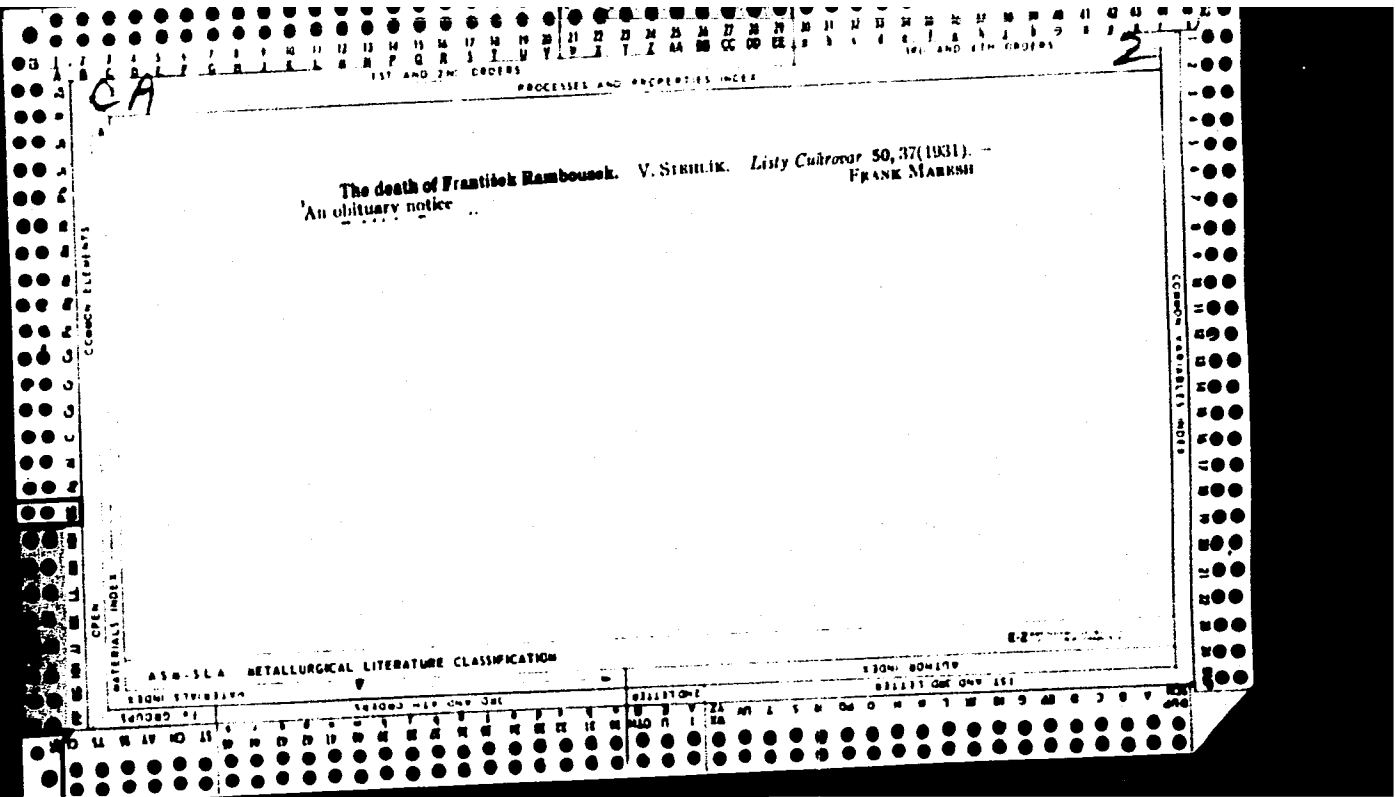
127



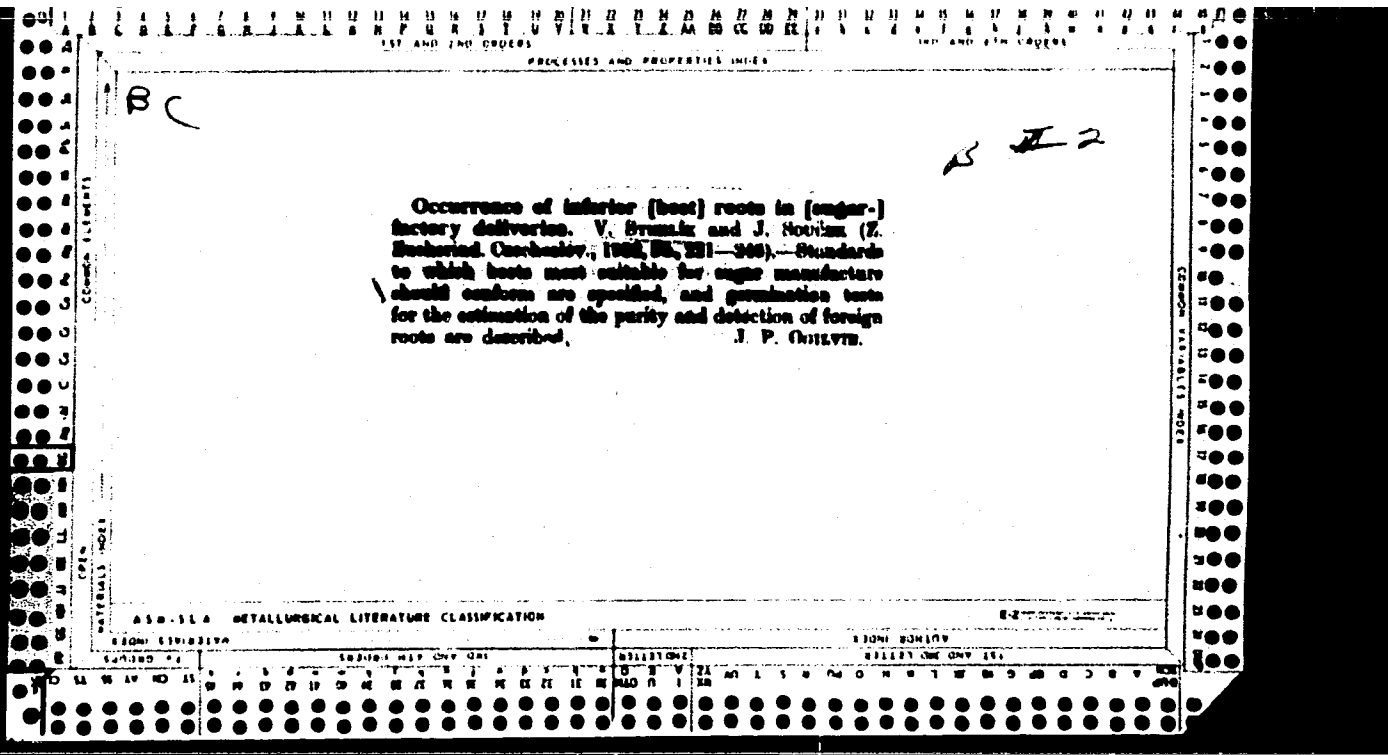














PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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

**The conductometric method for distinguishing sugar beets from semi-sugar beets and fodder beets.** V. Stehlik, K. Sanderova and M. Sanderova. *Listy Cukrovar*, 52, 201-7, 209-13 (1934).—The total ash based on dry matter ranged 2.3-2.6% in sugar beets and 5-6% in fodder beets, while the sol. ash ranged 0.328-1.077% for sugar beets and 0.504-0.958% for fodder beets. For cond. studies, the selected portion of a root was grated into a fine pulp. After weighing 13 ± 0.25 g. of the pulp in a volumetric flask, the vol. was made up to 100 cc. with H<sub>2</sub>O, mixed for 5 min., and filtered through a Gooch filter into the cond. cell. Ratios of the pulp made at 20° and 100° gave the same cond. readings, and a contact of 5 min. between pulp and H<sub>2</sub>O was sufficient to give max. cond. values. The cond. ratio of 0.5 N and 1.0 N pulp exts. was 1:1.9. The cond. of semi-sugar beets was 2.5-2.7 times that of sugar beets, while fodder beets were 2.6-3.0 times as conductive as sugar beets. In sugar beets the head showed a cond. of 40 × 10<sup>3</sup> reciprocal ohms per cm., the midsection 21 × 10<sup>3</sup> and the tip 27 × 10<sup>3</sup>; in fodder beets the cond. was more uniform throughout the beet length and ranged 80-100 × 10<sup>3</sup>. The surface layers of fodder beets showed a lower cond. than the core; the ratio

approaches 8:10, resp. A series of 10 sugar beets gathered in each of 4 widely sept. regions revealed a range of 24-32 × 10<sup>3</sup> reciprocal ohms per cm., 23-34 × 10<sup>3</sup>, 33-40 × 10<sup>3</sup> and 23-32 × 10<sup>3</sup>. The higher range in one region is ascribed to the method of fertilizing the soil. For studying the effects of electrolytes from fertilizers, sugar beets were grown in pots. The beets grown with P and K but without N were stunted in growth, weighed 197-234 g., contained 19.9-20.6% sugar, and had an elec. cond. of 29-32 × 10<sup>3</sup> reciprocal ohms per cm. The beets grown with a mixt. of N, P and K, a mixt. of N and P and a mixt. of N and K enjoyed a normal growth with the roots weighing 473, 419 and 473 g., contg. 23.2, 22.0 and 23.9% sugar, and having a cond. of 35.8, 35.8 and 41.5 × 10<sup>3</sup> reciprocal ohms per cm. Sugar beets with luxurious greens selected from an area in a field with an excess of N had a cond. ranging 38-87 × 10<sup>3</sup> reciprocal ohms per cm., while normal beets in the same field showed a cond. below 40 × 10<sup>3</sup> and fodder beets over 100 × 10<sup>3</sup>. Normal sugar beets grown in a dry season and in a dry field had a cond. of 30-64 × 10<sup>3</sup> reciprocal ohms per cm., but blossoming beets from the same field showed a wider range 32-132 × 10<sup>3</sup>. From another field at harvest time, the normal beets had an av. cond. of 40 × 10<sup>3</sup> reciprocal ohms, blossomed beets 44 × 10<sup>3</sup>, blossomed beets whose greens were removed in July, 91 × 10<sup>3</sup>, and blossomed beets whose greens were removed in Sept., 47 × 10<sup>3</sup>. The measurements reveal that any changes in the growth tend to conc. the ash in the root and increase the cond.

Frank Marsh

AS 5-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-Z SYMBOLS

PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-III -

OC

Influence of soil conditions on early growth of [unclear] beet. V. [unclear] (Z. Zaslavskii, [unclear], 1954, 53, 457-464, 464-465, 465-466).—A general discussion on the influence of the physical conditions of the soil on beet development. A correct proportion of air and H<sub>2</sub>O is especially important, but the p<sub>g</sub> and Ca content of the soil likewise exert a considerable effect, not only on growth, but on the incidence of disease. Seed variety is demonstrated by figures also to be a factor.

J. P. O.

A 13-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ADVANCE INDEX

GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Co

78

The use of amino numbers in studying sugar and fodder beets. V. Stehlik and M. Cerné. *Listy cukrovar. 53*, 123-40 (1934); *Z. Zuckerind. tschechoslov. Rep. 59*, 284-8, 292-6 (1935). Using a modified Stank-Pavlas method (C. A. 29, 4289) for detg. the quantity of total amino N in sugar solns., the authors expressed the detd. total amino N as amino nos. and analyzed beets for wt. of root and greens, digestion, dry substance in juices, and ash. In 6 exptl. field plots on different estates, the amino no. was 2.75-5.0 on Aug. 1. In one field the amino no. rose steadily to 7.5 on Nov. 1; in another field a max. of 5.2 occurred on Oct. 1; in the remaining fields, a min. range of 1.5-2.6 occurred in Sept.; on Nov. 1 the amino no. was 2.6-7.5. In comparison to the amino no. on Aug. 1, 2 fields showed an increase; 2, a decrease; and 2, no change. The changes were not dependent upon the season's duration; they were influenced by the pptn.; droughts increased the amino no.; rains decreased it. In pot expts. in which N was absent the amino no. was 2.5-3.0, in the presence of NPK the range was 2.5-4.5, and in the absence of P the range was 5.5-7.5. In soils to which progressively larger quantities of N fertilizers were added, the amino no. rose proportionally. Beets planted in March had completely ripened in Oct. and showed an amino no. of 4.00; beets planted later had a higher amino no. during the harvest period in proportion to the length of the season; beets planted on May 10 developed an amino no.

of 5.50 in Oct. A sugar beet sliced into about 30 slices showed that the amino acids were not localized in any specific regions. Growing portions of the root showed an amino no. ranging from 7 to 10. From the same field, fodder beets showed a range of amino no. of 3.5-5.2; for sugar beets the range was 5.5-6.0. In a sugar beet contg. an abnormal growth, the amino no. of the head of the root was 6.2, of the tip of the root 4.7, and of the tumor 8.0. The amino no. could not be correlated with the digestion or refraction; it was remotely correlated to the wt. of the beet root; in most analyses, the amino no. was correlated with the soil ash. The first-generation offspring showed ranges of 5.7-7.2, 1.5-3.5 and 3.5-4.5 when grown in different fields; besides a nutritional factor, the authors believe that a genetic factor is responsible for the wide range of distributions of amino no. under different ecologic conditions.

Frank Mareš

450-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

15

The influence of the soil upon the development of beets with particular reference to the diseases of sugar beets. V. Stehlik. Z. Zuckerrind. technoslovak. Rep. 58, 437-44, 445-50. 453-5(1934). F. M.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABILITY INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

2ND LETTER

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

2ND AND 4TH ORDERS

GROUPS

ST. CH. AV. M. T.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

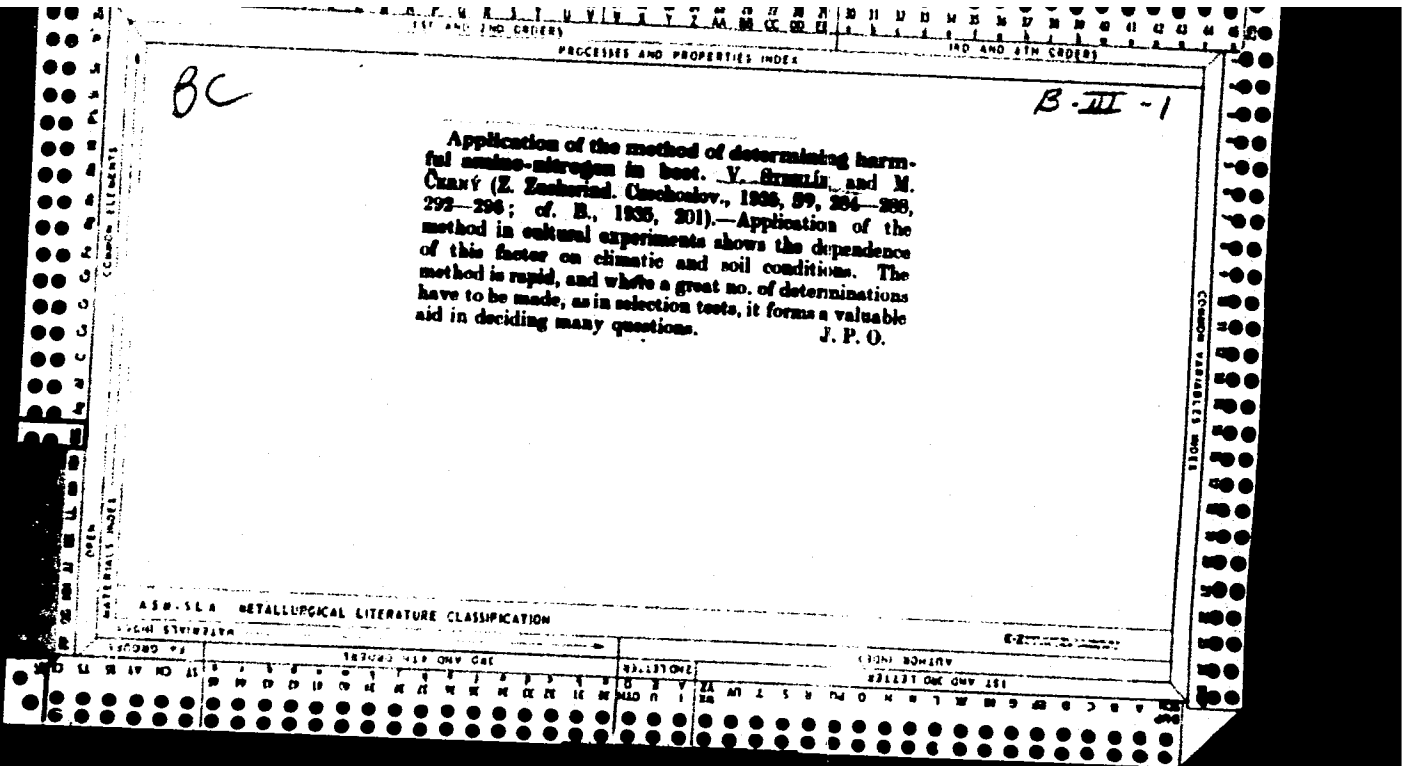
B - III - 2

BC

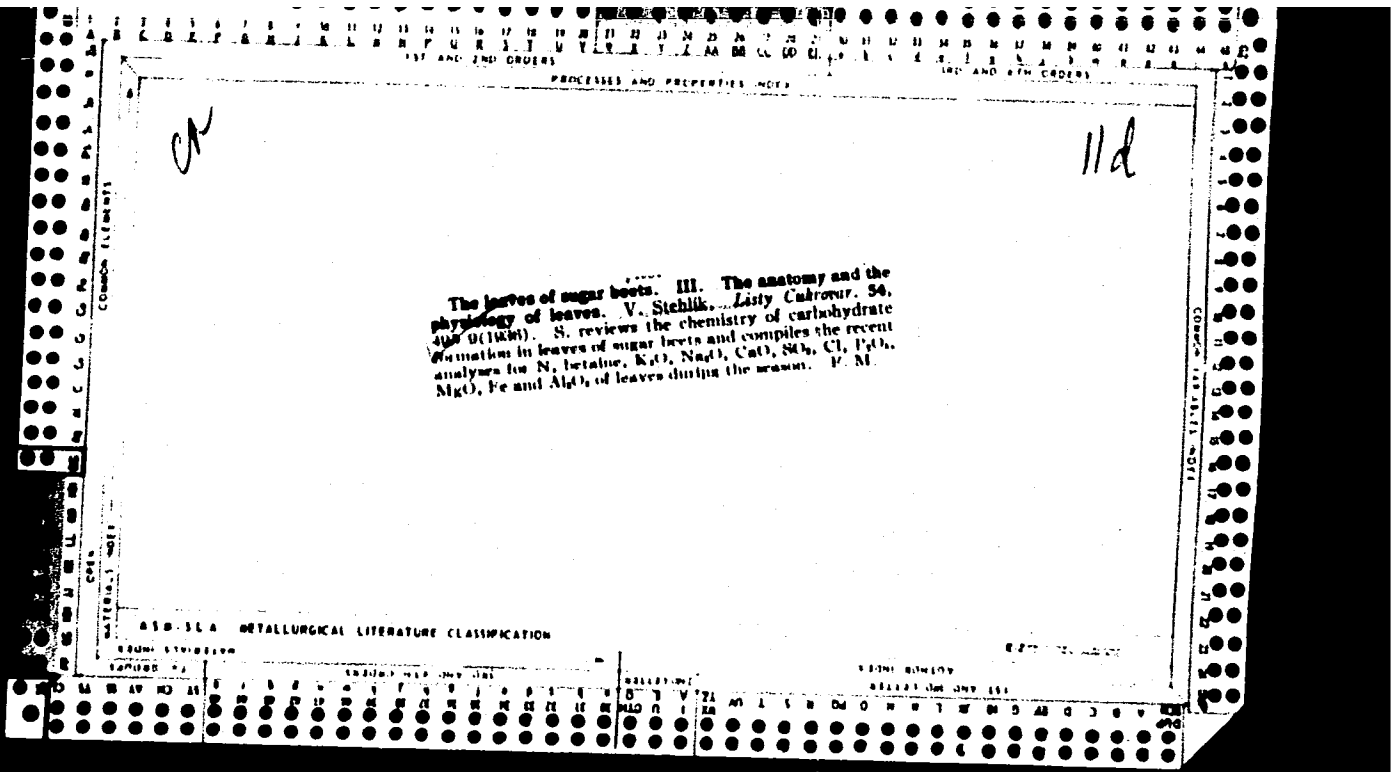
Conductometric method for differentiating between sugar, half-sugar, and fodder beets. V. STRELY, K. BARTOMA, and M. BANISNOVA (K. Zacherind, Caschenov., 1936, 59, 28-32, 33-36).--As a means of distinguishing doubtful from true sugar beets in factory deliveries, the electrical conductivity of the aq. extract is recommended as rapid and certain. Average figures obtained for the sp. conductance in ohms  $\times 10^{-2}$  were: sugar beet 66, half-sugar beet 128, fodder beet 137.9, though these figures are subject to some variation according to cultural conditions and locality.

J. P. O.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION







1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

110

The wild beet (*Beta maritima*) compared with the present, developed beets in our climate. V. Stehlik. Z. (Zuckerind. technol. Rep. 61, 230-40, 244-51(1937)). See C. A. 30, 7148<sup>1</sup>. F M

ASD-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

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 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 BU 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 CU 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 DU 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 EU 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 FU 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 GU 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 HU 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 IU 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 JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU 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 LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NM NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU 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 OU 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 PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QQ QR QS QT QU 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 RU 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 SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UQ UR US UT UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VQ VR VS VT VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YQ YR YS YT YU 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 ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CP

28

The blossoming beets during the 1938 campaign. V. ...  
Stahlk. *Listy Cukrovár*, 57, 299-306 (in German, 306-7)  
(1939).—The roots of blossoming beets were character-  
ized by a low sugar content, and a high-ash pulp, and cellu-  
lose contents. Frank Muresh

AS 631.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS      140 AND 14TH LETTERS

CP v8

The morphology of sugar beets. V. Stehlik. *Listy  
Ceskoslov. 36, 29-37 (in German, 37-8) (1930).*—In weekly  
intervals from June 15 until Nov. 1 during the yrs.  
1935-36 S. detd. the no. and size of beet leaves, wt. of the  
beet tops, wt. of the root, diam. of the root, no. of rings,  
refraction, % sugar, digestion, elec. cond., amino acid  
N, wt. of dry substance and the ash content of beets  
grown on several exptl. plots. Most of the chem. detns.  
correlated well with the morphological constns. The most  
reliable index of the morphology in the tabks was the wt.  
of the beet. Frank Manesh

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS      COMMON VARIABLES



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

CA

The morphology of the sugar beet. II. The neck of the beet. V. Stehlik. *Listy Cukrovar.* 59, 103-12 (1941); cf. *C.A.* 34, 6972<sup>9</sup>.—In beets with a colorless neck, the digestion was 16.11, with a mildly green neck the digestion was 16.04, and with an intensely green neck the digestion was 18.45%. In the same roots the elec. cond. of juices from a colorless neck was 42.9, with a mildly green neck, 44.9, and with an intensely green root, 45.8. These measurements were confirmed on other beets grown in the same and other fields and are not due to the color but principally to the root size. By increasing the moisture content of the soil, the beets developed a neck portion of the root which became green when exposed to the sun. By increasing the N content of the soil the color of the neck increased more. The amts. of amino acids were found but were too variable to be correlated with the sugar content or with the elec. cond. F. M.

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM DIVISION

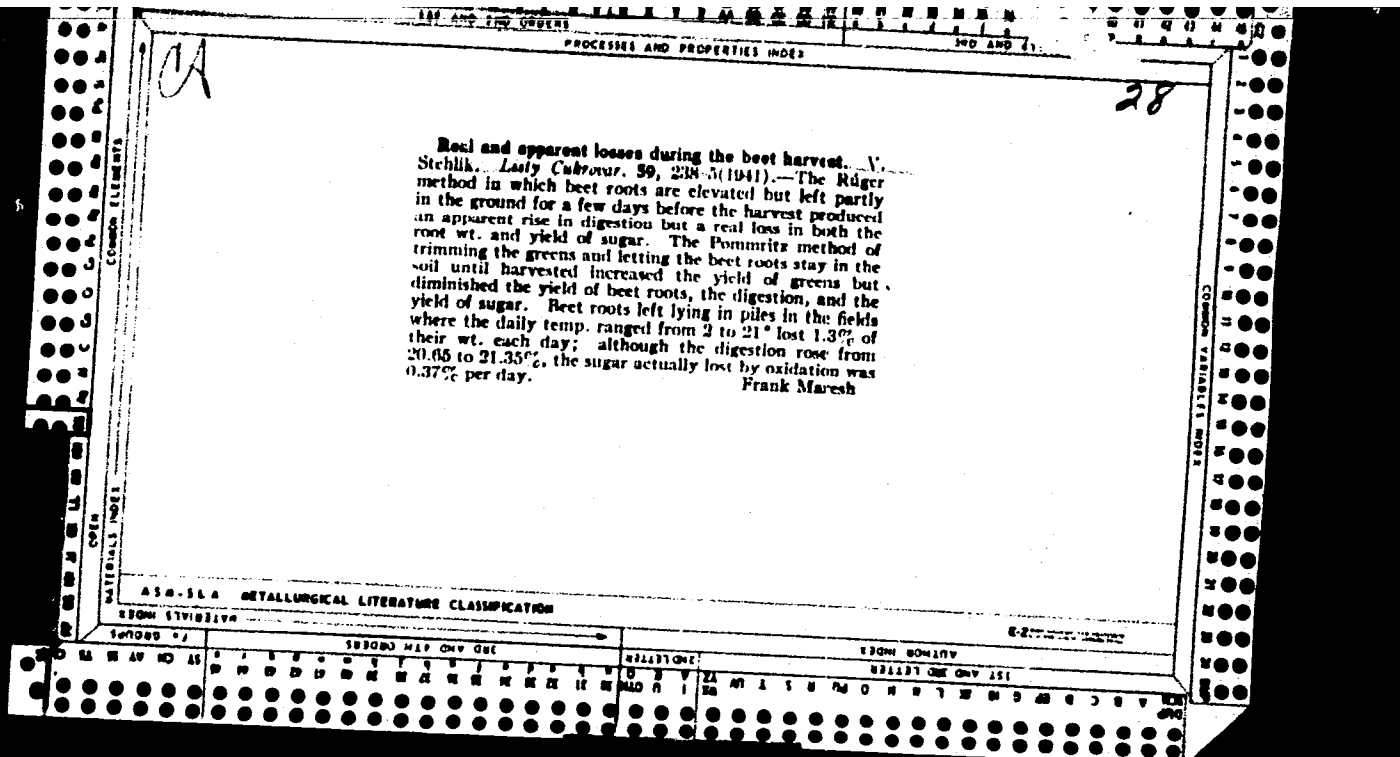
FROM DIVISION

14

CA

The influence of climate on the development of the beet root during the year 1939. V. Stehlik. *Listy Cukrovár.* 58, 263-75(1940).—The beet season of 1939 was the wettest year in a century. During the growing season the pptn. of 620.1 mm. exceeded the av. value 417 for the preceding 25 yrs. The beets yielded 301 q. of roots per ha., and 44.6 q. of sugar per ha., a yield of 14.8% S. compares the corresponding values for the years 1911-1939 and ascribes the low yield to the high pptn. and secondarily to unfavorable changes in the soil, decay, and diseases. Frank Mareš.

ASB 51 A METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

157

Attempts to hormonize sugar beets in 1941. V. Stehlik and J. Páizer. *Listy Cukrovary*, 60, 155-65(1942).  
—The treatment of beet seeds or seedlings with hormones

in pots, in plots, and in field expts. did not increase the wt. of greens, roots, sugar concn., or yield of sugar; in high concns. the hormones decreased the yield and the quality of the juices (refr. index, amino N, and pulp). The hormones investigated were euradin, Roche 202, 0.015 and 0.000% phenylacetic acid, 0.015%  $\beta$ -indolylacetic acid, 0.015%  $\alpha$ -naphthylacetic acid, 0.015%  $\beta$ -indolylbutyric acid, belvitan, and heterauxin. The conclusions were not modified by field expts. in 5 different regions with a variety of soils and with or without the addn. of animal or mineral fertilizers. The spraying of beet leaves four times during the summer in semimonthly intervals—from above as well as from below—with Roche 202 increased the yield of beet greens, roots, and sugar about 10%. Owing to the high cost of the hormone and to the expense of the spraying, the results remain of scientific interest and of little com. importance. Frank Maresh

ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEMLIK, V.

"Improving the resistance of beets against mechanical injury and diseases developed during storage.", p. 298, (ZA SOCIALISTICKE ZEMELSTVI, Vol. 3, #3, Mar. 1953, Czechoslovakia)

30: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

STENIK, V.

"Development of Railroad Traction in the United States and Europe." p. 44.  
(Nauka I Tehnika Vol. 9. no. 1, Jan. 1953, Beograd.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress,  
Feb. 1954, Uncl.



STENLIK, V.

"Standardization of the gauge of railroad tracks." p. 328. (Železnice. Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1953. Beograd.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 3, no. 3. Library of Congress. March 1954.  
Uncl.

SEREBI, V.

"Dohumil Penka; An Obituary", P. 860, (ZA SOCIALISTICKE ZEMEDLSTVI, Vol. 4, No. 7/8, July/Aug. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

STEHLIK, V.

"Branko Znidarsic's book Prirucnik za iskolcavanje prelaznih krivina u obliku klotoida  
(Manual for Tracing Railroad Curves in the Form of a Clothoid) and the foreign technical  
press." (p. 105)  
ZELEZNICE. (Jugoslovenske zeleznice) Beograd. Vol. 10, no. 3, March 1954

SO: East European Accessions List. Vol. 3, no. 8, August 1954

1954, 7.

"Optimal conditions for growth of sugar beets."

Mon. K. Anst. Czech S., Praha, Vol 27, No 1, Feb. 1954, p. 1

SO: Western European Academic List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

STALIK, V.; SLADKA, B. "Growth and evolution of sugar beets from the researcher's and cultivator's point of view."

Obornik. anals. vada s., Praha, Vol 2, No 1, Feb 1954, p. 19

Q: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

STEHLIK, V.

Reparstvi.(lvyd.) Praha, Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelskych ved, 1956. 430 P.  
(Sugar-beet growing. 1st ed.) DA Not in DLC

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

STEHLIK, V.

A meeting on seeds with a single germ. p. 299. (VESTNIK, Vol. 4, No. 5/6, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

STEHLIK, V.

"Use of vernalization in breeding good types of sugar beets."

VESTNIK. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 7/8, 1958.

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

Unclassified.



STEHLIK, V.

AGRICULTURE

Periodical VESTNIK. Vol. 5, no. 11, 1958.

STEHLIK, V. Successful display of Czechoslovak agriculture at the World Fair in Brussels.  
p. 585.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

STENLIK, V.

The feeding-stuff basis will be improved by sugar beets; breeding and seed production of the forage sugar beets. p 245.

Praha. Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelskych ved. VESTNIK.  
PRAHA, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 6, no 5, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEA1) IC Vol. 9, no. 2  
Feb. 1960. Uncl.

DOSTAL, Rudolf, akademik; BILEK, Frantisek, akademik; STEHLIK, Vaclav,  
akademik

Discussion of Darwinism by members of the Czechoslovak Academy of  
Agricultural Sciences. Vestnik CSAZV 7 no.1/2:68-77 '60. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Chlen Ceskoslovenske akademie zemedelskych ved  
(Evolution)

STEHLIK, Vaclav, akademik; SIMON, Jaroslav, akadenik

In commemoration of the 65th birthday of Academician Jaroslav Simon.  
Vestnik CSAZV 7 no.6/7:377-378 '60. (EEAI 9:10)  
(Simon, Jaroslav) (Vegetables)

STEHLIKOVA, Jarmila; STEHLIK, Walter

Therapeutic exercise before abdominal operations in *gynecology*.  
Cesk.gyn.26[40] no.1/2:100-101 F '61.

1. Gyn.por.klin.lek.fak. PU v Olomouci, Katedra telesne vychovy  
prirodovedecke fakulty PU v Olomouci.  
(GYNECOLOGY surgery)  
(EXERCISE THERAPY)

MARCINKOWSKI, Karol; RAULUSZKIEWICZ, Stanislaw; SAMBORSKI, Zbigniew; SENZE, Alfred, prof. dr.; STEHLIK, Zdzislaw

The effect of phenactile upon the inhibition of sexual desire in cows. Zeszyty problemowe post nauk roln no.31:45-49 '61.

1. Katedra Poloznictwa, Wydzial Weterynaryjny, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Wroclaw. Kierownik: prof. dr. A. Senze

STEHLIK, Zdenek, inz.

Cubana, a new partner of the Czechoslovak Airlines. Letecky obzor 6  
no.4:112-113 Ap '62.

STĚHLÍKOVÁ, J.; TALAS, M.; FLASAROVÁ, B.

Diagnosis of post-mature pregnancy. Cas. gyn. 23[37] no.4:319-323  
June 58.

1. Por. gyn. klin. PU v Olomouci, přednosta prof. Dr. J. Marsalák.  
J. S., gynekol. klinika PU, Olomouc.  
(PREGNANCY,  
prolonged, diag. (Cz))



STĚHLÍKOVÁ, Jarmila, Dr.

Suppression of lactation after birth. Cesk. pediat. 14 no.2:177-178 5 Feb 59.

1. Gyn.-por. klinika, Olomouc.

(LACTATION

suppression after delivery (Cz))

ZENISEK, Ladislav; STEHLIKOVA, Jarmila

Conservative surgery of extra-uterine pregnancy. Cesk. ~~gyn.~~ 24[38]  
no.9:703-706 Nov. 1959.

1. Por.-gyn. klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. dr. Jan Marsalek.  
(PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC, surg.)

SKACEL, K.; STEHLIKOVA, J.

Relation of the reticulocytes in the blood of pregnant and parturient women to intrauterine fetal asphyxia. Cesk.gyn. 24[38] no.10:761-766 D '59.

1. Por.-gyn. klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof.dr. J. Marsalek.  
(ERYTHROCYTES)  
(ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM)  
(PREGNANCY blood)

NOVOSAD, Dusan; ~~STEHLIKOVA, Jarila~~

Normal course of the "puerperium" after the interruption and its deviations. Cesk.gyn.25[39] no.9:704-707 N '60.

1. Gyn.por.klin. FU v Olomouci.  
(ABORTION THERAPEUTIC)