Dissolution

This Handbook presents up-to-date scholarship on the causes and predictors, processes, and consequences of divorce and relationship dissolution. Featuring contributions from multiple disciplines, this Handbook reviews relationship termination, including variations depending on legal status, race/ethnicity, and sexual orientation. The Handbook focuses on the often-neglected processes involved as the relationship unfolds, such as infidelity, hurt, and remarriage. It also covers the legal and policy aspects, the demographics, and the historical aspects of divorce. Intended for researchers, practitioners, counselors, clinicians, and advanced students in psychology, sociology, family studies, communication, and nursing, the book serves as a text in courses on divorce, marriage and the family, and close relationships.

The dissolution behaviour of metal oxides has applications in many scientific fields, each with its own jargon and methodological approach. Any scientist interested in this subject should understand the literature from these various areas. This book describe different specialized treatments to surface-controlled metal oxide dissolution reactions and translates them into a unified picture based on surface complexion

From the bestselling author of Winter in Madrid and Dominion comes the exciting and elegantly written first novel in the Matthew Shardlake Tudor Mystery series Dissolution is an utterly riveting portrayal of Tudor England. The year is 1537, and the country is divided between those faithful to the Catholic Church and those loyal to the king and the newly established Church of England. When a royal commissioner is brutally murdered in a monastery on the south coast of England, Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's feared vicar general, summons fellow reformer Matthew Shardlake to lead the inquiry. Shardlake and his young protégé uncover evidence of sexual misconduct, embezzlement, and treason, and when two other murders are revealed, they must move quickly to prevent the killer from striking again. A "remarkable debut" (P. D. James), Dissolution introduces a thrilling historical series that is not to be missed by fans of Wolf Hall and Bring Up the Bodies.

Marriages and Final Decrees of Dissolution of Marriage, Judgment of Nullity, and Legal Separation, 1966-1973

Dissolution Kinetics of Three Beryllate Minerals

Wherein the Primitive Chaos and Creation, the General Deluge, Fountains, Formed Stones, Sea-shells Found in the Earth, Subterraneous Trees, Mountains, Earthquakes, Vulcanoes, the Universal Conflagration and Future State, are Largely Discussed and Examined

Social Movements and the Dissolution of the False Self

The Dissolution of the Medieval Outlook

An Essay on Intellectual and Spiritual Change in the Fourteenth Century

In what's being called a brilliant debut, Sansom presents a riveting historical novel in which issues of politics and faith collide when a gruesome murder is committed in a remote Benedictine monastery during the reign of Henry VIII.

Diffusion in Natural Porous Media: Contaminant Transport, Sorption/Desorption and Dissolution Kinetics introduces the general principles of diffusion in the subsurface environment and discusses the implications for the fate and transport of contaminants in soils and groundwater. Emphasis is placed on sorption/desorption and the dissolution kinetics of organic contaminants, both of which are limited by the slow speed of molecular diffusion. Diffusion in Natural Porous Media: Contaminant Transport, Sorption/Desorption and Dissolution Kinetics compiles methods for calculating the diffusion coefficients of organic compounds (in aqueous solution or vapor phase) in natural porous media. The author uses analytical solutions of Fick's 2nd law and some simple numerical models to model diffusive transport under various initial and boundary conditions. A number of these models may be solved using spreadsheets. The book examines sorption/desorption rates of organic compounds in various soils and aquifer materials, and also examines the dissolution kinetics of nonaqueous phase liquids in aquifers, in both the trapped residual phase and in pools. Diffusion in Natural Porous Media: Contaminant Transport, Sorption/Desorption and Dissolution Kinetics concludes with a discussion of the impact of slow diffusion processes on soil and groundwater decontamination and the implications of these processes for groundwater risk assessment.

Can an architect pass through walls? Can the city permeate a house? In The Dissolution of Buildings, architect Angelo Bucci presents projects in his native São Paulo and abroad. Advocating an architecture that is "the opposite of global action," his work responds to the topography of the city and to its urban environment. In a lecture delivered at Columbia University's Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Bucci discusses work designed with his firm SPBR, projects that span from the scale of the house to the city. His built work is here accompanied by an excerpt from his doctoral dissertation, which explores how the devices available to architecture--and the sectional manipulation of groundplanes in particular--can mitigate some of the inequities and exclusions built in to the fabric of the contemporary city. An essay by Kenneth Frampton frames these projects within the rich lineage of Brazilian house design and members of the Paulista school such as Paulo Mendes da Rocha and João Batista Vilanova Artigas.

Irreconcilable Differences?

Dissolution of the Virginia Company

The Dissolution and Disintegration of Architecture

A Simple, Low-cost Method for the Dissolution of Metal and Mineral Samples in Plastic Pressure Vessels

The Dissolution of Buildings

The Desire for Mutual Recognition

The dissolution of composite materials containing plutonium (Pu) and tantalum (Ta) metals is currently performed in Phase I of the HB-Line facility. The conditions for the present flowsheet are the dissolution of 500 g of Pu metal in the 15 L dissolver using a 4 M nitric acid (HNO3) solution containing 0.2 M potassium fluoride (KF) at 95 C for 4-6 h.[1] The Ta metal, which is essentially insoluble in HNO3/fluoride solutions, is rinsed with process water to remove residual acid, and then burned to destroy classified information. During the initial dissolution campaign, the total mass of Pu and Ta in the dissolver charge was limited to nominally 300 g. The reduced amount of Pu in the dissolver charge coupled with significant evaporation of solution during processing of several dissolver charges resulted in the precipitation of a fluoride salt contain Pu. Dissolution of the salt required the addition of aluminum nitrate (Al(NO3)3) and a subsequent undesired 4 h heating cycle. As a result of this issue, HB-Line Engineering requested the Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) to optimize the dissolution flowsheet to reduce the cycle time, reduce the risk of precipitating solids, and obtain hydrogen (H2) generation data at lower fluoride concentrations.[2] Using samples of the Pu/Ta composite material, we performed three experiments to demonstrate the dissolution of the Pu metal using HNO3 solutions containing 0.15 and 0.175 M KF. When 0.15 M KF was used in the dissolving solution, 95.5% of the Pu in the sample dissolved in approximately 6 h. The undissolved material included a small amount of Pu metal and plutonium oxide (PuO2) solids. Complete dissolution of the metal would have likely occurred if the dissolution time had been extended. This assumption is based on the steady increase in the Pu concentration observed during the last several hours of the experiment. We attribute the formation of PuO2 to the complexation of fluoride by the Pu. The fluoride became unavailable to catalyze the dissolution of PuO2 as it formed on the surface of the metal. The mass of Pu dissolved is equivalent to the dissolution of 343 g of Pu in the HB-Line dissolvers. In the initial experiment with 0.175 M KF in the solution, we achieved complete dissolution of the Pu in 6 h. The mass of Pu dissolved scales to the dissolution of 358 g of Pu in the HB-Line dissolvers. The second experiment using 0.175 M KF was terminated after approximately 6 h following the dissolution of 92.7% of the Pu in the sample; however, dissolution of additional Pu was severely limited due to the slow dissolution rate observed beyond approximately 4 h. A small amount of PuO2 was also produced in the solution. The slow rate of dissolution was attributed to the diminishing surface area of the Pu and a reduction in the fluoride activity due to complexation with Pu. Given time (>4 h), the Pu metal may have dissolved using the original solution or a significant portion may have oxidized to PuO2. If the metal oxidized to PuO2, we expect little of the material would have dissolved due to the fluoride complexation and the low HNO3 concentration. The mass of Pu dissolved in the second experiment scales to the dissolution of 309 g of Pu in the HB-Line dissolvers. Based on the data from the Pu/Ta dissolution experiments we recommend the use of 4 M HNO3 containing 0.175 M KF for the dissolution of 300 g of Pu metal in the 15 L HB-Line dissolver. A dissolution temperature of nominally 95 C should allow for essentially complete dissolution of the metal in 6 h. Although the H2 concentration in the offgas from the experiments was at or below the detection limit of the gas chromatograph (GC) used in these experiments, small concentrations (

Against the backdrop of the sudden and unexpected fall of communism, Harvard history teacher Charles Maier traces the demise of East Germany". . . . an historian whose writing talks both to political scientists and to lay readers . . . combines probing historical examination with disciplined and informed political analysis".Richard H. Ullman, Princeton Universtiy.

Dissolution is a new word for divorce. In Dissolution, Riane Eisler discusses the fundamental societal and litigious changes of divorce from an action that was until recently an unacceptable social phenomenon to what is now commonplace. The book compares the old divorce laws based on marital fault with new "no-fault" divorce laws, an analysis of the laws and institutions of marriage and divorce, and alternatives (social and litigious) to marriage and divorce. Quotes about Dissolution: "Dissolution is must reading for every woman...whether she already believes in equal rights for all beings or belongs to the Phyllis Schlafly school of thought. Riane Eisler's work is the most definitive yet on the female species and her rights." – Rona Barrett, Good Morning America, ABC-TV "Only those of us who have gone through divorce without your book can fully appreciate its value. Its factual information gives strength. Its innate empathy comforts. Its totality is an integral part of the body of great feminist writings." – Frances Lear, President, Lear Purvis Walker & Co.

Chemical Dissolution of Metal Oxides

DISSOLUTION OF FISSILE MATERIALS CONTAINING TANTALUM METAL.

Principles of the Law of Family Dissolution

Dissolution Rate Equations in Column Confined Dissolution

Handbook of Divorce and Relationship Dissolution

Marriage and Marriage Dissolution in California

The desire for mutual recognition -- The denial of desire, fear of the other, and formation of the false self -- Humiliation, authority, hierarchy -- The imaginary community : the family, the nation, and 'race' -- Language, thought, ideology -- The economic system as a network of alienated reciprocities -- Politics as the struggle over who 'we' are : on the necessity of building a parallel universe -- Knowledge, truth, and understanding -- The movement's lack of confidence in itself : on the necessity of spiritualizing social activism -- Social-spiritual activism : thawing the casing of the false self and becoming present to each other as we heal and repair the world

Gain a better understanding of parent-child boundaries and the mechanisms for their dissolution The breakdown of appropriate generational boundaries between parent and child can threaten the child's psychological development. Implications of Parent-Child Boundary Dissolution for Developmental Psychopathology: Who Is the Parent and Who Is the Child? explores this covert and oftentimes ignored form of emotional abuse, discussing in detail the various ways it can manifest. This revealing text comprehensively examines how the burden of meeting the emotional needs of the parent interferes with the child's healthy development. The boundary dissolution patterns of role reversal, enmeshment, psychological control, and triangulation are closely examined with an eye toward providing appropriate strategies for dealing with the problem. Implications of Parent-Child Boundary Dissolution for Developmental Psychopathology is separated into four sections to focus extensively on every aspect of the problem. The first section discusses definitions, concepts, and methodological concerns of the phenomena, including a consideration of the child's developmental responses to boundary dissolution. The second section explores the empirical research concerning boundary dissolution within the family system, and includes intriguing information on the actual mechanism that passes the pattern of role reversal on to the following generation. The next section closely examines boundary violations within high-risk families, with a focus on those undergoing divorce. The final section concentrates on cultural contexts of boundary dissolution and includes a look at the perception of familial responsibility and its effects on Bosnian youths. This one-of-a-kind resource is extensively referenced, and provides a solid foundation to inspire a new generation of theory, research, and clinical work. Implications of Parent-Child Boundary Dissolution for Developmental Psychopathology examines: a multidimensional model of boundary dissolution—with supporting research a comprehensive review of published literature in the areas of attachment theory, developmental capacities of the infant, child-rearing practices, and parental beliefs the theoretical background supporting the construct of boundary dissolution the boundary disturbance patterns of enmeshment and control the relationships between interparental conflict, parental responses to children's emotions, and representations of role reversal and vulnerability in children's family drawings the 'spill over' effect of marital conflict role reversal in high-risk families children's rejection of one parent over another in custody disputes post-war adjustment of Bosnian adolescents psychological control in individualist and collectivist groups representations of parents and children in twentieth century American novels Implications of Parent-Child Boundary Dissolution for Developmental Psychopathology is crucial reading for researchers and clinicians who deal with families and psychopathology and is of particular interest to graduate students in clinical child psychology, child and family studies, social work, and developmental psychology.

Legal Reference: A guide to understanding the law and accomplishing an Ohio Dissolution of Marriage

Laboratory Development of the Sulfex Process for the Dissolution of Consolidated Edison Power Reactor Fuel

The Dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy

Anti-object

Practice Under the California Family Code, Dissolution, Legal Separation, Nullity

Improvements to biorelevant dissolution testing: lyophilized media, buffer alternatives and miniaturized apparatus

A Matthew Shardlake Tudor Mystery

"An 'object' is a work of architecture that is expressly cut off from its environment. Objects are not exclusive to any particular architectural style, but objectification has long been central to western architecture. Indeed, it might even be said to be the very strategy by which modernism succeeded in conquering the world. It is all-pervasive because it is consistent with the aim of the prevailing economic system: to transform virtually everything into a commodity.In Anti-Object, Kengo Kuma argues that this mindset prevents us from establishing a healthy relationship with the external world and suggests that an alternative form of architecture is not only desirable but possible as well. His approach is illustrated with a discussion of works by his office in which he has sought, by various tactics, to avoid objectification. The ideas embodied in these diverse projects have much in common with the Japanese tradition, not of 'monuments', but of 'weaker' buildings characterised by their use of natural light and natural materials."--Publisher's website.

Two candidate flowsheets for dissolving glovebox floor sweepings in the HB-Line Phase I geometrically favorable dissolver have been developed. Dissolving conditions tested and modified during the laboratory program were based on the current processing scheme for dissolving high-fired Pu-238 oxide in HB-Line. Subsequent adjustments made to the HB-Line flowsheet reflected differences in the dissolution behavior between high-fired Pu-238 oxide and the MgO sand/PuF4/PuO2 mixture in glovebox floor sweepings. Although both candidate flowsheets involved two separate dissolving steps and resulted incomplete dissolution of all solids, the one selected for use in HB-Line will require fewer processing operations and resembles the initial flowsheet proposed for dissolving sand, slag, and crucible material in F-Canyon dissolvers. Complete dissolution of glovebox floor sweepings was accomplished in the laboratory by initially dissolving between 55 and 65° in a 14 molar nitric acid solution. Under these conditions, partial dissolution of PuF4 and complete dissolution of PuO2 and MgO sand were achieved in less than one hour. The presence of free fluoride in solution, uncomplexed by aluminum, was necessary for complete dissolution of the PuO2. The remaining PuF4 dissolved following addition of aluminum nitrate nonahydrate (ANN) to complex the fluoride and heating between 75 and 85°C for an additional hour. Precipitation of magnesium and/or aluminum nitrates could occur before, during, and after transfer of product solutions. Both dilution and/or product solution temperature controls may be necessary to prevent precipitation of these salts. Corrosion of the dissolver should not be an issue during these dissolving operations. Corrosion is minimized when dissolving at 55-65°C for one to three hours at a maximum uncomplexed free fluoride concentration of 0.07 molar and by dissolving at 75-85°C at a one to one aluminum to fluoride mole ratio for another one to three hours. Generation of hydrogen caused by the dissolution of calcium metal should also not be a concern. No hydrogen was detected in the laboratory off-gas stream and insignificant metals of any kind are present in glovebox floor sweepings. Glovebox floor sweepings are generated at Savannah River in FB-Line during preparation of the feed material used in the metal producing bomb reduction process. It is usually after precipitation and during drying or conversion of plutonium fluoride to a PuF4-PuO2 mixture at 500°C, that spil occur which can contaminate the converted cake with varying amounts of MgO sand or other glovebox materials. This contaminated converted cake mixture of PuF4 and PuO2 is packaged and stored in the vault fo eventual recovery of the plutonium. In the past, most recovery operations in HB-Line have dealt with PuO2 as the only plutonium compound present in the material to be dissolved. However, since the plutonium in FB-Line glovebox floor sweepings is a mixture of plutonium fluoride (PuF4) and plutonium oxide (PuO2), the standar HB-Line dissolving flowsheet is not directly suitable for complete dissolution. This is because it is difficult to completely dissolve PuO2 when the fluoride is complexed with aluminum and it is difficult to completely dissolve PuF4 unless sufficient aluminum is present to complex free fluoride. These observations were previously confirmed during the initial flowsheet development work for dissolving sand, slag, and crucible materials in F-Canyon dissolvers.

This book is based on the 1997 Kongsberg seminar, organised by the Department of Geology at the University of Oslo. The seminar brought together scientists from various disciplines involved in the study of growth and dissolution of minerals and pattern formation in geosystems. The volume includes several chapters dealing with non-equilibrium growth processes and pattern formation, which have recently become recognised as much more common in geological systems than hitherto thought. The multidisciplinary context of this book will promote cross-fertilisation of ideas in a rapidly developing area that has a wide range of important applications in mineralogy and petrology as well as in other areas of science and technology. Audience: This volume will be of interest not only to a wide audience within the geoscience community, but also to scientists working in related disciplines interested in mineral growth and dissolution processes in general and the coupling of such processes with transport and deformation in sedimentary and metamorphic systems.

D. H. Lawrence and English Romanticism

Divorce in Ohio

Dissolution

Estimating the Time for Dissolution of Spent Fuel Exposed to Unlimited Water

River of Dissolution

The Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies in this Metropolis: Including the Origin of Modern Deism and Atheism, the Genius and Conduct of Thos Associations ... From the Publication of Paine's Age of Reason Till the Present Period (etc.)

Favorite characters and situations from R.A. Salvatore's Dark Elf trilogy return in a series that chronicles a devastating civil war that threatens the Drow civilization.

Dissolution in different steps of pharmaceutical drug development was considered in this work. Dissolution is used as informative tool throughout the entire development process: After identification of a possible drug candidate, intrinsic dissolution in different buffer media is tested for physicochemical characterization. In galenics dissolution is used to develop and optimize formulations by comparative release studies. During scale-up dissolution testing is used to observe influence of process or parameter changes. For regulatory affairs all of these dissolution studies are of interest and many have to be presented to the authorities. Most of the dissolution testing designs in pharmaceutical development are following pharmacopoeial monographs or general chapters and official guidelines. In addition these “official” dissolution testing setups, a progression of more innovative dissolution methods closer to physiological conditions are used. Devices simulating movement and flow of the GIT combined with media simulating the gastrointestinal fluids are often used. Disadvantages of these methods are that they are time-consuming and expensive, both of which limit throughput. The aims of this thesis were to (a) reduce time consumption regarding preparation of biorelevant dissolution, (b) increase biorelevance of the media FaSSIF and FeSSIF by substituting the non-physiological buffer systems for bicarbonate and (c) to increase throughput by miniaturization of dissolution devices. To meet the first goal a novel preparation method for the biorelevant media FaSSIF and FeSSIF was established. The conventional method uses chlorinated organic solvent, is time-consuming in preparation (approx. 2 hours) and needs to be done daily. The investigated method uses freeze-drying for the preparation of instant biorelevant media. The instant media only consist of bile salt and lecithin in mixed micelles. In situ preparation is done by simply adding blank buffer to the rapidly dissolving lyophilisate. Freeze-dried product gave comparable results to freshly prepared media and improved reproducibility. Comparison to commercial available instant media indicated superiority of the freeze-drying method. Next, a buffer system based on the more physiological bicarbonate buffer was investigated. A method to maintain a stable buffer system throughout the dissolution testing. The buffer therefore was created by sparging carbon dioxide into alkali saline solution to forming carbonate and bicarbonate as buffer system. At equilibrium the media was transferred to the vessels and supply of carbon dioxide continued by sparging the gas above the solution. Therewith bubble formation could be minimized, although not excluded. Only a small range of buffer strength and pH combinations was possible. The lowest pH still providing effective buffer capacity (5 mmol/l/?pH) was 5.5. Physiologically relevant buffer capacities of 10 and 30 mmol/l/?pH were tested at pH 6.5. The buffer turned out to be very sensitive against pH modifying agents by loosening its buffer capacity and strength. Standard deviations were generally higher. No superiority over conventional buffer systems like phosphate or acetate buffer regarding IVIVC was given. Therefore it is concluded that bicarbonate buffer is not a suitable medium for in vitro dissolution testing. Subsequently methods for small scale dissolution testing were established. Improvement of throughput in dissolution testing was achieved. The investigated BI miniDiss method can be used to test release profiles of small particulate formulations or intermediates. High throughput excipient screening for early formulation is possible by using the well-plate method. In the first series of tests, downscaling by factor 10 was conducted by miniaturizing and automating standard dissolution apparatus. Small vessels of 20 ml volume and paddles of about 8 mm diameter were used. Automating was done by sampling through paddle hollow shafts and online UV/VIS measurement. Since no filtration was possible due to the small sample volume, the true % dissolved was calculated using mathematical scatter correction of spectra from turbid solutions. In this way, release profiles comparable to standard dissolution testing were obtained. Cleaning and restart is accelerated and therewith throughput increased. The 10fold reduced consumption of drug formulation reduces API consumption, so that a larger variety of formulations can be prepared and tested with the same amount of API. The BI miniDiss is limited to multiparticulates like pellets, extrudates, minitablets, granules or intermediates. Downscaling of matrix or IR tablets will likely result in different results due to changed surface to volume ratio. The well-plate method offers a miniaturization of factor 100. Dissolution of multiparticulates showed significant differences compared to standard methods. However, ranking of formulations was possible in several cases. The well-plate method is not suitable for conducting comparative release profiles. However, it can be used for selection of excipients by supersaturation testing. It is an informative tool in early formulation screening helping to optimize formulation of poorly soluble compounds. As last part of the work, the BI miniDiss was used to screen various buffers to finding the best media for IVIVC, retrospectively. The BI miniDiss proved to be useful as a fast and cost and effective screening method. In summary, several improvements in dissolution for pharmaceutical development purposes have been developed regarding consumption of API, costs and efficiency. An easy and rapid preparation of biorelevant media was established making their use in pharmaceutical development and routine quality control more feasible. The miniaturized dissolution methods and the improved high-throughput fulfil demands from pharmaceutical industries to facilitate API-saving methods in development.

The War of the Spider Queen begins here. While their whole world is changing around them, four dark elves struggle against different enemies. Yet their paths will lead them all to the most terrifying discovery in the long

history of the drow and set them on a quest to save not only Menzoberranzan but the entire dark elf race from Dissolution...
Nitric Acid Dissolution of Uranium-aluminum Alloy
Explaining Czechoslovakia's Dissolution
HB-Line Dissolution of Glovebox Floor Sweepings
Miscellaneous Discourses Concerning the Dissolution and Changes of the World
Ohio Dissolution of Marriage
R.A. Salvatore Presents The War of the Spider Queen

First published in 1969. This title concerns itself with the ambivalence of Lawrence¿s attitude towards corruption. Clarke demonstrates that Lawrence¿s attitude to ¿will¿ and to sensational or disintegrative sex is much more equivocal than conceded. At the same time this is a study of Lawrence¿s debt as a novelist to the English Romantic poets. A tradition of metaphor is traced from the second half of the eighteenth century, through the poetry of the major Romantics to the Decadents, and so to Lawrence, whose attitudes to mechanism and corruption are shown to be articulated, above all, through ambivalent images of dissolution and disintegration. This title will be of interest to students of literature.

The release of radionuclides from spent fuel cannot be precisely predicted at this point because a satisfactory dissolution model based on specific chemical processes is not yet available. However, preliminary results on the dissolution rate of UO2 and spent fuel as a function of temperature and water composition have recently been reported. This information, together with data on fragment size distribution of spent fuel, are used to estimate the dissolution response of spent fuel in excess flowing water within the framework of a simple model. In this model, the reaction/dissolution front advances linearly with time and geometry is preserved. This also estimates the dissolution rate of the bulk of the fission products and higher actinides, which are uniformly distributed in the UO2 matrix and are presumed to dissolve congruently. We have used a fuel fragment distribution actually observed to calculate the time for total dissolution of spent fuel. A worst-case estimate was also made using the initial (maximum) rate of dissolution to predict the total dissolution time. The time for total dissolution of centimeter size particles is estimated to be 5.5 x 104 years at 25°C.

A simplified pressurized acid system, called the sealed-reflux dissolution system, was designed to dissolve various refractory materials. In this system, the sample and acid solution are heated to 150 to 200©C at 0.3 to 0.8 MPa (50 to 115 psi). Although this temperature and pressure are lower than that attained in sealed-tube methods, the sealed-reflux system has been effective in dissolving high-fired PuO2 and irradiated fuels with as much as 12.5% burnup.

"Who Is the Parent and Who Is the Child?"
Diffusion in Natural Porous Media
Sealed-reflux Dissolution System
A People's Guide to Marriage, Divorce, Dissolution, Alimony, Child Custody, Child Support, Visitation Rights
Growth, Dissolution and Pattern Formation in Geosystems
Dissolution of Thin Polymer Films

The main factor which destroyed the Habsburg Monarchy was the problem of nationality and its dissolution was hastened, but not caused, by World War I. Oscar Jászi spent twenty years studying the dangers that threatened this monarchy but his practical plans for averting these dangers were not given a hearing until it was too late. This book was the culmination of Mr. Jászi's theoretical and practical activity and was enthusiastically received when first published in 1929. "It is not only effective and dramatic narrative, it is also political science of the first order."—Harold J. Laski "The work is a liberal education in Central European politics."—Henry C. Alsberg, The Nation "There have been many books written on the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but there is none which goes so deeply into the causes...in this pitiless yet pitiful analysis, rigorously buttressed with statistics, the tragedy is described without bitterness but with deep feeling."—The Manchester Guardian

The purpose of this book is expressed in its title. It is an essay, an attempt to explore the ways in which the medieval outlook on the world was changing and giving place to the fourteenth century to new consessions that were ultimately to bring its supersession. It is not a survey, still less a textbook, but rather a delineation of what seem to me to have been the areas of fundamental change. It is, therefore, one individual's interpretation, much though it owes to others.

This unique volume brings together a multi-disciplinary group of scholars as well as Czech and Slovak decisionmakers who were personally involved in the events leading up to the separation of Czechoslovakia. Asking whether the dissolution was inevitable, the contributors bring a range of different approaches and perspectives to bear on the twin problems of democratic transitions in multinational societies and ethnic separatism and its origins. The blend of analysis and insider experiences will make this book invaluable for all concerned with nationalism and ethnicity, democratization, and transitions in Eastern Europe.

Marriage Dissolution and Remarriage
No-fault Divorce, Marriage, and the Future of Women
Contaminant Transport, Sorption/Desorption and Dissolution Kinetics
The Rate of Dissolution of Halite in Diluted Dead Sea Brines
The Crisis of Communism and the End of East Germany
Effect of Processing Induced Transitions on the Dissolution Rate of Drugs with Low Aqueous Solubility