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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1374

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CONTENTS

PAGE

BULGARIA

Admiral Ormanov Criticizes Weaknesses in Civil Defense (Branimir Ormanov; GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, No 10, 1976) .	1
Theory of Civil Defense Discussed (Dimitur Gospodinov, Sava Nankov; GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, No 10, 1976)	5
Suggested Measures To Treat Burns (Kuncho Aladzhov; GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, No 10, 1976) ...	12
Animal Feeding in Radioactive Areas (Petko Dryanovski; GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, No 10, 1976)..	15
Effects of Psychochemical Poisons Examined (Galim Petrov, Diana Buchvarova; GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, No 10, 1976)	18
Decontamination of Fruits and Vegetables Polluted With Strontium 90 (Petur Manolov, et al.; GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, No 10, 1976)	26

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'TVORBA' Attacks Professor Patocka, Charter 77 Spokesman (Jaroslav Korinek, Valdimir Ruml; TVORBA, 23 Feb 77)..	31
--	----

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
POLAND	
Polish-FRG Textbook Commission Progress, Difficulties Discussed (Various sources, various dates)	36
Revisionist Tendencies Cited, by Marian Wojciechowski Details on Commission Work, Marian Wojciechowski Interview	
ROMANIA	
Poem Honors Poets Who Died in Earthquake (Eugen Jebeleanu; LUCEAFARUL, 12 Mar 77)	50
Writers Union Tribute to Writers Who Died in Earthquake (Editorial; ROMANIA LITERARA, 17 Mar 77)	52
Emigre Source on Ministry on Interior Psychiatric Asylum (BULETIN DE INFORMATIE PENTRU ROMANI IN EXIL, 1 Mar 77)	54
YUGOSLAVIA	
Djakovica Territorial Defense Force Lauded (Z. Antic; FRONT, 14 Jan 77)	55

BULGARIA

ADMIRAL ORMANOV CRITICIZES WEAKNESSES IN CIVIL DEFENSE

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1976 pp 3-4

[Article by Admiral Branimir Ormanov, civil defense chief of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and deputy minister of national defense: "In Step With the Requirements of the July Plenum"]

[Excerpt] Stemming from the main requirement of the July Plenum on decisively improving the work of party, state, and economic authorities, and party and official managements within the civil defense system, we face the main task of engaging in systematic and effective efforts to improve the organization and structure of the civil defense authorities, forces, and facilities. The solution of this problem should not be at the expense of numerical increases but, conversely, by improving the internal organization of the work and the functional relations among the individual organs and units, upgrading cadre training, and improving their organizational work so as to lower their numerical strength.

Particular attention should be paid to improving the structure of republic and okrug services. Taking into consideration the characteristics of the socioeconomic development of the society with its considerable migration processes, we must adopt a specific, differentiated, and scientific approach in resolving problems related to the number and composition of civil defense formations. The main criterion in the solution of this problem should be the possibility to maintain high mobilization readiness of organs and formations and their ability to engage in rescue and emergency accident repair operations in the stricken areas and in eliminating the consequences of natural catastrophes and major production accidents.

Another particularly important line in the work of the party and official managements, the party members, and the entire personnel within the system, proceeding from the decisions of the July Plenum, is to wage a struggle for a strict regimen of savings of material, labor, production, and financial resources, and for developing in all cadres a statesman-like approach in their use and management.

They may make a substantial contribution in this respect by improving the quality of designing and construction of protective installations as well as of installations for the management of civil defense forces and facilities. This presumes greater control over the qualitative implementation of construction tasks, shortening completion deadlines, and eliminating prerequisites for waste in the installation of equipment. We must follow with greater adamancy the line of the double (peacetime and wartime) use of protective installations and of the more effective use of the authorities in charge of maintaining such equipment.

In the spirit of the requirements of the July Plenum serious measures should be adopted for the development of a statesman-like attitude on the part of all civil defense cadres concerning the use of their allocated budgetary and non-budgetary funds. Occasionally such funds are irresponsibly spent on measures unrelated to mobilization-combat readiness, training, and material and technical support of the formations, on totally unnecessary luxury and beautiful furnishing of offices, premises, installations, and others. Many of our responsible cadres justify their erroneous attitude towards such funds by saying that they are not "ours" but have been allocated by other authorities. The origin of funds or materials neither is nor should be important. In all cases they come from the state. These are people's funds which, spent inexpediently, harm our socialist state, our society, and our people, damaging the building of socialism in our country. We must struggle as firmly as possible against such an irresponsible attitude toward people's funds. We must raise the civil defense cadres in a spirit of high personal responsibility for their proper use exclusively in the interest of mobilization-combat readiness and training.

The question of saving labor and time acquires major significance. We must set up the type of organization of the work which would contribute to the most effective use of the people's labor and time. We must wage a steady struggle against time waste, slackness and lack of organization as phenomena alien to a socialist system.

The July Plenum raised quite sharply the question of decisively upgrading management effectiveness and insuring its steady advancement. In this respect the work style and methods of leading authorities and cadres are of great importance. This is a rather vast problem which has a number of aspects. It includes a proper view on problems and accurate formulation of tasks considered basic at a specific time, the realistic assessment of the deadlines for their solution, the careful choice of performers, prompt control over their work, and precise accounting of the contribution of every performer.

At the present stage the effective management of republic and okrug civil defense services becomes particularly important among the many aspects related to the style and methods of our work. Today this is one of the weak links in our organization activities. Strengthening the services, upgrading their training, improving their organizational structure, and enabling all units to master their functional obligations and be prepared to operate under complex circumstances are topical and urgent tasks.

Another particularly important aspect of style is the development of the type of organization for work, control, and supervision of implementation which would exclude manifestations of whitewashing, inaccurate information, concealment of shortcomings, lack of principles and acceptance of weaknesses, servility, and lowered criteria in assessing the implementation of civil defense tasks. We must upgrade official and party exactingness toward the carriers of such negative manifestations as well as their supporters. We must display great intolerance toward such phenomena.

The report submitted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the BCP Central Committee July Plenum, and the tasks formulated by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, to the all-army party aktiv on upgrading the role of political organs and party and mass organizations in explaining and implementing the plenum decisions earmarked several basic directions to be followed in party-political work within the civil defense system.

One such direction is work with the command personnel who are the main and predominant part of the authorities within our system. The explanatory and organizational work with such personnel must be based strictly on the personal example to be given by every commander, every party member. We must develop in them the conviction that the party will stop at nothing in its struggle against shortcomings. Everyone, however, must well understand that "the party consists of me, you, and him." Everyone must find and occupy his position in the combat ranks and actively participate in the general offensive against the "small truth" in our life, against adverse phenomena and shortcomings in it, for, as was justifiably emphasized in the report submitted to the eleventh party congress, without self-criticism the socialist society cannot renovate itself...the level of criticism and self-criticism is a criterion of its maturity.

The important tasks facing the official and party managements of okrug and city staffs stem from the fact that political work in the civil defense staffs, services, and formations is headed directly by the local party authorities. These staffs must always seek the assistance of these party authorities. They must inform them objectively of the factual condition of the implementation of the tasks and suggest to them expedient measures aimed at further improvements in the work.

Propaganda activities will play a great role in the interpretation and dissemination of the July BCP Central Committee decisions. We must seek, however, even more effective propaganda ways and means so that it may influence even more emphatically and tangibly the awareness and behavior of the people.

The decisions of the July Plenum call for the adoption of serious measures within the entire civil defense system aimed at decisively improving the work and upgrading the role of the state and people's control authorities. On their basis the official and party managements will help them in their practical work to organize control activities and the struggle against irregularities and violations.

The interpretation and the implementation of the decisions of the July BCP Central Committee Plenum in all fields of our social, political, and economic life is not a campaign task but a program for action for the implementation of the stipulations of the eleventh party congress.

The meetings held by the party organizations to assess their activities in the light of the July Plenum decisions have indicated that some of them consider the implementation of the plenum decisions a one-time campaign task. Others have expressed their regret that weaknesses continue to occur. We must bear in mind the confirmed truth that there is no question which the Bulgarian Communist Party has not undertaken to resolve and has failed. In no case, however, should we think that the struggle against the "small truth" and against the accumulated negative phenomena and habits in our way of life, reciprocal relations, and methods of work and management would be an easy one-time task. This is a struggle for changing awareness, approach, and thinking.

The main feature in the future work of the official and party managements and cadres within the civil defense system in implementing the plenum decisions is to master the requirements of the new multiplication approach and put an end to their present way of thinking. The main criterion for their organizational work and qualities will be their statesman-like approach to problems, their feeling of high responsibility for the condition of the work, and their contribution to the struggle against shortcomings and for upgrading the mobilization-combat readiness of the civil defense system. Such an approach alone would make it possible to develop the necessary prerequisites for the party and official managements to raise their work to the level of contemporary requirements.

5003
CSO: 2200

THEORY OF CIVIL DEFENSE DISCUSSED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1976 pp 18-19, 22

[Article by Engineer-Colonel Dimitur Gospodinov and Colonel Sava Nankov:
"Subject, Content, and Functions of Civil Defense Theory"]

[Text] In recent years an increased interest in military theory in general and in civil defense theory in particular has been noted both in our country and abroad. A greater interest in the new problems has been displayed by the personnel of the civil defense system. With a view to meeting this interest and assisting the personnel of staffs, services, and other authorities involved in civil defense problems in the course of their theoretical and practical activities, the editors will publish a series of materials clarifying the basic problems of civil defense theory. The authors of such articles have tried to sum up accomplishments gained so far in this area and cover a number of new aspects as well. Without claiming total knowledge of this exceptionally topical problem, both the editors and authors would be satisfied by triggering the reader's interest as a result of this initiative.

Like any other theory, the civil defense theory is an integral system of knowledge based on concepts, categories, and laws maintaining specific interrelationships and characterized by a logical structure. Each theory, including the civil defense theory, reflects human practice and the objective laws governing social development. The most important characteristic of the theory is its systematic nature while its characteristic feature is to be a precise duplication of the factual relations within the studied target. The theory is characterized by the stability of the entire apparatus of categories and concepts; the objective nature of the processes and laws studied; the logical structure of the interdependence; abstracting oneself from the specific forms of manifestation of the studied project and the lack of contradictions among constituent elements.

In order to be able to qualify a theory and, more especially, the theory of civil defense as a science we must, above all, formulate its object, content, and structure.

The clarification of the object, content, and structure of the civil defense theory is of great methodological significance in terms of the systematic, comprehensive, and profound study of the problems related to the protection of the population and the national economy from mass destruction weapons and of protection from natural calamities and major industrial accidents. This contributes to the determination of their most profound nature and the study of their specific laws, innerrelations and characteristics, and their mastery and utilization in resolving civil defense problems.

To determine the object of civil defense theory would mean to indicate that which it is studying and the limits within which it is studying it, clarify its place within the overall system of interrelationships in the socialist society, and indicate its relative autonomy and specific characteristics.

Under the conditions of a nuclear missile war the civil defense theory has the right to an autonomous existence, for it studies specific problems, phenomena, and laws which are not covered by other sciences yet are of substantial importance to them. Under present day conditions the successful solution of the entire set of problems related to the protection of the population and the country's national economy from mass destruction weapons and the implementation of SNAVR [expansion unknown] in eliminating the consequences of enemy attacks or of major industrial breakdowns and natural catastrophes would be impossible without profound theoretical research, the study and summation of acquired experience, and the practical utilization of the achievements of science and technical progress. In this sense the civil defense theory as a system of scientific knowledge on the organization and conduct of civil defense, characterized by a respective logical ties and interrelationships among structural elements, and internal specific objective laws, has the right to an autonomous development and exists as a separate branch of military science.

A modern war is a complex social phenomenon in which various forms of struggle are interwoven--armed, political, and economic, ideological, diplomatic, and so on. The armed struggle is basic and primary. It occupies a determining position and determines, in the final account, the reaching of the objectives of the war. However, a number of specific war problems exist whose objectives cannot be achieved through armed struggle alone. They involve the protection of the population, animals, and plants, the economy, food supplies and water reservoirs from mass destruction weapons, insuring the stable work of national economic projects and sectors, and eliminating the consequences of enemy strikes. Their successful solution largely depends on the activities of the administrative and economic managers who are also heads of the civil defense in the establishments and national economic projects under their management.

The study of some of the processes and phenomena related to the protection of the rear lines of the country and, above all, of the population, using specific civil defense methods and means is the subject of civil defense theory. This makes it clear that civil defense theory deals not with specific ways and means of armed struggle but with the results of the impact of such struggle on the country's rear and population and the ability of the economy to meet the urgent needs of the armed forces, the national economy, and the population under the complex conditions of modern warfare.

The elaboration of an effective system of knowledge of civil defense objectives and tasks and the principles and laws governing its development and functioning is of great importance to upgrading the effectiveness of civil defense measures. It enhances its role in the overall set of defense measures implemented by the socialist state. That is why, stemming from this fact and on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist theory of war and armed forces, the theory of civil defense is considered a separate and autonomous branch of military science. This understanding reflects the dialectical interaction between the two basic methods used in defending the country's rear from enemy attacks: armed struggle carried out through the ways and means of the armed forces, on the one hand, and civil defense, on the other, whose activities, in addition to defending the rear, is of importance also to the successful functioning of the armed forces. The active efforts of the armed forces and the effective antiaircraft and antimissile defense of the country largely facilitate the activities of civil defense and insure a higher level of protection of the rear.

The armed forces and civil defense jointly contribute to reducing losses and damages in a modern war.

Now, when the country's rear has become one of the main targets of armed action while civil defense has become a factor of strategic significance to insuring the vital activities of the state, the profound elaboration of civil defense theoretical problems and problems of its interaction with the other defense organizations is of primary importance to military theory and practice. The theory of civil defense elaborates specific problems related to the defense of the country's rear in modern warfare based on the general theory of military science.

Depending on the development of the ways, means, and conditions of armed struggle the framework of the military science has broadened. New processes and phenomena have become targets of research and, in military science, new areas, branches, and sections. All this has contributed to the broadening of its theoretical and applied functions and the intensification of reciprocal relations and interaction with other sectors of human knowledge. On the other hand, the extensive introduction of new ways, forms, and methods of research has made possible the better discovery and study of the laws of the armed struggle and the substantiation of the basic conclusions and concepts of the modern science of war and the determination of the role and place of the scientific and technical revolution in the armed struggle and in the tasks of the various defense organizations.

On the basis of such new requirements and the nature of contemporary warfare, as well as the profound changes which have taken place in the military-technical foundations, structurally the theory of civil defense may be subdivided into the following four basic interrelated sections:

Section one includes problems related to the population's defense. This is the main and basic section of the civil defense theory, covering the creation of the necessary stock of protective installations and individual safety means; evacuation and dispersion under wartime conditions; notification of the population of the danger of enemy attack; protection of foodstuffs, livestock, vegetation, water sources and power sources from mass destruction means and organizing the training of the population to protect itself against mass destruction weapons. In this section sheltering the population is considered the main basic method for its protection. This leads to important conclusions not only in terms of civil defense theory but practice.

The second section covers problems of the stability of the work of projects and sectors in the national economy operating in wartime: creation of an optimal territorial organization of production forces; elaboration of suitable engineering-technical and organizational measures; protection of production personnel; establishment of durable cooperative and production relations and stable material and technical supplies; duplication of the most important types of output, and others.

The third section deals with problems related to the elaboration of the ways and means used for rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations; creation of an optimal organizational structure; staffing and training civil defense formations and elaborating plans for the organization and conduct of civil defense operations.

The fourth group of tasks is related to the elaboration of the foundations for notification and control of the civil defense system in peace and wartime and the creation of the corresponding technical base.

Resolving these problems the civil defense authorities do not engage directly in combat operations. Their efforts are focused on rescuing casualties and engaging in urgent breakdown repair operations or measures insuring the vital activities of the state. Furthermore, the civil defense system carries out a number of its basic tasks in peacetime as well. Consequently, the theory that civil defense is a structural part of military science, even though its main object may be the study of contemporary warfare, is not interested in all processes and phenomena related to war and the armed struggle, but only in those which influence the rear of the country and may be resolved through the forces and means of the civil defense system.

The fact that the main subject of the theory of civil defense, as of the science of war, is war or, specifically, the armed struggle with its laws, while the structure and content of its tasks are radically different from

those of the armed forces determines its subordinate significance in terms of military science.

We could hardly imagine the successful functioning of the civil defense theory unless based on the general theory of military science, the theory of military art, and military construction and rear lines of armed forces. It is from them that it draws not only general conclusions and recommendations but certain ways and means for the solution of specific problems. Thus, for example, the elaboration of a number of problems of civil defense theory is related to concepts of military science such as means for launching a modern war and the role of surprise; type of means used for attack and the nature of the war; the nature of the hit targets and the elimination of the consequences of such hits; drastic changes in circumstances and headlong increase of information flows; new ways and means of control of society and armed forces; mathematization of individual sciences and the ever more energetic penetration of cybernetic methods; and ways and means of engineering, chemical, communication, and material-technical support.

Is it possible, despite these circumstances, to say that civil defense theory has the right to autonomous existence and that it represents a separate branch, a separate scientific discipline of military science? The answer, obviously, is yes, for, as we already pointed out, it has its specific research targets, subject, and content.

Civil defense theory studies the specific means for striking at a probable enemy which could be used in an attack against us, the nature of possible consequences of an enemy attack, the ways and means used by civil defense, and ways and means for protection against mass destruction weapons and for the operations of staffs, services, and formations. These objects are substantially different from the objects studied by military science in terms of ways and means of counteraction, organizational structure, means of action and extent of utilization of formations, methods of training, and technical equipment. Many of the problems resolved by civil defense far exceed the limits of its specific interests and penetrate other areas of the military and civilian sciences, thus assisting them in the solution of their specific problems.

The specific aspect of civil defense theory is that unlike military science which studies in greater detail the results of the influence of the armed struggle on the armed forces, it studies this influence as it applies to objects in the country's rear from the viewpoint of the stability of their work under wartime conditions and the possibilities for engaging in rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations. This requires the participation of party, state, economic, and public authorities and organizations and people's councils in the solution of problems. Since the civil defense system is set up and operates on the territorial and production-sectorial principle, all population strata and age groups participate in its measures, thus making it a nationwide organization.

The basic functions of the civil defense theory may be reduced to bringing to light the laws and principles governing the functioning of the civil defense system and the substantiation of recommendations for the organization, planning, and implementation of the set of measures aimed at fulfilling this important task. Along with this, the purpose of the civil defense theory is to equip staffs, republic services, ministries, departments, committees, okrugs people's councils, and state economic trusts as well as party and other public and economic organs and organizations with all-round and profound specific knowledge. The civil defense theory must help to upgrade the professional training of system cadres and give them broad scope for thoughts and actions and a perspective in multilateral activities aimed at strengthening the defense capability of the homeland.

Civil defense has its subdivisions, staffs, formations, and institutions enabling it to implement its basic assignments. Their leadership is provided by the party and state authorities, and the civil defense command, staffs, and services at all levels.

The tasks entrusted to civil defense are relatively autonomous, for no other authorities or organizations have been set up in the country to insure their overall and coordinated implementation. Consequently, the building and functioning of the civil defense system is the main object of theoretical research. However, since a number of problems, particularly those related to maintaining a stable economy in wartime, the moral-psychological training of the population, and struggle with natural catastrophes and major production accidents exceed the framework of military science, civil defense theory uses the results not only of military research but of research conducted in a number of other areas and scientific directions.

The content of civil defense theory with such objectives and targets may be reduced to the following: study of the objective laws governing the organizational structure and functioning of the system; recording theoretical experience and the present condition of military affairs; determining the probable conditions under which civil defense would operate in a future war and formulating the principles, methods, and organization of protective measures; determining the optimal structure of the ways and means needed for the implementation of civil defense tasks in peacetime and trends in its development; elaboration of problems related to the stability of the economy in wartime and means for the implementation of SNAVR; developing an optimal system of measures for the protection of the population, livestock, plants, food supplies, and water reservoirs; optimizing management processes, and others.

Civil defense theory focuses its main attention on the following: The further organizational development of the system as a necessary prerequisite for its optimal functioning; upgrading the reliability of the protection of the population; improving the technical base and methods of management and upgrading the stability of national economic projects and sectors by assessing their vulnerability and the implementation of a system of measures

based on engineering-technical regulations and other regulating documents; elaboration of problems related to the structure, staffing, and way of training of formations in problems of management and notification, with optimal distribution of responsibilities among militarized, sectorial and territorial organs, and others.

Civil defense theory is of tremendous importance to upgrading the theoretical and professional training of the cadres structure of the civil defense authorities, and to insuring greater possibilities for the solution of basic problems. Its topical nature is also determined by the lack of profound studies in the field of civil defense theory.

5003

CSO: 2200

SUGGESTED MEASURES TO TREAT BURNS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1976 pp 22-23

[Article by Doctor Kuncho Aladzhov: "Burns--A Dangerous Damage"]

[Text] One of the basic problems facing the commanders of medical units is the treatment of burns before the arrival of the physician.

In the course of daily work situations frequently arise involving the danger of harming the skin and the body with burns. The careless actions of production workers occasionally bring about fire flashes. No less dangerous are easily flammable chemicals such as acids, alkalies, or volatile oils. In all cases burns cause wounds of different sizes and depths. In contact with strong light, ultraviolet rays, and electric power skin burns may occur. They may be expressed in a superficial inflammation process but may also deaden profoundly subcutaneous fabrics, tendons, and muscles.

In the case of severe burns shock may result from the strong pains, the abundant release of toxins from tissue breakdown or damages caused to the suprarenal glands. Such a shock may also be caused by the reduced quantity of blood or to secondary infection. Unless urgent measures are taken, the shock may be fatal to the victim. Depending on the depth of the damage the burns are divided into four degrees. First degree burns are characterized by an inflammation of the surface layer of the skin. It may be caused by an agent with a temperature ranging from 50 to 70 degrees centigrade. Such burns may be dangerous if a large surface of the skin becomes affected.

Second degree burns take place under the influence of a temperature ranging from 75 to 100 degrees centigrade. They are characterized by the forming of blisters of various sizes (ranging from pea to orange size). Initially the content of the blisters is transparent.

Third degree burns result in the necrosis of tissues and occurs in contact with objects or liquids whose temperature exceeds 100 degrees centigrade.

In fourth degree burns entire parts of the body are destroyed.

The general symptoms and manifestations of each period following a more severe degree of burning are the following: severe pains, fatigue, lack of strength, loss of balance, assumption of a horizontal position, and loss of skin color followed by severe reddening. An examination determines a lowering of blood pressure reaching the level of acute cardiovascular failure, dehydration, blood thickening, damage to the nervous system and the kidneys, loss of albumin and blood electrolytes.

In all cases urgent and effective aid prior to the arrival of the physician is of decisive significance.

The purpose is to block the action of the triggering reason, calm down the patient and, if shock has developed to begin counteracting it. All this must be accomplished in such a way as to prevent the development of infection.

In the case of fire the clothes must be torn off the casualty and cold water must be poured on the victim or else he must be tucked tightly in a large and thoroughly soaked blanket. Should the burn be the result of chemicals it would be best for the victim to be doused in a big amount of water. In the case of burns caused by quick lime the patient should be washed in oil; in the case of strong acids he should be washed in an alkaline solution; a two per cent sodium bicarbonate or lime water or soapy water, or else the burned areas should be covered with magnesium salts. Should the burns be caused by alkalis the patient should be washed in a diluted solution of acetic, citric, or tartaric acid. In the case of phosphorus burns the patient should be heavily doused in water. The effected part of the body should be placed in water, copper sulfate bandages should be applied, and the body should be covered with a thick layer of talcum powder. The phosphorus particles should be removed with tweezers.

Even though they may be small and limited, first degree burns should not be underestimated. In such cases pre-medical aid consists of spreading on the skin of a five per cent sodium bicarbonate solution or boric solution, or else a solution of kompresol tablets, and covered by a sterile bandage. Analgin or pyramidon must be administered for the pain. In the case of limited second degree burns the area must be disinfected with oxygen peroxide or rivanol (should a blister open). Should several blisters have opened, they must be disinfected with a penicillin or streptomycin solution after which they must be covered with a thick layer of tetracyclin paste. A thick layer of gauze is placed on the wound topped by cotton and bandaged.

In the case of fourth degree burns a large quantity of tetracyclin paste and cotton must be applied. Following the required bandaging, the burned extremity is raised lightly and immobilized with a Cramer's splint (made of wire or clean, smooth board). The victim must be quickly sent to hospital.

In order to avoid complications all degrees and forms of burns must be treated by a specialist. Shock and dehydration are the most dangerous. In

order to fight the shock, from the very first minutes the pain must be eliminated. This is achieved by administering analgin, piramidon, or cophenal or, in the case of unbearable pain, lydol as well.

Dehydration is treated by the administration of more liquids, fruit juice, or salt water. The treatment begins with antibiotics to prevent secondary infection. The rapid treatment with penicillin, streptomycin, tetracyclin, eritran, gentamycin, and others are a guarantee for a good outcome of the crisis. The extent of the damaged skin, the depth of the burn, and the reaction of the body are of great importance to the recovery of the victim.

The outcome of first degree burns is good. Healing occurs after three to four days. In second degree burns the healing process lasts about two weeks. In the case of more severe burns the complications are substantial and the duration of the treatment depends on the general condition of the victim.

5003
CSO: 2200

ANIMAL FEEDING IN RADIOACTIVE AREAS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1976 pp 24-25

[Article by Professor Doctor Petko Dryanovski: "Animal Feeding In An Area Of Radioactive Contamination"]

[Text] The question of the staying of animals in a radioactive area is resolved according to their living conditions and the level of gamma radiation. In all cases the animals must remain in their premises no less than two days following the nuclear explosion. Within that time the level of gamma radiation decreases several hundred per cent and reaches a safe level depending on the zone.

At the time of the nuclear explosion, until the beginning of the fallout of the radioactive dust in the area of the farm a certain period of time elapses. Its duration is determined by the distance to the epicenter of the explosion and the velocity of the wind. This is computed according to the formula (1) $t = \frac{r}{V}$ in which r is the distance in kilometers and V is the velocity of the wind.

Depending on such characteristics we determine the amount of reserve time whose use is of decisive significance in the use of a special regimen for animal care, particularly whenever the basic protective measures have not been implemented.

In terms of type and sequence such activities are expressed in controlling the personnel of the veterinary formation and the availability of the people assigned to care for the animals (no less than three people per premise). In the case of electric power failure four to five people should be assigned per 150-200 milk cows.

Prior to the fallout of the radioactive substances, this personnel must load the feeding troughs with the 24 hour fodder ration; it must set up a one-week fodder reserve, water the animals, and allow the calves to nurse. This reduces and facilitates the work of the milking personnel under conditions of hermetically closed premises. In order to avoid complications from delays in milking, the cows must be fed only hay as a result of which a lesser amount of milk is produced.

Whenever the "radioactive contamination" signal is given the hermetized premises must be closed while those caring for the animals must go to the specially set up premises in the barns or enter the nearby shelters.

While the livestock remains in the hermetized premises the 24-hour fodder and water rations are reduced as follows: cows--eight-ten kilograms of hay or six-seven kilograms of hay and one or two kilograms of concentrated fodder; sheep--1-1.5 kilograms of hay; water: no more than 30 liters for cows and two to three liters for sheep. In extreme cases, should the fodder be contaminated or because of other reasons, cows, horses, and sheep may not be given food for two to three days. No salt is administered in order to lower the thirst.

In well enclosed livestock premises gradually the gas-air environment worsens. The extent of its change depends on the type of premise, its dimensions, the quantity and type of livestock, the effectiveness of the sealing, the temperature of the air outside and the existence of wind. Following the sealing of the premises the quantity of oxygen begins to drop. However, at the same time carbon dioxide, amonia, hydrogen sulfide, and air humidity and temperature begin to rise. As a result of this the animals begin to be nervous. Subsequently their breathing, pulse beat, and sweating become disturbed, revealing symptoms of suffocation.

The changes in the gas-air environment occur within different periods of time and depend on the size of the premise and the temperature of the air outside. It has been established that in the case of modern solid premises, with an average of 16 cubic meters of air per cow or horse, 12 to 13 cubic meters per calf or hefer under two years of age, six cubic meters per hog, and three cubic meters per sheep, the animals can remain in the premises without any visible danger to their health, as follows: with an outside temperature ranging from +10 degrees to +20 degrees centigrade and a weak wind, no more than 24 hours; with a temperature ranging from +8 degrees to +16 degrees centigrade--up to 34 hours; and with a temperature of -7 to 1 degree centigrade--about 40 hours.

In all cases the condition of the animals must be checked as follows: cows and horses, after the seventh to the ninth hour of the sealing of the premises; hogs after the seventh hour; and sheep after the twelfth hour. Should syptoms of suffocation appear the premises must be ventilated by opening doors and some windows on the side below the wind, for about ten minutes, at a time when the fallout of the radioactive dust has almost ended. Following the maximal time during in which animals can stay in sealed premises, a two-hour ventilation is mandatory.

The danger of suffocation for the servicing personnel is greater, for men are more sensitive to oxygen insufficiency. In order to avoid this danger and prevent the penetration of radioactive dust and radiation in excess of the admissible doses, the personnel caring for the animals must not enter the barns more frequently than once or twice every 24 hours mandatorily in groups of two or three so that they may help one another should suffocation occur.

The extent of this regimen is determined by the time needed for the natural reduction in the level of gamma radiation.

In the case of fodder shortages it may become necessary for the animals to graze in contaminated areas. This leads to the question of when and under what circumstances could the livestock be taken out to graze. This is related to the assessment of different factors determining the means and level of radioactive contamination of the grass as well as the isotope composition of the products of the nuclear blast.

In the first several days following a nuclear explosion the radioactive contamination of the grass is superficial and rain may wash away a considerable percentage of the radioactive matter. Subsequently, the contamination becomes structural as a result of the inclusion of the radioactive matter in plant metabolic processes.

For the first two weeks following the blast the grass is contaminated by young and rapidly decaying nuclear products, mainly iodine 131, after which the longer-life strontium 90 and cesium 137 begin to predominate.

In mountainous areas at a 100 meter altitude grass radioactivity is three to four times higher than in the plains. In areas open to winds the grass may be up to 32 times more active compared with wind-protected areas.

The overall assessment of such factors, compared with data obtained as a result of radioactive reconnaissance of the area will determine the possibility for animal grazing. A number of authors believe that animals may graze with a pasture contamination density of 4 curie/square kilometers or 4 microcurie per cubic meter. However, the question is not answered with the acceptance of this norm. Also very important may be the purpose of the cattle breeding--whether for milk or meat. In the case of milk cattle it is important whether or not the milk will be consumed by children or adults.

The following norms on the level of gamma radiation in which animals may be allowed to graze have been submitted on the basis of various computations and considerations. Milked animals whose milk is to be consumed by children may graze in areas with a gamma radiation level of 60 milliroentgen per hour, or 100 milliroentgen per hour should the milk be consumed by adults. Animals raised for meat may graze with a radiation level of up to 0.5 roentgen per hour.

In all cases such products of animal origin may be consumed after mandatory dosimetric control and, in some cases, after a radiometric expert evaluation.

5003

CSO: 2200

EFFECTS OF PSYCHOCHEMICAL POISONS EXAMINED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1976 pp 25-27

[Article by Galin Petrov, candidate of chemical sciences, and Diana Buchvarova, scientific associate: "PsychoChemical Toxic Substances; Toxic Action and Protection"]

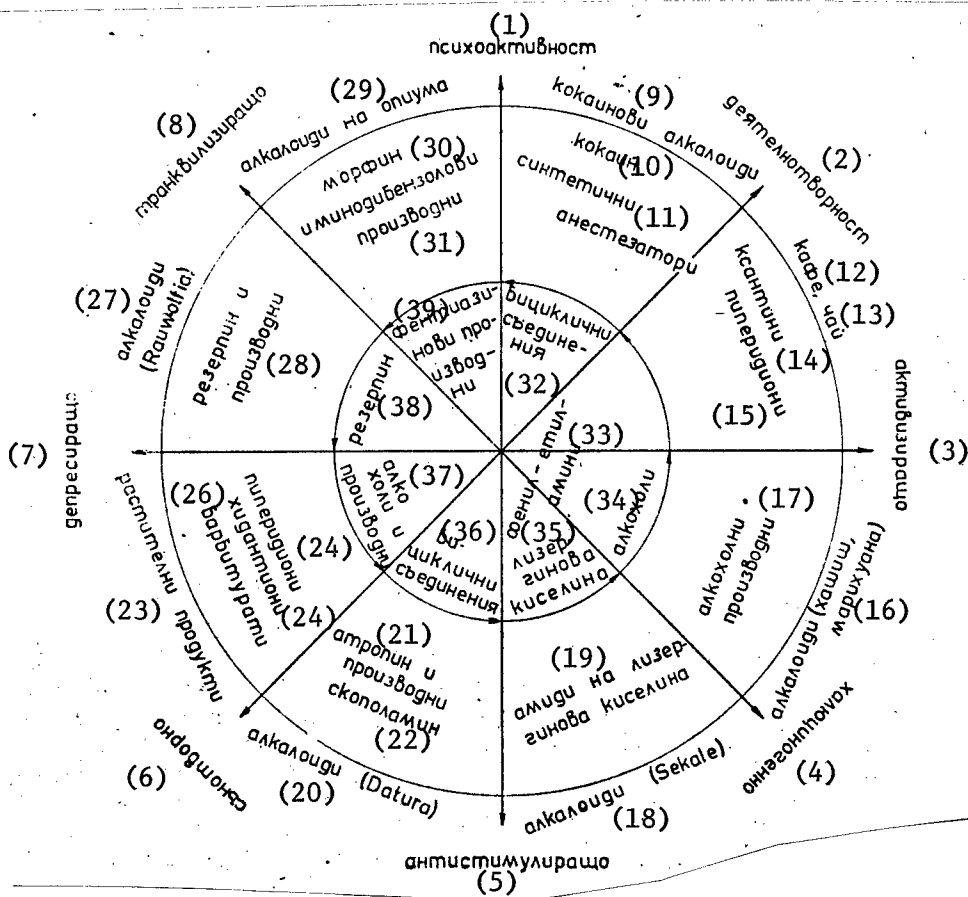
[Text] In the past 20 years extensive studies have been made in the United States of the possible military application of various chemicals striking at the central nervous system.

The idea of the use of such substances for mentally influencing people is not new. The European colonizers in America themselves used "firewater" (alcohol) against the Indians and, later on, opium and other narcotic drugs. In 1919 the American military specialist Roberts developed the thesis that "the ideal substances for military purposes would be the type of chemical compounds which would disturb the mind of the people even though for a short time, sufficient, however, for attacking and disarming the enemy more easily with the help of other means." Substances with such properties are considered "humane" since most frequently they themselves have no mortal results. The search for such substances continues to this day. Many of the discovered compounds possessing psychogenic properties are now being used as medicines calming the nervous system--tranquilizers, antiphobic agents, neuroleptics, and others. Depending on the dose, however, they could also be used as strong psychoactive toxins of military importance (we are familiar with Paracelsus' truth that "a poison is a question of dose alone").

Psychotoxins cause mental disturbances in normal people, known as model psychoses: hallucinations--optic and audial, manifestations of indifference, apathy, and hesitation, hindered motor functions, and others.

The most important groups of psychoactive chemicals and the phenomena they trigger in the human body are shown in diagram number one. The outside circle indicates the natural substances possessing psychogenic properties. The small inner circle lists the chemical groups of compounds from which synthetic products are derived. Their effect is not strictly specific but is determined by the doses and appears within a certain range among several

types of phenomena corresponding to the ones caused by natural compounds. The middle circle includes substances for which a certain stricter correlation has been determined between the mental phenomena they trigger and their chemical structure. For the time being such a correlation has been noted for a relatively small number among them. The various mental phenomena are interrelated and in a state of continuous transition, as shown in the diagram.



- Key:
1. Psychoactiveness.
 2. Activity triggering.
 3. Energizing.
 4. Hallucinogenic.
 5. Anti-stimulating.
 6. Soporific.
 7. Depressive.
 8. Tranquilizing.
 9. Cocaine alkaloids.
 10. Cocaine.
 11. Synthetic anesthetizer.
 12. Coffee.
 13. Tea.
 14. Xanthines.
 15. Piperidiones.
 16. Alkaloids (Hashish, Marijuana).
 17. Alcohol derivates.
 18. Alkaloids (Sekale).
 19. Lysergic Acid Amides.
 20. Alkaloids (Datura).
 21. Atropine.
 22. Scopolamine derivates.
 23. Vegetol products.
 24. Piperidiones.
 25. Hydantoinis.
 26. Barbiturates.
 27. Alkaloids (Rauwolfia).
 28. Reserpine and derivates.
 29. Opium alkaloids.
 30. Morphine.
 31. Aminodibenzene derivates.
 32. Bicyclical compounds.
 33. Phenil-ethyl-amines.
 34. Alcohols.
 35. Lysergic acid.

36. Bicyclic compounds. 37. Alcohols and alcohol derivatives.
38. Reserpine. 39. Phentiazine derivatives.

Psychogenic chemical substances may influence both the central nervous system (the brain) as well as the vegetative nervous system. According to their influence on higher nervous activities they may be classified into three types: substances which normalize pathologically intensified processes in the superior parts of the central nervous system (tranquilizers, soporifics, neuroleptic, and hypnotic compounds used for medical treatment); substances whose processes occur in the superior sections of the central nervous system on a higher level and whose effect is the opposite of that of group one; and psychodysleptic substances triggering temporary serious disturbances of mental activities.

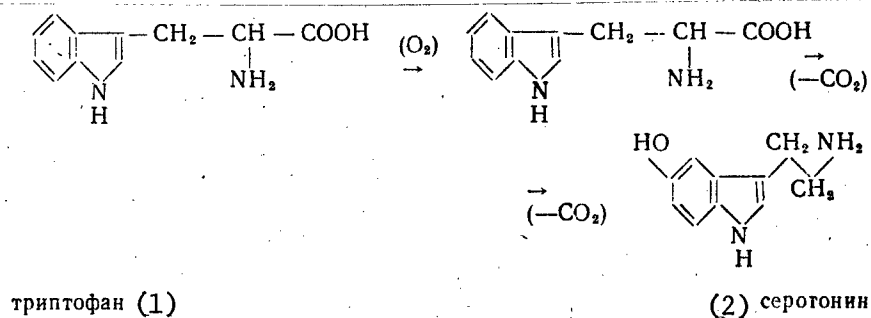
The first and the third group psychoactive substances are of military interest.

The first group--the tranquilizers--suppress the willpower, judgement, and normal mental activities. The apathy and other phenomena which occur as a result of such indifference may substantially hinder the execution of combat assignments. The third group substances have, above all, a hallucinogenic effect (hallucinogenic toxic substances). They trigger an exceptionally strong excitation of some brain cells and centers, as a result of which visual and audial hallucinations develop. The people effected by such substances develop in their imagination things unknown to the sensory organs. Natural perception is dulled and imaginary ideas develop. The feeling of reality is lost. A mental condition whose symptoms resemble natural schizophrenia develops. It has been established of late that the similarity between the artificial psychosis caused by poisoning with psychedelic drugs and schizophrenia exists not only in terms of external effects but of the biochemical mechanism of the processes as well. Under the influence of psychedelic poisons artificial psychosis develops progressively and relatively rapidly.

A number of studies have determined that the development of an artificially modeled psychosis under the influence of psychoactive substances goes through a maximal period followed by a period of normalization of mental condition. Some data indicate, however, that occasionally the victims may retain minor yet lasting mental consequences.

The effect of the psychochemical substances is related to disturbances in the normal activities of brain centers or nerve synapses (processes of transmittal of nervous excitation) in the vegetative nervous system. It has been established that serotonin and adrenalin are, respectively, substances acting as mediators (substances considered a necessary component and medium) in the appearance of transmittal of nervous impulses in these two cases.

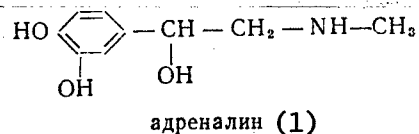
Serotonin is a physiologically active metabolite (catabolite). It is obtained following the enzyme oxydation and partial destruction (catabolism) of the amino acid tryptophan which enters the human body with the food:



Key: 1. Tryptophan. 2. Serotonin.

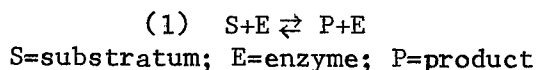
In the tissues serotonin is linked. It is carried by the blood and a certain percentage of it is deposited in the brain. It plays an important role in the activities of the blood, in pulmonary processes, in allergic reactions in the body, and so on.

Adrenalin is a mediator in the transmission of nerve impulses to the sympathetic nervous system. However, it also plays an important biochemical role in other biological processes in the body, as follows:



Key: 1. Adrenalin.

It has been established that after fulfilling their role as mediators serotonin and adrenalin experience an oxydizing breakdown caused by the enzyme (ferment) monoaminooxydase. As we know, enzymes are biological protein catalytic agents. Unlike conventional chemical catalytic agents, they are distinguished by their very specific nature. Enzymes may participate in the formation of intermediary compounds (complexes) with chemical compounds (substrata) in the body, thus facilitating the interaction among the individual substrata or breakdown the latter. In all cases the enzymes are released again and restored completely, as follows:



The reactions which take place with the participation of enzymes usually occur very rapidly (within seconds or a fraction of a second) and require little energy. One of the hypothetical mechanisms explaining the interaction between enzyme and substratum (mediator) is the so-called "key-lock".

mechanism. It presumes a suitable structural analogy between the two components in the reaction (similar to the one existing between a lock and a proper key) leading to the formation of the enzyme-substratum complex. A similar mechanism is presumed in the case of the interaction between the mediators serotonin and adrenalin with the enzyme monoaminoxydase (diagram 2).

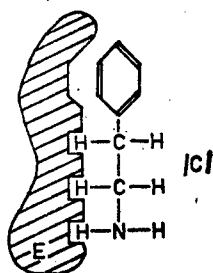
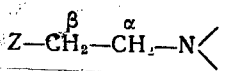


Diagram 2

The current theories explaining the mechanism of action of psychochemical substances are based on the disturbance of this normal biochemical process of interaction between the mediators and the monoaminoxydase. By virtue of their structural analogy with the mediators (existence of a data-substituted ethylamine chain)



Key: Z=cyclical surplus

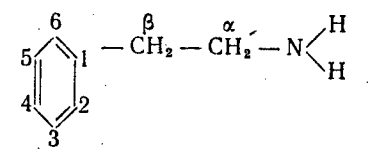
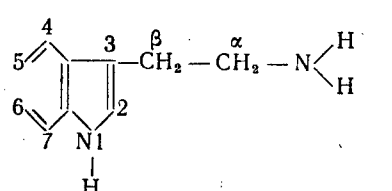
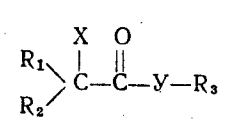
the psychochemical compounds could competitively change the mediators in the enzyme reaction and block the monoaminoxydase and inhibit it. That is why they are also known as anti-monoaminoxydase compounds. This way the mediators are unable to implement normally their role in neuro-psychic processes. The psychopathogenic phenomena are the result of this. It is possible for the anti-monoaminoxydase compounds to replace, for similar reasons, the serotonin in other biochemical complexes as well which are of great importance in the triggering and functioning of normal mental processes in some brain centers.

Table 1 shows some of the familiar anti-monoaminoxydase compounds. They could be classified into three groups according to the type of the basic compound whose derivates are the following: phenylalkylamine, and indole

and a group of benzyl acids and analogues. Obvious in the compounds of the first two groups is their structural analogy with adrenalin and serotonin.

Table 1

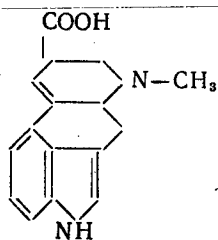
Groups of Psychochemical Compounds (Psychochemical Substances)

Група (1)	Основно съединение (или обща формула) (2)	Психо-химични вещества (3)
(4) β-фенилал- киламинова		(5) мескалин ефедрин ТМА
(6) индолова		(8) псилоцин псилоцибин буфотенин лизергинова киселина и производните й (LAE, LSD)
(7) бензилова киселина и аналозите й		(9) пиперидил- бензилати хинуклидинил- бензилат (BZ)
(10)	R ₁ и R ₂ =арил, алкил, циклоалкил	
(11)	X=OH или С.	
(12)	Y=O или S	
(13)	R ₃ =хетероциклически изотосъдържащ остатък	

Key: 1. Group; 2. Basic Compound (or general formula); 3. Psychochemical Substances; 4. Data-phenylalkylamine; 5. Mescaline, Ephedrine, TMA; 6. Indole; 7. Benzylic Acid and its analogues; 8. Psilocin, psilocybin, bufotenin, lysergic acid and its derivatives (LAE, LSD); 9. Piperidine benzylates, [hinuclidinylbenzylate (BZ)]; 10. R₁ and R₂=aryl, alkyl, cycloalkyl; 11. X=OH or C; 12. Y=O or S; 13. R₃=heterocyclic nitrogen containing residue.

Mescaline (three, four, five--trimetoxypheyletelamine) and TMA (three, four, five--trimetoxypheylisopropilamine) create a psychosis one or two hours later, depending on the dose (20-200 milligrams per kilogram), which could last from six to 24 hours. The effect of psilocin (4-oxy - N, N-dimethyltriptamine) and of psilocybin (psilocin phosphate) has been tested on volunteers and it has been established that the maximal doses for people in good health are 4-6 milligrams per kilogram.

The derivatives of lysergic acid (LS-preparations) are effective psychochemical compounds:



Lysergic Acid

These compounds are found in some plants (such as, for example, the Stinking Smut of rye). However, they may be produced synthetically as well. Lysergic acid was synthesized by Woodward in 1954. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25, (LSD)) was developed by Stol and Hoffman in 1943. Van Smith studied its effect on himself, while Rotlin studied its pharmacological effect. According to some data it was approved for military purposes as of 1958. Its minimal dose for humans is 10-30 mkg/kg. With such doses the hallucinogenic symptoms appear 15 minutes later or two to four hours at the latest, while the overall duration may be up to 24 hours or a week. It is believed that no lasting consequences remain after the psychosis. Higher doses, however, could be lethal. Some ten years ago American specialists published in the press the curious statement that disseminating in the air over a multimillion city such as New York some ten grams of LSD would provoke minor mental disturbances in the entire population lasting about one hour.

Piperidinbensylates are active psychochemical substances (as shown in the general formula of table one: $R_1=R_2$ =phenyl; $X=OH$, $Y=O$, R_3 =replaced piperidine residue). We know that preparation BZ added to this group (hinuclidinylbenzylate containing hinuclidine rather than piperidine residue) is used by the American army.

Psychotoxins of military interest have both shortcomings and advantages compared with other familiar combat toxic substances. Their characteristics are based on the specific features of their toxic effect. The purpose of their combat use is not to achieve a lethal effect but to deprive the personnel of combat capability. The implementation of this objective requires exceptionally small doses. This makes them more effective compared with other combat toxins. Thus, for example, whereas the loss of combat capability in poisoning with phosphorus organic toxins requires a dose half the amount of the lethal level, the respective dose for psychochemical substances is about one thousand times below the lethal dose. As regards reaching a certain noncombat capability of the enemy, for example, the ratio between the amounts of combat concentrations of hydrogen cyanide, zarin and psychochemical toxins is, respectively, 1:0, and 1:0.001. Psychochemical toxins are colorless, odorless, and tasteless which hinders their organoleptic detection. For the time being the methods for their detection have not been developed entirely for the existing ones may not be sufficiently sensitive due to the

possibility to use extremely minimal amounts. Psychochemical substances may have both combat and strategic use. They may be used for purposes of subversion or sabotage (contamination of water, food, and so on).

The major shortcomings of psychochemical substances used in combat include their inadequate penetration capacity and action through the skin, as well as manufacturing expenses. They could be used as aerosols dispersed with the help of bombs, shells, mines, and special generators.

Defense from psychochemical substances, used as aerosols, could be provided with available insulating and filtration gas masks. However, we must bear in mind the fact that their difficult identification under field conditions could cause surprises. In order to insure the prompt detection of poisoning caused by psychochemical substances some western military specialists recommend the use of permanent observers wearing gas masks to monitor continually the behavior of the personnel and report promptly the existence of this menace.

5003

CSO: 2200

DECONTAMINATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES POLLUTED WITH STRONTIUM 90

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1976 pp 28-29

[Article by Petur Manolov, Borislav Georgiev, and Nataliya Borichenko, Scientific Research Institute of Truck Gardening, Plovdiv: "Pollution of Fruits and Vegetables With Strontium 90 from the Atmosphere and Means of Decontamination"]

[Text] The pollution of fruits and vegetables with atmospheric fallout of strontium 90 may occur should radioactive dust fall on them if the weather is dry, under conditions of higher atmospheric humidity, or through radioactive raindrops. Consequently, there are three possible ways for the retention of the radionuclide:

Mechanical retention. Under the influence of gravitational forces a certain percentage of the radioactive dust falls and remains on the surface of fruits and vegetables. The main factor in this case is the structure of the skin (cuticle) of the various types and strains. Downy surfaces of fruits as well as smooth gluey and oily cuticles can retain mechanically a far greater number of radioactive dust. Under identical conditions of external radioactive pollution the lowest percentage of radionuclides, including strontium 90, is retained on apples with a dry and relatively smooth cuticle, such as the York Imperial or Zlatna Prevuzkhodna varieties; pollution on apples with smooth yet sticky cuticles such as Ayvaniya, and Karastoyanka, and most types of pears, tomatoes, peppers, and cabbages is two to four times higher; pollution on pears with a rusty cuticle, spinach, and lettuce is about four to seven times higher; pollution in string beans is about 14 times higher; the highest pollution (20-20 times higher than of apples) may be noted in the different varieties of peaches.

Absorption retention. This means that the strontium ion becomes linked with the surface strata of the cuticle through absorption forces (most frequently as a result of ion exchange). The tie thus created between the surface of the fruit or vegetable and the ion is far stronger and durable compared with mechanical retention. The existence of a water phase is a mandatory prerequisite for the creation of absorption ties. That is why this method of retention of strontium 90 could be noted only in the case of pollution

with water-soluble compounds under conditions of increased humidity and is typical of pollution with radioactive rain.

The quantity of strontium 90 which could be retained through absorption forces under identical external radioactive pollution conditions varies within a broad range depending on the different varieties and strains of fruits and vegetables and is determined by their absorption capacity, i.e., by the number of free surface links which could retain radioactive ions. The lowest absorption capacity is that of smooth surfaced cuticles of apples, cabbages, and peppers rich in fruit wax, followed by tomatoes and most types of pears; it is about five times higher in string beans and the highest absorption capacity for strontium ions once again goes to peaches as well as some strains of pears with a rusty cuticle such as Boskova Butilkovidna and Khardieva Maslovka.

In the case of absorption the strontium ions compete against other bivalent cations (mainly calcium) which are the non-radioactive components of the dust and stem from condensed earth particles developed as a result of the explosion. Therefore, the amount of absorbed strontium 90 is determined also by the specific radioactivity of the dust or the rain-water solution, i.e., the ratio between radioactive and non-radioactive components. After the absorption surface has been covered, the balance of soluble compounds is deposited mechanically on the surface. Thus, as the water drops dry out we note both absorption and mechanical retention.

Diffusion (penetration). Some of the absorbed strontium 90 penetrates through the cuticle and reaches the meat or inside of the fruit, while the released ties on the surface are taken over by other cations. Actually, the penetration is a diffusion of strontium ion in the cuticular strata.

The main purpose of the cuticle is to protect the fruit from the adverse effect of its surroundings. Because of its specific structure it represents a biological barrier blocking the path of the radionuclides to the interior. However, the cuticle as well could be penetrated. This is based on its second main function--to maintain the exchange between the atmosphere and the inside. The penetrability depends mainly on the moisture. The existence of a water phase causes a swelling of the cuticle skeleton and the opening of cracks between the wax lamellae. Consequently, it is clear that high atmospheric humidity and the creation of conditions for the retention of water on the surface of the fruit or the leaf greatly increases the danger of the penetration of strontium 90 through the cuticle.

Under equal radioactive pollution and increased moisture conditions, the penetrability of the cuticles of the different varieties and strains, in terms of strontium ions, is also different but within a smaller range. Once again apples and cabbages have the lowest penetrability. The penetrability of pears, tomatoes, and peppers is twice as high; that of lettuce, spinach, cucumbers, and peaches is three times higher; the highest penetrability (over five times compared with apples) is that of string beans.

The strontium 90 which has penetrated inside the fruits and vegetables is characterized by the strongest links compared with the previous two methods and is most difficult to remove, for the nature of the links changes and, along with absorption, we are faced with chemical ties; another reason is that the distance from the surface lowers the effectiveness of the surface treatment.

Bearing in mind that immediately after a nuclear strike strong gamma radiation limits activities in the open, the decontamination of fruit and vegetables may be undertaken only after several days or weeks and, sometimes, months following the blast. Under such circumstances it is most probable that all three means of strontium 90 retention will be present so that, consequently, the decontamination substances should be effective concerning each one of them if possible. Furthermore, along with strontium 90, some other dangerous radionuclides precipitate such as iodine 131, Cesium 137, and others which must also be taken into consideration.

What are the characteristics of decontamination facilities known today and the possibilities for their use?

Water. The dunking or, even better, flushing with a powerful water jet would eliminate a large percentage of the mechanically retained radionuclides and considerably lower overall radioactivity. This decontamination method has been extensively recommended. We must note, however, that water has very weak desorbing qualities so that, consequently, it is not an effective means for the elimination of the absorbed and penetrated strontium 90. Furthermore, in the case of pollution with water soluble radionuclide compounds, under dry conditions, the use of water leads to the creation of absorption ties and possibilities for inside penetration. Unless immediately followed by treatment with desorbing agents a lasting pollution develops which makes the subsequent use of any decontamination facility difficult. For this reason the treating of polluted produce with water alone should be avoided.

Acid solutions. Diluted water solutions of mineral or organic acids have strong desorbing properties and the processing of radioactively polluted fruits and vegetables with such solutions results in the full elimination of mechanically retained and absorbed radionuclides and the elimination of a large percentage of those which have penetrated the cuticular strata. It is particularly effective to dump the fruits for five to ten minutes in a one per cent hydrochloric acid solution which, along with the noted decontamination properties, is also totally harmless to man and does not change the external appearance or quality of the thus treated produce.

However, the water solutions of acids cannot wetten properly the surface of the fruits, particularly downy cuticles or those rich in fruit wax. This is due to the great surface tension existing at the border between the liquid and solid phases, as a result of which the solution cannot penetrate everywhere and manifest its characteristic properties.

Surface-active substances and emulsifiers. This is a group of substances with good wetting characteristics which reduce the surface tension. They themselves, however, do not desorb the absorption-linked radionuclides and their decontamination effect is equal to or slightly better than that of clean water.

Obviously, the combination of the three decontamination facilities is the most promising:

- a. Washing the polluted produce with a water jet for one minute for purposes of eliminating a high percentage of the mechanically retained radionuclides and cleaning the fruits from dust and other dirt. This creates conditions for the lengthy and effective action of the main desorbing solution.
- b. Dunking for ten minutes the produce in a desorbing solution consisting of 1 per cent hydrochloric acid combined with 0.1 per cent of surface-active substances. One kilogram of fruits may be decontaminated in a one liter solution. With such a ratio a 50 to 100 time utilization of the same decontaminating solution is possible without lowering its effectiveness.
- c. Repeated one minute washing with a water jet to eliminate the droplets of the decontamination solution remaining on the fruits.

The deactivating solution is prepared as follows: 3 liters of 35% industrial hydrochloric acid and 100 grams of surface-active substances are added to 100 liters of water; the surface-deactivating substances may include commercial synthetic detergents compatible with hydrochloric acid, such as Alva, Alkaril B, Veritol N, Vero, Veroluks, Prevotsel, and others.

The thus treated products retain their full taste and, once dry, are suitable for storage according to the characteristics of the variety and the strain. The use of decontamination technology is simple and convenient and does not require any special skill. The sequence of the individual processes and their duration make possible their inclusion in various technological primary processing lines at fruit processing combines. Their application at home presents no difficulty.

The effectiveness of such decontamination depends on the means of pollution. In all cases of pollution with radioactive dust, under dry circumstances, it is possible to decontaminate the products entirely, regardless of the amount of the initial pollution effecting the individual varieties and strains. After deactivation such goods may be consumed without radiometric control.

The question of fruits and vegetables polluted by radioactive precipitation or under the conditions of the retention of water drops on top of dust pollution is relatively more complex. In such cases the effectiveness of the decontamination is determined essentially by the penetrated radionuclides. Whereas mechanically retained or absorbed radioactive products may be eliminated entirely in the course of the decontamination, only a certain percentage of the penetrated cuticular strata, mainly the surface ones, may

be decontaminated. The radionuclides which have penetrated the internal cuticular strata and the meat of the fruit may not be extracted even after many hours of treatment with desorbing solutions. In the case of many varieties and strains with low absorption capacity and low cuticular penetrability such as apples, smooth surface pears, tomatoes, peppers, cabbages, and cucumbers, the radioactivity which remains after the decontamination, even in the case of severe pollution, is below the maximally admissible concentration and the products may be consumed. Pears with a rusty surface, peaches, and string beans offer less favorable conditions. Here radiometric control is mandatory following decontamination.

The penetration of strontium 90 in internal cuticular strata and the meat of the fruit is based mainly on the laws of diffusion. Consequently, its concentration in the various strata is conversely proportional to their distance to the surface. For example, in the case of a one-time pollution with radioactive rain over a four-hour period and a stay under normal atmospheric conditions of up to 30 days 85-90 percent of the penetrated strontium 90 remains concentrated in the cuticle and the one millimeter stratum under it. Consequently, the elimination of the surface leaves of leafy vegetables such as cabbage and lettuce and the peeling of the cuticle along with a fine layer of the fruit meat in the case of fruits and vegetables, in addition to the described decontamination procedures, results in an even better cleaning of the produce.

In conclusion, let us emphasize that such statements and recommendations apply only to entirely healthy fruits and vegetables. Fruits mechanically hurt or damaged by pests and diseases are far more vulnerable to radioactive pollution and are almost impossible to decontaminate through such means. Such fruits and vegetables must be removed prior to the decontamination.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TVORBA ATTACKS PROFESSOR PATOCKA, CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN

Prague TVORBA in Czech No 8, 23 Feb 77 pp 4, 5

[Article by Jaroslav Korinek and Vladimir Ruml: "Impure Intentions in the Cloak of 'Pure Philosophy'"]

[Text] The imperialist era of capitalism has forged a continuous chain of ruthless trampling on man's rights and dignity and of suppression of the working people's freedoms and democracy. Everything is subordinated to profit. Money can buy not only factories, machinery and goods, but also the manufacture of slander, murder and treason. The bourgeoisie readily avails itself of the basest possible means especially against socialism. It does not shirk from employing corrupt journalists, susceptible individuals with academic degrees and bankrupt elements for its predatory aims.

In the conditions of imperialism there appears a discordance between the opportunities objectively offered by the sciences and culture, and between the predatory interests of the capitalists who are not at all interested in the truth about the evolution of the society and in genuine democratization of culture. The very best, the most progressive representatives of the intelligentsia have been aware of such a discordance and therefore they joined the working class, the only class that in unity with other working people can create conditions that the sciences and culture in socialism may enjoy in the interest of the people.

A sharp rise in the numbers of the intelligentsia as well as the changes of its internal structure and class character are connected to the building of socialism in our country. New intelligentsia is being created, which stems from the ranks of the working class and farmers. On the basis of new, socialist production relations, an intrinsic transformation is affecting a considerable part of the members of the old intelligentsia, many of whom are following their antifascist and democratic positions and crossing over to the positions of the social progress, to the positions of the working class. The alliance of the intelligentsia with socialism appears as an objective tendency.

The development of the socialist social relations and the realization of the scientific-technical revolution in socialism presuppose a broadly developing initiative of the working people; the need to extend the people's education and cultural level is becoming more urgent. In the fulfillment of that task the socialist intelligentsia has an irreplaceable mission since its activity more or less affects also other working people. However, in order to fulfill its task successfully, the intelligentsia must truly learn its place in society, adopt the Marx-Leninist doctrine, and accept the ethical and political values of socialism.

We can say today with full responsibility that the absolute majority of the intelligentsia has found its place in the building of a developed socialist society. The enemies of socialism who would like to isolate the intelligentsia from the working class and from the communist party are the only ones who are denying that fact. Our society holds in high esteem the creative work of the engineers, physicians, teachers, artists and scientists. Our successful achievements in the development of socialism represent the common work of the workers, farmers and intelligentsia. However, they also are a thorn in the flesh of our enemies.

From Pure Science to Anticommunism

The strategists of an ideological war against socialism, the subversive centers of imperialism and their helpers, the mercenaries in their pay, are still thinking that the intelligentsia could serve as a "dynamite" which could shatter the unity of the people within socialist countries as well as the cohesion of the entire socialist community. It looks so simple and thus, also very enticing. All it takes is proper stirring! Take a few attractive slogans--if possible, about absolute freedom and democracy, then add as many illusions as possible, and the success of the subversive action is guaranteed, or so they think. After all, nothing can happen! Of course, they must proceed with caution, following the instructions by Mr Jan Patocka, doctor of philosophy, namely, that the power apparatus cannot easily handle the intelligentsia, especially since it is unpopular to use power against that element which is regarded everywhere as the flower and the hope of the nation.

Lo and behold how well they are served by "pure philosophy" so zealously proclaimed for long years by Patocka. As for politics, he would not touch it with a ten-foot pole because he follows the saying: "I haven't got a finger in that pie; I am a 'pure' philosopher."

According to Patocka, theoretically thinking man should clear himself of any external interests and cleanse himself of any bias. Not even a theoretician, however, exists suspended between the heaven and earth. He lives in a society. It is his decision whether he assumes the standpoint of that social class from whose positions a true assessment of contemporary society may be made, or else the standpoint of that class which tries, by hook or

crook, to retain its predatory position in society and which, of course, is not interested--and cannot be interested--in real understanding of the evolution of the society.

Just like all of us who live in the same society--Patocka, too, faced the same alternative. The position he and with him some other intellectuals have taken is documented, for example, in the so-called protest analysis of sciences issued in 1968. Already at that time Patocka openly expressed his political standpoint and descended from the heights of the "pure" science to a completely mundane and quite ignoble task of defending the interests of the enemies of socialism.

From the Elitist Positions

Even a brief characterization of that position sufficiently illustrates the elitist concept held by Patocka and those who adhere to that concept. Undoubtedly it is necessary to fight against false views of social reality; however, it is nothing but a vulgar illusion that only those who are involved in theoretical work have a monopoly on truth. By what right does Patocka assume the privilege to stand in judgment and grant absolutions! It is a fact that the process of understanding is a social process which includes also an analysis of the generalization of the experience gained by the working people whose activity is achieving revolutionary changes of the society.

According to Patocka and "pure" scientists like him, the highest objectivity is achieved by maximum criticism. However, criticism by itself may lead to the truth as well as to untruth, depending on the class positions from which criticism is voiced. Patocka and other adherents of idealistic philosophy and revisionists have criticized socialism not to promote its further development, but to overturn the social conditions and create a situation where they themselves would be the bearers of official bourgeois ideology. Our socialist society is developing on the principles of scientific ideology of the working class and actively fighting against any ideological disorientation of the working people, which various enemies of socialism would wish to conduct with the aid of false, reactionary ideas.

In Patocka we do not meet with the partisan concept from the scientific point of view only because he wants to conceal the real class partisanship of his ideological conception and position. Of course, that is nothing new. That is an old method of supporting reactionary views and pretending that what it concerns is the search for truth. Hiding behind the screen of words is the real nature of the philosophical and social-political ideas and functions stemming from such ideas applied in the ideological class struggle. Patocka's direct involvement in the area of politics clearly illustrates the kind of positions in question. In politics is applies that everyone knows what he's doing.

Politics, too, follows its objective logic which asserts itself in the individual's life; Patocka's case is no different. Therefore it is not just incidental that we find him among the signatories of the so-called Charter 77 and that he has been even proposed as the spokesman for its signatories. Let us not be misled by the invocation of his favorite slogans about freedom and democracy because in fact he is using such slogans against the socialist democracy, against the society of the working people's genuine freedom.

So far we have not read one word of his condemning the oppression of the working people in capitalist countries, the atrocities in Chile and the crimes of imperialism in Vietnam and other parts of the world. He has not found one good word for the splendid achievements of the working people of our country in every area of the life of the society. All of his actions are proofs not of pure philosophy but of impure intentions and of the fact that the only real purpose of his activity is to subvert our socialist republic. Even the cloak of "pure science" cannot conceal that fact.

The Godfather of the Revisionists

In his philosophy Patocka deals with man's situation in the contemporary world. Just like many other bourgeois philosophers he explains how man lives in contemporary society. In his opinion, a human individual is submerged into unfathomable social relations; the world is acting against man. All such thoughts, however, take no account of the fact that the modern world is divided into classes. From the point of view of that concept the nature and substance of the capitalist and socialist societies are identical.

At the same time, however, Patocka thinks that struggle is inherent in man's nature and that its sense is to overcome self-alienation. His political appearance and his deduction of practical conclusions of his philosophy demonstrate that in our society he sees obstacles to man's emancipation. Yet this same socialist society--with all its shortcomings--is helping liquidate the inhuman conditions in society of antagonistic classes. Capitalism with its private ownership of means of production and with exploitation and oppression of the working people only perpetuates the inhuman conditions of man's existence.

In his considerations of real society Patocka sees primarily the spheres of science, technology and power. One cannot ignore the connection and identity of Patocka's concept with the views according to which the world is always alien and hostile to man and prevents the fulfillment of his truly human nature, as we may read in the works of those authors whose theories have tried to justify the so-called socialism with a human face. Nevertheless, social relations are far from being a mere sum total of science, technology and power. The world of the society is first of all the world of the class struggle between the social progress and reaction, between capitalism and socialism. It is a struggle for the socialist and then communist liberation of man, and in that struggle the question is being solved whether the sciences and technology will be used for the people's benefit or against their interests.

There is no need to demonstrate the ideological purport of such concepts of Patocka. Of course, Patocka has never pretended to be a Marxist philosopher. However, the revisionists have seen his conceptions (and those of his teachers of idealist philosophy) as a significant initiative for the so-called restoration of authentic Marxism. Also, under his influence the revisionists abandoned the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, adopted the views of modern bourgeois philosophers, and readily extended the list of their ideological resources from Trotskyism up to Masarykism.

All views on the nature of our socialist society have ideologically affected the solution of problems concerning the position of the intelligentsia. The functions of the one-sided anthropologism as well as the tendencies of the one-sided technocratism represent among other things elitist views about the mission of the intelligentsia and deny the leading role of the working class in the process of socialist changes and the working people's historical creative role. They always were and still are an indivisible component of conceptions intended to break down the already existing socialism and to obscure and conceal its advantages.

What else to say in conclusion? Nothing much is left. In the case of Patocka and his kind we are dealing with obsolete ideas and methods of the search for the so frequently vulgarized and non-existing so-called third road, and with reactionary objectives disguised as the so-called pure philosophy, supra-class freedom and democracy. All these conceptions have the same purpose: to organize counterrevolution against socialism. All such hostile trends, however, have only one, but extremely substantive fault-- they disregard the decisive role of the masses of people whose experience has confirmed that socialism is the only one deeply human and just system that guarantees a truly dignified and happy life to men.

9004

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POLAND

POLISH-FRG TEXTBOOK COMMISSION PROGRESS, DIFFICULTIES DISCUSSED

Revisionist Tendencies Cited

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 8, 19 Feb 77 p 12

[Article by Marian Wojciechowski: "Revisionism or Revision of Textbooks"]

[Text] A great deal has already been written in the Polish press and discussed on television about the work of the Polish-West German Commission concerning the revision of material in school textbooks concerning UNESCO. The POLITYKA editorial board organized an international forum on this subject (No 43/1975), and last year outstanding scholars, Prof Stefan Kieniewicz (34/1976) and Prof Wladyslaw Markiewicz (40/1976) expressed their opinions in our columns.

During the period from February 1972 to April 1976 this commission, composed of Polish and West German scholars renowned in their own countries (and to a large extent outside of them) developed 37 recommendations in the area of history and some recommendations in the area of geography. In autumn 1976 they were turned over for editorial improvement and integration, which increased their clarity and understandability, naturally without infringing upon the merits of the decisions. In this way 26 historical recommendations and some geographic recommendations were edited. The first referred to bilateral Polish-German relations during history, while they embrace bilateral Polish-West German relations in the years following 1949. On the other hand the second group refers to modern times (the method of teaching geography, the very important matter of map names, the method of presenting West German geography in Poland and Polish geography in West Germany and so forth). The printing of all of these recommendations is being completed now (in Poland in KWARTALNIK HISTORYCZNY and in West Germany in JAHRBUCH FUER GESCHICHTE UND GEOGRAPHIE-UNTERRICHT). In both Poland and West Germany these are the first editions of their type, on the basis of which it will be possible to make the public more acquainted with the recommendations.

In the years 1977-1980 there are expectations of several joint Polish-West German scholarly conferences at which special problems in the history of Polish-German relations will be discussed. The first such conference will take place in June of this year in Lancut and will refer to the resistance movement in Poland and in Nazi Germany. The materials from the symposia mentioned above will be published in West Germany and in Poland. This much has been by way of information.

There is no doubt that the work of the Polish-West German joint textbook committee was and is an important element in normalizing relations between these two countries on the basis of the agreement concluded in Warsaw on 7 December 1970. Therefore it would be supposed that the results of the work of the Commission will have an effect in life, meaning in school textbooks. However, there are signs in the heavens suggesting that implementation of the joint recommendations in West Germany is running into difficulties. What kind of difficulties can these be?

1. Obstacles of a Legal Nature

West Germany has compulsory autonomy for its individual states (Laender) in the area of education. In other words the federal government cannot impose the direction of educational policy on the states, because this matter belongs exclusively to the authority of the states. This means that the "textbook" recommendations can be (or not be) implemented on the strength of state decisions. However, the permanent conference of state ministers of education (Kultusminister) on the federal level can issue guidelines for an educational policy binding on all of West Germany. This is obviously what happens, because it is difficult to imagine that West Germany (or any other country) could permit muddling in the area of educational policy. Thus the path to implementing the recommendations discussed here is open although, let us admit, not free of obstacles. A great deal depends on good will in putting the recommendations into force. Therefore obstacles of a legal nature are not the most important, and may be used only as a kind of smoke screen. We understand that implementation of the recommendations throughout West Germany is not an "overnight" matter, and this is not involved. What is involved is consistency in action and, I repeat, good will. This is all the more so because in the Polish-West German cultural agreement, signed in Bonn in June of last year during the visit of the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek, Article 4 states that both signatories will act in the direction of giving consideration to the recommendations of the Joint Textbook Commission in school textbooks in both countries.

2. Obstacles of a Revisionist and Emotional Nature

Let us begin with a little background. Territorial revisionism is not a new phenomenon in West Germany. It was a mainstay of the eastern policy of West Germany in 1949-1969. Without regard for the allied agreement of 1945 (the Berlin Declaration of 5 June 1945 and, as its consequence,

Article 9 of the Potsdam resolutions regulating the position of the western border of Poland), the territorial results of the defeat suffered by the German Reich in 1945 were supposed to be open, and therefore possibly subject to revision. In the agreement of 7 December 1970 West Germany confirmed the Potsdam agreements in reference to the border on the Oder and the Neisse, and pledged itself to unrestricted compliance with the territorial integrity of Poland, and also stated that it did not have any claims of a territorial nature against our country and would not support any in the future. Therefore it could be said that West German revisionism had its wings clipped. However, this did not occur. Despite the new eastern policy of the small coalition government, revisionist forces in West Germany did not subside. Recently we have noted a revival of these forces, including the area of revision (this time in the good sense of this word) of school textbooks in the area of history and geography. This matter should be looked at in more detail.

During the course of the last half year we have observed in the Federal Republic what the Germans in West Germany call "Stimmungsumschwung" (a change in mood). This term refers to the eastern policy adopted by the Brandt-Scheel government in 1969 and is used to define the West German fragment of the defensive fire after Helsinki and, at the same time, artillery preparation before Belgrade. In turn we are interested in the textbook portion of this change in mood. Has the mood of the West German populace undergone a change? Time would be too short for this. I think that it is rather a matter of "Stimmungsmache" or "propaganda." Thus the climate has become more favorable for a revival of revisionist forces.

The recommendations of the Joint Commission were subjected to criticism of every type, although only in reference to one of its parts. If this were scholarly criticism, carried on in the columns of specialized journals, we would not write about it in this way, even in calm, deliberate, press criticism. However, these critical voices are heard from the mass media, mainly the press. Again, we are not concerned with the sclerotic, uncompromising voices which we could and can find in the columns of the rags of displaced person associations, read in narrow circles with a small scope of influence. What we are concerned with is the criticism expounded in the columns of the so-called "major" press.

It is a characteristic fact that the critical barbs almost exclusively embrace those parts of the historical recommendations which refer to the escape and displacement of German people from the lands east of the Oder and Neisse toward the end of the war and immediately after its conclusion, and refer to the borders on the Oder and Neisse, but pass over the mass of Polish-German relations during the course of history. This fact already shows that we are dealing with an attempt to revive old emotions, and that is why I have written about obstacles of a revisionist and emotional nature. Thus we are observing a return to the old story in a new position: the joint Polish-West German work of scholars on an important part of normalization of relations between our two countries.

On 19 November of last year Alfred Schickel published an article entitled "Aus Vertreibung soll 'Transfer' werden" (Instead of expulsion, transfer) in the pages of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, an important and "respected" newspaper, although rather biased toward us. This article contains a good deal of information, although knowingly incorrect, such as the statement that the recommendations must have been a kind of Polish dictate, since the majority of the West German members of the Commission have no mastery over the Polish language, so that they were unable to penetrate the philological nuances of the formulations in the Polish text of the recommendations, and did not even have a chance to follow the discussions duly, because of the need to listen to a translation. The truth is that the working sessions of the Commission were conducted in German, while the Polish text was edited with the active cooperation of those West German scholars who know the Polish language. Thus this reproach fails.

The membership of the West German Commission was also criticized. As stated above, these are well-known scholars recruited from various historical fields, persons of very different profiles in regard to political opinions. The requirement that the Commission include persons, of whom no one has heard much, is not a serious one, because the criticism of leaving out "Silesian or East Prussian historians" does not mean much. Does this even concern persons originating in these regions or only those who have concerned themselves with the history of these provinces? There was no lack of the latter in the composition of the West German Commission. Perhaps it only concerned sclerotic, uncompromising people who have not forgotten anything and have not learned anything.

In response to Schickel's article the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE was deluged by letters from readers, among which were two from Prof Dr Josef Joachim Menzel of Moguncja (in the issues of 30 December 1976 and 26 January 1977). He actually praised the last reproach advanced by Alfred Schickel and to some extent recommended himself to the commission, rejecting the honor and trust in the chairman of the West German commission, Prof Georg Eckert (whose name was mentioned by the Braunschweig Institute for Research on School Textbooks), who had died in 1974, and in the current chairman, Prof Walter Mertineit.

However, the criticism contained in Schickel's article, supported by the letters of Menzel, deal mainly with those parts of the recommendations which refer to the "expulsion" of the German populace from lands east of the Oder and Lusatian Neisse. This criticism was also supported by two members of the Bundestag, known to us from another source: Dr Herbert Hupek (in the 10 December 1976 issue of FAZ [FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG] and Helmut Sauer (in the 24 December 1976 issue). The FAZ editorial staff gave the extremely objective title of "Neu geschichtliche Luegen" (New historical lies) to one of the letters devoted to this same subject (Werner G. Middlemann of Bregenz in the issue of 7 January 1977). What does this concern?

I would like to speak about the matter from the standpoint of semantics, but addressing myself to politics. The term "expulsion" (German: Vertreibung) was adopted by the West German displaced persons associations (after 1949) and entered the West German public domain during the cold war, and has remained so until today. If normalization of relations with Poland is to take place in the German Federal Republic in the spirit of the agreement of 7 December 1970, one of the main tasks in this area must be to make the generally used terminology more objective. This means, in other words, abandonment of the term "expulsion," which arouses resentment and does not agree with the factual condition, in favor of a peaceful description of the phenomenon, and for a number of reasons. It is difficult, for example, to include under one rubric the compulsory evacuation of the German people carried out by the Hitlerite authorities on our later western and northern territory (in 1944 and 1945) with great losses among this populace (the evacuation of Wroclaw during extreme cold in January 1945) with the evacuation of Germans carried out on the strength of Article 13 of the Potsdam agreements. Placing these two demographic events under one rubric means that the Poles give up their moral responsibility for brutality and become responsible for human loss in the transfer under the Hitlerite authorities. And this is not all. The title of Alfred Schickel's article was "Aus Vertreibung soll 'Transfer' werden." False information is included in the very title. This is because the recommendations speak of various categories of shifting the German people to the West, while "transfer" was not accepted for the definition of "Potsdam displacement," but rather the term "compulsory displacement", in German "Zwangsumsiedlung." In this language this word sounds very powerful and expressive but in accord with the real state of affairs it is thus rid of the semantic and political connotation of emotion which the term "Vertreibung" contains.

Since it is only a fragment of the discussion going on in the FAZ columns, what has been discussed above is only an exemplification. We could follow similar opinions in the columns of DIE WELT, NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN and even the Muenich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, to limit ourselves to mentioning only those daily newspapers read by people outside the provinces. Here let us add that Dr Hans Neuhoff and Hans-Guenter Parplies wrote a brochure last year, on the recommendation of the federal "Displaced Persons Association," in which they critically treat the situation regarding the recommendations, again only in the reference to the matters discussed above. All of this is as if the history of Polish-German relations did not begin until near the end of World War II.

But let us go back to the discussion going on in the FAZ columns. The fury of the critical voices of those hostile to us, inspired by emotion and futile, must be countered by the voices of reason: by the letter of Prof Dr Horst Kuss of Getyng (FAZ; 6 December 1976), of Prof Dr Klaus Zernack, a member of the textbook commission on the part of West Germany (in the issue of 9 December 1976) and of Prof Dr Hartmut Boockmann of Cologne, an expert in the West German commission (in the issue of 12 January 1977). Prof Dr Gotthold Rhode, a member of the West German commission, took a

stand in regard to this entire discussion in a long article (in the issue of 31 January 1977). The text of this article is printed in the current issue of the weekly FORUM.

However, it is not the voices of reason which are predominant today in West Germany in discussions on the content of the "textbook recommendations." This is not the way normalization of affairs between Poland and the German Federal Republic should proceed in the important part discussed here, intended not only for today but for a period of generations.

Details on Commission Work

Warsaw ZA WOLNOSC I LUD in Polish No 4, 22 Jan 77 pp 9, 12-13

[Interview with the Deputy Secretary of the Department of Social Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Prof Dr Hab Marian Wojciechowski, by Janusz Trzcianka]

[Text] In No 21 of ZA WOLNOSC I LUD of last year we published an article by Prof Dr Wladyslaw Markiewicz, the chairman of the Polish group of experts in the Polish-West German Commission for school textbooks, under the title "Textbook Affairs are Really Current." In his article this outstanding scholar outlined the general directions and trends of the Commission work, and mentioned in first place among the members who had contributed to its work the vice chairman of the group, Prof Dr Hab Marian Wojciechowski.

The ZWiL [ZA WOLNOSC I LUD] editorial staff has now turned to Prof Dr Marian Wojciechowski with a request for more enlightenment on the work of the Commission, as well as prospects for the implementation of the recommendations adopted by this "mixed organ," as the team was named by Professor Markiewicz in his article. Let us add that Prof Marian Wojciechowski, combatant, is a many-year reader of ZWiL.

The editorial staff has supplied the subheadings for the interview.

After the First Phase of Work

[Question] Our editorial staff is lively interested in the results of the activity of the Commission in which you take an active part. In this connection we would like you to characterize the phase of the joint work of the members of this team of Polish and West German scholars, sponsored by UNESCO.

[Answer] Academic representatives of historical and geographical studies are members of our Commission, with Prof Dr Wladyslaw Markiewicz being the chairman of the group of experts on the Polish side. In my opinion the Polish group of experts is representative from this point of view, and the same can be said about the representatives of West Germany taking part as the second group of experts in the work of this team. This team has been functioning as a joint Commission since February 1972. Its task was to develop recommendations for authors of school textbooks in the area of history and geography in West Germany and in Poland. The recommendations were worked out in the course of 4 years and 2 months at eight successive conferences of both textbook commissions, held twice a year in alternate countries. In April of last year at the ninth and last of the successive conferences, held in Braunschweig (West Germany), of which Prof Wladyslaw Markiewicz wrote in his article in ZWiL, we came to an agreement on the final editing of these recommendations and decided that they would be published in West Germany by the Institute of International Research on School Textbooks named for Georg Eckert in Braunschweig, and in Poland in KWARTALNIK HISTORYCZNY, No 1, to be published this year. A reprint of this text in both languages, Polish and German, will appear in PRZEGLAD ZACHODNI, the organ of the Western Institute in Poznan, and in French in the counterpart of this journal appearing under the title of LES AFFAIRES OCCIDENTALES. Both of these semiannual journals are also published by the Poznan Western Institute.

The result of these announcements is that the recommendations mentioned will receive due publicity in our country and, may we hope, also in West Germany, and along with this full accessibility for all interested parties.

[Question] We would like you to outline the general content of the recommendations made in the field of history.

[Answer] These recommendations are of a directive nature, which means that the school textbook authorities must control them, in the sense I would say of a blank norm. The idea of this norm can be easily explained: it is not a matter of a literal transfer to new textbooks of what has been written in the text of the recommendations, but of somehow rendering and presenting their spirit. It is obvious that the recommendations cannot embrace all matters in the area of Polish-German relations during a period of a thousand years, because this would require the writing of a book with at least a thousand pages, while the text produced during the joint Commission work points out the main, fundamental, I would say accents, on which emphasis should be placed in writing textbooks. Their text also suggests unambiguously that changes should be made in comparison with previous versions of textbooks, if their substantial content differs from the decisions worked out by the Commission.

I think that the fact that the recommendations discussed here were successfully worked out is a great success for both parties participating in the Commission.

Their introduction obviously remains a separate problem, but the very existence of these recommendations gives them, so to say, their own life. They have a very obvious effect on public opinion, since opposing voices from rightist, cold war and revisionist circles have already countered with opposing voices in West Germany. This should not distress us, because the appearance of the position of opponents has willy-nilly led to proper recognition being given to the entire matter in this country, which is certainly better than their being left in silence. In addition, we expected such reactionary attitudes in West Germany from the very beginning of our joint work.

However, let us return to the content of the texts agreed upon in the area of history. As I have mentioned, they include an outline of all of the bilateral Polish-German relations for a thousand years, and represent the joint point of view of the entire team of our joint past. I would like to stress that they represent the result of investigation of professional historians who, as is usual in similar situations, arrived at unanimous, unambiguous decisions in some points and to decisions bearing characteristics of healthy compromise in others. Where no agreement was reached, they simply presented the point of view of each party. As an example let me state that one of the disputed questions remains the matter of presenting the role and history of the Teutonic Order. It would appear that in approaching such complicated, joint work on the part of historians, executed for the first time in both countries, we would meet the greatest difficulties in reaching agreement on situations relating to the period of modern history. Actually difficulties which were insurmountable at the time occurred mainly in reference to distant times, such as the era of Teutonic Order development.

[Question] What are the reasons for this?

[Answer] I am a historian who deals in modern history, and therefore I think I can more easily speak about work referring to the medieval period. In my opinion our historiography has not always considered all aspects of this period in reference to Polish-German relations. West German historiography has clearly whitewashed these times and also the role of the Teutonic Order too much, I would even say totally. Compromise is difficult under extremely different points of view. Despite this, it must be stated that within the framework of the Commission we took a step forward even in this most controversial area. Two years ago, in September 1974, we summoned a special conference in Torun on this subject. Its results were scientific papers, and a summary of discussion on the history of the Teutonic Order has already been published in Poland and West Germany, contributing I believe to further advance in research on this question.

Without getting involved in matters of superiority, it must be openly stated that here we are better than our West German colleagues in terms of workmanship and specialization. Thanks to the use of the method of historical materialism in our country, we find a correct awareness of things, and

even an objectivism in approaching disputed questions, particularly on the part of the younger generation of Polish historians, because understandably the older generation developed in a cycle of traditional attitudes. Our belles lettres, even "Krzyzacy" [The Teutonic Knights] of Sienkiewicz, have also contributed to these traditional attitudes. Although "The Teutonic Knights" is history, and has somehow stratified in all of us in Poland a historical awareness, it certainly does not give a totally correct picture of history.

However, returning to the details of the analysis of the "step forward" mentioned by me, the West German party during the conference stopped, for example, to question the opinion of our historians, based on irrefutable facts, that the role of the Teutonic Order was of a "colonizing" nature to a certain degree. It can even be said, as the capable researcher Doc Jan Powierski of the University of Gdansk formulated it at the youth conference mentioned, that the real "colonial policy" began to be conducted by the Teutonic Knights with respect to three nationalities by common oppression of Prussians, Poles and Germans settled on the land occupied by the Order, particularly in the cities of Pomerania. I recall that the local feudal lords of the Order, the commanders and usually the knights were never descendants of the local people, but came to wield power, somehow on a principle of authoritative rotation, from distant German duchies and other Western European countries.

[Question] And how did you succeed in evaluating the "colonizing" action of the Order in regard to the Lithuanians?

[Answer] Here we are speaking of the period preceding the conflict between the Knights and the Lithuanians. Therefore the Lithuanians must be left out of the considerations made above.

In the Spirit of Helsinki

[Question] You mentioned earlier that the divergent evaluations of the role of the Teutonic Order was an "apple of discord" for the members of the Commission. But certainly there were other questions difficult to agree upon, particularly in the beginning, were there not?

[Answer] It must be said, that with the exception of the "Teutonic matter" already discussed, we did not have serious difficulties in reaching our recommendations for the period up to May 1945. The West German party, sometimes coming to a compromise, justly realized that it was a matter of the West German textbooks having more, and correct, knowledge about Poland. Here it is necessary to consider the results of research, not only of Polish historiography, but, and this may seem to be paradoxical, but also of West German historiography, because no textbook authors in West Germany had dealt absolutely with its objective achievements. They are often recruited from professional teachers who do not have, contrary to the situation in our country, more than a smattering of direct contact with historical science.

As a result, although in their scholarly works (and let us add in small editions), historians in West Germany present many problems from the history of Polish-German relations correctly, this has not yet been reflected in textbooks written there without an awareness of these works, and sometimes deliberately in opposition to their obvious theses.

West German historiography, for example, generally assumes that the dismemberment of Poland was caused by both internal factors, for example, the privileges of the nobility, and external factors, for example, the ravaging tendencies of neighboring powers in those days. Still, some school textbooks in West Germany deliberately overlook these external factors. In contradistinction to the authors of many of the textbooks there, scholars in West Germany have recently been willing to point out rather clear parts of the relations between the two nations in the course of history, for example, the cooperation of Germans and Poles in the period directly after the November uprising. These scholars, who are still rarely seen in West German textbooks, present a critical look, in conformity with the objective nature of historians, at the Germanization policy of the Bismarck era on the territory of the former Prussian occupation.

For our part, we have met the evident goodwill of members of the Commission, the historians from West Germany, by acknowledging that, for example, among other things the Germans in Lodz in the 19th Century contributed to the industrial development of this city. This has been expressed in the text of the recommendations. This is after all, I swear, a historical fact and has been popularized through the "Ziemia obiecana" [Promised Land] of Reymont and the film of the same name.

[Question] Perhaps we have also written too little in our textbooks about those "rather clear parts" of Polish-German relations, for example, about the enthusiastic reception which Polish soldiers on their way to France met in Saxony after the November uprising, about the remarkable translation of those days of our national anthem, sung by Germans on the streets of Dresden and Leipzig, "Poland is still not lost...", about Mieroslawski, whom the Berliners bore on their shoulders from Prussian imprisonment in 1848, about the joint class struggle of German and Polish workers....

[Answer] Obviously. I believe that we should mention these very facts in new Polish textbooks in order to give an example of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission.

[Question] Our readers understandably, however, are most interested in modern history and in the joint decisions of historians of both countries in reference to this particular period. How have these things been worked out?

[Answer] The times closest to us, as if engorged by politics, have created the greatest difficulties for us historians in reaching a compromise, and it would be difficult to hope that this were not the case. I shall give several details. The last 2 years of the work of our Commission were

devoted just to working out the recommendations for the period since 1945. Thus we discussed more than 900 years of history, adjusting our opinions, for 2 years and just as much time was necessary for the remaining 30 some years of modern history. I think that this comparison speaks for itself. I shall only add that I consider these proportions as proper. In respect to details, in the recommendations we accented the role which the agreements of West Germany with the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the intensification of economic contacts and the struggle to normalize relations had in changing the political climate in Europe.

[Question] If you will, let us return again to the problems in the period of the last war which, I understood, were discussed relatively fast along with all of the history of the 19th Century. Was a common point of view able to be established without much difficulty?

[Answer] Essentially, yes.

[Question] Still, in the historical awareness of Polish society, including the combating community, the conviction can be found that it is undeniable that the "time of inhumanity" in opinions about Hitlerism differ as greatly as possible from the awareness of the West German party, does it not?

[Answer] Yes and no. It seems to me that for learned historians in West Germany the question of the role of the Third Reich in World War II, or the occupational policy of Hitlerites in Poland is a matter which does not arouse any doubt. In discussions with West German historians on the Commission, we have not met any resistance or polemics here, because in the final analysis we had nothing to do with preparing historical introductions for the needs of revisionists in the nationalistic, neofascist style of the NATIONAL UND SOLDATEN ZEITUNG, but with colleagues of well-known reputation, whose aim in the joint work of the Commission was to serve the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence between countries of divergent social structures, in accord with the Final Act of Helsinki, signed after all by leaders of our countries. I shall add that the visit last year of Edward Gierek to West Germany had an essential effect upon popularizing in this country the decisions made by our Commission, including those referring to the period of the last war. One of the recommendations, which was numbered 20 in the accepted text, says among other things:

"When it is a matter of dealing with World War II, the national-socialist policy of occupation and its consequences for the Polish nation must be presented exhaustively. We must particularly bring out the fact that the policy of the Hitler regime had the purpose of not only liquidating the Polish state, but also of exterminating the Polish intelligentsia and Polish culture, to take over the Polish nation and to transform Poland into a colonial area. We must also consider the fact of the struggle of the Polish armed forces, which was a symbol of the continued existence of the Polish state and of the activity of the Polish resistance movement.... We must acknowledge and welcome the fact that Polish textbooks have introduced

a distinction between Germany and "Hitlerite fascism." It would be desirable for the German resistance movement to be more widely recognized in them...."

I again stress that here we shall not go into historical details. Both in the text cited above and in other parts of the recommendations, the Commission limited itself to the formulation of general and universal, but I think, concrete directives.

[Question] Thus the "first phase" is finished now with the publication of the accepted recommendations?

[Answer] Yes, but this is literally the first phase, because as Prof Markiewicz has already written in his article in ZWiL, the work of the Commission is by no means finished. We have decided upon a plan of joint specialist conferences until 1980 which we want to organize alternately in the two countries. For example, in June of this year we shall be the hosts of a conference in Lancut on the subject of "The resistance movement in Poland in 1939-1949 and in Germany in 1933-1945." Both parties are preparing several reports in this field and, I hope, there will also be a very interesting discussion. Materials from this conference will be published in Poland and West Germany, which of course will permit another "step forward" in our work, in agreement with point 20 of the Commission recommendations cited above.

The Long Road of Implementation

[Question] As we know, a group of Polish historians recently made another visit to West Germany in connection with the continuation of the Commission work. You were one of the participants in this on-going scholarly reconnaissance....

[Answer] We visited professors Markiewicz and Labuda in Cologne, where the East College of the Federal Center for Political Education (a government institution dealing, among other things, with familiarization for those interested in "the problems of the East") had arranged a 3-day symposium for history teachers from high schools. Teachers participate in these symposia on a principle of voluntary application. In this case the teachers were really interested in the subject of what the effects of the work of our Commission were. Some of the several score of teachers chosen there stated that this was the first time in their lives that they had met Poles, and professors at that. This symposium, however, did not create the first opportunity for us, Polish historians, to spread the recommendations of our Commission directly among teachers in West Germany. It must be acknowledged that this continues to be very important work for a number of reasons.

[Question] To what do you ascribe the fact that the work of propagating the recommendations jointly made with West German scholars is essentially considered "important work" in this area?

[Answer] The introduction of these recommendations into West Germany meets difficulties for at least several reasons. First of all the West German party always stresses the "cultural autonomy" of the laender, the federal states, which, like Bavaria, Hamburg, Lower Saxony and Baden-Wuertem^mberg, possess their own ministries of Culture (Education). Such a ministry does not exist on a federal level in West Germany, and only the Permanent Federal Conference of Ministers of Culture (from the states), develop guidelines in the area of teaching various subjects. Such "guidelines for studying the East" (Ostkunde) were published in 1956. They still have the tone of the cold war, although they were only verified in 1973. In addition this verification can be variously interpreted, because, for example, the ministers of Culture (Education) stated at the time that the terms of the guidelines of 1956 are not compulsory "to the letter", and do not at all define in what cases they cease to be compulsory.

If at this very time this Permanent Federal Conference stated, for example, that the recommendations of our Commission would be recognized as compulsory, only then would they receive the rank of official document in West Germany, However, it is difficult to expect such a decision, in view of the fact that the majority of ministers of Culture of West German states are representatives of CDU-CSU opposition, and usually, although not always, automatically against all changes in history textbooks.

Here we should note, among other things, the objection of Bavaria, governed by the CSU, expressed in an official government statement and in a rather sharp form, and stated both in respect to the recommendations of the Commission and to prospects of their publication. The CDU also governing Baden-Wuerttemberg also voiced reservations in connection with the work of our joint commission, but perhaps not as strongly and less officially because it was done through a statement of the vice minister of Culture. However, I do not believe that this resistance will last "forever."

[Question] However, the "cultural autonomy" of the states is not the only obstacle to introducing the recommendations mentioned into West Germany....

[Answer] A great deal here also depends on the capitalist firms which publish the textbooks. If at least two of the four main publishers, concentrating 80 percent of the nationwide production of textbooks there, were to decide, and they could even do this without any decisions from the Permanent Federal Conference of Ministers, to embody the recommendations of our Commission in their work, an immense change would immediately be visible. These companies are the Westermann Verlag of Braunschweig and Klett Verlag of Stuttgart. At least the publications of the Klett company are different because only they honestly present the problems of German-Polish relations in accord with historical truth, but only up to 1945. The later period is filled, as it is in other West German textbooks, with the cold war and the accompanying anti-Communist, anti-Soviet, and anti-Polish propaganda. From many points of view it will not be easy to overcome this second obstacle, which is also associated with the policy known for years in the main West German publications.

A third and, in my opinion, greatest and most difficult obstacle to overcome is the attitude of the school teachers themselves, particularly secondary school teachers. The textbooks can be the very best, but the choice of a number available and commentaries on them are the domain of the teacher. Generally contrary to the case, for example, in pre-September Poland, high school teaching in West Germany has traditionally been and is a mainstay of the right, the refuge of conservative tendencies. However here we can place justified hope on the younger generation of teachers, "rebellious" against the old style of the "Prussian school." They may break the resistance of the older teachers, generally antagonistic to the recommendations of our commission currently reaching even them, because they are hostile to all changes favorable for peace in Europe and in the world, in the mutual relations between Poland and West Germany, between the socialist community and the NATO group of countries.

Convincing these opponents will require many years of work, especially in view of the fact that the West German youth themselves try to separate themselves from history, from their national past. The generation of grandchildren of those fanatics of Hitler marching against Poland is a generation which, from their home upbringing, have generally had a desire to escape from the bad memories of their grandparents, and stress that "I want nothing in common with them." From frequent visits in various schools in both countries, I have the irresistible feeling that the average boy or girl pupil in our country knows a great deal more about modern German history than do the young citizens of West Germany.

The young West German generation has a definite gap in its historical awareness. The implementation of the recommendations of our Commission could also help to fill this gap, with benefits for the future international relations of West Germany with Poland and with other countries of the socialist community.

[Question] What can the Polish party do to implement the recommendations of the Commission?

[Answer] In addition to carrying out the textbook tasks which devolve upon us, we must also be constantly present in West Germany and continue to openly present the Polish point of view on our past relations, even in polemics. The aid of efforts of West German partners in getting the ministers of all land-states, publishers, and West German teachers to recognize the justice of the recommendations is obviously effective. However, "for today" I would judge as most important the "work from principles," concerned that no one in West Germany could forget that the recommendations mentioned here many times exist, and that they were worked out with a great deal of effort to further the good situation of coexistence among European nations.

[Question] In the name of our readers and editorial staff we thank you for this interesting conversation.

ROMANIA

POEM HONORS POETS WHO DIED IN EARTHQUAKE

Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian 12 Mar '77 p 1

[Poem by Eugen Jebeleanu: "De Profundis"]

[Text] Stop the tears, go to the river and unite them with the tremor of the eternally reborn waves.

If you should take out an eye and would be able to revive them, would you do it?

Yes. But you know that it is not possible, beast of Futility. You are making fun of my powerlessness, scoundrel

Once again you have punished us, not for any fault, but because we felt more like them.

Did you snatch away the sparrow, the small sparrow because it did not cast a shadow like that of the vulture?

No. Because it had taught us how to chirp and was something which you know we are lacking now.

A handkerchief, a handkerchief, Veronica [Porumbacu], here it is--swaying in the wind.

Sleep, sleep on the straw of a beam, little sparrow which did not know how to peck but only to play.

To play, yet very sadly, the black keys and the white keys of the sea, to stroke the sand of our futility!

Tying our bells to the plows, sounding only in hearts, and recalling your everlasting satyr.

Virgil [Gheorghiu]...

And you, who have felt corpses in a vacuum, you whom I met--the last time-- in a garden of eternity, where my blonde harp drifts, sleep there where I too will come in not too long a time.

Anatol [Baconsky]. We will see each other again far from the reptile, far from those who have despised you and despise us, unfortunate ones...

Because they are deaf and on strange drums of the earth, and on the sinister drum of the moon.

Rapidly you have fallen asleep...

They never fall asleep.

They shine.

You have fallen asleep without even saying "good night" to us, even just a bit ironic.

You have left us on the earth.

At night. Night. And I am becoming colder and colder.

I would like to shout but I must keep quiet.

Perhaps it is better.

All around it is so noisy.

I want a little peace and quiet and very little land.

Give me your hands, so that I can breathe on them and warm them with some drops of torrid dew.

Lift up your hearts, my brothers.

We will see each other again.

The river flows rapidly. It drifts on its arms.

CSO: 2700

WRITERS UNION TRIBUTE TO WRITERS WHO DIED IN EARTHQUAKE

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian 17 Mar 77 p 2

[Editorial signed by the Writers Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania]

[Text] With deep sorrow we mourn the tragic death, as a result of the earthquake of 4 March 1977, of the writers Anatol Baconsky, Savin Bratu, Daniela Caurea, Mihai Gafita, Virgil Gheorghiu, Alexandru Ivasiuc, Mihail Petroveanu, Veronica Porumbacu, Nicolae Stefanescu, and Viorica Vizanti.

Their untimely death is a serious and painful loss for contemporary Romanian literature. Unwelcome death caught them in their full creative powers, brutally interrupting and putting an end to the natural fulfillment of their fate as people and artists. Planned books remained unwritten forever, others will never be continued and completed, and some, which were being published at the time of the disaster, will appear posthumously as final and symbolic messages from the struggle with nothingness carried on by every true creator.

Considerable in extent and value, their works represent a contribution of exceptional importance to the building of our present-day literature and the raising of the most noble traditions of Romanian culture to new heights. Their verse, novels, studies in literary history and criticism, and translations enriched, diversified, and renewed the contemporary literary landscape. The structure of Romanian literature today contains, in large proportions, the major characteristics of their writings, in forms and manners characteristic of the personality of each one, the complex image of the creative elan and of the contemporary literary spirit are reflected strongly and in a memorable manner in the books of the late writers. In the vast tableau of contemporary Romanian literature, there has been no period or moment of real importance in which the remarkable and brilliant presence of these writers who died in such a terrible way has not been registered.

Their tragedy has saddened the entire community of writers and has saddened the hearts of the readers who have respected and esteemed them. The serious losses suffered by literature, culture, and art are added to the great suffering and destruction caused by the blind unleashing of telluric forces. The memory of the deceased remains alive in the minds of all those who have

loved them and is perpetuated by their books in which we will find them again, which will move us, which will support us in an essential solidarity of spirit and sensitivity.

While mourning, with deep sorrow, their sad loss, we are certain of the durability of their work, the supreme support in overcoming the grief which tests us during this difficult moment. Giving them pious and sad homage, honoring their memory, and properly treasuring their works, we are convinced that the efforts which they have made will be continued and that literary creations of the future will take up the most noble aspirations and hopes existing in their work which has been dedicated to the flourishing of Romanian culture, the raising up of our people, the unconquered builder of a better and more just world.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

EMIGRE SOURCE ON MINISTRY OF INTERIOR PSYCHIATRIC ASYLUM

Paris BULETIN DE INFORMATIE PENTRU ROMANI IN EXIL in Romanian 1 Mar 77 p 1

["Near Bucharest There Is a Psychiatric Asylum Subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior"]

[Text] In the village of Cernica near Bucharest, where the monastery of the same name is located, there is a psychiatric hospital which is subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior. The management of this special hospital is under the direction of a colonel in the Securitate. In accordance with a decision of the Securitate, more than 40 persons are confined here. These are people who demonstrated their dissatisfaction too loudly while standing in line in front of a food store or in public places. Among those confined is the young man who set himself on fire 2 years ago in the former Royal Palace square. He set himself on fire with gasoline when Ceausescu's car left the palace which he occupies today. Saved from death, he was questioned for months and then confined in the psychiatric asylum in Cernica.

CSO: 2700

DJAKOVICA TERRITORIAL DEFENSE FORCE LAUDED

Belgrade FRONT in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 77 pp 22-23

[Article by Z. Antic]

[Text] In Djakovica, the unassuming inhabitants of this small town do not talk much about themselves. Successes and results, medallions and awards, punctured targets and kilometers travelled do the talking for them. Last year, "Red Djakovica" won the highest republic-level recognition for nationwide defense, the medallion of Serbia, plus the grand medallion of the Yugoslav People's Army. The testimonial for the former reads as follows: "The Council for National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia hereby awards this medallion to the Djakovica territorial defense battalion for extraordinary results achieved in preparations for nationwide defense."

"We first tried to achieve good results in so-called small-scale training," says Ismet Drvari, one of the superiors in this unit. "The squad, the group, the soldier. To us, the individual was the most important, since everything proceeds from the individual, everything begins with the individual."

"Let us take a look at just one exercise conducted by this unit," Drvari continues. "This was a battalion march, of course, with full prior mobilization and operations on a fortified defense. Up to now, at least here, this is the first time that we have been with a large-scale territorial unit. The unit was ready for operations very promptly."

"And do you know," interrupts Avni Zerka, chief of the council for national defense of the local opstina assembly, "whom we have to thank for this speed? Don't be astonished. It's the postmen."

They did not have to go into a long explanation. The alerting system had been activated, and the postmen had made their rounds. There was no roaming around looking for house numbers and street signs. All had been alerted in a hurry.

If someone was not at home, mothers and wives and children raced to the opstina headquarters to explain absences. We asked for some specific

examples. We would be able to talk about such examples for days. For example, Halila Racijsa came at midnight to report that her son was in Prizren on official business and would be joining his unit as soon as he returned. And then there was Thursday, 1 July, with mobilization set for 2300 hours. Dzavid Letaj, who was subject to military call-up, had scheduled his wedding for Saturday, just a day and a half later. Nothing prevented him from reporting to his assembly point on time. The next day, he asked his commander for just a day of leave to take care of the formalities and return. Commander Dzeladin Nidza allowed him to leave and not return. At dawn on Sunday, however, Dzavid was with his unit.

There were such examples in abundance. Those in charge of the exercise remember them from the march that led from Brekovac via Sadik Aga's Wall, Mileni, and Resina to Ljumbunar, where they went onto the attack.

It was in July. The battalion was marching in winter uniforms, in new boots, under the scorching sun. This was their first try at marching such a long distance--50 kilometers--over such difficult hilly terrain. Commandant Drvari was at the head of the column. "It's easy for Ismet to take command," they joked, "when he has practice at home." Indeed, Drvari is the father of 10, so he "commands" 10 at home and a battalion on the battlefield.

After 30 kilometers on the march, half of the marchers had several calluses on their feet. No one moaned, much less left the line of march or dropped out of the exercise.

And when the "blue" defense was penetrated, when the exercise was over, both seniors and troops were satisfied. The instructor, Maj Vebi Kasabaci, was satisfied. So were Lt Izet Ismail; Enver Pruthi, opstina president; Cemal Salaticiu, committee secretary; commanders Sefcet Cauhasi, Petar Milovanovic, and Miroslav Kostel; and such award-winning soldiers as Fadil Poloska, Musa Guga, Sefcet Tarani, Kujtim Dujaka, Ali Gajani, Dimitrije Jovanovic, Dusan Vukosevic, and Binak Kosovari.

When we asked them how they had happened to win the medallion over so many territorial units, they replied: "Everything originated with the province-level territorial defense headquarters. They kept track of the work of the unit from morning til night...."

The troops made an effort to accomplish every assigned task in the best possible way--"as though they knew the medallion were involved," says operator Dzafer Dzubii. "Members of the LCY and the youth federation, who make up almost 33 percent of the battalion, excelled in everything. We also nominated 20 more, who have already been admitted to the LCY in their working units."

At the end of one exercise, one of the troops failed to clean his personal weapon properly. At the initiative of LCY members, the military collective

convened and severely criticized him. According to Ibrahim Slaku, teacher at a secondary school and assistant for moral/political training, the men actually went so far as to say: "If you won't, we'll clean your rifle. You're spoiling our overall record."

From our conversation in the Emin Duraku working organization, we could conclude that the people there deserve a lot of the credit for the success of territorial defense in this commune. Let us just mention that a third of the battalion are from the "Emin Duraku" cotton combine. The working people of this colossal enterprise, one of the largest in Europe, allocate substantial funds to outfit their people and train them for nationwide defense. It is no wonder, therefore, that territorial defenders employed at this factory all have modern weapons. When exercises are conducted, the factory pays for its personnel. This is a great help to the territorial defense headquarters. The situation is similar at the Napredak factory, which makes knitted wear and ready-to-wear clothing, and in many other working organizations. The list of awards, which have gone to almost half the battalion, is the best evidence for the achievement of these territorial defenders. Equally praiseworthy is the firing practice record, in which the lowest rating is higher than very good. After firing practice, the targets are so shot up that they simply have to be replaced. Let us mention just some of the best marksmen: Skelzen Malja, Maksut Demaj, Osman Malici, Mark Tuna, and Kujtim Dujaka.

When we add this all up, plus extraordinary comradeship, devotion, and self-sacrifice, we cannot but recall our glorious national liberation struggle and "Red Djakovica," where not a single Serb or Montenegrin lost his life to the Balists [Albanian armed group], because the Albanians of Djakovica (98 percent of the population) protected them fraternally.

"High recognition is a stimulus to us," opstina president Pruthi told us, "but also an obligation. We will find a way to appreciate it as the result of our work, but it will also be an inspiration to accomplish forthcoming tasks in nationwide defense."

CSO: 2800

END