

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3

BERITOV, I.S.

Labyrinthine receptors as organs of spatial orientation.
Nauk zap. Kyiv. un. 16 no.17:17-23 '57. (MIRA 13:2)
(LABYRINTH (EAR)) (SPACE PERCEPTION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3"

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System

T-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65640

Author : Beritov I. S.

Inst : -

Title : The Development of the Physiology of the Central Nervous System in the Soviet Union over Forty Years

Orig Pub : Fiziol. zh. SSSR, 1957, 43, No 11, 1021-1036

Abstract : Within this period the principle of dominance was established, and the participation of the phenomena of electrotonus and perielectrotonus in the formation of temporary couples was elucidated. Established were: 2) the regulatory adaptive and trophic effect of the sympathetic nervous system on the functional state of all organs; b) the role of the blood-brain barrier; c) compensation of reflex disturbances associated with peripheral-nerve damage; d) functional and morphological recovery of the central nervous system subjected to trauma at an early age; e) the necessity of afferent impulses for the adaptive function of the brain;

Card : 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3

BERITOV, I.S.

BERITASZWILI (Beritow)

Physiological mechanism of behavior. Postepy neur.neurochir. 4:5-22
1958

1. Instytut Fizjologii Akademii Nauk Gruzinskiej SSR.
(BEHAVIOR, physiology
review (Pol))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3"

BERITOV, I.S.

Perception of objects at a distance in higher vertebrates.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.5:513-532 S-0 '58. (MIR 11:10)

1. Institut fiziologii AN GruzSSR.
(LABYRINTH (EAR)) (ANIMALS, HABITS AND BEHAVIOR OF)

BERITASHVILI, I.S., akademik; KHERKHEULIDZE, N.G.

Origin of spatial orientation in man. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 20 no. 4:481-
488 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut fiziologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.
(Space perception)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3

MERITASHVILI, I.S., akademik; KHERKHOULIDZE, N.G.

Spatial orientation of the blind. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 20 no.6-707-714
Je '58. (MIRA 11:10)

L.AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut fiziolegii, Tbilisi.
(BLIND) (SPACE PERCEPTION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3"

Beritashvili I. S.

AUTHORS:

Dzidzishvili, N. N., Professor.

Chanichvili, Sh. F., Corresponding Member AS, Georgian SSR

30-1-32/39

TITLE:

A Meeting With the Biologists of the Transcaucasian Region
(Vstrecha s biologami Zekavkaz'ya). Joint Session of the Bio-
logical Departments of Two Academies (Ob"yedinennaya sessiya
biologicheskikh otdelov dvukh akademiy).

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik AN SSSR, 1956, Vol. 20, Nr 1, pp. 121-125 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

At Tbilisi a joint session of the Department for Biological Sciences AN USSR and the departments of the AN Gruzii: Com of biological and medical, as well as of agricultural sciences took place. Also the representatives of several transcaucasian republics were present, as well as a large group of scientists from Moscow and Leningrad. During the congress, which lasted from September 28 to October 3, 3 plenary and 4 sectional sessions took place. The following reports were delivered:
1) I. S. Beritashvili: On the part played by the hemispheres of the cerebrum and the cerebellum in the spatial orientation of animals.
2) S. P. Narikashvili: The thalamic reticular system and the primary reaction of the cerebral cortex of the large hemispheres.

Card 1/4

A Meeting With the Biologists of the Transcaucasian Region. Joint Session of the Biological Departments of Two Academies. 30-1-32/39

- 3) A. I. Roytak: Bioelectric phenomena in the course of conditional excitations.
- 4) V. V. Artsenal'yan: Electric reactions of the hemispheres of the cerebrum in ectero- and interseptal excitations.
- 5) Yu. G. Kretin: The dependence of electroencephalogram rhythms on the analyzing activity of the brain.
- 6) L. I. Ketlyarevskiy: On certain peculiarities of the high- or nervous activity of white rats under physiological and pathological conditions.
- 7) G. Kh. Bunyatyan: Certain results concerning the control of the cerebral cortex of metabolism.
- 8) G. N. Frank: Structural- and physical-chemical bases of the creation and propagation of an excitation over nerve fibres.
- 9) P. S. Chanturishvili: On the checking of the results of the causal-analytical investigation of the development of the crystalline lens.
- 10) D. M. Shteynberg: On the part played by the humoral factors in the pubescence of arthropods.
- 11) L. I. Dzhabaridze: The nutrition of the vine and chlorosis.
- 12) N. A. Krasil'nikov: Antibiotic substances and their use in the breeding of plants.

Card 2/4

A Meeting With the Biologists of the Transcaucasian Region. 30-1-32/39
Joint Session of the Biological Departments of Two Academies.

- 13) V. Z. Gulisashvili: Contradictory peculiarities in the heredity of relict types of wood and their importance for the development of vegetable organisms.
- 14) M. Kh. Shaylakhyan: The chemical stimulation of the growth and the blossoming of plants.
- 15) Ye. N. Mishustin: The theory of the microbe associations of the soil.
- 16) P. A. Genkel': The importance of colloidal-chemical properties of the protoplasm for the physiology of plant resistance.
- 17) T. S. Sulakadze: Growth substances and the resistance against frost of citrus plants.
- 18) M. N. Chrelashvili: The influence exercised by low temperatures on the state of the stratification in certain evergreens.
- 19) V. L. Menabde: Hybridization as one of the factors of the enrichment and renewal of the stock of types and species of Gruziya wheat.
- 20) T. S. Kezeli: The vitamin composition of the principal fodder plants of the meadows and hay fields of Gruziya.
- 21) L. F. Pravdin: The next tasks to be performed by forest selection in accordance with various natural conditions.
- 22) V. P. Volobuyev: Soil-climatic correlations and energetics

Card 3/4

A Meeting With the Biologists of the Transcaucasian Region.
Joint Session of the Biological Departments of Two Academies. 30-1-32/39

- of soil formation.
- 23) E. M. Lavrenko: The Caucasus and the mountains of Central Europe in botanical and geographical respect.
 - 24) A. L. Kharadze: On the history of mountain xerophyte vegetation of the Central Caucasus.
 - 25) S. V. Zonn: Comparative characteristic of the red earth of Georgia and China.
 - 26) V. G. Kazaryan: The principal points of the theory of the increasing contradiction in plant ontogenesis.
 - 27) L. Sh. Davitashvili: The theory on the progress of evolution and the tasks of modern botany.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

- 1. Biology-Conference
- 2. Scientific reports

Card 4/4

HERITOV, I.S. (Tbilisi)

Role of the cerebral cortex in spatial orientation. *Fiziol.*
zhur. 44 no.11:1017-1025 N°58 (MIRA 11:12)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.
in space perception (Rus))
(SPACE PERCEPTION, physiol.
cerebral cortex (Rus))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3

BERITOV, I. S.

"On the Origin of the Central Inhibition."

report to be submitted for the 21st International Congress of Physiological Sciences, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 9-15 August 1959.

Inst. affiliation: Academy of Sciences, Tbilisi, Georgia

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3"

BERITASHVILI, I.S., akademik; KHECHINASHVILI, S.N., prof., red.;
NINUA, K.V., red.izd-va;

[Neural mechanisms of spatial orientation in higher vertebrates]
O nervnykh mekhanizmakh prostranstvennoi orientatsii vysshikh
pozvonochnykh zhivotnykh. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Gruzinskoi
SSR, 1959. 346 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Space perception)

BERITOV, Ivan Solomonovich

[General physiology of the muscular and nervous system] Obshchaya
fiziologiya muzhechnoi i nervnoi sistemy. Izd.3., perer. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1959. 1 v. (MIRA 13:7)
(MUSCLES) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

MERITOV, I.S. (Tbilisi)

Mechanism of spatial orientation in man [with summary in English].
Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 9 no.1:3-13 Ja-1959. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Institute of Physiology, Georgian Academy of Sciences, Tbilisi.
(SPACE PERCEPTION,
mechanism (Rus))

BERITOV, I.S. *

Role of the cerebellum in spatial orientation of higher
vertebrates. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no. 4:481-498
Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut fiziologii Akademii nauk GruzSSR.
(CEREBELLUM) (SPACE PERCEPTION)

*The is the Russianized version of the Georgian name BERITASHVILI

BERITOV, I.S. (Tbilisi, ul. Lenina, 63, kv. 3)

Physiological significance of nerve elements of the cerebral cortex.
Arkh. anat. i embr. 39 no.8:3-38 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. I.S.Beritashvili Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences,
Georgian S.S.R,
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

BERITOV, I.S.

Characteristics and origin of voluntary movements in higher
vertebrate animals. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 12 no.2:193-201
'62. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut fiziologii AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi.

BERITOV, I.S.

Characteristics and origin of the middle link of Sachenov's
psychic reflex and its modern interpretation. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. biol. no.6:861-882 N-D '64.

l. Institute of Physiology, Georgian Academy of Sciences, Tbilisi.
(MIRA 17:11)

L 22215-66
ACC NR: AT5024225

SOURCE CODE: UR/3167/65/014/000/0023/0038

AUTHOR: Beritashvili, I. S.; Ayvazashvili, I. M.; Ordzhonikidze, Ts. A. 2

ORG: none B+/-

TITLE: Origin and characteristics of delayed reactions in dogs

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut fiziologii. Trudy, v. 14, 1965. Sovremennyye problemy deyatel'nosti i stroyeniya tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy (Present problems of the activity and structure of the central nervous system), 23-38

TOPIC TAGS: delayed reaction, delayed response, visual stimulus, conditioned response, delayed conditioned response

ABSTRACT: The ability of dogs to produce delayed responses to various kinds of stimulus (ocular, auditory, and vestibular) was studied. Delayed responses to visual stimuli are performed by dogs with different delay maximums. In quiet, immobile dogs the maximum delay of alimentary response to a visual stimulus may be 10--15 min. In active, easily excited dogs the delay maximum does not exceed 3 min. The duration of delayed reaction greatly depends on the repetition of the experiment, i.e. on training. Maximum delay is achieved by alternating short delays with longer ones until the maximum is reached. The maximum delay is reached much faster and far more successfully in quiet, immobile dogs than in easily excited dogs. However, the abil-

Card 1/2

L 22215-66

ACC NR: AT5024225

ity of the animals to produce delayed responses does not exclusively depend on training. Animals may produce delayed responses at the first trial, some minutes after they have seen the food or heard the signal. The delay of responses to conditioned stimuli (bell, tone) was somewhat shorter (8-12 min). The maximum delay of responses to conditioned natural signals (noise of food basin) was significantly shorter (3-5 min). In experiments with visual stimuli and conditioned food signals, unusual stimulation during the delay period, even feeding or removal of the animal from the cage, did not disrupt the delayed response. Maximum delay of response to conditioned sound stimuli is somewhat more difficult to achieve than with visual stimuli. The animals were also able to produce delayed responses to vestibular stimulation. The maximum delay for these stimuli is 3-4 min. These findings are theoretically analyzed in the light of psychoneural regulation of the behaviour of higher vertebrates. It is concluded that delayed reactions are governed mainly by the laws of the psychoneural activity producing images of the external world, and not by the laws of conditioned activity.

[DP]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2 net

L 22216-66

ACC NR: AT5024224

SOURCE CODE: UR/3167/65/014/000/0003/0021

AUTHOR: Beritashvili, I. S.

3
B+/-ORG: *none*

TITLE: Modern interpretation of Sechenov's central inhibition concept

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut fiziologii. Trudy, v. 14, 1965. Sovremennyye problemy deyatel'nosti i stroyeniya tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy (Present problems of the activity and structure of the central nervous system), 3-21

TOPIC TAGS: central inhibition, nervous system inhibition, CNS, general inhibition, reflex inhibition

ABSTRACT: Sechenov's concept of central inhibition is essential to the physiological analysis of psychic activity. Sechenov found that stimulation of the thalamus, midbrain, and medulla oblongata in frogs depresses spinal cord reflex activity, affecting both the entire skeletal musculature of the extremities and the automatic activity of the blood and lymphatic systems. He believed this general inhibition to occur through the excitation of depressor neurons scattered through the midbrain and upper medulla oblongata, which affected the spinal cord in the same way that the vagus nerve affects the heart. Sechenov also found that general inhibition followed initial reflex movements after stimulation of the sensory nerves of the extremities. This inhibition, like that following thalamus, midbrain, and medullary stimulation, is based

Card 1/3

L 22216-66

ACC NR: AT5024224

on decreased excitability of cutaneous muscular reflex centers along the whole spinal cord axis. Sechenov discovered that inhibition and excitation might occur simultaneously: soon after the cessation of inhibiting sensory nerve stimulation, the state of depression is most often briefly replaced by increased reflex apparatus excitation. Later studies by many scientists have shown that general inhibition is evoked not only by direct stimulation of various parts of the brain, but also by adequate stimulation of receptors, even with threshold stimuli which produce no external motor response. General inhibition is an integral part of any reflex or behavioral response, and assures the integrity of the central nervous system. Any excitation of the definite nervous complexes which adapt the organism to change in the environment is accompanied by decreased excitability in the rest of the nervous system. Excitation processes are thus focused in certain neuron chains by blocking the simultaneous stimulation of other chains by different external stimuli. This general inhibition can involve excited neuron chains as well. If the inhibition is strong enough, it can depress excited chains. In this case, excitation and inhibition occur antagonistically in the same elements. Their algebraic summation determines whether excitation or inhibition will prevail for that element as a whole. Brain stem and spinal cord structures were found to participate in general inhibition in both intact and decerebrated animals. Certain parts of the reticular formation, when excited, have a depressant effect on both the brain and the spinal cord. In the spinal cord it is the gelatinous substance which acts as the inhibitory mechanism. Recent data indicate that inhibition by the gelatinous substance is based on the generation of slow potentials in the dendrites of gelatinous neurons and proprial and pericorneal intermediate

Card 2/3

L 22216-66

ACC NR: AT5024224

neurons under the effect of collaterals of ascending and descending tracts. Currents corresponding to these potentials act anelectrotonically on axosomatic synapses to block incoming peripheral impulses, and the electrical field around activated dendrites anelectrotonically blocks nerve fibers passing through it. The increase in reflex excitability following inhibition after cessation of stimulation occurs in the same elements that were inhibited, as Sechenov suggested. This increase in total reflex excitability seems to result from cessation of the anelectrotonic effect and to be analogous to nerve stem polarization near the anode after the polarizing current is switched off.

[DP]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 015/ SOV REF: 090/

Card 3/3 889

BERITSKIY, L.

Tractors - Repairing

Utilisation of assemblies of improved design for repair of tractor KD-35; MTS 12 no. 1,
1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May ² 1953, Uncl.

BERIVOC, R; SAVIC, V.; PUJEVIC, S; DJURICIC, I.

Thrombocytosis in phenylhydrazine and posthemorrhagic anemias.
Glas.Srpske akad.mauka, odelj.med. 215 no.9:127-141 1955.
(BLOOD PLATELETS, diseases,
exper.thrombocytosis in phenylhydrazine & posthemorpha-
gic anemias)
(ANEMIA, experimental,
thrombocytosis in posthemorrhagic & phenylhydrazine
anemias)
(HYDRAZINE, derivatives,
phenylhydrazine causing anemia in rats, thrombocytosis
in)

MIMINOSHVILI, S.Ya., kand.med.nauk; BIRIYA, F.Ye.; TSKHADAYA, A.D.;
BAGATURIYA, Sh.K.

Active detection of glaucoma among the population of Sukhimi.
Vest.oft. 72 no.6:4-5 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glasnoye otdeleniye Respublikanskoy bol'nitsy imeni A.A.
Ostroumova (zav. - S.Ya. Miminoshvili).
(GLAUCOMA statist. prev. & control)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3

BERIYA, Luk.I.

Intraosseous fixation with a metal rod. Trudy Inst.eksp.i klin.
khir.i gemat. AN Gruz.SSR 10:337-345 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(INTERNAL FIXATION IN FRACTURES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3

BERIYA, V.Sh.

Modified ear manometer. Vest.oto-rin. 15 no.5:71 S-0 '59. (MIRA 6:11)
(Medical instruments and apparatus)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3"

BERIYEV, A.D.

Photometric investigation of the variable AG Draconis
(BD +67°922). Biul. Stal. astron. obser. no. 15:29-32
'56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Stars, Variable)

BERIYEV, A.D.

Imbedding theorems for $W^{(1)}_{p,p}$, $B^{(1)}_{p,p}$ spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 166
no. 3:514-517 Ja '66. p_{sp} p_{sp} (MIRA 19:1)

1. Severo-Osetinskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
Submitted May 18, 1965.

L 15769-63 BDS
ACCESSION NR: AP37C3036

S/0025/63/1 06 12 1962

AUTHOR: Beriyev, G. (Dr. of technical sciences, State Prize winner); Bogatyrev,
A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Ocean airliners

SOURCE: Naukai zhizn', no. 6, 1963; article begins on p. 3 of insert (between
p. 34 and 35) and continues on p. 37-42

TOPIC TAGS: super heavy seaplane, M-10 seaplane, seaplane

ABSTRACT: Research has shown that the construction of superheavy seaplanes weighing 1000 tons or more is within the capability of modern aviation technology. The performance and economy of superheavy flying boats on long- and medium-range flights would significantly exceed those of all existing aircraft and ocean liners. The Soviet designers, who built the "M-10" seaplane that appeared publicly in 1961, successfully combined the latest concepts in aerodynamics and hydrodynamics. Designers believe that only with large gross weights and high speeds can flying boats demonstrate their positive qualities over those of land-based airplanes. The superheavy seaplane will resemble a "flying wing." To

Card 1/3 ✓

L 15769-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003036

attain high aerodynamic qualities, it must fly at sonic or supersonic speeds. In Table 1 of Enclosure a superheavy seaplane is compared with an existing airliner and ocean liner. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/32

BERIYEV, N.N.

Replacing the EG-150 with the ZIF 200x40 mud circulating pump on
the AVB-3-150 drilling assembly. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.14
59-60 '55.
(MLRA 9:1)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BERKA, A; HAPALA, J

Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, Karlova University
(Institut fur analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat),
Prague - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 1, January 1966, pp 222-232

"Determination of organic substances by means of oxidation
using permanganate. Part 2: Oxidation of some hydroxyl acids
and methanol using permanganate in an alkaline medium."

Berka, A.

✓ 449. New volumetric methods in the analysis of organic substances. I. Determination of allyl isothiocyanate. A. Berka and I. Žížka (Karlov University, Prague, České Sovětová) (Českos. Farmaz. 1955, 4 (6), 222-225). —The present methods of analysis and their drawbacks are discussed. A more convenient and rapid method was developed, based on the conversion of allyl isothiocyanate into allylthiourea by boiling with aq. NH₃. The allylthiourea is then titrated with a standard solution of an oxidising agent, a potentiometric method being used for end-point determination. Details of the titration with KIO₃ and KBrO₃ are given. The iodate titration is carried out in N HCl; the end-point is taken as the first inflection (occurring at \approx 120 mV) of the initially steady value of the potential. The same applies to the bromate titration, but here the medium is 7 N HCl at 90° C, to which a small amount of KBr is added. The inflection occurs at \approx 96 mV. In both cases an electronic voltmeter is used, the indicating electrodes being platinum wires and the comparing electrode the S²⁻E. The procedures for determining allyl isothiocyanate in the oil, seed and alcoholic extract of mustard are also given. The method can also be applied to the determination of thiourea.

A. O. JAKUBOVIC

V 524 Coupling reactions of *p*-diazobenzenesulphonic acid. I. Photometric determination of some drugs
J. Berka and J. Zvára, Čas. Lék. Akad. 1962, 3, 215-217. The photometric method based on the number of phenolic and amine groups in resorcinol-2-naphthyl-sulphonate sulphatization. Analopeptine (phenylephrine) was carried out by examining the spectra of the substances when coupled with *p*-diazobenzenesulphonic acid. I. Temperature and pH must be carefully controlled. A buffer (pH 9.2) is used and the temp is kept at ~ 5°C. If a large excess of I is used the coupling is rapid, but even a slight excess allows the reaction to be completed in an hour and there is no change in intensity even after 24 hr. Maximum absorption is at $\lambda \approx 450$ m μ in all cases.

BERKA, Antonin; ZYKA, Jaroslav

Coupling reaction with p-diazobenzenesulfonic acid. II. Colorimetric
and oscillographic studies. Cesk.farm. 4 no.6:305-308 J1 '55.

1. Z Ustavu pro chemii analytickou Karlovy university v Praze.
(BENZENE, derivatives,
p-diazobenzenesulfonic acid, colorimetry & oscillography)
(COLORIMETRY,
of p-diazobenzenesulfonic acid)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19600

based on the fact that only Ir (4+) to Ir (3+) among the above mentioned metals of the Pt group were reduced by the solution of I or other above mentioned reagents in a strongly acid medium. Among the other metals, Fe, Mn, Cu, Ni, Co, W and Ti do not interfere; Au³⁺ does. Concentrated HCl or H₂SO₄ is added to the solution of a sample containing 2 to 20 mg of Ir thus that the acid concentration in the solution is about 10% (HCl) or 5% (H₂SO₄). The solution is titrated potentiometrically with a 00.1 n. solution of I or other above mentioned substances. The final point is at about 550 mv, it can be found by a considerable change of the potential (about 100 mv per

Card 2/3

- 73 -

BERKA, A: ZYKA, J.

Potentiometric microtitration of iridium with hydroquinol and other reducing agents. p. 828.

(Institute of Applied Physics - Czechoslovak Academy of Science) Vol. 50, No. 5
May 1956

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5 May 1958

Berka, A.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic
Substances

G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12174

Author : Berka A., Zvika J.

Title : Indirect Titrimetric Determination of the Carbonyl Group

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1956, 50, No 5, 831-833

Abstract : The method consists in determining the excess of precipitant, 2,4-dinitro-phenylhydrazine (I), by titration with 0.01 M solution of chloramine T (II) in the presence of KBr. The aldehyde or ketone under study (2-10 mg) is dissolved in 96% alcohol and precipitated with 5-10 ml of 0.01 M solution of I. After 12 hours the precipitate is filtered off (paper filter "Blue Band") and washed with 20 ml 2 N HCl. Filtrate is diluted to twice its volume, 1-2 g KBr are added and unreacted I is titrated by the potentiometric procedure with a titrated solution of II. Potential of the inflection point of the titration curve

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic
Substances

G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12174

is at 500 mv; change in potential at the terminal point amounts to ~ 250 mv with 0.05 ml II. It was ascertained that 1 mole I interacts with 2 moles of II but the reaction mechanism has not been studied. In determination of < 1 mg 0.001 M solutions of both reagents are used. Examples of determinations are described. Errors of the described method do not exceed the usual analytical limits, but with samples < 1 mg the results are usually too high.

Card 2/2

BERKA, Antonin

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Medicinal Substances, Vitamins, Antibiotics.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65350

Author : Berka Antonin, Zvka Jaroslav

Inst :

Title : Volumetric Methods of Analysis of Organic Substances.
II. Determination of Some Aldehydes and Ketones Used
in Pharmacy. III. Oxidation With Chloramine.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1956, 5, No 1, 30-32; No 6, 335-339.

Abstract : Part I see RZhKhim, 1956, 66387.

Card 1/1

7

97. District of the party
A. Herka and L. Šimek
1927 Prague
Year 1 (No. 116-13)
Appealed as an antisemitic speech
and no evidence, but rejected.
In the construction of antisemitism
free, nor do they speak of it.
The location of the antisemitic
propaganda against the Jews is
potentiated.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000204920010-3"

BERKA, A.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry - Organic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Khimiya, No 20, 1959, 7127⁴

Author : Berka, Antonin; Zyka, Jaroslav

Inst : -
Title : Volumetric Methods of Analysis of Organic Substances.
V. Oxidation of Tartaric Acid with Potassium Perio-
date and Lead Tetraacetate

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farma., 1958, 7, No 3, 141-143

Abstract : The method of quantitative determination of tartaric acid (I) based on its oxidation by KIO_4 (II) in the acetate buffer solution at pH of 4.8 according to the equation $C_4H_6O_6 + 3KIO_4 = 2HCOOH + 2CO_2 + 3KIO_3$.
 ~ 3
 $2H_2O$ has been worked out. To 5 ml of solution (~ 3 mg I) 1 ml glacial CH_3COOH , 2 ml 30% KOH solution, and 10 ml 0.01 M solution of II are added. After 4 hours 4 ml concentrated H_2SO_4 is added while cooling and excess of II is titrated potentiometrically with

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BERKA, A.

P 4/29
Prom. Chem. Antonin Berka and Docent Dr. Mr. Jaroslav Zýka, "Neue oxydometrische Bestimmungen in der pharmazeutischen Analyse," Die Pharmazie (Berlin), 19/2, February 1958, pp. 81-92.

Received on 24 April 1957.

The authors are affiliated with the Institute for Analytical Chemistry of Charles University, Prague. Their address is given as Prag II, Albertov, 2030.

BERKA, A.

"New oxidation-reduction titration reagents. IV. Titration by potassium manganate in an alkaline medium."

p. 187 (Chemie, Vol. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 9,
September 1958

BERKA, A.; ZYDA, J.

"Oxidation of some ox-hydroxy acids and mannitol with lead (IV) acetate and potassium periodate." (In German)

COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS., Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 23, no. 11, Nov. 1958.

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclassified.

Berka, Antonín

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic
Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 9, 1959, 31105.

Author : Berka, Antonín, Zylka, Jaroslav.

Inst :

Title : Titration with Lead Tetra-Acetate.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 5, 926-929.

Abstract: The oxidizing titration with $Pb(CH_3COO)_4$ solution (I) in glacial CH_3COOH (II) for which a waterless II medium is recommended and which is hindered by the slow rate of oxidation of the substance being determined, can in many cases be carried out quicker in the presence of water in a diluted II medium or in aqueous solutions acidified with mineral acids by

Card : 1/3

HERKA, A.; ZYKA, J.

"Titration with lead (IV) acetates" In German. p. 105.

COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS, Praha, Czech.,
Vol. 24, No. 1, Jan. 1959.

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

Unclassified

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BERKA, A., FARA, M., and ZYKA, J., Chair of Analytic Chemistry
(Katedra analytische chemie), Charles university, Prague.

"Determination of Glycerine in Some Pharmaceutical Preparations."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol XIII, No 7, September 63,
pp 366-368.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: A method has been suggested for determining glycerine in Jarisch's solution, formaldehyde solution, suspensions, and suppositories. Glycerine is oxidized in a medium of an eighty-percent acetic acid in the presence of potassium acetate by means of an excess of a volumetric solution of lead tetraacetate. The excess of the reagent is then determined by a potentiometric titration with a volumetric solution of hydroquinone. The method is simple and yields more accurate results than the bichromate method. Twelve references, including 7 Czech.

1/1

BERAN, Premysl; BERKA, Antonin

Determining the sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate and sodium chromate in the aqueous extract of chromium melt. Chem prum 13 no.1:20-22 Ja '63.

1. Katedra analytische chemie, Karlova universita, Praha.

BERKA, Antonin; HOFMANN, Pavel

Determination of dissolved oxygen and oxidizability by permanganate
in water. Chem prum 13 no. 6:287-290 Je '63.

1. Katedra analyticke chemie, Karlova universita, Praha (for
Berka). 2. Vyzkumny ustav vodohospodarsky, Praha (for Hofmann).

BERKA, A.; SMOLKOVA, E.; BOCANOVSKI, E.

Indirect gasometric determination of urotropin. Cesk. farm.
13 no. 3:96-99 Mr'64.

1. Katedra analyticky chemie KU, Praha.

*

BERKA,A.; PROCHAZKOVA,V.; ZYKA,J.

New volumetric methods in the analysis of organic substances.
Vii. Titration of some phenothiazine derivatives by lead
tetraacetate. Cesk. farm. 13 no.3:121-122 Mr. '64.

1. Katedra analytische chemie KU, Praha.

BERKA, A.; JANATA, J.; ZYKA, J.

Contribution to the factor determination of lead (IV)-acetate
mass solutions. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.9:2242-2244 S '64.

1. Institut fur analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prague.

BERKA, A.

Contribution to the application of permanganometric determinations in alkali medium. Chem Cz Chem 29 no.11:
2844-2847 N '64.

1. Institut fur analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat,
Prague.

BERKA, A.; DOLEZAL, J.; ZYKA, J.

Analytical examination of the reaction between hexacyanoferrates
(III) and hydroquinone. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.2:695-607 F '65.

1. Institute fur analytische Chemie, Karls-Universitat, Prague.
Submitted April 6, 1964.

BERKA,A.; JIROVEC, J.; ZYKA,J., prof. dr. mr. (Praha 2, Albertov 2030)

Determination of organic compounds by oxidation with permanganate.
I. Determination of some monosaccharides. Cesk. farm. 14 no.2:
64-67 F '65.

1. Katedra analyticke chemie prirodovedecké fakulty Karlovy
University, Praha.

BERKA, A. prom. chem. CSc. (Praha 2, Albertov 2030)

Contribution to the determination of excess periodate in the oxidation of organic compounds..Cesk. farm. 14 no. 2:67-69 F '65.

1. Katedra analyticke chemie prirodovedecké fakulty Karlovy University, Praha.

BERKA, A. (Praha 2, Albertov 2030)

Indirect chelatometric determination of bromine after reduction
with mercurous chloride. Cesk. farm. 14 no.7:339-342 S '65.

1. Katedra analyticke chemie prirodovedecké fakulty Karlovy
University, Praha.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BERKA, A.; HILGARD, S.; Chair of Analytical Chemistry, Charles University (Katedra Analyticke Chemie KU), Prague.

"Determination of Organic Compounds by Oxidation with Ferman-ganate. VI. Oxidation of Some Aliphatic Alcohols."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 6, Jul 66, pp 309-313

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified/: Oxidation of methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, and isobutyl alcohol as a function of the concentration of hydrogen and hydroxyl ions was investigated. Carbon dioxide and water are obtained from methyl, acetic acid from ethyl, propionic acid from propyl and acetone from isopropyl alcohol. Oxidation of butyl and isobutyl alcohol produces many products and cannot be described by a simple equation. Conditions under which the oxidation can be used for analytical titration work are described. 5 Figures, 2 Tables, 13 Western, 6 Czech, 2 Indian references. (Manuscript received 1 Dec 65).

1/1

BERKA, F.

BERKA, F. Shaping machines. p. 217.

Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1956.

STROJIRENSKA VYROBA.

TECHNOLOGY.

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

BERKA, Ivan

Determination of chemical poisons in the air and in biological material with the aid of gas chromatography. Prac. lek. 14 no.6:294-299 Ag '62.

l. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice v Brne, odbor hygiény
prace.

(CHROMATOGRAPHY)

(POISONS)

(AIR POLLUTION)

CA

17

Rutin and quercetin isolation and polarography. Ivan Berka and Otakar Nevdal (Inst. Pharm. Chem. M. U., Brno, Czech.). *Casopis Českého Lékařství* 63, 33-6 (1950). — Rutin (I) was isolated from Moravian and French buckwheat by 2 methods: (1) H₂O extn. in a Soxhlet app., which yielded an av. of 1.38% of I; and (2) MeOH extn. by percolation, which gave an av. yield of 1.57%. Whereas pure I and its hydrolysis product, quercetin (II), could be analyzed individually by polarography, the isolated rutin-contg. mixts. of I and II gave 2 poorly reproducible curves.

James L. Jezl

BERKA I

COLLECTOR

1613. Colorimetric determination of carboxy-hemoglobin in blood. Berka (*Izvorni Izkaz*). 1953, 5 (3), 133-13; (*Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Khimika*, 1954, Abstr. No. 37,758) — The method is based on the reduction of $PdCl_4^-$ to metallic Pd by CO , the unchanged $PdCl_4^-$ being determined colorimetrically after the addition of diethyl-p-nitro-salicylic acid. The method is as precise and sensitive as the indirect method of Wanner and [Acta Physiol. Scand., 1946, 1, 59; 1947, 2, 16] or the indirect method of Watt (Svenska Läkartidna, 1941, 38, 492, 623); it is also simpler and more suitable for routine analysis.

E. HAYES

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BERKA, I.

Excerpta Medica Sec 17 Public Health Vol. 1/6 June 55

2410. BERKA I. * Smrteľná otrava kysličníkem uhlnatým při hloubení studne.
A fatal poisoning case by carbon monoxide during excavation of a well PRACOVNI LÉKARSTVÍ (Praha) 1954, 6/5 (301)
A case is described of sudden death by carbon monoxide poisoning in the making of a well, where an unknown explosive was employed. A man went down 15 min. after the explosion without sufficient protection. Half an hour later he was pulled out dead. An analysis of the air made immediately showed that his death was caused by carbon monoxide, the concentration being 6.3 mg. per litre air. The blood of the dead man contained 50% COHb. Vyskočil - Brno

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CZECH

Death of workers in a village pit producing carbon dioxide.
Ivan Berka. *Prace v Litteratu* 6, 463(1954).—Death of 2
workers was caused by an atm. contg. 144-207 mg. CO₂/l.
of air, i.e., 8.0-11.4 vol. % CO₂. L. J. Urbanek

BERKA, I.

Microclimatology in textile factories in relation to workers. p. 111. (Textil,
Praha, Vol. 9, no. 4, Apr. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

BERKA, I.,; KADLEC, K.,; HOVOTNY, S.,; SEVCIK, M.,; VYSKOCIL, J.

Chronic carbon monoxide poisoning. Pracovní lek. 8 no.1:4-11
Jan 56.

1. Z oddelení chorob z povolání v Brně, prednosti doc. Dr K.
Kadlec.

(CARBON MONOXIDE, poiš.
manifest. & prev. (Czech))

(POISONING,
carbon monoxide, manifest. & prev. (Czech))

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Death

Fatal poisoning with trichloroethylene
by Berkman, J. Krikke, Miescher, and
Korteweg. In: *Journal of Forensic
Medicine*, 8, 1961, pp. 1-10.
The following paper describes the results of
an investigation of a case of fatal trichloroethylene
poisoning. The subject was a 35-year-old man
who had been working in a paint shop for
approximately 10 years. He had been exposed
to trichloroethylene during his work.
After death the content in chloroform in the
organs was: blood 0.33%, kidneys 0.16%, liver 0.16%,
and colon 2.3%. Differences are discussed between
the relative amounts found in the different organs.

31

POKORNÝ, Milos, Prim., MUDr.; KUCEROVÁ, L., MUDr.; BERKA, MUDr.;
ANDRLE, MUDr.

Chronic bronchitis and emphysema in workers of state farms.
Pracovní lek. 8 no.4:276-281 Aug 56.

1. Z int. odd. okresní nemocnice OUNZ Sušice.
(BRONCHITIS, epidemiology,
in Czech., in agricultural workers (Cz))
(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY, epidemiology,
same)

Berka, I.

Berka, I. 2d Exhibit of Czechoslovak Machinery Industry from the notes
of a hygiene service worker. p. 66.

Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1957

STROJIRENSTVI

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957

No. 5

BERKA, I.

CHECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application.
Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering. H-6

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 15023

Author : Berka I., Blazkova Mil., Kamenikova Jar., Klhurkova E.

Inst :

Title : Hygienic Characteristics of Carborundum Production. I.

Orig Pub: Pracovni lekar., 1957, 9, No 3, 187-190.

Abstract: On investigation of carborundum production the air in the operation buildings showed the following conditions: high dust content consisting of silica sand (5.6-255.8 mg/m³, contains 99% free SiO₂), presence of CO (average 145-360 mg/liter), SO₂ 35 mg/liter, H₂S, high temperature of the air near the furnaces 38-55°. With a CO concentration, in the air of the shops, of 115-205 mg/liter, the carboxy-hemoglobin content in the blood is increased to 4% in all the workers. On production of green SiC the Co

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering. H-6

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 15023.

concentration was 270-400 mg/liter , CO-Hb 25% (30% in one case). Co-Hb level is higher in smokers than in non-smokers, while increase in the amount of CO-Hb during work shift is greater in non-smokers. It is recommended to carry out automation of delivery, grinding and mixing of raw materials, provide hermetic enclosures for dust-emitting equipment, improve unloading of furnaces, provide local ventilation for work tables, and efficient ventilation in the cabins of lifting cranes.

Card : 2/2

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.11/1 Physio-Biochem, etc.Jan58
BERKA

448. THREE VARIANTS OF A SIMPLE SEMIQUANTITATIVE METHOD FOR THE ESTIMATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN BLOOD. Berka I, Brno, Czechoslovakia. ACTA MED. SCAND. 1957, 157/2 (129-134) Tables 3 Illus. 3
The method depends on the fact that metallic palladium will separate from a solution of its chloride at a rate and in an amount which is proportional to the concentration of CO present in a sample of blood. The reaction is carried out in a micro-diffusion apparatus and the amount of Pd released can be estimated by 3 different methods. With all 3 methods it is possible to estimate COHb in blood samples in the range from 5 to 40-50%. The most rapid (5 min.) and simplest method depends upon the colour change of an indicating gel containing Pd silicomolybdate.

Noggle - Gainesville, Fla.

BERKA, I.

Contribution of the 3d Exhibition of Czechoslovak Engineering to the problems
of the hygiene and safety of work in industry.

P. 949. (STROJIRENSTVI) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) IC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

BERKA, Ivan

Notes from a study while traveling in Poland. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.21,
Lek veda zahr:115-117 23 May 58.

1. I. B., Labor. hyg. prace, KHES, Pellicova 29, Brno.
(EDUCATION, MEDICAL
in Poland (Cz))

BERKA, Ivan

Microclimate — practical considerations on field measurements.
Pracovní lek. 13 no.2:85-86 Mr '61.

1. Laborator hygiény prace KHES Brno.

(CLIMATE)

BERKA, Ivan

The role of physical factors in creation of favorable working environment in the textile industry. I. Microclimate. Pracovni lek. 13 no.6:
294-297 Ag '61.

1. Odbor hygieny prace KHES, Brno.

(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

BERKA, I.

The role of physical factors in creation of favorable working environment in the textile industry. II. Lighting. Pracovni lek. 13 no.6:
297-300 Ag '61.

(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

BERKA, Ivan

Role of physical factors in creating adequate working conditions
in workshops in the textile industry. III Dust. Pracovni lek. 13 no.7:
361-363 S '61.

1. Odbor hygieny prace KHES Brno.

(DUST)

BERKA, Ivan; SISKA, Jaroslav

Noise in foundries. Slevarenstvi 10 no.3:98-100 Mr '62.

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice Brno, Vyzkumnny
ustav bezpecnosti prace, Revolučni odborove hnuti, Praha.

BERKA, Ivan; KUBIK, Jaroslav

Role of physical factors in producing comfortable working conditions
in textile mills. IV. Noise. Pracovni lek. 14 no.4:182-186 My '62.

1. Oddeleni hygieny prace KHES v Brne--Katedra hygieny lekarske fakulty
University J.Ev.Purkyne v Brne.
(NOISE) (INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Vl. BERKA and I. BERKA, Department of Forensic Medicine of Medical Faculty (Katedra soudnito lekarstvi lekarske fakulty,) UJEP [Universita J. E. Purkyne] and Section of Work Hygiene (Odber t;ieny prace,) KHTS [Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice, Kraj Hygiene and Epidemiology Station] Brno.

"Fatal Poisonings with Carbon Monoxide. Necropsy Findings and Carboxyhemoglobin Levels."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 15, No 1, Jan 1960; p 35-37.

Abstract [English summary modified]: In the 6 years ending 1958, there were 269 cases of fatal CO poisoning, or deaths in atmosphere containing noxious concentrations of CO: 57.14 intentional (including both homicidal and suicidal ones) 41.5 accidental and 1.1% industrial. Blood specimens were tested for carboxyhemoglobin in 221 cases: levels were above lethal (50%) in 68.3% of all 221; the highest level found was 93.7%. The cases in which levels were below lethal ones are analyzed in detail. Table, 3 Czech and 1 German reference.

1/1

BERKA, Ivan

Dust concentration in the deep mines of Rosické uhelné doly, Uhli 5 no.3:
97-98 Mr '63.

1. Odbor hygieny prace, Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice,
Brno.

BERKA, Ivan

Measurement of dustiness. Slevarenstvi 11 no.7:274-277 Jl '63.

1. Odbor hygieny, Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice
Brno.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BERKA, I.; Department of Hygiene of Work of the Regional Public Health and Epidemiology Station at Brno. [Odbor hygieny prace KHEs v Brne].

"Determination of Dust in Pitcoal Mines by Means of Analytical Filters made of Organic Microfibers."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 15, No 7, 1963, pp 297-299

Abstract: A series of filters manufactured from domestic organic microfibers was subjected to field tests in a mine. The coal dust adhered evenly and firmly to the whole surface of the filter, even under the adverse conditions with a wind velocity of 2-5 m/sec RH of 90% and air temperature of 30C. No loss occurred during the transfer of the filter to the laboratory. The filters sold under the designation of AUFS Synthesia are suitable for dust determination in coal and ore mines, stonewalls, quarries, ceramic plants, foundries, and industrial cleaners establishments.

1 Figure, 1 Table, 9 Czech references.

1/1

3

BERKA, Ivan, RNDr.

Measurement of dustiness. Sklar a keramik 13 no.9:247-249
S'63.

1. Odbor hygieny prace, Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka
stanice, Brno.

SKLENSKY, B.; BERKA, I.

Pneumoconiosis in graphite mines. Prac. lek 15 no.10:422-426
D '63.

1. Klinika nemoci z povolani lekarske fakulty UJEvP v Brne
(prednosta doc. dr. J. Vyskocil) a Krajska hygienicko-epidemio-
logicka stanice v Brne, oddeleni hygiény prace (vedouci dr. K.
Spazier).

*

BERKA, Ivan, RNDr. PhMr.; KREISLER, Herman, MUDr. JUDr.

Measures for reducing the heat exposure of glassworkers; the Dubnany Action. Sklar a keramik 14 no. 6:Supplement: 1-8 '64.

1. Section of Industrial Hygiene, Regional Health and Epidemiology Station, Brno (for Berka). 2. Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement, Central Committee of the Consumer Goods Industry Trade Union (for Kreisler).

BERKA, Ivan

Microclimate of the Rosice-Oslavany coal mines (RUD). Prac.
lek. 16 no. 3124-127 Mr'64

1. Odbor hygieny prace KHKES [Krajska hygienicko-epidemiolo-
gicka stanice] v Brne; vedouci: MUDr. K. Spazier.

BERKA, Ivan

Filters used for measuring industrial dusts. Prac. lek. 16
no. 2:73-74 Mr'64

1. KHESS [Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice], Brno,
odbor hygiényy prace.