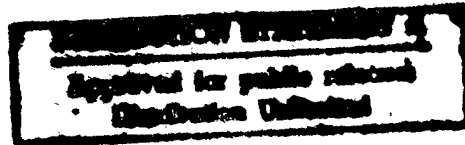


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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LEGISLATION ON ARMED FORCES, CIVIL DEFENSE CAREER DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED

Military Service Law

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I No 12, 2 Apr 82 pp 221-229

/Official text of "Law on Military Service in the German Democratic Republic--Military Service Law--dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR Council of State. A translation of this text from east Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 27-28 March 1982 is available in FBIS Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, Vol II, No 067, 7 April 1982, pp E 1-E 15/

Rank Designations

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I No 12, 2 Apr 82 p 230

/Official text of "Resolution of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic on Military Ranks, dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by E. Honecker, chairman, and H. Eichler, secretary, GDR Council of State/

/Text/ On the basis of Article 71, Paragraph 2 and Article 73, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic, the following has been resolved:

1. Members of the National People's Army (NVA) and the Border Troops of the German Democratic Republic have the following military rank designations:

Military Rank Groups	Land Forces/Air Forces Air Defense GDR Border Troops (excluding Coast Border Brigade and Border Com- mand Fleet Units)	People's Navy GDR Border Troops (only Coast Border Brigade and Border Command Fleet Units)
a) Private soldiers	Private Private first class Staff corporal	Seaman apprentice Seaman Seaman first class

Military Rank Groups	Land Forces/Air Forces Air Defense GDR Border Troops (excluding Coast Border Brigade and Border Com- mand Fleet Units)	People's Navy GDR Border Troops (only Coast Border Brigade and Border Command Fleet Units)
b) NCO cadets	NCO cadets (NCO cadets rank equal with privates first class and seamen)	NCO cadets
c) Ensign cadets	Ensign cadet (Ensign cadets rank equal with: -- In the first year of training NCO's or petty officers -- In the second year of training sergeants first class or master chief petty officer)	Ensign cadet
d) NCO's	NCO Sergeant second class Sergeant first class Master sergeant Staff sergeant	Petty officer Chief petty officer Master chief petty officer Warrant officer Chief warrant officer
e) Officer cadets	Officer cadet (Officer cadets rank equal with: -- During professional or university training privates or seamen apprentices -- During training at military academies In the first year of studies sergeants first class or master chief petty officer In the second year of studies master sergeants or warrant officers In the third year of studies staff sergeants or chief warrant officers In the fourth year of studies ensigns)	Officer cadet
f) Ensigns	Ensign Ensign first class Staff ensign Staff ensign first class	Ensign Ensign first class Staff ensign Staff ensign first class
g) Officers		
-- Lieutenants	Junior lieutenant Second lieutenant First lieutenant	Lieutenant junior grade Lieutenant Lieutenant senior grade
-- Captains	Captain	Lt Commander

Military Rank Groups	Land Forces/Air Forces Air Defense GDR Border Troops (excluding Coast Border Brigade and Border Com- mand Fleet Units	People's Navy GDR Border Troops (only Coast Border Brigade and Border Command Fleet Units
-- Staff officers	Major Lt Colonel Colonel	Commander Captain Commodore
Generals	Major General Lt General Col General Army General	Rear Admiral Vice Admiral Admiral Fleet Admiral

The highest military rank in the German Democratic Republic is Marshal of the GDR. The appointment to Marshal of the GDR is made in a state of defense or for exceptional military services by resolution of the GDR Council of State and is issued by its chairman.

2. This resolution takes effect on 1 May 1982. Losing effect at the same time are the Resolution by the GDR Council of State of 10 December 1973 on Service in the Armed Organs and Military Ranks (GBI I No 57 p 555) and the Resolution by the GDR Council of State of 23 July 1979 on the Amendment of the Resolution by the Council of State on Service in the Armed Organs and Military Ranks (GBI I No 23 p 223).

Conscription Call-Up Order

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I No 12, 2 Apr 82 pp 230-237

/Official text of "Order of the National Defense Council of the German Democratic Republic on Mustering and Call-Up for Military Service--Call-Up Order--dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR National Defense Council

/Text/ The mustering and call-up of conscripts proceeds in preparation for and implementation of military service in the interest of the secure defense of peace and the socialist fatherland. In this connection the following is ordered on the basis of Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Military Service Law of 25 March 1982 (GI I No 12 p 221);

Section I: General Provisions

Article 1: Basic Provisions on Mustering

Mustering is a social concern and the culmination of the preparation of conscripts for military service. It serves to ascertain fitness for service as well as other requirements in effect at that time on conscripts mustered in preparation of their call-up for military service.

(2) The call-up order is issued by the commander of the military district competent for the conscripts scheduled for call-up.

(3) The commanders of military districts must ensure that all conscripts fit and suitable for service in fact do their active service, reservist service or service as per Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law.

(4) As a general rule a call-up review of conscripts is to be carried out before call-up.

Section II: Preparation and Conduct of Mustering

Article 3: Proclamation of Mustering

(1) The Minister for National Defense issues the proclamation of mustering. It must be published in the press of the German Democratic Republic and by posters.

(2) Kreis, city, city district and local councils are obligated to have the proclamation posted in public places. The commanders of military districts issue the necessary instructions.

Article 4: Summons to Mustering

(1) The commanders of military districts must ensure that the conscripts to be mustered are summoned to mustering.

(2) As a rule the conscript must be summoned by letter for delivery by the postal service. If necessary, state organs or enterprises¹ are obligated to deliver the summons in accordance with the requests of the commanders of military districts.

(3) Delivery of the summons must generally be made within 14 days from the date of the public proclamation of mustering. This delay need not be observed if this is necessary to ensure the mustering of conscripts.

(4) Upon receipt of the summons, conscripts must promptly advise the competent state organs or enterprises and their managers.

(5) The instructions conveyed together with the summons are mandatory on the conscripts.

(6) The written summons is valid as a travel pass for the conscript between his place of residence and the place of mustering.

Article 5: Duty to Report for Mustering

(1) Conscripts who know the mustering schedule for their class but have not received a summons for mustering by the date listed in article 4 paragraph 3, are obligated promptly to report to the military district command competent for their place of residence.

1. Enterprises in the meaning of Article 5, Paragraph 1 of the Military Service Law are combines, economy managing organs, enterprises, institutions, cooperatives, social organizations and associations.

(2) Merchant seamen born in the year specified for mustering and on voyage or in a foreign port must report promptly upon their return to the military district command competent for the home port of their ship.

Article 6: Mustering of Certain Conscripts

(1) Conscripts who are older than the class defined in the publication of mustering may at any time be included in the mustering.

(2) Merchant seamen who were born in the year specified for mustering may be mustered in a period other than provided for in the proclamation. Mustering may proceed before the departure or after the arrival of the ship of which the respective person is a crew member. The commander of the Rostock Military District decides the period of mustering.

(3) Paragraph 2 applies mutatis mutandi to inland shipping crews who have no fixed residence on land. After consultation of the competent state organs or enterprises or the managers thereof that are competent for the respective conscripts, the commander of the Berlin Military District decides the period of mustering for these conscripts.

(4) To be mustered after their release are conscripts who cannot be mustered with the class due for mustering during the entire period defined in the proclamation, because they are serving a prison sentence.

(5) The commanders of military districts may initiate the ascertainment of fitness for service of youths who have stated their willingness to make their career in the armed forces as well as for students at expanded secondary schools and apprentices in vocational training and with a secondary school diploma even before mustering.

Tasks of State Organs and Enterprises Relative to the Preparation of Mustering

Article 7

(1) In preparation of mustering, state organs and enterprises are obligated to carry out the following tasks:

- a) The politico-ideological preparation of future conscripts for their mustering. In cooperation with the competent military district commands, special defense training measures must be established and carried out within the framework of socialist military education;
- b) Influencing the punctual appearance of the conscripts at the assigned place of mustering;
- c) The punctual handing over of all documents required to the military district commands or the conscripts;
- d) Notification to the competent military commands of the names, personal identity numbers, residence, domicile and length of residence of conscripts born in the year specified in the proclamation and unable to attend the mustering. This

applies to conscripts who are not present at their usual residence nor at their permanent job location during the entire period of mustering as provided for in the proclamation. The data listed above must be passed on to the competent military district command no later than 2 weeks before the beginning of the set period of mustering.

The instructions issued for that purpose by military district commands or kreis and city district councils must be carried out regardless of the subordination relation.

(2) At the request of the military district commands, the organs of the youth health service and the enterprise health service must temporarily make available data concerning the state of health of conscripts on the dates specified.

Article 8

(1) Kreis, city and city district councils must make available or ensure the following for mustering as per the requests and dates stipulated by the commanders of military districts:

- a) Capable personnel to assist the political work with conscripts during mustering;
- b) Medical personnel (specialist physicians and paramedical personnel with experience in fitness evaluation for military service) as well as technical personnel;
- c) Appointment of a specialist physician as kreis mustering physician with the assignment to prepare and direct the medical personnel to be employed in mustering as well as assist the commander of the military district and the kreis physician in all matters relating to the organization and conduct of medical examinations for military service and supply military medical opinions also in between mustering;
- d) In cooperation with the military district commands the conduct of the necessary radiological examinations of the conscripts to be mustered and the prompt forwarding of the results of such examinations to the military district commands before the beginning of mustering;
- e) Suitable and, if at all possible, contiguous rooms permanently to be used for the conduct of annual mustering, equipped with the necessary inventory and the medical facilities required. The furnishing of these rooms must proceed in cooperation with the competent military district command.

(2) The provisions of Paragraph 1, letters c and d, do not apply to cities subordinated to kreises.

Article 9: Mustering Committee

(1) Mustering committees must be set up by the commanders of military districts.

(2) A mustering committee is composed of:

- a) The chairman: -- The commander of the military district,

b) The members:

- A senior staff member of the kreis or city district, appointed by the council chairman,
- A staff member of the kreis office of the Ministry for State Security,
- Three medical specialists (including a senior physician).

(3) If more than one mustering committee is set up at the military district command, the deputy commanders of the military district must be appointed chairmen. In such cases other senior staff members of the kreis or city district council are to be appointed members. Other members to be appointed are personnel of the kreis office or district administration of the Ministry for State Security and the appropriate number of medical specialists.

(4) The chairmen and individual members of mustering committees are to be appointed for the entire period of operation of the mustering committee. In that period a change in personnel is permissible only in exceptional circumstances.

Article 10: Conduct of Mustering

(1) The mustering committees carry out all mustering. The mustering committees operate on the basis of the Military Service Law, this order, military instructions issued by the Minister for National Defense and directives issued by the Minister for Health. The commanders of military districts and chairmen of the mustering committees are authorized to instruct the members of mustering committees regarding the orderly conduct of mustering.

(2) The mustering committee must make the following decisions regarding the fitness of conscripts for military service:

- a) Fit for service,
- b) Temporarily disabled,
- c) Permanently disabled.

(3) The results of earlier medical examinations are to be taken into account by the mustering committee in the ascertainment of the fitness for service in the case of the mustering of conscripts ready to embark on a career in active military service. The medical examination of these conscripts at mustering is required only if more than 1 year has elapsed since the last medical examination or impairments of health and capacity have occurred. Decisions on fitness resulting in a verdict of unfitness of conscripts for a career in active military service must be preceded by a report to the appropriate physicians' committee.

(4) The mustering of individual conscripts must be completed in 1 day unless specialist medical examinations or additional medical examinations are required.

(5) Needed specialist medical or other medical examinations for the ascertainment of fitness for service must be requested by the senior physician of the mustering committee.

(6) Conscripts are obligated to submit to the examinations specified in Paragraph 5 during the period stipulated, and to report once again to the competent mustering committee on the date assigned.

(7) Conscripts who are required to undergo treatment by specialist physicians in order to regain or maintain their fitness for service, must be assigned by the senior physicians of the mustering committees to the local health institutions in the GDR (hereinafter described as GDR health care institutions). Conscripts must follow the instructions given within 5 working days from the issue of the instruction.

(8) By the date of beginning of their conscript service, conscripts are obligated by medical treatment or other measures to have removed or remove rectifiable impairments of health and capacity noted at the time of mustering or thereafter.

(9) GDR health care institutions must

a) Transmit to the mustering committees or military district commands the specialist or other medical findings requested by the senior physicians of the mustering committees on the day of the attendance of the conscripts assigned or immediately upon completion of the necessary medical examinations--in exceptional circumstances after the stipulated period of mustering,

b) Provide priority treatment for conscripts assigned tasks for the restoration or maintenance of fitness for service by the mustering committees.

(10) State organs and enterprises must implement the medical requirements for the restoration or maintenance of the fitness for service of conscripts.

Article 11: Temporary Suspension of Military Service

(1) The decision about a temporary suspension of military service must be based primarily on the demand for call-ups for military service and social necessities. Temporary suspension from military service may not prevent the call-up for basic military service.

(2) If state organs or enterprises submit applications for temporary suspension from military service, a separate application must be submitted to the commanders of the competent military districts for each conscript, and no later than 14 days before mustering.

(3) No temporary suspension for military service is possible for the purpose of an intended attendance at technical colleges or universities.

(4) Applications for the temporary suspension of military service have no delaying effect on the call-up.

(5) The commanders of military districts are obligated to inform applications of their decisions within 4 weeks from the conclusion of mustering.

(6) If the military district command learns that a temporary suspension from military service was obtained by the submissions of incorrect or incomplete data, the commander of the military district must promptly lift the suspension. An investigation should then decide whether Article 42, Paragraph 1, No 8 and Article 43, Paragraph 1, No 3 of the Military Service Law apply.

Article 12: Military Service Identification

Regarding military service identification papers obtained at mustering or at other times, conscripts are obligated:

- a) To submit them to the military district command at any personal appearance,
- b) Carry them when temporarily absent in excess of 10 days from their residence, except for travel abroad,
- c) Not to carry them abroad,
- d) Before departure from the GDR (except for travel to socialist countries not exceeding 30 days), deposit them with the competent military district command for the period of absence abroad, and reclaim them promptly upon return to the GDR,
- e) At all times to carry them at times of mobilization and in a state of defense.

Section III: Preparation and Conduct of the Call-Up Review

Article 13: Proclamation of the Call-Up Review

The Minister for National Defense decides the public proclamation of the call-up review. In these cases Article 3 applies *mutatis mutandi*.

Article 14: Summons to the Call-Up Review

- (1) The commanders of military districts must ensure that conscripts to be called up are summoned to the call-up review.
- (2) The summons must generally be delivered or conveyed to the conscripts no later than 14 days before the beginning of the call-up review. This schedule need not be observed if so required to ensure the call-up review of conscripts.
- (3) In all other respects the provisions of Article 4, Paragraphs 2, 4-6 apply *mutatis mutandi*.

Article 15: Tasks of State Organs and Enterprises in Preparation of the Call-Up Review

- (1) The provisions of Article 7 apply *mutatis mutandi* to the tasks carried out by state organs and enterprises in preparation of the call-up review.
- (2) For the purposes of the call-up review, kreis, city and city district councils must make available medical specialists (specialist physicians and paramedicals with

experience of examinations for fitness for military service) in accordance with the requests of the commanders and military districts and the dates stipulated.

(3) In all other respects the provisions of Article 8 apply mutatis mutandi.

Article 16: Call-Up Committee

(1) The commanders of military districts must set up call-up committees.

(2) A call-up committee is composed of:

- a) The chairman -- The commander of the military district
- b) The members: -- A senior staff member of the kreis or city council district council, appointed by the council chairman,
 -- A staff member of the kreis office of the Ministry for State Security,
 -- One or two specialist physicians (including one senior physician).

(3) In all other respects the provisions of Article 9, Paragraphs 3 and 4 apply mutatis mutandi.

Article 17: Conduct of the Call-Up Review

(1) The call-up review must be carried out by the call-up committee. The provisions of Article 10, Paragraph 1, apply mutatis mutandi to the operations of call-up committees and the right of the commander of the military districts vis-a-vis the members of the call-up committees.

(2) Insofar as the conscripts summoned to the call-up review are found to be fit and suitable for military service, the call-up committees must determine the date of the call-up, the unit of the armed forces, the various branches of the service, special troops or services of the National People's Army. This also applies to conscripts who are to be called up for the GDR Border Troops or organs as per Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law.

(3) The decision by the call-up committee must be based on the fitness and general suitability of the conscripts for military service. Also to be taken into account is the fact that the call-up must generally precede the beginning of studies at technical colleges or universities. This does not apply when such studies have begun before the 18th year.

(4) Call-up committees are empowered to find a conscript fit for military service, who was described as temporarily disabled at mustering, provided the impairment of health and capacity no longer exists, and the stipulated period of temporary disability has elapsed. This change in the decision on fitness must be made after a medical examination to be carried out by at least two specialist physicians.

(5) Call-up committees are authorized to note temporary disability of conscripts who had earlier been found to be fit for military service if they consider that the call-up of the respective conscripts should not proceed due to medically certified impairments of health and capacity. This temporary disability ends with the next mustering.

(6) At the call-up review for conscripts ready to make the armed forces their career, the call-up committees must take into account the results of earlier medical examinations when deciding fitness for service. Another medical examination is required only if more than 1 year has elapsed since the last medical examination, or if impairments of health and capacity have arisen in the meantime. Any decision on fitness that involves the lack of suitability of conscripts for the intended career in the armed forces must be preceded by presentation to the competent medical committee.

(7) In all other respects the provisions of Article 10, Paragraphs 4-10 apply *mutatis mutandi* for the conduct of the call-up review.

Section IV: Call-Up for Military Service

Article 18: Call-Up Order

(1) The commanders of military districts must ensure that the conscripts destined for call-up receive the call-up order.

(2) As a rule the call-up order must be delivered to conscripts by the German Postal Service. If necessary, state organs or enterprises are obligated to deliver call-up orders as per the requests of the commanders of military districts.

(3) The receipt of call-up orders must be signed for, and delivery must occur normally not later than 14 days before the day of call-up. This term may be shorter if

a) Conscripts are prepared voluntarily to enlist in the armed forces or make service in the armed forces their career,

b) Conscripts are called up for reservist exercises or during mobilization or a state of defense,

c) Military regulations provide for the short-term call-up of conscripts,

d) Conscripts have evaded call-up for military service.

(4) The call-up order includes the day, the time or period (reporting time) and the place (reporting or call-up place) of the call-up, the type of military service and other instructions.

(5) The call-up order received must not be taken on a trip abroad.

(6) Conscripts who have received a call-up order as per Article 12, Paragraph 4 of the Military Service Law, must at all times carry it if they are temporarily but

more than 10 days absent from their place of residence. The call-up order must be deposited with the competent military district command before the conscript leaves for a trip abroad (except for travel of up to 30 days to other socialist countries) and promptly retrieved upon return to the German Democratic Republic.

(7) Conscripts who have received a call-up order as per Article 12, Paragraph 4 of the Military Service Law, are obligated at all times to have available the documents and items listed in the call-up order.

(8) The call-up order serves as a travel pass for the conscript, from the place of residence to the reporting or call-up location.

Article 19: Notice of Departure for Military Service

(1) Conscripts are obligated promptly to inform the competent state organs or enterprises and their managers of their impending call-up.

(2) No later than 3 days before their call-up for military service, conscripts must give notice of their departure for military service to the competent precinct of the German People's Police and show their call-up order. At the time conscripts called up for basic military training or for active service as enlisted soldiers or NCO's must hand over their civilian identity papers. Conscripts called up for service as enlisted or career officers must take their identity papers along to the reporting or call-up location and hand them over upon request. If the identity papers are not brought, the respective conscripts must defray the costs of their retrieval.

(3) No notice of departure as per Paragraph 2 is required if the call-up is for service in the reserves or at a time of mobilization or state of defense. In these cases conscripts must take their identity papers along to the reporting or call-up location and hand them in upon request. If the identity papers are not brought, the respective conscripts must defray the costs of their retrieval.

Article 20: Commencement of Membership of the National People's Army

(1) On principle all conscripts called up for military service are members of the National People's Army from 00.00 hours of the day of call-up specified in the call-up order. If the call-up order does not fix a specific day but a period of time for the arrival at the place of reporting or call-up, membership of the National People's Army commences upon receipt of the call-up order.

(2) Unless Paragraph 1 applies, conscripts who have received a call-up order as per Article 12, Paragraph 4 of the Military Service Law are members of the National People's Army from the time of the proclamation of mobilization.

(3) The provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 apply mutatis mutandi to conscripts who are called up for the GDR Border Troops or organs as per Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law.

(4) Upon call-up for service in the reserves or during mobilization or a state of defense, conscripts must report in uniform, provided they have received one.

Article 21: Enrolment in the Service of the Ministry for State Security

- (1) Enrolment of conscripts in the service of the Ministry for State Security is equivalent to a call-up for military service in the meaning of Article 2.
- (2) The offices of the Ministry for State Security independently select and enrol conscripts in the service of the Ministry for State Security.
- (3) The offices of the Ministry for State Security convey in writing to the competent military district commands the names of conscripts they have enrolled no later than the day of enrolment.

Tasks of State Organs and Enterprises Relating to the Call-Up of Conscripts for Military Service

Article 22

- (1) Suspended during basic military training or the period of enlistment for active military service are the relations of conscripts in regard to the labor code or employment. The same applies to membership in socialist cooperatives.
- (2) During basic military training or enlistment for active military service, conscripts may not be offered any transfer or discharge contracts. Discharge contracts may be concluded only at the request of conscripts. In all other cases the special termination protection applies as per the pertinent legal regulations. This termination protection expires if conscripts do not report for work within 5 working days from discharge from military service.
- (3) If conscripts begin their active service by adopting a military career or continue such service on terms as per Article 31, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law, relations as per the labor code or employment contract will be dissolved as per the pertinent legal regulations. Membership in a socialist cooperative may be ended on the basis of the statutes in effect. If not, membership is deemed to be dormant.

Article 23

- (1) State organs and enterprises are obligated to exempt all conscripts from work for the duration of reservist service.
- (2) Conscripts may not suffer any disadvantages due to service in the reserves, whether with regard to conditions under the labor code or employment contracts or membership in socialist cooperatives.

Tasks Related to Direct Preparation for Call-Up and During the Period of Military Service

Article 24

After mustering and up to call-up state organs and enterprises must meet the following duties vis-a-vis the conscripts:

- a) Encourage the conscripts' readiness and fitness for military service and support other measures aimed to purposefully prepare them for military service,
- b) Familiarize the conscripts with the legal regulations governing military service,
- c) Ceremonial leave taking.

Article 25

(1) State organs and enterprises are duty bound to accomplish the following tasks with regard to conscripts engaged in basic military service or who have enlisted:

- a) At all time to maintain close ties to the called-up conscripts and, taking into account the demands and possibilities of military service, invite them to attend enterprise celebrations,
- b) Appreciation for exemplary services during military service,
- c) Participation in state or enterprise distinctions awarded the original work collective,
- d) Involvement of family members (especially wives and children) in enterprise, political and cultural events and the allocation of the necessary assistance and support,
- e) Inclusion of the appropriate measures related to the tasks listed in letters a-d in enterprise collective contracts, other agreements or written instructions by the managers of state organs or enterprises.

(2) The payment of year-end premiums to conscripts on active military service as per Paragraph 1 must be proportionate as per the respective legal regulations. A claim for payment of the full year end premium lies for the period of service in the reserves.

Section V: Date of Notification, Work Release, Costs and Complaints

Article 26: Duty to Notify Changes in the Personal Circumstances of Conscripts

- (1) Conscripts are obligated promptly to inform the military district command competent for their place of residence of any changes in personal circumstances.
- (2) Conscripts must discharge their duty to notify changes in personal circumstances by personal appearance at the competent military district command or by written notification to the competent military district command.
- (3) By their personal appearance, conscripts must notify the competent military district command of the following:
 - a) The date and duration of any intended absence from their place of residence in excess of 30 place and the place they are going to stay,

- b) The date of the intended start of studies at a technical college or university,
- c) The date and duration of a trip abroad (with the exception of travel to other socialist countries not exceeding 30 days).

(4) In the following instances conscripts must inform the competent military command by personal appearance or in writing:

- a) Change of name,
- b) Change of job, profession or training,
- c) Serious impairments of health and capacity certified by a physician.

(5) Conscripts are subject to the duty of notification set out in Paragraph 4, letters b and c, from the date of the proclamation of mustering for their class until 31 December of the year during which they complete their 35th year.

(6) Commanders of military districts may issue further instructions regarding the duty to notify changes by conscripts even beyond the period stated in Paragraph 5.

(7) For the period of permanent disability, conscripts who have been certified permanently disabled do not have to comply with the duty to notify the competent military district command about changes in personal circumstances. Not affected thereby is the duty of notification as per Article 13, Paragraph 2 of the Military Service Law.

(8) The provisions of Paragraphs 1-6 apply mutatis mutandi to female citizens of the GDR, who have received a call-up order as per Article 12, Paragraph 4 of the Military Service Law.

(9) The limitation of Paragraph 5 ceases to apply in a state of defense. In addition to the provisions stated in Paragraphs 3 and 4, the competent military district command must be informed of changes in residence by personal appearance or written notification.

(10) During military service, the military district command need not be informed about changes in personal circumstances.

Article 27: Duty of Notification of State Organs and Enterprises

(1) State organs and enterprises appointed by military district commands to be responsible for providing information about conscripts must inform the competent military district commands in writing of the following:

- a) The beginning, change or termination of relations under the labor code,
- b) A change of jobs or the location of work.

(2) The competent military district commands must be promptly informed of any change in the data listed in Paragraph 1.

(3) The Ministry for National Defense and the Ministry of Interior agree the information to be passed from the German People's Police to the military district commands.

(4) The Minister for National Defense decides any other duty of notification.

Article 28: Work Release

(1) State organs and enterprises must release conscripts for the time needed for the following:

- a) Registration, mustering, call-up review, ascertainment of fitness for service, radiological examinations, examinations by a medical specialist or other medical examinations,
- b) Personal appearance at the military district command if so ordered,
- c) Complying with the duty to notify changes in personal circumstances insofar as this requires personal attendance at the military district command,
- d) Accomplishment of the assignment to acquire knowledge and skills in preparation for military service.

(2) Conscripts are obligated to have confirmed the time needed to carry out the measures listed in Paragraph 1. At their conclusion they must promptly report back to their job if such measures take place during working hours, and working hours are not yet over upon conclusion.

(3) If the personal or repeated attendance for the measures listed in Paragraph 1 is caused by the fault of the conscript, the German People's Police, the military district commands or the institutions of the GDR health care system must enter the appropriate remarks on the summonses (documents).

(4) State organs and enterprises must reimburse as per the pertinent legal regulations all conscripts for the duration of their release from work (Paragraph 1), on the basis of the confirmation (Paragraph 2). Socialist cooperatives pay this compensation, taking into account the work units of the past calendar year or from the reimbursement fund. If the provisions of Paragraph 3 apply, no claim for reimbursement lies.

Article 29: Costs

(1) Kreis or city district councils

- a) Bear the costs involved in mustering (Article 3, Paragraph 2 and Article 8), call-up review (Article 15, Paragraph 2) and the ascertainment of fitness for service.
- b) Reimburse the cost of fares from M1 up, spent by the conscript for the purpose of radiological examinations, specialist physician or other medical examinations in connection with the measures listed in letter a. To be reimbursed is the

cost of fares upon presentation of tickets for second class passenger travel on the GDR Railroad or buses of scheduled public lines. If the conscript uses his own transport, reimbursement must be based on fares charged by buses. The provisions of the travel cost legislation are not applicable.

(2) Costs of travel arising for conscripts in connection with registration (insofar as personal appearance is required) must be reimbursed by the German People's Police. Costs of travel arising in connection with a personal appearance for the purpose of notifying changes in personal circumstances must be reimbursed by the military district commands. That applies even if personal appearance at the military district command is required for the discharge of other duties arising from the Military Service Law and this order. The provision of Paragraph 1 letter b applies *mutatis mutandi*.

(3) Conscripts are duty bound to choose the shortest route for travel to meet the obligations arising from the Military Service Law and this order.

(4) No reimbursement of fares will be granted if it was the fault of the conscripts that they had to appear several times in connection with the measures listed in Paragraph 1 letter b or Paragraph 2.

(5) Conscripts who have to be brought in by the German People's Police as per Article 44 of the Military Service Law, must reimburse the kreis offices or inspectorates of the People's Police for any costs involved.

Article 30: Complaints

(1) Members of the complaints committees to be set up at military district commands as per Article 15, Paragraph 2 of the Military Service Law are the deputy chairmen for internal affairs at bezirk councils. As regards their operations, the complaints committees may proceed as per the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law.

(2) The processing of complaints follows the legal regulations in effect for the processing of citizen applications.

Section VI: Military Service in Special Situations

Article 31: Mustering, Call-Up Review and Call-Up During Mobilization or a State of Defense

(1) The commanders of military districts may independently decide the method as well as the schedules for the summons to mustering and call-up review as well as the delivery of the call-up order, depending on the conditions of mobilization or state of defense. State organs and enterprises are obligated to carry out the assignments issued for that purpose by the commanders of military districts within the period stipulated.

(2) Upon the proclamation of mobilization, conscripts who have received a call-up order as per Article 12, Paragraph 4 of the Military Service Law, are obligated to obey this at once without waiting for any further summons.

(3) Conscripts absent from their place of residence (sojourn outside the kreis) at the time of the proclamation of mobilization or state of defense or thereafter, must promptly report in person to the military district command competent for their current whereabouts if a special proclamation has been issued or they are invited to appear by the military district commands. If so ordered, the commanders of military districts must initiate the necessary measures and may issue appropriate instructions to state organs and enterprises. In these cases Paragraph 1 sentence 2 applies mutatis mutandi.

(4) The instructions included in the call-up order on personal reporting as per Paragraph 3 apply to conscripts who have received a call-up order as per Article 12, Paragraph 4 of the Military Service Law.

(5) The Minister for National Defense decides any other measures necessary for the preparation and implementation of call-up during mobilization or a state of defense.

Section VII: Concluding Regulations

Article 32: Consequential Regulations

Implementing regulations or military regulations or internal service regulations to this order are issued by

- a) The Minister for National Defense,
- b) The competent ministers or managers of central state organs in agreement with the Minister for National Defense.

Article 33: Taking Effect

- (1) This order takes effect on 1 May 1982.
- (2) Losing effect at the same time are:
 - a) The Order of the GDR National Defense Council of 30 July 1969 on the Registration, Mustering and Call-Up of Conscripts (Mustering Order) (GBI I No 7 p 41);
 - b) The first implementing regulation of 30 July 1969 to the Mustering Order (GBI II No 77 p 477);
 - c) The second implementing regulation of 30 July 1977 to the Mustering Order (GBI I No 4 p 21).

National People's Army Service

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I No 12, 2 Apr 82 pp 237-241

/Official text of "Order of the National Defense Council of the German Democratic Republic on the Development of Military Service in the National People's Army--

--Service Career Order--NVA--dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR National Defense Council17

/Text/ To regulate the military service in the National People's Army (NVA), the following is ordered on the basis of Article 18, Paragraph 2 and Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Military Service Law of 24 March 1982 (GB1 I No 12 p 221):

Section I: General Regulations

Article 1: Conditions of Active Military Service

- (1) Soldiers in basic military service are members of the National People's Army called up for conscript service as per Article 29 of the Military Service Law.
- (2) Enlisted men, enlisted noncommissioned officers and enlisted officers are members of the National People's Army, who voluntarily enlist in active service, the length of which is regulated in Article 16, and whose terms of service are confirmed by order.
- (3) Career noncommissioned officers, ensigns and career officers are members of the National People's Army who have voluntarily engaged themselves to active service, the length of which is regulated in article 25, and whose terms of service are confirmed by order.
- (4) Female citizens may engage themselves in active military service as per Paragraphs 2 or 3. The Minister for National Defense settles all details.

Article 2: Transition from One to the Other Term of Service

- (1) As a general rule the transition from one kind of service to another proceeds at the proposal of a superior on the basis of an appropriate assumption of obligation by the member of the National People's Army. The confirmation of the new terms of service proceeds by way of an order. The period served in the earlier conditions is normally credited to the period of service on the new terms of service.
- (2) The terms of active service involved in enlistment and career soldiering may be changed to the terms of service for soldiers in basic military service without obligation as per Paragraph 1, if the respective members of the National People's Army were obligated to basic military service at the beginning of active service, the stipulated length of basic military service has not yet been achieved, and unsatisfactory performance, offenses against military discipline or other reasons do not permit their employment in the intended or currently exercised service jobs.
- (3) A change in the terms of service to those of a soldier in basic military service also takes place for members of the National People's Army, who have to do their basic military service as per Article 31, Paragraph 5 of the Military Service Law.
- (4) Upon the change in the terms of service to enlistment or career service, the respective members of the National People's Army continue their active military service with a rank consonant with the new terms of service, their performance and general attitude.

Article 3: Appointment and Promotion

(1) Members of the National People's Army are appointed to the first rank within a group of rank designations, to the first general rank, to marshal of the GDR or to a service position, and promoted within the group of rank designations or as generals.

(2) The following are the conditions for appointment to a service position or rank and for promotion within the rank designation:

a) Political, military and personal suitability and the knowledge, skills and capacity required, as well as

b) Availability of the slot.

(3) Appointments may be made to a higher, equal or lower service position.

(4) The Minister for National Defense may issue regulations for exceptional promotions beyond the rank stipulated in the table of organization.

(5) The Minister for National Defense regulates the competence for appointments and promotions.

(6) Generals are appointed and promoted by the chairman of the GDR National Defense Council.

(7) Appointment as marshal of the GDR proceeds upon resolution by the GDR Council of State by its chairman.

Article 4: Demotion in Rank and Service Position

Demotion in rank and service position is a disciplinary penalty and proceeds on the basis of the service regulation on disciplinary powers and disciplinary responsibility. Not affected thereby are the provisions of Article 2, Paragraphs 2-4, Article 3, Paragraph 3 and Article 26, Paragraph 5.

Article 5: Seniority in Active Military Service

(1) As a rule seniority in active military service corresponds to the length of service in the National People's Army.

(2) Credited to seniority in active military service is any time served in

a) The GDR Border Troops,

b) The Ministry for State Security,

c) Civil Defense

e) The former Garrisoned People's Police, German Border Police and Alert Police.

(3) The Minister for National Defense may decide that other employment may also be credited to seniority in active military service,

Article 6: Award of Medals, Academic Degrees and Titles

- (1) The award of medals, academic degrees and titles to members of the National People's Army proceeds on the basis of the appropriate legal regulations and military directives.
- (2) The Minister for National Defense regulates the right to claim degrees or titles and to wear medals during the period of military service.
- (3) Members of the National People's Army, who have been awarded an academic degree by a military academy or other university of another socialist country require the permission of the Minister for National Defense to claim this degree or the degree equivalent for it in the GDR.

Article 7: Practice of a Part-Time Occupation on the Side

As a matter of principle members of the National People's Army are not permitted to carry on a part-time occupation on the side. The Minister for National Defense may permit exceptions.

Article 8: Termination of Active Military Service

Active military service in the National People's Army is terminated for the reasons listed in Articles 11, 17, 26 or 30.

Section II: The Terms of Service of Soldiers in Basic Military Service

Article 9: Appointment to the First Soldier Rank

Soldiers in basic military service are appointed privates by virtue of the call-up order.

Article 10: Promotion

Soldiers in basic military service may be promoted up to the rank of private first class/seaman.

Article 11: Discharge

- (1) The termination of basic military service occurs upon discharge from active military service at the time stipulated by the Minister for National Defense.
- (2) Discharge from basic military service may occur ahead of time for the following reasons:
 - a) Assumption of important state or social assignments,
 - b) Exceptionally difficult personal circumstances,
 - c) Temporary disability,
 - d) Permanent disability.

- (3) In special cases and upon application by the superior, the Minister for National Defense may permit early discharge from basic military service even if the reasons listed in Paragraph 2 are not present.

Section III: Terms of Service for Enlisted Men in Active Military Service

Article 12: Obligation

Before entering the service, citizens who do not yet serve in the military or members of the National People's Army voluntarily obligate themselves to actively serve in the armed forces as enlisted men, enlisted noncommissioned officers and enlisted officers.

Article 13: Beginning of Service

The service of an enlisted soldier, enlisted noncommissioned officer or enlisted officer begins at the time stipulated in the call-up order or the order issued by the superior. It may start at the beginning or during active military service, or after completion of basic military service.

Article 14: Training

(1) The training of enlisted soldiers proceeds in instruction courses or service positions.

(2) The training of members of the National People's Army serving as enlisted NCO's proceeds as follows:

a) In NCO instruction at schools or training facilities of the National People's Army, or

b) On the job.

(3) The training of members of the National People's Army serving as enlisted officers proceeds at schools of the National People's Army.

(4) During training as NCO's or officers, members of the National People's Army are NCO cadets or officer cadets.

(5) Upon the successful completion of training, NCO cadets or officer cadets are appointed to NCO or officer rank.

(6) Members of the National People's Army or other citizens with special skills and knowledge may be accepted as enlisted NCO's or enlisted officers without training as per Paragraphs 2 or 3.

Article 15: Promotion

(1) Enlisted soldiers may be promoted up to the rank of staff corporal/seaman first class.

(2) Enlisted NCO's may be promoted up to the rank of sergeant first class/master chief petty officer.

(3) Enlisted officers may be promoted up to the rank of captain/lt commander.

Article 16: Length of Service

The length of service of enlisted soldiers, enlisted NCO's and enlisted officers is at least 3 years. The Minister for National Defense may allow exceptions.

Article 17: Discharge

(1) As a rule discharge from active military service takes place at the end of the period of service stipulated.

(2) Discharge may also take place:

- a) Due to the assumption of important state or social assignments,
- b) Due to exceptionally difficult personal circumstances,
- c) Due to structural changes,
- d) Due to temporary disability,
- e) Due to permanent disability,
- f) Due to the inadequate performance of service duties,
- g) For disciplinary reasons

(3) Members of the National People's Army, who have not served the full term of basic military service may not be discharged from active military service by reason of Paragraph 2 letters c, f or g, insofar as they were obligated to do their basic military service at the start of active military service. In these cases the fixed term of basic military service must be completed. Not affected thereby is the provision of Article 28, Paragraph 1 letter a.

(4) Members of the National People's Army, who were called up on the basis of their stated obligation to enlist as soldiers, NCO's or officers, and who refuse to observe this obligation within 4 weeks from call-up, may be discharged.

(5) The Minister for National Defense or persons authorized by him decide the discharge of enlisted soldiers, enlisted NCO's and enlisted officers.

Section IV: Terms of Service for Active Military Service in Military Careers

Article 18: Obligation

Before entering on the terms of service, citizens who do not yet serve in the armed forces or members of the National People's Army obligate themselves voluntarily to active military service as NCO's, ensigns or career officers.

Article 19: Beginning of Service

Service as career NCO, ensign or career officer begins at the time recorded in the call-up order or the order issued by the superior. It may start at the beginning or in the course of active military service.

Article 20: Training of Career NCO's

(1) The training of members of the National People's Army serving as career NCO's proceeds in stages:

- a) In NCO instruction courses at schools or training facilities of the National People's Army or in service positions, and
 - b) In instruction courses for career NCO's or at civilian educational institutions.
- (2) Members of the National People's Army in training either in NCO instruction courses or in service positions rank as NCO cadets.
- (3) Upon the successful completion of training in NCO instruction courses or in service positions, NCO cadets are appointed to a NCO rank.
- (4) Upon successful completion of training in instruction courses for career NCO's, career NCO's receive an officially recognized certificate as foremen.

Article 21: Training of Ensigns

- (1) Ensigns are trained to be technical school cadres.
- (2) The training of members of the National People's Army serving as ensigns proceeds:
 - a) At technical schools of the National People's Army, or
 - b) At technical schools outside the National People's Army coupled with additional military training.
- (3) Training of ensigns may also proceed by training as NCO's with subsequent service in NCO or ensign positions and additional attendance at an instruction course for ensigns. In that case the service as ensign begins with the appointment to the first ensign rank. The Minister for National Defense decides the award of a technical school degree.
- (4) During training as ensigns as per Paragraph 2, the members of the National People's Army are ensign cadets.
- (5) During training as ensigns as per Paragraph 3, the members of the National People's Army hold the rank of NCO cadet or an NCO rank.
- (6) Upon successful completion of training, the ensign cadets or NCO's are appointed to an ensign rank.
- (7) Upon successful completion of technical school training, the ensigns receive a civilian professional degree.

Article 22: Training of Career Officers

- (1) Career officers are trained as university cadres.
- (2) The training of members of the National People's Army for service as career officers may proceed
 - a) At military academies or academic institutions, or
 - b) At civilian universities coupled with additional military training.

- (3) During officer training the members of the National People's Army are officer cadets.
- (4) Upon successful completion of training, officer cadets are appointed to officer rank.
- (5) Upon successful completion of university studies, career officers receive a civilian professional designation.

Article 23: Entering the Service Without Training

Permitted to enter the service as career NCO's, ensigns and career officers without training as per Articles 20-22 are:

- a) Soldiers, NCO's and ensigns who have special skills and knowledge,
- b) Citizens with special skills and knowledge as well as outstanding achievements and merits.

Article 24: Further Education

Career NCO's, ensigns and career officers must constantly acquire further education and greater political, military, specialized and scientific-technical knowledge as well as practical skills for the exercise of their current or other service positions. This happens in the day-to-day discharge of their duties, by attendance at military schools, by home studies or studies at correspondence schools, or by direct studies at civilian universities or technical schools.

Article 25: Length of Service

- (1) The lower limit of the length of career military service is determined by the period of

10 years for career NCO's
15 years for ensigns
20 years for career officers,

the upper limit by the age limit for active military service.

- (2) As a rule the age limit for active military service is the completed 65th year for career NCO's, ensigns and career officers, the completed 60th year for female members of the National People's Army. The age limit is 5 years lower for fighters against fascism or victims of fascist persecution.

- (3) The Minister for National Defense decides exceptions to the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 26: Discharge

As a rule discharge of NCO's, ensigns and career officers occurs at the completion of the period of service within the limits set out in Article 25.

(2) Discharge may occur also:

- a) Due to the assumption of important state or social assignments,
- b) Due to exceptionally difficult personal circumstances,
- c) Due to structural changes,
- d) Due to temporary disability,
- e) Due to permanent disability,
- f) Due to inadequate prerequisites for a military career,
- g) Due to the inadequate performance of military duties,
- h) For disciplinary reasons.

(3) Members of the National People's Army, who have not served the full term of basic military service may not be discharged from active military service by reason of Paragraph 2, letters c, f, g or h, insofar as they were obligated to do their basic military service at the start of active military service. In these cases the fixed term of basic military service must be completed. Not affected thereby is the provision of Article 28, Paragraph 1, letter a.

(4) Members of the National People's Army, who were called up on the basis of their stated obligation to enter the service as career NCO's, ensigns or career officers, and who refuse to observe this obligation within 4 weeks from call-up, may be discharged.

(5) Discharge of NCO, ensign and officer cadets from active military service is at a rank consonant with their performance and general attitude. In the case of discharge before the end of the first 6 months of training, they leave with the rank of private.

(6) The Minister for Defense or persons authorized by him decide the discharge of members of the National People's Army in military careers.

(7) The chairman of the GDR National Defense Council decides the discharge of generals.

(8) Upon resolution by the GDR Council of State, the chairman of that body decides the discharge of a marshal of the GDR.

Section V: Special Regulations

Article 27: Regulation for Appointment and Promotion

The Minister for National Defense may set higher achievable ranks for soldiers in basic military service and enlisted men, enlisted NCO's and enlisted officers than stipulated in the respective provisions of this service career order, without the terms of service and other applicable regulations being changed thereby. The condition for this is that these members of the National People's Army have such special knowledge or other particular qualities and skills as enable them without an extension in their active military service period to occupy a service position corresponding to this higher achievable rank.

Article 28: Regulations on Length of Service:

(1) As a rule members of the National People's Army, who are prosecuted for crimes during their active military service, remain members of the National People's Army. If soldiers in basic military service or enlisted soldiers, enlisted NCO's and enlisted officers are sentenced to imprisonment, the length of service is extended by the length of the prison sentence or that part thereof required to fulfill the obligations of basic military service or enlistment. The Minister for National Defense may decide that

- a) Members of the National People's Army are discharged from active military service in disregard of the provisions of Article 11, Paragraph 2, Article 17, Paragraph 3 and Article 16, Paragraph 3, if their behavior and the prison sentence are deemed to show that the purpose of active military service cannot be achieved,
- b) Enlisted soldiers, enlisted NCO's and enlisted officers are honorably discharged if, at the end of their enlistment period, they display exemplary service behavior following completion of their prison sentence.

(2) The period of basic military service is also extended for soldiers in basic military service who have been punished by disciplinary penalties including imprisonment, or who have been absent without leave. The extension runs for the time of the imprisonment or absence without leave. If subsequent service and behavior are exemplary, or when the purpose of basic military training has been achieved, discharge may occur at the stipulated dates.

Article 29: Regulations on Reservist Military Service

(1) Conscripts are members of the National People's Army for reservist military service from the day of call-up.

(2) Consonant with military requirements, members of the National People's Army may be appointed or promoted during reservist military service, independent of regulations on the terms of active military service.

(3) Reservist military service is not extended in the case of disciplinary punishment involving imprisonment or prison sentences imposed by a civilian court.

(4) The provisions of this order apply to members of the National People's Army on reservist military service, provided this is appropriate to reservist military service.

Article 30: Regulations on Mobilization and the State of Defense

(1) Members of the National People's Army may be appointed or promoted during mobilization or in a state of defense, although they may be neither enlisted nor career military men.

(2) During mobilization or in a state of defense members of the National People's Army may be discharged from active military service only if they are no longer liable for military service or on the special order of the Minister for National Defense. Early discharges from active military service may be granted for the following reasons:

- a) Permanent disability, if no further employment on active military service is possible,
 - b) Assumption of state or social assignments important for national defense,
 - c) Exceptionally difficult personal circumstances.
- (3) The Minister for National Defense may issue further regulations on active military service in the National People's Army during mobilization or in a state of defense.

Section VI: Concluding Regulations

Article 31: Implementing Regulations

The Minister of Defense issues implementing or military regulations.

Article 32: Taking Effect

- (1) This order takes effect on 1 May 1982.
- (2) Losing effect at the same time is the order of the GDR National Defense Council of 10 December 1973 on Active Military Service in the National People's Army--Service Career Order--NVA (GB1 I No 57 p 556) in the version of the order of the GDR National Defense Council of 23 July 1979 on the Amendment of the Service Career Order--NVA (GB1 I No 23 p 223).

Border Troops Service

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I
No 12, 2 Apr 82 p 241

/Official text of "Order of the National Defense Council of the German Democratic Republic on the Development of Military Service in the Border Troops of the German Democratic Republic--Service Career Order--GT--dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR National Defense Council/

/Text/ To regulate the military service in the Border Troops of the German Democratic Republic (GT), the following is ordered on the basis of Article 18, Paragraph 2 and Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Military Service Law of 25 March 1982 (GB1 I No 12 p 221):

Article 1

The Service Career Order-NVA of 25 March 1982 (GB1 I No 12 p 237) applies mutatis mutandi to members of the GDR Border Troops. The Minister for National Defense decides all details.

Article 2

Members of the GDR Border Troops take the oath of allegiance (appendix).

Article 3

(1) This order takes effect on 1 May 1982.

(2) Losing effect at the same time is the order of the GDR National Defense Council of 10 December 1973 on Active Military Service in the Border Troops of the German Democratic Republic (GBI I No 57 p 561).

Appendix to Article 2 of the Preceding Order

Oath of Allegiance

I swear:

At all times loyally to serve the German Democratic Republic, my fatherland, and, on the orders of the workers-and-farmers government, to defend it against all enemies.

I swear:

At the side of the National People's Army and the other defense and security organs of the German Democratic Republic as well as firmly allied with the armies and border troops of the Soviet Union and the other allied socialist countries to be at all times prepared as soldier of the Border Troops of the German Democratic Republic steadfastly and courageously to reliably defend the borders of my socialist fatherland against all enemies, even at the cost of my life.

I swear:

Conscientiously to acquire military knowledge, comply with military regulations and always and everywhere to guard the honor of our republic and its Border Troops.

Should I ever offend against this my solemn oath of allegiance, may I suffer the severe punishment of the law of our republic and the contempt of the working people.

Civil Defense Service

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I No 12, 2 Apr 82 pp 241-246

/Official text of "Order of the National Defense Council of the German Democratic Republic on the Development of Service in Civil Defense--Service Career Order--ZV--dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR National Defense Council

/Text/ To regulate the service in Civil Defense (ZV), the following is ordered on the basis of Article 15 of the Defense Law of 13 October 1978 (GBI I No 35 p 377)

and Article 2, Paragraph 3 and Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Military Service Law of 25 March 1982 (GB1 I No 12 p 221):

Section I: General Regulations

Article 1: Regulation of Service in Civil Defense

(1) Service in the Civil Defense of the German Democratic Republic is equivalent to military service in accordance with Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Military Service Law.

(2) The Minister for National Defense regulates service in Civil Defense by orders, service regulations and other directives.

Article 2: Swearing-In

The members of the Civil Defense Service take the oath of allegiance (appendix).

Article 3: Classification of Members of the Civil Defense Service

Members of the Civil Defense Service are classified by

a) Their terms of service in

Soldiers of the Civil Defense Service,
Enlisted NCO's,
Career NCO's,
Career officers;

b) By rank in

Soldiers,
NCO cadets,
NCO's,
Officer cadets,
Officers;

c) By position in

Superiors,
Subordinates.

Article 4: Terms of Service

(1) Soldiers of the Civil Defense Service are GDR conscripts who serve in Civil Defense instead of basic military service.

(2) Enlisted NCO's are members of the Civil Defense Service who have volunteered for service in Civil Defense. The length of their service is regulated in Article 20 and their terms of service confirmed by order.

(3) Career NCO's and career officers are members of the Civil Defense Service, who have volunteered for service in Civil Defense. The length of their service is regulated in Article 28 and their terms of service confirmed by order.

(4) Female citizens may serve in Civil Defense as per Paragraphs 2 or 3. All details of their service are decided by the Minister for National Defense.

Article 5: Transition from One to the Other Terms of Service

(1) Transition from one to another kind of terms of service occurs as a rule on the proposal of a superior, based on the appropriate obligation of the member of the Civil Defense Service. Confirmation of the new terms of service is by order. Generally the period of service completed on the earlier terms of service is credited to service on the new terms.

(2) The terms of service of enlisted NOC's and career NCO's may be changed to terms of service for soldiers of the Civil Defense Service without obligation as per Paragraph 1, if the respective members of Civil Defense were obligated to basic military service at the beginning of their service, basic military service has not lasted the stipulated period, and inadequate performance, disciplinary offenses or other reasons do not permit their employment in the intended or currently held service positions.

(3) The change in the terms of service to those of a soldier of the Civil Defense Service also occurs with regards to members of the Civil Defense Service who are serving on the basis of Article 3, Paragraph 5 of the Military Service Law.

(4) Upon a change in the terms of service as per Paragraphs 1-3, the members concerned of Civil Defense continue their service with a rank consonant with the new terms of service, their performance and general behavior.

Article 6: Rank Designations

Members of the Civil Defense Service hold the following ranks:

Groups of Ranks	Rank
a) Soldiers	Private of the ZV <u>/Civil Defense Service/</u> Private first class of the ZV
b) NCO cadets	NCO cadet of the ZV (this rank is equivalent to that of a private first class)
c) NCO's	NCO's of the ZV Sergeant second class of the ZV Sergeant first class of the ZV Master sergeant of the ZV Staff sergeant of the ZV.

Groups of Ranks

Rank

d) Officer cadets

Officer cadet of the ZV
(this rank is equivalent in the first year of studies to sergeant first class, in the second year of studies to master sergeant, in the third year of studies to staff sergeant)

e) Officers

-- Lieutenants

Sublieutenant of the ZV
Lieutenant of the ZV
First lieutenant of the ZV

-- Captains

Captain of the ZV

-- Staff officers

Major of the ZV
Lt colonel of the ZV
Colonel of the ZV

-- Generals

Major General
Lt General
Colonel General

Article 7: Appointment and Promotion

(1) Members of the Civil Defense Service are appointed to the first rank within a group of ranks, to the first general rank, or to a service position; they are promoted within the groups of ranks or as generals

(2) Prerequisites for appointment to a service position or rank or for promotion are:

a) Political, specialized technical and personal suitability and the necessary knowledge, skills and capacities, as well as

b) Availability of the slot.

(3) Appointment may be to a higher, equal or lower service position.

(4) The Minister for National Defense may decide exceptions with regard to promotions beyond the rank established in the table of organization.

(5) The Minister for National Defense regulates the powers of appointment and promotion.

(6) Generals are appointed and promoted by the chairman of the National Defense Council.

Article 8: Demotion in Rank and Service Position

Demotion in rank and service position is a disciplinary penalty and proceeds on the basis of the service regulation on disciplinary powers and disciplinary responsibility. Not affected thereby are the provisions of Article 5, Paragraphs 2-4. Article 7, Paragraph 3 and Article 29, Paragraph 5.

Article 9: Seniority in the Civil Defense Service

- (1) Seniority in the Civil Defense Service as a rule corresponds to the length of service in Civil Defense as per this career service order.
- (2) Also credited to seniority in the Civil Defense Service is the time served in
 - a) The National People's Army,
 - b) The GDR Border Troops,
 - c) The Ministry for State Security,
 - d) The German People's Police and other organs of the Ministry for the Interior,
 - e) The former Garrisoned People's Police, German Border Police and Alert Police as well as the former air raid defense.
- (3) The Minister for Defense may decide that other employment may also be credited to seniority in the Civil Defense Service.

Article 10: Award of Medals, Academic Degrees and Titles

- (1) The award of medals, academic degrees or titles to members of the Civil Defense Service proceeds on the basis of the pertinent legal regulations and directives.
- (2) The Minister for National Defense decides the right to claim academic degrees or titles as well as the wearing of medals during the period of service in Civil Defense.
- (3) Members of the Civil Defense Service, who are awarded an academic degree by a university in another socialist country, require permission by the Minister for National Defense to claim this degree or its customary equivalent in the German Democratic Republic.

Article 11: Practice of a Part-Time Occupation on the Side

As a matter of principle members of the Civil Defense Service are not permitted to carry on a part-time occupation on the side. The Minister for National Defense may allow exceptions.

Article 12: Termination of Civil Defense Service

Service in civil defense is terminated for the reasons listed in Articles 15, 21, 29 or 33.

Section II: The Terms of Service of Soldiers in the Civil Defense Service

Article 13: Appointment to the First Soldier Rank

Soldiers are appointed privates by the call-up order.

Article 14: Promotion

Soldiers may be promoted up to the rank of private first class of the ZV.

Article 15: Discharge

(1) The termination of the service of soldiers in Civil Defense occurs upon discharge from the Civil Defense Service at the time stipulated by the Minister for National Defense.

(2) Discharge from the Civil Defense Service may occur ahead of time for the following reasons:

- a) Assumption of important state or social assignments,
- b) Exceptionally difficult personal circumstances,
- c) Temporary disability,
- d) Permanent disability.

(3) In special cases and upon application by the superior, the Minister for National Defense may permit early discharge from the Civil Defense Service even if the reasons listed in Paragraph 2 are not present.

Section III: Terms of Service for Enlisted NCO's

Article 16: Obligation

Before entering upon the terms of service, citizens who do not yet serve in Civil Defense or are soldiers in the Civil Defense Service, obligate themselves voluntarily to serve as enlisted NCO's.

Article 17: Beginning of Service

Service as enlisted NCO's begins at the time stipulated in the call-up order or order issued by the superior. It may start at the beginning of service in Civil Defense or at the completion of service as soldier in Civil Defense.

Article 18: Training

(1) The training of members of the Civil Defense Service serving as enlisted NCO's may proceed as follows:

- a) At Civil Defense schools
- b) At schools of the National People's Army, coupled with specialized training in the field of civil defense
- c) On the job.

- (2) During training as NCO's, members of the Civil Defense Service are NCO cadets.
- (3) Upon the successful completion of training, NCO cadets are appointed to a NCO rank.
- (4) Members of the Civil Defense Service or other citizens with special skills and special technical knowledge may enlist as NCO's without training as per Paragraph 1 and be appointed to a NCO rank.

Article 19: Promotion

Enlisted NCO's may be promoted up to the rank of sergeant first class of the ZV.

Article 20: Length of Service

The length of service of enlisted NCO's is at least 3 years. The Minister for National Defense decides exceptions.

Article 21: Discharge

- (1) As a rule discharge from service in Civil Defense takes place at the end of the period of service stipulated.
- (2) Discharge may also take place:
 - a) Due to the assumption of important state or social assignments,
 - b) Due to exceptionally difficult personal circumstances,
 - c) Due to structural changes,
 - d) Due to temporary disability,
 - e) Due to permanent disability
 - f) Due to the inadequate performance of service duties,
 - g) For disciplinary reasons.
- (3) Members of the Civil Defense Service, who have not served the full term of basic military service, may not be discharged from Civil Defense by reason of Paragraph 2, letters c, f or g, insofar as they were still obligated to basic military service at the time they started to serve in Civil Defense. In these cases the fixed term of basic military service must be completed. Not affected thereby is the provision of Article 31, Paragraph 1, letter a.
- (4) Members of the Civil Defense Service called up on the basis of their stated obligation to enter the service as enlisted NCO's, and who refuse to observe this obligation within 4 weeks from call-up, may be discharged.
- (5) The Minister for National Defense or persons authorized by him decide the discharge of enlisted NCO's.

Section IV: Terms of Service for Career NCO's and Career Officers

Article 22: Obligation

Before entering upon the terms of service, citizens who do not yet serve in Civil Defense or members of the Civil Defense Service voluntarily obligate themselves to serve as career NCO's or career officers in Civil Defense.

Article 24: Training of Career NCO's

(1) The training of members of the Civil Defense Service as career NCO's may proceed:

- a) At Civil Defense schools,
 - b) At schools of the National People's Army, coupled with specialized training in the field of civil defense,
 - c) On the job, or
 - d) At civilian educational institutions, coupled with specialized training in the field of civil defense.
- (2) During training as NCO's, members of the Civil Defense Service are NCO cadets.
- (3) Upon the successful completion of training, NCO cadets are appointed to a NCO rank.

Article 25: Training of Career Officers

(1) Career officers are trained as university cadres.

(2) The training of members of the Civil Defense Service as career officers may Proceed:

- a) At the GDR Institute for Civil Defense,
 - b) At military academies of the National People's Army, coupled with specialized training in the field of civil defense,
 - c) At civilian universities coupled with additional specialized training in the field of civil defense.
- (3) During officer training the members of the Civil Defense Service are officer cadets.
- (4) Upon the successful completion of training, officer cadets are appointed to an officer rank.
- (5) Upon the successful completion of studies at a university, career officers receive a civilian professional designation.

Article 26: Entering the Service Without Training

Permitted to enter the service as career NCO's and career officers without training as per Articles 24 and 25 are:

- a) Soldiers and NCO's of the Civil Defense Service with special skills and knowledge.
- b) Citizens with special skills and knowledge, outstanding achievements and merits to their credit.

Article 27: Further Education

Career NCO's and career officers must constantly acquire further education and greater political, specialized and scientific-technical knowledge as well as practical skills for the exercise of their current or other service position. This happens in the day-to-day discharge of their duties, by attendance at civil defense schools, schools of the National People's Army or those of other socialist countries, by home studies or studies at correspondence schools, or direct studies at civilian universities or technical colleges.

Article 28: Length of Service

(1) The lower limit of the length of service in Civil Defense is determined by the period of

10 years for career NCO's, and
25 years for career officers,

the upper limit by the age limit for service in Civil Defense.

(2) As a rule the age limit for service in Civil Defense is the completed 65th year for career NCO's and career officer, the completed 60th year for female members of the Civil Defense Service. The age limit is 5 years lower for fighters against fascism or victims of fascist persecution.

(3) The Minister for National Defense decides exceptions to the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 29: Discharge

(1) As a rule discharge of career NCO's and career officers occurs at the completion of the period of service within the limits established in Article 28.

(2) Discharge may also occur:

- a) Due to the assumption of important state or social assignments,
- b) Due to exceptionally difficult personal circumstances,
- c) Due to structural changes,
- d) Due to temporary disability,
- e) Due to permanent disability,
- f) Due to inadequate prerequisites for service as career NCO or career officer,
- g) Due to the inadequate performance of duties,
- h) For disciplinary reasons.

(3) Members of the Civil Defense Service who have not completed the full term of basic military service, may not be discharged from the Civil Defense Service by reason of Paragraph 2, letters c, f, g or h, insofar as they were obligated to basic military service at the start of their service in Civil Defense. In these cases the fixed term of basic military service must be completed. Not affected thereby is the provision of Article 31, Paragraph 1, letter a.

Section V: Special Regulations

Article 30: Regulation on Appointments and Promotions

The Minister for National Defense may set higher achievable ranks for soldiers of the Civil Defense Service and enlisted NCO's than stipulated in the respective provisions of this service career order, without the terms of service and other pertinent regulations being changed thereby. The condition for this is that these members of the Civil Defense service have such special knowledge or other particular qualities and skills as enable them without an extension in their period of service provided for in their terms of service to occupy a service position corresponding to the higher achievable rank.

Article 31: Regulations on Length of Service

(1) As a rule members of the Civil Defense Service, who are prosecuted for crimes during their service in Civil Defense, remain members of the Civil Defense Service. If soldiers in the Civil Defense Service or enlisted NCO's are sentenced to terms of imprisonment, the length of service is extended by the length of the prison sentence or that part thereof required to fulfill the obligations of Civil Defense Service or enlistment. The Minister for National Defense may decide that

- a) Members of the Civil Defense Service are discharged from the Civil Defense Service in disregard of the provisions of Article 15, Paragraph 2, Article 11, Paragraph 3 and Article 29, Paragraph 3, if their behavior and the prison sentence are deemed to show that the purpose of service in Civil Defense cannot be achieved,
- b) Enlisted NCO's are honorably discharged at the end of their enlistment period if they display exemplary service behavior after completion of their prison sentence.

(3) The period of service is also extended for soldiers in Civil Defense, who have been punished by disciplinary penalties including imprisonment, or who have been absent without leave. The extension runs for the time of imprisonment or absence without leave. If subsequent service and behavior are exemplary, or if the purpose of civil defense training has been achieved, discharge may occur at the stipulated dates of discharge.

Article 32: Regulations for Service Corresponding to Reservist Military Service

- (1) Conscripts who are called for service in Civil Defense instead of reservist military service, are members of the Civil Defense Service from the day of call-up.
- (2) During service as per Paragraph 1, members of the Civil Defense Service may be appointed or promoted disregarding the regulations on terms of service in the Civil Defense Service but consonant with requirements.
- (3) The period of service of members of the Civil Defense Service serving as per Paragraph 1 is not extended in the case of disciplinary punishment involving imprisonment or prison sentences imposed by a civilian court.

(4) The provisions of this order apply to members of Civil Defense, who serve as per Paragraph 1, insofar as that is appropriate to this service.

Article 33: Regulations for Mobilization and the State of Defense

(1) During mobilization or in a state of defense, members of the Civil Defense Service may be appointed or promoted although they are not enlisted NCO's, career NCO's or career officers.

(2) During mobilization or in a state of defense, members of the Civil Defense Service may be discharged from service in Civil Defense only if no longer liable for military service or on the special order of the Minister for National Defense. Early discharge from service in Civil Defense may be granted for the following reasons:

- a) Permanent disability, if employment in the Civil Defense Service is impossible,
- b) The assumption of state or social assignments important for national defense,
- c) Exceptionally difficult personal circumstances.

(3) The Minister for National Defense may issue further regulations on service in Civil Defense during mobilization or in a state of defense.

Section VI: Concluding Regulations

Article 34: Conscription

The further measures regarding the introduction of conscription arising from the provisions of Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Defense Law are not affected by this order.

Article 35: Implementing Regulations

The Minister for National Defense issues implementing regulations and other directives.

Article 36: Taking Effect

(1) This order takes effect on 1 May 1982.

(2) Losing effect at the same time is the order of the GDR National Defense Council of 1 November 1977 on Service in Civil Defense (Service Career Order--ZV) (GB1 I No 34 p 365).

Appendix to Article 2 of the Preceding Order

Oath of Allegiance:

I swear:

At all times loyally to serve the German Democratic Republic, my fatherland, and, on the orders of the workers-and-farmers government, to defend it against all enemies.

I swear:

At the side of the National People's Army and the other defense and security organs of the German Democratic Republic as well as firmly allied with the armies and the organs of civil defense of the Soviet Union and the other allied socialist countries to be ready at all times to defend socialism even at the cost of my life.

I swear:

To be an honest, courageous, disciplined and vigilant member of the Civil Defense Service, to unconditionally obey superiors, resolutely follow orders and other instructions, and strictly guard service and state secrets.

I swear:

Conscientiously to acquire specialized technical knowledge, comply with service regulations and always and everywhere to guard the honor of our republic and Civil Defense.

Should I ever offend against this my solemn oath of allegiance, may I suffer the severe punishment of the law of our republic and the contempt of the working people.

Reserve Affiliation

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I
No 12, 2 Apr 82 pp 246-248

/Official text of "Order of the National Defense Council of the German Democratic Republic on the Affiliation of Conscripts With the Reserves of the National People's Army--Reservists Order--dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR National Defense Council

/Text/ Conscripts of the German Democratic Republic, who are affiliated with the reserve of the National People's Army, carry an immense responsibility for the secure defense of peace and the socialist fatherland. Consequently the following is ordered on the basis of Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Military Service Law of 25 March 1982 (GB1 I No 12 p 221):

Article 1: Basic Regulations

(1) Conscripts who are in the reserve of the National People's Army as per Article 38 of the Military Service Law have the social assignment of maintaining their personal combat reeadiness and responsibly and actively supporting all measures for the reinforcement of national defense and the all-round strengthening of the socialist fatherland as well as for the defense of socialist achievements.

(2) To accomplish this social assignment, veteran reservists are obligated:

- a) To maintain and strengthen their defense political and military knowledge and skills in the appropriate organization of veteran reservists as well as by participation in military sports or other types of sport arranged by the Society for Sport and Technology,
 - b) To assist the preparation of young people for military service and to be active in particular as trainers, exercise directors or officials of the Society for Sport and Technology as well as in the recruitment of young people for voluntary active military service and in the career preparation of aspirants to a military career,
 - c) Using the defense political and military knowledge and skills acquired in military service for service in the workers militia, cooperation in Civil Defense, or voluntary helper of the GDR Border Troops or the German People's Police.
- (3) Non-veteran reservists must prepare themselves for military service by drawing on the experience of veteran reservists, active participation in premilitary training and military sports organized by the Society for Sports and Technology as well as cooperation in Civil Defense.
- (4) State organs and enterprises¹ must assist reservists in the accomplishment of their assignments by adopting the appropriate measures. This applies in particular to the involvement of reservists in the tasks of socialist military education and to the exertion of influence on the work in the appropriate organizations of veteran reservists.

Article 2: Discharge from Military Service and Renewed Affiliation With the Reserve

- (1) Upon discharge from military service, conscripts are once again members of the reserve of the National People's Army. The add the words "of reserve" (d R) to the rank achieved at the time of discharge.
- (2) If conscripts are discharged from organs, service in which corresponds to service in the military as per Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law, they are again affiliated with the reserve of the National People's Army. The ranks achieved by the time of discharge must be redesignated ranks of the National People's Army unless they already conform to them. Deemed equal with the ranks of the National People's Army are:

a) Aspirant	=	Private
b) Junior sergeant	=	Private first class
c) Sergeant	=	Staff corporal
d) Senior sergeant	=	NCO
e) Chief sergeant	=	Sergeant first class
f) Warrant officer	=	Master sergeant
g) Senior warrant officer	=	Staff sergeant

¹

Enterprises in the meaning of Article 5, Paragraph 1 of the Military Service Law are combines, economy managing organs, enterprises, institutions, cooperatives, social organizations and associations.

At the time of discharge, the competent superiors in these organs must enter the military ranks in the military identity papers.

Article 3: Reporting After Discharge from Military Service

- (1) Persons discharged from active military service must report to their competent military district command no later than 4 working days from discharge.
- (2) Conscripts discharged from reservist service need report to the competent military district command as per Paragraph 1 only if discharged ahead of time.
- (3) The provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 apply mutatis mutandi to the discharge from a service corresponding to military service as per Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law.

Article 4: Wearing the Uniform

- (1) Veteran reservists are entitled to wear uniform on public holidays and at attendance of ceremonies of the National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops or other organs, service in which corresponds to military service as per Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law.
- (2) Veteran reservists may also wear uniform when carrying out tasks within the framework of military training, as persons authorized to promote recruitment and as managers of FDJ collectives of aspirants for military careers.
- (3) Veteran reservists who work as civilian employees of the National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops or Civil Defense, may be authorized to wear uniform in the exercise of their employment, when this is required for service reasons.
- (4) The military identity card must be carried when the uniform is worn.

Article 5: Transfer to Active Military Service as Well as Appointments and Promotions

- (1) Reservists are entitled to apply for transfer to active military service or a service corresponding to military service as per Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law.
- (2) While affiliated with the reserve of the National People's Army and depending on military needs, reservists may be appointed to a rank or promoted. The provision of Article 2, Paragraph 1, sentence 2 applies mutatis mutandi.
- (3) The Minister for National Defense decides the details involved in Paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 6: Permission to Testify

- (1) Reservists who have served in the armed forces must obtain permission to testify in a court of law, to the prosecutor or an investigative organ, if the testimony concerns facts linked with military service.

(2) Generally no permission for testifying is required if the testimony is to be given to a courts martial, military prosecutor or military investigative organ.

(3) Permission for a reservist to testify is granted by the commander of the competent military district.

(4) Reservists who have served at the Ministry for State Security must obtain permission to testify in every case that the topic of the testimony concerns such facts as are related to their service. Permission to testify must be obtained from the kreis office of the Ministry for State Security competent for the applicant's domicile.

(5) The provisions of Paragraphs 1-4 also apply to female citizens who have voluntarily served in the armed forces.

Article 7: Termination of Affiliation With the Reserve of the National People's Army

(1) Affiliation with the reserve of the National People's Army is terminated when the upper age limit for reservists is reached. Those concerned are thereafter retired and add the words "retired" (a D) to the rank they held at the time of retirement.

(2) The provisions of Articles 4 and 6 apply mutatis mutandi.

Article 8: Consequential Regulations

Implementing regulations or military instructions or internal service directives to this order are issued by

- a) The Minister for National Defense,
- b) The competent ministers or managers of central state organs in coordination with the Minister for National Defense.

Article 9: Taking Effect

(1) This order takes effect on 1 May 1982.

(2) Losing effect on the same date are

- a) The order of the National Defense Council of the German Democratic Republic of 30 July 1969 on the Military Service of Reservists (Reservists Order) (GB1 I No 7 p 45),
- b) The first implementing regulation of 30 July 1969 to the Reservists Order (GB1 II No 77 p 479),
- c) The second implementing regulation of 30 October 1975 to the Reservists Order (GB1 I No 45 p 733).

Reservists Order Implementation

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I No 12,
2 Apr 82 pp 248-253

/Official text of "First Implementing Regulation for Reservists Order, dated
25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by Army General Hoffmann, minister for
national defense/

/Text/ On the basis of Article 8 of the Reservists Order dated 25 March 1982
(GBI I No 12 p 246), the following has been decided in agreement with the other man-
agers of competent central state organs and the central managements of social orga-
nizations:

Article 1: The Social Task of Veteran Reservists Apart from Reservist Service

(1) Conscripts who are members of the reserve of the National People's Army as re-
servists in accordance with Article 38 of the Military Service Law, have the social
task to maintain their personal combat readiness and responsibly and actively as-
sist the measures for the reinforcement of national defense and the strengthening
of the socialist fatherland as well as for the defense of socialist achievements.

(2) The social task of veteran reservists is carried out by participation in mili-
tary political, military, military sports and sports measures for the maintenance
of their personal combat readiness and by expert cooperation in the accomplishment
of tasks involved in the socialist military education of citizens, especially
youth (hereinafter designated reservist work).

(3) Reservist work is a responsible action meriting the greatest social recogni-
tion and praise.

Article 2: Reservist Work for the Accomplishment of the Social Task

(1) Reservist work must make an effective contribution to the further development
of the GDR's defense readiness and defense capacity as a partner country in the
Warsaw Pact.

(2) In implementation of the social task, reservist work must deal with the follow-
ing main tasks:

a) Unless employed in other sectors of national defense, veteran reservists, being
the standard bearers of the NVA's combat strength, must maintain and sharpen
their basic military political and military knowledge. They must be ready and
able to serve at all times when so required by society. This calls on them to

-- Participate in military political, military, military-technical and military
sports activities and measures of the reservist collective, excursions to the
parent sections and units of the armed services, memorials of the revolution-
ary struggle, the GDR Army Museum, and to attend events celebrating the an-
niversaries of the NVA and GDR Border Troops as well as other military poli-
tical events;

- Mass participation in military combat sports or other military sports organized by the GST /Society for Sport and Technology,
- Participation in cultural and sports measures of state organs and social organizations, GST Spartacus Festivals and other military sports events;
- Ensure the inclusion of military sports elements in sports at enterprises and institutions, cities and communities.

b) In the interest of the greatest possible advance preparation for the combat strength and combat readiness of the NVA, veteran reservists must cooperate in the arousal of military consciousness among GDR citizens and, in particular, help young people to well prepare for conscript service and be active in the recruitment of young people for voluntary enlistment in active service as well as the recruitment and professional preparation of aspirants for military careers. That requires above all:

- Expert cooperation in military political educational work in school, study and work collectives as well as social organizations, in order to convey a realistic image of life in the NVA and the requirements of active military service as well as reinforce class-like standpoints and attitudes to military service;
- All-round encouragement of premilitary training and GST military sports by the exercise of part-time training director functions in the GST;
- Cooperation in the military political preparation of conscripts of the respective class for mustering and direct preparation for call-up;
- Assistance to military instruction at general educational polytechnical secondary schools as well as military political and military sports activities and measures of other state organs and social organizations;
- Organizing political discussions in school, study and work collectives for the recruitment of suitable youths for voluntary enlistment as NCO's or soldiers as well as for a military career, and encouraging the professional preparation of officer, ensign and career NCO aspirants;
- Activism as persons authorized to promote military recruitment or heads of FDJ aspirant collectives for military careers.

Article 3: The Responsibility of Officers of the Reserve

(1) Officers of the reserve have a particular responsibility for strengthening GDR national defense and ensuring the combat strength and combat readiness of the NVA. They must be willing and able to assume military leadership functions or special tasks in the NVA if needed for the defense of the socialist fatherland. That require above all:

- So to act in their work places that socialist national defense and socialist military education is realized as an indivisible element in the work of state organs and social organizations;

- In an exemplary manner cooperate in reservist work and shoulder tasks in reservist collectives;
- Attend events for the military political and military further education of reserve officers;
- Accept functions related to the organization and conduct of GST military sports or other military sporting and sporting activities for the maintenance of the combat strength of reservists;
- As member of the section military policy at Urania, propagandist of military political education in premilitary GST training or as member of state and social bodies to encourage military political, military and military-technical propaganda among the public;
- Cooperate in central managements and reservist advisory councils.

(2) Retired officers may participate in reservist work.

Article 4: The Organization and Management of Reservist Work

(1) In accordance with the regional principle, the competent military district command organizes and manages reservist work in enterprises, institutions and communities.

(2) The reservist collective is the basic type of organization for veteran reservists. Reservist groups and a reserve officer activist group may be set up as sections of the reservist collective. Veteran reservists cooperate in the reservist collective in disregard of their rank and the branch of service.

(3) Reservist collectives are established:

- a) At enterprises of all kinds of ownership as well as at state organs and social institutions;
- b) At universities, high schools and technical schools;
- c) In communities as local reservist collectives.

(hereinafter designated enterprises, institutions and communities).

(4) Reservist collectives and groups must be set up consonant with local conditions (where possible taking into account the structure of the SED party organization and the social organizations of the enterprise, institution and community). Several reservist collectives may be set up at parent enterprises of combines and other major enterprises and institutions.

(5) The commander of the military district, in cooperation with the competent managers, is responsible for the establishment of reservist collectives at enterprises, institutions and communities of the respective military district.

(6) A management body must be set up for each reservist collective and have the following composition:

- a) Manager,
- b) Deputy for agitation/propaganda and assistance in the military preparation of youth,
- c) Deputy for military sports,
- d) Deputy for the work with reserve officers,
- e) 2-3 members.

After consultation of the competent manager and the SED party management, the commander of the competent military district appoints the manager of the reservist collective, as a rule an officer of reserve. The manager of the reservist collective, in cooperation with the competent manager and the SED party management, must select and appoint the deputy managers and members of the management body.

(7) Reservist groups may be set up within reservist collectives, for instance in shifts, departments, sections, and so on. The manager of the reservist collective is responsible for the establishment of reservist groups. Depending on the numerical strength of the reservist group, the management of the reservist group is composed of a manager and one or several deputies. The management is appointed by the manager of the reservist collective in cooperation with the competent manager and the SED party management.

(8) If the appropriate number of reserve officers is available, a reserve officer activist group must be set up in the reservist collectives. A reserve officer activist group may be composed of reserve officers of several reservist collectives.

(9) To be involved in the work of reservist collectives and groups at universities, high schools and technical schools as well as other educational institutions are veteran reservists among teachers, employees and students.

(10) A central management body may be set up at parent enterprise of combines or other major enterprises and institutions with several reservist collectives. The central management body is composed of a chairman, one or two deputies and several members. Members of the central management body may also be managers of reservist collectives. If there is a GST basic organization, one executive member of that organization must be included in the central management body. At the suggestion of the competent manager and the SED party management, the commander of the military district appoints the chairman of the central management body and his deputies.

(11) A reservist advisory council is to be set up at the office of the commander of the military district. The reservist advisory council is composed of a chairman, deputy chairman and three-five members. As a rule the reservist advisory council is to be composed of officers of the reserve and retired officers, who work in the district of the military district command and hold a good deal of experience in reservist work. A senior official of the GST kreis executive must be included in the reservist advisory council. The commander of the military district appoints the reservist advisory council after consultation of the competent managers and SED party managements.

(12) Work in reservist collectives and groups as well as their managements, including central managements, is part-time and unpaid.

(13) No reservist collectives are to be set up at the offices of the National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops, Civil Defense or other organs where a service is carried on that corresponds to military service, the German People's Police and the organs fire brigade and prison service at the Ministry of the Interior, and the GDR Customs Administration.

Article 5: Types of Reservist Work

The following are types of reservist work:

1. Educational and informational events such as military political lectures and discussions, legal propaganda regarding issues of national defense, excursions, visits to troops, film showings and discussions of films produced by the Army Film Unit, meetings with soldiers in enterprises, institutions and communities, meetings with soldiers on the anniversary of the NVA, consultations and discussions on problems of reservist work. They serve the military political motivation and training of veteran reservists. The manager of the reservist collective or chairman of the central management is responsible for the organization and conduct of such measures;
2. Training and competitions in shooting and military combat sports of the GST to maintain basic military and military technical knowledge of shooting and the military sports fitness of veteran reservists as well as to prepare reservist collective teams for participation in popular sports and enterprise sports festivals, cup competitions and military Spartacus festivals of the GST. They are to be organized and conducted by the management of the reservist collective, reservist group or central management in close cooperation with the executive if the GST basic organization;
3. Reserve officer information sessions as a specific measure for the military political information and further education of officers of reserve. They may be called by the manager of the reserve collective or chairman of the central management for the enterprise and institution, or by the commander of the military district for the kreis. Officers of the NVA and the defense and security organs of the GDR may be invited to reserve officer information sessions. With the agreement of the respective commander, they may take place at a troop section or unit and coupled with information on military and military-technical matters as well as with participation in exercises, instructions and other training measures;
4. Roll-call of the reservist collective in honor of the NVA anniversary. The roll-call documents the affection of veteran reservists for the NVA and their readiness to assume the military defense of socialism. It is to be organized as a publicly effective measure in the enterprise, institution and community by the management of the reservist collective or central management, in cooperation with the competent manager, the SED party management and the managements of social organizations;

5. Social events on the occasion of public holidays, NVA anniversaries and other military political celebrations. The social attendance of veteran reservists with their families is to serve the reinforcement of reservist collectives and groups and, most of all, encourage the wives' understanding of their husbands' reservist work. The management of the reservist collective or central management are responsible for the preparation of the respective event;
6. Working consultation with managers of reservist collectives and chairmen of central managements as well as veteran reservists, who do active reservist work. This serves military political information, the exchange of experiences, the discussion of tasks and results of the reservist competition as well as the recognition of outstanding performances. It is called by the commander of the military district;
7. Military district and bezirk conferences, where tasks, experiences and problems of the conduct of reservist work in the respective region are discussed. They are held when necessary. The commanders of the military districts or chiefs of regional military commands are responsible for the convocation and invitation of participants;
8. Central reservist conference on basic issue of the work with veteran reservists and their readiness for deployment in a state of mobilization or defense. Special military regulations will settle the details of the convocation, preparation and conduct of the central reservist conference.

Article 6: Goal, Tasks and Types of Cooperation Between Reservist Collectives and GST Basic Organizations

- (1) Cooperation between reservist collectives and GST basic organizations aims at providing an effective contribution to the maintenance of the personal combat fitness of veteran reservists and at assisting GST basic organizations in premilitary training and military sports.
- (2) Cooperation between reservist collectives and GST basic organizations must concentrate on the accomplishment of the following tasks:
 - a) The conduct of purposeful politico-ideological work of persuasion for the recruitment of veteran reservists for participation in military combat sports or other military sports of the GST;
 - b) The assurance of regular military sports activities by veteran reservists on the basis of a standardized program for the maintenance of combat fitness;
 - c) The creation of the necessary personnel and material conditions for the mass participation of veteran reservists in GST military combat sports;
 - d) The promotion of the readiness of veteran reservists to assume training functions in premilitary training or exercise management functions in GST military sports;

- e) The coordination of military educational activities and measures between the reservist collectives and GST basic organizations or the joint organization and conduct of traditional military political and military sports events in enterprises, institutions and communities;
 - f) The preparation and participation of teams from reservist collectives or reservist groups in shooting and other military sports competitions as well as in GST military Spartacus sports festivals.
- (3) In the interest of the purposeful and efficient cooperation between reservist collectives and GST basic organizations for the accomplishment of the tasks listed in Paragraph 2, the following types and methods of cooperation in particular are to be used:
- a) Collaboration of a member of the reservist collective management in the executive of the GST basic organization;
 - b) The discussion and coordination of activities and measures of the reservist collective in the GST training year with the executive of the GST basic organization by the chairman of the central management or manager of the reservist collective;
 - c) The conduct of joint discussions between the central management or the management of the reservist collective with the executive of the GST basic organization (at least once each year) on the results and experiences in cooperation and the adoption of joint measures for the continuing accomplishment of the tasks assigned.

Article 7: Socialist Competition of Veteran Reservists

- (1) The socialist competition of veteran reservists (hereinafter designated reservists competition) aims to develop in reservist collectives the creativity, initiatives and conscious activism of veteran reservists for the reinforcement of socialist national defense.
- (2) In cooperation with party and state organs as well as social organizations, the reservists competition is to concentrate mainly on achieving in enterprises, institutions and communities stable performances with respect to socialist national defense, the maintenance of personal service readiness, the preparation of youths for military service and the recruitment of youths for voluntary active military service as enlisted NCO's or soldiers and the long-term assurance of future career NCO's and officers.
- (3) The reservist collective is the basis of the reservists competition. The reservists competition is conducted publicly and accountably on the basis of the NVA competition order, an annual central directive by the Ministry for National Defense, the targets assigned by the commanders of military districts and the battle program of the reservists collective.
- (4) The commander of the military district decides to what body the reservist collectives must defend their battle program.

(5) Reservist collectives may conduct a competition for the title "best reservist collective."

Article 8: Tasks and Powers of the Managements of Reservist Collectives and Groups

(1) The managements of reservist collectives have the task:

- a) To mobilize veteran reservists for the accomplishment of the tasks set in Articles 2 and 3 and, in particular, work with the officers, ensigns and NCO's of reserve as the activist nucleus of the reservist collectives;
- b) To plan and organize reservist work;
- c) Utilize political, military sports and sports climaxes in the GDR, bezirks, kreises, enterprises, institutions and communities for mass participation in military political and military sports measures;
- d) Closely to cooperate with the executives of GST basic organizations in the implementation of measures for the maintenance of the personal combat readiness of veteran reservists and for the preparation of youth for military service;
- e) To draw up the battle program for participation in the reservists competition, discuss it with the veteran reservists and have it resolved by the reservist collective, to precisely define the competition tasks assigned and steadily and purposefully conduct the reservists competition;
- f) To achieve effective work with the officers of reserve for the accomplishment of the assignments listed in Article 3 and carry out special measures for their further military political education;
- g) In cooperation with the competent managers to popularize and publicly acknowledge reservist work;
- h) Affect the realization of the Advancement Decree in enterprises, institutions or communities, especially with regard to the provisions on the professional advancement and further education of veteran reservists;
- i) To promote aid and assistance measures of enterprises, institutions and communities to families whose fathers serve as reservists;
- j) To assist measures of enterprise managers regarding the welfare of families of conscripts actively serving in the armed forces, farewell ceremonies upon call-up and measures for picking up members of the armed forces on the day of their discharge from active service, official welcomes and reintegration in the work process and involvement in reservist work;
- k) To report on reservist work to the commander of the military district or competent manager; the SED party management, the labor union management in the enterprises and institutions, the community council or the SED local party management.

(2) The managements of reservist collectives and groups are entitled:

- a) To assign reservists tasks to veteran reservists and conduct events as per Article 5;
- b) Cooperate with state managers or managements or executives of social organizations in their enterprises, institutions and communities for the accomplishment of the tasks listed in Articles 2 and 3, and to submit to them proposals for the public acknowledgment of the work of veteran reservists;
- c) Attend discussions of the managers on social issues, if these require the cooperation of veteran reservists;
- d) Within the framework of socialist partnership relations of their enterprises, institutions and communities to carry out joint measures and exchange experiences with veteran reservists of the socialist fraternal armies;
- e) For the accomplishment of tasks of reservist work and in cooperation with the competent military district command to make contacts with the offices of the NVA, the GDR Border Troops, Civil Defense and the Soviet Army;
- f) Publicize reservist work;
- g) Submit proposals on the award of decorations and premiums for meritorious reservists to the military district command or competent manager or managements or executives of social organizations of enterprises, institutions and communities;
- h) In conjunction with the cadre organ of the enterprise or institution or the mayor of the community to keep a record of the data (indispensable for work in the reservist collective) regarding the individual veteran reservist. Data on service in the armed forces are not to be included in the records.

Article 9: Tasks and Powers of the Central Managements of Reservist Collectives

(1) Central managements have the task

- a) To assist the competent managers in carrying out their duties for the advancement of work with veteran reservists;
- b) To organize and conduct the reservists competition of reservist collectives, exchange experiences of reservist work and coordinate the work of reservist collectives in the enterprise or institution;
- c) Accomplish effective work with the officers of reserve to implement the provisions as per Article 3 and, in coordination with the managements of reservist collectives and groups, to carry out special measures for their further military political education.

(2) Central managements are entitled:

- To assign reservist tasks and conduct events as per Article 5;

- To submit to the competent managers recommendations on the involvement of veteran reservists in the accomplishment of tasks related to socialist military education in the respective section as well as proposals on the popularization and recognition of outstanding performances in reservist work.

Article 10: Tasks and Powers of Reservist Advisory Councils

(1) Reservist advisory councils have the task

- a) To advise the commander of the military district regarding the subject matter of reservist work and assist him in the organization and management of reservist work in the region;
- b) At the request of the commander of the military district to carry out assignments concerning the guidance of reservist work in the region;
- c) To cooperate in the drafting of assignments and appraisals as well as to exchange and generalize experiences;
- d) To collaborate with veteran reservists in the preparation and conduct of work discussions and other measures;.

(2) Reservist advisory councils are entitled:

- a) To submit to the commander of the military district proposals on the organization and management of reservist work;
- b) To advise the reservist collectives on the drafting of battle programs for participation in the reservists competition;
- c) To participate in measures of the reservist collectives and groups, and to inform themselves of the results and experiences of reservist work;
- d) To submit to the commander of the military district proposals regarding the award of decorations and premiums to veteran reservists, reservist collectives and groups.

Article 11: Duties of the Chiefs and Commanders of Military Commands

The chiefs and commanders of military commands must

- a) Direct reservist work, provide guidance and assistance to the managements of reservist collectives and to further educate them;
- b) Establish a reservist advisory council at the military district command and work with it as per the provisions of Article 10;
- c) Assign reservist tasks on the conduct of reservist work to veteran reservists and reservist collective managements and conduct events as per Article 5;

- d) Assign tasks regarding the conduct of the reservists competition and regularly appraise it;
- e) Appoint the chairman and deputies of central managements and managers of reservist collectives;
- f) Ensure the publication of good performances and constant exchanges of experiences between reservist collectives;
- g) Carry out the award of decorations and premiums to reservists and reservist collectives or submit proposals for the acknowledgment of outstanding performances to state organs and social organizations;
- h) Coordinate the contacts of reservist collectives with offices of the NVA, the GDR Border Troops, Civil Defense and the Soviet Army.

Article 12: Tasks of Divisions, Regiments and Facilities of the NVA and GDR Border Troops as Well as Organs, Service in Which Is Equivalent to Military Service

(1) Divisions, regiments and facilities of the NVA, GDR Border Troops as well as organs, service in which is equivalent to military service, must all encourage reservist work and assist the military commands as well as managements of reservist collectives or central managements in the accomplishment of the tasks or events listed in Articles 2, 3, 5 and 7.

(2) The deputies of the minister and heads of the sections of the armed forces, the deputy of the minister and head of the GDR Border Troops, the heads of military districts, the commanders of divisions, regiments and institutions as well as the chiefs and managers of organs, service in which is equivalent to military service, must:

- a) Ensure the thorough preparation for discharge from active military service of members of the NVA, the GDR Border Troops and organs, service in which is equivalent to military service, and they must ensure that these men are familiarized with the duties of veteran reservists, especially regarding the maintenance of personal combat fitness and during mobilization and a state of defense;
- b) Develop and promote the readiness of future reservists for collaboration in reservist collectives as well as for work as trainers, exercise directors and functionaries of the GST;
- c) Ensure the handing over of the reservist badge and remembrance gifts;
- d) Ceremonially to organize discharge from active military service and acknowledge the performance of the future reservists during active military service;
- e) Draft plans of operation regarding the purposeful political and military preparation of discharge from active military service in regiments and units;
- f) Promote the affection of veteran reservists for their regiments and units by such measures as attendance at the "meetings with soldiers on the anniversary of the NVA" and the anniversary of the GDR Border Troops as well as by the involvement

in the preparation and conduct of regimental jubilees and other traditional events of officers, ensigns and career NCO's of reserve or retired, who had served for many years in the regiment or unit;

- g) Recruit and employ the officers of reserve and retired officers working in their garrison area for the support of the patriotic and internationalist education of members of the NVA and GDR Border Troops;
- h) In the garrison areas collaborate in the organization of reservist work by making available lecturers, assisting the provision of information to reserve officers, ensuring visits to the troops or participation in exercises and training, making available firing ranges, training grounds and visual material for training and competitions in military combat sports;
- i) Convoke and conduct reservist conferences in the military districts as per the provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 7.

Article 13: Tasks of Managers of Enterprises and Institutions for the Advancement of Reservist Work

(1) The managers of enterprises and institutions are responsible for the involvement of veteran reservists in their sphere in the accomplishment of tasks relating to national defense and socialist military education. In cooperation with the SED party management, the enterprise labor union management and the managements of other social organizations as well as reservist managements, they provide the prerequisites for effective reservist work.

(2) Managers must

- a) Organize the reception of veteran reservists in the enterprise after discharge from active military service as a special event in enterprise life and acknowledge the performances achieved in active military service for the defense of socialism;
- b) Provide the reservist managements with definite and accountable military political assignments relating to the reservists competition;
- c) Initiate the inclusion in management documents (enterprise collective contract, and so on) of measures to assist reservist work and ensure that reservist managements receive from the personnel or cadre departments the necessary personal data for the direction of reservist work;
- d) Encourage military combat sports and other military sports activities of veteran reservists;
- e) Publicly acknowledge the military educational services of veteran reservists at events, in cabinets and tradition rooms of enterprises and institutions;
- f) Ensure the inclusion of military political literature in the stock of enterprise libraries;

- g) Initiate measures for assisting families whose fathers are called for service in the reserves;
- h) From time to time request the reservist managements to report on the results of reservist work;
- i) On their own competence carry out the award of distinctions, premiums and honoring ceremonies for meritorious reservists and reservist collectives as well as submit proposals on the recognition of outstanding individual and collective performances to the superior management or the kreis council, military district command or managements of social organizations;
- j) Assist the reservist managements in the conduct of the roll-call of veteran reservists on the occasion of the NVA anniversary as well as acknowledge services and merits in reservist work;
- k) Direct their subordinate managers of enterprises and institutions with respect to the accomplishment of the tasks listed in Articles 1-9 and 13.

(3) Community councils are recommended to deal with the local reservist collectives in their competence in the meaning of this implementing regulation.

Article 14: The Award of Distinctions and Premiums to Veteran Reservists and Reservist Collectives

- (1) On the appropriate occasions state organs, the NVA, social organizations, enterprises and communities may honor outstanding performances in reservist work by the award of orders, medals, insignia, money and material premiums.
- (2) Reservist collectives may compete for the award of an honorary title. The award is made as per the principles of the pertinent legal regulations.
- (3) The honoring of outstanding merits of reservists, reservist collectives and groups by the NVA normally takes place on the Day of the National People's Army and the appraisal of the reservists competition.

Article 15: Reservist Badge

The reservist badge is handed out on the day of discharge from active military service as the external sign of completed military service. It is issued

- a) In bronze for service up to 18 months;
- b) In silver for service in excess of 18 months and up to 10 years;
- c) In gold for service in excess of 10 years.

Article 16: Work Release

As per Article 182, Paragraph 2, letter b of the GDR Labor Code of 16 June 1977 (GBI I No 18 p 185), veteran reservists must be released from work for the time needed to participate in military political and military further education, reserve officer information, work consultations and reservist conferences as per Article 5. It is a condition of that release that the pertinent notice from the military district command be presented. All other activities and measures of reservist collectives proceed outside working hours.

Article 17: Insurance Cover

All activities of veteran reservists in reservist work as per this implementing regulation are covered by insurance as per the decree of 11 April 1973 on the Extension of Insurance Cover to Accidents Suffered in the Exercise of Social, Cultural or Sports Activities (GBI I No 22 p 199) and the order of 6 August 1973 on the Extension of the Additional Accident Insurance Cover by the GDR State Insurance to Accidents Suffered in the Exercise of Social, Cultural or Sports Activities (GBI I No 38 p 404).

Article 18: Secrecy

Veteran reservists must guard state and military secrets they may learn in the course of reservist work.

Article 19: Concluding Regulations

This implementing regulation takes effect on 1 May 1982.

Military Service Pay

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I
No 12, 2 Apr 82 pp 243-255

/Official text of "Decree on Financial Support During Military Service--Pay Decree --dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by W. Stoph, chairman, GDR Council of Ministers, and Army General Hoffmann, minister for national defense/

/Text/ On the basis of Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Military Service Law of 25 March 1982 (GBI I No 12 p 221) the following is ordered for the implementation of Article 27 of this law:

Military Pay During Basic Military Service

Article 1

- (1) Soldiers in basic military service receive military pay and extras.
- (2) Military pay and extras are exempt from wages tax nor subject to obligatory contributions to social security. Moreover they are not subject to attachment. Not affected thereby are the legal regulations on the material responsibility of members of the National People's Army and GDR Border Groups.¹

Article 2

In the case of disability due to illness or service-related injury, military pay continues to be paid in full up to the day of completion of basic military service.

Financial Provisions During Active Military Service by Virtue of Enlistment and in Military Careers

Article 3

(1) Enlisted soldiers, enlisted NCO's, enlisted officers, career NCO's, ensigns and career officers receive military pay in the form of service pay, bonuses and extras.

(2) Service pay includes

- a) Payments to soldiers during active enlisted service,
- b) Payments to NCO cadets, ensign cadets and officer cadets,
- c) Payments to NCO's, ensigns and officers for service ranks and positions,
- d) Payments on account of seniority.

(3) Payments for ranks as per Paragraph 2, letter c, are subject to the deduction of legal wage tax. All other parts of military pay are exempt from wage tax.

Article 4

Enlisted soldiers, enlisted NCO's, enlisted officers, career NCO's, ensigns and career officers are subject to mandatory insurance as per the NVA Supply Order. The amount of the contributions payable and of claims is fixed in the supply order.

Article 5

State child allowances and spouse allowances are paid as per legal regulations.²

Financial Provisions During Reservist Service

Article 6

For the duration of reservist training and reservist further education as per Articles 34 and 35 of the Military Service Law, conscripts receive military pay and extras as well as compensation as per Article 7.

Article 7

(1) On the basis of existing labor code terms, state organs, combines, economy managing organs, enterprises, institutions, cooperatives, social organizations and associations (hereinafter designated enterprises) pay a monthly compensation in the amount of the average salary.³ This compensation is subject to wage tax⁴ and to the payment of mandatory contributions to social security, exactly as salaries. The computed net salary is cut by 20 percent but no less than M80 per month.

(2) The provisions of Paragraph 1 also apply to members of socialist cooperatives. Computation follows the pertinent regulations.

(3) Students continue to receive their grants but these are cut by M80 per month.

(4) Conscripts who do not receive payments as per Paragraphs 1-3 may apply for compensation to the kreis council competent for the place of residence if they are able to prove a diminution in income. The compensation is to be so set that, taking into account the military pay received in the period of reservist training and further education, the subsistence of the conscripts' families is ensured and necessary and inevitable expenses are met.

(5) Compensation as per Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 as well as the cut grants as per Paragraph 3 must continue to be paid for any period of disability due to illness or service-related injury incurred during reservist training and further education.

Article 8

The provisions of Article 7 also apply to conscripts for the period of reservist exercises as per Article 36 of the Military Service Law. However, in that case neither compensation nor grants may be cut.

Article 9

State child and spouse allowances are paid by state organs and enterprises as per the legal regulations.

Article 10: Other Regulations

(1) No claim lies for military pay or other payments as per this decree for the period of imprisonment pending trial or absence without leave.

(2) Compensation as per special regulations is paid during the serving of a prison sentence.

Concluding Regulations

Article 11

The provisions of Articles 1 and 2 as well as of 6-10 apply mutatis mutandi to service in organs as per Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law. The respective ministers issue the necessary internal regulations in coordination with the Minister for National Defense.

Article 12

(1) The Minister for National Defense issues implementing regulations or military directives on

- a) Military pay in the framework of the wages fund,
- b) Compensation and transition payments,
- c) The establishment and use of the premium fund,
- d) Social care as per state regulations or the supply order,
- e) Military pay during mobilization or a state of defense.

(2) In coordination with the Minister for National Defense, the Minister for Finance issues implementing regulations to Articles 7 and 8.

Article 13

The decree of 11 December 1961 on the Computation of Average Earnings and the Payment of Wages (GB1 II No 83 p 551) is supplemented as follows:

1. Inserted in Article 2, Paragraph 2, as letter d is:

"d) served as reservist."

2. Inserted in Article 3, Paragraph 2, as letter i is:

"i) compensation for completion of reservist military service;"

Article 15: Taking effect

- (1) This decree takes effect on 1 May 1982.

- (2) Losing effect at the same time are:

- a) Decree of 24 January 1962 on the Military Pay of Conscripts for the Period of their Service in the National People's Army--Pay Decree--(GB1 II No 7 p 49);
- b) Decree of 27 May 1964 on the Amendment of the Pay Decree (GB1 II No 60 p 558),
- c) Second decree of 11 November 1965 on the Amendment of the Pay Decree (GB1 II No 112 p 821),
- d) Third Decree of 23 January 1975 on the Amendment of the Pay Decree (GB1 I No 7 p 136),
- e) First implementing regulation of 24 May 1962 to the Pay Decree (GB1 II No 40 p 355),
- f) Fourth implementing regulation of 28 June 1973 to the Pay Decree (GB1 I No 33 p 345).

FOOTNOTES

1. In effect at the present time is the decree of 5 October 1978 on the Material Responsibility of Members of the Armed Organs of the German Democratic Republic --Indemnification Decree (WGVO)--(GB1 I No 33 p 382).
2. In effect at the present time are:
 - Decree of 4 December 1975 on the Award of State Child Allowance as well as the Special Aid to Families with Several Children and Single Parent Families with Three Children (GB1 I 1976 No 4 p 52),
 - Decree of 29 October 1982 on the Increase in Child Allowance for the Third and Every Additional Child (GB1 I No 33 p 381),

-- Decree of 28 May 1958 on the Payment of a Spouse Allowance (GB1 I No 35 p 441).

3. In effect at this time is the decree of 21 December 1981 on the Computation of Average Earnings and the Payment of Wages (GB1 II No 83 p 551); corrected GB1 II 1962 No 2- p 11) in the version of the second decree of 27 July 1967 (GB1 II No 73 p 511; corrected GB1 II No 118 p 836).
4. Computation proceeds as per the make-up of the amount of equalization.

Pay Decree Implementation

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I No 12, 2 Apr 82 pp 255-256

Official text of "Implementing Regulation for Pay Decree, dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by Hoefner, minister for finance

Text On the basis of Article 12, Paragraph 2 of the Pay Decree of 25 March 1982 (GB1 I No 12 p 253), the following has been decided in agreement with the Minister for National Defense for the implementation of Articles 7 and 8 of that decree:

Article 1: Working People Subject to Labor Code Terms

Compensation as per Article 7, Paragraph 1 and Article 8 of the Pay Decree to conscripts who are subject to labor code terms, is to be paid from the wages fund or moneys planned for compensation.

Article 2: Members of Cooperatives of Agriculture and Fishery

(1) The compensation to be paid as per Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Pay Decree to conscripts who are members of a cooperative is to be computed on the basis of the work units completed or remuneration for work received in the last 12 months before call-up. To be deducted are taxes payable by members of fishery cooperatives, contributions to social security and other deductible contributions. However, before payment, the net amount must be cut by 20 percent and no less than M80 per service month.

(2) Cooperatives must pay compensation for the period of reservist military service to members of cooperatives deriving most of their income from private trade, and whose earnings cannot therefore be computed on the basis of work units completed or remuneration paid. The amount of the compensation must be fixed in consideration of the military pay and the average earnings from cooperative work received in the preceding year. The cooperative assists the member by suitable measures so as to sustain the individual trade during the period of reservist service. In these cases Paragraph 1 does not apply.

(3) Cooperatives are recommended on the basis of their statutes to establish rules regarding the award of goods and assistance in the continued pursuit of private farming for the period of their members reservist service.

(4) The call-up for reservist service must not result in the called-up members being disadvantaged at the annual distribution.

(5) The compensation to be paid by cooperatives must be financed from their own resources and taken into account when the financial funds are established. In the case of unlimited delegation to cooperative facilities or other enterprises, compensation is generally payable by the employing enterprise.

Article 3: Members of Production Cooperatives of Craft Trades

(1) The compensation to be paid as per Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Pay Decree to conscripts who are members of the cooperative, must be computed from the payments for work done in the last 12 months before call-up. Taxes and social security contributions as well as other deductible contributions must be withheld. Before payment, the net amount must be cut by 20 percent but no less than M80 per month served.

(2) The call-up for reservist service must not result in the called-up members being disadvantaged at the annual distribution of profits.

(3) Cooperatives must finance the compensation payable from the total amount of remuneration confirmed by the competent state organ.

Private Crafts People, Traders and Self-Employed Persons and Professionals Enjoying Tax Preference

Article 4

(1) Compensation to be paid to employees as per Article 7, Paragraph 1 and Article 8 of the Pay Decree by private crafts persons, traders, self-employed persons and professionals enjoying tax preference (hereinafter designated self-employed persons) will be refunded from the state budget.

(2) Money spent on compensation payments as per Article 7, Paragraph 1 and Article 8 of the Pay Decree is deductible as costs or enterprise expenses when taxable income is ascertained. When the payroll tax is calculated for private crafts persons, such payments are not part of the taxable payroll.

Article 5

(1) For the period of reservist service, self-employed persons receive compensation payments as per Article 7, Paragraph 4 and Article 8 of the Pay Decree.

(2) Compensation payments as per Article 7, Paragraph 4 of the Pay Decree amount to 60 percent of the monthly net wage or salary of a working person doing comparable work in a state enterprise, taking into account the respective tax bracket (wage tax). For professionals enjoying tax preference, the monthly compensation payment amounts to M900 gross.

(3) Compensation payments as per Article 8 of the Pay Decree amount to 100 percent of the monthly average net wage or salary as per Paragraph 2. For professionals enjoying tax preference the monthly compensation payment amounts to M1,200 gross.

Article 6

Compensation payments as per Article 5, Paragraphs 2 and 3 may not exceed the average monthly income or income of the preceding calendar year.

Article 7

- (1) Self-employed persons must apply in writing for repayment and compensation payments to the department for finance at the competent kreis council.
- (2) Repayments and compensation payments may be offset against taxes to be paid or, upon application, remitted by the kreis council, department for finance.

Article 8: Decisionmaking Powers

The departments for finance at the kreis councils decide about repayments and compensation payments as per Articles 4 and 5.

Article 9: Taking Effect

This implementing Regulation takes effect on 1 May 1982

Post-Military Service Advancement

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I
No 12, 2 Apr 82 pp 256-261

/Official text of "Decree on the Advancement of Citizens Following Active Military Service--Advancement Decree--dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by W. Stoph, chairman, GDR Council of Ministers, and Army General Hoffmann, minister for national defense/

/Text/ The advancement of citizens who have discharged an honorable patriotic and internationalist class duty by completing active military service for the defense of peace and the socialist fatherland and its achievements, is an important concern of the socialist society. The following is therefore decreed on the basis of Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Military Service Law of 25 March 1982 (GB1 I No 12 p 211) and in implementation of Article 37 of that law as well as of Article 5 of the GDR Labor Code of 16 June 1977 (GB1 I No 18 p 185):

Section I: General Regulations

Article 1: Scope

- (1) The provisions of this decree apply to citizens who have actively served in the National People's Army or the GDR Border Troops.
- (2) This decree also applies to citizens with service equivalent to military duty.¹

(3) The powers assigned by this decree to the Ministry for National Defense may be exercised also by those ministries where service equivalent to military duty is rendered.

(4) Rights to the award and the computation of pensions for citizens who have served in the armed forces are decided in the respective legal regulations.

Principles

Article 2

(1) Enterprises² must offer an appropriate welcome to citizens after their discharge from military service.

(2) Enterprises must provide the prerequisites for citizens discharged from active military service to receive assistance in the resumption or start of work in their occupation and to be involved in the social and intellectual-cultural life of the enterprise.

(3) If citizens discharged from active military service have been trained during service in the armed organs, so that the essential features of their professional knowledge and skills correspond to state certified graduation from skilled worker, foreman or technical school training, they may promptly take the respective state tests. Enterprises must prepare them for such tests.

(4) Universities, colleges and technical schools must assist citizens who are discharged from active military service in the fall and wish to begin courses in the same year. This assistance consists in special instruction aimed at enabling them to make up the teaching missed. The same applies mutatis mutandi to training offered by enterprises and other institutions within the framework of further education.

Article 3

When resuming or beginning work, citizens discharged from active military service may not be disadvantaged in the enterprises from either a professional or material aspect or with respect to moral recognition as compared with working people doing the same or a similar job.

Section II: Rights of Citizens Who Have Completed Active Military Service as Basic Military Service

Article 4: Professional Advancement

Enterprises must advance the further training and education of citizens discharged from basic military service in accordance with their performance during active military service.

Article 5: Crediting the Period of Service

(1) The time served by citizens discharged from basic military service must be credited to seniority in the enterprise or the length of time worked in a particular profession, function or similar. This applies to a labor contract or the work

resumed or embarked upon immediately after discharge from active military service. Crediting the period of service involves all material and moral benefits linked with seniority in the enterprise, exercise of profession, function and so on. If benefits are awarded such as raises in the rate of pay or others arising not merely from seniority in the enterprise and so on, the necessary conditions are deemed met by the completion of active military service. The same applies mutatis mutandi to employment and membership in socialist cooperatives.

(2) If citizens start higher education in the calendar year of their discharge from basic military service, the period of basic military service must be credited to the first labor contract concluded after graduation. The same applies mutatis mutandi to employment or membership in socialist cooperatives.

Article 6: Hiring Despite Temporary Disability

Enterprises must conclude labor contracts with citizens discharged from basic military service, who did not have a labor contract before call-up, were not members of a socialist cooperative or who dissolved their labor contract or membership in a socialist cooperative during the period of their active military service, even though they may be medically certified temporarily unfit for work.

Section III: Rights of Citizens Who Served a Period of Enlistment in the Armed Forces

Article 7: Professional Advancement

(1) In appreciation of their longer service and their performance in active military service, enterprises must advance in particular those citizens who served a period of enlistment in the armed forces and, provided the appropriate conditions are met, preferentially recruit, prepare and delegate them for higher education.

(2) Enterprise managers are responsible for ensuring that the social and professional advancement of citizens who served a period of enlistment in the armed forces is discussed with these citizens and the appropriate measures for the realization of the provisions of Paragraph 1 and Article 2, Paragraph 2-4, Article 8, Paragraph 1 and Article 10, Paragraph 5 are adopted, in particular by way of training or advancement contracts.

Article 8: Familiarization, Wage and Vacation Rights

(1) If payment is by result on the basis of work standards or other indices of job performance, citizens who served a period of enlistment in the armed forces must be paid average wages for a period of up to 6 months unless in that period they already meet the work standards or other indices of job performance. The average wage to be paid them is deemed to be the average wage paid to employees of the enterprise, who do a comparable job.

(2) For citizens who served as enlisted personnel on active military service in 1978 and were discharged in 1979 or later, the length of the vacation is to be calculated upon hiring as if they had worked in the enterprise in 1978. The basis is

the period of service up to and including 1978 as well as special length of service to be credited. The same procedure must be followed upon a change in enterprise within the period listed in Article 9 if, up to 1978, the new enterprise had granted loyalty vacations or performance-related additional vacations. The same applies to citizens who were discharged from enlisted service before 1979.

Article 9: Crediting the Period of Service

(1) The time served by citizens who enlisted in the armed forces must be credited to the period of employment in a specific profession, function or similar. The same applies to labor contracts or occupations resumed or begun within 2 years from discharge from active military service. Crediting the period of service includes all material and moral benefits linked with seniority in the enterprise, the exercise of the profession or function. If benefits are awarded, such as raises in the rate of pay or others arising not only from seniority in the enterprise and so on, the necessary conditions are deemed met by completion of active military service. This applies mutatis mutandi for employment or membership in socialist cooperatives.

(2) No right to another appropriate tribute by the enterprise exists if acknowledgment and recognition of the period of service took place during the time of active military service.

(3) If citizens who served for a period of enlistment in the armed forces begin a course of higher education within 2 years from discharge, Paragraph 1 applies mutatis mutandi for the time after graduation.

(4) If citizens who served for a period of enlistment in the armed forces possess a document certifying a period of service to be specially credited, this period is to be fully taken into account.

(5) Citizens who have served in the armed forces for at least 5 years as enlisted NCO's or enlisted officers, are to be credited with the period of service as per Article 18.

Article 10: Integration in the Work Process

Enlisted soldiers and NCO's who are discharged from active military service and did not have a job before call-up, were not members of a socialist cooperative or dissolved their labor contracts or membership in a socialist cooperative during the time of active military service, must be counseled and assisted by the offices for labor at the kreis or city district councils in the selection of a suitable job.

(2) The provisions of Article 14, Paragraphs 1 and 2 apply mutatis mutandi for the integration in the work process of enlisted officers.

(3) For citizens who serve or have served a period of enlistment in the armed forces, counseling and assistance in the choice of a job must take into account their longer active service, their experiences, knowledge, capabilities and skills as well as coordination with social requirements and opportunities available.

(4) In the matter of labor contracts enterprises must give preference to citizens who have served a period of enlistment in the armed forces.

(5) The conclusion of a labor contract is to be based on the minimum requirements for the job. Enterprises are obligated to initiate measures allowing citizens who have served a period of enlistment in the armed forces with the least delay to acquire the necessary knowledge, capabilities and skills for the exercise of their profession.

(6) The enlisted soldiers, NCO's or officers listed in Paragraphs 1 and 2 must be offered an opportunity before discharge from active military service to conclude a labor contract or initiate the measures necessary for admission to a socialist co-operative.

(7) Enterprises must conclude labor contracts with persons listed in Paragraphs 1 and 2, even though they may be medically certified temporarily unfit for work. The same applies if female citizens claim a release as per Article 246 of the labor code.

Article 11: Priority Admission to Higher Education and Grants

(1) Universities, colleges and technical schools must ensure that priority is given the admission of first-time applicants who serve or have served a period of enlistment in the armed forces and intend to begin a course of higher education after discharge from active military service, provided they meet the necessary conditions.⁽²⁾

(2) Students who served a period of enlistment in the armed forces and who

a) Served at least 3 years, or

b) Were discharged from active military service due to the assumption of important state or social assignments or due to structural changes, temporary or permanent disability or exceptional personal hardships, and who served at least 2 years, or

c) Were discharged from active military service due to an unrecognized service-related injury,

receive an increased basic grant of M300 per month in accordance with legal regulations.³

(4) Not affected by the provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 is the award of an increased basic grant to students who are guardians of children or study at colleges and technical schools in Berlin, the GDR capital, nor the award of the performance grant as per the Grant Decree.

(5) The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 generally apply only to the first full-time course of studies begun after discharge from active military service. The Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs decides any exceptions in agreement with the Ministry for National Defense.

(6) If citizens who served for a period of enlistment in the armed forces are discharged from active military service due to inadequate performance of duties, the provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 do not apply. Superiors from regimental commander up or equivalent may decide exceptions.

Article 12: Allocation of Housing

Local councils or enterprises assigned to manage housing allocations must give preference in the allocation of suitable and adequate housing to citizens who have served a period of at least 4 years' enlistment in the armed forces and immediately after discharge from active military service or graduation for an institution of higher education come to live and work in the respective community. The same applies if they gave up their residence on the occasion of their call-up or during active military service and return to live in their former home community.

Article 13: Exceptions

(1) The provisions of Section II do not apply for citizens who enlisted in the armed forces but were discharged for disciplinary reasons. To them apply the provisions of Section II. The same holds if they are demoted to a soldier rank after discharge from active military service or former enlisted soldiers are demoted to private.

Section IV: Rights of Citizens Who Served in Military Careers

Integration in the Work Process

Article 14

(1) The offices for labor and wages at the bezirk councils or Magistrat of Berlin, the GDR capital, are responsible for the integration in the work process of career NCO's, ensigns and career officers.

- a) They must coordinate all issues involved, especially housing, with the competent members of the councils or Magistrat and enterprises,
- b) They have the right to require enterprises to hire career NCO's, ensigns or career officers for jobs involving a good deal of responsibility. The enterprises are obligated to offer labor contracts to the persons concerned.

(2) The Minister for National Defense must promptly forward to the offices for labor and wages at the bezirk councils or Magistrat of Berlin, the GDR capital, all personal data required for the smooth preparation and completion of integration in the work process.

(3) The Ministry for National Defense may initiate measures for the integration of career officers in the work process independent of the provisions of Paragraph 1 and directly conclude the necessary agreements with enterprises.

Article 15

- (1) When considering the employment possibilities, the choice of a suitable job and further professional advancement, it must be kept in mind that citizens who served in a military career have, by their many years of service, carried out a responsible and socially necessary activity for the GDR and discharged a great internationalist class duty. Also to be taken into account is the fact that they received a well balanced political and extensive specialized education and training in the course of their active military service, acquired good organizational capabilities and much experience in the management of collectives. After discharge from active military service they must be integrated in state or social functions with the appropriate responsibilities as tried and tested cadres consonant with their experience, knowledge, capabilities and skills as well as the social possibilities.
- (2) When concluding labor contracts, enterprises must give preference to citizens who served or are serving in a military career.
- (3) In the last year of active military duty before discharge, career NCO's, ensigns or career officers are entitled to begin preparatory discussions with the respective enterprises on integration in the work process, attend interviews regarding assignment to future jobs and conclude a labor contract.
- (4) Upon receipt of personal data and following interviews, enterprises are obligated to conclude labor contracts with persons due for discharge from active military service not later than 3 months before the date of discharge.
- (5) Enterprises must conclude a labor contract with career NCO's, ensigns or career officers discharged from active military service even though they may be medically certified temporarily unfit for work. The same applies if female citizens claim a release as per Article 246 of the Labor Code.

Article 16: Professional Advancement

- (1) In appreciation of their long years of service, citizens who have served in a military career must be specially advanced in their jobs as well as their further education and training. Enterprises must preferentially prepare them for the exercise of management functions and, if the proper conditions are met, preferentially recruit, prepare and delegate them for higher education.
- (2) Upon conclusion of a labor contract the minimum requirements for the job are to be the starting point. Enterprises are obligated to initiate measures to ensure that citizens who had served in a military career may in the shortest delay acquire the necessary knowledge, capabilities and skills for carrying out their work.
- (3) Enterprise managers are responsible for ensuring that the social and professional advancement of citizens who served in military careers is discussed with them and the appropriate measures are adopted for realizing the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 2, Paragraphs 2-4 and Article 18, Paragraph 1, especially by means of training or advancement contracts. Once concluded, the implementation and relevance of these contracts are to be regularly checked and, if necessary, supplemented by mutual agreement. To be considered at the same time are possibilities for improving training and further education.

Article 17: Familiarization, Wage and Vacation Rights

- (1) If payment is by result on the basis of work standards or other indices of job performance, citizens who had served in a military career must be paid average wages for up to 6 months unless, in that period, they meet the work standards or other indices of job performance. The average wage to be paid them is deemed to be the average wage paid employees of the enterprise who handle a comparable job.
- (2) If citizens who served in a military career for at least 25 years begin employment involving wage or salary groups with from-to ranges, the wage or salary is to be based on the average wage or salary level of other employees in the same or comparable jobs, wage and salary groups. The same applies to citizens who were discharged from active military service after 15 years of service due to temporary or permanent disability.
- (3) For citizens who served a military career in 1978 and were or are being discharged in 1979 or later, the length of vacations is to be so calculated upon hiring as if they had worked in the enterprise in 1978. The basis is the period of service up to and including 1978 as well as the special length of service to be credited. The same procedure must be followed at a change in enterprise if, up to 1978, the new enterprise had granted loyalty vacations or performance-related additional vacations. The same applies to citizens who were discharged from active military career service before 1979.

Article 18: Crediting the Period of Service

- (1) In every labor contract the time served by citizens in a military career must be credited to the period of employment of work in a particular profession, function or similar. Crediting the period of service involves all material and moral benefits linked with seniority in the enterprise, the exercise of the profession or function, and so on. If benefits are awarded, such as raises in the rate of pay or others not arising only from seniority in the enterprise, and so on, the necessary conditions are deemed met by completion of active military service. This applies *mutatis mutandi* to employment or membership in socialist cooperatives.
- (2) No further right to an appropriate tribute by the enterprise exists if acknowledgment and recognition of the period already took place at the time of active military service.
- (3) If citizens who served in a military career hold a document certifying a period of service to be specially credited, this period is to be fully taken into account.
- (4) The Provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 3 must be applied even if the period of active military service completed exceeds the age of the enterprise.

Priority Admission to Higher Education and Grants

Article 19

- (1) Universities, colleges and technical schools must ensure that preference is given the admission of first time applicants who serve or have served in a military

career and intend after discharge from active military service to start a course of higher education, provided they meet the necessary conditions.

(2) The Ministry for National Defense must forward to the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs or other central state organs supervising colleges or technical schools the application documents of career NCO's, ensigns and career military officers who intend to begin a course of higher education at a university, college or technical school immediately after discharge from active military service. These organs are obligated to ensure the admission to courses of higher education in the actual year of discharge from active military service.

(3) The Ministry for National Defense may agree with the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs or other central state organs supervising colleges or technical schools on providing, if necessary and within the scope of economic planning, special opportunities for study for career NCO's, ensigns and career officers for preparation for their civilian professions.

Article 20

(1) Students who followed a military career receive a special grant for the time of their studies but no grant as per Article 11, Paragraphs 2 and 3. As a rule this applies only to the first full-time course of studies after active military service. The Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs may decide exceptions in agreement with the Ministry for National Defense.

(2) The special grant as per Paragraph 1 amounts to 80 percent of the average monthly net pay (pay for rank, service position and seniority, extras) in the last year of service before the beginning of studies, but no more than M1,000 nor less than M600 per month.

(3) In the case of students who served in a military career and, for health reasons, did not immediately begin their studies after discharge from active military service, the amount of the grant is computed as per Paragraph 2 on the basis of the net monthly pay in the last year of active military service.

(4) Students who served in a military career and failed to begin studies immediately after discharge from active military duty nor satisfy the provision of Paragraph 3, will receive grants in the amount of 80 percent of their average net monthly earnings arising from the labor contract of the last calendar year before the beginning of full-time studies, but no more than M1,000 nor less than M600 per month.

(5) The special grant amounts to at least M700 for students who have served 10 or more years in military careers.

(6) On the proposal of the Ministry for National Defense, the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs may, in special cases, award a higher grant than possible as per Paragraphs 2-5.

(7) Not affected by the provisions of Paragraphs 2-6 is the award of an increased basic grant to students who are guardians of children or study at colleges and

technical schools in Berlin, the GDR capital, nor is the award of the performance grant as per the Grant Decree.

(8) Upon taking up a research study or planned postgraduate studies, the grant is payable as per Paragraphs 2-6 up to completion of the studies unless higher grants including extras are to be awarded as per the provisions on research or scientific postgraduate studies.

Article 21

(1) The right as per Article 20, Paragraph 1 arises after 2 years of service. Not to be taken into account is the period of professional or secondary school education nor training up to the achievement of special secondary school certificates for officer cadets. If ensigns or officer cadets must discontinue their training as ensigns or officers or career NCO's discontinue active military service due temporary or permanent disability or exceptional personal hardship before they have served 2 years, the provisions of Article 11, Paragraph 2 apply.

(2) Article 11, Paragraph 2 applies as a rule for citizens who served in a military career and are discharged from active military duty for inadequate performance of service duties after having served less than 5 years. Their superiors from unit commander and up or their equivalents may decide exceptions.

(3) The provisions on priority admission to full-time higher education and the award of grants as per Article 11, Paragraphs 2-4, Article 19, Paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 20, Paragraph 1 do not apply to NCO, ensign or officer cadets who are released from their obligations due to their own application. The rights arising from the service rendered are to be granted them in case they subsequently serve a period of enlistment in the armed forces or in military careers.

Article 22: Allocation of Housing and Registration of Housing Seekers

(1) Local councils or enterprises assigned to manage housing allocations must give preference in the allocation of suitable and adequate housing to citizens who have served at least 4 years in military careers and immediately after discharge from active military service or graduation from an institution of higher education come to live and work in the respective community. The same applies if they return to their former home community or are discharged from active military service with a claim to disability, service-related injury or retirement pension.

(2) Bezirk councils or the Magistrat of Berlin, the GDR capital, must adopt measures to ensure the allocation of suitable housing within 18 months of discharge from active military service to citizens who have served in military careers for at least 10 years.

(3) Paragraphs 1 and 2 are to be applied appropriately to the widows and orphans of citizens who served in military careers, provided death has occurred during active military service.

(4) Bezirk councils or the Magistrat of Berlin, the GDR capital, are responsible for ensuring that, upon receipt of the personal data sent by the Ministry for National Defense concerning integration in the work process, career NCO's, ensigns or career officers are registered as housing seekers in the cities or communities where they wish to work after discharge from active military service. The same applies if they have begun full-time course of higher education after discharge from active military service and concluded a labor contract during their studies.

Article 33: Rights of Spouses of Career Members of the Armed Forces

(1) Councils of kreises, cities, city districts or communities must give preferential assistance to the spouses of citizens who are or were career members of the armed forces, in connection with the discharge of the husband from active military service and the move to another home caused thereby. This assistance includes help with the conclusion of a labor contract consonant with their training and making available the appropriate creche, nursery school and residential day school places in state facilities in the new home community.

(2) The first labor contract concluded for the reasons listed in Paragraph 1 must credit spouses of citizens who served in military careers with the seniority earned in their previous labor contract with respect to the award of services or other benefits that depend on seniority in the enterprise or sector, provided such services and benefits are awarded by the former and new labor contract. Year end premiums must be paid in proportion by the former and subsequent enterprise.

Article 24: Exceptions

(1) The provisions of Section IV do not apply if, for disciplinary reasons, citizens who served in military careers were discharged from active military service coupled with demotion to a soldier rank or their terms of service at the time of active military service were changed into those of soldiers in basic military service. The same applies if they are demoted to a soldier rank after discharge from active military service. The provisions of Section II apply in these cases.

(2) The provisions of Section IV do not apply if citizens who actively served as ensigns or career officers are, for disciplinary reasons, discharged from active military service coupled with demotion to NCO rank (ensigns) or to NCO or ensign rank (career officers). The same applies if they are demoted to such a rank after discharge from active military service. The provisions of Section III apply in these cases. The same applies if the terms of service of career NCO's, ensigns or career officers are changed and military service continued as enlisted soldier, NCO or officer.

(3) The provisions on priority admission to full-time higher education and the award of grants as per Article 11, Paragraphs 1-3, Article 19, Paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 20, Paragraph 1 do not apply to citizens who were discharged from military careers for disciplinary reasons. The same applies if they are demoted after discharge from active military service.

(4) As a rule the provisions of Article 14, Paragraph 1, sentence 1 apply for persons listed in Paragraphs 1 and 2, who are to be integrated in the work process immediately after discharge from active military service. In the case of a change

in the terms of service and subsequent service for a period of enlistment, the provisions of Section III or, in the case of subsequent basic military service, the provisions of Article 10, Paragraph 1 apply mutatis mutandi.

Section V: Recognition of the Qualifications and Professional Designations Earned on Active Military Service

Article 25

(1) The licenses, certificates of qualification or capacity earned on active military service correspond to comparable documents issued by enterprises.

(2) The professional designations awarded by military educational institutions are equal to civilian professional designations unless a civilian professional designation was already awarded. The respective recognition of equality and additional requirements are settled in implementing regulations.

(2) Citizens who have graduated from a military technical school or college, and who are integrated in the work process as per this decree, meet all requirements of the table of organization, classification or others for college or technical school degrees of any kind. Specially required qualifications, on the other hand, must be subsequently acquired. If they are not, the benefits arising from their possession are lost.

Section VI: Concluding Regulations

Article 26: Transitional Regulations

(1) Rights derived from the provisions of this decree and involving preferential professional advancement, material services or moral recognition beyond the perferment granted by the Advancement Decree of 13 February 1975 (GB1 I No 13 p 221) arise only from the effective date of this decree.

(2) Grants that used to be awarded on the basis of Articles 9 or 19, Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Advancement Decree of 13 February 1975 will continue to be paid to the persons concerned until graduation. This does not apply if the exceptions listed in Article 13, Paragraph 1, sentence 3 or Article 24, Paragraph 3, sentence 2 of this decree are involved.

Article 27: Implementing Regulations

Implementing regulations are issued by

- a) The Minister for National Defense in agreement with the managers of the competent central state organs,
- b) The managers of other central state organs in agreement with the Minister for National Defense.

Article 28: Taking effect

(1) This decree takes effect on 1 May 1982.

(2) Losing effect on the same date are:

- a) The decree of 13 February 1975 on the Advancement of Members of the National People's Army Discharged from Active Military Service--Advancement Decree--(GB1 I No 13 p 221),
- b) First implementing regulation of 13 February 1975 to the Advancement Decree (GB1 I No 13 p 226).

FOOTNOTES

- 1. Announcement of 25 March 1982 on Service Equivalent to Military Duty (GB1 I No 12 p 268).
- 2. Article 17 of the GDR Labor Code of 16 June 1977 (GB1 I No 18 p 185).
- 3. In effect at this time is the decree of 11 June 1981 on the Award of Grants to Full-time Students at Universities, Colleges and Technical Schools of the German Democratic Republic--Grant Decree--(GB1 NO 17 p 229).

Advancement Decree Implementation

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I
No 12, 2 Apr 82 pp 261-268

/Official text of "First Implementing Regulation for Advancement Decree, dated 25 March 1982," effective 1 May 1982; signed by Army General Hoffmann, minister for national defense/

/Text/ On the basis of Article 27 of the Advancement Decree of 25 March 1982, the following has been decided in agreement with the managers of the competent central state organs:

Article 1

This implementing regulation applies to citizens who have completed active military service in the National People's Army or the GDR Border Troops. It also applies to citizens who served in an organ equivalent to military duty.¹

Article 2

(1) No later than 6 months before the date of discharge, superiors must forward--via the competent military district command--to the offices for labor at kreis or city district councils all personal data, personal papers, resumes, copies of certificates, assessments) of the persons listed in Article 10, Paragraph 1 and Article 24, Paragraph 4, sentence 2 of the Advancement Decree.

(2) If, after the personal documents as per Paragraph 1 have been handed over, the individuals concerned enlist for another period of service in the armed forces, the

offices for labor must be promptly informed by the military district commands and asked to return the documents.

(3) If a citizen is demoted after discharge from active military service, the competent commander of the military district must promptly notify the enterprise with which the citizen has concluded a labor contract or the educational institution where he is engaged in full-time studies.

Article 3

(1) For the effective preparation and implementation of integration in the work process as per Article 14, Paragraph 1 of the Advancement Decree, the members of bezirk councils or the city council for labor and wages at the Magistrat of Berlin, the GDR capital, must set up study groups composed of enterprise representatives. A responsible officer at the competent military district command must be called in for collaboration in these study groups.

(2) The study groups must conduct discussions with the enlisted officers, career NCO's, ensigns and career officers due for discharge from active military service. On the basis of the personal documents received, the members of bezirk councils or the city council for labor and wages at the Magistrat of Berlin, the GDR capital, must, on their own initiative, invite the enlisted officers, career NCO's, ensigns and career officers to these discussions. The superiors ensure attendance at the discussions. Before the discussions the offices for labor and wages must submit to the enterprises the personal documents of the enlisted officers, career NCO's, ensigns and career officers due for discharge, so that they may study the documents and propose employment.

Article 4

Qualification contracts must be concluded from the time of discharge from active military service until the receipt of respective license between enterprises and citizens who actively serve in the People's Navy and, on the basis of Appendices 2 and 3, have applied to take additional examinations for the acquisition as external students of licenses for civilian shipping and were admitted. No material disadvantage may arise by reason of not yet acquired licenses.

Article 5

(1) Enlisted officers, career NCO's, ensigns or career officers are to be referred to jobs as follows:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| a) Career NCO's or enlisted officers (with more than 2 years of service) | at least M750 gross |
| b) Ensigns or career officers up to the rank of first lieutenant | at least M850 gross |
| c) Career officers with the rank of captain or major | at least M950 gross |
| d) Career officers from the rank of 1st colonel up | At least M1,000 gross. |

(2) The provisions of Paragraph 1 do not apply when career NCO's, ensigns or career officers are discharged from active military service for disciplinary reasons and demoted to a soldiers rank. When career officers are discharged from active military service for disciplinary reasons and demoted to a NCO or ensign rank, Paragraph 1, letters a or b are applicable. The provisions of Paragraph 1, letter a apply to ensigns who are discharged from active military service for disciplinary reasons and demoted to a NCO rank.

(3) If enlisted officers are discharged from active military service for disciplinary reasons, Paragraph 1 does not apply.

Article 6

Upon entry in the service of another defense and security organs, enlisted officers, career NCO's, ensigns and career officers must normally be taken over at their existing rank. In agreement with the Minister for National Defense, the competent ministers may provide for exceptions.

Article 7

(1) A labor contract as follows is to be concluded with students who have completed active military service in a military career, independent of temporal provisions in other legal regulations:²

a) Up to the end of the first year of studies in the case of technical school studies,

b) Up to the end of the second year of studies in the case of university studies.

Enterprises are responsible for the conclusion of labor contracts on the basis of cadre advancement plans for the employment of university and technical school graduates.

(2) A labor contract is to be concluded with students who have completed active military service in a military career and, after discharge from active military service, began full-time studies at institutions of higher education on the basis of Article 10, Paragraph 1 and Article 20, Paragraph 1 of the Advancement Decree. This contract must be concluded in accordance with the provisions of Articles 15-18 of the Advancement Decree and as much as possible take into account the special grant awarded for the period of full-time studies.

(3) A labor contract taking into account the provisions of Articles 7-10 of the Advancement Decree is to be concluded with students who served a period of enlistment in the armed forces and, after discharge from active military service, began a full-time course of higher education as per Article 11, Paragraph 1 of the Advancement Decree..

Article 8

Citizens who are graduates of a military technical school are entitled to use the following professional designations:

a) With the military technical school certificate
of the operational specialty

-- Commander specialties	-	Industrial economist
-- Rear services	-	Economist

b) Technicians who have earned the military
school certificate after 31 December 1958 Engineer in the respective specialty

c) With the military technical school certificate
of a naval officer Industrial economist.

Article 9

On the basis of the legal regulations in effect,³ citizens who have actively served as career officers and received a college degree in engineering, industrial engineering or economics from a military academy, may earn the academic diploma in a branch of knowledge as external students.

Article 10

The professional designations earned in the course of active military service at military educational institutions are equivalent to civilian professional designations as per Appendices 1-4.

Article 11

(1) Citizens who, in the course of active military service, earned the professional designation "specialist teacher" or "secondary school teacher for polytechnical instruction" and intend to work as teachers after discharge, must obtain a teaching certificate for special instruction by an additional course of studies or by way of external studies as per Appendix 1, consecutive Nos 22 or 23.

(2) The Ministry for Public Education determines the pedagogical colleges where the teaching certificate as per Paragraph 1 may be earned.

(3) The director of study courses in coordination with the director of the relevant section at the respective pedagogical college decides the recognition of examinations passed at military educational institutions as well as the beginning and length of additional courses of study or external courses to earn the teaching certificate. The pertinent provisions are to be set out in a special curriculum.

(4) Persons listed in Paragraph 1 are awarded a grant for the duration of the additional courses of study as per the Advancement Decree.

Article 12

(1) Students are exempt from instruction and examinations on basic Marxism-Leninism if they have actively served in military careers and graduated from the Wilhelm

Pieck Military Political Academy, a military academy, officers school or military technical school, except those students pursuing sociological studies at GDR institutes of higher education, which provide for expanded instruction in the bases of Marxism-Leninism.

(2) Unless the provisions of Paragraph 1 apply, students who have actively served in military careers and are studying at technical schools or earning other types of qualifications (except at technical schools providing for expanded instruction on the basis of Marxism-Leninism), are exempt from instruction and examinations on basic Marxism-Leninism, provided they successfully participated for at least 10 years in sociological education and sociological further education or political indoctrination (Appendix 5). The same applies if they have earned a certificate from a SED bezirk party school.

Article 13

Citizens who have completed active military service are exempt from instruction and examinations on Marxism-Leninism or civics

- a) When obtaining the skilled worker certificate or earning graduation from the 10-grade general educational polytechnical secondary school, provided they have proof of the necessary completion of the program of sociological education during a NCO course or/and participation in the political indoctrination of NCO's, or
- b) When obtaining the secondary school certificate if they have proof of the necessary completion of the program of sociological education during a course of instruction and participation in the sociological further education of career NCO's or ensigns (Appendix 6).

Article 14

(1) Upon application, citizens who have actively served for 5 years as NCO's on military medical duty may take external courses at a medical school to earn the nursing certificate.

(2) Enrolment for external studies at a medical school to earn the nursing certificate must take place no later than 1 year from discharge from active military service.

(3) The provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 apply mutatis mutandi to citizens who have actively served as ensigns on military medical duty and did not earn a medical school certificate during their active military service.

Article 15

(1) Citizens who have completed active military service may earn the qualification "professional driver" by means of abridge training after discharge from active military service if they

- a) Hold a drivers license class 5,

- b) Successfully attended a course of instruction as military drivers,
- c) Were employed for at least 12 months as military drivers or members of the motorized service,
- d) Attended at least 80 percent of the auto engineering training stipulated in the training program, and
- e) At the time of discharge from active military service hold a classification of the motorized service.

(2) The results of training must be graded for both theoretical and practical instruction. The grades are to be based on the results achieved in the classification examination. A certificate by the discharge office (Appendix 7) serves as proof.

(3) The certificate issued by the discharge office as per Paragraph 2 is the condition for hiring as professional driver. The certificate loses effect 1 year after issue unless a labor contract as professional driver is concluded within this period and the person concerned for training as professional driver at an institution for adult education.

(4) The ~~institutions~~ for adult education are to instruct the persons listed in Paragraph 1 in the following subjects:

- a) Marxism-Leninism, unless Article 13 applies,
- b) The technology of motor traffic and urban street cleaning,
- c) Operational management/socialist law,
- d) Knowledge of materials, and
- e) Technical drawing.

If a student is able to prove that he has completed training in a subject listed in letters b-e by the completion of an earlier course of professional education, he is to be exempted from again studying the subject.

(5) The various grades achieved in the course of abridged skilled worker training and the grades listed in the certificate as per Appendix 7 are to be entered in the skilled worker certificate.

(6) The overall grade is established as per the Examination Decree, except that one grade not two of practical training is appraised.

Article 16

(1) After discharge from active military service, citizens who completed active military service may acquire the certificate "skilled operator of film projection equipment" by an abridged course of instruction, provided they hold the certificate as projectionist A, were employed as film projectionists, regularly attended special instruction courses and hold the classification badge for film projection equipment.

(2) The results of instruction courses must be graded for both theoretical and practical training. Grades are to be based on the results achieved in the classification test. A certificate by the discharge office (Appendix 8) serves as proof.

(3) The certificate issued by the discharge office as per Paragraph 2 is the condition for the conclusion of a labor contract as film projectionist in the sphere of the Ministry for culture. The certificate loses effect 1 year after issue unless a labor contract as film projectionist is concluded, and the person concerned has enrolled for training as film projectionist at an institution for adult education.

(4) Citizens who meet the conditions of Paragraph 1 are to be instructed in the following subjects:

- a) Operational management,
- b) Bases of electrical engineering, and
- c) Technical drawing,

unless they have earlier completed professional training.

(5) The various grades achieved during abridged skilled worker training and the grades on the certificate as per Appendix 8 are to be entered in the skilled worker certificate.

(6) The overall grade is established as per the Examination Decree except that one grade instead of two of practical training is appraised.

Article 17

(1) In the field of navigation, the following are recognized for citizens who completed active military service in the People's Navy:⁵

- a) The time spent at sea and the qualifications earned,
- b) The time served as soldier or enlisted NCO in nautical or ~~machinists'~~ careers coupled with proven 18 months of practical experience at sea as license for employment as seaman or machine operator in maritime shipping. Required for employment as seaman first class or machine assistant are 6 months at sea in maritime shipping and additional certification as per the respective provisions of the GDR Maritime Shipping Office,
- c) The time served as enlisted soldier or NCO in communication or radio jobs as complete professional training in the corresponding skilled occupations,
- d) The time served as enlisted NCO's, career NCO's or ensigns in seamen's or machinists' careers as condition for the acquisition of corresponding qualification certificates for nautical or technical service on vessels in maritime shipping (hereinafter designated certificates),
- e) The certificate of the naval officers school or Naval Academy for the acquisition of the qualification certificates.

(2) The GDR Maritime Shipping Office recognizes the standard authorization for motor launches earned in the further pursuit of navigational training in the People's Navy as equivalent to licenses. Upon application they are exchanged for the appropriate licenses.

(3) The additional requirements as per Appendices 2 and 4 must be met for the acquisition of the qualification certificates.

(4) Insofar as the additional requirements for the acquisition of qualification certificates as per Appendices 2 and 4 have been met during active military service, the commanders of units or their equivalents before discharge from active military service and the commanders of military districts after discharge from military service must issue the appropriate certificates upon application.

Article 18

(1) The facilities approved by the GDR Maritime Shipping Office for adult education or the Warnemuende/Wustrow Engineering College for Maritime Shipping must offer citizens who have actively served as career NCO's, ensigns or career officers in the People's Navy and intend on the basis of the qualification earned in the People's Navy to acquire a qualification certificate, an opportunity to take the additional examinations listed in Appendices 2 and 4. This may be done by various types of instruction. The procedure here is independent of the method of instruction as per Paragraph 5.

(2) The Ministry for National Defense must advise the competent ministry of the demand for admission to full-time studies 1 year before the beginning of such studies and always by 1 June of the respective year. Grants as per the Advancement Decree must be awarded for the period of full-time studies.

(3) Applications by career NCO's, ensigns or career officers who wish to take additional examinations after discharge from active military service, must be submitted to the command of the People's Navy via the commanders of units or their equivalents (for full-time studies by 15 April of the year preceding the beginning of studies; for external studies by 15 April of the year in which they are to begin). After discharge from active military service and upon application to the GDR Maritime Shipping Office they obtain the appropriate certificate as officer assistants until such time as they have passed the additional examinations.

(4) Citizens who have served actively in a naval career address their applications for admission to additional examinations to the adult education institutions recognized by the GDR Maritime Shipping Office or to the Warnemuende/Wustrow Engineering College for Maritime Shipping. The applications must be accompanied by the necessary documents.

(5) The command of the People's Navy and the Warnemuende/Wustrow Engineering College for Maritime Shipping or the GDR Maritime Shipping Office must agree the subject matter of the additional examinations as per Appendices 2 and 4 as well as procedures. Questions on the subject matter of additional examinations are to be addressed to the command of the People's Navy.

(6) On the basis of the Maritime Shipping Crew Order in effect, the GDR Maritime Shipping Office may decide special regulations, taking into account the qualifications earned as well as the documented time spent at sea.

Article 19

(1) Citizens who actively serve or had served in the People's Navy must apply for certification in writing.

(2) At the time of active military service the applications mentioned in Paragraph 1 are to be addressed to the commanders of the units or their equivalents. The latter will forward them directly to the GDR Maritime Shipping Office.

(3) After discharge from active military service the applications are to be addressed to the GDR Maritime Shipping Office via the competent military district command. The applications must be accompanied by a report from the commander of the military district.

(4) The acquisition of higher certificates is possible on the basis of the Maritime Shipping Crew Order in effect.

Article 20

(1) If citizens have completed active military service and began full-time studies at an institution of higher education, the period of studies is to be credited to seniority in the enterprise by the first labor contract, provided

- a) The respective enterprise generally credits the period of full-time studies to seniority in the enterprise, and
- b) The active military service and the full-time studies are linked in time so as not to exceed the provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 2, or Article 9, Paragraph 3 of the Advancement Decree.

This also applies if no labor contract with the enterprise existed at the time of active military service and full-time studies. Not affected thereby are regulations beyond this order.

(2) Paragraph 1 also applies to citizens who actively served in a military career, provided full-time studies began within 2 years from discharge from active military service.

Article 21

For female citizens who were discharged from active military service due to pregnancy, the schedules for crediting the period of active military service to seniority as per Article 9, Paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Advancement Decree begin on the child's first birthday or the availability of a creche place not later than the child's third birthday.

Article 22

This implementing regulation takes effect on 1 May 1982.

FOOTNOTES

1. Announcement of 25 March 1982 on Service Equivalent to Military Duty (GB1 I No 12 p 268).
2. In effect at this time is the Graduate Order of 3 February 1971 (GB1 II No 37 p 297).
3. For example the order of 20 January 1975 on the Admission and Procedure for External Studies for Degrees from Colleges and Technical Schools--External Student Order--(GB1 I No 10 p 192).
4. In effect at this time is the Skilled Worker Examination Order of 24 February 1978 (GB1 I No 9 p 117).
5. In effect at this time is the order of 25 November 1974 on the Crews of Vessels in Maritime Shipping and Safety Services on Board--Maritime Shipping Crew Order (SSBO)--(special issue No 787 of the GESETZBLATT).

Appendix 1 to Articles 10 and 11 of the Preceding First Implementing Regulation
Equivalence of the Certificates and Professional Designations Earned in Armed
Organs

Con- secu- tive No.	Graduation as	Equivalent in Civilian Life to	Additional Require- ments
1.	Engineer for armored equipment	Mechanical engineer	
2.	Engineer for motorized equipment	Mechanical engineer	
3.	Engineer for artillery equipment and armament	Mechanical engineer	
4.	Engineer for telecommunications	Telecommunication engineer	
5.	Engineer for radio operation	Telecommunication engineer	
6.	Engineer for pioneer services	Structural engineer	
7.	Engineer for chemical services	Chemical engineer	
8.	Industrial economist (motor vehicle train)	Industrial economist	
9.	Financial economist (NVA finances)	Economist	
10.	Army medic	-- Economist -- Hygiene engineer -- Work hygiene engineer	Required for employ- ment as hygiene en- gineer or work hygiene engineer is the external acqui- sition of the appro- priate degree

Con- secu- tive No.	Graduation as	Equivalent in Civilian Life to	Additional Require- ments
11.	Pilot/engineer	Flight engineer	
12.	Engineer for aircraft frame/power plant	Mechanical engineer	
13.	Engineer for special electric aircraft equipment	Electrical engineer	
14.	Engineer for aircraft radio and radar equipment	Electrical engineer	
15.	Engineer for aircraft armament	Automation engineer	
16.	Engineer for the anti-aircraft missile section of the anti-aircraft troops (launcher battery)	Automation engineer	
17.	Engineer for the anti-aircraft missile section of the anti-aircraft troops (radio company)	Electrical engineer	
18.	Engineer for the technical section of the anti-aircraft troops	Automation engineer	
19.	Engineer for the technical section of the anti-aircraft troops (con- trol test station)	Electrical engineer	
20.	Engineer for gun firing control or air defense artillery fire	Electrical engineer	
21.	Engineer for radar equipment of radiotechnical troops	Electrical engineer	
22.	Higher grade teacher for polytech- nical instruction	Diploma teacher for polytechnics	a) About 1 year addi- tional studies to ac- quire the teaching certificate b) Teaching certifi- cate may be obtained by external studies
23.	Specialized teacher	Diploma teacher	a) About 18 months of abridged addition- al studies to acquire the teaching certifi- cate b) Choice of the re- spective subject pro- ceeds on agreement with the competent pedagogical college c) If the proper con- ditions are met, the teaching certificate may be acquired by external studies

Con- secu- tive No.	Graduation as	Equivalent in Civilian Life to	Additional Require- ments
24.	Naval officer/engineer for steering and weapons systems	Marine engineer	Appendix 2 applies to the acquisition of qualification certificates
25.	Engineer for marine machinery equipment	Marine engineer	
26.	Engineer for marine engine operation	Marine mechanical engineer	
27.	Engineer for communication operation	Telecommunication engineer	
28.	Engineer for communication equipment	Telecommunication engineer	
29.	Engineer for radar and control systems	Telecommunication engineer	
30.	Engineer for military cybernetics	Telecommunication engineer	
31.	Engineer for ship construction	Mechanical engineer	
32.	Engineer for electrical equipment	Electrical engineer	
33.	Engineer for marine surveying	Geodetic engineer	

Append 2 to Articles 10 and 17-19 of the Preceding First Implementing Regulation
The Acquisition of Qualification Certificates (Officers of the People's Navy)

Con- secu- tive No	Graduation as	Additional Requirements Entitled to Acquire
1.	Naval officer	Time at sea as per SSBO A3, B3, A5, B5* and passing the additional examinations for the respective qualification certificate
2.	Marine engine officer	Time at sea as per SSBO C1, C3, C5*

* SSBO requirements must be met for the qualification certificates A4, A6, B4, B6, C2, C4, C6

Appendix 3 to Paragraph 10 of the Preceding First Implementing Regulation

Equivalence of Professional Designations Earned at NCO Schools

Con- Training Goal (NCO Instruction secu- Course) tive No	Equivalent in Civilian Life to
1. Foreman mechanic (K)	Motor vehicle maintenance foreman
2. Foreman mechanic (PI)	Motor vehicle maintenance foreman
3. Repair group leader	Motor vehicle maintenance foreman
4. Repair platoon leader	Motor vehicle maintenance foreman
5. Service and repair group leader	Motor vehicle maintenance foreman
6. Foreman radio technician	Communication engineering foreman
7. Foreman radar technical	Communication engineering foreman
8. Foreman telecommunication mechanic	Communication engineering foreman
9. Foreman machine set technician	Maintenance foreman for the repair of electric devices and plant
10. Foreman mechanic (Ch)	Chemical production foreman
11. Manager of radiological-chemical laboratories	Chemical production foreman
12. Group leader for the maintenance of nuclear radiation measurement and chemical reconnaissance devices (workshop manager)	Electronics foreman
13. Weapons foreman	Machine and plant maintenance foreman
14. Gunnery foreman	Machine and plant maintenance foreman
15. Anti-aircraft gun foreman	Machine and plant maintenance foreman
16. Optics foreman	Precision engineering foreman
17. Antitank guided rocket foreman	Electronics foreman
18. Ordnance technician	Plant construction foreman
19. Senior mechanic for air defense ar- tillery fire control instruments	Electronics foreman
20. Senior radar mechanic	Electronics foreman
21. Armored vehicle mechanic	Motor vehicle maintenance foreman
22. Tank optical foreman	Precision engineering foreman
23. Tank electrical foreman	Vehicle electrics foreman
24. Mechanic for special armored vehicle equipment	BMSR / industrial measuring, control and regulating technology/ equipment foreman
25. Tank gun foreman or tank weapons foreman	Machine and plant maintenance foreman
26. Workshop manager for radiological and chemical devices and equipment	Electronics formen
27. Military printing foreman	Printing equipment foreman
28. Mechanic foreman for receiver, trans- mitter and reproduction equipment	Electronics foreman
29. Group leader for special welding operations	Welding foreman
30. Recovery group leader for cranes and hydraulic equipment	Machine and plant maintenance foreman

Con- secu- tive No	Training Goal (NCO Instruction Course)	Equivalent in Civilian Life to
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31.	Aircraft mechanic/senior mechanic for aircraft frame/power plant	Aircraft maintenance foreman
32.	Senior mechanic radio/radar equipment	Electronics foreman
33.	Senior mechanic special electric equipment	Electrical engineering foreman
34.	Senior mechanic aircraft armament	BMSR equipment foreman
35.	Senior mechanic aircraft missile armament	BMSR equipment foreman
36.	Group leader construction-pioneer group	Underground construction foreman

Appendix 4 to Article 10 and 17-19 of the Preceding First Implementing Regulation
The Acquisition of License Certificates (Ensigns and NCO's of the People's Navy)

Con- secu- tive No	Graduation as	Additional Require- ments	Entitled to Earn the
1.	Ensigns in a deck career	Time at sea as per SSBO and passing the additional examination for the respective qualification certificate	A1, B1, A3, B3*
2.	Ensigns in an engineering career	Time at sea as per SSBO	C1, C3*
3.	NCO's in a deck career (navigation)	Time at sea as per SSBO and passing the additional examination for the respective qualification certificate	A1, B1*
4.	NCO's in an engineering career	Time at sea as per SSBO	C1*
5.	Boat/launch pilot	Navigational training license for the respective vessel and time at sea as per SSBO	Licenses

* The requirements of the SSBO must be met for the acquisition of the qualification certificates A2, A4, B2, B4, C2, C4

Appendix 5 to Article 12 of the Preceding First Implementing Regulation

Model Certificate

Office
P.O. Box
Issued on

Certificate

.....
(Surname) (First Name) (Date of Birth)

is certified as having, before discharge from active military service, participated successfully for at least 10 years in sociological education and sociological further education or political indoctrination.

Official Seal
Signature, Rank

Appendix 6 to Article 13 of the Preceding First Implementing Regulation

Model Certificate

Office
P.O. Box
Issued on

Certificate

.....
(Surname) (First Name) (Date of Birth)

is certified as having, in the course of active military duty,

- a) Completed the program of sociological education during a NCO instruction course or/and* up to his discharge from active military service participated in political indoctrination.
- b) Completed the program of sociological education during a course of instruction for career NCO's or ensigns and up to his discharge from active military service participated in sociological further education*.

Official Seal
Signature, Rank

* Delete if inapplicable

Appendix 7 to Article 15 of the Preceding First Implementing Regulation

Model Certificate

Office
P.O. Box
Issued on

Certificate

.....
(Surname) (First Name) (Date of Birth)

is certified as having met the requirements of Article 15, Paragraph 1 of the First
Implementing Regulation of 25 March 1982 to the Advancement Decree (GB1 I No 12
p 261)

The following training results were achieved:

a) Theoretical training
b) Practical training
(Grade in Words)

Participation in instruction in Marxism-Leninism is/is not* required as per Article 13
of the above mentioned implementing regulation.

This certificate is valid until and, at the beginning of employment,
must be handed over to the cadre or personnel department.

Seal of Office
(Signature, Rank)

*Delete if inapplicable

Appendix 8 to Article 16 of the Preceding First Implementing Regulation

Model Certificate

Office
P.O. Box
Issued on

Certificate

.....
(Surname) (First Name) (Date of Birth)

is certified as having met the requirements of Article 16, Paragraph 1 of the First Implementing Regulation of 25 March 1982 to the Advancement Decree (GB1 I No 12 p 261).

The following training results were achieved:

- a) Theoretical training
 - b) Practical training
- (Grade in Words)

This certificate is valid until and, at the beginning of employment, must be handed over to the cadre or personnel department.

Seal of Office
Signature, Rank

Equivalent Service

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I No 12, 2 Apr 82 p 268

/Official text of "Announcement of Service Equivalent to Military Duty, dated 25 March 1982"; signed by Colonel General Streletz, secretary, GDR National Defense Council/

/Text/ On the basis of decisions by the GDR National Defense Council, service in

- a) The Ministry for State Security,
- b) The garrisoned units of the Ministry of Interior,
- c) Civil Defense (insofar as the Career Order--ZV is applicable),
- d) The construction units in the sphere of the Ministry for National Defense

is deemed equivalent to military service as per Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Military Service Law of 25 March 1982 (GB1 I No 12 p 221).

11698
CSO: 2300/12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CONTINUED UPGRADING OF WORKERS MILITIA UNITS URGED

East Berlin DER KÄMPFER in German Vol 26 No 9, Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, member, SED Central Committee; chief, Department for Security Affairs, SED CC: "Class Mission of the 10th SED Congress Is Being Fulfilled--With All-round Good Results on the 30th Anniversary of the Workers Militia"]

[Text] Next year, the members of the fighting teams of the GDR working class will be celebrating the 30th anniversary of the revolutionary armed workers' units. The statements made by the general secretary of our Party, Comrade Erich Honecker, before the first secretaries of the kreis [GDR administrative unit] administrations and at the third and fourth sessions of the Central Committee provide the guidelines for a thorough political preparation for this anniversary and for the correct integration in our social life.

The resolution adopted by the Central Committee Secretariat on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the fighting teams praises the successful development of the armed power organs of the working class and their role in the overall consolidation and reliable protection of our socialist fatherland and of peace. It was pointed out at the third session of the SED Central Committee and reaffirmed by the fourth session that since the end of World War II the threat to peace has never been so serious as it is now. With terrifying clarity, the U.S.-supported aggression in Lebanon, the murderous campaign of the white racists in the southern parts of Africa and many other imperialist war provocations of the last few months have shown that the ground that gives rise to wars is still fertile. Thus, as Comrade Erich Honecker stated in his final address at the fourth session of the Central Committee, the most pressing problem of our time is the preservation of peace.

It is very much in accordance with this foremost humanistic objective that the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the fighting teams are carried out. And in view of this objective, we are faced with the task of helping--through improved work in the fighting teams--to consolidate the GDR's national defense so as better to serve socialism and the cause of peace.

Our Party directs the working people toward proving through concrete actions that we do not have to view fatalistically the dangerous and complex external situation, but that we are resolved to help strengthen socialism by strengthening our workers' and farmers' state and thus to make peace invincible in spite of the imperialists' confrontation practices. The positive results in regard to fulfillment of the

economic plan in the first 6 months of 1982 demonstrate that the many new and difficult problems notwithstanding we have succeeded--thanks to the proven leadership of our Party--in making progress in these endeavors. These results comprise our efforts in all areas of national defense, including the development of the fighting teams of the working class.

In laying down the measures concerning thorough preparation of the fighting teams' 30th anniversary, the party leadership was guided by the idea that the mobilization of all fighting team members toward this anniversary would release energies contributing to a higher level of combat readiness and a more advanced development of the fighting teams, thus helping them fully to meet the requirements of our time. The measures adopted are of crucial significance for the Party's political leadership in the fighting teams and for defense policy as a whole. This reflects anew the essence of our Party's military policy, which is oriented toward the defense and protection of our revolutionary achievements and toward the preservation of peace. Whatever the people create is protected by the people! This realization accurately reflects the 30 years of development of the fighting teams of the working class.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the 10th SED Congress, the fighting team members are faithfully, responsibly and successfully carrying out their class mandate which charges them with maintaining a high degree of fighting power and combat readiness and protecting under any conditions--in collaboration with the other armed forces of our country--the socialist revolution and our workers' and farmers' state.

The imminent 30th anniversary of the fighting teams is an event concerning our entire society; it is a high point in the life of the German Democratic Republic. This confronts all those entrusted with its preparation--i.e. above all the fighting team members themselves, but also the party functionaries, the volunteer work teams, the members of the German People's Police and many other supporters, friends and comrades--with new, great tasks. Without exaggeration, we may say that this anniversary initiates another crucial stage in the development of the fighting teams. The primary objective is to attain positive, concrete results in the 1982 training year and in the following training years. The next test is close at hand. The tactical exercises concluding the 1982 training year are an important criterion for the commanding officers' increased ability prudently to lead their units and they testify to the increased fighting power of each unit and each comrade.

To show a positive record at this event is the declared goal of all fighting team members. Evidence of this is the intensity with which all units are carrying out the training and tactical exercises. A positive overall record comprises above all the following:

- Strict discipline and order in every unit; further improvement of revolutionary vigilance and exemplary conduct of all Communists in the interest of overall consolidation of the fighting collectives.
- A high degree of steadfastness on the part of every fighting collective; non-tolerance of unexcused absence, poor coordination, lack of organization, or any decline in training quality.

- Strict maintenance of the principle providing for combat training without impairment of production and for objective evaluation of the results achieved.
- Systematic improvement of the qualifications of our cadres, including assignment to appropriate training courses, correct implementation of and 100-percent participation in extracurricular, advanced training, effective independent study, and, last but not least, systematic training and testing of new cadres.
- Efficient utilization of the material and technical assets made available for the training; constant readiness of all armaments, equipment and technology; and systematic fuel economy.

These points in particular will be key factors in the socialist competition during the next training year. As regards the activity of the leading party organs and of the Party's intraplant organs, the guidelines given by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee to the first kreis secretaries in regard to the work in the fighting teams are of crucial importance. The primary objective is more rapidly to reduce the quality differences between territorial units, e.g. the kreises, and to improve performance in all units.

Further improvement of the fighting power and combat readiness of the fighting teams requires continuous, active leadership by the leading party organs at all levels. The main effort is to be directed toward effective political-ideological work. Every training measure, every step toward insuring combat readiness must be aimed at increasing the political understanding of the tasks and insuring that each fighting team member is aware of his or her personal political responsibility and helps--through revolutionary vigilance and political persuasiveness--to make the other workers at the work place understand the requirements of our Party's military policy.

To increase the prestige and authority of the fighting teams is synonymous with the members' exemplary conduct at the work place, in the working process. At present, if a unit wants to be considered a model, its fighters must provide leadership for their work collectives and help to fulfill the economic plan of their enterprise. We are justly proud of the thousands of outstanding examples that prove that to be an exemplary fighting team member is synonymous with being an exemplary production worker. We must further consolidate this development. Our press, the intraplant information bulletins and many other ways of popularizing exemplary results in the training of the fighting team members can be most helpful in this regard.

Safeguarding the leading role of the Party was, is and will be the main problem concerning the development of the fighting teams of the working class. For this reason, it is necessary to direct close attention toward the continuous improvement of the fighting power of the party groups in the platoons.

The measures adopted on the occasion of the 30th anniversary are further proof of the farsighted and constructive guidance of the fighting teams by our Party. These measures convincingly show the great concern for the fighting teams on the part of the party leadership and the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker. This concern is directed both toward the individual fighter and his or her social position and toward the service conditions and the development of the fighting teams as a whole. The Party appreciates the efforts and

achievements of the fighters and commanding officers and of all the comrades who bear responsibility for the development of the fighting teams. Through their great achievements, they zealously and consistently fulfill the class mandate formulated by the 10th SED Congress.

8760

CSO: 2300/7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ARGUMENT FOR RELAXING IDEOLOGICAL DEMANDS ON STUDENTS CONTESTED

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 122, 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Report from Berlin: "Dispute About Prospective Scientists" Loyalty to the Party Line." A translation of the East Berlin Forum article follows this commentary]

[Text] The East Berline FDJ magazine FORUM (Nov 14, 1982) has published an argument on the ideological loyalty and political commitment that should be demanded from prospective scientists at GDR universities and institutes of higher learning. The controversy was started by the renowned economist Juergen Kuczynski who wants to see the professional qualifications of prospective scientists as the decisive criterium for careers in the sciences--with "at least an average of social-oriented work". He was criticised by the ideologue Stefan Bollinger, who said that the grasp of historical materialism is not identical with the "knowledge of and commitment to the entire Marxist-Leninist philosophy." For future scientists, however, this [knowledge and commitment] is "indispensable." A parallel existence of "specialists" for the sciences and for politics would be "fatal" in a research institute.

GDR Ideologue's Argument

East Berlin FORUM in German Vol 36 No 14, 2 Jul 82 p 13

[Article by Stefan Bollinger, Department of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy, Humboldt University, East Berlin: "No Abstract Philosophizing--Response to Professor Kuczynski's Article on the Promotion of Talented Students." A translation of the FORUM No 8, 1982 article by Professor Kuczynski, cited below, is published under the heading, "Ideological Demands on Talented Students to be Relaxed," in JPRS 81121, 24 Jun 82, No 2025 of this series, pp 49-54]

[Text] In his controversial article Juergen Kuczynski has presented, in addition to a readable historical explanation of the promotion of talented students (FORUM Aug 1982), several positions on concrete questions about the promotion of talented students under the conditions of our socialist universities and institutes of higher learning.

"Mismanagement of Higher Education", "Immobility of Students", "Role of the Professors", "Quality of Dissertations", these are aspects that stimulate important opportunities for thought. But in addition there are also points that have to be questioned.

First: What are the conditions for the selection of talented students? Talent and enthusiasm for the sciences are indispensable basic requirements. It seems to me, however, that "the deep grasp of historical materialism" alone is not identical with knowledge of and commitment to the point of view of the working class, of the entire Marxist-Leninist philosophy. For future social scientists working for the ruling class this is however indispensable even if it is by nature also more difficult to define than other criteria. At stake here is not abstract philosophizing.

The demand made by L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union should also have meaningful application to our conditions: "In the field of the social sciences not everything is satisfactory, by any means. The tendency to theorize in a scholastic way has not been overcome. Philosophers often prefer to prove things that are already proven instead of analyzing new life phenomena. There are many problems awaiting a solution that have accumulated in the political economy of socialism..." (L. I. Brezhnev, Statement before the 26th Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Berlin 1981, p 106)

Second: Who but the prospective scientists should deal with these questions? This calls for political responsibility. The problems cannot be solved alone by historical materialism, by scientific communism, by the political economics of socialism as "practically-politically" oriented sciences.

Research in basic principles, the elaboration of historical processes and also of the development of ideology, the necessity of ideological struggle, etc. demand the development of the social sciences on their broad spectrum including the fields of work of their future cadres. This requires understanding so that the solution of these problems results in a strengthening of the barricades on our sides.

The question also arises to what degree the "minor subjects" (here as an example the history of the workers' movement) can be compared with the specialized subject profile, to what degree "satisfactory" achievement in one field is considered "regrettable" in the other. Does this not imply a somewhat one-sided view of specialization?

Third: Excellent work morale is no doubt an indispensable condition for strong efforts and high efficiency in a special field, in any sphere of responsibility. But does this morale fall from heaven?

Fourth: What is meant by "at least average socially oriented work" by the talented student? At stake here is a meaningful, mutually stimulating correlation between social activity and professional work. Political activity must result in the willingness and ability to look for a solid foundation for this activity. A parallel existence of "specialists" for the

sciences and for politics, let us say on the department level, would be fatal and, in my experience, does not function. Certainly, not every student is a born [party] functionary but the talented student should be in a position to handle challenges of this kind. Finally, we should consider the fact that especially the majority of social science cadres who are guided toward dissertations at institutes of higher learning by way of research studies have observed at best only in the NVA and during a short period of professional activity the things they intend to change through their research.

For the majority of our prospective scientists the development of truly active political talents would, by the way, be the best guarantee against being "beaten to death" by activities and the duties that go with them.

Fifth: FDJ ground level organizations have an important responsibility for selecting and promoting talented students. That party student organizations also have an essential contribution to make in the solution of this problem is often unjustifiedly forgotten. The experience of our party and FDJ organizations in the training of Marxist-Leninist philosophy cadres has 2 years ago shown results in the development of basic principles for the selection of our talented students.

Above average achievement in a special field combined with qualifications and special aptitudes beyond the normal scholastic requirements to utilize knowledge in one's special field for political-ideological activity. There must be continual activities so that one's own knowledge will be utilized for others, i.e. in exerting a noticeable influence on the capacity development of the group.

The close connection of the interchange of party politics and political work is realized in the exemplary status of talented students, a status that is also marked by political activity in any kind of situation.

Goals are one side of the problem, the other is the willingness to realize selection and talent on the basis of these goals. In this regard there are problems and open questions. The central problem is the concept of study as a process that includes the political-ideological education of students not only through the work of the "appropriate" party and FDJ organizations but also especially through the example of the teachers, not least of all one's "own" professor who through his guiding activities has extraordinarily favorable conditions for dealing with the problems of "his" students. Karen Wittbrodt's thoughts on this subject (FORUM Sep 81) are noteworthy.

Another question is related to the possibilities of preselecting future talented students. Any seminar organizer should be able, beginning with the first semester, to give differentiated achievement appraisals of his students in a given subject, and to influence the development of achievements beyond the frame work of more or less general challenges. So far, this has hardly happened, so that a differentiated appraisal is available only after the second or third semester. Part of this problem is the willingness to motivate students at an early stage to complete written assignments. We have now available positive experiences related to activities on the second year level

of courses in historical materialism. On the other hand, there are problems and setbacks concerning the implementation of another initiative, namely the possibility of early guidance offered by college instructors and teachers beginning with the second year of study. Especially, there are fears that specialization ordinarily reserved for the third year of study could be started too early.

Also, teachers might find that they don't have sufficient challenge with the problems of lower course work. On the other hand, what other ways are there to select and promote prospective talented students?

The decisive fact is to find out how the support of talents and abilities contributes to the level of achievement of all or at least the majority of students and, at the same time, to determine what qualities future specialists will have.

8889

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HISTORIAN WLADYSLAW BARTOSZEWSKI DISCUSSES INTERNMENT

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Oct 82 p 18

[Article by Bengt Holmqvist: "Wladyslaw Bartoszewski Was Imprisoned by All the Regimes--Poland's Youth Are Not Tamed"]

[Text] Wladyslaw Bartoszewski is Poland's foremost modern historian. At the same time he personifies in his life much of Poland's modern history. Bengt Holmqvist met him in West Berlin, where he arrived unexpectedly several days ago--in the middle of the new Polish crisis. This is the first interview which Bartoszewski has granted since he was released from the internment camp last spring.

Professor Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, world renowned Polish historian and publisher, was 60 years old on 19 February 1982.

The occasion was celebrated with festivities and in the best company. It can be said that it was an illustrious group which assembled.

Bartoszewski was also known as the fighting secretary general of the Polish Penn Club, an organization whose position in a totalitarian society is at once much more significant and much more exposed than is generally the case in our country.

The Penn Club, like the majority of public gatherings in Poland, was suspended under the governing emergency laws. Nevertheless about 10 outstanding members were among those involved.

Not only authors, translators and journalists found themselves involved. On the fringes there were also actors, philosophers, intellectuals and representatives of the various natural sciences. As reported above, it was an illustrious group, a cross section of Polish cultural life.

The local arrangements were simplified by the fact that the birthday child, so to speak, was also master of the house, even if the house on this occasion

was not his lovely home in Warsaw. Instead it was a vacation home for the Polish officer corps, in an isolated area east of Szczecin in former Pomerania.

This place was accorded a new function after the military coup of 13 December 1981. Since then it has served as a place of confinement for artists and intellectuals.

In other words the birthday guests found themselves already in place, with or against their wills. And the fact that Bartoszewski was the master of the house meant only that he was the so-called senior prisoner, over the other prisoners, unanimously chosen to represent them with the staff of the facility.

Bartoszewski was jokingly called the commandant by his comrades, while his counterpart had to be satisfied with his actual title of captain. However the captain had at his disposal, entirely apart from firearms, a much greater number of men than the commandant.

The number of prisoners varied between 50 and 60. There were two or three times as many guards as prisoners, evidence as good as any of respect for culture.

Now in February Commandant Bartoszewski and his small group--like many thousands of other good Poles in other camps--had been in prison more than 2 months. Their isolation was almost complete.

Nobody knew when, or if, their imprisonment would become relative freedom. Concern for their families was strong.

Still they did their utmost to keep their spirits up. Bartoszewski assured me that his birthday was celebrated with gusto, limited by the circumstances.

It is less surprising, of course, that he gave this report to me with gusto. This happened in West Berlin, where Wladyslaw Bartoszewski--hereafter called WB--and his wife Sofia suddenly popped up in the middle of the Polish crisis.

We were together very much of the time during those days: reading all the world's newspapers together, listening to the radio, following up the news with telephone conversations to the network of Poland experts--spread over all of West Europe--at the center of which WB found himself just a few days after coming out.

He is naturally deeply concerned about another increase in the tensions between the governing and the governed. But he is not surprised.

At the same time he is overwhelmed suddenly to be free: free in a way that we in an open information society find all too easy to take for granted.

"It seems like a miracle that we can look back in this way," he said. "Six months ago such a thought would have been a daydream to be resisted if one wanted to avoid being crushed by the awakening."

I did not expect to meet a broken down or grieving WB, I know the man too well for that. But I could not avoid being impressed by the unbelievable vitality which he radiates.

He appears much younger than 60, vigorous as if his undernourishment has been translated to pure energy.

He was actually a dangerous partner during our walks--or rather our forced marches--in the difficult but also strictly disciplined Berlin traffic. He moved like a runner between the vehicles, without regard to the color that the traffic lights happened to show.

"I am Polish! I know that one can not save his inner and outer existence other than by breaking rules!"

To that I can only add that he is living proof of his theory, but that he should resign himself to a certain degree of adaptation if he wants to remain physically living during his Berlin visit.

Here it would be appropriate to give a quick look back at WB's past, which in spite of everything is not well known.

His destiny is almost like a summary of Poland's modern history. For that reason his irrepressibility is so remarkable and--if I can believe it--representative.

WB was brought up strictly in a Catholic high school. At the age of 18 he was seized in a German terror action. In September 1940 he was interned as prisoner number 4,427 in Auschwitz.

He was one of those who rebuilt the old Austrian barracks structures into concentration camps. One of his work tasks was cleaning out the fine new crematorium.

On 8 April 1941 he was released. This could still happen in individual cases in those days.

He joined the Home Defense Army, and participated as a lieutenant in the Warsaw uprising of 1944. Afterwards he succeeded in fleeing to Krakow where he worked in the underground press.

In 1942 he joined the committee to help the Jews. He knew that their fate was even worse than that of the Poles. He could save lives. This involvement was important for him 40 years later.

After the war he was politically active in the Farmers Party. That cost him dearly when Sovietization took place. When he was rehabilitated and released after Stalin's death he had been in prison for more than 6 and 1/2 years.

He worked as a typographer, continued his studies, and gradually became an expert on German and Jewish questions in TYGODNIK PÓWSZECHNY (THE CURRENT WEEKLY), the most important newspaper for Catholic intellectuals.

As a scholar WB became known as the foremost authority on Poland's history during the German occupation.

A sensitive area of motivation: that the Russians of course played an important role in that connection, a role which has never been fully and relentlessly covered in the writing of official history.

The results of WB's basic research were kept from the general Polish public as much as possible. It was therefore difficult to censor the lectures that he gave as professor at the famous Catholic University in Lublin.

After the worker disorders of 1976 he was one of the leaders in KOR and--above all--within the so-called Flying University. He was sentenced to fines and forbidden to travel, but would not let himself be intimidated.

It was natural that WB stood high on the list of internees when General Jaruzelski took over.

It made no difference that WB--as in the case of Jacek Kuron--had been one of those who had warned Solidarity against making politically impossible demands.

In today's situation WB does not believe that it is important to speculate whether anything could have gone wrong inside Solidarity.

"From the beginning the question was: Where is the line which must not be crossed? That line is not drawn within Poland's borders. Also our great ally seems to have been taken by surprise, and hesitated a bit. But not for long."

That was only so that "Operation Canary" could be prepared, carefully and with good foundation, and also with the greatest discretion.

At the end of November WB came home from a lecture tour in West Germany. He immediately began to prepare for the 3-day congress on Polish culture which was to begin on the 11th.

On the first day he spoke on the importance of the freedom of words and the abolition of censorship. On Saturday the theme was the situation of book publishers in Poland.

That evening WB went to bed at midnight after having prepared his contribution for the last day of the congress.

Fifteen minutes later the doorbell rang. One minute later the house was full of heavily armed security police. WB was allowed about 5 minutes to grab a few warm clothes, toothbrush and razor.

"It was really rather civilized. No shouting, no beating or blows. Assault is routinely used only on workers. That is why Poland is now called the workers' state."

The trip led to the nearest police station, where one familiar face after another appeared. Next stop was Bialoleka Prison (where Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and the gravely ill Jan Jozef Lipski, among others, are now waiting for an unfair trial).

After a few days they were transported to the previously discussed vacation home, near the somewhat larger place called Drawsko.

WB emphasized that he and the other intellectuals were treated as a privileged group, not only when they were arrested, but also during the entire stay in the camp. Only three persons had to share a room, and the rooms were seldom locked. In large measure, they could visit freely.

That was a possibility which did not remain unexploited. They were guarded every second. But the guards clearly had instructions to intervene only when there was an escape attempt.

They formed discussion groups and lecture circles, and created an entire camp university. WB gave a total of 75 lectures, in the scholarly way, always for 45 minutes, on recent Polish history. Others shared their knowledge of subjects such as sociology, biology and astrophysics. It was all very educational.

Starting 16 January they arranged Penn Club evenings every Saturday: readings and conversations on literary subjects. They even organized a series of theatrical performances, without costumes but with simple decorations. Maciej Rayzacher, one of the country's foremost young actors, directed the performers.

The most memorable presentation was from the first scenes of the drama by the national poet Adam Mickiewicz, "Dziady" (known in Sweden as "The Forefathers" or "The Celebration").

It is a play which, because of its "anti-Russian" character, was forbidden after some acclaimed performances in Warsaw in 1968. This stupidity caused the student uprisings which portended the 1970 worker uprising in the Baltic states.

The scenes are played in a former monastery rebuilt as a national prison, and the actors are political prisoners. Prisoners in a prison portrayed by prisoners in a prison.

It was something that school children in a free Poland, now very remote, can later read about in their history books.

Bartoszewski, entirely unexpectedly, was released from the camp on 19 April.

A helicopter carried him to Warsaw. One week later he was called to the Minister of Interior General Kiszczak, who personally informed him that he could consider himself released.

A polite, although rather absurd conversation occurred. WB was anxious that I reproduce it word for word, since false versions had been reported.

Kiszczak: Mr Bartoszewski, what do you think about the existing political situation in Poland?

WB: Should I answer politely or honestly?

Kiszczak: Preferably honestly.

WB: I have a very low opinion of the current political situation.

Kiszczak: But we have saved Poland from a civil war!

WB: General, we both belong to the same war generation and should agree that such a tragedy as a civil war must absolutely be avoided. In the capacity of minister of interior you know much that I can not know. If you are sure of your facts, I am happy that we have avoided a catastrophe. But are you really sure of your facts?

Bartoszewski immediately resumed his lectures in Lublin, but decided that he would not again try to test the patience of those in control.

"Everything one says can be misunderstood, and things one has never said can be attributed to one as very provocative. As for example the report that I had 'cried in alarm' that Lech Walesa is deteriorating! That was spread about by a journalist, Mrs Grzybowska Rybinska, who claimed that she had met me.

"But I have never seen nor spoken with the person! She has participated in the effort to cast further suspicion on the intellectuals. The following day Danuta Walesa, in spite of everything a genuine daughter of the people, was requested to come forth and deny the professor's gossip. That is what was behind the entire story."

The disinformation situation in Poland was almost perfect during the months when WB enjoyed his relative freedom. He still has the impression that the efforts of the junta in that area have not been successful as to the real essentials.

Concerning the reason for his own release, WB came gradually to realize that the most important factor was intervention by the Jewish opposition fighters and the ghetto prisoners world organization. From that quarter there were strong representations made to the government.

"I am deeply moved by such loyalty in remembrance," said WB. "And it is important that it be said just now when an Israeli prime minister's ruthless policies have caused antisemites around the world to once more sniff the morning air."

"Back to your question to General Kiszczak. How would you yourself answer it?"

"I am a historian, not a politician. But I want to point out one simple fact: 20 million of the Poles living today were born after the death of Stalin. They have no memory of the war and the terror. But on the other hand, as long as they live they will remember the 16 months of Solidarity."

"And what does that mean?"

"Not that history repeats itself, but that it can be made more meaningful. The older people are more resigned, more adaptable. The young have instead an enormous, perhaps entirely too great self-confidence. They are not going to allow themselves to be tamed. And thinking about their predominant and growing material requirements, they have an amazing understanding of all the sanctions which are being taken by the West against the current regime."

"Can you imagine a situation in which Lech Walesa again plays a political role?"

"That would be very, very unusual. Here is a single example: Conrad Adenauer's return after the fall of the Third Reich. But forerunners and martyrs never die. And how can they avoid making a martyr out of Walesa? It is sufficient that they are holding him in prison. They clearly do not dare to release him."

WB worries most just now about the fate of his friends and colleagues who are still imprisoned. He writes lists, and gives me instructions. It is important that nations abroad react, and his own case shows it.

About 20 authors have been in and out of the camps. Some have departed in peace. Some remain silent, others publish quite daring things. Very few have spoken out as advocates of the junta. It feels good that none of the names mentioned by WB as fellow travelers are familiar to us.

"And you, Wladek, how did it happen that you were permitted to leave?"

"Pensioners are permitted to leave. I have a pension from the Authors' League, and Sofia was forced to be pensioned from her publishing service when I was arrested. It is a matter of definitions. Not a question of exports, if that is what you are thinking.

"Still, no Poles have been deprived of their citizenship. I will be in Berlin 9 more months, then we will see what happens. But I have purchased return tickets to Warsaw with good zloty."

9287

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RESULTS OF VETERANS' ASSOCIATION MEETING REPORTED

Achievements, Goals

Warsaw ZA WOLNOSCI LUD in Polish No 16, 10 Jul 82 pp 1, 6, 7, 8

[Speech by Wlodzimierz Sokorski, Chairman of the ZBoWiD [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy] ZG [Main Board] at a meeting of the ZBoWiD Supreme Council Presidium and Main Board Presidium on 23 June 1982; place not specified]

[Text] A report presented by the chairman of the ZBoWiD ZG, Wlodzimierz Sokorski, at a meeting of the ZBoWiD Supreme Council Presidium and the ZG Presidium, on 23 June 1982, concerning an assessment of ZBoWiD activities in the first half-year of 1982 and the resultant tasks.

Colleagues:

Two basic reasons underlie today's joint meeting of the ZBoWiD Supreme Council Presidium and the ZG Presidium:

1. The need to render an account of union activities that have been implemented within a complex sociopolitical situation in our country determined by the requirements of martial law in the first half of 1982;
2. The definition of the major directions of work during the second half of 1982, keeping in mind the continued tying-in of ZBoWiD tasks with the progressive normalization of sociopolitical life. This includes supporting the efforts of the authorities to achieve permanent understanding with all forces that declare themselves in favor of socialism.

As we give an account of ZBoWiD activities for the first half-year we should first turn our attention to an analysis of the membership of the union.

We entered the year 1982 with 656,000 members joined together in 1,354 gmina parish circles, 798 city circles, 468 city-gmina circles and 353 plant circles.

Members being cared for make up 11 percent of those in the union.

In terms of group affiliation, the greatest number are soldiers of the Polish Army (45 percent), participants in World War II, including:

- 139,000 members who were soldiers in the LWP [Polish People's Army];
- 132,000 members who were soldiers in the Polish Army of 1939;
- 17,500 members who were soldiers in the Polish Armed Forces in the West.

Regarding other figures, 21 percent of the membership belonged to the resistance movement (AK [Home Army], AL [People's Army], BCh [Peasants' Battalions]), for a total of 139,536.

Members who participated in battles to preserve the people's authority make up 12 percent of the organization. Participants in the October Revolution, Slask uprisings, Wielkopolska Uprising, veterans of the struggles in Spain, prisoners in concentration camps and organizers of undercover instruction make up 9 percent.

Poles who were formerly soldiers in the Red Army, active members in the Union of Polish Patriots and veterans of the workers movement make up 2 percent of the organizational membership.

Naturally, these members indicate the level of needs in the area of work with these different groups.

On the basis of statistical data, we observe that despite a reduction in the membership by 10,000 persons in 1981, new members continue to join ZBoWiD. This situation is affected by such factors as the granting of benefits to combatants, reductions in the PKP [Polish State Railroads] and PKS [State Motor Transport] and the benefits granted by a law dated 26 May 1982, concerning the special rights of combatants.

In 1981, 22,000 members died. This indicates 1,500 persons higher than in 1979 and 1980. We may expect this process to increase over the coming year. This statistic shows the need to increase health and social care for the oldest generation of our colleagues, especially those living alone. The ZG is considering this problem; it was also the topic of one of the plenary meetings of the ZG this year.

The organizational activism of ZBoWiD during the period under consideration was a vital part of our social activity. It was determined by the socio-political situation of the country that developed as a result of the Council of State decree on martial law.

The point of departure of our activity was the awareness that martial law, with all of its implications, was initiated to defend the vital matters of the nation and the state.

Today, from the perspective of time, in spite of the problems that have been exacerbated by the economic restrictions of the Western countries, we observe a slow, but progressive normalization in Poland, even though our political opponent continues his attempts to disrupt social life, attacking the

authorities and the party, propagating passivity and resistance, especially among the intelligentsia, and youth circles.

At the same time, we are aware of the sharpening international situation, the growth of the armaments spiral, military confrontations and the economic pressure on socialist countries.

At the same time, we are aware that in broader and broader circles of our society, events are being reevaluated. We will make further progress in this area as life returns to normal and as the party and the authorities send out initiatives in the field of social integration based on national understanding. This is our task as well.

Today's meeting of the ZBoWiD Supreme Council Presidium and the ZG Presidium will decide how much we have fulfilled the tasks set before us.

In most instances, our union activism has developed out of the determinations of the party and the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON], and the actions of the ZBoWiD Supreme Council Presidium and ZG.

Affording much assistance in this area to the local aktiv and Union members were:

- an appeal of the ZBoWiD ZG Presidium supporting the decisions of the WRON and defining tasks for ZBoWiD echelons and particular combatant groups under martial law. The contents of this appeal was published in the central press;

- a letter from the ZBoWiD ZG Secretariat outlining the immediate tasks of the union emanating from martial law regulations and orders. This letter also pointed up the need for ZBoWiD elements to join together to create citizens' committees of national salvation and to undertake tasks to aid flood victims;

- guidelines defining "the major directions of ZBoWiD activity in 1982."

We have maintained daily contact with the voivodships through the use of a high-frequency unit, and later by telephone; at the same time, we have made continual trips out into the voivodships.

These actions were taken to inspire the people. They consolidated the ranks of ZBoWiD members around the program of the party and the WRON. The ZG's appeal was answered not only in the declarations and proclamations that were made but also in the actions of ZBoWiD members performed in support of the party, the military authorities and the state administration.

The accounting made on 31 May 1982 shows that since martial law was initiated, there are 13,056 ZBoWiD activists engaged in self-defense units who were involved in performing specific tasks emanating from the operational plans of military and law-and-order organs.

During the initial period, when the state was in danger, large groups of ZBoWiD members took part in defending state buildings, party committees

(in Warsaw, Katowice, Wroclaw, Ciechanow, Czestochowa and Slupsk) and also industrial installations (Ursus, the Bierut Works and others).

ZBoWiD members also worked together with WP [Polish Army] soldiers, Citizens' Militia [MO] officials and ORMO [Volunteer Reserve of Citizens' Militia] officers during patrols, safeguarding public law and order. They took part in inspections of railroad stations and the PKS, business establishments and in citizens' watches appointed to protect city quarters and housing developments.

The ZBoWiD voivodship aktiv was given turn of duty service in party voivodship committees (Chelm, Poznan, Krakow, Torun, Katowice, Krosno).

As a social organization, we were not indifferent to the consequences of the disastrous flood that occurred in January 1982. In answer to an appeal by the ZG Secretariat, ZBoWiD members donated 10,236,902 zlotys for the flood victims. They delivered 127 tons of grain, 4 tons of meat, 1.5 tons of clothing and other items, including manually operated farm equipment and household equipment.

According to a May 1982 Sejm announcement, 13,330 ZBoWiD activists are taking part in the work of OKON [Citizens Committees for National Rebirth]. Of the approximately 7,000 OKON committees registered in Poland, 787 have arisen out of the initiative of ZBoWiD. These include the OKON committees in Warsaw, Walbrzych, Szczecin, Radom, Chelm, Ciechanow, Koszalin. Our data indicates that 497 ZBoWiD members are fulfilling social functions as OKON chairmen.

Significant numbers of members of ZBoWiD voivodship authorities (Katowice, Szczecin, Wroclaw, Torun) belong to the voivodship defense committees. Our activists (4,171 in all) are working socially in many workers commissions in plants and in committees now being organized in housing developments.

As the preceding indicates, ZBoWiD's ranks include a social aktiv that is experienced and deeply committed, utterly devoted to the homeland. We consider this aktiv to be the organization's most valuable heritage. On it rests the major burden of implementing the resolutions and proposals that guide the union in its practical actions.

The ZBoWiD Supreme Council Presidium and ZG have also done significant work during the past 6 months.

Through the initiative of the Supreme Council chairman, during the report period several meetings were organized with the central and regional ZBoWiD aktiv. The most important of these were:

- a meeting of the ZBoWiD ZG chairman with a group of 330 persons from an aktiv employed in farming. This meeting took place in Skierniewice. Its purpose was to activate ZBoWiD members to perform tasks to stimulate grain and slaughter animal procurement;
- a meeting of a similar nature in January 1982, which took place in Lublin with the participation of the chairman of the ZBoWiD Supreme Council; he was accompanied by a group of ZBoWiD ZG Presidium members;

--a meeting in February 1982 of the Supreme Council chairman and the chairman of the ZG with the ZBoWiD aktiv of Poznan Voivodship, which was devoted to the activity of the ZBoWiD voivodship organizations and its actions undertaken during martial law. At this meeting, courses of action were outlined for surmounting the socioeconomic crisis and supporting WRON decisions;
--in February under the leadership of the Supreme Council chairman, a meeting was organized with the Warsaw combatants' scientific worker aktiv, at which the the share of this milieu in overcoming the factors halting and restricting industrial production was discussed;
--in March a similar meeting with the participation of the ZG chairman took place in the Polish Academy of Sciences and in two educators' and cultural-artistic milieus.

The atmosphere of these meetings was one of great commitment throughout. When the union aktiv reported on the results of the meetings at plants and to rural communities, understanding of the issues and the tasks emanating therefrom increased.

These meetings also treated internal organizational matters concerning the integration of the combatant milieu, social/daily living problems and especially upbringing work with youth (which we discussed at a meeting of the Supreme Council Presidium and ZG on 7 May 1982). The meeting was conducted on the basis of a report by the Supreme Council chairman "On the Unity of Generations in the Struggle for Socialist Poland."

We believe that the share of the representation of youth organizations at this meeting brought the youth problem to the fore and made it the subject of mutual concern of the entire organization. We are aware that in the current situation this is an extremely complex problem that needs more work in the future. The resolution made at that meeting, aided by the actions of the ZBoWiD youth and mistorical commissions, should have a practical, long-lasting impact upon the qualitative improvement of work with young people.

Appreciating the importance of the problem, following the meeting, the ZBoWiD ZG Secretariat appealed to voivodships boards to treat work with young people as a basic activity during the present stage; it also specified ideological upbringing tasks in this regard.

A lecture campaign carried out in schools and plants in April and from 5 to 20 May 1982, implemented in close cooperation with the WP Main Political Administration, was an opportunity to present young Poles with the history of our homeland and the achievements of People's Poland, as well as Poland's contribution to the victory over the Hitlerian Reich.

According to our reports from the majority of voivodships boards, 1,827 activists participated in 16,045 meetings. Contact was made with 135,237 people. Meetings with youth were organized in 15,344 schools and 619 plants, and 82 meetings were held on the occasion of other festivities. The leading voivodship boards in this area are the Legnica, Katowice, Siedlce, Bydgoszcz, Koszalin and Warsaw boards. They showed the greatest number of organized meetings. The Gdansk Voivodship Board has not yet acted upon the

recommendation made to it and seven voivodship boards--in Opole, Ostroleka, Ciechanow, Bielsko-Biala, Rzeszow, Wloclawek and Zielona Gora--have not yet sent in their reports.

Beyond this, in the past 6 months, under condition of enduring martial law, 3,080 meetings with young people were organized on the occasion of historical celebrations.

These meetings fulfilled their goal. The assessment of the voivodship boards and participants is positive. We take this to mean that in some voivodships they did not go easily, since in a number of schools the teaching cadre did not take part. In the discussion, young people often made controversial statements especially when assessing the achievements of our reality.

As we sum up the campaigns that engaged ZBoWiD in actions associated with tasks imposed by WRON or arising out of current needs, we must call to mind the major effort of voivodships echelons and regional elements, issues commissions at all levels and combatants' groups, which aided and enriched many activities during this period.

The topics of voivodship board and circle board plenary meetings during the first 6 months of 1982 were subordinated to this primary goal. They served to unite citizens around the program for overcoming the crisis and to create conditions for the country's national rebirth and development.

This does not mean that on the union scale as a whole there were no decentralizing tendencies; they penetrated the organization from without, for the most part. Here and there some attempts were even made to create a new union (Gdansk, Krakow, Poznan, Olsztyn, Kielce). These actions were undertaken in close conjunction with the extremist forces of Solidarity.

We have noted two instances of insubordination regarding WRON precepts. One concerned a ZBoWiD circle of 17-20 persons organized by Solidarity in Olsztyn, whose activity was suspended. A second concerned a ZBoWiD circle in Slupsk, whose office was closed and records entrusted for safekeeping. These circles were operating outside the union structure; their members maintained a dual organizational affiliation.

Another phenomenon was the attempt to create combatants' groups outside the ZBoWiD organizational structure. We noted such instances in Krakow, Wroclaw and in Warsaw, to some extent. All of these operations were small-scale, local operations; their organizers met with considerable resistance from the combatants' community.

Generally, however, despite the unstable conditions under which we have operated in the past 6 months, our union has demonstrated organizational cohesiveness and the ability to strengthen the ideological-political awareness of its members in the principles of ZBoWiD status and the political truths of the people's state.

The records certainly do not present the total picture; they do not relate the drama of the social and organizational rifts underlying our work. This

information is valuable, however, in that it reports on a characteristic period of the combatant community's sincere joining in on behalf of the country.

Colleagues, working together to restore stability and security to the country, we have not lost sight of the problems that are the essence of the intraorganizational life of the union. I am speaking of the sphere of ideological-upbringing and propaganda activities, the strengthening of the cohesiveness of the combatant milieu, the improvement of work methods and organization and efforts to improve material status, including the status of ZBoWiD members who have been honored with distinctions.

In general, we took a significant step forward in all of these areas during the first half of 1982. This includes the completion of work on the Combatant's Charter, whose final touch is a PRL [Polish People's Republic] Sejm Law "On the Special Rights of Combatants," passed on 26 May 1982.

Ideological-Upbringing Activity

Our foremost sociopolitical and propagandistic projects have been:

- issues related to the implementation of the idea of national understanding outlined in a resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress and in documents of the state authorities;
- the implementation of the ideological program assumptions of the PZPR KC [Central Committee] Political Bureau concerning the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement this year;
- the active participation of the combatants' community in social-propaganda campaigns and celebrations of the more important historical anniversaries.

I should add that the ZG Historical Commission coorganized the May 1982 Wroclaw symposium on the subject "The Final Phase of War on Polish Soil and the Hitlerian Crimes Perpetrated Thereupon."

The Historical Commission likewise organized a session open to the general public in Polichno in June 1982, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the partisan struggle in Poland begun by the People's Guard. The event was a total success.

Work has begun on the preparation of a book in conjunction with the MON [Ministry of National Defense] entitled "Lying on a Field of Glory."

Working contacts with the press, radio and television have been increased with the result that ZBoWiD issues appear more and more often on radio and television programs. This is likewise the case with regional broadcasts and the local press (GLOS WYBRZEZA, GAZETA POMORSKA and others).

As in the past, we were coorganizers of National Remembrance Month ventures.

Despite our notable achievements, however, in the future we should come out on a broader front to create a unified system of the patriotic upbringing

of youth, by cooperating more closely with ministries and social and youth organizations. This is a matter of current interest to which the party and state authorities attach tremendous importance.

The ZBoWiD ZG Commission for Cooperation with Youth is conducting extensive activity in this area. It is cooperating systematically with regional commissions, memorials and Friends of ZBoWiD Circles, following the impetus given by the Supreme Council Presidium and Main Board meeting on the subject "Unity of Generations." The Youth Commission is preparing a plan of additional events and a summer campaign in conjunction with the scout union and other youth organizations.

Integrative Processes of the Combatant Milieu

A ZG Presidium resolution dated July 1981, which considers the further development of the activity of this group within the ZBoWiD organizational framework, recommends reinforcement of the cohesiveness of the organizational ranks. The resolution states that specific national commissions will be created by the ZBoWiD ZG to give substantive direction to this activity.

The ZG has not encountered any major problems in guiding the already operative commissions of the veterans of revolutionary struggles, the Slask uprisings, the Wielkopolska Uprising and the veterans of the struggles in Spain.

This year we adopted the bylaws for a National Commission of the "Sons of the Regiment," and set this commission in motion. This group works well and has an impact regionally.

We did have some problems--which have since been resolved--creating a National Commission of former WP Soldiers, participants in World War II. This was due to the large number of groups making up the commission, which were involved in battles on various fronts in World War II. This commission, which works under the direction of our colleague, Div Gen Jan Czapla, to date has presented a draft list of candidates for representatives to the ZG National Commission as well as the bylaws, which will be presented to the ZG Presidium.

The formation of a National Commission for the Resistance Movement is still an open subject. The groups making up this commission represent various, often clashing views regarding the commission members, procedural matters associated with milieu affiliation, the bylaws, the sphere and scope of operation and milieu representation.

Recently, considerable progress has been made in this area. The bylaws were approved and the milieu representation of the members of the National Commission for the Resistance Movement will be finalized in July-August, by understanding with voivodship boards. In September, the entire body of documents concerning the formation of the commission will be submitted to the ZBoWiD ZG Presidium.

From this platform I should like to point out that resistance movement issues are by nature difficult and very complex. The ZG is aware that ZBoWiD arose on the basis of various orientations. We believe that union members whose organizational affiliations and past histories were varied should have the right to create their own groups within the ZBoWiD framework, uniting people from different fronts or units, organizing commemorations of their own anniversaries and care of places of national remembrance. However, all activity must develop within the framework of the ZBoWiD statutory structure. In this way, it completes the range of the form and content implemented by the union, as practice demonstrates. It also serves to inspire and call to action.

We have examples of this from the activity of the National Commission of the "Sons of the Regiment," the Commission of the Milieu of the Polish Armed Forces in the West, the Milieu of Poles who were former Soldiers in the Soviet Army, the Milieu of Veterans of the Struggles in Spain.

Another example is the number of ceremonies and meetings in the first half of 1982 organized by nearly 30 different milieus and more than 80 AK, AL and BCh clubs operating in the Warsaw area whose activities are coordinated by a commission appointed by the Warsaw ZBoWiD Board.

However, we are also aware of crucial problems. Not all matters are completely resolved; there are still decentralizing tendencies in the particular AK, AL and BCh milieus.

We believe, however, that the ZG national commissions, operating within the framework of the statute, will be able to cope with these problems.

The Improvement of Intraorganizational Work

Two basic documents outline this activity:

- a) the yearly plan of ZG work for 1982;
- b) the plan for the implementation of recommendations of the ZG Organizational Committee prepared on the basis of studies and analyses of the operation of union organizational structures.

The tasks emanating from these documents will be implemented in the following manner:

- recommendations prepared by the Organizational Commission will be presented in the fall during deliberations of the ZG Presidium;
- an assessment of the work of issues commissions is near completion. This assessment will be the point of departure for preparing the organizational bylaws and the working plans of these commissions during the second half of this year;
- instructions are being prepared for making a record of member records to include regular ZBoWiD members and charges as well as combatants not in the union;
- the preparation of an understanding concerning cooperation between the

ZBoWiD ZG and the Union of Former Professional Soldiers ZG is being coordinated;

--basic checks are being conducted by Organizational Division forces in seven voivodship boards--in Czestochowa, Gdansk, Leszno, Radom, Kielce, Tarnobrzeg and Walbrzych for the purpose of helping these boards to carry on union activity;

--instructions are being prepared for a reporting-electoral campaign in basic ZBoWiD elements and guidelines have been handed down concerning the structural organization of basic elements. Both documents have been approved by the ZBoWiD ZG Presidium;

--in conjunction with the PRL Sejm resolution of Law "On the Special Rights of Combatants," work on executive orders, being conducted jointly with the Office for Combatant affairs, is continuing. The draft of instructions for an exchange of combatant certificates for new combatant identification cards for regular union members and nonunion combatants has also been prepared.

--we have prepared a plan of ZG meetings for the third quarter of 1982.

The preceding items will be submitted in turn at meetings of the ZBoWiD ZG Presidium for discussion and approval.

We do not believe that matters standardizing the internal activity of the union create major problems; on the other hand, we do sense a lack of developed ties with the voivodship board bureaus and issues commissions in the area of exchanging experiences, including experiences of an instructorial-methodological nature. The information we have been receiving on the basis of reports from plenary meetings and from the presidia of voivodship echelons, as well as from telephone contacts, presents a one-sided, cursory view, which makes it difficult to sharpen the assessments of our own ZG.

This means that some voivodship boards are too late in reporting major problems, causing the ZG to intervene too late, to the detriment of particular organizations. An example of this situation and its consequences is that of the Gdansk ZBoWiD organization. The Voivodship Board of this organization acted ineffectively; it was not mature enough politically and socially to run the union and the damage that it did will take time to eliminate; it will also be some time before this organization emerges from its enduring stagnation. In March and June 1982 we initiated the appropriate actions to re-organize the Gdansk Voivodship Board; on 30 June [1982] the Voivodship Board Plenum will elect a new board chairman, who will take the necessary steps to revitalize the organization.

A similar phenomenon (although assessed differently) is occurring in the Presidium of the Voivodship Board of the Rzeszow organization. We are currently in contact with the PZPR KW [Voivodship Committee] and the voivodship authorities, and will take the appropriate steps in the near future.

In order to counteract these phenomena, the ZG Secretariat has prepared a list of those voivodship boards whose dwindling activity will cause them to be reevaluated in the second half of 1982. At the same time, depending upon their needs, we will give these boards basic help.

Verification And Intervention

During the first 6 months of 1982, more than 900 appeals reached the ZG Verification Commission, of which 800 were examined. The most complex cases regard establishing one's part in the resistance movement, imprisonment in Hitlerian prisons and one's share in the 1939 defensive war.

Despite the complexity of such cases, the decisions of the Verification Commission are solid. This is proven by the fact that appeals of the interested parties to the Supreme Administrative Court are not heard, and our decisions remain in force.

However, we continue to receive from 60 to 70 letters a week concerning cases of verification; we settle 10 to 15 appeals per day. It is thus evident that there is a tremendous increase in interest in having questions of verification clarified. Nevertheless, we observe a reduced volume of correspondence in this area directed to ZBoWiD head officials during the first 6 months of 1982.

Through 31 May 1982, 776 cases reached the Intervention Division. They concern such matters as damages for interment in camps, legal counsel in farm property settlements and housing, family and other matters.

Social/Daily Living Activity

Major social/daily living union problems were discussed and assessed at a meeting of the ZBoWiD Supreme Council Presidium and ZG in March 1982.

A basic question outlining the main direction of this activity in the first half of 1982 was the preparation of a draft law "On the Special Rights of Combatants."

The implementation of an assistance fund for union members who find themselves in difficult material circumstances is an important problem in the area of social affairs. Thanks to the steps we have undertaken to this end, we received 79.2 million zlotys for this purpose in the first half of 1982, or twice the amount received for this purpose during a similar period in 1981.

Despite this doubling of funds, we will still not have enough to cover needs. Thus, their distribution requires careful consideration, to ensure that those with the greatest need receive assistance.

Given the difficult material circumstances of some combatants, we plan to approach the chairman of the Council of Ministers with a request for additional funds for the fourth quarter of 1982, asking that last year's action of meeting indispensable needs in the face of the coming winter be repeated.

Urgent matters include the need to change the amount of special pensions, whose present ceiling is below the social minimum. We would like this problem to be resolved through the implementation of the provisions of a law dated 26 May 1982.

On the subject of health care and preventive treatment, we received 4,617 sanatorium referrals and referrals for treatment stays from the Office for Combatant Affairs. This does not meet the need however, and thus has a negative impact on the attitudes of a part of the combatant community. We envisage the gradual resolution of this problem through an increase in the number of MON assignments to sanatoriums.

The issues of care for the elderly, the handicapped and especially combatants who are alone, requires separate treatment. This refers especially to combatants living in rural areas and in small towns. We should do everything possible to avert such phenomena by organizing colleague self-help in ZBoWiD circles on the basis of total understanding of needs. We should inspire the local authorities and social organizations to participate in the implementation of this noble idea. The Voivodship Office in Zielona Gora achieved results from such inspiration. In 56 gminas of this voivodship, teams were appointed for the purpose of discerning needs and coordinating the activities of the organizations implementing those goals.

Similar initiatives are being implemented in Bydgoszcz, Jelenia Gora, Kielce and Opole voivodships. ZBoWiD organizations are taking an active part in these endeavors.

I also wish to inform you that approximately 16,000 ZBoWiD members received material assistance in the form of food and clothing packages during this period. Distribution was organized by voivodship boards in an understanding with voivodship committees of social assistance and other associations.

We expended a major effort on the awarding of orders and commemorative honors.

In the first half of 1982, the Council of State awarded:

- 3,643 orders;
- 4,506 Medals of Victory and Freedom;
- 2,672 Partisan's Crosses;
- 24,000 Medals "For Participation in the 1939 Defensive War";
- 12,405 Warsaw Uprising Crosses.

Moreover, 65 honors "For ZBoWiD Service" were awarded.

All together in the first half of 1982, 44,836 orders, commemorative medals and organizational honors were awarded. The ZG is under the constant pressure of combatant opinion in this regard, especially in questions concerning speeding up the implementation of recommendations for honors of the type: the "For Participation in the 1939 Defensive War" Medal, the Medal of Victory and Freedom and the Partisan's Cross. These desires are indeed valid from the viewpoint of the delay in awarding them and the age of the persons who are to receive them.

A problem requiring urgent attention is the group of issues associated with the verification of combat honors awarded during the interwar period and the occupation.

Colleagues, there is yet another field of our activity to which I should like to turn your attention for a moment. That is the field of financial affairs. As you know, since 1 July 1981 we have been a self-sufficient organization. This means that all financial expenditures for basic activity are covered out of our own income and reserves. ZBoWiD receives funding from the Combatant Fund for social assistance alone.

Membership dues are a basic source of income. Last year, we obtained more than 58 million zlotys from this source. The scale of revenue from dues differs from one voivodship board to another, with the monthly average amounting to 10 zlotys in Katowice Voivodship, down to 5 zlotys in Biala Podlaska.

A number of voivodship boards are totally self-sufficient financially. They include Poznan, Katowice, Wroclaw, and Warsaw. However, some voivodship boards that have few members cannot cover indispensable expenses in their own areas and must be subsidized by the ZG. In 1981, 21 voivodship boards were subsidized for a combined sum of 2,342 million zlotys.

This situation will not change in 1982. While income from membership dues should increase in 1982 by 1,425,000 zlotys, due to price increases of goods and services (mail, telephone, hotels and the like) and an increase in employee wages, expenditures will increase to 106,130,000 zlotys, which is higher than 1981 expenditures by 13,377,000 zlotys. Both the ZG and voivodship boards will have to cover expenses out of their reserve funds, thus reducing these reserves considerably by the end of 1982. This will make it necessary for us to find additional income to balance the budget in 1983. The sources of such income may be:

- a) an increase in membership dues, in the current situation an unacceptable course of action among the organizational membership;
- b) revenues from new combatant identification cards;
- c) State Treasury subsidies, which we wish to avoid;
- d) the development of our own initiatives for increasing income based on such enterprises as the Katowice and Poznan examples.

The ZBoWiD Secretariat and ZG Presidium are assessing this situation; the appropriate recommendations will be submitted during the second half of 1982.

Basic union activity for 1982 is covered financially. However, financial discipline must be maintained, i.e., rational management, restricting outlays to those that are essential and securing revenue from membership dues (which will be a basic source of financing of ZBoWiD activity).

Colleagues, we are entering the second half-year of 1982. During this period, ZBoWiD will direct a major effort toward basic planes of action emanating from the sociopolitical tasks of the country and the need for national rebirth, based on the program platform and the organizational principles of the Front of National Understanding.

The second basic plane of action emanates from the need to have a decisive impact on the attitudes of the youth community and the academic, scientific and plant production communities.

The third plane issues from the current needs of intraunion activity defined by the decisions of the Supreme Council Presidium and by ZBoWiD ZG resolutions, in which priority treatment will be given to problems associated with the further integration of the combatant community and to processes of developing social and political attitudes and actions taken to set in order union social policy.

On the basis of the above assumptions, it is proposed that we concentrate our efforts on the following campaigns:

1. In the area of ideological-political and propaganda activity, we shall implement the tasks emanating from a resolution adopted at the 7 May 1982 plenum outlining upbringing and organizational work with youth. This resolution defines tasks of the Commission for Cooperation with Youth and the Historical Commission, primarily in the area of broadening direct contact with youth and the activation of Circles of Friends of ZBoWiD, especially in schools, plants and institutions of higher learning. In practice, we must inspire the work of the Circles of the Friends of ZBoWiD and cooperate daily with their aktiv.

The careful organization of the anniversaries and holidays falling during the second half of 1982 should serve this goal. This includes especially the commemoration of the Holiday of Polish Rebirth on 22 July, the commemoration of the 38th anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising, the 43d anniversary of September, Polish Army Day and the 40th anniversary of the struggle in the Zamojsk region.

Moreover, in October we plan to organize a session for the general public on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the renaming of the ZWZ [Union of Armed Struggle] as the Home Army and a session in December celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Peasant Battalions.

Another venture to be undertaken in November is a session for the general public devoted to the cooperation of the Polish and Soviet underground army in Podhale and the Nowy Sacz region.

2. In the area of integrating combatant communities:

- a) by the end of September, work should be completed on the formation of ZBoWiD ZG national milieu commissions;
- b) in the fourth quarter of 1982, we should prepare assumptions for organizing the work of the milieu commissions under those voivodship boards that have a sufficient number of milieus and are ready to organize independent milieus;
- c) in the summer months of July and August we should finalize the makeup of the National Commission of the Resistance Movement, in an understanding with voivodship boards.

The preceding group of topics should be submitted at deliberations of the ZG Presidium in September-October 1982.

3. Concerning the setting in order of societal and social policy:

a) by mid-July 1982, we should prepare and send out to the ministries the ZBoWiD and Office for Combatant Affairs proposals in the area of benefits emanating from the 26 May 1982 law, which are to be issued by the ministries by the end of 1982 in the form of executive actions. The implementation of this task should be treated as one of the most important tasks in the second half of 1982;

b) we should undertake in the area of acquiring the additional funds indispensable for giving material assistance to those combatants who need it most, especially during the fall and winter.

4. In organizational activity:

a) in the fourth quarter of 1982, in accordance with the requirements of the statute, we should initiate a reporting-electoral campaign in ZBoWiD circles. This campaign will open activities connected with 1983 voivodship congresses of ZBoWiD delegates, and a National ZBoWiD Congress in 1984. The implementation of this plan will require the maximum effort of staff employees and the social aktiv, including the central aktiv, whose skills and experience we wish to utilize to conduct an efficient electoral campaign; instructions concerning elections to ZBoWiD circles have been sent out;

b) in the fourth quarter of 1982, we should prepare and initiate an exchange of combatant certificates for new combatant identification cards, both for regular ZBoWiD members and nonmember combatants. A meeting of ZBoWiD chairmen, to be held 1 July 1982, will be devoted to this matter.

Colleagues, we could not have resolved the range of problems comprised by the report without the daily help and commitment of the commissions and issues teams of our aktiv, which supported the activity of the ZBoWiD ZG during the first 6 months of 1982.

Please allow me to thank all commissions and the central aktiv for their efforts.

I wish to render special thanks to the Organizational Commission directed by colleague Kazimierz Switala, as well as to him personally for his maximum contribution to stepping up preparatory work on the draft of the law "On the Special Rights of Combatants" and for having it submitted to the PRL Sejm.

I thank the leadership of the Supreme Council Presidium, as well as those members of the ZG Presidium whose daily commitment bolstered the activity of the union in its resolution of its ambitious, sometimes difficult and complex problems.

Highlights of Discussion

Warsaw ZA WOLNOSCI LUD in Polish No 18 and 19, 24 and 31 Jul 82

[Two-part article by Opr. Mar. on the discussion at a meeting of the ZBoWiD Supreme Council Presidium and Main Board Presidium on 23 June 1982]

[No 18 24 Jul 82 pp 5, 6, 7]

[Text] The problems broached by discussion participants fall into three general areas. First: reflections upon and assessments of the combatant movement and union life in the past decade and during the period from August 1980 to December 1981 were given, as well as comments on current questions: the "Combatant's Charter" and problems of the community of disabled war veterans.

Second: reference was made to a subject of special emphasis in present social and ZBoWiD discussions--the upbringing of the young generation to respect the achievements of the PRL [Polish People's Republic] and to be won over to the ideals of socialism. Questions were raised concerning the responsibility of social organizations, institutions and the academic community to form the proper civic attitudes of youth.

Third: the deep concern of combatants over the current international situation was expressed; it threatens to disrupt the peace and security of European nations and the world. The role of ZBoWiD in the activity of the FIR, the International Federation of Resistance Movements, struggling for peace and disarmament, standing in opposition to the return of fascist ideology, was expressed. It should be added that the greatest share of the discussion was devoted to statements concerning the problems of peace, international ZBoWiD activity and contact with combatants throughout Polonia.

The course of assessments and reckonings was begun by the director of the Office for Combatant Affairs, Gen Div Mieczyslaw Grudzien. He reminded those assembled that as of June 1982, it had been 10 years since the PRL Sejm had established an Office for Combatant Affairs. During this time, the office has concentrated its efforts on the social problems of the combatant community. This was done in close conjunction with the combatant organizations: ZBoWiD the ZIW [Union of Disabled War Veterans] and the ZOZ [expansion unknown] of the PRL. As a result of our efforts to resolve the problems of these groups through the system, in 1974 a law was passed concerning providing for disabled war and military veterans, and in 1975 another law was passed increasing benefits for combatants and concentration camp prisoners. From the perspective of 1982, one may assess these laws variously, said the speaker, but there is no doubt that they emerged in large part to meet the combatant community's needs of the time. He likewise stated that were it not for these laws, it would have been much more difficult to prepare such a valuable document as the 26 May 1982 Law "On the Special Rights of Combatants." General Grudzien also cited other examples that he believed demonstrated that over the past 10 years, the need of those combatants who are in greatest need of material assistance have been met. In the speaker's opinion, the expansion of health

care for combatants, the construction of the Kombatant Sanatorium in Kolobrzeg and of several rest homes for the aged (despite considerably broader plans to this effect) and the awarding of a number of honors (if still not enough) are proof that in the past 10 years several crucial issues for combatants have reached a positive conclusion.

Close contact with combatant organizations, especially the ZBoWiD, was basic to many accomplishments. For example, the awarding of approximately 230,000 honors and orders over the past 10 years was possible only through the great commitment and action of regional ZBoWiD elements. In speaking of the "Combatant's Charter," General Grudzien expressed the opinion that it is a significant step forward by comparison with the 1975 law. Several years ago we could only dream of such a document, he stated. He likewise believes that the combatant law that has been adopted in Poland is also advantageous from the viewpoint of the resolution of the problem of care and assistance for combatants in other European countries.

In conclusion, M. Grudzien, as vice chairman of the ZBoWiD RN [Supreme Council], stated that ZBoWiD activity became more dynamic when M. Moczar and W. Sokorski were elected to the leadership. He also proposed that the ZBoWiD central aktiv be more involved in cooperation with the regional elements of the union.

Gen Div Franciszek Ksiezarczyk also alluded to problems related to the "Combatant's Charter." He said that the critics of this document are people who are anxious to destroy the unity of the union, to disrupt the particular combatant milieus and to oppose ZBoWiD members--disabled war veterans and other social groups and the like. Citing examples of such statements and the contents of letters addressed to the heads of combatant organizations, the speaker asserted that the move to deny the rights of disabled war veterans by amending a 1974 law that defines the rights and privileges of this community so that their current material needs are not met is wrong. This creates a bad atmosphere: there is the general view that the ZBoWiD has managed to force its issues, while the ZIW leadership cannot do this.

Emphasizing this issue, Fr. Ksiezarczyk stated that the unity of all combatant milieus on basic Polish issues is the order of the day. He also stressed the political and upbringing aspect of concern for combatants and disabled war veterans by the state. Concern for the participants in World War II is one of the factors of upbringing impact upon the young generation.

Witold Sokorski opened his statement by expressing the hope that the disturbing phenomenon of the coming into being of new combatant unions between August 1980 and December 1981, breaking down the unity of the combatant movement, would not be repeated. He proposed that the ZBoWiD attempt to make a comprehensive analysis of the mistakes made during the decade and to draw conclusions for the future from this analysis, as was done by the authorities with reference to party and state matters. The negative phenomena that aroused controversy and divisiveness were apparent and pointed out by ZBoWiD workers before August 1980. Mistakes have also been made since August 1980. The speaker noted, e.g., that the festivities

held for the naming of a bridge on the Torun Route in Warsaw after Gen "Grot"-Rowecki were not run by ZBoWiD but by nonunion combatants. This happened in spite of the fact that the milieu of Warsaw combatants who had worked with the community to get the route in order wanted it to be a ZBoWiD event. Instead, ZBoWiD representatives were not permitted to speak during this event. The initiators of the construction of the Warsaw Uprising Monument are also non-ZBoWiD colleagues, W. Sikorski emphasized, who are not always sympathetic to our organization. The same is the case with the opening of the Warsaw Uprising Museum initiated by the television media. We also made other mistakes in the past, the speaker stated, that had a negative impact on the course of events after August 1980. For example, the ZBoWiD ZW [Voivodship Board] Secretariat in Warsaw denied a PAX request to open a factory ZBoWiD circle at the Inco plants. Later, this became the source of many difficulties. This leads to the conclusion that the ZG [Main Board] Presidium should collect data, analyze it and then draw conclusions for the future.

W. Sikorski's remarks likewise touched upon the atmosphere accompanying the adoption of a law dated May 1982. He stated that words of criticism are not always ill-intended, but are frequently spoken by those who do not have enough and are waiting until this document goes into effect on 1 January 1983.

The School and Youth

Halina Pietkiewicz brought up this subject from the ZBoWiD platform. She stressed that her many years of professional experience has taught her that a significant part of the responsibility for youth upbringing rests on the school and the teacher. The proper preparation of the young teacher for his upbringing functions requires much time and active effort by educational echelons, ministries, superintendent's offices and faculties of education and upbringing. The youth are the product of their school upbringers, of the attitudes they form and the models and ideals they transmit. H. Pietkiewicz addressed Gen Div Jan Czapla, vice minister of education and upbringing, who was present at the meeting, and asked him to take an interest in the matter of preparing the young teacher's cadre for pedagogical work at the proper level, with a sense of responsibility for the young people entrusted to them.

Thus invited to participate in the discussion, General Czapla stated that at present 450,000 teachers and 150,000 administrative employees work in education. "They have an impact upon approximately 8 million children and young people. Given the divisiveness and tensions existing in society, we must have a sensible, thoughtful attitude toward this professional community. Recently, the teaching occupation has been subject to perturbing reports of verification, which has not eased tensions. Actions in this direction have now been halted. I am in favor of maintaining calm among those who work in this profession," stressed J. Czapla. "A teacher who performs his duties well ought to teach even when he does not totally see eye to eye with socialism. On the other hand, we should part company unreservedly with those teachers who demoralize youth."

A thoughtful assessment of youth attitudes must accompany action based on the law and the principles contained in the Teacher's Charter. Discretion, consistency, law and order, and when necessary, radical measures taken against those who demoralize young people--these are the principles of action with regard to this professional community, J. Czapla emphasized. He also stressed that in addition to all activities undertaken by schools and educational and upbringing echelons in the youth community, the actual words of combatants, adults and experienced people are indispensable and necessary. The speaker gave examples of the sometimes tragic consequences of the neglect of upbringing among young people and the influence of enemy propaganda centers.

In conclusion, General Czapla reported on the efforts to create a National Commission of Former Soldiers of the Polish Army under the ZBoWiD ZG. This would group together the former soldiers from September, the PSZ [Polish Armed Forces] in the West, Polish groups sojourned in France and soldiers from the First and Second WP Armies. He stated that the plane integrating the combatant community is the conviction that patriotism and the sense of civic responsibility, not class or ideological views, were the determining factor in undertaking the struggle to defend the independence of the homeland during World War II.

[No 19, 31 Jul 82 pp 5, 6]

[Text] The problem of the threat to world peace led to a vigorous discussion at the meeting. The awareness that the state of the security of European nations and the world has worsened considerably during the recent period is very slight throughout our society. For many months we have been more absorbed in our own internal problems and the dangers to the social unity of Poles. It is significant that the combatant community has never lost sight of those problems whose scale reaches far beyond our own borders and the entire continent. Among the many ZBoWiD representatives who have frequently expressed their attitude toward, and assessment of, these negative phenomena in international life, Eugeniusz Szyra made a statement of special note. He gave an interesting interpretation of the methods and forms of implementation of the imperialist plans of the United States both now and in the past.

The speaker pointed out that doctrines based on a monopoly of the possession of nuclear weapons by the United States had already emerged by 1945, i.e., the doctrines of Truman and then Dulles. When the Soviet Union announced in September 1949 that it had begun to produce atomic weapons, the American monopoly was broken, and their insane plans to subjugate the world by atomic blackmail were halted. At present in the United States, it is often said that the failure to make the ultimate use of their then superiority in nuclear arms was inconsistent and a mistake resulting from a lack of decisiveness. These are the words of present higher U.S. Government officials and representatives of the military-industrial complex. In defining the present military-strategic doctrine, they speak of political, economic and military pressure. This is the purpose of the military bases scattered throughout the entire world, each equipped with nuclear weaponry.

The U.S. plan of strategy also included the idea of Israel's attack on Lebanon and the Palestinians, and the resultant opening of an American base in southern Lebanon.

The same function that Israel plays in the Near East is played in another part of the world by the Republic of South Africa [RPA]. They are so-called "insubordinate" allies, since the United States is trying to create the pretense that these states are acting of their own accord.

In the manner of Israel, the RPA now threatens Mozambique and Angola. Other countries, such as Pakistan and Taiwan, are also "insubordinate" allies. U.S. atomic bases have been built in Africa, Asia and Latin America, without their asking whether the hundreds of millions of inhabitants of these continents are ready to be consumed by the fire of thermonuclear war. The policy of atomic deterrence puts pressure on states that have chosen the path of socialist development. It is maintained and expected that they will also be overthrown by the armed intervention of the "insubordinates." It was only the British-Argentinian conflict that averted the incursion of Argentinian armies into Nicaragua for American interests.

We are not fully aware of the repetition of these measures and plans, stressed the speaker. One can cite hundreds of such examples. The most ominous of these is Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the physical attempt to destroy not only the soldiers of the Palestinian resistance movement, but also women, children and elderly people in refugee camps, which have now been turned into Hitlerian-type concentration camps by the Israeli Army.

But this is only the first attempt of the United States to present the world with a fait accompli that may end with the use of nuclear weapons. These weapons are found in Israel, the RPA, in Taiwan and in Pakistan.

Thus, there exists the great danger of the eruption of atomic warfare, not only as a result of the direct actions of the United States, but "per procura," by its surrogates--its allies. Polish society is not aware that this is intimately linked with the conviction of the American authorities that the neutron bomb may be used anywhere in the world, not only in Europe as a tactical weapon, as atomic artillery.

This ideology of conventional warfare with the use of nuclear weaponry is inculcated through the creation of land bases and the building of atomic submarines and airplanes armed with nuclear missiles.

The situation by comparison with the first years after the war has changed, however, and the United States cannot implement its initial intention of a nuclear strike with the full certainty that it will be victorious. It is a question of halting the plunge into an atomic war as a result of the use of nuclear arms by U.S. allies.

The struggle over averting the threat of nuclear war has already begun throughout the world, in the United States itself as well as in the FRG and France. The so-called Third World countries, which for many years appeared

to be outside the reach of the nuclear threat, are now a potentially endangered area due to the construction of nuclear bases there. The antiwar movement is also arising there.

This global war strategy of the United States must be countered by an international campaign for peace. The speaker proposed that the ZBoWiD react to this problem in its social-upbringing activity. The struggle for peace is now the most important task of humanity. All other issues have no meaning if nuclear war is to become a real danger. One cannot merely count on the antiwar activity of other countries, nations and societies that are involved in their own matters. The ZBoWiD should also have a share in this matter of importance both to the Polish people and to the peoples of the world, concluded E. Szyr.

Zygmunt Bieszczanin, who functions within the ZBoWiD framework as deputy secretary general of the FIR Bureau, alluded to the subject broached by E. Szyr. He announced the coming FIR Congress and also stressed the achievements of the federation in the area of struggling for peace and disarmament. He noted that in recent years, the FIR often reacted against decisions of NATO and the United States leading to an escalation of nuclear armaments. At the same time, he expressed support for all initiatives aimed at preserving peace, including many Soviet peace initiatives. The FIR also reacted very strongly to the Israel's aggression against Lebanon, issuing a declaration on this issue.

Within the framework of the disarmament struggle, the federation has cooperated closely with other worldwide organizations of combatants and participants in the resistance movement. In 1980 at the world UNESCO Congress, a joint report was submitted concerning the psychological aspects of teaching in the spirit of disarmament. Recently another joint document was prepared by three international combatants' federations, to be presented before the United Nations. In this document, the combatants call for the preparation of a general program of disarmament; they also note the danger of continuing nuclear conflict. The speaker likewise reported on other forms of international cooperation in the combatant movement. He stressed particularly the activity of the FIR in the United Nations related to the mutual struggle for peace.

Z. Bieszczanin stated that Polish foreign policy, especially regarding questions of European security, finds great support among FIR workers and other combatants' organizations.

Seweryna Szmaglewska likewise referred to the address of E. Szyr. She stressed the fact that in the process of analyzing current events worldwide one cannot but think of the word "genocide." This word aptly describes not only Hitler's crimes during World War II. It is obvious, said the well-known writer, that the literary work of many people, based on their own experiences in Hitlerite concentration camps during World War II, participants in the struggle against fascism, is powerless, having little effect in terms of propaganda. Humanity lacks the strength and imagination to avert another nightmare of war that threatens the world.

The speaker devoted much attention to questions of our relationship to Polonia combatants. They afford much proof of their sense of self-sacrifice and their attachment to their mother country. Many of these men admit today that their fear of another war drove them out of the country years ago. Succumbing to the cold war psychosis, they left Europe for distant countries, convinced that the nightmare of war would not touch them a second time. Now they realize that one cannot run away from war, especially nuclear war. A basic issue at the present time should be the integration of Polonia combatants and the families of these combatants with combatants living in Poland, around the common goal of the struggle for peace.

Gen Franciszek Skibinski concentrated on the practical aspects of cooperation with Polonia combatants. Our task is to continue to win over combatants living abroad for Polish issues, he emphasized. Their example should influence the so-called "inflexible." We will not achieve this goal through verbal or written propaganda; on the other hand, we must make it financially possible for those combatants who wish to do so to visit their homeland. Existing foreign exchange regulations create a barrier, making a trip to Poland a ruinous venture for the combatant.

General Skibinski also referred to the currents of the discussion that touched upon international affairs. He said that he concludes from E. Szyr's statement that making the entire society aware of the contents and consequences of the Truman Doctrine that was in effect for many years, and which is also reflected in the Reagan stand, could have a very healthy influence on present divisiveness among Polish society.

After a careful analysis of those materials that are deliberate propaganda, that part of society which sees a solution for our problems in the present policy of the United States will be cured of their illusions, the speaker stressed.

As the meeting concluded, Michal Atlas, director of the PZPR KC [Central Committee] Administrative Department took the floor. The ZBoWiD is one of the few mass organizations that has come out politically unequivocally on the side of the people's state, he said. This is an organization that, in spite of severe conflicts and crisis phenomena, has preserved its identity, defending itself against attempts to divide it. The ZBoWiD was active, maintaining the line laid out by the party. This is not only due to the merit of the leadership and regional aktiv, but also because of the moral authority of rank-and-file members, people who have managed to overcome the political differences that divided them in the past, and have found their proper place in the complex Polish system of strengths and relations. The ZBoWiD has tremendous political capital that can be used at present to implement the issue that Poles agree is the basic one--finding a way out of the different situation. Highly acclaiming the quality of the discussion, the speaker stressed certain issues, including the link between the problems of care for combatants and political activity. It is also important for the party that people be won over not only by great slogans but by practical organizational work resolving daily problems. Concern for the elderly, who are often unable to take care of themselves, is an especially fitting and

useful activity. The speaker noted that many reclaimed buildings that are now in the hands of the Ministry of Health and have not yet been put to use can be used as homes for combatants or ZBoWiD sanatoriums.

Moving on to more general matters, M. Atlas stated that martial law has made it possible to implement many earlier planned reforms that had been blocked by political opponents.

Reforms that have been undertaken attest to the fact that we will not depart from the democratic road, for we have entered it not out of coercion, but through the will of the party, the speaker concluded.

The chairman of the ZBoWiD Supreme Council, Mieczyslaw Moczar, summarized the discussion. Assessing the past 6 months, he stressed that rational action was characteristic of union members. We have a deep understanding of the pulse of the nation, and we will not allow ourselves to be driven from the political-social course we have set for ourselves, he stated.

Referring to the discussion, M. Moczar defined the most important international problems to be stressed by the union in its activity. They include making society aware of the threats to peace caused by the rash policy of the Reagan presidency. In particular, we should expose the fact that peace has reigned in Europe for many years thanks to the existence of the strong bloc of socialist states. We need the organized action of societies and European states to preserve peace. The antiwar movement in many countries has come to life in conjunction with the Soviet Union's declaration that it will not use first-strike methods.

In speaking of the issues of Polonia combatants, the speaker recommended that ZBoWiD activity in this area be more strongly supported by our diplomatic outposts and the MSZ [Ministry of Foreign Affairs]. He also stressed the need for the ZBoWiD to renew its attempts to create good relations with combatants living abroad, since they have been weakened considerably in recent years.

Another proposal announced by the chairman of the ZBoWiD RN concerned the better utilization of television for propagandizing union activity and for having a more effective influence upon the younger generation.

The issue of the proper organization of social work for thousands of union members who are retiring also requires consideration and effort by the ZBoWiD. The speaker proposed that the ZBoWiD attend to the introduction of new forms of socially useful work for numerous experts who are union members and possess a wealth of knowledge and skill, but are not able to organize their own workshops after they retire. Likewise, ZBoWiD members who belong to the engineering-technical cadre should be involved in matters of technical advising for creative individuals, for inventors, who are not always able to penetrate the bureaucratic apparatus with their ideas.

Referring to the report presented at the meeting by M. Moczar, director of the Office for Combatant Affairs, he expressed the opinion that the course

of work of the office should be intensified and the officials of this institution should react to the needs of ZBoWiD members more actively.

The forms of cooperation with youth must be renewed. Many of them are outdated and should be scrapped; we should attempt a lively dialogue with the younger generation.

The ZBoWiD should become a haven for elderly and single combatants, giving them assistance and advice, especially now, in our difficult economic situation.

Stressing these problems, the speaker expressed the opinion that the ZBoWiD ZG has achieved a great deal recently, rejecting many unproductive measures. Only through careful [words apparently omitted] ZBoWiD organizational activity.

In conclusion, Mieczyslaw Moczar stated, the people's authority, our authorities may rest assured that they will always find solid support among combatants.

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CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES RCP MEETING ON INDUSTRY

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[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 20-21 working meeting on industry at the RCP Central Committee headquarters in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I would like to discuss during this meeting the way in which the 1982 plan is being implemented and what has to be done to ensure its optimal implementation. Each ministry and county knows its achievements and where it is lagging; therefore, everybody knows what measures must be further taken in the fourth quarter to fully carry out plan provisions. It is now necessary to take all measures to attain all plan provisions and make up for everything in arrears wherever they may be and even to achieve a certain supplementary production in ministries where this is possible, particularly the Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Construction Materials and the Ministry of Light Industry.

We must work in such a way as to fulfill all 1982 tasks. The fulfillment of all plan provisions can be attained by meeting all existing orders and eliminating everything in arrears. Moreover, just to give an example, there are higher requirements in the machine building industry if we take into account the programs to ensure the energy base and other special programs that have to be completed next year.

Generally speaking, exports to all countries must play an important part in implementing plan provisions. We must bear in mind that both the exports to socialist countries--under clearing agreements--and exports to freely convertible currency areas ensure our necessary imports for a normal production flow. We must pay particular attention to exports to convertible currency areas, without neglecting, however, the other exports. Our orders for the fourth quarter and even the orders that we already have ensure the attainment of the established program.

I do not believe I need to dwell further upon the fact that we must fully attain the production earmarked for export, beginning with November; it consists of items with a long production cycle, particularly in machine building. Concurrently, we must already prepare for the 1983 production. All this applies practically to all ministries. There is a certain cycle both in the manufacture of furniture

and in the light and chemical industries. We must launch and prepare the manufacture of next year's first quarter products on time, with all that that involves. While fulfilling our export tasks, we must also see to it that we properly attain the planned imports envisaged for all ministries. On this basis, we must aim to ensure the appropriate development of the entire production flow.

You are also familiar with the import provisions. However, I would like to draw attention to the fact that certain ministries and centrals have raised certain issues here which show that not enough responsibility is being shown in resolving problems. One must say that the ministries and centrals tend to bring up a number of accumulated problems and thus justify the failure to fulfill the plan instead of working to find solutions that can ensure the fulfillment of tasks.

Why do I refer to all this? Because it is inadmissible that the problems which must be solved by each ministry--no ministry may postpone resolving its problems--should be left unsolved and invoked actually to justify their poor activity. I ask each ministry--the Ministry of Supply, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Trade--to work seriously to fulfill all plan provisions, both for exports and imports, in their entirety. Of course, we will and must continue to work to reduce imports. But what has been established must be achieved in order to ensure the normal flow of production.

We should pay more attention to using new materials in production, various spare parts and subassemblies and data and control equipment. Many import problems are connected with the failure to carry out programs to use new materials in production, something which leads to additional imports. Failure to take into production the new materials envisaged in the sectors of chemistry, metallurgy and even in machine building leads to additional imports.

I seriously draw attention to the fact that we must revise the production renewal and adaptation programs. We have enough programs; we do not need new ones but rather practical measures--per enterprise and central, down to the smallest enterprise, in all fields--to fulfill existing programs, even ahead of time.

Generally speaking, as far as small imports are concerned, the research institutes must pledge to resolve these problems through our small-scale production system. We have such institutes. I even visited them a few days ago; all have good equipment, some of it from our own domestic production, but the great part of it from abroad. They have imported all that is the best and most expensive but instead of using it and producing with it they merely gaze at it.

I have asked the ministries, centrals and party county committees to check and examine these problems in each enterprise. The Ministry of Supply, the State Planning Committee and the National Council for Science and Technology, in their capacity as specialized bodies, must check and ensure the manufacture of new products and resolve all other problems in this respect.

The government must also examine this problem at least once every 10 days. It is a very important problem. In the previous 5-year plan we had to import goods worth several billion dollars because of failure to carry out the production

renewal and adaptation tasks. Because we have failed to use and manufacture the established new material and products, we have had to resort to imports. I dwell on this problem because it is of prime importance in ensuring proper supplies and the smooth flow of production.

Another important problem I wish to deal with again is the quality of production. Generally speaking, we must admit that there is poor concern with quality and with ensuring the appropriate technical and functional level of machines and equipment. We must put an end to this inadmissible state of affairs. We have a powerful and well equipped industry; hence, we must turn out high quality products! In this respect we must proceed to be resolute in resolving the problem of ensuring test and control standards for each stage. No product should leave the factory unless it is up to requirements and has been submitted to appropriate tests from all viewpoints! We established this long ago. Of course, much progress has been achieved in this respect, but the problem has not been finally resolved. It is therefore absolutely necessary to work seriously to resolve all problems rapidly and to utilize all means available to us.

We must also strengthen quality control. No defective machine or equipment should leave the factory. One should not come up with all kinds of justifications when it is quite clear that what actually happens is indiscipline and disorder in the management of certain enterprises and in the manufacturing process. We must put an end for good to this state of affairs.

Although we also discussed this at the plenum and in other circumstances, I repeat now that we must take resolute measures to ensure that equipment and machines work properly and at the planned parameters. At the same time we must work to reduce, not extend, the time required for general and capital repairs, to produce spare parts and subassemblies in time and to properly maintain the equipment.

Some people talked here about difficulties in the hot [calde] sectors of machine building caused by deficiencies recorded there in the first quarter. As far as the hot sectors are concerned, we have enough capacities in both relevant ministries; we even have more than is required. But we must use these capacities at maximum, without interrupting the production process. To attain this, we must, however, take measures to introduce order and strengthen discipline.

It must be clearly understood that the problems of ensuring that units operate at full capacity and of reducing the number of rejects are two of the most important problems in fulfilling our plan tasks. I ask the ministries, centrals and county committees to take concrete measures to introduce order in each unit so as to ensure that each enterprise works at full capacity. The Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and control of the management of fixed assets, the State Planning Committee and other central bodies must check and ensure order and discipline in these sectors.

It is also necessary to take all measures to ensure proper technical-material supplies. Of course, the supply plan is based on consumption norms; in this respect we still have certain possibilities and we must continue to improve norms and reduce consumption. It is necessary to proceed from improving the raw materials and other materials utilization index.

We have already discussed this problem and established a number of concrete measures. We have great resources in metallurgy, where the metal extraction index is not adequate. Here we have great losses; hence, the large consumption of coke. The comrades in the metallurgy branch complained about this coke issue, but failed to tell us that they consumed 150,000-200,000 tons in excess of norm provisions. With 200,000 tons of coke they could have ensured reserves of over 100,000 tons. Therefore, they cannot talk here about failure to deliver coke but rather about nonobservance of consumption norms. This is due to poor administration and operation of equipment used in the production process, failure to work at planned parameters, failure to ensure that steel mills and furnaces observe consumption norms for each melting charge, failure to appropriately load furnaces and steel mills so as to utilize to the maximum all capacities, and failure to observe the metal extraction index. What the comrades in metallurgy have achieved is 20 percent under the extraction index. In actual fact this means that the consumption of coke and other materials had to be greater.

This is where we have to start. One must think of what measures should be taken by the respective ministry, centrals and enterprises as well as by steel and metallurgical combines to observe the norms rather than come and ask for more raw materials. What happens is that the comrades ask for coke and fuel instead of taking measures to observe consumption norms, which, in some cases, are 20-30 percent higher than in other countries. Therefore, we must put order in this field. We have had steel mills and produced steel for about 200 years. Therefore, it is high time to introduce more order and discipline in this sector!

In machine building we are also failing to attain the metal extraction index by about 2 percent, which means that we have a 100,000-ton consumption excess for each 5 million tons of metal. Likewise, some parts are cast and some materials are delivered in excess of establishing sizes, which leads to additional manpower and metal waste.

In the timber industry--I am referring to it because I have recently visited a furniture exhibition--we decided in 1977 upon a standardization of furniture and other wood materials for construction. The comrades in this field ignored the previously mentioned standardization and actually increased material consumption by 30-40 percent instead of reducing it. They built furniture that could not possibly fit the rooms that we are now building. We could easily reduce wood consumption for furniture by 35-40 percent. We have already established that consumption for light industry must be reduced--I will not repeat it here--and we must be sure it is. The same applies to other ministries.

I seriously draw attention to the need to fulfill the plan, something which requires that the raw materials and other materials utilization index and the extraction index be attained as well as savings by each ministry.

It is necessary for centrals and ministries to give serious thought to organizing themselves better. They know the raw materials allotted to them as well as the consumption norms; from these quantities each ministry must set up a reserve

stock of several tons of different materials which it can use whenever something happens or when imports from abroad fail to arrive. But almost all ministries exceed their consumption norms instead of working and taking measures--since it is up to them to do so--to go below envisaged norms and thus create a certain reserve. In metallurgy, if work were carried out at the minimum tolerance limit or close to it, we would attain scores of thousands of additional tons of metal.

We must discuss such problems and adopt measures to better administer the material base in order to ensure the established materials for the planned production of this quarter and next year and even to attain a certain reserve in each unit and ministry. The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Supply should not include these reserves in their calculations. The reserves will remain at the disposal of the ministry and, at the end of the year, at least 50 percent of such reserves may stay with the respective ministry as part of its stock for the coming year. Of course, at the end of a year we have to keep an account of these stocks; however, at least 50 percent of the savings accrued, and if necessary even more, should stay with the ministry or enterprise which acquired reserves by reducing consumption norms! Of course, this does not apply to those who acquired reserves through oversupplies. I would like to be clearly understood in this respect: such stocks can be attained only by reducing consumption over the established norms.

We should resolutely work to recover and reuse materials, obviously beginning with energy, oil and fuel in general. Here, too, we still have large consumptions; in enterprises we also have large technological consumptions. We must take immediate measures to observe and further reduce consumption in production, technology and other areas! This applies particularly to the Ministry of Chemistry, the Ministry of Metallurgy, the Ministry of Wood Processing and Building Materials, which are big consumers, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Transportation and accordingly to other smaller consumers, which, in the last instance, have a sufficiently large share in the consumption of energy, oil and fuel in general. There is still much potential in this respect. I seriously draw attention to the fact that appropriate measures should be resolutely taken to make order in this field. Of course, we must implement the decisions taken, but the National Council of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Supply, the State Planning Committee and the government must check the implementation of the programs to reduce consumption, primarily the programs in improving heat production and in the recovery technologies.

We discussed the question of recovering and reusing materials at the party plenum. This problem must become a central one for the Ministry of Supply and each other ministry, since thus we can reduce raw material imports by more than 50 percent. We have already imported these materials and it is not necessary to import them year by year; we must recover and reuse them. I ask the ministries, centrals and the Ministry of Supply to take resolute measures to implement the decisions taken so as to ensure that all used materials or products can be recovered. There can be no justification for failure to do this!

We must also resolutely proceed toward reconditioning certain materials--spare parts, subassemblies and so forth--which are also a very important supply source. This issue is also connected with the proper supply and functioning of units.

Concerning the good organization of production, we have also scored successes in this field, but there are also many cases where things are lagging; there are serious shortcomings in rationally utilizing and organizing the production flow. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to examine these problems since they determine the quality of products, the proper organization and implementation of established projects and the good organization of enterprises and technological processes.

We must seriously consider the question of organizing work and the production flow. We have even created an institute in this field and we also have a council for the organization of work and production, which do not do their duty, not to mention the trade unions and party organizations, with whom I will deal later. I would like now to just refer to the state bodies. In this respect, one should no longer speak about the need to carry out propaganda work. Each man just fulfill his duties at his place of work. We will not tolerate disorder! Generally speaking, we must take measures in all units to rationally organize and continuously improve the production flow and to eliminate useless transportation and storage. One must understand that the problem of proper organization of work and the production flow is a key one. Designers should also be actively involved in organizing and improving the production flow.

There are other problems connected with the proper administration of units; these are first of all questions of commonsense--as good managers, the people should like order and discipline in production. How can one produce good quality amidst disorder and lack of cleanliness? Such conditions instill from the beginning a spirit of neglect and indifference and have a negative impact upon the behavior of people, workers, engineers and everybody.

In connection with all these problems, one should adopt resolute measures. We must introduce order and discipline in all enterprises during the current quarter, both from the viewpoint of the production flow and of overall organization. If some measures require more time, then the process should continue, but proper management and cleanliness must be attained fast.

We should seriously concern ourselves with labor productivity. The situation is not very good in this respect; on the contrary, in certain sectors we have even regressed. I ask you to take firm action and resolute measures in this respect. The Council of Socioeconomic Organization, the Ministry of Labor, trade unions and ministries are all represented here; however it is the enterprises that must primarily pool their forces and act to introduce order and discipline.

What can one say about the states of affairs I have referred to thus far? This actually shows a lag in the professional and technical training of our cadres, workers, engineers and foremen.

The training in vocational schools has become poorer; some of these schools have even closed down. There is no sufficient concern with properly training manpower, checking the training activity, enrolling students and properly teaching them how to handle equipment with good results. In some sectors, such as mining, where modern equipment has been supplied, there has been no concern with properly training men how to operate the machines. This is happening in other industrial branches, too. Concern with training manpower has weakened all over. Of course, the main guilty parties are the respective ministries; however, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor are also to be blamed, since they are responsible for training manpower. At the same time, each ministry is responsible for ensuring--in accordance with provisions of the development plan--the necessary manpower and adequate training for it. We must immediately revise, beginning with the current quarter, the problem of vocational schools. We must bring improvement and ensure the training of manpower at the level of requirement of the modern technology available to us in all sectors.

Second, it is necessary to revise recycling programs and the programs to raise manpower's skilled level; these programs must be implemented in each enterprise. It must become compulsory for all enterprises to organize--under the control of county or municipal party committees and on the basis of programs drafted by ministries--weekly evening courses to raise the qualification and promote the recycling of manpower, including engineers and foremen. Our foremen should really become production leaders from all viewpoints. One cannot raise the quality and technological level of production without properly trained manpower. This problem should be followed weekly. We should not declare ourselves satisfied with the mere fact that we have made certain recommendations. We should concretely follow the participation in advanced training courses. We cannot work, we cannot make progress without raising the professional training and technical knowledge of manpower and without organizing advanced training and recycling courses for manpower already employed in enterprises. This also applies to institutes and ministries. Actually, raising the qualification and training of cadres is today a key problem of our industry and all fields of activity. We must take all measures to appropriately implement our programs in this respect.

It is necessary to seriously concern ourselves with recruiting and distributing manpower. We must know which cadres are required by ministries and sectors and we must recruit and use these cadres and transfer them from one county to another, in keeping with our economic requirements. We cannot complain that we lack manpower in mines and other places, when certain enterprises employ more people than necessary and some counties say that they cannot ensure working places for everybody. We must ensure manpower according to the priority of problems to be resolved. We put emphasis on raw materials, energy, coal and oil; hence, we must primarily ensure all necessary manpower for these sectors.

Comrades, we must resolutely apply the new economic mechanism and increase economic efficiency. Due to the deficiencies I spoke about--high consumption, low productivity and the other above-mentioned factors--the profitability we

are recording is still low and many enterprises are working at a loss. Hence, we must link each person's income and earnings to production.

No one may continue drawing a guaranteed income without working. Guaranteed incomes depend on work! We guarantee a job and work for each person. If one does not work and does not produce, there will be no income! We guarantee each person's right to work and, on this basis, the salary established for the respective job. The salary cannot be guaranteed whatever the conditions. If a person does not work he will not have an income. An erroneous concept has been created, namely that 80 percent of a salary must be guaranteed, even if the plan is not fulfilled. Many are now content with just that, that is, with 80 percent of their remuneration. Unfortunately, even managers are beginning to be content with that much and are neglecting production. Therefore, we shall change the law. We will ensure a job for each person, will give him good working conditions, but his pay is linked to what he produces. There will be no guaranteed income for anyone who does not produce! This must be clearly understood!

We must begin to resolutely implement the principles of the new economic mechanism and appropriate measures to ensure that each product is profitable. By 1983 we must not have any unprofitable products. Under no circumstances should there be any nonprofitable enterprise. If we achieve what I mentioned before we will appropriately attain all our objectives.

The above pose serious problems for ministry leadership and central bodies, which must work even more responsibly. Each person must grasp that he was given the post of minister, deputy minister, director, general director of a central or some other position precisely in order to solve problems, and not to collect them and use them as an excuse for unfulfilled plans. We do not need ministers, deputy ministers or leadership cadres to supply justifications for problems. They are the ones who must solve the problems! This is equally valid for the State Planning Committee, for the supply ministry and for all the other central state bodies. I think that the time has come for ministry leaderships to seriously analyze those things, to draw the due conclusions and to take resolute steps to bolster responsibility for dealing with problems. Red tape and excuses must be eliminated!

We must establish greater order at centrals. We have organized many centrals and large ones, but they are not quite fulfilling their obligations. We decided that each central should receive a production plan. That means that the centrals must solve problems. These matters must be seriously examined and discussed, and the centrals must be run properly and in an orderly manner.

We must carefully review the matter of cooperation among enterprises and centrals. We should perhaps return to the system of cooperation councils among enterprises, or even subordinate certain horizontal industry [industria orizzontale] enterprises to basic centrals--when the enterprise works at or only for the respective central--so as to eliminate the lack of responsibility still manifest in this area. There is too much dispersion. There are products on which 45, 50 or even 100 enterprises cooperate, and each points a finger at the other. In any event, we must devise some form whereby the basic enterprise or central should play a more active control role, and whereby cooperation can be closer. We must give

up the practice of so-called cooperation meetings; they are useless. We must devise an organizational way of solving problems. These matters must be examined because we must establish order and eliminate the current situation, which has become an impediment for production. However, regardless of how these problems will be solved, the leaderships of centrals, enterprises, managerial councils and general meetings must show greater responsibility. In keeping with the principles of self-management, self-administration and the new economic mechanism, they are fully responsible for organizing and supervising all activities. We must ensure that the provisions of the laws on the functioning of all leadership bodies are implemented and that they show a greater responsibility to fulfill the plan and solve problems.

To wind up these matters I want to once again stress the need to take all necessary measures to fulfill the plan and the production earmarked for export in all sectors, as we have decided.

I have not spoken much about foreign trade and foreign trade enterprises. This should not give the Ministry of Foreign Trade and its enterprises the impression that we are pleased with their work. There are great deficiencies--which we have discussed--in foreign trade activities. We must now implement the measures concerning the responsibility of the Foreign Trade Ministry and of foreign trade enterprises for fulfilling export production by the respective enterprises. A foreign trade enterprise that has a contract for a certain product must make sure that the product is manufactured as stipulated in the contract. The enterprise must regularly check that the manufacturer has begun working on the product in time to complete the export production on schedule, and that the prescribed quality is met. This applies to all export products, whether they are paid for in hard currency or under clearing agreements. Production and quality controls must be very strict for all products, without exception.

Large enterprises that have to cooperate with many enterprises should have their representatives at plants that work only for them and should supervise the production and its quality.

We must immediately begin to implement the measures that envisage that the consumer--i.e., the foreign trade enterprise--should supervise, check quality and ensure completion on schedule, so that exports can indeed be carried out satisfactorily.

True, we still have to have more contracts for this year's exports, but the quantities involved are not large. However, I repeat, with the contracts we now have and those that can still be concluded by 15 November, aside from products that are sold without contracts, we have the conditions to fully complete the tasks for these 3 months. And we must fulfill the production that is under contract!

We must begin contracting production for 1983, because we are in arrears. We have programs, and I will ask the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the productive ministries and foreign trade enterprises to begin resolutely implementing these programs and the tasks they have in this respect. From the very beginning of

the year we must secure the necessary orders for smooth production. This applies to both exports to socialist countries and in general to hard currency exports. We must take resolute steps along this line.

Similarly, I call your attention to the fact that as of 1 January foreign trade enterprises must begin working on the principles of the foreign trade law, which means self-management and self-administration. Each foreign trade enterprise will work on the principle of self-management and self-administration. Their incomes will be linked to fulfilling the established exports and imports. No one employed in foreign trade will be paid unless he has fulfilled his tasks. What we decided about other enterprises is equally valid for foreign trade enterprises, as it is in general for all socioeconomic sectors. However, I particularly want to call your attention to foreign trade in this connection.

Comrades, we must begin resolute preparations for the 1983 plan. I have spoken about contracts, including domestic ones. Within 2-3 weeks all contracts must be signed for the entire year. We have a plan and know what is to be done. There will be no excuses! All contracts for the entire coming year must be signed so that enterprises can take the necessary measures to organize their production.

The general meetings must begin discussing these problems. I want to call your attention to the fact that no enterprise should hold any general meetings before the plan is known. The general meeting should not discuss generalities, but specific plan aspects and aspects of self-management. Wherever necessary and wherever the capacities are available, the general meeting should also discuss commitments and suggestions for supplementary production. The general meetings should also discuss exports and imports, as well as everything concerning new products. The general meeting should be a business meeting, not a formality. These meetings should be held not as an empty formality, but as a meeting of managers and owners. They must discuss how fixed assets are to be distributed and how socioeconomic activities are to be carried out, as each problem is dealt with. Naturally, we must take measures and solve all problems rapidly, so that all general meetings should be concluded by 15 November. The county committees and the ministries have received their plans, so everybody knows what he has to do.

All this raises very serious problems for the party county committees, town committees and enterprise party organizations. After all, the failings we brought up testify to very serious deficiencies in the work of party organizations, county and town party committees. The failings we mentioned here would not have occurred if the county committees and party organizations had not ignored them. All these problems reflect the manner in which the party organization fulfills its role as leader of an enterprise activities. The chairman of the working people's council is the party secretary. How does he work, how does the party organization mobilize the enterprise collective to fulfill the plan tasks?

The general meetings which will soon be held must seriously debate the situation in each enterprise with a view to improving activities. At the same time, we must establish resolute measures to improve party activities and to enhance the

responsibility of party organizations and communists in their respective sectors. This also applies to trade unions, youth and other organizations. They all must fulfill their tasks, particularly the trade unions, which have a very important role in organizing work, ensuring discipline and fulfilling production. It must be clearly understood that improving living conditions, increasing incomes and implementing the 12th congress program depend on the economy and on increasing production. Without this we will not be able to fulfill what we planned. This must be well understood by everybody. There must be greater discipline among working people and young people. We must bolster political and educational activities, which still fall short of our tasks.

I believe that before the general meetings all county party committees should organize a short, 2-3 hour meeting with the industry aktiv to seriously debate all those problems and the measures required to ensure smooth activities, to fulfill the plan and to hold general meetings. The county committee should be informed day by day about production progress, particularly for export production. I have the impression that comrades are thinking that since we have to focus on agriculture the problems of industry can be pushed to a secondary place.

We have capable party organizations. Together with management councils, technicians, engineers and the best qualified workers, they must establish collectives in charge of dealing with problems concerning the manufacture of new products, materials and so forth. They must not deal with just generalities. We must establish what new products are to be manufactured at each enterprise--as has been done in some counties, although the measures have not been seen through--and the first secretary should visit a different enterprise every day to see why a certain item has not been put into production or what stage has been reached in its production. Practice has demonstrated that scores of problems could be solved with the help of qualified workers much faster than ministry or enterprise leaders thought possible. We have good workers and foremen; we must take advantage of this fact and put them to work!

We must establish a more active and more operative spirit at all levels of the echelon and in all sectors. We must begin solving problems instead of seeking excuses for unfulfilled plans! I believe that we have all the requirements and can fulfill the tasks for this year in good conditions; we can fulfill the plan in all its provisions--including exports--thus laying a sound foundation for 1983.

As for investments, much has been said at this meeting about them. Resolute measures must be taken to deal with all the problems concerning the investment plan. In particular, we must complete investment projects designed to expand the basis of raw and other materials--in the chemical, metallurgical and other industries. Those are priority investments. Petrochemical and cellulose and fiber capacities are also priority. We will need a list of units in each county at which such investment projects must absolutely be carried out. The machine-building industry must work night and day and Sundays, too, to recoup what is in arrears in the delivery of installations for such investment projects.

Similarly, the machine-building industry--I am referring to both ministries--must ensure all the necessary equipment for commissioning new facilities, including fittings, valves and everything else.

Two things must be particularly kept in mind in connection with the commissioning of new facilities: installations must be commissioned on schedule, and testing periods must be shortened. The Council of Ministers must have a list of all commissioning schedules and equipment deliveries. People should work on Sundays, too. We absolutely must commission the facilities envisaged! Where there are problems, they should be efficiently solved! Everybody must understand that order and discipline are decisive for smooth activities in this area. No excuse will be accepted for not commissioning investment projects on schedule.

Comrades, I want to speak very briefly about a few agricultural problems. The sowing is almost finished; only about 23,000 hectares are left. Naturally, we must check and ensure that there are records everywhere on how the work was done, when the crops were sown, what kind of seeds were used and how deep the plowing was. We will check those operations. We require records signed by the manager of the agricultural machinery station, the team head, the engineer and chief engineer, and the unit leadership.

We must speed up harvesting. By the end of the month practically all harvesting must be finished, except for sugarbeets, which are to be gathered according to schedules, but certainly by the first few days in November. The rest, corn, vegetables--except for cabbage--grapes and fruit must all be brought in. All forces must be mobilized so that the crops will all be harvested, transported and properly stored by the end of the month. Corn cobs and everything else still in the fields must be gathered and the land cleared. We have sufficient means to complete all these operations by the end of the month.

Fall plowing must now begin, and fields must be prepared for winter. We have 160,000 tractors, of which at least 100,000 can be out plowing every day. We have about 115,000 plows, so we have tools with which we can plow at least 300,000 hectares daily in one shift. That means that all plowing should be finished within a maximum of 15 days. All the farmland that is to be sown next spring must be plowed in depth and according to prescribed conditions, including soil loosening using vibrators wherever required, as well as any other operations established. That means that all counties must finish plowing by 5 November. That will leave 60,000 tractors that can be used for transportation and for the rest of agricultural work. The work can be finished even earlier if it is organized in 1 1/2 shifts, let alone 2.

At the same time, as was decided together with the ministry, all counties must carry out drainage and deep plowing, on the model of Timisoara and Arad. We must help the people of Dolj and other counties to do so. Equipment must be utilized to capacity everywhere to carry out those operations and dig the necessary drainage canals. Work must be thoroughly organized and not left to chance.

Each county must fully complete the irrigation program. We have decided that in the coming years some 10,000 hectares will be irrigated in each county with local resources. You all have that program. Preparations for irrigations should already be in progress.

At the same time that the soil is plowed, it should be prepared for spring sowing. Fertilizer, muck from stables and everything necessary should be ensured for beets. The soil must now be prepared so that spring sowing can be done on schedule whatever the conditions. The land must also be prepared for sowing vegetables; the crops must be distributed and prepared so that the seeds can be put in on schedule in the spring. Generally speaking, all crops must be sowed in "softened snow," as it is said, i.e., at the end of February and beginning of March, for which preparations should already be in progress.

Everything must be ready this fall so that next spring the crops can be sowed on schedule regardless of the weather. The sowing must be reviewed in accordance with the plan on fall vegetables, particularly onions, garlic, spinach and so forth, and everything envisaged must be carried out. Measures must already be taken and work supervised so that all operations are carried out at the optimal time. The implementation of the program must be checked daily. Excuses for not carrying out the sowing will not be accepted from anyone in any county or any circumstances.

I want to briefly recall livestock matters. We must ensure the envisaged number of livestock, production and fodder. All facilities must be modernized so that tasks in the livestock sector can be properly fulfilled.

I have left the matter of agricultural produce for the state stocks to the end--not because it is less important, but precisely because I want to particularly stress it.

We must take measures to ensure state stocks of vegetables and organize storage so as to secure appropriate self-supplies of vegetables and other products. We must also produce more canned goods and put them on sale in stores, as well as pickled vegetables, cabbage, and so forth. According to the principle I discussed with the people of Bucharest--and with the communique issued in this respect--we will sign contracts with consumers; thus, people will no longer have to store large quantities of potatoes or onions at home--where they may spoil for lack of adequate conditions--but will instead sign contracts and, within the limits set, will receive weekly quantities or as much as they can store at home for one week. Thus, people will no longer need to buy potatoes or onions for 3-4 months, half of which may spoil and be thrown away. All counties must work according to this principle. Needless to say, this is something new this year. For the next year we will organize storage facilities and stock up on everything, including pickled vegetables, and will develop the production of semicooked foodstuffs. We have canteens; we must prepare many kinds of semiprocessed foodstuffs, thus making housework easier, reducing energy or fuel consumption and ensuring sufficient supplies. However, I will not now go into details, but just mention this matter.

Coming back to state stocks: although 90 percent of the corn has been gathered, the state stocks are over 50 percent short. By the end of October the entire quantity of state stock corn must be secured at FNCS [presumably fodder plants]. The entire quantity of corn required for fodder must be set aside. Even when

the corn is not delivered to FNCS, it must be deposited at storage facilities in special cribs. We must secure all necessary fodder resources so as to be able to allocate cooperative members their rights. This year's production should permit us to exceed the planned state stocks. By the end of 30 October all state stocks must be complete, including the fodder one.

The established fodder norms must be observed. Recipes must be respected so that all the barley is not used up. The ministry and the livestock sector must seriously fulfill their obligations and supervise work so as to ensure sufficient fodder throughout the year.

The state stock is a priority task that must be fulfilled by 30 October.

Comrades, I will go back in brief to the matter of elections for people's councils, which must be thoroughly prepared. They must constitute an opportunity for discussing socioeconomic issues, town and village development and the order that must prevail everywhere with the masses, with all citizens.

On the eve of the party national conference we must ensure that all tasks are properly fulfilled. All the counties must come to the national conference with the plan fulfilled and even exceeded, especially in the area of raw materials and exports.

Similarly, we must take advantage of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic; in honor of it, we must mobilize all the people to implement the 12th congress decisions and this year's plan tasks and to prepare for 1983.

Once again I want to stress that we must intensify organizational, political and educational activities. We must place greater emphasis on order and discipline, and on the endeavors of party and state bodies to make each collective of working people and each citizen understand that the socioeconomic development of the country and the general well-being depend on each person's work.

We have all the requirements. In the spirit of our discussions, it is now up to us to resolutely and responsibly fulfill our specific tasks.

With that, I declare the meeting closed, and I wish you all good work! (loud and prolonged applause)

CSO: 2700/14

BRIEFS

SPILJAK POST--On Tuesday the founding meeting of the Commission for Development and for Cadre Policy of the Croatian LC was held at which Mika Spiljak, member of the Croatian LC CC Presidium, was elected president of the commission and Luda Radman, political worker in the Croatian LC CC, was elected secretary [of the commission]. Discussion at this first meeting of the commission showed that there is great interest in discussing how to answer the question of the party's effectiveness in associated work, and how to strengthen basic LC organizations in OOURs (basic organizations of associated work). [Excerpt] [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 82 p 12]

SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA--The Mostar district court sentenced Veljko Nikolic from the village of Lovrec near Imotski to 1.5 years in prison for hostile propaganda. On 14 August 1982 Nikolic brought into our country hostile propaganda material which called for changing the socialist self-management social order and destroying brotherhood, unity, and equality of the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY. On 15 August he tried to distribute this material, but did not succeed. Thanks to the organs of SUP (Secretariat for Internal Affairs) he was discovered and taken into custody. [Excerpt] [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 82 p 12]

SENTENCED FOR WAR CRIMES--On Wednesday the Ljubljana court sentenced the war criminal, Vinko Telic, to 15 years in prison. The trial had lasted 2 months and the court found Telic guilty of two war crimes against the civilian population and one war crime against war prisoners. Telic committed the crimes as a member of a homeland defense unit. He was responsible or co-responsible for killing the activist Janez Hacet and the wounded partisan prisoner-of-war Feliks Speh, as well as for torturing and mistreating the prisoner Ljudmila Tropan in the Cerknica prison. Telic, who was arrested in October 1981 upon entering Yugoslavia at the Ljubelj border crossing, lived in Austria as an Austrian citizen and during the trial denied all the charges, although many witnesses knew him as a direct participant in the crimes. [Excerpt] [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 82 p 12]

ALBANIAN REFUGEES--According to data of the Kosovo provincial organs, there are now 1,391 refugees from Albania living in Kosovo, Aslan Fazlija said. These have settled in 19 opstinas of the province. From 1948 to the present 5,587 persons have come to our country from Albania, 4,108 of whom had left by 1969, largely to Western countries. A number of these persons are seeking

to return to Yugoslavia but permission has been granted in only two cases. Fazlija stressed that in 1962 their integration and independence started on the initiative of federal, not provincial, organs; this was first done with funds from the federal budget and later with funds received from the UN for refugees. Up to now 109 families have been integrated. They have bought homes and property from 38 Serbs, 24 Montenegrins, 34 Albanians, and 2 Turks. There are 162 refugees employed in the province, none in a supervisory position. But 28 are employed under contract in education. Of the total number of refugees from Albania living in Kosovo, 31 have accepted Yugoslav citizenship. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 82 p 4]

CSO: 2800/25

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