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BULGARIA

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON CIVIL DEFENSE HELD

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 12,1976 p 26

[Report: "In Step With the Latest Scientific Achievements: Scientific Conference on Civil Defense Problems"]

[Text] The role of civil defense has increased exceptionally under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, and the related revolution in military affairs.

The great trials to which the population would be subjected in a nuclear missile war and the new tasks facing the civil defense, related to the rapid elimination of the consequences of an enemy attack, severe production breakdowns, and natural catastrophes demand, already in peacetime, the conduct of necessary studies and theoretical and technical developments. The scientific conference held in Sofia, sponsored by the leadership of the Bulgarian People's Republic Civil Defense leadership made a considerable contribution to realizing the full extent of the scales of such activities and for indicating the ways and means for their implementation.

The papers read at the conference and the debates earmarked several basic groups of problems on which scientists and specialists from various departments, institutes, and establishments, and civil defense staffs and services must do serious work: these are, above all, problems related to the development of effective ways and means for protecting the population from enemy mass destruction weapons; problems related to upgrading the stability of national economic targets and sectors; the preparation of forces and means for rescue and emergency restoration operations in the areas hit by nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and in areas of natural catastrophes and major production accidents; and problems related to organizing the management of the forces and facilities within the civil defense system.

Both the reports and co-reports delivered at the conference, as well as the discussions covered such problems and the tasks stemming from them, facing the scientists and specialists in various departments, institutions, scientific research institutes, and schools. Scientific achievements enable us to development a new promising direction in protecting the population through the use of radio protection agents, antidotes, antibiotics, and other modern

facilities, as well as for training the population in their correct, safe, and prompt utilization. Another problem awaiting a solution is the practical direction to be followed in population training in which comprehensive exercises play an important role. We must also optimize the quantity and staffing of the target formations. The leading authorities within the civil defense system face important requirements based on changes in the structure of state and economic authorities and organizations in terms of the number and tasks of civil defense services and formations. Today problems related to sheltering the population and wartime work shifts, and scientific research conducted in the interest of civil defense are particularly acute. The building of large-scale livestock breeding complexes and of large areas in perennial crops in agroindustrial combines will, in all probability, demand the creation of groups to deal with the individual animal and plant species... all these are matters which could be resolved optimally after a thorough study and the elaboration of scientific norms for specific activities under one or another set of circumstances.

In his concluding speech to the participants in the conference, Admiral Branimir Ormanov, chief of the Bulgarian People's Republic Civil Defense, outlined the specific directions and tasks of the scientists and specialists in institutes, departments, and staffs for raising the work on the production of the population and the national economy in our country to the level of the latest scientific achievements. He indicated the need for the elaboration of a civil defense theory as a basis for further successes by the system and for raising the standards of the all-round efforts to strengthen the defense power of the homeland.

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CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN POLAND DESCRIBED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1976 pp 35-37

[Article by (Stanislav Zimnitski), editor in chief of the periodical (PSHEGL'OND OBRONI TSIVIL'NEY): "Civil Defense in the Polish People's Republic"]

> [Text] This is an anniversary year for Polish civil defense. In 1951 the Polish Sejm organized Territorial Antiaircraft Defense as a system for the protection of the population, production enterprises, and state institutions.
>
> In the course of the past 25 years civil defense in the Polish People's Republic was developed and improved further as a result of which it achieved considerable successes.
>
> On this occassion we asked the editor in chief of the periodical (PSHEGL'OND OBRONI TSIVIL'NEY) to write the following article.

The contemporary state of our defense can be characterized best with the statement of the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Edward Gierek: "The Polish defense system is based on the total coordination of the efforts of the armed forces with those of a properly trained administration and national economy and the organized and properly trained population. Such is the systematically implemented defense system of the Polish People's Republic which, through its participation in the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact members constitutes a powerful barrier to the adventurism and aggression of imperialist forces."

The country's defense is based on two integrated structural systems: the Polish People's Army--mainly through its operative forces which operate within the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries, and the country's territorial defense: a set of measures in which military and

civil defense tasks are carried out by the political, military, and administrative apparatus.

Prerequisites for the Creation of the Civil Defense and Its History

Civil defense is one of the main elements in defending the territory. It is also an important pillar in the defense system of the Polish People's Republic. Its purpose is to help in the case of accidents and, particularly, mass catastrophes, destructions, and losses. The purpose of civil defense is to protect the population, production enterprises, cultural values, livestock, plants, and fodder from mass destruction weapons or other enemy actions. It not only prepares the defense of the population in the case of an eventual war but also deals with the elimination of consequences of natural catastrophes and accidents which may occur in peacetime. It is general and nationwide, concentrating its largest formations and services in cities and areas which may be threatened in an eventual war.

As in many other countries, our civil defense has gone through different stages of improvement and has been given different names.

The system of the so-called Territorial Antiaircraft Defense was elaborated as early as 1949. On 26 Feb 1951 the Polish People's Republic Sejm set up the Territorial Antiaircraft Defense. Its purpose was to prepare the defense of the population, production enterprises, and state establishments from enemy strikes from the air.

In 1964 the Territorial Antiaircraft Defense was renamed the General Self-Defense. This was consistent with the higher stage reached in preparing the civilian population to defend itself in a modern war. Personal experience, experience acquired in organizing civil defense in other Warsaw Pact-member countries and, above all, the experience of the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian People's Republic suggested to us better and innovational variants. As a result of this, after thorough studies and consultations, the Polish People's Republic civil defense was created on 18 May 1973 by Council of Ministers decree. Renaming general self-defense into civil defense and the organizational-structural changes created the more favorable working conditions while past experience was used in upgrading defense preparations further.

Our Accomplishments

Over the past 25 years Polish civil defense achieved major successes and accomplishments in all fields of activity. A modern steadily improving system has been created for universal announcements and sounding the alarm in the case of threatened air attack or contamination. Many shelters have been prepared for the protection of the population. A system of services, crews, and formations has been organized and is improving steadily. The civil defense rescue forces can operate under complex conditions. To an ever greater extent the civil defense forces, mainly the self-defense units in production enterprises, cities, and municipalities are joining

environmental protection activities. Extensive work has been done to insure the collective protection of the population. Mathematical methods for forecasting and computing requirements in the field of population protection have been elaborated and are being applied.

One of the main tasks in improving the protection of the population is to upgrade the preparedness of all leading authorities and rescue forces for action in the case of accidents.

Our scientific research institutes joined in resolving civil defense problems, as the result of which specific material and organizational results were achieved. Thousands of self-defense formations and rescue detachments have been organized, trained, and supplied the necessary equipment. This big army of civil defense fighters has been trained to provide assistance in a great variety of circumstances threatening the health and life of the population, and can carry out its assignments honorably. This has been repeatedly confirmed. In recent years, together with military units, civil defense forces have repeatedly participated in campaigns to eliminate consequences of floods, heavy snow precipitation, ice breaks, catastrophes, and accidents. Thus, for example, in 1972, some 4,000 formations involving 190,000 people participated in such activities in 1972; in 1973 3,400 formations with 130,000 people participated; in 1974, some 700 formations with over 30,000 people.

It has become a good tradition in Poland for the civil defense forces to carry out their pledges in the course of training exercises and implement a number of projects useful to the national economy or defense. They improve local roads, and build bridges, firefighting water reservoirs, warehouses storing civil defense property, temporary firefighting centers, telephone lines, training grounds, and others. During the present anniversary here the fighters are giving mass pledges under the slogan of "Civil Defense Formations Help the Economy and the Defense." All departments and wojewodstwa have become involved in such activities. Last year about 4,000 formations worked on a voluntary basis. This year their number is considerably higher. All in all, in the past five years, our formations did voluntary work worth almost one-half billion zloty. This is not only a contribution to strengthening civil defense but to the involvement of the national economy as well. It proves the political involvement of the civil defense personnel and their dedication and patriotism.

The civil defense and armed forces authorities and forces cooperate steadily. Joint exercises make it possible to develop further the principles governing cooperation and management methods in rescue operations.

Great attention is being paid also to preparing the population for self-defense. In the 25 years since the creation of the civil defense system billions of working people in town and country have been trained. The main emphasis is on training young people and secondary school students. They are trained to carry out civil defense tasks in the course of their mandatory military training. Every year about one million secondary school graduates leave school trained in self-defense rules.

The mass information media as well participate in civil defense propaganda. Thanks to the press, radio, television, and local radio centers, the entire population has become familiar with civil defense problems.

Party, youth, and other public authorities and organizations are helping greatly in civil defense training. The contribution of the Polish Red Cross, the Union of Voluntary Firefighting Crews, the League For the Defense of the Homeland, and others has been particularly valuable.

Cooperation and close contact with the fraternal socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union are of great importance to the involvement and improvement of civil defense. Useful cooperation exists between the Polish People's Republic civil defense and that of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Reciprocal visits and exchange of experience enable us to resolve problems better.

The constant concern displayed by party, economic, and administrative authorities, the experience acquired in the past 25 years, and the topical and precise tasks enable us to do even more effective work in developing and strengthening both the defense of the country and of the socialist comity.

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BULGARIA

WHAT ONE MUST KNOW ABOUT RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1976 p 30

[Article by Kostadin Stoychev: "What We Must Know in Radioactive Background Control"]

[Text] A radioactive cloud moving in the direction of the wind forms in the case of a surface or underground nuclear explosion. A certain amount of radioactive substances falls on the surface at the area of the explosion, while another part falls along the trajectory of the cloud, contaminating considerable areas.

The size and level of radioactive contamination of the area depend on the power and type of nuclear explosion and on meteorological conditions (mainly on the velocity of the wind).

The timely detection of radioactive contamination of the air and the area is of great importance to the proper and fast adoption of measures for the defense of the population and the national economy. Prompt information and announcement of the danger of such contamination or of its existence greatly depend on the training and skill of the detection and information authorities.

What should be borne in mind in checking the radioactive background (gamma-background) and of radioactive contamination with the help of field dosimetric instruments?

The main requirement is for the probe (the detector) of the instrument to be set at a height of 100 centimeters above the ground, if possible in the middle of an 8 by 8 meter platform. The measurement range of the instrument should be such as to enable us to take into consideration the normal radioactive background (0.01-0.03 mr/h). In the course of the work we watch whether the screen which opens or closes the detector's window is in the "L" position, i.e., whether the window is closed.

Should an increased radioactive background be detected, we must immediately check the level of contamination of the ground surface. To this effect we take two readings at a height of 1-2 centimeters above the surface: the

first with a closed detector window (the screen is in a "L" position), while the second with an open window (the screen is in a "B" position or "B+L" position). A beta contamination exists if the second reading is higher than the first. If the figures of both readings coincide there is no contamination but a source of gamma radiation exists nearby (radioactive cloud or contamination).

With a view to determining further the radiation circumstance, and bearing in mind that instruments enable us to detect the radioactive cloud five to ten or more minutes prior to the beginning of the contamination, we undertake to take periodical readings of the radioactive background (the gamma radiation level). Such measurements are made each five to ten minutes. Again the detector is placed at a 100 centimeter height while the screen is kept in the "L" position.

Should it be established that in the course of time the gamma radiation level is rising while the readings of the instrument with a closed and open detector window coincide in the separate measurements, this would be an indication that the radioactive cloud is approaching the site of the measurement but that there is no fallout of radioactive substances as yet. However, should the readings of the instrument, with an open window, rise faster than in a closed window, it would mean that radioactive substances are falling from the cloud and have contaminated the air. In this case their concentration in the air could be determined approximately by measuring the radiation level of the area as follows:

$$C=5x10^{-10}xR \text{ curie/liter } (1)$$

In which C is the concentration of radioactive substances in the air in curie-liter, and R is the level of gamma radiation of the area in milli-roentgen per hour.

Example. At the moment of the radioactive fallout from the cloud the radiation level measured was R=0.5r/h, and m is 500 milliroentgen per hour. What is the concentration of radioactive matter in the air?

Solution. In formula (1), replacing R with the gamma radiation figure obtained in the reading we shall have:

$$C=2.5x10^{-7} \text{ curie/liter } (2)$$

$$(C=5x10^{-10}x500=2500x10^{-10}=2.5x10^{-3}x10^{-10}=2.5x10^{-7})$$

Should the radiation level decline in the course of the periodical testing and should the instrument readings with an open or closed window coincide this would indicate that the radioactive cloud is receding and that no radioactive matter has fallen on the measurement area. Should the instrument readings with a closed window decline faster than in an open one it would mean that the radioactive cloud is receding but that the fallout of

radioactive substances is continuing. If the readings of the instrument with an open window remain higher than with a closed window it would mean that the radioactive cloud has passed, that radioactive substances have fallen, and that the area is contaminated.

Knowledge of search and other more specific characteristics in checking the radioactive background and the contamination, as well as the fast and skillful handling of detection equipment by the respective formations would contribute largely to upgrading the readiness of the formations in protecting the population and the national economy from mass destruction weapons.

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BULGARIA

CIVIL DEFENSE ROLE IN POSSIBLE ACCIDENT AT ATOMIC POWER STATION

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 12, 1976 pp 13-15

[Article by Docent Doctor Emil Andreev and Doctor Mikhail Mikhaylov, Institute of Roentgenology and Radiology: "First-Aid in Radiation Accidents"]

[Text] For the past two years the atomic power plant near Kozloduy, shown to increase its capacity, has been in operation in our country. The number of projects at which various open or closed sources of ionizing radiation are being used is increasing steadily. This calls for upgrading the role of the sanitary-hygienic measures to be used in the treatment and storage of radioactive waste. The question of establishing safe norms in working with radioactive substances and other sources of ionizing radiation and for the protection of the personnel and the population from their harmful effect is becoming ever more urgent.

A number of important governmental documents, and departmental regulations and instructions have been issued in our country, formulating the rules governing the work and sanitary requirements, and guaranteeing personnel safety.

The development of contemporary science and technology offers conditions for radiation safety and for the prevention of radiation accidents. Despite this, facilities for the prevention and elimination of radiation situations must always be present at the projects handling or storing radioactive waste.

From the radiological viewpoint any situation in which a given process deviates from its normal course as a result of which the servicing personnel is subjected to external or internal (in some cases, combined as well) radiation in doses exceding the maximally permissible ones, while radioactive matter enters the environment, is considered an accident. In the case of an accident the personnel may suffer and contract radiation disease as a result of acute (short term) external radiation or should a certain quantity of radioactive products enter the body. The population located in the immediate vicinity of the accident would be subjected to internal radiation by radioactive matter which has entered the body.

All projects whose production process is related to sources of ionizing radiation (atomic reactors and power plants, elementary particle accelerators, gamma-defectoscopy systems, and others) must formulate plans for measures against accidents and set up accident groups or brigades consisting of engineers, physicists, physicians, dosimetrists and laboratory technicians. The elaboration of such plans must involve the direct assistance and aid of the respective civil defense staffs. This will make possible, in case of need, to use the existing civil defense formations (accident-rescue, order and security, mass sanitary Bulgarian Red Cross formations, and others).

The plans for accident work measures must take into consideration the characteristics of the target such as, for example, the basic production characteristics of the atomic power plant, and the meteorological, demographic, and agricultural conditions of the target area. Such plans should consider the eventual scale of radiation danger, the system to be used for informing interested institutions of the accident, the traffic routes of mobile dosimetric groups, and the methods and sites for taking samples.

Measures for providing medical assistance to the victims must be a substantial part of such plans. The physician who is a member of the operative accident brigade or group must be rapidly supplied with data on the power of the radiation source, the nature of the work of every member of the personnel at the moment of the accident, and the quantity and the type of radioactive isotopes in the environment. Thus he will acquire an approximate idea of the radiation doses of the individuals who have been in the immediate vicinity of the source and of the eventual danger threatening the population in the immediate vicinity of the project.

Organization of Medical Aid in Radiation Accidents

Medical aid in radiation accidents is based on the principle of the stage treatment with specific evacuation. Its organizational structure includes the following: first medical aid center, target health service, and specialized clinic for the treatment of radiation damage.

The first medical aid center must be set up at a safe place on the territory of the project and include an area for partial sanitary processing. The physician and middle medical personnel and dosimetric workers work in the reception and bandaging premises.

The health service of the project includes the most necessary physicians' offices and usually operates outside the project's boundaries but in its immediate vicinity. It must be equipped with the necessary medical facilities, apparatus, and instruments for surgical interventions as indicated. The procedure for receiving the casualties and their movement is based on the sanitary-handling system.

The clinic for the treatment of radiation damage could be away from the project. However, it must have medical transportation and could use medical

aircraft. It must have all the necessary conditions for asceptic intensive therapy, transfusion of blood and blood preparations, and for highly skilled hematological, citogenetic and biochemical tests.

The casualties do not remain long in the first-aid center. After giving them first-aid and following partial sanitary processing, they are sent to the health service of the project. Here the known transportable casualties suffering from severe radiation sickness with manifested brain phenomena and cardiovascular weaknesses must manditorily remain for temporary treatment. In the health service all casualties are subjected to full sanitary processing and corresponding dosimetric control.

In some extraordinary circumstances such an organization of medical aid could be violated and replaced by the brigade method--assigning highly skilled specialists to the project and rendering medical aid at the place of accident.

First-Aid in External Radiation

External radiation in radiation accidents is caused by gamma rays and neutrons which have a highly penetrating capacity. The absorbed dose and its distribution among the individual parts of the body, depending on the location of the people at the time of accident, are of basic importance to the extent of the damage. Should most of the dose be absorbed by critical organs which are very sensitive to radiation such as the intestinal epithelium, the blood manifacturing organs, the sex glands, and others, the damaging effect would be greater.

Radiation with gamma rays and neutrons is characterized by a number of fast developing reactions which enable us to diagnose the developing acute radiation sickness. The physician at the first-aid center must enter in a special record book such reactions, the most typical of which are retching, vomiting, headaches, dizziness, and general weakness. He must also enter data on the power of the source, duration of the accident, the position of each victim, and others.

Immediately after the accidental radiation the casualties must be taken out of the area of radiation influence and provided with total rest and, if possible, bedding. In the stage of the primary reactions to the radiation sickness, medical aid focuses on alleviating the severity of individual symptoms. Aeron, dimedrol or the Bulgarian preparation pirimentin are administered against retching and vomiting. At this point antihistamine preparations are also used such as alergosan, and tonic substances (caffeine, cardiazol, or strychnine), or, in more severe cases, adrenalin as well. If both time and possibility exist the physician may administer detoxicating preparations (potassium, calcium, sodium salts). Frequently the stomach has to be flushed and flushing enemas administered. Blood letting is recommended but with subsequent blood transfusion.

In more severe cases immediate use is being made of antibiotics with a broad range of action in maximal treatment doses. Under clinical conditions antibiotic treatment must be consistent with the condition of the patient and the sensitivity of the patient's bacterial flora.

Hematological tests are of great importance in diagnosing and treating acute radiation sickness. In the first several hours following the accident such tests must be made each 12 hours.

First-Aid in Internal Radiation

The damaging effect of radioactive substances which have penetrated into the body depends on their quanity, type and energy of radiation, and behavior in the body (solubility, resorbtion by the gastrointestinal tract and the lungs, selective accumulation in critical organs and tissues, ways for and speed of their removal from the body, and others).

Reactor products from the splitting of the uranium are discarded in the environment in the case of an accident of a nuclear system. They go into the air, pollute the soil and the water, and cling to buildings and equipment. Should such products fall on unprotected parts of the body the danger exists of radiation inflammation and skin damages caused by beta radiation substances. That is way, immediately following the accident, the entire personnel of the project and the surrounding population must seek temporary shelter in buildings and houses, and the open parts of the body must be washed with water and soap. The best would be the use of detergents.

Unless prompt protection measures are taken, in the case of an accident radioactive products may penetrate the human organism with the water, air, and food. In such cases we have a typical poisoning with radioactive substances. The treatment is comprehensive using the methods of etiotropic therapy or treating the individual symptoms.

The etiotropic method consists of the accelerated removal of radioactive matter which has penetrated the body and the adoption of measures to restrict their accumulation in critical organs. The prophylactic measure of this method increases its effectiveness.

It is a good measure for the cavity of the mouth and mucous membranes of the nose and eyes of the victims to be rinsed with a one or two percent soda bicarbonate solution. The abundant flushing of the stomach and the administration of enemas with a slightly acidified water and the addition of medicinal carbon as an absorbant are very useful. If conditions for a stomach sounding are unavailable, the extensive drinking of water and other liquids is recommended as well as the absorption of vomiting provoking substances (apomorphine). Good results can be achieved by some ion-exchange resins in doses of five grams per 200 milligrams of liquid, administered orally. However, they must be followed by laxatives (magnesium sulfate).

A great percentage of the absorbents have the property of attaching themselves specifically to certain radioactive isotopes. Thus, for example, barium sulfate combines well with the radio isotopes of strontium, barium, radium, and calcium, administered in doses of 30 grams per 200 milligrams of water, particularly with the addition of 0.5 grams of sodium sulfate. The preparation ferapin combines well with rubidium and cesium in one gram doses administered three times daily or a total of six grams per treatment course.

Usually, two to three hours after the penetration of radioactive substances a considerable percentage of them are already in the blood. In such cases we apply the "isotope dilution" method. The same chemical element or an element similar to the absorbed radioactive isotope is introduced in the body of the victim, thus reducing its accumulation in individual organs or tissues. Thus, for example, in poisoning with radioactive strontium or calcium known radioactive calcium gluconate is injected in the body. It competes with the deposit of radio isotopes. Should radioactive cesium or potassium be incorporated stable potassium chloride is administered; should radioactive iodine be absorbed potassium iodide is injected.

Subsequently compounds which actively bind the radioactive isotopes and form soluble complexes easily discarded through the kidneys, may be applied. In the specialized clinic for radiation damages and in some internal wards successful use may be made of the method of artificial stimulation of diuresis in order to accelerate the separation of the radioactive matter from the body. Should radioactive products penetrate through the respiratory tracts the administration of expectorants and the aerosol inhalation of special preparations would be useful.

Some radiation accidents lead to combined damages in which radioactive substances pollute wounds. In such cases we must begin by stopping the hemorrhage and put on a sterile bandage. If the wound has been polluted by short-life isotopes (isotopes with a short half life) rinsing with a three percent oxygen peroxide solution or with a physiological solution would be sufficient after which the bandage is put on. Should longer-life isotopes fall on the surface of the wound surgical treatment for their removal is indicated.

The biggest danger to the personnel and the surrounding population in the case of a nuclear reactor accident is the strongly volatile iodine radio isotopes. The radio isotopes penetrate into the body with the air that is breathed and, most frequently, with the consumption of fresh milk from cows and sheep fed in open pastures in areas polluted by radioactive fallout. They deposit themselves primarily in the thyroid gland where they cause local radiation damage. This is particularly dangerous in the case of children, whose thyroid gland weighs only several grams. Even minimal quantities of radioactive iodine could cause damages, the more so since milk is the children's main daily food.

Should it be impossible to forbid the consumption of fresh milk, it would be expedient to apply the method of "iodine prophylaxis." The personnel of the reactor and the population in the immediate vicinity should be issued potassium iodide tablets for 10 days following the accident. The prophylactic dose is one tablet daily, as follows: adults, 250 milligrams; two-five year old children, 125 milligrams; children under two, 4 milligrams. This is not prescribed for nursing children, for they receive the necessary amount of the preparation with their mother's milk. With this method we use the competitive precipitation of potassium iodide in the thyroid gland, blocking the precipitation of radioactive iodine isotopes. In order not to irritate the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract, the tablets must be taken on an empty stomach with lukewarm tea, lemon, or fruit juices.

The use of radioactive sources and the production of power for peaceful purposes in the chain reaction of uranium includes certain risks to human health. However, modern science and technology, radiation hygiene, and medicine have all the necessary possibilities and means for providing reliable protection from radiation, reducing to a minimum professional radiation, and preventing and eliminating the consequences of radiation accidents. This calls for vigilence and foresight and readiness, without panic, and with high professional skill, to carry out, if necessary, plans formulated in advance for radiation safety in the projects where sources of ionizing radiation are used, particularly in atomic reactors and electric power plants.

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BULGARIA

INTELLIGENCE WORK IN PREVENTING VEGETATION CONTAMINATION

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 12, 1976 pp 32-33

[Article by Petur Popov, senior scientific associate first class: "Vegetation Protection and Role of Reconnaissance"]

[Text] Crop raising is one of the basic directions in agricultural production in times of peace and war for procuring food for the population, concentrated and coarse fodder for the livestock, and a main raw material base for the light and food industries.

Recent local wars have repeatedly proved that fields, truck gardens, perennial crops, meadows, pastures, and even forests are constant imperialist targets of attack. It is natural that in an industrial-agrarian country such as ours the enemy will try to damage strongly and destroy both fruits and crops, as well as the plants themselves.

The agents which could be used in time of war by the enemy and which are the object of plant protection and vegetation protection intelligence include various types of harmful rodents, insects, fungi, bacteria, viruses, and others. They are used most frequently to contaminate various types of crops with a view to damaging or destroying them. In other cases some insects (thrips, aphids, leafhoppers, bedbugs, and others) may be carriers in which case they are used as carriers of dangerous viral diseases. Occassionally, some animals and insects (rodents, ticks, flies, mosquitos, and others) may be used as carriers of dangerous diseases affecting man, and the domestic and wild animals. Such cases require close cooperation and interaction amoung vegetation-protection, medical, and veterinary intelligence.

Implementing their aggressive plans, the imperialists have frequently resorted to the use of herbicides. Unquestionably, they will be used in future wars, particularly those with total effect. Entering in contact with the vegetation (cultivated, wild, or forest species) the herbicides trigger their gradual parching and loss. This effect is caused by some insecticides, fungicides, rodent killers, salts, and others whose striking action, however, is far lower. However, they are more effective in poisoning water sources, food, fodder, and other products.

Reconnaissance plays a very important role in the protection of cultivated plants and all vegetation. It is directly related to the fast and efficient organization and implementation of preventative and destructive measures taken against pests and diseases affecting crops, pastures, and forests.

Vegetation-protection intelligence is conducted by special sections. They are staffed by workers, technicians, specialists, and scientific associates who are members of the respective services and establishments of the network of the operative and scientific vegetation protection sectors. These include various formations in agroindustrial complexes and industrial-agrarian complexes, state okrug agrochemical service stations, and specialized and central plant protection detachments. The authorities and specialists in charge of forecasting and reporting from their okrug, rayon and local centers and laboratories play an important role in these sections. By virtue of the nature of their reconnaissance work they are frequently described as the "eyes and ears" of plant protection. In the case of an eventual armed conflict they represent one of the most important links in resolving problems related to plant protection reconnaissance. The problems to be resolved by the specialized plant protection reconnaissance may be reduced to the following: organize and conduct most regularly observations over the type of harmful agents (pests and diseases) on cultivated and uncultivated areas in each production unit (farm); study and follow the spreading of harmful agents and the resulting changes; registering and determining the density (quantity) of harmful agents per plant or square meter, in the soil, and the other environment; trace and determine damages caused to the various crops and individual areas by the harmful agents; determining and estimating losses caused by harmful agents by block, crop, or farm; detect the type of pesticides used by the enemy, and determine and estimate damages and loss thus caused; promptly signal the necessary measures and means to be applied in fighting the agents; continually, immediately, and accurately reporting to the superior authorities on the condition in the respective area which has been the target of enemy activities, including transmission of information and data on individual tasks as listed.

The successful implementation of these tasks calls for extensive practical and theoretical training of specialists and for fast information; they must be well familiar with pests and diseases spread extensively or moderately in their area; be familiar with their morphological differences, means of dissemination, and bioecological requirements, i.e., their requirements concerning temperature, humidity of the air, precipitation, soil type, hosts, reaction to chemical means of struggle, and other important indicators. Knowledge of the effect and influence of ecological factors, of theories of mass multiplication and gradation curves is particularly important and necessary, for it provides the theoretical foundations for forecasting and reporting and, consequently, for plant protection reconnaissance. Only thus could one investigate rapidly and effectively and reports to the corresponding authorities the parameters of the newly appeared harmful agents.

The specialists in charge of forecasting and signaling require, above all, profound and extensive knowledge. They play a basic and decisive role in plant protection reconnaissance. Applying specific study and accounting methods, which they use most frequently in peacetime (aware of the laws governing the development and mass multiplication of many insects and diseases which, in a number of cases, by analogy, could apply to similar or related species, and tracing the phenological development of harmful agents and crops, as well as the development of meteorological factors) they could make a short-term forecast on the development and multiplication of the harmful agent used by the enemy. They could also report the aspects and means of the struggle and determine their future development. If the adult Japanese beetle has a spread in a given area, an insect which causes severe damage to fruit trees and some crops with its imago and its larva, yields drop and the crops perish. In such cases well trained groups and specialists take immediate measures. Familiar with the bioecological requirements of the species, they immediately forecast not only its dissemination in our country but the possibility for its development and destruction.

Depending on whether or not the harmful agents used by imperialist aggressors are wide spread in our country they may be subdivided into three groups:

a. harmful agents disseminated in the corresponding country with a view to triggering the mass contamination and multiplication of a given dangerous harmful agent in areas relatively clean or insignificantly polluted;

b. harmful agents disseminated only in the individual okrugs and rayons in the country (in the so-called internal-quarantine targets), which multiply extensively and which are deliberately spread in economically important agricultural areas;

c. harmful agents disseminated in other countries and continents, not found in the corresponding country, whose dissemination causes severe damages, for they frequently turn out to be not only very glutonous but develop through unrestricted mass multiplication. (This ability is explained by the lack of corresponding parasites and predators--their major enemies.)

The dissemination of harmful agents on enemy territory depends on the season, species, stage resistance, means of contamination and locomotion, type of crop, and, above all, ease and possibility for mass multiplication in laboratories or artificial environments. To this effect adult insects, eggs, larvae, pupa, nymphs or others could be used. They are usually disseminated by aircraft but there have been cases of their dissemination by subversives or agents. The material in the various stages of development of the insects is carried in suitable cardboard or plastic boxes and other proper containers. Other known methods include laying them on paper strips, or cardboard, mixing them with wood shavings or sawdust, and so on. Contaminated twigs and leaves are also used. Frequently they are disseminated along with the artificial environment in which they have multiplied and been raised, which may resemble flour, bran, agar, or mash.

Diseases are disseminated through twigs and leaves, dry mixes, nutriative media, contaminated seeds, tubers or a powder-like mass of spores and fruit, spore solutions, and others. Some such sub-strata could be pasted on bits and strips of nylon, cardboard, or plastic.

The sub-strata dropped by the enemy (powders, media, parts of plants carrying harmful agents, or the harmful agents themselves) may be discovered most easily on conventional or asphalted roads, on the surfaces of rivers, lakes, and seas, on the snow, or remaining snow strips. The scouts must pay particular attention to their discovery. They must look for sub-strata, cuts, packages, or individual insects (dead or alive), damages, contaminated areas, and so on. We must not forget that occassionally an accumulation of insects at different stages of development could be detected in times of peace as well along roads and uncultivated strips, covered by fallen leaves, on manure piles or areas heavily covered with manure and, in some cases, on snow as well. Such cases have been noted in our country repeatedly and such discoveries are immediately reported. Most frequently such concentrations are caused by a sudden melting of the snow and the abundant precipitations which rapidly develop an oxygen-poor environment in the layer of soil from which the larvae and insects emerge and seek the snow or the soil.

Individuals directly involved in such reconnaissance and investigations should be properly equipped with suitable clothing, briefcases, glass containers, test tubes, bottles, tweezers, special boxes and utensils for carrying the harmful agents, wrapping materials, stifling jars, alcohol, ether, scalpel, shovel, and others. They must take samples without touching them with their hands, collecting some of the discovered materials, harmful agents, and pesticides; they must demarcate the center of infection with colored rings or other durable marks, sketch the area, note the type of crop and its phenological condition, the nature of the weather, and all other necessary data. Such samples must be submitted to the laboratories for testing, isolating, identifying and, if necessary, growing under controlled circumstances. Should it be suspected that the enemy has dropped insects, light traps, yellow attracting utensils, sticky strips, and others must be placed in the respective areas. Areas must be periodically studied and mowed with insect bags, using shaking methods, and others.

The vegetation-protection reconnaissance authorities face tremendous and responsible tasks in both peace and war times. Their overall work is of great importance to the proper organization and prompt implementation of sanitation and elimination measures by plant protection crews. For this reason the reconnaissance plant protection formations and services must be well acquainted in advance with the specific nature of their problems and the ways and means for their solution.

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EAST GERMANY

IMPLEMENTATION OF HELSINKI PRINCIPLES DISCUSSED

Scholar Interviewed

East Berlin TRIBUENE in German 18 Feb 77 p 7

[Manfred Strzeletz interview with Dr Helmut Frommknecht, vice president (prorector) for scientific organization and information/documentation, SED Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences: "Between Helsinki and Belgrade--Where Do We Stand?--Europe 18 Months After CSCE"; for related information see JPRS 68770, 14 March 1977, No 1364 of this series, pp 31-45]

[Text] Biographic Data: Dr Helmut Frommknecht was born in 1919. He learned his trade in the manufacuring business. Then he was engaged for a long time in responsible party work. In 1971, he got his Ph.D. from Berlin's Humboldt University. He wrote many studies on dialectic and historical materialism and on matters of information theory. He is a member of the science council "On the Theory of the Developed Socialist Society" in the SED Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences and a member of the "Urania" presidium. Dr Frommknecht is married and has three children.

"War is not a law of nature, and peace is not a gift," as the song says that we have often sung. Those are words all of us can subscribe to, as each can find them all confirmed in his own life. For more than 30 years, humanity's age-old yearning has been reality in Europe. Many people no longer are acquainted with war except by hearsay. But to achieve peace and to preserve it required the harshest struggle and never ceasing efforts by the peace forces. The socialist community of states with the Soviet Union in the lead and the other progressive forces in the world have preserved the peace in recent decades and made it more secure. They also have forced the imperialists to come to the negotiating table in Helsinki. TRIBUENE editor Manfred Strzeletz talked with Dr Helmut Frommknecht about the importance of that fact, about what has happened since and how matters have been and are continuing after Helsinki.

[Question] Delegates from 33 European states, the United States and Canada signed the Helsinki agreement 18 months ago. Wherein lies the importance of it?

[Answer] The signing of the Helsinki agreement marks an important step forward for insuring the peace in Europe. The territorial and political consequences of World War II and postwar developments in Europe were thereby confirmed and recognized as binding by the signatures of the representatives of 35 states. The adopting of the Final Act of Helsinki lays the foundation for further developing the policy of peaceful co-existence between states with differing social orders and for making peace more secure.

[Question] What do these accords mean, more concretely, for the various states?

[Answer] They mean that every nation has the right to determine its own internal affairs at will. No one has the right to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. On this basis alone can useful cooperation among the states come about in economics, science, culture, sports and so forth. With respect to the GDR it means that all participating states have recognized, and respect, the way of peace, social security and social progress the people of the GDR has chosen for itself.

[Question] Wherein are the limits of the agreement to be found?

[Answer] If one takes into account how complicated a struggle it was to convene and carry out CSCE, its outcome can only be regarded as positive. The struggle for security and relaxation must be continued, however. Many crucial problems of international affairs have not been solved to this day. The imperialist states are continuing, even intensifying, the arms race they have imposed upon the socialist countries. The NATO General Secretariat, for example, recently announced that NATO -- Greece and Turkey not included -- raised its arms budget in 1976 by almost $ 11 billion over 1975, to $ 153.3 billion.

That is wholly in the interest of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. To them, rearmament and war preparations mean big business. Helsinki, therefore, is not a full stop to detente policy but a starting point for a new initiative toward further consolidating peace and security. That is exemplified by the most recent proposals from the Warsaw Pact states to renounce a nuclear first strike and a further expansion of existing military alliances. Unfortunately, this new initiative has thus far met only with resistance from the NATO command.

[Question] The signinig of the agreement is one thing. Its implementation is something else again. What is happening in this regard in the participating states?

[Answer] As far as the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries are concerned, the peace policy is inherent to their system and firmly anchored in the programs of the Marxist-Leninist parties and the constitutions in those countries. As this policy conforms with the peoples' vital interests, as they would only suffer pain and untold misery from war, it has found great approval, acceptance and support from the working people.

For the participating capitalist states that is not so. There factors are at work that obstruct the implementation of the Final Act. It must never be forgotten that those countries joined the course toward relaxation only because of the changed power ratio in favor of socialism and under the pressure from the broad popular masses. The intensity of the election campaigns in those countries, the conflict among various forces and groups about the questions of detente, the tactical stance they are taking in foreign policy matters and so forth produce reluctance toward implementing the Final Act in those countries.

[Question] An important step toward permanent peace in Europe was no doubt also the Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers Parties of Europe. What was it that mobilized the reactionary imperialist forces so much right after that conference?

[Answer] The Berlin Conference was of far-reaching importance to the struggle for turning Europe into a continent enjoying permanent peace. There, 29 communist and workers parties confirmed their strong determination to work together with all who do care about these matters. As could only have been expected, the consistent and unified fighting program of the communist and workers parties had to alarm and mobilize those forces that have no use for any of this, so that now they are reacting in vicious anti-communism.

[Question] In other words, anticommunism is the imperialist "alternative" to peaceful coexistence?

[Answer] To the extent that the policy of peaceful coexistence gains in strength, consolidates and develops, the activities and aggressiveness of its adversary also grow. Especially anticommunism in its various manifestations is increasing in strength. After all, anticommunism, as one knows, is the policy and ideology of those reactionary forces that keep trying to turn back the wheel of history and to destroy socialism.

Their machinations are not only directed against the communists, however. Especially under the conditions of peaceful coexistence the proponents of anticommunism at once also pursue the goal of discriminating, by boundless agitation, against those statesmen, politicians and personalities of public life who would like to meet the risk of a devastating nuclear war by a realistic and constructive policy of detente. That makes an incessant struggle against anticommunism in all its manifestations an urgent necessity, so as to provide the policy of peaceful coexistence with further successes.

[Question] What actually is the point of all that talk in some circles about an alleged "Soviet threat?"

[Answer] Circles that always had the policy of strength written onto their banners have recently unleashed one noisy campaign after another in warning the public against the armaments potential of the USSR and a "growing Soviet threat." Still more noisily they are asking their own countries for higher military expenditures and for heating up the arms race. "Precisely on their assignment," as Leonid Brezhnev put it in his speech in Tula, "espionage organs, staffs and various institutes are fabricating bombastic reports and treatises distorting the policy of the Soviet Union and the measures it has taken to strengthen its defense capability."

They thereby evidently pursue the aim of intimidating people by dangers they themselves have constructed of a "growing Soviet threat" and of tying the hands of all those who, in view of the peace policy of the USSR, advocate a reduction of armaments budgets in their own countries.

[Question] It was decided in Helsinki, as one knows, to hold a follow-up meeting in Belgrade in 1977. There are conflicting utterances by politicians in imperialist countries about it. Some are against it. Why?

[Answer] The main purpose of the Belgrade meeting is to draw a final conclusion from what has thus far been achieved and to determine further steps on that basis that should make peace in Europe still firmer and more secure and thus make the process of detente irreversible. If some circles in imperialist countries are against it, the reason for it is their apprehension that the process of detente might lead to further changes in the power ratio in favor of peace, democracy and social progress.

[Question] Some imperialist countries, especially the FRG, as statements by politicians and ideologists reveal, are preparing themselves for "settling" things with the socialist countries. A flight forward, or what?

[Answer] Certain circles in the imperialist countries would like to see that measures be discussed in Belgrade that the socialist countries have taken for the protection of their sovereignty and security, for maintaining order and legality against steadily growing imperialist provocations. In this, they are keeping quiet about the fact that they themselves have originated those provocations. In other words: The disturbers of peace are tearing to pieces the whole connection between cause and effect. Worse yet, in the interest of their class goals they are inventing causes that in no way have anything to do with reality.

A typical example for this is the case of the double-murderer Weinhold, who has a heavy criminal record. Despite the evidence against Weinhold guilty of double-murder, border violation and other criminal offenses, the assize court of Essen came up with an acquittal for this criminal. This miscarriage of justice is a link in the chain of provocations by which the anti-detente forces continually seek to keep their actions against the GDR boiling.

[Question] What are the causes for that?

[Answer] The causes mainly are these: Though the GDR-FRG Base Treaty fully recognizes the existence of two sovereign German states, totally independent of each other and belonging to different social systems, there are certain circles in the FRG that will not settle for this irrevocable fact. They keep preaching that there allegedly exist certain "special relations" between the FRG and the GDR. In their own view they therefore feel entitled to interfere at will with the internal affairs of the GDR, which then, grotesque as it may seem, gets labeled as an "assumption of justified interests" to boot.

[Question] One problem with which the GDR is being most viciously lambasted -- to say the least -- is that of the so-called freedom of information. What does Helsinki say about that, and what is our own position?

[Answer] Helsinki says the Final Act is to be regarded as a unified and indivisible document. The centerpiece of the Final Act lies in the 10 basic principles formulated there. Some politicians and, mainly, the mass communication media in the capitalist countries seek to give the impression as if the fulfillment of the Final Act mainly depended on the volume of information exchange, the development of contacts or humanitarian cooperation. Those are of course important matters. How comprehensive and extensive they can become depends on the success in the implementation of the agreed-upon 10 basic principles.

As to the questions of information exchange, the Final Act has pointed out that the dissemination of information had to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the deepening of mutual understanding between the peoples and the spiritual enrichment of human personality. In this point too, the GDR is abiding by the Helsinki accords. The GDR has published all important international documents like the Final Act of Helsinki, the documents of the Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers Parties of Europe, the most recent declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, and others, with wide dissemination. The capitalist countries did not.

GDR radio and TV transmit many times more contributions and information from capitalist countries than they transmit about the GDR. Or let us say: Whereas the GDR between 1971 and 1975 imported 47 feature movies from France, 14 from England, and 25 from the United States, the corresponding GDR movie export figures were, respectively, nine, three and two.

[Question] Anti-detente imperialist circles have recently been activating their slander campaigns against the Soviet Union, the CSSR and other socialist countries, seeking to make the impression that what they are worried about is a greater degree of human rights and freedoms in those countries. What can be said about that?

[Answer] Such attacks are not new. They serve the discri ation against ongoing socialist construction. What is noteworthy is that these recent attacks are, by and large, the last thing left for reaction to believe it can levy upon true-to-life socialism. The sharp contrast between the successful development of socialism and the crisis-ridden lack of prospects for imperialism has, for all intents and purposes, toned them down in every other respect.

As to the question of human rights and freedom in the socialist countries, they simply fail to recognize that millions of working people are expressing their agreement with party and government policy by their many initiatives and outstanding achievements in socialist and communist construction. All they are worried about are a few outsiders, enemies of socialism who do not care for our development.

Especially the Marxist-Leninist parties in the socialist countries have always paid the greatest attention to the struggle for human rights and freedoms, for the development of socialist democracy. But what human rights and freedom mean to the working class and the other working people is freedom from suppression and exploitation, freedom from social misery, freedom for the all round development of their personality.

Radio's Contribution

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 10 No 8, 1977 signed to press 14 Feb 77 pp 4-5

[Article by Fred Guenzel: "Radio Broadcasting in the Service of People's Friendship--A Contribution to the Implementation of the Helsinki Final Act"]

> [Text] From the CSCE Final Act: "The participating states shall develop their cooperation with each other and with all states in all areas in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter. . . .
> In the development of their cooperation they shall endeavor as equals to foster mutual understanding and confidence, friendly and good neighborly relations with each other, international peace, international security and justice. . . .
> The participating states acknowledge a spread in the dissemination of information by radio broadcasts and are expressing their hope for a continuation of this process in that this will conform to the interest in mutual understanding among the peoples and to the aims set down by the Conference."

GDR broadcasting cultivates manifold and extensive international relations and furnished copious foreing policy information. This accords with a basic concern in party and government policy and with a demand that conforms to the listeners' wishes and interests. In his report to the Ninth SED Congress, Erich Honecker had defined it as a priority task of the mass

media "to meet with ever greater effectiveness the new demands of domestic and foreign policy." That places great importance on broadcasting with its potentials for topical reporting and far-reaching transmissions.

Approaching the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution

The international activities of GDR broadcasting can of course not be divorced from the substance and goal of our state's foreign policy. In the foreground of our broadcasting also stands the desire to present the co-ordinated foreign policy of the socialist community of states and to explain and support the process of socialist economic integration and the fruitful rapprochement among the fraternal peoples that comes with it. This has always reserved a prominent place for information about the development of the USSR and its importance to the community of socialist states and the entire imperialist movement and for the preservation of peace. It is naturally of special importance this year when we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. Many programs and features will be devoted to that event.

GDR broadcasting always comes up with new ideas in propagating proletarian internationalism, our worldwide international solidarity. The annual winter program on the station "Stimme der DDR" (Voice of the GDR), a solidarity program entitled "Freedom for Peace," which was broadcast for the 19th time in 1976, this time brought a net income of M 8.7 million.

No Interference Via Air Waves

One must finally point out that GDR broadcasting in all its international work -- in foreign policy reporting as much as in its liaison with foreign radio stations -- lets itself be guided irrevocably by the spirit and letter of the Final Act of Helsinki. It has made itself the mouthpiece for its strictest observance, that is to say, the transmitters in our republic are advocating in their commentaries and reports an unlimited implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with differing social orders and an end to the arms race. No one will ever be allowed to interfere with domestic affairs of other states via the air waves of GDR broadcasting or to infringe the integrity and sovereignty of any country. At the same time we oppose all those who, in spite of Helsinki, would wish to prevent further relaxation and, through massive agitation against socialism, hide the truth.

The constructive foreign policy of the socialist states, rich in initiatives, and the advances caused by it in international politics -- including the GDR's increasing importance in the international arena -- did greatly enhance the listeners' interest in foreign policy news and in international programs by radio. That applies to all types of programs: Topical reporting as much as travelogues, radio plays, music and entertainment. In many magazines (GDR broadcasting received almost 3 million letters from listeners in 1976) listeners have acknowledged the qualitatively and quantitatively ever improving availability of such broadcasts.

Topical foreign policy news is in the hands of 16 regular foreign radio correspondents plus additional correspondents for other leading GDR media who, in some countries, also work for broadcasting. And then there are roving reporters who are sent out for special international events, political events as much as important culture and art festivals and sports competitions.

More Program Exchange

Then there has also been a considerable increase in the exchange of programs, principally in music and radio plays. In 1976, GDR broadcasting transmitted to its foreign partners anywhere in the world a total of more than 76,000 minutes of music. It, in turn, received from 100 stations over 53,000 minutes of musical programs of the various kinds, most of which are now available for transmission.

The radio plays amount to an exchange quota of approximately 230 texts. With stations in capitalist industrial states, for example, 68 radio plays were exchanged. And other forms of cooperation have also started to emerge.

Between Berlin, Moscow and Havana

An especially close and far-reaching cooperation exists of course among the socialist radio organizations because of their identical interests and of what they have in common in the political-ideological and social sense on behalf of the construction of socialism and communism. Cooperative transmissions by the program departments of friendly stations are no longer exceptional today but rather the rule. Economic, children's and youth program departments are working together as much as the radio commentators in science, propaganda, entertainment, radio drama, family programs or music.

There is, for instance, a GDR radio program transmitting Leningrad, Moscow or Kiev hours. Soviet radio in turn gives one whole day over to GDR broadcasting. And there are -- to mention a few more examples -- the GDR drama play festivals on the program of the Kossuth Radio, Budapest or the series of international radio drama coming over our air waves. Musical coproductions like "Hello Warsaw" or "Hello Prague" are being simulcast by participating stations. Through cooperative efforts involving journalists in the fraternal countries concerned we are getting roundup transmissions, a regular feature on "Stimme der DDR." Our radio, in turn, offers regular broadcasts about the GDR to Moscow, Prague, Hanoi and Havana, for instance, in the respective languages.

Many joint initiatives with the Soviet radio will of course come in 1977 and also with other friendly stations, dedicated to transmissions in honor of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution.

OIRT Activities

OIRT (International Radio Broadcasting and Television Organization) has done a lot in fertilizing the cooperation among the member countries. Especially last year, as may be mentioned at this point, it started some remarkable activities. That includes an international forum in the Hungarian city of Eger about the place and function of educational programs for children and young people via radio and television. One might also mention the joint reporting projects by radio reporters from several OIRT countries. One program in 1976 dealt with the Polish shipyard industry, another one, with an expedition by science reporters along the Danube.

For this year, GDR radio has suggested, among other things, a joint program by the OIRT members by which to propagate the proposal by the Warsaw Pact member states to the signatories of Helsinki to refrain from first nuclear strikes against one another.

Cognizant of the Final Act of CSCE, GDR radio, like the radio organizations of the other fraternal socialist countries, always aims at constantly expanding the collaboration with the partners in the nonsocialist states. Regardless of the objective and ineffaceable socioeconomic, ideological and social differences existing, there definitely are possibilities for developing also the relations with the radio organizations in the capitalist industrial states. The Bucharest declaration of the participating Warsaw Pact states says: "The time since the all-European conference has confirmed the constructive character of its results and the real possibility for putting them into effect." This being so, it also applies to the efforts by GDR radio at fostering international collaboration. There is no denying the fact that it will prosper the most wherever all sides participating abide without reservation by the spirit and letter of Helsinki.

Bilateral Agreements

As a prominent example, one may refer to the relations between GDR radio and YLEIS (the Finnish state radio). Irrespective of the fact that YLEIS, a longtime member of OIRT, does take part, through rich initiatives, in multilateral projects, bilateral contacts now, for example, also include exchanges of reporters for handling literary and music programs through partnerships between cities in both countries. Guest direction for radio dramas and joint concerts likewise are firm elements in these mutual contacts.

Joint concerts have been sponsored, on the suggestion of the GDR radio, with the Netherlands radio for some time. Their intermissions are used for information, going either way, on cultural policy. In the fall of 1976, our radio in cooperation with NCRV Hilversum, brought off a coproduction of a series of concerts on Silbermann organs. For that purpose organists and recording teams from the Netherlands spent some time in the GDR.

Also, late last year, Danish and Norwegian radio reporters traveled through our republic to produce with the help from our radio organization comprehensive radio programs for schools and series on cultural policy.

A joint working team between the GDR radio and RAI (Italian Radio Organization) was set up as a permanent forum for technical consultation, principally in radio drama and music.

Requested by our partner, for example, GDR sports reporters repeatedly took over topical reporting for Radio Vienna, and our radio, in turn, called for assistance from Austrian Broadcasting.

One may add some figures to these examples that will no doubt illustrate, as far as they go, the desire by GDR Radio for developing its international connections and worldwide open reporting. In 1976, our republic hosted 312 members of foreign radio organizations. Of them, 168 came from socialist countries and 144, from nonsocialist countries. Most of them, assisted by GDR Radio, produced transmissions for the various programs at their home stations. Then also, to obtain advanced training, 29 foreign radio people (mainly from Africa and Asia) spent time in Berlin.

In 1976, GDR Radio sent approximately 200 members abroad, mainly for topical news reporting in all fields, approximately 90 of them to nonsocialist countries (including the Olympics).

From Salzburg, Vienna or Zurich

Thanks to its initiatives for developing its international relations and through the assistance by its partner organizations, our radio also is ever more capable of receiving concerts by outstanding international orchestras, either in the original or on tape. That applies in particular to events during important international music festivals, such as the Salzburg Festival, the Flanders Festival or the Zurich or Vienna Festival Weeks. Moreover, it has become a tradition in the musical field for many foreign radio organizations to be regularly involved in the "musical airfreight" program on GDR Radio.

Not to be underestimated is our broadcasting contribution to international cooperation by taking part in international competitions and consultations. Here one may, among other things, refer to the Prix Italia -- a competition for radio plays, features and music and also a forum for worldwide exchange of thoughts on radio and TV problems, which is held every fall -- and the Japan Prize, an annual event in Tokyo concerned with educational programming. It surely says something about the international respect GDR broadcasting enjoys that, in spite of its participation in both competition being still of very recent vintage, various experts from Berlin have already been called in to serve as judges.

For the sake of completeness it may be added that regular joint consultations are now also taking place between the radio program commissions of OIRT and EBU (European Broadcasting Union). The next meeting is scheduled for spring.

Great importance is laid, in our stations' programs, on disseminating the basic ideas of the United Nations and on collaborating with the various specialized organizations. During the visit by executive members of the United Nations and UNESCO at broadcasting house in Berlin last year, discussions were held about the possibilities for increased reciprocal news exchange. The results of those discussions likewise are reflected in the radio programs, as GDR Radio also regularly submits to the various UN organizations contributions for their publications. The transmission of festival concerts for UN anniversaries has already become a regular feature on our programs.

All told, GDR Broadcasting maintains active international relations with over 130 foreign radio broadcasting organizations and stations on all continents. With more than 30 of them there exist far-reaching agreements on cooperation. Most recently, on the initiative of GDR Radio, a number of meetings also have been held with responsible associates of partner stations in nonsocialist countries. One may refer here to the meetings with representatives of the radio broadcasting organizations in Portugal, Austria, Switzerland, France, Great Britain, Greece and Cyprus.

On all these occasions it has been the declared purpose of the GDR Radio to help implementing the Final Act of Helsinki as a whole. The agreement signed in August 1976 between GDR Radio and Radiodifusao Portuguesa explicitly states that both sides desire to develop their cooperation further "in conformity with the principles of international law as spelled out in the Final Act of CSCE, especially with the principles of the sovereign equality among the states and of the noninterference in internal affairs."

This survey demonstrates what efforts GDR Broadcasting is making toward popularizing the Final Act of Helsinki and fostering, in its spirit, international broadcasting cooperation and information exchange.

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LDPD SECRETARY ON PARTY'S HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

East Berlin LDPD INFORMATIONEN in German Dec 76 pp 3-4

[Article by Dr Rudolf Agsten, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the LDPD Central Executive Board: "On Several Questions of the Development of LDPD Members' Historical Consciousness"]

[Text] We are in the process of preparing the 12th LDPD Congress. Accounts are being drawn up, from the basic units up to the Central Executive Board, on what has been accomplished since the 11th party congress in 1972. Many concrete work results indicate that the members of our party, the reliable alliance partner of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, have proven themselves, are producing fine achievements for the continued shaping of developed socialism and, thus, raising the public respect for our party as part of the National Front. That was all most impressively reflected in the bezirk delegates conferences last November. Were one to try to reduce the political-ideological situation in our party to one fixed point, one could say that for us too the decisive basic feature is that "historic optimism" which CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev talked about in Moscow at the 1973 World Congress of Peace Forces.

This "historic optimism," looked at specifically, animates us liberal democrats also with regard to the logic of our own change and development. In the course of our party's existence, for 31 1/2 years, we have constantly gained new political insights and tapped new spiritual horizons. Above all we have gained the conviction that the cause of socialism, which we too have been fighting for, determines the character of our epoch and forms the future for all peoples in common. This has nothing to do with a "new creed," into which bourgeois ideologists would like to distort it. It is rather a matter of the insight that has grown in the process of the revolutionary transformation in which we ourselves have been involved, into the objective character of social processes and, with it, the need for men's creative action. Without such conscious action on the part of the broad popular masses, the social inevitabilities of socialism could not come into effect.

That goes to say that political consciousness is always tied to concrete knowledge and practical cooperation. That is why our party resolutions call for continual political-ideological training for all party friends and for

their practical participation in the exercise of power in our socialist state. To a significant degree, political consciousness results from the relationship with history and thus is, to a large extent, historical consciousness.

As is well known, the falsification of history has always been one of the most important ideological weapons of reactionary forces. For example, the revolution "from the top" which in the Germany of the previous century so intimately joined the nobility and the haute bourgeoisie with each other was successful only, according to German reaction, when one had succeeded in expunging the 1848/49 revolution from the memory of the broadest circles of the German people. It characterizes the political nature of the German bourgeoisie that it made the day on which the German Reich was founded in Versailles in 1871 a day of celebration, while in point of fact that was the day that sealed its historic failure. The spiritual fusion between "Frederic the Great" and Friedrich Krupp formed the very type of German overlord that twice overwhelmed the world with catastrophe. The necessary tool for it also, the patrioteer, so cogently described by Heinrich Mann, is unthinkable without the legend of "Old Fritz" and his "loyal subjects." Indeed, Prussian-German militaristic historiography formed a fertile soil for Hitler fascism.

When progressive bourgeois democrats in 1945 founded the LDPD, the intention also was to help liberate our people from that kind of historiography, which had been the onus to, and had distorted and ruined, several generations. But where was one to start? Some party founders who had not been actively involved in the antifascist resistance struggle but had, as it were, fled into a personalized, internal emigration during the Nazi period, thus tried to peddle the classical, bourgeois-humanistic cultural ideas. Doing so, they relied on the education they themselves had received once. That education they had obtained, to be sure, in middle and high schools and universities in which, plainly speaking, the Prussian perversion of the spirit had held sway. It had, in principle, all not been different in the times of the Weimar Republic either. We today must not be surprised that the recollection of the progressive bourgeois-democratic 1848/1849 revolution played a very minor role during the time that the LDPD was founded.

When Wilhelm Kuelz, in his first lead article in MORGEN, was searching for "the proper point of departure for a new German future," he compared the German situation of 1945 with that of 1918. Kuelz here did not proceed from the November Revolution but from the Weimar National Assembly. But already 2 1/2 years later -- that is, under the influence of the antifascist-democratic revolution up to the point it had then reached -- Kuelz developed insights that went much farther. We will come back to that. Initially his position was for the democratic reform but against the revolution, and his desire to "avoid" the class struggle was typical of the party then, one may say. At that time, Hermann Kastner, party chairman in Saxony, could, without being contradicted, announce the thesis: "But actually there is no objective history," and we should have to guard against "the opinion that laws could be derived from past history the application of which would make reasonable politics possible for us." Proceeding from such a position,

attempts at finding answers to the great issues of the time were bound to be most uneven and point in most different directions.

It is of topical interest to recall the then highly contradictory processes in the LDPD, which also were under the influence of this kind of attitude toward history. They make very clear why in capitalist countries today the ideologists of the bourgeoisie and its right-wing social democratic retinue are so eagerly advocating a "pluralistic" conception of history. The "freedom" demanded for a whole conglomeration of diffuse history doctrines, where everyone can then choose according to his own pleasure, plainly aims at developing a historical consciousness diametrically opposed to historical truth, and to solidify such consciousness. The main thing is to be the idea that the course of history actually is as contingent as it is "meaningless." The intention is to slander the scientific explanation of history based on dialectic and historical materialism and, with it, the inevitable victory of socialism/communism as a dogma standing in opposition to the "libertarian" spirit.

The farther the liberal democrats departed from the, in terms of class concepts, limited bourgeois idea of history, the more clearly they recognized their proper social place and thus, their objective relationship to the working class and its party. The past and future became all the more intelligible to them, and their forces could develop all the more creatively. To put it differently: Socialist historical consciousness is an essential precondition for the free development of socialist personalities.

The policy of the working class party can truly be understood, in a comprehensive sense, only when one has knowledge of the historic mission of the working class and of the historic struggle by the revolutionary workers movement since the publication of the Communist Manifesto. Likewise, the social task and long-range outlook of the LDPD, as element of the National Front of the GDR, can be fully understood only if one comprehends the basic features of our party's history and properly integrates it in the overall historical process.

The LDPD, as is well known, was founded as an antifascist bourgeois-democratic party which even in its initial phase gained a clearly anti-imperialist character. It thereby joined the traditional revolutionary-democratic line that runs through the history of the German people. There are two aspects to the up-to-date interest in this fact: For one thing, the history of our own party demonstrates what possibilities the bourgeoisie can find for its liberation and self-liberation, provided the historic leadership role of the working class becomes effective. And secondly, this fact also emphatically reminds us of the necessity to keep alive not only the progressive humanistic legacy but, furthermore, to pick up more vigorously the revolutionary-democratic traditions of the bourgeoisie. We must place into the focal point of all party friends that the socialist German nation in the GDR has come out of the struggles by the working class and other progressive forces of our people against political reaction and for social progress. "We did not sneak away

from history," is the way our party chairman, Dr Manfred Gerlach, put it on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the LDPD. "We are in the process of continuing German history up to this point by moving definitely from the realm of necessity into the realm of freedom."

New consciousness does not come by itself. Nor does it come through theoretical study only. Of decisive importance is the participation in the political struggle, and party-mindedness for what is new. While in 1945, questions of power, for Wilhelm Kuelz and many of his friends, still were primarily constitutional questions, in March 1984 Kuelz already talked about the "force of nature" by which social progress "steps beyond the reactionary and the conservative." The LDPD chairman in the same context came to the conclusion, remarkable for a bourgeois democrat, that history had shown "decisive advances in the development of mankind often had not been achieved through organic growth but through revolutionary assault." Wilhelm Kuelz thereby espoused the very progressive traditional line that embraced not only the ideal humanistic concepts of great thinkers and poets anticipating the far distant future, but also the political struggle of the progressive forces within the German bourgeoisie at the time of the 1848/49 revolution, when they for the first time joined the workers fighting on the barricades. The recollection of the revolutionary traditions of our own people also takes place, not last, under the impact of the world-shaking effects of the Great Socialist October Revolution. That also opened the gates through which subsequently the LDPD could, gradually yet through smoothly flowing advances, approximate its own historic-political self-awareness to the positions of the working class party.

The liberal democrats' newly won understanding of revolution -- Wilhelm Kuelz was not the only one to acquire it -- significantly helped change previous concepts of politics and history. That was only possible, however, because even then it was the working class which was the propelling and purposive force in the common struggle by the bloc parties for a new, antifascist-democratic order in Germany. This basic social fact established criteria for the proper assessment of the 1848/49 revolution as well as for judging the path taken jointly since 1945. And precisely this confrontation with the revolutionary tradition and with revolutionary contemporary history was what led more and more liberal democrats into new spiritual and political positions. They created essential preconditions for letting the LDPD take part in the transition to the socialist revolution, whereby it gained those social perspectives that lead into socialism/communism.

This closes the cycle of reflections. The "historic optimism" that typifies the citizens of socialist states largely stems from socialist historical consciousness. Studying history, including the history of our own party, equips us for still better solving the tasks of the present and of the future.

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CSO: 2300

MOBILIZING LDPD MEMBERS' POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL WORK STRESSED

East Berlin LDPD INFORMATIONEN in German Jan 77 p 6

["Excerpts" from report by Martin Maassen, member of the Political Committee and Secretary of the LDPD Central Executive Committee, at 17th Central Executive Committee meeting]

[Text] The 17th Central Executive Committee meeting report has reiterated that political-ideological work has been and remains the centerpiece of party work. It follows from that that we can be up to our tasks only if we succeed, in reliance on the more than 30 years of our political activities, in working politically and ideologically with all party members all the way. That is the criterion for successful activity on the part of every executive collective. For political-ideological work alone can make us understand the basic issues of our times, the connection between economics and politics, between performance and the standard of living, and the inseparable unity between economic and social policy. And it is the understanding of these relationships on which the great willingness by tens of thousands of party friends, both men and women, to a large extent is based to do their best in helping solve the economic and overall social tasks within the territory.

That has once more been impressively confirmed during the preparation for elections for the People's Chamber and the bezirk legislatures. The experiences gained then through our cooperation with all the democratic forces united in the National Front of the GDR should be used prudently in our preparations for our 12th Party Congress. The pride in achievement nurtures new strength.

Time and again we find confirmed in our everyday party work: Wherever the political work is done right and led consistently, things move faster and success is not lacking. We should never forget that the effectiveness of every basic unit and each party member's activity largely depend on the success the executive has in insuring the unity of will and action by all.

With it, we also proceed from the consideration that in practical activities on behalf of strengthening our workers and farmers state all round socialist personalities form. But in order fully to exploit all stores of experience and to make the strength of society effective we need a higher level of management activity. That mainly means providing all executive members with an ideological lead.

The more consciously and convincingly the party representatives do their work here, the more successful they will be. He who wants to represent convictions must of course be convinced himself or, to put it differently, have a firm position in all fundamental matters. Mere loyalty to the cause of socialism no longer suffices today. Convictions, as one well knows, are not handed down at birth, nor taken over, or submitted by others, ready-made. Rather, they ripen within each of us throughout the process of personality development. This is the case, principally, when a socialist citizen vigorously helps create the presence and future and does his share in making the lives of all people, step by step, richer in substance and more worth living.

Neither lip service nor indecision, neither inconsistency nor selfishness are apt to gain conviction. He who only wants to be a looker-on yet at the same time a beneficiary of all the advantages of socialism has not yet understood what is essential. And only he who places high demands on himself in the society and in his occupation acts with conviction and responsibility. Feeling oneself confirmed in the fine work one does for society, considering one's everyday work as a matter of personal honor, spurring others into action, sweeping them along, those are the things that distinguish socialist personalities.

The knowledge of the reality of our goals and political convictions shapes initiatives. In other words: Only with a clear ideological sense does one know what to do. And it is clear that no one gains ideological convictions without the conscious participation in the continued shaping of the developed socialist society. Both matters belong inseparably together precisely because it is mainly through the process of work where the thinking and conduct of socialist personalities and their world-outlook are shaped. In this, the collective acts as an important link between society and personality.

This interconnection will explain why we in the party are asking for a greater degree of collectivity in the executives. We know that not all elected members of the executives are yet fully living up to their responsibility. Yet the stability of every executive collective comes, as you know, mainly from prudently combining the experiences, ideas and suggestions of all executive members and from their willingness constantly to concern themselves with social requirements and party decisions while making their own personal contribution toward their implementation.

Many basic unit executives have party representatives who have gathered for years vast and rich management experiences. They do a great deal in coping with the tasks placed upon us as an alliance partner of the working class and its party in the new phase of social development in the GDR. They know about the greater demands for management activity. They are not only talking about that, they are drawing conclusions from it. They are working out the most effective measures and methods, are enforcing them through their strength of conviction and sound organization and are controlling their enforcement. Handing them recipes would mean carrying coal to Newcastle. What they need, however, is the aid and support by their superior executives which must create the preconditions for helping enforce still more effective management activities.

Increasing the party's fighting strength means nothing else, you know, but strengthening its capacity for mobilizing all party members for the implementation of the party decisions, encouraging and guiding their initiatives, and utilizing their experiences and ideas toward further improving our party's effectiveness in all public domains.

That is why all executive functionaries must have clearly in mind that we liberal democrats, committed, out of our humanistic responsibility, to the great cause of socialism, fully feel our shared responsibility for the fulfillment of the Ninth SED Congress resolutions. We want to meet with honors our alliance obligation to the working class and its party and further enhance the fighting strength of our own party. That presupposes conscious and voluntary actions, personal responsibility, ideological clarity and the knowledge about all the interconnections everywhere in our party.

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HEUSINGER ADDRESSES LDPD POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON SOCIALIST LAW

East Berlin LDPD INFORMATIONEN in German Feb 77 pp 16-17

[Report on speech by Hans-Joachim Heusinger, LDPD deputy chairman, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR justice minister, to LDPD Political Committee meeting prior to 12th party congress: "Order, Discipline, Security: All-Round Consolidation of Socialist Law--Essential Tasks of Our Political-Ideological Work"]

[Text] In preparation for our 12th party congress, the Political Committee of the Central Executive held a meeting dealing with the work of the LDPD and its executives and members toward enforcing socialist law and insuring order, discipline and security. Invited to the meeting were party delegates of state and economic management organs and from other areas of public life, judges, jurors, members of arbitration and conflicts commissions, lawyers and attorneys among them. Discussions were held with them on how, based on the Ninth SED Congress decisions, the public effectiveness of socialist law should be further improved as reflecting the power of the working class and its allies, and in close connection with the perfecting of socialist democracy through the political work of the LDPD.

The penetrating discussion revealed that the development of the socialist legal consciousness is of great importance to the development of socialist national consciousness and the formation of socialist personalities and has a great influence on shaping the way of life in the developed socialist society.

The deputy chairman of our party, party friend Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR Minister of Justice, came up with the following conclusions regarding the political work of the LDPD and its executives as well as the work of the liberal democrats in their occupations and in functions of public life.

Our discussion of the matters of socialist legality at once indicates that the political problems of principle under discussion are most intimately connected with a concrete implementation of the Ninth SED Congress decisions and the substantive preparations for our own 12th party congress and that they concern all our members. We are concerned here with the all round consolidation of the socialist state and legal order and the broad development of socialist democracy.

Our political-ideological work is meant to contribute to making the political goals and criteria of socialist law more and more pervade all citizens' thoughts and conduct and to transforming the voluntary and deliberate observance of socialist law, order and security into firm habits on the part of our members and all citizens.

In our party's political-ideological work, socialist law is an educational and indoctrinational factor of immense importance which, sensibly integrated, must be utilized for developing the socialist state consciousness of our members.

Thereby we do justice to their clearly greater interest in reinforcing the understanding of the nature and character of socialist law by approaching it from the vantage point of basic political convictions and of gaining knowledge about the content and regulations of our law pertaining to everyday life.

For that reason, our party executives cannot and must not look at matters of legal consciousness and law education as if they were departmentalized concerns for specialists. Being an indispensable element of our political-ideological work, they must thus be reflected in their proper variety by the work of the party executives and by the thoughts and actions of party functionaries and all members.

Through work in law propaganda -- meaningfully integrated with our party's training and educational work -- good possibilities exist for inducing the members to find out more actively through their own initiative about laws and other law regulations, as guidelines for their own conduct. Through the political work with all members as well as within the framework of more specific work with craftsmen, tradesmen, restaurateurs, other people in trades and party friends from all other occupations, all possibilities must be used to exercise an influence in law education and to help our party friends, men and women, in properly understanding the society and personality forming role of socialist law and to act accordingly.

In discussions about socialist competition in industry, construction and transportation, trade, crafts and agriculture, one must also always consider the requirements arising from the implementation of socialist law and from the enforcement of order, discipline and security by giving attention to, and presenting, the unity of socialist law and socialist economics. Discussions about increased performance in enterprises and craft cooperatives, private retail trade and privately owned restaurants have to be pitched, more than previously, in such a way that socialist law is explained in its mobilizing function and regarded as an important factor providing better qualities and larger supplies.

We are calling the attention of our party members who are holding executive functions in the state or the economy or who are working as attorneys to the 13 June 1974 Council of Ministers resolution on "improving legal work in the people's economy." They are expected to apply and strictly enforce socialist law with the highest efficiency in accordance with the concrete requirements

of their enterprise, in their areas of responsibility for implementing the Ninth SED Congress resolutions, especially with respect to insuring a continuing improvement in dynamic performance by our economy and to a proper, contractually binding, plan fulfillment.

Our party meets its proper alliance responsibility for the solution of overall social tasks to a large extent by the work by our party members deputized as representatives and council members. Insuring socialist legality and state discipline is among their most important duties. They themselves have to set an example based on the laws, regulations and resolutions and influence their conscientious observance by all state and economic management organs, enterprises and citizens. They are promoting the movement for recognition as "area of exemplary order, discipline and security." Party executives are supporting them by word and deed, helping them not only to report law violations but also in eliminating them.

To be successful in this regard, there must be close cooperation with the state and social control organs and the National Front commissions. That enables them in making use of available potentials and possibilities for making legality effective and state discipline stronger, and for taking account of the social development in the territory.

Padagogs, teachers at advanced schools and the intellectuals have a great influence on the students' and pupils' communist education and on the development of a spiritual-cultural life. What they do can help immensely in reinforcing and further molding the legal consciousness, starting with the young people but then also in all population groups, in accordance with the principles of our state and legal order and of socialist democracy. The cooperation between party executives and those party members must be developed along those lines.

Great help to us for fulfilling these tasks are the results and experiences gained at the two conferences by the Ministry for University and Technical School Matters on topical tasks of socialist law in curriculum planning and with their substantive focus on training and education. The focal point here lies in the insights gained from the State Secretariat guidelines for vocational training, for familiarizing apprentices with selected problems in socialist law and, in the field of the Ministry for Public Education, on the manifold extracurricular activities and the work of certain working associations in this field.

Members of our party who carry high political responsibilities in their work as judges or jurors, or members of arbitration and conflicts commissions, have the obligation to work closely together with the working people in the enterprises, cooperatives and residential areas. We are helping them by involving them intimately with the political work of our party and its executives and by organizing together with them the law propaganda work in the party and the National Front. It is necessary for the party executives to recognize the political responsibilities they have to these party deputies and that they assume them in such a way that, in conjunction with their

work in the courts, especially in jurisdiction, mass political activity is given a solid position, further development and stronger profile. Their work will be all the more effective and successful, the more closely they work together with the social organizations in the enterprises and cooperatives, the working people's collectives, the local National Front commissions and the executive boards in our party. And here it also is mainly a matter of combining the responsible work of these elected judges among the party executives more closely still with the social initiatives on improving order, discipline and security.

We encourage all initiatives, trends and measures in the residential areas that are aimed at the recognition as "area of exemplary order, discipline and security." Especially the executive boards of the basic units have to be engaged in this task of great political importance. In membership meetings and political study circles they get many suggestions and recommendations for the content to be given to this task from the party members. Such stimuli must be used to the fullest. By the willingness of the liberal democrats to support rigorously, through their performance, the efforts made by the local National Front commissions in their struggle for recognition as "area of exemplary order, discipline and security," the respect for our party is enhanced -- all experiences have demonstrated that -- among the citizens and social forces in the towns and communities. They are a concrete and visible contribution to making life in the residential areas more pleasant, beautiful and secure for all citizens and to further improving their safety.

The work our party does, its political-ideological work in fostering the legal consciousness of its members and of the citizens close to us toward enforcing socialist law, which expresses the power of the working class and its allies, as well as toward the further planned development of the socialist legal order, is all part of our shared responsibility as alliance partner of the working class party to the solution of the overall state tasks in the developed socialist society and on the way to communism. The aim is to mobilize all forces of our party for consolidating our socialist state as a reliable member of the socialist community. The preparations for our 12th party congress will help bring to realization these politically important tasks through richness in ideas, optimism and energy.

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NEW SERIES ON POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDIES PUBLISHED

East Berlin SPEKTRUM in German Vol 8 No 1, Jan 77 pp 31-32

[Article by Dr Helmut Kintzel, Institute for State and Law Theory: "New: Staats- und rechtstheoretische Studien (Studies in State and Law Theory)"]

[Text] Akademie publishing house recently published the first two issues of a new series put out by the Institute for State and Law Theory under the Academy of Sciences. Three to five issues are scheduled to be brought out annually in this series entitled "Staats- und rechtstheoretische Studien." In it, there are to be published primarily research results that would "present, deepen and apply the precepts of the Marxist-Leninist theory of state and law and thereby serve the further development of basic research in state and law theory."[1] There are two implications in this publishing venture. First, from the broad palette of relevant problems in state and law theory there are to be selected for treatment principally such as would contribute to coping theoretically with new development problems of the state, of law and of democracy in the continued shaping of the developed socialist society and to the development of state and law theory itself. What it amounts to is a stronger radiating force of state and law theory in the all round development of socialist state power and in the confrontation with bourgeois ideologies and models. That requires, secondly, that basic problems in state and law theory, due to their close connection with research matters in other science disciplines, will also be studied on an interdisciplinary basis. One may refer here to the dialectics of the general, particular and individual, of the national and international in the emergence and development of the state, to the concrete, historic emergence of our workers and farmers power, the multilayered problems in the relation between political power and democracy, or the interrelations between basic democratic rights and personality development. The series is concerned with promoting exchange of ideas and debate, not only among the representatives of the various law disciplines but especially also with representatives of other social science and even natural science disciplines.

It follows from the internationalist character of Marxist-Leninist state and law theory that special attention will have to be devoted to the experiences of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries so as to more deeply explore the development of the state, of law and of democracy and define more accurately the developmental and structural laws working behind it. That way alone can the requirements be met that are objectively producing the consolidation of the cooperation and gradual rapprochement among the countries in the socialist community of states.

The first issue, "Dialektik-Staat-Recht," contains 15 contributions by scholars of state and law theory from socialist countries presented at the 10th International Hegel Congress in Moscow in 1974 (K.-H. Schoeneburg and W. Kuenzel are responsible for editing and compilation). The theoretical and methodological value of this issue lies in that the historically new quality in the conception of dialectic materialism is being demonstrated concretely and with topical relevance with respect to the relation between the state and society and a number of problems derived from that. It includes the realization that dialectic materialism, "while in part taken over from Hegel's dialectic, also implies the breaking away from it."[2]

The light shed on Hegel's mystification of the state and the refutation of the so-called transformation of the bourgeois state into a "new" state, the demonstration of the historically, and ultimately socioeconomically determined development of state, law and democracy, the examination of the relationship between national constitution and social development, of the dialectics between the individual and general will in the process of jurisprudence, and between man and the state, are interesting not only because of the theoretical evidence contained in them with regard to the true-to-life humanism of the socialist state and legal order. Mainly important -- also from the vantage point of methodological problems -- is the concrete and cogent demonstration of the application of fundamental principles and categories of materialist dialectics as being indispensably prerequisite to any theoretical work that focuses on the advancement of knowledge and socially effective results. The contributions however also show that a still better application of the materialist dialectic calls for a deeper theoretical understanding per se. That is a task which could only be a joint project by many social science disciplines. And the philosophers have a special role to play in this.

The contributions combined in issue two, "Revolutionaerer Prozess und Staatsentstehung," for which K.-H. Schoeneburg, the head of the authors' collective signs as editorially responsible, "regard themselves as discussion contributions in the theory and history of law with respect to the inevitabilities and manifestations underlying the formation of the socialist state in the GDR."[3] The contributions are valuable in many respects. For one thing they help close a gap already noticed by the historians in that the history of state power still is in the GDR "a stepchild of historical research."[4] Reviewing the formation and development of the new, kreis and land-based, state organs, the new content of their activities, and the

organizational structures and forms of activity in the process of formation here, are subjected to analysis. A vivid picture emerges showing that the GDR originated in the course of a unified revolutionary process in which the working class and its Marxist party increasingly revealed themselves as the force that shapes the future. It is being shown that in the leadership role by the working class party lay the decisive condition for the creation and development of truly democratic conditions. Of particular theoretical interest are the contributions entitled "Allgemeines, Besonderes und Einzelnes in der Entstehung volksdemokratischer sozialistischer Staaten in Europa" (K.-H. Schoeneburg and W. Kuenzel) and "Verfassung und revolutionaerer Prozess" (K.-H. Schoeneburg). The former deals with what national developments in Europe's People's Democracies had in common and did not have in common after World War II. Here one finds a convincing refutation of the anticommunist thesis on the exporting of the revolution, and the internationlist effects coming from the Soviet Union are shown to have been, not merely external conditions, but an effective internal factor in the formation of the revolutionary-democratic state power in the GDR. The second contribution analyses, by making copious use of the records of the constitutional commission of the German People's Council, the ideological and theoretical issue that had to be taken, while the constitution was written, with bourgeois conceptions of state and democracy. Such a refutation of traditional conceptions of democracy, for example regarding the division of powers, or the struggle against the slogan "Back to Weimar," turns out to be of use especially today as it opposes all pluralistic conceptions of democracy which, then as now, aim at disguising the class nature behind the bourgeois conception of socialist democracy and its slanderous, pseudotheoretical embellishments.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Dialectics--State--Law," Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1976, p 7.

2. Ibid. p 33.

3. "Revolutionary Process and the Origin of the State," Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1976, p 7.

4. ZEITSCHRIFT FUER GESCHICHTE, No 9, 1975, p 995.

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UNFAIR TRIAL FOR JUNE RIOTERS

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Feb 77 no page given

[Article by Erik-Michael Bader: "Gierek's Belated Mercy"]

[Text] Warsaw, February. The heat lightning in Poland is not as strong as it used to be. The situation seems less tense than just a short time ago. The danger that dissent and economic bottlenecks, insurrection and nervous reactions by the leadership might have escalated into a crisis, is less now. The announcement that some of those sentenced after the June protests can now hope for clemency is at the same time a symptom of relaxation and one more step. A message has thus been sent to the critical intellectuals to the effect that no repression campaign is contemplated against them; probably not only because the powers that be are trying to avoid the damage which would result to the leadership's prestige at home and abroad and because the leadership does not think that it is necessary to count on moderation, on the other hand. The supply situation seems to have improved somewhat, especially due to imports, based on a decision made on short notice, and the annoyance of the population would seem to have declined somewhat.

But one cannot yet speak of a real recovery from the collapse of confidence. The June events perhaps may be on the way toward becoming just an episode, as party boss Gierek said recently, but they are not forgotten. Doubts as to whether anything has really changed could arise already in connection with one of Gierek's speeches in Ursus which hinted at the possibility of partial clemency.

Doubts were aroused by Gierek's appearance in Ursus, a center of rioting on 25 June, also because there was now to be a real dialog with the working population--although Gierek discussed precisely that. The visit to the Ursus Tractor Plant looked more like a gesture of gracious forgiveness, coupled with a warning--not so much an inclination--really to listen and to find out what the workers have on their minds.

Gierek certainly is right from his viewpoint when he demands that everyone realize that destruction is not a political argument. In People's Poland, however, only violent outbursts are capable of persuading the

leadership to reign in; this is why such warnings are not very convincing. The criteria according to which clemency is to be dispensed are rather vague. It would seem however rather to be a partial political concession, dressed up to look like mercy.

There would seem to have been a whole bundle of motives for clemency: to produce a calming effect at home, to deprive the critics of the regime at home and abroad of some of their arguments, and thus also to be under less compulsion to move against the regime's critics at home as well as to contrast favorably against the other regimes of the Bloc. The fact that the events of 25 June did not assume any too great dimensions likewise may have played a role here (the trials confirmed this impression).

There remains several people--probably only a few--who certainly will not benefit from this clemency. These are sometimes individuals who, according to socialist theory, are typically marginal elements of society under capitalism, who are troublesome alien bodies for the new human image of socialism. But what can be cited against them in terms of specific charges often turns out to be very slim when compared to the severe punishment which in some cases comes to as much as 10 years. There continues to be the suspicion that these individuals must serve as whipping boys, to demonstrate that the June events, in any case, those in Radom, were the work of marginal characters in society and not to a great extent also the work of the workers themselves.

There has been entirely too many procedural shortcomings in the Radom wojewodship court which came out during the review of the sentences before the Supreme Court. But the Supreme Court took that into account only to a limited extent. It reduced only some of the sentences. The basic principle "in dubio pro reo" [when in doubt, rule in favor of the defendant] if at all was considered a mitigating circumstance--although this was never stated in so many words. The impression remains that a few individuals were picked up here who did have something to do with the entire situation but whose punishment was way out of proportion to what they had done.

The evidence often was as slim as the construction of the rather extensive interpretation of Article 275 of the Criminal Code. It states that the absence of a timely and clear dissociation from a crowd, which with united force attacked persons or property, boils down to complicity. The tough provisions of Article 59 (evidence of rowdyism) were almost always applied along with the other provisions; in other words, the deed was done, according to general understanding, "without reason or for a minor reason."

To be able to sentence somebody in accordance with the provisions of Article 275, the courts--in view of the scant evidence on individual acts--had to use the interpretation that the events in Radom on 25 June were an indivisible unit. The wojewodship court declared that all of Radom on that day was just one, single, big riot area. That made it more than clear that the sentenced individuals had been picked out at random because, for political reasons, one could not make everyone pay the penalty.

One of the defense attorneys told the Supreme Court that the verdicts after the events of 25 June 1976 constituted an even greater tragedy than the events themselves. He was not far from wrong. We can construe the term tragedy here in the strict sense because the regime had hardly any other way out. But all of this cannot be wiped away by showing mercy toward those who were given lighter sentences.

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