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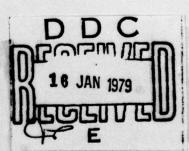
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

by

M. Janislawski





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Man and the Environment

by

Maciej Janislawski

Let us recall fragments of the report by former UN Secretary

General U Thant, published on May 26, 1969, on "Man and his environment":

"For the first time in the history of mankind a global crisis appeared affecting both developed and developing nations -- this crisis is about the relation of man to his environment. Signs announcing this crisis were seen for a while-- demographic explosion, insufficient integration of greatly developed technology with natural environment, destruction of fertile lands, unplanned growth of urban areas, diminishing of open spaces and extinction of many forms of plant and animal life.

Undoubtedly, if this process will continue, the future life on earth may be enuangered. It is a burning issue then to examine the problems of environment endangerments, which would deny mankind the realization of its nighest aspirations and to undertake the efforts to prevent such a danger."

Moderate in its tone, but in fact very alarming U Thant's report,
puts in the international forum the problem of destruction of the biosphere
the area where life is possible.

And not without cause: Scientific - technological revolution has larger and larger influence on the course of contempory history, leaving its mark on the current period of human history.

Looking from the point of view of human needs and necessity of protecting his body and psyche, one may already single out the thread in form of noise and air pollution in cities and excessive use of chemicals in the entire human life environment.

Just imagine: 200 million cars worldwide dump into the atmosphere close to 600 thousand tons of carbon monoxide every day!

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It is at the most 15 minutes drive to downtown Warsaw, but here it is somehow different, peaceful... Low-set, one story building in tree shade, around several hives the bees are buzzing. The tablet at the entrance says: "General Marol Maczkowski Military Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology" (WIHE).

The Institue's traditions date back to WW II. It founding was preceded by activity of the Sanitary - Epidemiology Laboratory of the 9th front, and then by the Central Sanitary-Epidemiology Laboratory. The first director and organizer of this, then front line unit, was Capt. Edmund Mikulaszek, M.D., presently the chairman of the Institute's Scientific Council. In February 1957, the Laboratory underwent reorganization structurally similar to the scientific institutions -- four divisions were formed, further divided into sections. In the same year, the planned scientific/ research activity have started, and the efforts by then director Col. Nikonorow resulted, that by an order of Minister of National Defense on Feb. 10, 1960, the Laboratory was transformed into the Wilitary Institute of Hygiene and Epidemology, which in June of that year, was named after the first head of Health Service of the Polich Army in the period of November Upraising, Seneral K Kacskowski.

The office of the Institute Commandant, Col. Professor Jozef Mubica, M.D.:

"The present Institute, is a large scientific and research site", says the Professor. A large team of scientific workers work in two

centers (Center of Radiological and Toxicological Care in Marsaw, and Center for Microbiology in Cracow).

"As a result of many years of planned activity we already have a proper staff potential. It consists of 8 Professors, 13 Habilitated Doctors and over 40 Doctors of Science. We are also accredited to grant Doctorates in the Medical, Pharmaceutical and Earth Sciences, since 1964, and expanded the accreditation in 1971 to conduct the habilitation process in these disciplines. As of today the Scientific Council of WIHE granted 60 doctorates, and 13 officiers obtained titles of habilitated doctor."

"The Council, under the chairmanship of Professor Edmund Mikulaszek, additionally granted over 20 doctorates to civilian and military scientists from outside the Institute. Several people received specialization of 1 or 2 degree."

"This constitutes", Col. Prof. Kubico adds, " the full accomplishment of the Institute's plans in the area of scientific staff".

The scientists are alarmed: in countries where the progress of industrialization and urbanization is accelerating, the environment is degrading. The similar threat comes from industrialized neighbors. That happened in Scandinavia where the presence of dust and smoke in the atmosphere from Germany and Britain was discovered.

Chief of Toxicology trogram in wIHE, Lt. Col. Prof. Slawomir Rump:

"We are conducting studies mainly on combat poisoning mechanism
and their antidotes. This problem, however, despite its appearance, has
many common bonds with civilian economy, and this is why in the last five
years we cooperated in Polish Academy of Sciences problem: "Prophylaction
and treatment of pesticide poisoning." Widespread use of chemicals in
agriculture and forcestry causes a steely rise in this type of poisoning.

They undoubtedly are a necessary evil , but they must be used in the contemporary economy. Despite the best prevention efforts, there will always be cases of poisoning, and one has to say honestly, that the present treatment is far from satisfactory. That is why there existed, and still exists the necessity of studies to increase its effectiveness."

"And what are the results?"

"We have obtained a number of new, biologically active preparations; three of them deserve further, detailed studies, in order to determine the indications and contraindications for their use. Two of the studied preparations may have more universal importance, and probably could be used not only in pesticide poisoning but also in epilepsy treatment. We have also shown, that the known tranquilizer - relamium, which also shows anticonvulsion properties, greatly improves the effectiveness of present pesticide poisoning treatment."

"What is team working on now?"

"Me continue the studies that are part of Polish Academy of Sciences problem, where we work on "Studies of enclinergic system mechanism." It is a part of a sub-problem, "Compounds of high biological activity." We are, it is worth to emphasize, one of the few centers in Poland that put together a team of chemists, biologists and physicians, whose common goal is to obtain a new drug. Of course, our studies are only the first step towards obtaining a new drug. We are a neuropharmacology team, which experiments on animals, and there is a long way to put our results into practice.

Nevertheless, the drug mentioned by me, relamium, is already used in human poisoning treatment."

A soldier in a gas mask and dressed in a Martian-like suit, dige a hole. Connected with multiple cables to an apparatus registering the cableston parameters of his body, and many other reactions, he is a

subject of studies by workers of Occupational Physiology and Hygiene sector of WIHE.

"Because of the Institue's charter, " says Col. Prof. Zbigniew

Jethon, "the problems worked here pertain mainly to military activities.

One has to emphasize, however, that no problem, even those most closely replaced to defense, is completely removed from the general problems of physiology, medicine, psychology, agronomy and other disciplines connected with human labor. The main problem we presently work on, is the study of changes in ability to perform physical and mental work in adverse environmental conditions. And so, for example, we conduct the studies on work quality of heavy construction equipment operators, ability to work in high environment temperature, and the analysis of ability to exist in an environment in which, in addition to elevated temperature and humidity, there is increased concentration of carbon dioxide. Such a condition may be found in mountain rescue or in steelwork."

Another example of the sector's activities. Professor Jethon shows the preparation for individual water purification "lodocyt". An organic iddide preparation with a strong bactericide properties, several times better than the presently used chlorine preparation "Plantocidum", "Lodocyt" was tested in the Hygiene Laboratory of WIHE, and the laboratory synthesis of iddine preparation series, and the development of production technology was done by Professor Kupryszewski from Gdansk University.

From the first idea to the practical production and application took only two and a helf years!

Shown two scientific sectors of the Institute is only a limited segment of the scientific activities of people in uniform. Their scientific successes are already known in the world, for example, the one we wrote

about last year, concerning the cancer treatment, for which the Szmigielski's team received the international Zimermann award.

Professor Mubica: "Changes in mans natural environment, especially in military service conditions, are sometimes exceeding the adaptive properties of the human body. In the next few years the Institute will work on finalizing the general form of all detrimental causes threatening the human health or lowering his ability to work or to serve. In the center of interest of our staff will remain problems of prophylaxis. They are and will remain one of the base branches of contemporary medicine, so especially relevant to the military medical service".



Chairman of WIHE Scientific Council Professor Edmund Mikulasek



One of the Institute's Laboratories

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