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TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS  
No. 1417

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 POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1417

CONTENTS

PAGE

ALBANIA

List of Members of Trade Union Leading Organs (PUNA, 24 Jun 77) .....	1
--	---

EAST GERMANY

Grueneberg's Politburo Report at 6th SED CC Plenum (Gerhard Grueneberg; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 24 Jun 77) ....	3
---	---

Information Provided on Armored Officer Training (E. Steinmeyer; MILITAERTECHNIK, Jun 77) .....	46
--	----

Complaints About Language Depreciation Noted (Various sources, various dates) .....	50
--	----

'Dissipated Language'  
 Unintelligible Abbreviations, by Rolf Freudenberg  
 Unintelligible Journalese

Research Developments in Marxist Linguistics (IWE-TAGESDIENST, various dates) .....	52
--	----

New Study Center  
 Linguistic Changes in Socialism

Briefs Increase in Defense Expenditures	54
--	----

POLAND

Italian Weekly on Reactions To Dissident Situation (Franco Bertone; RINASCITA, 27 May 77) .....	55
--	----

Briefs Hostile Propaganda Sentence	59
---------------------------------------	----

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNION LEADING ORGANS

Tirana PUNA in Albanian 24 Jun 77 p 2

[Composition of the Leading Organs of the Union of Trade Unions of Albania]

[Text] Members of the Central Council of the Union of Trade Unions

- |                        |                            |                           |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Rita Marko          | 47. Hajrulla Gruda         | 94. Ramiz Mema            |
| 2. Pilo Peristeri      | 48. Hamide Arbana (Hyka)   | 95. Raziq Bejte           |
| 3. Simon Stefani       | 49. Hatixhe Çallo          | 96. Raship Haxhorva       |
| 4. Afërdita Gjyzeli    | 50. Hasan Vejuka           | 97. Resmie Xheko          |
| 5. Age Gjoni           | 51. Hava Sadia             | 98. Reshat Kuka           |
| 6. Agim Kasmi          | 52. Haxhi Tafa             | 99. Rexhep Shehu          |
| 7. Agron Halili        | 53. Ibrahim Haxholli       | 100. Rexhep Vaka          |
| 8. Andrea Koço         | 54. Idriz Dhrami           | 101. Rifat Duraku         |
| 9. Angjelina Nika      | 55. Ilo Themeli            | 102. Riza Burja           |
| 10. Arqile Mëhilli     | 56. Ismail Nika            | 103. Sabri Domi           |
| 11. Asllan Musai       | 57. Jorgo Duka             | 104. Sabri Uli            |
| 12. Astrit Shehu       | 58. Jorgjia Peçini         | 105. Sadik Doko           |
| 13. Behie Liçi         | 59. Kostandin Kola         | 106. Sanie Koçi           |
| 14. Besharete Hoxha    | 60. Kristaq Todri          | 107. Serafin Papandile    |
| 15. Burbuqe Xhelo      | 61. Kujtim Gaçaj           | 108. Selim Çelanje (Çela) |
| 16. Daniel Prifti      | 62. Lavdosh Luari          | 109. Simon Fistani        |
| 17. Dilaver Deda       | 63. Leonora Kulari (Muska) | 110. Sotir Koçollari      |
| 18. Dile Shaka         | 64. Liljana Nini           | 111. Sotir Mita           |
| 19. Dod Ndoi           | 65. Liljana Qipro          | 112. Spiro Lengo          |
| 20. Donika Luçi        | 66. Liri Vlashi            | 113. Spiro Lera           |
| 21. Donika Llazar      | 67. Lirika Nune            | 114. Sulejman Skura       |
| 22. Dolora Hysi        | 68. Lumturi Bega           | 115. Shefqet Çela         |
| 23. Efigjeni Gjepali   | 69. Manushaqe Mandro       | 116. Sheqero Haxhiu       |
| 24. Eftimi Lito        | 70. Marko Mici             | 117. Shpresa Zguro        |
| 25. Eli Veseli         | 71. Merjeme Damaj          | 118. Shuaip Braho         |
| 26. Fadil Haxhixhi     | 72. Mereme Kamberi         | 119. Taqo Lako            |
| 27. Faik Hasani        | 73. Minella Dalani         | 120. Thanas Diamanti      |
| 28. Farie Salicaj      | 74. Miti Nito              | 121. Theodhori Thomari    |
| 29. Fatbardha Myftari  | 75. Muharrem Lila          | 122. Thoma Shiko          |
| 30. Fatmira Kapxhiu    | 76. Muhamet Tafaj          | 123. Valentina Rushiti    |
| 31. Fatmir Olldashi    | 77. Muharem Hoxha          | 124. Vangjel Dhembj       |
| 32. Flutura Çelkupa    | 78. Mukadese Kore          | 125. Vangjel Mëhilli      |
| 33. Ferdinand Nenshati | 79. Myslym Bogdani         | 126. Vangjel Nano         |
| 34. Feride Reçi        | 80. Naime Beqiri           | 127. Vangjel Ngresi       |
| 35. Ferit Goskolli     | 81. Namik Kapaj            | 128. Vangjeli Lena        |
| 36. Farzilete Trashani | 82. Nasto Piperi           | 129. Vangjeli Totoni      |
| 37. Ferzilete Shehu    | 83. Nasifer Samarxhiu      | 130. Viktor Gjika         |
| 38. Filip Kota         | 84. Natasha Beqiri         | 131. Vito Kapo            |
| 39. Floresha Diko      | 85. Neki Bedo              | 132. Xhevdet Kryeziu      |
| 40. Foni Frashëri      | 86. Nik Nika               | 133. Xhevdet Gjokicaj     |
| 41. Fran Bala          | 87. Nikoleta Thomallari    | 134. Xhevdet Fejzo        |
| 42. Geg Kaçori         | 88. Nimet Cani             | 135. Zaçe Malaj           |
| 43. Gëzim Laska        | 89. Osman Dëllinja         | 136. Zija Xholi           |
| 44. Gjin Pjetri        | 90. Pandora Milo           | 137. Zafir Salia          |
| 45. Gjon Bardhi        | 91. Petro Vangjeli         | 138. Zoi Trifoni          |
| 46. Gjon Tataj         | 92. Pjetër Gjonaj          | 139. Zhaneta Çifligu      |
|                        | 93. Qefsere Selimi         |                           |

Candidate Members of the Central Council of the Union of Trade Unions

- |                     |                    |                       |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bukurie Mara     | 7. Lazër Ndoje     | 12. Ramazan Koxhaj    |
| 2. Farië Kerxhalliu | 8. Liri Malaj      | 13. Sabrie Ibrahimimi |
| 3. Hane Dishi       | 9. Nexhmije Hazizi | 14. Shefki Stojku     |
| 4. Jeta Çausi       | 10. Petrit Beqiku  | 15. Thanës Barka      |
| 5. Klementina Proko | 11. Petrit Kotili  | 16. Zhani Ciko        |
| 6. Kristina Andoni  |                    |                       |

Central Auditing Commission of the Union of Trade Unions

- |                             |                     |                            |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Azbi Qani                | 6. Mitat Xhakollari | 10. Vasil Santo, secretary |
| 2. Hasan Alimerko, chairman | 7. Selt Kokonozi    | 11. Vjollca Tivari         |
| 3. Ilië Carapuli            | 8. Spiro Kore       |                            |
| 4. Këço Meksi               | 9. Stavri Gambeta   |                            |
| 5. Kozma Tanku              |                     |                            |

Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions

- |                       |                    |                     |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Eftimi Lito        | 8. Kristaq Todri   | 15. Riza Burja      |
| 2. Farije Salicaç     | 9. Miti Nito       | 16. Sanie Koçi      |
| 3. Ferdinand Nënshati | 10. Mereme Kamberi | 17. Simon Stefani   |
| 4. Gëzim Laska        | 11. Nimet Cani     | 18. Sotir Koçollari |
| 5. Gjon Bardhi        | 12. Osman Dëllinja | 19. Spiro Lengo     |
| 6. Hasan Vejuka       | 13. Rexhep Shehu   | 20. Zarif Salia     |
| 7. Idriz Dhrami       | 14. Rita Marko     | 21. Zija Xholi      |

Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Rita Marko, chairman      | 4. Nimet Cani, secretary      |
| 2. Farije Salicaç, secretary | 5. Sotir Kocollari, secretary |
| 3. Idriz Dhrami, secretary   |                               |

CSO: 2100

EAST GERMANY

GRUENEBERG'S POLITBURO REPORT AT 6TH SED CC PLENUM

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 77 pp 3-6 AU

[From the report of the Politburo to the sixth plenum of the SED Central Committee delivered by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee on 23 June--passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Comrades! The work performed by the party in the period under review makes it clear that we are making good progress in implementing the policy of the Ninth Party Congress and the decisions of the Central Committee plenums.

In its political leadership work, the Politburo has been concentrating since the fifth Central Committee plenum on:

--holding the 1977 party elections, and in this connection raising the fighting strength of the party;

--further purposefully fulfilling the main task in its unity of economic and social policy;

--further deepening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states; as well as

--achieving further progress in the process of detente and in securing peace.

Due to the tireless work of the party, the feelings of trust between our party and the workers class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, and all other working people, has become even more close and comradely.

All life in the GDR is marked by preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Innumerable labor collectives in industry, construction, and transportation, agriculture, science, education, and culture, and in the armed organs have assumed high obligations in the socialist competition in honor of this most significant jubilee in the history of mankind. They thus manifest their readiness to measure up to the

qualitatively new requirements for the intensification of production, boosting labor productivity, increasing the effectiveness of social work, and for the secure military protection of our socialist fatherland to thus make their contribution to the further all-round strengthening of the GDR.

## I.

### THE MAIN TASK IN THE UNITY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY IS BEING CONSISTENTLY PURSUED

Comrades! Regarding implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, the work of the Politburo in the period under review was as before determined by insuring a consistent increase in the material and cultural living standard of the people, despite additional foreign trade burdens, on the basis of a high rate of development of socialist production, of increasing effectiveness, of scientific-technical progress, and the growth of labor productivity.

In the competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Red October the working people have taken new initiatives and have performed great feats in the spirit of our policy for the benefit of man. The performance targets of the national economic plan have been fulfilled and, in decisive fields, overfulfilled.

#### To Further Increase the Living Standard of the People

On the basis of the /stable, dynamic development of our national economy, of the creative power of the working people, and the will of the workers class and its partners in the alliance for high performance, it has been possible to further increase the material and living standard of the people./

A few days ago, the 420,000 employees of the national education system received for the first time an annual bonus which will also in the future be paid on every teacher's day. This expresses once more the high social appreciation of those citizens who are making an important contribution to preparing the young generation for life under socialism and communism.

/It is with joy and new labor initiatives that the working people have made significant steps toward the introduction of the 40-hour week, while retaining the 5-day work-week which became effective on 1 May 1977./ All three-shift workers, and all fully employed mothers with two or more children up to the age of 16, now have the 40-hour week. This amounts to 1.1 million working people. At the same time, the weekly work time was reduced to 42 hours for 600,000 working people who work in a two-shift system. This brings us ever closer to our goal of introducing the 40-hour week for all workers and employees.

The extensive reduction in work time, which in accordance with the nature of socialism was implemented without a reduction in wages, has been timely and

carefully prepared in the majority of enterprises and institutions by the managers, along with the responsible local state organs. By conscientiously fulfilling the tasks concerning science and technology plans, and measures of scientific labor organization, and further initiatives for exploiting production reserves, important prerequisites were created for the working people to enjoy more free time while at the same time fulfilling the plan tasks also with less total working hours.

The working people of FEB Cement Works Karsdorf, for example, not only fully equalized the work-time reduction of 148,000 hours by a transfer of results in the science and technology plan ahead of schedule, and by an improvement in production organization, they also pledged themselves to expand the surplus over plan in the production of cement clinkers from 9,000 tons to 17,000 tons.

Also meriting high praise is the performance by working people in transportation, the health system, and trade, who with great dedication perform their tasks of supplying and caring for the population. We do not overlook in this connection that overtime must frequently still be used for this purpose.

The Politburo has instructed the relevant ministers to stipulate further measures, particularly to support rationalization and the improvement of labor organization, so that the sociopolitical measures become fully effective also for the working people in these areas.

A considerable upsurge in the mass initiatives by construction workers and the working people in the subcontractor industries were sparked by the fifth SED Central Committee plenum decisions on the further implementation of the Ninth SED Congress construction tasks. /By 31 May 1977, 59,647 apartments have been newly built or modernized, thus fulfilling the annual plan by 41.9 percent./ Thus we have so far in 1977 improved housing conditions for more than 179,000 citizens, primarily workers families, families with many children, and newly married couples. This is of great importance for the further implementation of the sociopolitical program.

In the field of expanding the network of communal institutions, the proportional share of the 1977 plan targets has also been attained or overfulfilled in all aspects. In the first 5 months, places for 2,690 children in creches, 4,907 places in kindergartens, 746 class rooms, 41 school gymnasiums, 756 places in old age and nursing homes have been provided.

As decided at the Ninth SED Congress /considerable efforts have been undertaken to further develop the GDR capital Berlin as the political, economic, and cultural center of our republic./ The expansion work for the ninth city district is progressing according to plan due to the initiatives of the Berlin construction workers, jointly with the construction collectives from all other bezirks of our country.

/The Politburo dealt regularly with further improving the supply of consumer goods and services to the population./ It was able to note that further progress has been made in the production of the right amount, quality, and range of goods, as well as in the stable supply of the citizens in accordance with requirements.

/Industry/ fulfilled the state plan targets, including the 1977 counterplan, for the sale of finished goods to the population by the end of May by 101.5 percent. Thus the citizens of our republic have been offered almost M 240 million worth of goods more than envisaged by the plan.

In the socialist /agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs economy/ also the cooperative peasantry and the workers have launched multi-faceted initiatives to fulfill the plan tasks and thus further implement the main task. Through their hard work, and the measures initiated by the party and state leadership, we have succeeded despite the effects of the inclement weather in the previous year in maintaining a stable level in the supply of foodstuffs to the population. State procurement of animal products has been fulfilled regarding all products. The fulfillment of the proportional share of the national economy plan by 31 May 1977 totals: for slaughter cattle 102.2 percent, milk 101.7 percent, and eggs 103.2 percent.

Based on the results of plan fulfillment in the consumer goods industry, as well as in agriculture, forestry, and the goodstuffs economy, it was possible to improve supplies to the population. Increased production and the 5.3 percent increase of the net monetary incomes of the population led to 5.5 percent increase in retail trade turnover, including a 7.1 percent increase in industrial goods. The population bought primarily more household and expendable goods, furniture, cultural goods, and sports goods, as well as technical consumer goods.

The supply of goods for daily use is stable and consistent. We direct the special attention of the local councils to the consistent supply of the population with beverages in the summer months. The necessary prerequisites for this must be created by an intensified cooperation between the beverage industry, trade and transportation, by the fullest utilization of all territorial reserves, and a systematic increase in trade stocks and reserves.

The Politburo encourages the managers and the party organizations of consumer goods enterprises to meet increasingly better the population's growing demand for high quality, beautifully designed technical consumer goods and clothing and shoes currently in fashion.

We stress particularly the responsibility of state and economic managers to do everything so that the scientific-technical progress is immediately implemented in consumer goods production. It is the task for all levels of management and production, and supply planning to further expand the progress made in insuring the unity of quantity and quality. This requires above

all that the joint work of industry and trade, of finished goods production and the subcontractor industry, of stylists, designers, engineers, and workers be even more closely coordinated. Party organizations in industry and trade should exercise greater control in all these matters.

#### Performance Development Continued Steadfastly and Continuously

The tasks of the 1977 national economic plan for performance development were fulfilled in the first 5 months and overfulfilled in important areas.

It was possible by the end of May to achieve an increase of M4.7 billion in industrial commodity output in the national economy compared with the previous year. This is equal to a 4.9 percent increase per work day.

The fact is of particular importance for the further implementation of the 1977 plan that the state plan tasks for industrial commodity production, including the counter plans were 100.3 percent fulfilled, and that a plan surplus valued at M308 million was obtained. All sectors of industry are sharing in this overfulfillment.

The working people in the /construction industry/ achieved a 5.9 percent increase in the building output per work day, a considerable increase in performance. The working people in /transportation/ have hauled and transhipped 28.5 million tons more goods in the first 5 months than in the same period the previous year. This is up to 107.3 percent increase.

The material-technical base has been further strengthened in a planned manner. A total of M 10.4 billion was invested by the end of May in industry, posts and communications, environmental protection, and water economy. This is 8.8 percent more than in the same period last year.

Together with the working people in industry and construction, the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, ensigns, and officers of the engineer troops of the National People's Army have accomplished outstanding achievements for the completion of rationalization measures, and other projects at capital construction sites in our country in keeping with time and quality requirements. In doing this, the comrades of the engineering troops worked with the same mastery with which they are discharging their patriotic duties to dependably protect the socialist order and the peaceful life of the citizens of the GDR and of all states of the socialist community against all attacks by the aggressive imperialist forces. The soldiers, noncommissioned officers, ensigns, and officers have proved once more that they are both ready and able to accomplish tasks in the national economy and military life for the benefit of our socialist GDR. /Our party Central Committee expresses gratitude and recognition to the engineering troops of the National People's Army for their high commitment./

Comrades, the Politburo attaches special significance to the fact that the performance increase in the first few months of 1977 is increasingly based

on ways to better utilize quality factors in production. Some 90 percent of the production increase achieved in industry is based on an /increase in labor productivity, which increased by 5.0 percent./ Labor productivity increased more rapidly than commodity production in 460 enterprises of the centrally administered industry.

The intensified struggle for high scientific-technical achievements has resulted in a /112 percent fulfillment of the immediate production-effective transition tasks of the state plan for science and technology./ With these results, this year, output totalling M4.1 billion is being produced at a higher scientific-technical standard and with greater national economic effectiveness. A total of 44 percent of all tasks planned for the year have already been fulfilled with respect to transition and quality tasks. Progress in boosting effectiveness and quality as a unit also has found expression in the /cost savings achieved/ as compared with plan. These savings amounted, by the end of May, to M462 million in the centrally administered industry.

It is a significant fact for the continuous enhancement of the performance capacity of the national economy that 430 centrally administered industrial enterprises have comprehensively fulfilled the proportional plan targets for both production and sales, as well as the targets related to science and technology, investments, boosting labor productivity, quality, and exports, and have displayed a high observance of contrasts.

The Politburo has monthly monitored analyses of the fulfillment of the national economic plan, and has stipulated the measures required of the government and its organs for further successfully implementing the 1977 plan tasks.

The successful course of the Leipzig spring fair this year was of a particular importance for implementing the 1977 foreign trade plan. GDR policy for developing equal and mutually advantageous trade was reaffirmed during a visit to the fair by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by other members of the party-state leadership in talks with personalities and economic representatives from capitalist industrial countries and developing countries. These talks elicited a great response among the government representatives and merchants, and promoted the negotiation and trade climate during the fair.

Combine the Further Implementation of the National Economic Plan With the Preparation of a Demanding Plan for 1978

When struggling to further implement the 1977 national economic plan, as well as to prepare the 1978 plan, we are able to capitalize on the successful fulfillment of the 1976 plan, and on the good trend in national economic development over the past few months. Thus, the prerequisites are being

improved for also solving the forthcoming tasks. The progress in our close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries is advancing in the same direction. At the same time, we are confronted with the fact that a tremendous price increase is taking place in the capitalist states, which affects important industrial and agricultural raw materials which we import partially from these states.

The prices of raw materials and industrial and agricultural products in exports and imports have also increased in trade among socialist countries. We must consider all these facts when determining the required economic performance increase.

/Fulfilling the 5-year plan targets is a combat task of prime importance./ In doing so, it is important to /develop not only the quantitative factors, but much more strongly the qualitative factors for the growth of the national economy./ This fundamental orientation of the Ninth SED Congress and of the consultation of the SED Central Committee with the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships and of the fifth Central Committee session, must be made the basis of work in the state and economic organs. This requires that the government, in further implementing the 1977 national economic plan and the plan for 1978, draw up measures and enforce them to boost performance, quality, and effectiveness. It is important to open up economic reserves on a national economic scale, and to make them fully usable for the 1977 and 1978 plans.

In the further implementation of the 1977 national economic plan, and in the preparation of the 1978 national economic plan, this way of growth must be consistently organized by the government by more intensively exploiting internal reserves. /The growth must be sustained by a high effectiveness of the national economy./ For this purpose, the Central Committee orients the party organizations toward mobilizing the creative abilities of our party members and of all working people to counteract the effects of the foreign trade burdens, and to safeguard the further implementation of our sociopolitical program through a high performance increase.

Comrades, /it is important to advance social intensification of the social production with maximum determination./ It is above all important to consistently enhance the effectiveness and quality of work in all sectors, and to substantially improve the input-output ratio.

It is necessary for this purpose to /measure every task and work result with the strict yardstick of national economic utility/, and to support all initiatives which boost labor productivity beyond the plan targets. This is of maximum sociopolitical importance, because it is with the effectiveness of our production that we are determining the scope of our social policy.

In the struggle for high quality and effectiveness of social labor, we are able to base ourselves on the vast treasure chest of experiences which we

accumulated in implementing the policy related to the main task in the unity of economic and social policy since the Eighth Party Congress.

/The most important experience is that our program of growth, prosperity, and stability inspires the working people to struggle for high achievements./ Therefore it is the principle of our policy to continue in the future urging the economic upsurge and the implementation of our great sociopolitical program as a unity.

Closely connected with this is the task of focusing even more purposefully the conscious activity, initiative, and industriousness of the working people on the tasks of the 1977 plan, as well as on preparation of the 1978 national economic plan. An important prerequisite for this is--as the Politburo emphasizes--that every working man is aware of the tasks which must be solved at his work place. Thus, only he is able to do his best for the fulfillment of the plan. Such conscious work of every working man is only possible under socialism, and this advantage of our system undoubtedly is becoming increasingly more important. This is why we emphatically stress the need to comprehensively inform the labor collective about the state of performance achieved in their enterprise, particularly about such quality factors as the quality of products, good utilization of work hours, prime production costs, as well as the market response to the products. This requires further to intensification of analytical work in the enterprises and combines and even greater attention to comparisons with the world standards, as well as with those of advanced enterprises of our own national economy.

To Consistently Continue Intensification as the Main Road to Performance Increase

The dynamic development of our economic performance capability cogently requires stepping up scientific-technical progress and enhancing its national economic effectiveness. The correctness and necessity of this basic orientation of the Ninth Party Congress is becoming increasingly clear every day. It constitutes a prime political task in further implementation of its decisions.

In the period under review, the Politburo has taken under consideration a report on the progress of the quality and effectiveness achieved in the sectors in 1976 with the plans for science and technology, and has drawn conclusions for the /further enhancement of the performance contribution of research and technology./

We value very highly the fact that, owing to the creative efforts of the workers, scientists, and engineers, important results for the intensification of production have been achieved.

On the strength of these good results and the existing performance reserves, the Politburo draws the attention of all heads of industrial branches,

combines, and enterprises to the need /to set higher goals for research and technology/ in line with the perfecting of management of scientific-technical work, and to broadly develop the working people's scientific-technical creativeness for their implementation. Only with higher creative achievements in research and technology can the demanding tasks be solved that are set for this and the coming years to save working time and material, and to increase the effectiveness of investments. Hence, the Politburo and the Council of Ministers have stipulated that at every enterprise the targets of the scientific-technical tasks are to be checked and, wherever necessary, to be raised.

At the same time, the Politburo emphasizes the orientation of the Ninth Party Congress in striving for the highest scientific-technical achievements to comprehensively utilize the knowledge and skill, the ideas and experiences of the workers, engineers, and scientists. The implementation of the far-reaching targets of the 5-year plan requires both the manifold proposals and ideas that serve the rationalization of production directly and on a short-term basis, and the fundamentally new ideas and solutions from research, development, construction, and technology that strongly influence the long-term growth of the national economic output.

It is necessary through the planned development of the innovators' movement to induce more and more working people to actively participate in the fulfillment of tasks and measures of scientific-technical progress. At the same time, it is a priority requirement in all enterprises to attach greater importance to the creative work of researchers and inventors in seeking fundamental new findings and solutions. They must be given special attention, support, and recognition.

In this context, it is also necessary to stress the great role and social responsibility of the technologists in accelerating scientific-technical progress. The results of their work are of decisive importance for raising the standard, as well as the national economic yield, of research and technology. Hence, the state managers and the party organizations should consider the support and promotion of technological work a priority task. For technologists, we need highly qualified scientific-technical cadres equipped with the most up-to-date scientific findings and most advanced experiences. To systematically increase the technological capacities, which are inadequate at some enterprises, it is necessary to induce qualified young skilled workers to study technology, and to increase the share of the university cadres in the technological sectors through utilizing qualified forces.

The Politburo emphatically stresses the need for /continuing to substantially further increase economy in the use of materials/, as well as to utilize the available raw materials, materials, and energy as effectively as possible. Under the conditions of the constantly raising expenditures for acquiring raw materials, it is a national economic necessity to regard the 5-year plan targets for reducing the specific consumption of raw materials, energy, and materials, as national economic minimum requirements. What matters is /to

turn out more high quality products with less material for the needs of the people, the national economy, and for exports./ This is an important task for the responsible managers at all levels of state and economy, as well as for the ideopolitical work of every bezirk and kreis leadership, as well as every party organization.

The yardstick for the most economical use of materials must be the highest international standards. This includes in the basic or advanced development of products the implementation of such demands for the economical use of materials as design in line with lightweight construction and rust-protection requirements, optimal mass-efficiency ratio, [masse-leistungs-verhaeltnisse] better use of materials, and increased product reliability.

The Politburo attaches great importance to constantly bringing the material consumption norms up to date as an important management instrument for achieving a high economy in the use of materials. What matters above all is to base the material consumption norms on the most advanced findings of science and technology.

The Politburo has discussed and confirmed measures for the fulfillment of the task set in the directive of the Ninth SED Congress of developing the GDR national economy in the years 1976-80--the task of boosting the utilization rate of secondary raw materials by further expanding the procurement network for secondary materials from the people, intensified exploration of technical-economic solutions for the increased use of secondary raw materials, and by the development of the material-technical basis of the national economy, and especially measures for insuring a high utilization of those raw material reserves that are important for the national economy.

The orientation toward the intensive utilization of domestic raw materials reserves has led to great initiatives of the people and of all social forces. The procurement of secondary raw materials has been noticeably increased.

The measures taken by the Politburo are primarily aimed at utilizing secondary raw material and waste products by further expanding the material-technical basis for constructing plants to process waste paper, waste wood, waste plastics, and spinning solutions from the viscose fiber production.

The Politburo has instructed the ministers, the chairmen of the bezirk councils, the directors general of the associations of state enterprises [VVB's] and combines; the heads of enterprises and scientific institutions /to give secondary raw materials the same priority rating as primary raw materials in management and planning, research and development, as well as in securing the material-technical basis,/ and to organize the economically effective utilization of secondary raw materials and waste products for which the originators are responsible. The state and economic leading organs are assigned the task of insuring, with the aid of the state targets and directions attached to the national economic plans, the priority use of

secondary raw materials. In the science and technology state plans, as well as in the science and technology plans of the ministries, VVB's, combines, enterprises, and institutions, scientific-technical tasks and economic targets for the complex utilization of all secondary raw materials and waste products, as well as for the establishment of closed material cycles, are to be included and to be separately accounted for. Here it is necessary to proceed from the highest international standards.

What matters is to insure in basic and applied research a lead [vorlauf] for the economically effective use of secondary raw materials after 1980.

Comrades, proceeding from the analysis of the plan implementation in the first 5 months of this year that has been made, the Politburo stresses the topicality of the task of developing the subcontractor industry more quickly than the finished goods industry. It is necessary to constantly restore anew this economically important growth proportion.

To insure the required growth of the national economic output, the efforts to insure a priority development of the component parts, production must be increased in all sectors. In compliance with the Ninth Party Congress decisions, the primary tasks are to raise the scientific-technical level of the component parts supplies, the complete utilization of all production reserves at the component parts industry enterprises through socialist intensification, and increased efforts of the finished goods producers to /increase their own production of branch-typical component parts./

The Politburo has adopted the necessary decisions to insure a high output growth in component parts key enterprises. In working out the 1978 plan, these decisions are to be further purposefully implemented.

In the struggle for raising the quality and effectiveness of work the /intensive utilization of our existing production capacities/ is more and more becoming an economically decisive factor. The better utilization of existing production plants, as well as their constant modernization and renewal, are more and more becoming an important source of our national economic growth. This realization must increasingly determine the economic activities of all enterprises, combines, VVB's, and ministries.

In 1976, a 1.4 percent increase in the utilization time of highly productive machines and plants was achieved.

Greater efforts are necessary to guarantee the 3-4 percent annual increase in the utilization of basic assets.

From this, the task results for the management activity in the leading state and economic organs to study, systematically analyze, and generalize all favorable experiences gathered up to now and--based on the broad inclusion of the working people--to create all conditions for a higher utilization of basic assets. Good experiences in this respect have been made at

the Jena Carl Zeiss VEB. From 1972 to 1976 the utilization of important installations went up from 62 to 78 percent.

The Politburo has instructed the ministers to generalize these experiences and to this end to implement the concentrated use of highly productive technology, the development of well-functioning repair capacities, the planned elimination of outdated machinery, and the improvement of the working and living conditions of multishift workers.

The analysis of the economic development since the Ninth Party Congress, carried out in the Politburo, has shown that greater attention must be given to socialist rationalization in connection with the more effective utilization of our basic assets. Special efforts are necessary to substantially increase the self-production of rationalization means, and to establish special efficient construction departments at the combines and large enterprises.

In the field of investment activity, we draw attention to the fact that too long construction periods and too large expenditures are still being caused by the fact that too many investment projects are simultaneously started and implemented in parallel.

In working out the 1978 national economic plan it is therefore necessary /to concentrate the national economy's investment capacity on short-term implementation, and on putting projects under construction into operation according to plan./ To this end it is necessary to insure an economically substantiated priority rating for the implementation of investment projects, beginning with the planning and organizing of the preparation of the projects.

The Politburo orients toward the need to increase the utilization of production plants in all branches of the national economy through an /effective use of the social labor potential./ This requires above all intensified efforts to gain the working time and the manpower we need for the better utilization of existing installations and for putting new ones into operation through socialist rationalization.

In the interest of achieving a high output increase in key industrial enterprises, as well as of insuring the further development of the capital of Berlin, measures for the planned surraregional [ueberbezirklich] recruiting of workers have been decided. About 14,000 workers annually are to be recruited for work in the capital's key enterprises and in industrial concentration areas.

We highly value the working peoples' readiness to change jobs, and sometimes even their places of residence, in the interest of strengthening our economic potential. It is a matter of great concern to us that all questions connected with this be solved most carefully and jointly with the working people.

The Politburo is able to note that the decisions on the utilization of manpower from the hard-coal mining industry have been implemented by the responsible state organs and party organization leaderships fully in this spirit.

By the end of this year, the traditional branch of hard-coal mining in the GDR will go out of operation because the deposits are exhausted. More than 15,000 hard-coal miners have found new vocational career prospects in other economically important enterprises.

The SED Central Committee and the government convey thanks and recognition to the hard-coal miners for their achievements and their great contribution to the shaping of the socialist society in the GDR.

Comrades, an aspect of special importance for the effective use of the labor potential is the training of stable labor collectives.

As is shown by the experiences of many labor collectives, the working peoples' closeness to their enterprises depends equally on the working conditions and on the condition that their work and their opinion carry weight, and that their personal problems are given careful consideration by the managers.

Comrades, the Politburo has prepared the /necessary decisions for working out the 1978 national economic plan./ Thus the necessary measures have been taken

--to continue the main task in the unity of economic and social policy, and

--to insure the increase in the national output required for it.

We express the expectation that in the plan discussion, which will begin in the next few days, the state and economic managers will make every effort to actively support the policy aimed at the benefit of the people through new initiatives and proposals. What matters is to fulfill the prescribed central state targets, and with the aid of the counterplan to aim primarily at higher targets in production efficiency and quality.

In the process of working out the plan it is particularly important to the comrades ministers and to all managers in the state and economic organs to responsibly solve all problems on the spot, in trustful cooperation with the working people, and to make decisions on those problems that exceed the possibilities of an individual enterprise, combine, or branch. /Above all, ways and means of achieving substantial progress in the socialist intensification of production through the comprehensive utilization of all intensification factors should be discussed with the working people./

Through effective ideopolitical work, and through the party control, the bezirk and kreis leaderships, as well as the basic organizations of our party, in cooperation with the trade union, [singular as published] should

promote in every labor collective the militant atmosphere required for the further solving of the 5-year plan tasks.

#### Development of the Material-Technical Base of Our National Economy for the Years After 1980

Comrades, an important place in the Politburo's work has been occupied by the development of the material-technical base of our national economy for the years after 1980. We let ourselves be guided by the conviction that the development of our national economy, especially the further strengthening of its material-technical base, also in the coming years, will be increasingly marked by a closer and closer interlinking with the national economies of the USSR and other CEMA member countries.

In this connection, the Politburo devotes constant attention to the tasks for the further deepening of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries. For this purpose, it has dealt with the state of the working out of long-term target cooperation programs for the period up to 1990, and has confirmed conclusions to be drawn for the work of state organs in this field. In accordance with the decisions of the 30th CEMA meeting, the CEMA organs have started to work out long-term target programs for the development of the raw materials and fuel base, machine building, agricultural production, the production of industrial consumer goods, and the development of the transport links in the CEMA countries.

The CEMA planning committee has adopted stipulations that work be concentrated with priority on the target programs dealing with the raw materials and fuel problems, including the equipment required by these branches. The resolving of this question constitutes a decisive prerequisite for the further stable and dynamic economic development of the countries of the socialist community, and for the deepening of socialist economic integration. The Ninth SED Congress decisions on increasing efforts for the development of the GDR's own energy and raw materials base, and for the most rational utilization of these resources, are proving themselves in this connection as tasks with a significance reaching far into the future.

The joint work in the long-term target programs, and the bilateral consultations which have been started on the main directions of the scientific-technical and economic cooperation in the new 5-year plan period, will contribute to the long-term stable securing of our national economy's raw materials requirements, and of the sales of our goods, and will unite increasingly more strongly the CEMA countries' scientific and economic potential.

In the period under review, meetings of the GDR's joint economic committees with the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the DPRK were held. At these meetings, appreciation was expressed regarding the progress achieved in the further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and the next tasks stipulated for the implementation of the agreements concluded in the process of the coordination of the 1976-80 5-year plans.

## Results and Tasks in Agriculture

Comrades! The cooperative peasants and workers in the LPG's state farms, and cooperative institutions and enterprises of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs economy made great efforts in the past few months to fulfill their proportional share of the national economic plan and their obligations in socialist competition. Thus they have made their contribution to satisfying the requirements of our republic's citizens for foodstuffs in accordance with the Ninth SED Congress decisions.

By concluding the spring cultivation work in time, the cooperative peasants, and workers in the LPG's and state farms for plant production, as well as the cooperative sections for plant production, have, jointly with the workers of the agrochemical centers, the kreis enterprises for agricultural technology, and the agricultural repair works, attained an important interim target in socialist competition. They developed great initiative to perform the field cultivation work, with good quality and within the agrotechnical periods. The planned acreages for summer grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and vegetables have been properly planted. In accordance with the orientation of the fifth Central Committee plenum, an additional cultivation of vegetables on 10,000 hectares has been initiated to insure a stable supply of vegetables.

These goals are also being served by the extensive initiatives taken in all kreise and bezirks for the full irrigation of all fields planted with vegetables. It must be consistently continued. The Politburo decision on the development of greenhouse capacity is also aimed at a better supply of the population with greenhouse and early vegetables from our own production up to 1980.

/It was stressed once more in the Politburo that it is necessary to point out to the relevant state organs that all communities, kreise, and bezirks must fully observe their responsibility for the supply of the population of their respective areas with agricultural products, such as fruit and vegetables./ The opportunities offered by the government or on the part of the LPG's for maintaining small gardens and plots, including these for the raising of cattle and poultry, and for cultivating fruits and vegetables, must be well utilized in accordance with the legal regulations.

During the spring cultivation work, the cooperative peasants and the workers received effective support from the working people of the industrial branches producing agricultural means of production.

The cooperative peasantry and the workers are at present concentrating their efforts on concluding servicing work, preparing the harvesting of soil crops and grain, and on the best possible cultivation of intermediary crops. /Efforts must be directed at harvesting, storing, processing, and delivering all agricultural and horticultural products to the consumer with a minimum of loss and at high quality./

The task posed by the fourth and fifth Central Committee plenums of preserving the animal stock at a stable level to maintain the required foundations for the population's secure supply of animal products has been fulfilled with a high feeling of responsibility by the cooperative peasantry and workers in animal production. This remains a high-priority national economic task which must be closely directed by the councils of the bezirks and kreise as well as the boards and managements of the LPG's, state farms, and their cooperative institutions.

In accordance with a decision of the Central Committee secretariat, a seminar of several days was held in Markkleeberg from 6-10 June 1977 for all secretaries in charge of agriculture at the bezirks and kreis leaderships, as well as the deputy chairmen for agriculture and foodstuff economy of the bezirk and kreis councils, and other leading comrades of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuff economy. During this seminar, tasks for the further implementation of the Ninth Party Congress decisions and the 1977 national economic plan in agriculture, forestry, and foodstuff economy were discussed. The seminar was linked with an instructive display of the intensification of animal production at the GDR agricultural exhibition.

Since January 1977, there has been an extensive discussion in all LPG's and cooperative institutions by the cooperative peasants and the workers on the published drafts of the model statutes and model enterprise regulations for the plant production LPG and the animal production LPG.

For this, the cooperative peasants and workers utilized the annual plenary meetings and deliberations in the labor collectives. In addition, more than 14,000 meetings and discussions were held on the drafts with some 400,000 participants. At these meetings, and in letters to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuff Economy, as well as to the socialist press organs, more than 15,000 proposals and pointers were submitted regarding the drafts, as well as the direct utilization of the regulations for the further social and economic development.

The discussions, proposals, and pointers reflect the wide approval of the cooperative peasants and workers for the drafts of the model statutes.

The first of the two stipulated conferences, with the participation of 1,300 cooperative peasants and workers from all plant production LPG's and cooperative plant production sections, was held on 17 June 1977. The model statute for the plant production LPG was conclusively deliberated and adopted. It will be submitted to the government for adoption. In the next few days, the conference of the delegated cooperative peasants and workers from animal production LPG's will be held.

## II.

### ADVANCING FURTHER IN PROVEN, TRUSTFUL COOPERATION

Comrades! The Ninth FDGB Congress held from 16-19 May 1977 in the GDR capital, Berlin, developed into a major social event in the life of

our republic. A Politburo delegation, headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, participated in its deliberations.

#### The Ninth FDGB Congress--A Result of Primary Importance for the Further Shaping of the Developed Socialist Society in the GDR

The Ninth FDGB Congress drew up an impressive balance sheet of the work of the most comprehensive class organization of the workers class in the GDR, which with its more than eight million members constitutes an active co-shaper of social progress in the GDR. In a militant and constructive atmosphere it discussed the trade unions' tasks in the implementation of the Ninth SED Congress decisions, and gave a clear picture of the whole variety of representation of trade union interests. The congress reflected in a convincing manner the great political maturity, high professional knowledge, and grown educational level of the workers class and all working people.

It was also among the outstanding features of this congress that 51 percent of all delegates were women, and that every fifth delegate was a youth.

The Ninth Trade Union Congress was a comprehensive and vivid exchange of experience of our republic's working people about their great initiatives for further fashioning our socialist social system. It documented the strength of the workers class acting in unity and cohesion, which as the leading class is aware of its great responsibility for the implementation of our party's decisions.

The congress was a powerful profession of loyalty to friendship with the Soviet Union, to proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism, and a manifestation of the working people's great trust in our party's policy. The increased international prestige of the FDGB was confirmed by the participation of 77 trade union delegations from 71 countries.

In his important speech at this congress, Comrade Erich Honecker, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, paid tribute to the FDGB's outstanding contribution to implementation of the decisions of the Eighth and Ninth SED Congresses aimed at benefiting the people, and stressed the growing role and responsibility of the trade unions in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, as well as in creating the fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism.

An important part was played by the drafting and discussion of the new labor code. As a result of a broad democratic discussion, in which more than 5.8 million working people participated, the draft of the new labor code was put before the congress delegates. In the course of this discussion, 147,806 proposals, suggestions, and inquiries were submitted.

The GDR labor code adopted on 16 June 1977 is fully and completely in line with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, and is of great importance

for the further development of the socialist society in the GDR. It shows the handwriting of the workers class and of all working people, and conspicuously reflects the advantages, values, and ideals of socialism. This law is an important contribution to implementing the SED program in the most important sphere of social life, in the labor process. /In the labor code, the fundamental human right, the right to work, has again been reaffirmed with full emphasis./

The Ninth FDGB Congress, which was marked by the creativity, the innovative spirit, and the political experiences of the entire working people, again made clear that the implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is deeply rooted in the workers class and among all other working people, and produces a constantly growing initiative as well as revolutionary verve.

The delegates unanimously expressed their firm determination to make still greater efforts to implement even more resourcefully and boldly the course of our further social development adopted at the Ninth SED Congress.

In this context, we value very highly the activities developed by the trade unions for a still more effective implementation of the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It is in line with a further stable and dynamic economic growth that the initiative of the workers class, the scientists, designers, and technologists of our republic be directed still more purposefully at the comprehensive utilization of the intensification factors. Here the scientific-technical progress plays a primary role, because it permeates all other intensification factors and thus decisively influences their comprehensive utilization. This will also make for further progress in socialist rationalization at the pace and to the extent necessary for our development.

The rich treasure of experience of the Ninth FDGB Congress has provided many suggestions for the continuation of the socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1977 national economic plan, including the confirmed counterplans--suggestions which must be utilized in its further evaluation.

An outstanding place at the congress discussion was occupied, deservedly, by the socialist work, study, and life as an expression of our socialist way of life. The trade unions have accomplished important achievements for the development of socialist personalities and collectives, the new relations of people with one another, and with their environment, for the spiritual-cultural development, as well as for the shaping of leisure-time activities in line with socialist principles; and they have adopted good decisions for further development.

As was done concerning the draft of the labor code, hundreds of thousands of proposals and suggestions were submitted by our republic's working

people also in the course of the trade union elections. This is an expression of their great trust in their class organization and manifests living socialist democracy. The Ninth FDGB Congress thus rightly attached a great importance to the conscientious treatment of these proposals, their examination, evaluation, and practical utilization.

#### Good Results in Implementing the Party's Youth Policy

Comrades, as a result of purposeful ideopolitical work, the GDR young people, especially the members of the FDJ and of the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization, have achieved impressive results in the drives "FDJ Order Ninth Party Congress" and "Pioneer Relay Race 'Red October.'" In the economic field, 12.8 million working hours were thus already saved in the first quarter of this year, and the FDJ drive "Economical Use of Material" has yielded M 262 million. A total of 70,054 tons of scrap metal and 10,483 tons of scrap paper have been collected, and 2,027 apartments have been remodeled and expanded. In agriculture, the FDJ has contributed to a reduction of the specific fodder consumption by M 4.3 million, a total of 5,914 young people from other bezirke are successfully working side by side with the Berlin working people in the framework of the "FDJ-Initiative Berlin" drive. At the central youth project "Druzhiba Line," the last welding seam was completed ahead of schedule at the linear part of the main long-distance gas pipeline. This year's fairs of the masters of tomorrow at the enterprises and kreise gave evidence of the multifarious initiatives of the youth for accelerating science and technology.

A large contribution to these results was made by the youth brigades. In industry and agriculture, there are now more than 20,000 youth brigades with more than 320,000 members. Many of them are developing valuable initiatives for intensification which enrich the socialist competition. This is also shown by the example of the Peter Kaiser Youth Brigade of the Ninth City District of our capital Berlin, to work "every day with a favorable balance." Meanwhile, thousands of youth brigades have joined in this appeal. Following a suggestion of Erich Honecker at the 10th FDJ Parliament, the "day of the youth brigades" was held for the first time this year in the "week of youth and athletes" at the enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions. Thus the great social importance of the youth brigades was acknowledged, and new stimuli were given to their activities.

The "week of youth and athletes" was also marked by manifold cultural, sports, and paramilitary youth events, as well as by accountability reports of state leaders. The first part of the Wendisch-Rietz Youth Recreation Center project has been completed.

The favorable results of the implementation of our party's youth policy was also expressed in the report of the Rostock Bezirk leadership "on the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress on the ideopolitical work with youth," delivered before the Politburo. The experience contained in the report of the Rostock Bezirk party organization are important for all leading party organs and basic organizations. /The Politburo draws the party organs' attention to the following tasks:/

--to continue purposefully familiarizing the youth with the documents of the Ninth Party Congress, especially with the party program and the decisions of the Central Committee, and to inspire them to great achievements in their implementation;

--to focus the ideopolitical work on the aim that the youth, especially the workers youth, accomplish great achievements for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan. The party organizations should attach great importance to insuring that every youth brigade become a shock group of socialist work, and a place of communist education;

--to resolutely continue promoting the purposeful shaping of the leisure-time activities of the youth, and to make greater allowance for the increased demands of young people on the level, the scope, and the multifariousness of cultural, sports, touristic, and paramilitary activities

--to regard the youth policy in all party organizations as an inseparable constituent part of their leadership activity, to contribute toward further augmenting the militant strength, the influence, and the authority of the FDJ at the enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions, and to make it possible for the young comrades to even more thoroughly fulfill their party mandate in the FDJ.

In preparation for the 60th anniversary of the Red October, the FDJ organized an impressive high point at Whitsuntide 1977 in Frankfurt (Oder). Delegates of the FDJ and of the Polish youth associations manifested at their /"meeting of friendship"/ their fraternal solidarity and their joint will to implement the new friendship treaty between our republic and people's Poland. We are certain that also the FDJ members dispatched a few days ago to the "fourth festival of friendship between the youth of the USSR and the GDR" in Volgograd will worthily represent our socialist fatherland, and will strengthen the bonds of friendship between our countries.

In the period under review, the Politburo discussed the continuation of the FDJ study year as of 1977. It serves the central aim of familiarizing the FDJ members, and young people not organized in the FDJ, with the SED program, and the other decisions of the Ninth Party Congress as well as with the contents of the 10th FDJ Parliament, and of mobilizing them for their implementation. What matters is, particularly, to convey to the young the scientific picture of socialism and of communism, and to help them acquire the world outlook and morality of the workers class, and always to act in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. In the study-year circles, party-minded replies to the questions of the young are to be worked out.

It is the task of the party leaderships to support the FDJ in implementing its study year. This involves, above all, regular appearances of experienced comrades in the FDJ collectives, young socialists' circles, and at youth forums, as well as the careful selection of competent comrades as propagandists. It is equally important to instruct them politically-theoretically

and methodologically-pedagogically, and to purposefully train many young comrades at the party's educational facilities and universities and colleges for propaganda work among youth.

It is a primary concern of the party organizations to convey combat experience to the FDJ officials, and to help them to consolidate the FDJ leaderships and basic branches politically and organizationally. It is important to win over more young workers for the Socialist Youth Association and to enhance the influence on all youths. Our young party comrades should regard it as their responsibility to participate actively in the FDJ leaderships.

The party leaderships should also work to insure that all comrades exemplarily discharge their class duty in educating the young generation of the workers class--beginning with their own children--and that the finest FDJ members, particularly those from the ranks of the workers youth, are constantly trained as candidates for our party.

Comrades, the sixth congress of the socialist paramilitary organization of the GDR, the Society for Sports and Technology [SST], was held from 17 to 19 June 1977. It was attended by a Central Committee delegation led by Politburo member Comrade Heinz Hoffmann. Presenting an impressive balance sheet, the congress rendered account for the SST's contribution to the strengthening of all citizens' readiness and ability to defend peace and socialism.

Drawing conclusions from the Ninth SED Congress decisions, the sixth congress formulated as the SST's social assignment the further accentuation of its character as a socialist paramilitary organization, and thus the rendering of a worthy contribution to strengthening the GDR's defense power. This includes, as the "school of tomorrow's soldiers" preparing all youths for service in the National Peoples' Army and in the GDR border troops and, in addition, by creating interesting and differentiated paramilitary sports activities, making it possible for many citizens to further develop or maintain their ability to bear arms.

The debate reflected the initiative and activity of all SST members to improve the quality and effectiveness of the training. The congress proved the close partnership between the youth association and the paramilitary organization in the youth's paramilitary education.

#### To Continue Comprehensively Promoting Physical Culture and Sports

Comrades, in the further fashioning of the developed socialist society, physical culture and sports are receiving better and better development opportunities. The forthcoming /Sixth GDR Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Sixth Children's and Youth Spartacus Games/ will once more conspicuously prove this. The orientation to a further accentuation of the mass character of sports, and to the further enhancement of their performance

standards, given in Comrade Erich Honecker's speech at the March session of the festival and Spartacus Games committee, has conveyed new strong incentives to the preparations for the Leipzig festival.

We are pleased to be able to note today that the numerous preparations for this greatest sports event so far are proceeding in a planned manner everywhere, and that they are causing a general upsurge in all sectors of physical culture and sports. Our sports organization, the DTSB of the GDR, and many state and social forces, are developing numerous initiatives and activities to turn the Sixth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Sixth Children's and Youth Spartacus Games into a manifestation of joy of life under socialism and peace.

Preparing for this significant social, sports, and cultural event many party organizations have intensified their political-ideological influence and comradesly aid vis-a-vis the sports communities and executives of the DTSB in the GDR. It is important to purposefully continue this support everywhere. In the remaining few weeks it aims at further preparing well the festival and Spartacus Games participants in every respect, and at working for the success of the gymnastic and sports festival and of the Spartacus Games. At the same time, the party organizations are acting correctly when they continue comprehensively to promote the development of physical culture and sports in keeping with the festival's fundamental aim.

In this context we would like to suggest that on the occasion of the Leipzig Festival, many-sided mass sports events should be organized and held, which will help to increasingly implement our humanistic aim of turning physical culture and sports more and more into a concern of the entire people.

#### Great Achievements of the Teachers and Cultural Workers

Comrades, in May the Central Committee secretariat dealt with the /preparation and organization of the 1977/78 school year/ and adopted a relevant decision.

It was possible to establish that, with the results of the past schoolyear, fine premises were created for the further objective arrangement of the general educational 10-grade polytechnical secondary schools. The Ninth Party Congress decisions have released many initiatives in the schools and in other public educational institutions. This became particularly evident in the creative atmosphere, and in the numerous constructive proposals made by the teachers and educators during the party and trade union elections. The school party branches must now see to it that none of the suggestions and pointers remains unheeded.

Under leadership of the school party branches, an intensive political-ideological work is being performed in the teachers collectives. In this, the leaderships proceed from the fact that the daily work with the children and

youth requires of all teachers a good grounding in Marxist-Leninist knowledge, a quick response to daily events, the ability to argue independently, as well as political principle-mindedness and appreciative understanding.

Therefore, the convincing conveyance of the Ninth Party Congress decisions, particularly of the party program, is an indispensable prerequisite for a party-minded scientific upbringing and education that is close to life in the classrooms and in extracurricular activities.

The party congress' demand for the perfection of communist education requires that the responsibility of the entire party and of all social forces be further enhanced. In doing so, it is important to link education and upbringing even more closely with the practice of our social life, to safeguard a high quality of polytechnical instruction in every enterprise, and to fully utilize the diverse opportunities on the part of the workers class for influencing the education of the young generation.

In collaboration with the enterprise and trade union leaderships, the comrades in the local state organs are responsible for insuring all the personal and material conditions for the smooth course of the 1977-78 school year in all public educational institutions. Great attention must be devoted to the further improvement of the teachers' work and living conditions, and to the timely allocation of suitable housing, particularly to the graduates. It must also be insured that the teachers' total working hours are always carefully arranged.

/In connection with the high tasks stipulated by the Ninth Party Congress for training and education, the role of the family and the responsibility of parents for the education of their children is growing./ This task has been emphasized in the Central Committee secretariat decision, "A concept for conducting the elections of the parents representations in the 1977-78 school year." This decision orients the party organs and basic organizations to paying particular attention to political-ideological work in preparing the elections of parents' representatives as a significant mass political event. As an expression of the comprehensive democracy in the GDR, the elections to the parents' representations must be formed into a solid integral part of the vast movement for the further implementation of the Ninth Party Congress decisions.

In keeping with the new requirements, the responsibility of the communists for the political effectiveness of the elected parents' representations is growing. This is why the secretariat adopted a new directive "On the activity of the comrades in the parents' representations at general educational schools."

Both documents focus the party organs leadership activities on activating all parents' collaboration even more strongly and at deepening the trustful collaboration between parents and schools. All party branches should support and appreciate the responsible unpaid work of the mothers and fathers elected to the parents' representations.

Comrades, there has been important progress in the field of our party's /culture policy./ Great efforts are being made by the bezirk and kreis leaderships, as well as by many basic branches in implementing the tasks adopted by the Politburo this January in connection with the report of the SED Leipzig bezirk leadership.

The activities with which artists and cultural workers are preparing the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are many-sided. The second festival of German-Soviet friendship, which was held from 13 to 15 May 1977 in Magdeburg Bezirk turned out to be a climax. Some 220,000 citizens of the bezirk attended inspiring events which reflect the fraternal alliance with the land of Lenin and its people. A total of 300 professional and amateur artists participated in 120 events. Soviet artists made an outstanding contribution, which was received with particular cordiality.

The firm relationship of trust between our party and the creative art workers was convincingly manifested at the third congress of the Association of Film and Television workers and the delegate's conference of the Association of Composer and Musicologists. The greetings messages sent by the participants in the two conferences to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, demonstrate the art workers' deep solidarity with our party. The discussions which proceeded in an open, party-minded and constructive atmosphere, were imbued with the readiness of the art workers, aware of their responsibility, to contribute to the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR, and to further increase the contents of socialist ideas and the ideological effectiveness of the arts.

The film and television workers regard it their most important task to create contemporary films dealing with central questions of our social development, and with great ideological irradiation and a high degree of effectiveness with the masses. What matters are films and television programs which help to strengthen socialist convictions, and which enter in an active and militant manner into the class struggle against imperialism. The composers, musicologists, performers, and music teachers drew up a good balance sheet of the development of socialist musical culture in our republic. To measure up even better to the working people's growing expectations from the musical life, new tasks were discussed to stimulate compositional creation, and to further increase the resonance and effects of music in the life of the people.

The GDR Culture League has successfully concluded the stage of its elections up to the kreis delegates conferences. In the 4,650 election meetings, with the participation of more than 200,000 members of the Culture League, experiences and tasks for enriching the spiritual-cultural life in the cities and communities were discussed in a creative manner.

/The cultural attractive force of our republic has further increased./ This is demonstrated by the GDR's high artistic and scientific feats on the occasion of the Beethoven commemoration and the international book art

exhibition in Leipzig, with the participation of artists and publishers from 71 countries. Our socialist state is increasingly proving itself as the true home of humanistic culture and art. Many meetings serving the further deepening of cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries were held in the period under review. The Gewandhaus Orchestra from Leipzig participated successfully in this year's Prague Musical Spring Festival, the Dresden Kreuz Choir performed in the Polish People's Republic, and art students from the GDR and people's Poland met for their first joint festival of young artists at the Oder-Neisse peace border in Frankfurt (Oder). Performances of major ensembles in Switzerland, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, and in other countries, proved the high reputation which our republic's socialist art work has gained all over the world.

Comrades! In the period from February to March this year, elections to the leaderships of the Democratic Women's League of Germany [DFD] were held, ranging from groups to bezirk organizations. They were marked by an open and creative discussion of the tasks of socialist women's organizations for the further implementation of the Ninth SED Congress decisions, and reflected the DFD members' great trust in our policy aimed at peace and detente.

All discussions were characterized by great approval and gratitude to the party and the government for the consistent implementation of the socio-political program linked with the obligation to continue to evolve many and varied activities to improve the living conditions of working mothers, and to shape social life in the urban residential areas and communities. A total of 132,000 organization members took the floor.

The elections reflected the increased political awareness of the DFD's functionaries and members. The ideopolitical mass work with women in the residential areas has become more offensive and effective. This was also manifest in the great solidarity with all peoples fighting for their freedom and independence.

Comrades! The party congresses of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, the National Democratic Party of Germany, and the Democratic Peasant League of Germany were manifestations of trust in the SED policy and the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states. Their readiness to contribute to the all-sided strengthening of the GDR with concrete deeds is an eloquent expression of the increased state awareness of the members of these friendly parties.

### III.

#### ON QUESTIONS OF FOREIGN POLICY AND THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE SED

Comrades, during the period under review, multifarious and important steps have also been undertaken in the foreign political sector with the purpose of contributing to the consolidation of the international positions of

socialism and to the implementation of the fraternal socialist countries' common line in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, and for the peoples' freedom and independence, in accordance with the orientation of the Ninth Party Congress.

#### Comprehensive Development of the Fraternal Alliance With the Soviet Union and With the Other Countries of the Community of Socialist States

The main task of our foreign policy, which was outlined by the Ninth Party Congress, namely the comprehensive development of our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other states of our socialist community, has been standing and still stands at the center of our attention.

In the past months, we welcomed into our republic party and government delegations, as well as state delegations from the Hungarian People's Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], the Lao People's Democratic Republic, from the Polish People's Republic, and from the Socialist Republic of Romania. These friendly visits demonstrate and confirm the inseparable cohesion of our peoples and states, the solid militant unity of our parties, based on our common Marxist-Leninist world outlook, and on the principles of proletarian internationalism. The cordial hospitality accorded to the visitors in our republic convincingly demonstrated the following fact: /the spirit of the fraternal internationalist unity, which is characteristic of our socialist community, is deeply rooted in the hearts of the working people in the GDR./

During the official visits of party and government delegations from the Hungarian People's Republic, from the MPR, and from the Polish People's Republic, friendship treaties were signed, treaties which will determine the close and fraternal relations between our states for a long-term period. These treaties conform to the conditions of the present stage of socialist construction in our countries, as well as to the present stage of development of our community of socialist states, and they take into consideration the profound changes that have occurred in the world since the beginning of the seventies. These treaties guarantee the further planned and conscious drawing closer together between our fraternal countries, and are aimed at uniting efforts for the purpose of implementing an efficient utilization of the material and intellectual potentials of our peoples and states to the benefit of each individual country, as well as to the benefit of our entire community of states.

The talks held by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, with Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, with Comrade Jumjaagyn Tsendenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, as well as with Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, during their friendly visits, were characterized

by full unanimity on all questions discussed. The talks, speeches, and documents expressed the resolve to make the fraternal relations among our parties, peoples, and states even closer, the resolve to intensify cooperation within the framework of the socialist community, and the resolve to further increase the efforts devoted to the preservation of peace, and to the assertion of peaceful coexistence in the relations with capitalist states.

The official friendly visit paid by the Cuban party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State and Ministers Council of the Republic of Cuba, to the GDR also demonstrated the planned and dynamic development of relations between the parties and peoples of our fraternal socialist states. The consultations with the Cuban comrades demonstrated both sides' resolve to develop their cooperation further and purposefully in all sectors of domestic and foreign policy to contribute to the comprehensive consolidation of the socialist states' community. In the exchange of opinions concerning questions of international policy, in which Africa played a particular role, Comrade Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro both stressed the historic significance of the victories of the African peoples for their national and social liberation. Both delegations expressed themselves in favor of the consolidation of the alliance between socialist countries and the peoples of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, and confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of these peoples for national independence, against imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

For the first time a party and government delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic visited our country. This is the youngest member of our socialist peoples' family, and it paid an official, friendly visit to the GDR. The delegation, which was headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the country, was acquainted with our people's life and with their achievements in building a developed socialist society. The fact that, after their victory over internal reaction and aggression from abroad, the Lao people have now taken up the path of the construction of socialist society, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, side by side with the fraternal socialist countries, clearly demonstrate that the process of revolutionary innovation is progressing throughout the world. The visit of the high-ranking Lao visitors gave us the opportunity to assure them once more of the GDR people's firm internationalist solidarity with them. As a result of successful negotiations, which inaugurated a new stage in our relations with this country, concrete agreements were signed as regards the outlining of our cooperation in various sectors.

A few days ago we welcomed in our capital Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the head of a party and government delegation which paid an official, friendly visit to the GDR. This visit, too, was characterized by the

unanimity of the opinions of the two parties and governments as regards international problems and the development of our relations. The visit eloquently showed that the relations between our two parties and states have been developing successfully in accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance signed in 1972. A renewal of the treaty was unnecessary, since the treaty signed in 1972 had already taken into account the changes in the international positions of the GDR. As a result of the visit, further measures of cooperation in accordance with the present state of relations were agreed upon.

Comrades, the working visits of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the CSSR, and of a delegation of the People's Chamber, under the leadership of Comrade Horst Sindermann to the People's Republic of Bulgaria also served the intensification of bilateral relations.

Questions of bilateral relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union, as well as international problems of mutual interest, were discussed during a friendly visit paid by Comrade Oskar Fischer to Moscow at the invitation of Comrade Andrey Gromyko.

The Politburo attaches great importance to the results /of the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-countries/ which was held on 25 and 26 May 1977 in Moscow. This conference made an important contribution to the implementation of the decision adopted by the Bucharest session of the political consultative committee, decisions which were of great topical importance for the consolidation of peace in Europe. It is our opinion that it is high time to begin serious discussions on the measures aimed at implementing the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries in Bucharest, since these are proposals that conform to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki final act, whose implementation is likely to alleviate the military confrontation in Europe, and to complement political detente.

The results of the Moscow foreign ministers conference are useful for the further joint and coordinated actions of the Warsaw Pact member-countries on the international scene. The foreign affairs ministers dealt with questions of the strict implementation of all principles and agreements of the Helsinki final act, principles and agreements which represent the long-term program of action aimed at the consolidation of peace, and at the development of mutually useful cooperation between the signatory states. Once more the point of view of our countries was confirmed, that the meeting envisaged to take place in Belgrade this autumn, a meeting that will be attended by representatives of the signatory states to be designated by the foreign affairs ministers of the CSCE member-countries, will fulfill its mandate if it sums up the positive experience accumulated in implementing the final act, and if it works out recommendations concerning further cooperation, recommendations based on the final act. At the preparatory session, which started in the Yugoslav capital on 15 June 1977, the GDR together with the other socialist states is making its contribution in this connection so that the Belgrade meeting may be a complete success.

## Further Development of Relations With the Capitalist States on the Basis of the Helsinki Final Act

Comrades, also during the period under review, the GDR continued to take further steps for the purpose of developing its relations with capitalist states in the spirit of the consistent and comprehensive implementation of the Helsinki agreements.

The further development of relations between the GDR and France, as regards the political sector and the problems of European security in particular, were the main subjects of the talks which Comrade Hermann Axen, at the head of a delegation of the People's Chamber foreign affairs committee, held with leading representatives of the Republic of France in Paris. This visit contributed to the opening of new opportunities for cooperation between the two states.

At the invitation of the president of the Finnish Parliament a delegation of the People's Chamber, headed by Comrade Horst Sindermann, visited the Republic of Finland. The delegation conducted an extensive exchange of opinions with the president of the Parliament, Veikko Helle, with vice president Ahti Pekala, as well as with other leading representatives of the various factions of the Finnish Parliament. In addition, the president of the Republic of Finland, Dr Urho Kekkonen, received the delegation and our delegation had talks with Kalevi Sorsa, the prime minister of Finland, as well as with Paavo Vayrynen.

The leader of the People's Chamber delegation, Politburo member Horst Sindermann, also met Aarne Saarinen, the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, for a talk.

The visit of the GDR People's Chamber delegation to the Republic of Finland served the further intensification of the cooperation between the People's Chamber and the Finnish Parliament, which has already become traditional. It also contributed to deepening the bilateral relations between the two states. During the talks, unanimity in the policy of the two states on important international policy questions was expressed.

Comrades, we consider the existing relations between the GDR and the FRG as an important part of the struggle for the assertion of peaceful coexistence, as an important part of the guarantee of European security, and of the continuation of the international process of detente. In a series of declarations, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, confirmed the GDR's position of principle as regards the FRG. His interview with the SAARBRUECKENER ZEITUNG was of particular importance in this connection. This interview, which stressed the GDR's constructive position, received worldwide attention. The interview once more clarified the fact, /that the GDR unfalteringly bases itself on the position that relations with the FRG and with the other western states should develop on the basis

of peaceful coexistence and in accordance with the Helsinki final act./ We must consolidate what we have already achieved, and we must add new elements in the sense of peaceful coexistence. /The basic condition is that all agreements and accords signed should be strictly implemented according to the letter and spirit./ Good relations can be developed only on the basis of equal rights, and on the basis of mutual advantages. No one can evade the fact that there are two sovereign German states which are independent of each other.

The command of reason and of realism is valid in particular also for the attitude to the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. The GDR insists on the strict observance and full application of the agreement, on a constructive approach to it. As Comrade Erich Honecker has stated recently on several occasions, the GDR also resolutely rejects all attempts to undermine the agreement. The GDR will know how to duly protect its interests in the future, too.

Further Progress in the Struggle for Guaranteeing International Peace and in the Process of Detente is Necessary

Comrades, no one can seriously deny that detente has made progress on our continent, and that it benefits all peoples. /The European treaty system in its entirety has a positive influence and invigorating impact on international relations, as well as on cooperation among states./ Much, however, remains to be done so that common sense and realism, so that the readiness for businesslike cooperation based on mutual respect of each other's interests may be asserted everywhere.

We cannot fail to see that those who do not like this trend are uniting and coordinating their efforts. They are intensifying the campaign against the socialist states and their peace policy. They are trying by all means to interfere into the domestic affairs of the socialist states. They are trying to appear as champions of law and order and, at the same time, deliberately overlook the fact that law and order are being trampled upon in the capitalist countries, and are being violated. They talk about human rights and, at the same time, are doing everything within their power to burden the working people in their countries with new rearmament expenditures, and to ask new sacrifices of them, and to endanger the life, well-being, and happiness of all peoples with even more dangerous weapons and means of destruction.

Therefore, further-reaching measures for detente, primarily for halting the arms race and for disarmament, are necessary. The Bucharest declaration of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact states also contains specific proposals in this respect. In the period under review, the GDR has acted in keeping with them at the conference of the Geneva Disarmament Committee and at the Vienna talks. If no satisfactory results have yet been reached concerning these problems, then this results from the destructive attitude adopted by the NATO states. Their lack of readiness for reasonable

and mutually acceptable solutions at this time makes any progress impossible--particularly in Vienna. This also is evident from the decisions of the most recent NATO council session. They envisage further reinforcing NATO's military power. This is inconsistent with the requirement of security and peace in Europe.

The problems connected with ending the arms race are undoubtedly complicated. But the signing of the "convention on banning influencing the environment for military or other hostile use" shows that they are solvable, provided there is a common will. The GDR was among the first few states whose foreign ministers and plenipotentiary representatives signed this significant multilateral accord on 18 May in Geneva.

#### Further Strengthening Anti-Imperialist Solidarity

A series of measures were undertaken in the period under review to further strengthen anti-imperialist solidarity. At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, general secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTR) and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, paid an official friendship visit to the GDR from 26 to 29 April 1977. This visit has ushered in a new era in the relations between the two parties, peoples, and states. The GDR also emphatically stressed its unreserved solidarity with the struggle of the African, Asian, and Latin American peoples for national and social liberation in the talks conducted by comrades of our party-state leadership with representatives of the Republic of Ethiopia, the Comore Islands, the Democratic Republic of Somalia, the Republic of Nigeria, and of other states. Accords on further consolidating friendship and on developing relations were concluded with various African and Asian states. This purpose also was served by the visit of a party-government delegation, led by Comrade Werner Lamberz, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola, and to other countries.

At the UN conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, which took place in the capital of Mozambique, the GDR advocated the all-round recognition of the liberation movements in southern Africa, and full support in the assertion of their legitimate rights.

A "week of solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples for national and social liberation" was held in our republic from 23 to 28 May. At many strong manifestations, the working people emphatically supported the demands for an unconditional transfer of full power to the people of Zimbabwe, the immediate and unconditional end of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa, ending the criminal apartheid policy of the South African racist regime, and an immediate release of all political prisoners.

Diplomatic relations with Jamaica and Botswana were established in the period under review. Thus, the GDR now maintains diplomatic relations with 123 states.

#### The Development of SED International Relations

Comrades, in the period under review, our party's international relations were developed in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, fraternal cooperation, and solidarity in a planned manner.

A consultation of the secretaries for organization and party work of the central committees of the communist and worker parties of socialist countries took place in Warsaw from 11 to 13 May in Warsaw. A delegation of the SED Central Committee, under the leadership of Comrade Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, participated in the exchange of views and experiences on topical problems related to the development and consolidation of the communist and workers parties of socialist countries.

The consultation reflected the results and experiences of further consolidating the fraternal parties, of ideological and organizational unity and cohesion of their ranks, the perfection of the forms and methods of leadership activities, and the firm alliance with the masses in successfully implementing the decisions of their party congresses.

All the fraternal parties participating in this consultation reaffirmed the legitimate growth of the party's leading role in the new stage of social development. This process is proceeding on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, while strictly observing and creatively applying democratic centralism.

The consultation has shown again that the cooperation between the fraternal parties is becoming increasingly closer in all fields. In politics, in life, and in the activity of our parties more and more common elements are developing which are reflected in fundamental questions of party structure, organizational work, and work with the masses, and in the political leadership of the society.

The consultation dealt extensively with the experiences and problems of party leadership activity, and the further development and perfecting of internal party life on the basis of the Leninist norms.

Proceeding from the principle that the role of the workers class in the socialist and communist construction is further increasing, the participants in the consultation exchanged experiences about the qualitative development of the party ranks, and the strengthening of its class character.

Also, the bilateral exchange of delegations and experience with the fraternal and friendly parties is developing continuously and in line with the

concluded agreements. An important part in it is played by the struggle to implement the joint action goals which were agreed on a year ago at the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties.

In the period 31 May to 4 June 1977, a joint delegation of the SED Central Party Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission, headed by Comrade Erich Mueckenberger, SED Politburo member and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, visited the Hungarian People's Republic to exchange experience at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Control Commission. This visit served to further deepen the cooperation and relations between the SED and the MSZMP.

The visit to Italy by a delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and first secretary of the Halle SED bezirk leadership, confirmed the existing close fraternal relation between the SED and the Italian Communist Party and contributed to further deepening them.

A delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Denmark 7-11 June 1977 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party. The talks with the fraternal Danish party helped further deepen the close fraternal relations between the SED and the Danish Communist Party in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The delegation of the SED Central Committee had the opportunity to acquaint itself with the Danish communists' consistent struggle for the interests of the workers class and of all working people, and against the consequences of the exacerbated capitalist crisis. The Danish Communist Party stressed the great importance of the successes of real socialism in the GDR for the struggle for democracy, social progress, and socialism in Denmark.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, a delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Erner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Norway 6-11 June 1977. This visit was an expression of the existing close fraternal relations between our two parties, and contributed to further deepening them. The talks held resulted in agreement on all questions discussed. Our delegation reported on the development of the GDR after the Ninth SED Congress. The delegation convinced itself of the consistent struggle by the Norwegian communists for the interests of the working people and against endeavors hostile to detente by aggressive NATO politicians.

At the invitation of the Mexican Communist Party Central Committee, a party delegation headed by Comrade Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended the 18th congress of the Mexican communists, which for the first time could be carried out legally and which constituted an important step toward the restoration of full political rights to the fraternal Mexican party.

At the invitation of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, an SED Central Committee delegation, headed by Konrad Naumann, Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin SED bezirk leadership, visited the Republic of Iraq 10-17 May 1977.

At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a delegation of the Chilean MAPU Workers and Peasants Party, headed by its secretary general Jaime Gazmuri, Gazmuri, visited the GDR. During the exchange of opinions between Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Comrade Jaime Gazmuri, the solidarity of the GDR people with the just struggle of the Chilean patriots against fascist arbitrariness and oppression was again affirmed.

At the invitation of the Burmese Socialist Program Party, a delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma from 28 March to 2 April.

The celebrations on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Bagdad 5-13 April 1977 was attended by a delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission.

The mourning ceremonies in honor of the assassinated chairman of the Socialist Progress Party of Lebanon, Kamal Jumblatt, from 28 April to 3 May in Beirut were attended by a delegation of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR, headed by Werner Kirchhoff, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Council.

An SED Central Committee delegation, headed by Manfred Herold, candidate member of the Central Committee and deputy director of the Karl Marx Higher Party School at the SED Central Committee, traveled to Conakry to participate in the ceremonies on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Party of Guinea on 14 May 1977.

At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a study delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, headed by Jose Araujo, member of the PAIGC Executive Committee and secretary for organization, visited the GDR 7-13 May 1977.

Comrades, from 27 to 29 April, the regular consultation of representatives of communist and workers parties on the work of the periodical "problems of peace and socialism" took place in Prague. It was attended by representatives of 75 fraternal parties, including an SED delegation headed by Comrade Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

As a collective organ of the communist and workers parties, the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM is playing an important part in the struggle by the communist movement and by all progressive forces. It was stressed at the consultation that the periodical under the present conditions of

the intensified international class struggle is further increasing in importance, especially in the ideological field. Proposals were submitted to further raise its level and its international effectiveness.

Our party--this was stressed by the SED delegation at the consultation--will continue to consider the active support of the periodical an important internationalist commitment.

#### IV.

#### THE FURTHER AUGMENTING OF THE MILITANT STRENGTH OF OUR PARTY IN IMPLEMENTING THE POLICY OF THE NINTH PARTY CONGRESS

Comrades, in accordance with the decision of the fourth session of the Central Committee, the accountability reports and the new election of the party group organizers, their deputies, the leadership of the department party organizations, as well as the leaderships of basic organizations not subdivided into department party organizations, took place from 1 March to 20 April.

#### The Results of the 1977 Party Elections

/The party elections developed into a comprehensive, democratic exchange of opinions and experience on the previously achieved results in implementing the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress, and on the Increasing Requirements for Fulfilling Future Tasks./

The main substance of the party elections was determined by the discussion on those tasks to further implement the successful domestic and foreign policy of our party that were stipulated in the speech by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, before the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships, and in the decisions of the fifth session of the Central Committee.

/The accountability election rallies of the 85,600 party groups, 20,792 department party organizations, and 51,559 basic organizations without department party organizations reflected the firm unity and cohesion, the unshakable trust of the communists in the central committee and in its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker./

The course and the results of the party elections showed that the basic organizations have increased their appeal and mobilizing effect in implementing the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress. In all social spheres, the mobilizing role of the party as a tested vanguard of the workers class and of all the people has become still more pronounced. Its authority and affinity with the masses have further increased. The trustful atmosphere between party and people has further deepened.

The party elections resulted in a further increase in the militant strength of the basic organizations, and in the activity of the members and candidate

members of our party. More and more comrades have stood their test, in line with the requirements of the program and the party stature, as political fighters and masters in their vocational field, and distinguish themselves through their great devotion, political sense of responsibility, and exemplary attitude.

This is also evidenced by the participation of 1,841,052 members and candidate members in the enterprise election rallies, that is 90.3 percent [as published], and the constructive discussion during which 609,942 comrades took the floor.

Including the critical evaluation of the working results achieved and the generalization of tested experiences in party work and work with the masses, the comrades have submitted in the course of the party elections 165,000 proposals and suggestions. They are primarily aimed at achieving a high level of party work, especially of internal party life. Many proposals deal with problems of management and planning of the production process, as well as with further improving working and living conditions. It is proof of the comrades high political sense of responsibility that with their proposals, suggestions, and critical observations they demonstrate at the same time their readiness to actively contribute to effecting the necessary changes.

The broad development of internal party democracy, the increase of collectivity in leadership, and personal responsibility have furthered the trustful atmosphere in the party organizations and the comrades' ambitious activity.

The qualitative growth process of the basic organizations is also reflected in the structure of the new leaderships. Some 366,633 experience battle-tested comrades were elected into these leaderships, including 51.6 percent workers. Stability of the leadership collectives is expressed in the fact that 303,998 members of former leadership cadres were reelected. It is to be welcomed that the share of promising young party members has increased from 14.4 to 15.9 percent. Some 28.7 percent of the leadership members are women.

The accountability election meetings confirmed the increased ability of the party organizations to link their concrete tasks more closely with expounding the party's strategy and tactics. With the party elections, the realization has grown among party members and other working people that the economy is the main field of the class struggle, and that in this field questions of the most far-reaching importance are decided. Continuation of the time-tested policy of the main tasks has become an important motivating force for the conscious actions by the communists, and for the labor collectives' ambitious activity.

The political work by the party organizations is more strongly focused on further developing among all comrades, on the basis of the party statute,

the militant position for the comprehensive fulfillment of the plan tasks on promoting the creative potential of the working people in socialist competition, with the aim of mobilizing constantly new reserves for a high performance increase.

A substantial contribution to the good overall results of the party elections was made by the bezirk and kreis leaderships which insured strict direction in their preparation and implementation, and which expanded the direct aid to the basic organizations for the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress under their own responsibility.

This was also reflected in the bezirk and kreis leadership meetings, which took place by the decision of the Central Committee secretariat for the evaluation of the Fifth Central Committee Plenum. At their consultations, the leading party organs evaluated the course of the party elections, generalized the best experiences, and drew conclusions for further raising the quality and effectiveness of party work.

/The previously mentioned main results of the party elections have found their full confirmation in the report delivered by the Schoenebeck Kreis leadership to the Central Committee secretariat./

In the decision on the submission of reports, the Central Committee secretariat has set for the leading party organs the task to carefully analyze the results achieved in the party elections, thoroughly evaluate the proposals, suggestions, and critical observations, and to utilize the basic organizations' great wealth of experience for further implementing the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress. This makes it necessary, at the same time, to properly help the newly elected party group organizers and leadership members, especially the young workers elected for the first time, adapt to the solving of their responsible tasks, and to insure their political qualification in the process of practical work.

/The special attention of all kreis leaderships is drawn to the need to even more thoroughly familiarize the basic organizations with the decisions of the party, and to directly help them make the internal party life more effective, and the membership meetings richer in problems [problemreicher]./

In this context, formulating argumentations and convincing replies to those questions that are of the greatest concern for the party members and the nonparty working people in the sphere concerned acquires increasing importance.

The ideopolitical permeation of the scientific tasks, and the consistent fulfillment of the national economic plan, including the counterplan, are increasingly becoming the yardstick for all aspects of party work.

A decisive criterion for assessing the political effectiveness of the comrades is their exemplary approach to the comprehensive application of all intensification factors, especially concerning the rapid introduction of

scientific-technical results into production, the full utilization of working hours, the effective utilization of the basic assets, greater economy in the use of materials, and an increase in product quality.

To this end, it is necessary to further raise the level of the basic organizations' leadership activity, and to include a constantly increasing number of party members in the honorary work, in the activities of party commissions and working groups.

From the report delivered by the Schoenebeck Kreis leadership, the lesson is to be drawn /to intensify the education of all comrades toward high discipline in implementing the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress/.

In this context, the work of the party group is gaining more and more in importance. The kreis leadership and the basic organizations' leadership should focus their direction and support especially on the aim to enable the party groups to react more energetically and flexibly to problems in the labor collectives and at the enterprises, to questions concerning the implementation of the plan, and to topical political events.

/The Potsdam Bezirk leadership has reported to the Central Committee Politburo on the evaluation of the Central Committee secretariat's consultation with the kreis leadership first secretaries, and on conclusions to raise the level of leadership activity./

The report has proved that, by a leadership activity rich in initiative, the Potsdam Bezirk party organization has made good use of the wealth of ideas in the speech of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, before the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships, to achieve tangible progress in the implementation of the Ninth Party Congress decisions during the party elections. As before, this speech is the basis for shaping the party work for a longer period of time.

In the decision on the report delivered by the Potsdam Bezirk leadership, the Central Committee Politburo has oriented all leading party organs and basic organizations on the need to fulfill with even greater determination and consistency the tasks and demands contained in Comrade Erich Honecker's speech. This applies both to the further implementation of the policy of the main tasks in its unity of economic and social policy, and to the offensive ideopolitical work to clarify the basic questions of our domestic and foreign policy.

An essential prerequisite for this is the further specific development of such thinking and behavior patterns in all party collectives, and among all comrades as correspond with the magnitude and the pace [schrittmass] of the tasks to be solved.

Above all, it is necessary--through purposeful ideopolitical work and through the exemplary attitude of the comrade in every working collective--to tap the

latent performance reserves and to utilize them for the comprehensive continuous fulfillment of the national economic plan and the counterplan. The fulfillment and overfulfillment of the qualitative target figures, the production in line with contract specifications and needs, the implementation of the export tasks, especially to the nonsocialist monetary areas require a higher level of political direction of these processes by the leading party organs and basic organizations.

This results in high demands on the heads of collectives, and on all state and economic functionaries. Their ability to fully assume personal responsibility, to deepen the trustful relations with the working people, as well as to deliver information and accountability reports regularly in the labor collectives, should therefore be moved to the center of the party education work and of party control. We regard party control not only as an economic assessment of achieved results, but as a question of insuring a correct political position of the party collectives on the tasks assigned to them.

Hence, the qualitative aspects, the increase in effectiveness, the development of the comrades' activities and their effect on the actions of the labor collectives, should be recorded by the party control.

/In solving all tasks before us, we can proceed from the premise that the party has a clear concept for attaining the Ninth Party Congress objectives./ Hence its implementation depends to a great extent on good leadership activity, on the creation of a high combat-readiness, on purposeful organizing the implementation of the decision, as well as on their concrete accounting and control.

Comrades, /the Marxist-Leninist education and training of the party cadres/ is constantly in the focus of the Politburo's and the Central Committee secretariat's attention. On 7 June of this year, the Central Committee adopted a /decision on the work with the cadres./ This decision stipulates that the cadre work must be in line with the growing role of the party, the development level of the economy, culture, and other sectors of social life for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in our republic. Through the cadre program, the leading organs of the party, the economy, and mass organizations are to guide the selection, training, education and distribution of the cadres according to plan. In the decision, the attention of all leaders is drawn to the need to attach primary importance to the establishment of a stable and available cadre reserve, as well as to the continuous training of rising young cadres for leading functions, primarily those from material production, and from the Socialist Youth Association. The decision in hand is to help meet the higher requirements in cadre work that have been made by the Ninth Party Congress and by the plenums.

The Central Committee secretariat's decision of 10 May 1977 on the selection and delegation of comrades for studying at the Karl Marx Higher Party School at the SED Central Committee reflects the great importance of studies at the higher party school for the Marxist-Leninist qualification of the leading cadres and the young cadres.

During the last few years, we have achieved progress in the selection of comrades for studies at the higher party school, but the requirements of the Ninth Party Congress demand an even more purposeful procedure in selecting the comrades. The decision provides the required yardstick for this. The decision orients on a long-term and purposeful selection for the studies on the basis of the cadre program. Party secretaries and leading cadres from key political and economic fields, such as research and development, design and technology, as well as construction, machine building, and culture, must be delegated for studies on the basis of the cadre program. Party secretaries and leading cadres from key political and economic fields, such as research and development, design and technology, as well as construction, machine building and culture must be delegated for studies at a higher level.

In this connection particularly, those cadres should be taken into consideration who by social origin come from the workers class, and who have themselves worked in material production as workers, masters, technologists, and engineers.

#### Ideopolitical Work is the Core of Party Work

Comrades! In the period under review, the Politburo paid great attention to the development of ideological work. This manifested itself primarily in the decision of 18 May 1977, "The further tasks of the party for political work among the masses." The Politburo let itself be guided by the fact that affinity with the masses is a characteristic trait of the Marxist-Leninist Party and a fundamental principle of its work which must always be insured and made increasingly firm.

Just the stretch of road programmatically mapped out by the Ninth SED Congress for the further shaping of the developed socialist society, and for thus creating fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism considerably /increases the demands on the party's political work among the masses/, because it concerns a far-reaching process of transformation which will be implemented by the workers class, the cooperative peasantry, the members of the intelligentsia, and all other working people under the leadership of the party in accordance with objective laws.

The document adopted by the politburo contains conclusions from the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress for political work among the masses, and is the result of the party's collective experiences in this matter the last few years. It clearly marks the fundamental goal of political work among the masses as being /to enable the working people consciously and creatively to shape their own existence and the developed socialist society in the GDR increasingly more perfectly and richly, and in the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress decisions, thus preparing the communist future and actively advancing the revolutionary change of the world by strengthening socialism./

It is stressed in this connection that work among the masses has the character of a trustful dialogue with the people.

In the decision, it is stressed that /the spreading of the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin constitutes the fundamental content of the ideological work of the party, that the Ninth Party Congress decisions represent a reliable compass and guide for action, and that the wealth of ideas of the party program must be thoroughly transmitted to all working people of our country./ Extensive answers are given to questions which have matured in political work among the masses. The decision orients all party organizations to act always and everywhere as advocates of the working people's interests and requirements, to see to it that the working people's initiative can develop freely and with great usefulness, and that the citizens are treated with respect, and that their petitions and experiences, their proposals and their criticism are attentively received and carefully dealt with.

The conference of the SED Central Committee on further tasks of the party's political work among the masses held on 25 and 26 May in Berlin was dominated by the striving to discuss how the decision of the Politburo should be filled with life through practical party work. The course of the conference and its evaluation confirm that this document is meeting with a wide response, and that it is being assessed as considerably helpful for party work.

Proceeding from the statement of the Ninth Party Congress that the importance of ideopolitical work as the core of all our activity is constantly growing, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in his opening speech substantiated the new requirements in respect of its quality resulting from the demands of social life under socialism and the conditions of the international class struggle. /What matters is that the policy of the Ninth Party Congress enveloped the masses even more thoroughly so that it can be implemented for the benefit of the entire people./

Comrade Honecker said that the party's political work among the masses is aimed at further deepening the live ties of the party with all citizens of our country, "because, the greater the requirements leveled against the leadership activity of our party, the firmer must be its ties, its alliance with the masses." (Erich Honecker: The Times in Which We Are Living and the Requirements They Pose. (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 26 May 1977, page 2)

Comrade Honecker showed the favorable conditions developing for the spreading of our Marxist-Leninist ideology by the fulfillment of the main task, the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the comprehensive strengthening of our socialist worker-peasant state as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, by the feats and achievements of socialism and its peace policy, as well as by the historical defensive of imperialism. /In a period when the ideological struggle has become particularly aggravated, and we are building

socialism in the GDR under conditions open to the world, political work among the masses must prove with greater intensity that only socialism is capable of solving the fundamental questions of human development in the interest of the peoples./

Proceeding from the Politburo decision, Comrade Werner Lamberz expounded in a speech the fundamental tasks of political work among the masses for the further implementation of the decisions of our Ninth Party Congress. He stressed that the party as a whole and each of its individual members has the obligation to constantly renew their affinity with the masses and at an even higher level [of hoehere weise] and constantly to strengthen it. The new fighting conditions, the new requirements and tasks, the what and how of political work among the masses was comprehensively described.

The focal points in this connection were boosting the degree of its effectiveness and the conclusions to be drawn for the ideological and political-organizational work of the party.

/The further preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is a new test of the effectiveness of our political work among the masses./

The open, militant, and optimistic discussion clearly revealed the great efforts and feats which are being performed by the GDR working people under the leadership of the party in the implementation of the Ninth Party Congress decisions. In a multifarious manner, close to life, it was demonstrated that the implementation of the main task, the deepening of intensification, and particularly the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the striving for higher quality and effectiveness, are at the center of political work among the masses. The deeds and actions of the working people are increasingly characterized by pride over our socialist fatherland, the fraternal friendship with the party and the country of Lenin, with all fraternal countries of the socialist community, and solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces.

The speakers in the debate substantiated that the party is well equipped for resolving the tasks, that it has a wealth of experiences in political work among the masses, and that its relationship of trust with the working people is closer and firmer than ever. Lively arguments and vigorous activity are increasingly determining the style of party work.

The lively and interesting exchange of experiences makes it clear that the leading role of the party is growing all the stronger the more comprehensively it is based on the creative power of the people, and the more sensitively it registers the progressive experiences of the working classes and strata, taking them up, generalizing them in theory, and implementing them in practice with all energy. The speakers in the debate reaffirmed that the decision of the Politburo of 18 May 1977 was in accordance with the

requirements of party work, and that it provided timely and concrete answers to questions of directing and organizing political work among the masses. The few weeks that have passed since the adoption of the Politburo decision and the conference of the Central Committee show that it has lent strong impetuses to political work among the masses.

Comrades! On 24 May 1977 the secretariat of the Central Committee discussed a report of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership on the work of the bezirk leadership organ DAS VOLK and adopted in this connection a decision on the tasks of the party bezirk papers for the implementation of the Ninth Party Congress decisions. This decision is of fundamental importance for the further enhancement of the role of the bezirk papers as instruments of political leadership for the bezirk leaderships. The party bezirk papers, with a current total circulation of 4.7 million copies, constitutes an important political force. It is making an effective contribution to the further deepening of the relations of the party with the workers class and the entire people. In view of the high demands posed by the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress, the bezirk leaderships must utilize the bezirk papers which are increasingly combining the tasks of party organs, socialist mass and local papers, in an even more aware and purposeful manner for directing the social processes in the bezirk, for the ideopolitical orientation of the working people, and for satisfying their spiritual and cultural requirements. It is necessary to expound to the readers from all strata of the population in an even more thorough and systematic manner the party decisions and the tasks of the bezirk in close context with the entire social development of the GDR.

Comrades! These were the main questions on which the Politburo had to report to the Sixth Central Committee Plenum. The report of the Politburo clearly shows the considerable work of our party performed in the period under review in the domestic and foreign political fields. The Central Committee expresses its conviction that the members of our party, the workers class, the cooperative peasantry, and all working people of our republic will accomplish in the 60th year of the Great October Socialist Revolution significant, new feats for the further implementation of the future-oriented policy of the Ninth Party Congress in the interest of the further strengthening of our socialist state and for the benefit of the people.

CSO: 2300

INFORMATION PROVIDED ON ARMORED OFFICER TRAINING

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 6, Jun 77 pp 244-246

[Article by Col E. Steinmeyer, military scientist]

[Text] The education and training of young commanders for the NVA [National Peoples's Army] tank troops takes place in the Tank Commanders Section. There, officer candidates are educated in the profile of tank commander to be highly qualified socialist officer personalities who are truly devoted to the party and to our people.

1. Criteria for the Activity of a Tank Platoon Leader

The commander of a tank unit conducts the entire political, military and special-technical educational and training process in his unit. He is the superior officer of all the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, ensigns and officers subordinate to him.

As the sole military commander, he is responsible for the politico-ideological education, the political training and the combat training of his subordinates, as well as for the constant readiness of the combat equipment and armament and for the combat readiness of his unit.

For graduates of the Tank Commanders Section, the following duties follow from assignment as platoon leader following the initial appointment as an officer:

- He has to: educate the soldiers and noncommissioned officers of his platoon politico-ideologically and to direct the political training of the soldiers;
- carry out himself or guide combat training in such branches as tactics of the tank units, training in firing with rifle and tank armament, drill training, training in defense against the means of mass destruction, physical training, training in tank driving etc;
- carry out a conscious military discipline and strict military order;
- direct the care and maintenance of equipment, armament and accessories and guarantee the readiness of the tanks in his platoon.

With this he ensures a high combat readiness of his unit.

The platoon leader leads his unit in combat and organizes its effective employment. In connection therewith, he is responsible for precise collaboration with units, forces and means of other branches of service, special troops and services.

From what has been said hitherto, it becomes apparent that not only the officer candidates but the officer instructors, too, must satisfy high requirements in order to fulfill the exacting contents of the training program.

## 2. Requirements on Education and Training

The 3-year training in the Tank Commanders Section embraces social science training, as well as mathematical-natural science, the science of leadership and foreign language training and, of course, are taught in a theoretical, practical and methodological manner.

In the course of study and during the continuous development of officer candidates for socialist officer personalities, comprehensive requirements must be realized.

High qualities of politico-ideological and moral personality, firm knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, as well as basic communist convictions, and resoluteness on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy and the morality of the working class must be developed in them. They are educated to loyalty and consciousness of responsibility toward the leadership of the party and state, to steadfast brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal socialist armies.

Our graduates must be ready and able to fulfill in exemplary manner, by unselfish effort, the oath of allegiance and the officer's vow for the socialist fatherland and proletarian internationalism. They must be in the position in the first appointment (platoon command level), as commander, educator and trainer, to solve immediately problems in service with the troops, be prepared for duty in the second appointment (company command level) and be trained in the principal tasks of the third appointment (battalion command level).

For this they need ready-to-be-used knowledge, abilities and skills in military-technical, special-professional and mathematical-natural sciences, foreign language training, great physical capability, strength of will, courage, endurance and determination.

## 3. Requirements Which Combat Equipment Sets

Tank troops are the main striking power of the ground forces and guarantee great fire power as well as great mobility and cross-country mobility.

With the modern medium tank, the tank crew, in its unit strength, is in a position to carry out marches over distances of several hundred kilometers,

to overcome water obstacles by underwater travel, to destroy targets at great distances and in motion and, with the aid of an infrared apparatus, to conduct successful combat actions at night. Among the most important armament and technical equipment are:

- completely stabilized 100 mm caliber tank guns,
- 7.62 mm MG [machine guns],
- 12.7 mm antiaircraft MG
- anti-nuclear devices,
- infrared sights,
- equipment for underwater travel,
- means of communication etc.

Inasmuch as tanks are being continuously modernized and further developed, already looking ahead, it is worth taking into consideration in the training of officer candidates, the discernible developmental tendencies.

It is especially important to convince the officer candidates deeply of the fact that, even with the most modern combat equipment, a military use is only then achieved when it is fully mastered and maintained according to regulation, and people know how to use its combat features effectively. This conviction is essential not only for their later activity as commanders but also for their training at the advanced school for officers. Consequently, the main thing is that officer candidates learn to master combat equipment to perfection and become capable of maintaining it and fully exploiting its capacity. That requires, already in the unit strength of the individual tank crew, a great consciousness of responsibility, interchangeability and a well-conceived organization of actions, in order to be able to fulfill duties before, during and after combat.

With a view to their future duty, it is also necessary to qualify officer candidates for military-technical propaganda. A systematic study of Soviet Army experiences and the use of knowledge gained in military practice is needed for that. In this connection, the First Military-Technical Conference of the "Ernst Thaelmann" Ground Forces Advanced School for Officers helped us make more apparent the crucial points of our training and educational work.

The results previously achieved in the section show a good attitude and partisan conduct on the part of officer candidates toward equipment. The politico-ideological method--introduced by the party organization, conducted by the commanders for the clarification of the dialectics of man and equipment and producing valuable initiatives among teachers and officer candidates--contributed to this.

#### 4. Organization of Training

Extensive instructional aids and a modern basis of training are available to the section for training. Thus, for example:

- tactical sites and sites for firing training, which were built according to modern knowledge, for firing at shortened and actual distance,

-- special tactical and firing chambers with a large number of training means,  
-- the science libraries of our advanced schools for officers, and, finally,  
-- combat equipment.

In the interest of an all-around education and training in the profile of tank commanders, other sections of the advanced school for officers are also involved in the training and educational process. They help to facilitate for our officer candidates a comprehensive knowledge and ability as well as a great capacity for performance.

The tasks referred to in the training specialties, such as tactics of tank units and firing training, which determine the profile, are solved by the professorships of tactics and firing training in the section.

The professorship of tactics, with its officer instructors, is responsible for the imparting of knowledge and the acquisition of abilities and skills in the training and leadership of tank units in combat, as well as for the breeding of qualities of a socialist commander's personality. In this, the center of gravity rests on the preparation, implementation, and follow-up of a troop-related training that simulates combat.

The professorship of training in firing arranges firing instruction--the science of weapons, fire direction and firing with small arms and tank armament--that is both accurate and concentrated in its effect. In this, the requirement to hit the hostile target with the first shot or burst is foremost.

Training companies, led by experienced officer instructors, are part of the unit strength of the section. The responsibility for general military training is incumbent on these officer instructors. They qualify the officer candidates to arrange party, FDJ and ASG [army sports association] work and inculcate in them stable military habits of behavior corresponding to the documents on principles and to the regulations.

The tasks that were levied on the military educational institutions, by the 10th SED Conference of Delegates of Party Organizations in the NVA and GDR Border Troops, and the developmental tendencies in the military system place increasing requirements on our party organizations, on the teaching staffs and on the intensity of study of the officer candidates. Previous experiences confirm that we are better and better satisfying these requirements. They are evidence, first of all, of the great readiness and innovative action of all army members of our section in socialist competition.

The officer candidates, after the 3 years of study at our advanced school for officers and successfully passing the final examination, are commissioned lieutenants and awarded the professional designation "Advanced School Engineer-Economist."

8824

CSO: 2300

COMPLAINTS ABOUT LANGUAGE DEPRECIATION NOTED

'Dissipated Language'

East Berlin SONNTAG in German No 24, 12 Jun 77 p 2

[Letter to editor from Peter Braune, Potsdam, Friedrich-Engels-Strasse]

[Text] Esteemed editor: If you should at any time consider discussing the quality of language in your newspaper, it might not be a bad idea for you to use as a warning example the introduction to the article by N. Ludwig ("Wooden Russia--Industrial Soviet Union"). Sure, no academic discipline --including that of literature--can manage without the appropriate vocabulary and terminology. But the style of the preface mentioned is designed to serve as a prime example of "dissipated" language, an academic hodge-podge well suited to deter any layman from reading the subsequent--interesting--article. ("One of the central and traditional artistic objects of contemporary multinational Soviet literature, the main concern of which (...) a realist sociopsychological development of the ethical-moral countenance of the contemporary within the framework of his social and individual personal...", and so on and so forth.)

With individual personal regards.

Unintelligible Abbreviations

Dresden SAECHSISCHE ZEITUNG in German 11 May 77 p 2

[Commentary by Rolf Freudenberg: "WKA" (Wir Kuerzen ab, We Abbreviate)]

[Text] WKA--we abbreviate. Modern man has got quite used to the normal abbreviations. The letters WBK are unlikely to suggest hikers' belly-achè --people know it means a housing construction combine. They also know HOG stands for HO [trade organization] restaurant, not for hen without guts.

However, we do seem to have a never ending congress of inventors here, with just one item on the agenda: NAV--new abbreviation procedures. And at the next session of the congress new abbreviations assail us in full force.

Everybody is afraid of asking what they mean because nobody likes to expose himself to the speaker's condescending look, hinting at mini intelligence in the questioner. Therefore let me give you some tips: A ZVK is not a temporary shortage of associations but a central preparatory kitchen. And an ACUB is not to be understood as a general club for subnormal bosoms; behind this acronym hides the agrochemical investigation and counseling service.

A particularly pregnant abbreviation was presented to the amazed citizens of Dresden on the occasion of the May Day demonstration: "My obligation to the PWT: 2 T h AZE" said one banner or TE--carried element. The author by no means intended to assure us that he meant, for the next trombone competition tumult, to organize 2 days of hundreds of arduous tests for the eardrums of adults; actually he had accepted as his personal contribution to the plan science and technology the obligation to save 2,000 working hours. DMD--no, not emergency medical service but: "That had to end badly!"

I cannot wait to see whether someone will at some time offer us a BUFF, a book of our maniac ingeniousness...

Ah well: BZSVW! And that certainly does not mean: Please bust with fury. All it means is: Until the definitely foreseeable next article! R.F. (not Republique Francaise but Rolf Freudenberg).

#### Unintelligible Journalese

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 67, 6 Apr 77 p 3

[Report from Berlin: Newspaper Language in GDR Often Hard To Understand." For related information see JPRS 67770, 8 Sep 76, No 1289 of this series, pp 25-26]

[Text] The intelligibility of the articles published by the GDR press continues to be inadequate. That is asserted in NEUE DEUTSCHE PRESSE, published by the central executive of the GDR association of journalists. "Unintelligible abbreviations, complicated sentence structures, technical terms not intelligible for everybody" make it more difficult "to absorb the ideas which the journalists wish to convey." NEUE DEUTSCHE PRESSE emphasizes that the use of foreign words represents a "special problem." The extent of general intelligibility of the foreign words used so lavishly must be "appraised as relatively low." Studies have shown that 15 percent of the foreign technical terms and 75 percent of foreign words without technical connotation could easily be replaced by intelligible German synonyms which, in addition, were often more expressive. In this connection NEUE DEUTSCHE PRESSE objects in particular to so-called fashionable foreign terms "which are neither appropriate, nor accurate, nor generally intelligible, are meant to sound original but in fact make the article hard to understand and mere inflate it." The relevance and persuasive force of many journalistic contributions could well be increased by restraint in the use of unnecessary foreign words, more attention to the intelligibility of the foreign words and an end to making the readers absorption of ideas more difficult.

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENTS IN MARXIST LINGUISTICS

New Study Center

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 108/109, 8-9 Jun 77 'IWE-KULTUR' supplement, p 2.

[Report from Berlin: "Scientific Center for Speech Theory Established in Leipzig." For related information see JPRS 68736, 7 Mar 77, No 1361 of this series, pp 13-20, and JPRS 64957, 10 Jun 75, pp 42-53]

[Text] A "Leipzig linguist group" has been established at Leipzig University. It is going to be the function of this body to pull together the great potential of the Leipzig linguists, transcending departments and institutes, in order to set up a scientific center for Marxist speech theory. Thirty-five scientists are cooperating in the linguist group; the departments Marxism-Leninism, foreign languages, African and Near East sciences and journalism are represented. The investigations are mainly concerned with relations between language and society, language and thought, as well as language and scientific-technological progress.

Linguistic Changes in Socialism

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 97, 23 May 77 p 2

[Report from Berlin: "'Perceptibly Changed' Language in the GDR"]

[Text] Language in the GDR has "perceptibly changed" in the course of the building of socialism." According to the East Berlin NEUE DEUTSCHE PRESSE this applies, for example, to the use of language. In the GDR the criterion for cultural language is not the obsolete concept of "good German." Instead it matters "whether a relevant, memorable and party-like style has been found, which responds to the respective communicative situation."

At the same time the influence and example of the working class is rising along with the historic fulfillment of its mission. That is demonstrated by many new composites.

The first four volumes of the "Woerterbuch der Deutschen Gegenwartssprache" [Dictionary of Current Speech] alone include more than 600 neologisms originating in the GDR. Statistics show that the most frequent composites are formed with the words plan, enterprise, pioneer and culture; the first two clearly indicate the sphere of production.

11698

CSO: 2300

## BRIEFS

INCREASE IN DEFENSE EXPENDITURES--According to reliable reports the GDR has spent at Soviet direction more than 95 billion marks from 1956 to 1976 for defense and creation of a corresponding attack potential. In 1977 figures for external and internal security amount to around 11.02 billion marks, which means an increase of 7.7 percent over 1976. Of this total, 7.86 billion marks are destined for "National Defense" and 3.15 billion marks for "public safety and the security of the state border." According to data made public, the GDR military budget from 1969 to now has increased by 73.5 percent. The per capita expenditure (of the population) increased from 372 to 654 marks, a development which can also be seen in other communist countries. In this context one should not overlook that even these figures are not the final word, since additional funds are hidden under cover titles. The emphasis of the modernization efforts which can be observed is on the tanks, the equipping with armored combat vehicles, and the improvement of anti-aircraft and anti-tank defenses. To an increasing degree Soviet rocket launchers are also being deployed. No official figures are available concerning the prices which East Berlin has to pay for Soviet equipment. According to hearsay, the prices are above the international level for heavy weapons. Quite obviously the GDR must make the payments in the form of industrial products at a rate determined by the Soviets. After a few pay increases the personnel cost budget of the NVA assumes a significant position since it was determined that the low Russian pay scale was unacceptable for Central German soldiers. Insiders estimate that around 43 percent of the budget is spent on personnel costs. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German No 6, Jun 77 p 315]

CSO: 2300

ITALIAN WEEKLY ON REACTIONS TO DISSIDENT SITUATION

Rome RINASCITA in Italian No 21, 27 May 77 pp 17-18

[Article by Franco Bertone: "But Would a Judiciary Intervention Be Enough?"]

[Text] Poland: The crisis in the relations between political powers and intellectuals continues.

It is difficult to think that every means of political intervention has been exhausted. The problems raised by the Workers' Defense Committee on the background of the socio-economic questions of this phase of the Polish socialist development. The extent of the uneasiness and of protest among the youth. Once again the response cannot be administrative.

The arrest of four of the more representative members of the Workers' Defense Committee has aggravated the malaise which for the past year has characterized the social and political life of Poland.

That the Committee and the political leadership of the country are traveling on a collision course has been obvious for some months. Just at the end of the year, the Central Committee of POUP met to examine the economic and social situation of the country and to establish the directives for the new 5-year plan and precisely at that time--while the Central Committee was showing that it did not want to confront officially the report of the Committee--the secretary of the party, Gierak, had bluntly defined the Committee itself as a formation of "unsalvageable" people, of "enemies."

It is a sign of a certain importance that now they have refrained from acting with judiciary methods, deeming exhausted every political intervention, as if the question of the survival and of the activity of the Workers' Defense Committee would henceforth be reducible to a mere question of public order, to be settled "administratively."

One finds disturbing the fact of having to reread after many years, in some Warsaw newspapers, accusations and imputations (of the type "contacts with an environment of hostile propaganda" and the like) which, because of the spectre that they conjure up again and the fundamental errors which they contain, we would we well off not exhuming.

Finally, the Warsaw arrests appear serious to us because, whether one likes it or not, it remains certain that the Workers' Defense Committee, in all the variety of its components and of its positions, towards some of which we are obviously frankly hostile, has been concerned with real problems of development or of unsuccessful development of wide sectors of the social and political life of the country and had wound up becoming the visible tip of the iceberg of a malaise of different social strata (workers, young people and intellectuals) which always requires, as experience teaches us, a political and ideological response, not an administrative one.

The malaise is profound and wide-spread and has lasted for at least a year. The worker protests in Radom, at URSUS, and in other cities in June and July of last year could be seen at the time they occurred--just as was the case--as moments of "mistaken reaction" to a tactical error concerning the increase in prices of the most widely used items of consumption. But already the intervention of the secretary of the party, who had obliged the government to withdraw the price increase decree, had contributed to making it clear that what was under accusation was not so much or was not only the increase in prices per se (an increase that nobody felt obliged to oppose in principle because the acceptance of the necessity of changing a method which continues to make Poland live above its own means had made much progress among the Polish workers, who were certainly not sparing in their sacrifices in these years). Under accusation were old methods and especially a certain way of putting the working class before a fait accompli even when it concerned a problem which touched directly the more complex questions of government as well as their very level of material existence. Moreover, that the motivation is essentially this has been said and repeated by the same Comrade Gierek on the rostrum of the Central Committee. The appointment of five committees of the same Central Committee charged with conducting "consultations" in the factories and in other places of work moved along the same line.

The knowledge that the social, political and even cultural and moral consequences of the serious economic situation would be confronted by a variety of attitudes and with the possibility of dialogue was thus politically acceptable to the leadership, and even the first secretary of the party, Gierek, seemed the embodiment of it and also a new guarantee.

As we have already observed other times, it is precisely in that period that was made known, with the best of Polish publicity but also at the level of the larger worker organizations and cultural and youth groups, a request for greater freedom of research and of greater participation in the major choices in the building of socialism. But the debate has struggled to make headway and too many demands have remained without real response, especially the demands on the objectives and the means of economic planning, of worker representation in the companies and even more the demands which are more and more open and extensive at the highest levels of theoretical research on the fundamental questions of state, the relationship between democracy and socialism. But it is also in this period that has been developed, in the same way--after the worker protest in Radom, at URSUS and in other cities--an indecision on

punitive interventions (of the judiciary and work type) and on other interventions, quite the opposite in nature, tending to reduce the level and the extent of the punishments inflicted on the demonstrators. This indecision was prolonged and uneasy: it was an arduous task to follow the changes in the newspapers before even understanding their motivations. And it is in this period that the birth of the Workers' Defense Committee and the diffusion, relatively rapid and extensive, of its campaigns, in spite of all the difficulties imaginable, wound up by characterizing the measures which reduced the punishments inflicted on the demonstrators as resulting from open opposition to the government rather than from a manifest will to relax tensions and to confront the problems properly on the terrain of politics.

It is in this situation that, at the end of the year, the Central Committee of POUP, convened to discuss the new 5-year plan, has accomplished a two-fold effort to introduce profound and positive changes in the planning project which would emphasize the favoring of consumer goods and of light industry and of technical growth, but also to confirm that the framework of the debate was defined along a line which it is impossible not to define as reductive. The frame of the "consultations" in the places of work was confirmed through the work of the five ad hoc committees of the same Central Committee: spontaneous themes brought up by the Workers' Defense Committee were only vaguely visible, questions of greater scope which had begun to come to light in the country were made to appear, in one way or another, locked into the fixed framework of the "consultation."

But at the same meeting of the Central Committee--as we had, moreover, already reported in RINASCITA at that time (see No 49 of 1976)--the criticism was sharply directed with a certain force against a part of the student youth, against teachers, and intellectuals in general, accused of lending a condescending ear to the propaganda activities of the Workers' Defense Committee. It was not difficult to understand, in short, since then, that there was coming to light and with a certain force, a serious worsening of the relations between the political powers and quite a broad front, which is varied and even divided but at any rate quite broad, of intellectual strata throughout the country and--what made it politically and socially even more serious--in a context characterized by a diffuse worker protest.

From that moment on, protest among the young has grown and tension in the relations between intellectuals and the political powers has not diminished. For its part, the Workers' Defense Committee has registered a certain number of results, at least at the propaganda level, provoking reactions that--if they remained on the level of political clashes--were nevertheless very severe and permitted one to predict, all the more after Gierek's judgment, even more severe conclusions.

The intervention of the police and of the magistrature in the last decade and especially the obscure episode of the young student found dead in Krakow have certainly made the situation cross a threshold which it would not be exaggerated to define as pregnant with danger. All the more today there

appears a lack of far-sightedness in the line adopted a little more than a month ago on questions raised by the existence and by the activity of the Workers' Defense Committee, a line which the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY expressed in the phrase "This is not the time to discuss but to work." The demonstrations and the protests (from those in Krakow, which saw the participation of several thousand young people, to those of many churches of the country, and even the letter of protest sent abroad by a very authoritative group of intellectuals) are beginning to give the events a significance different from that which they had up to a few days ago.

Even the entrance onto the field of the Catholic Church poses a problem among the more serious. The voice of the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Wyszynski, has already been raised to intervene in the particular question but also to repeat more general requests and demands. The voice of the Primate--it can seem even futile to emphasize it--is still an important voice in Poland. In the past, his was sometimes even a responsible voice and, up until this moment, the sense of responsibility before the crisis which the country is going through does not seem to be fading. But it would be absurd to expect a decisive and shrewd politician like the cardinal to renounce an action which, in a period of difficulty for the political powers, could easily bear fruit which would inevitably lead to the advantage of the more reactionary and more hostile part of Polish Catholicism to the socialist regime. And this can be said even if there is no doubt that the forward moving wing of progressive Polish Catholicism certainly does not seem inclined to collaborate in or even simply to back actions which would worsen the situation. The very visit to Poland of the Vatican emissary, Bishop Poggi, ended up becoming part of a difficult situation which was unforeseen by Vatican diplomacy and caution is absolutely necessary. One fact remains, in conclusion: the entrance on the scene--be it even in the cautious manner that we have observed--of the Catholic hierarchy puts into circulation a considerable amount of opinion and creates per se an innovation of great importance and concern.

In conclusion, it seems to us improbable that the response of an administrative nature given in these days could bring about a step forward in the solution of the serious problems which are facing the entire Polish society today. Neither does it seem to us possible that the attempt to separate the Workers' Defense Committee from the problems that it brings to light will be successful; these problems concern the administration of government, the relationship between the party and the masses, and between the state and its citizens. It is from this source that, in our opinion, comes the whole "demand" for innovation which is born after all out of the very development of socialist society in Poland.

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YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

HOSTILE PROPAGANDA SENTENCE--The 5-member Council of the District Court of Smederevo which was presided over by Judge Velimir Djordjevic has sentenced Ljubomir Raspopovic, age 51, a farmer from Staro Selo near Velika Plana to 4 years of rigorous imprisonment for the criminal act of participation in hostile propaganda against Yugoslavia. As it was established during the trial, on the occasion of his trip abroad during 1976 and 1977 Raspopovic was connected with extremist emigre organizations. The purpose of his connection with emigrants was to carry out hostile activity against Yugoslavia. At that time the Criminal Council of the District Court also took away the arms, tapes, brochures and publications of hostile content belonging to Raspopovic. Besides this, it was decided that he should remain imprisoned until the sentence goes into effect. [Belgrade POLITIKA EKSPRES in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 77 p 23]

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