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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR-ROMANIAN DECLARATION OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jun 77 p 2 AU

["Declaration on deepening the friendship and developing the fraternal cooperation between the SED and the RCP and between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] The SED and the RCP, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, as an outcome of the negotiations conducted by the party-state delegation of the GDR and the party-state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Berlin, between 8 and 10 June, 1977:

Proceeding from the fact that the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the two states and peoples have developed well, in keeping with the "treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance" signed on 12 May 1972 under the leadership of the workers class of the two countries and of their Marxist-Leninist parties;

Being guided by the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the 11th RCP Congress;

Noting with satisfaction that increasingly more common features and forms of cooperation in shaping the developed socialist society are developing in all spheres of the political, economic, social, and spiritual cultural life between the peoples of the two countries;

Firmly resolved to consolidate the friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and to work for the development of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA;

Reaffirming the decision to develop friendly relations with the developing countries, the nonaligned countries, and with all states, regardless of their social system on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence;

Expressing the will of their peoples to continue to make their active contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, to the achievement of universal and complete disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to the elimination of the imperialist, colonialist, and

neocolonialist policy, to each people's having the right freely to choose its economic and social development road, and to transforming international economic relations on a just democratic basis, on the basis of the equality of rights of all states;

Being guided by the aspiration to consolidate and deepen the fraternal relations between the SED and RCP, between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, and noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, comradely assistance, and internationalist solidarity, and being convinced that this serves the vital interests of the peoples of both states as well as the strengthening of socialism and securing peace;

Have covenanted to declare:

I. The decisive role in the multilateral development of the relations between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as between the two peoples, is played by close cooperation between the SED and the RCP.

Of remarkable importance for the development and deepening of friendly and fraternal collaboration between the two parties, states, and peoples are the meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as the understandings reached on these occasions for the expansion and deepening of the bilateral relations in all fields.

The SED and the RCP are firmly resolved constantly to further develop also in the future collaboration based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, equality of rights, in the spirit of mutual confidence and mutual respect, in compliance with the interests of the two peoples, of socialism and peace.

Both parties will effectively, and in a planned manner, develop the contacts and exchange of opinions on bilateral and international problems of joint interests, as well as the exchange of experiences on questions related to the fashioning of the developed socialist society, the collaboration in the ideological sphere, and the direct relations between the SED bezirk organizations and the RCP judet organizations. They support the collaboration between the GDR National Front and the Socialist Unity Front, the trade unions, womens and youth organizations, as well as between other social and mass organizations.

With the conclusion of the "treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance" between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, a higher stage of cooperation was ushered in and the relations between the two states have continuously intensified in all spheres.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania consider it necessary to actively continue the exchange of information and the consultations on problems

of developing their relations as well as on topical international problems to promote collaboration at all levels in science and culture, education, health, tourism and sports, and to expand direct collaboration between the creative artists and professional unions.

The two sides charged their competent organs with preparing the conclusion of a new treaty on legal aid in civil, family, and penal matters, and a new agreement on cultural and scientific collaboration, as well as with the setting up of a joint government commission on cultural collaboration and a joint historians commission.

II. The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania note with satisfaction that the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two states in the spirit of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and of the 11th RCP Congress, and of the decisions jointly adopted at top level is undergoing a continuous development.

By coordinating the plans for the 1976-80 period, essential conditions have been created for the continuous expansion of the economic and scientific-technical relations between our two countries. An expression of this is the dynamic development of foreign trade, which is proceeding at a growing pace on the basis of the relations involving division of labor. The long-term trade agreement for the 1976-80 period creates the prerequisites for considerably increasing the exchange of goods compared with the 1971-75 period. One quarter of the envisaged mutual goods deliveries are products which are being exchanged on the basis of understandings of specialization and cooperation.

They assess that the central planning organs and the Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation are making a significant contribution to the comprehensive development of the economic relations between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Both sides emphasize that the constant promotion of the cooperation between the two countries, based on the growing economic and scientific potentials, helps to implement the comprehensive program for further deepening and perfecting of cooperation and development of the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries, and thus the comprehensive strengthening of the member states, and also helps to bring their economic development levels closer together and to make them similar to one another. The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania will at the same time also develop economic and scientific-technical collaboration with the other socialist states.

In the interest of developing both national economies, and of further raising the material and spiritual-cultural living standards, the competent organs of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania are assigned the task of developing and perfecting scientific-technical and economic cooperation, particularly by deepening cooperation and specialization in research, development, and production. This applies first and foremost to the fields of machine

building, electrical engineering and electronics, particularly to machine tools, road vehicles, track vehicles, metallurgical equipment, ships, electrical machines, communications technology, data processing and office technology, fine mechanics, optics, as well as to the expansion of the existing long-term agreements in the sector of the chemical and metallurgical industries, particularly with respect to the cooperation and mutual deliveries of selected basic materials.

The central planning organs are instructed to conduct consultations, in cooperation with the ministries and economic management organs, about the shaping of economic relations in the period after 1980.

Both delegations affirmed the determination of the SED and the RCP, of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, to safeguard the constant many-sided development of the friendship and collaboration between their states, and the consolidation of their solidarity, something which accords with the vital interests of the GDR and Romanian peoples, and with their coming closer, as well as with the cause of socialism, peace, and international understanding.

III. The party-state delegations of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania highlighted with satisfaction that, owing to the growing might of the socialist countries, to their intense activity aimed at insuring the people's peace and security, and to the important contribution made by the developing and nonaligned countries, by all the revolutionary, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces, sweeping revolutionary changes are taking place which are bringing about profound transformations in the world balance of forces in favor of peace and socialism. As an outcome of these revolutionary changes, the course toward detente, trust, and collaboration based on equality among states, is asserting itself increasingly more in the world.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania appreciate the positive results obtained in the implementation of the final CSCE act, results which should be consolidated and enlarged in a comprehensive manner. Together with all the CSCE participant states, they will work for the strict observance and consistent materialization of the principles and recommendations of the final act, which make up a unitary whole. The two sides expressed their resolve to make an active contribution to the successful holding of the Belgrade meeting of the representatives of the states which participated in the CSCE. It should serve the continuation of the efforts to strengthen security and the development of cooperation on our continent, and give a new, strong impetus to the practical implementation of the lofty goals adopted in Helsinki.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania advocate a broad and unrestricted development of the cooperation between all states and continents on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit. They advocate the conclusion of bi- and multilateral treaties between states serving the further implementation of the final act.

Both states stress the fundamental importance of the declaration adopted at the Bucharest meeting of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact states in November 1976 which represents a valuable contribution to the struggle for peace and international detente, for the strengthening of security, and the development of mutually profitable cooperation in Europe and in the world. The implementation of the measures proposed in this document for stopping the arms race and for disarmament, for the assumption on the part of all signatories of the final act of Helsinki of the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other, as well as the adoption of measures for overcoming the division of Europe into opposing military groupings, would contribute to the strengthening of peace and security on our continent, and to the normalization of the international situation in general.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania support the Soviet Union's proposals for the convocation of a European meeting in the field of environmental protection, transport, and energy. They also proclaim their interest in holding such meetings on other questions of all-European cooperation.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania will increase their efforts to further advance the international process of detente, to make it lasting and irreversible, and to extend it to all regions of the world, and all spheres of international relations.

Both sides resolutely condemn the attempts of reactionary, neofascist, militarist, and revanchist circles to poison the international political atmosphere, to sow discord among the peoples, to place in doubt the sovereignty of states, their territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders, and to undermine the materialization of the final act of Helsinki. They insistently reject all actions of these forces to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Together with other socialist states, with all anti-imperialist, peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania are resolutely advocating the consolidation of the process of strengthening international security and detente, the consistent implementation of all principles of relations between states as laid down in the final act of the CSCE.

They reaffirm their conviction that the strict observance and full application of the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971, and the renunciation of any attempt to violate the special status of West Berlin, constitutes the prerequisite for transforming this city into a constructive factor of European cooperation. They reaffirm in this connection their determination to maintain and develop multifarious relations with West Berlin.

The two sides are of the opinion that it is impossible to consolidate the detente process, strengthen peace, and create real security without halting the arms race and achieving concrete and effective measures of military detente and disarmament. The shift to effective measures on the road of general

and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, constitutes a most urgent task of the present times.

The two states come out for the termination of the arms race and for effective disarmament steps. In this context, they advocate measures to stop the nuclear arms race, especially for a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests, for the reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons. They attach great importance to banning the designing of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, and to the conclusion of agreements on cutting down the states' military budgets and armed forces. The two sides advocate the destruction of chemical weapons.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania hail the decision to call a special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament problems and express their hope that this session will contribute to making progress in disarmament, and will promote the idea of calling a world conference on disarmament.

The two sides consider it necessary to take additional measures for the enforcement of the principles of renouncing the use of force or threats of force in settling disputed issues among states. This purpose could be served by the conclusion of a world treaty on renouncing the use of force in international relations.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania express their hope that the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe will result in an agreement based on the principle of the undiminished security of the participants, and respect for the security interests of all states in Europe.

The two sides are convinced that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is only possible on the basis of a complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, of insuring the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination and up to the founding of an independent Palestinian state, and creating international guarantees for the independent existence and security of all the states in that part of the world. They come out for the resumption of the Geneva Middle East conference with the participation on equal footing of all interested sides, including the PLO.

The representatives of the GDR and Socialist Republic of Romania stressed the historic significance of the victories of the Indochinese peoples against imperialist intervention and the internal reaction as well as their contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism, peace, and of the national liberation movement.

The two sides affirmed their support for and solidarity with the peoples of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, and of Democratic Kampuchea. They come out in favor of admitting the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations Organization.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania support the DPRK's demand for a peaceful solution of the Korean question without external interference and in agreement with the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people.

The two states are firmly resolved to consolidate the cooperation and solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racialism, for the strengthening of national independence, peace, and social progress.

They will also render solidaristic support in the future to the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa for national liberation and social progress, against colonialism, apartheid, and racial discrimination, as well as against imperialist aggression.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania support the developing countries' struggle for the liquidation of the discriminatory economic relations imposed by imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, for the assertion of each peoples right to be master of its national wealth, and for founding international economic relations on an equitable, democratic basis. They consider legitimate the demands of the developing countries for a new economic order to be established, that an end be put to colonialism and neocolonialism, that the gaps existing between the developed and developing countries be eliminated, and that an accelerated development of these countries and their access to the gains of modern science and technology be insured. The two sides appreciated the positive role of the nonaligned states in international relations, in the struggle for peace, security, and peaceful coexistence.

The GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania advocate the strengthening of the role and effectiveness of the UN organization in safeguarding peace and international security, in developing cooperation between states, and in solving important international problems in keeping with the principles and objectives of the UN charter with the participation of all states.

IV. The SED and the RCP emphasize their firm determination to contribute to the further strengthening of the unity of the communist and workers parties, based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of international solidarity, comradely collaboration and mutual support, unreservedly respecting the independence and equality of rights, noninterference in the internal affairs, and of the right of every party to independently work out its policy, and freely to choose the road of social transformation in keeping with the specific conditions in which it is developing its activities. Proceeding from the growing role of the communist and workers parties in organizing and guiding the revolutionary struggles for the transformation of human society, they are aware of the need to develop and deepen the constructive exchange of opinions on the basis of trust and mutual respect, in the interest of the consolidation and enhancement of the influence of each party, and of the entire movement.

The SED and the RCP stressed in this context the far-reaching significance of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties for the rallying of the efforts of the communist parties and of all progressive forces for the struggle for peace, security, collaboration, and social progress. This conference once more highlighted the important role played by the communists in the struggle for the assertion and defense of the fundamental interests of the working people. The two parties will consistently work for the implementation of the principles and objectives contained in the documents of the Berlin conference that agree with the interests of all peoples in Europe and the world.

The SED and the RCP express their concerted conviction that today it is more necessary than ever to rally all the progressive forces for the struggle for peace, security, cooperation, and social progress. This is why they declare for the consolidation of international solidarity and collaboration with all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the world, and again emphasize their readiness to make their contribution to this struggle, to a collaboration based on equal rights with all democratic forces, and particularly with the socialist and social democratic parties.

The SED and the RCP, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania express their firm conviction that the official friendship visit of the talks conducted on this occasion between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as the negotiations, constitute another significant contribution to the constant consolidation of the inviolable friendship and development of the fraternal collaboration between the two parties and states in the interests of both peoples, of the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist states, of socialism, and of peace throughout the world. Done in Berlin on 10 June 1977.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CSO: 2300

BULGARIA

ARTICLE BY DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE ON WARSAW PACT

Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 14 May 77 pp 1, 3

[Article by Colonel General Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of national defense: "In a Solid Alliance with the Warsaw Pact Armies"]

[Text] The Bulgarian People's Army has developed as the unbreakable power defending the socialist fatherland and converted into a real school for the communist education of the youth and for molding in it military and civic virtues. "In the future as well the party will steadily upgrade the combat readiness of the army," said Comrade T. Zhivkov at the 11th BCP Congress, "and will increase the defense capability of the state within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization."

The friendship which links today our forces with the forces of the socialist armies has a rich history. Its first clear shoots appeared during the Great October Revolution and the civil war. Shoulder to shoulder with the workers and peasants of tsarist Russian, thousands of representatives of other peoples, including many Bulgarians, fought in the struggle against the counterrevolution and the intervention. They shed their blood for the defense of the first state of workers and peasants in the world, realizing that they were thus fighting against the Bulgarian bourgeoisie and making their contribution to the acceleration of the victory of socialism in our country.

On 14 May 1955, 22 years ago, the heads of eight socialist countries signed a friendship and mutual aid treaty in Warsaw, the capital of fraternal Poland, a treaty which entered history as the Warsaw Pact. For nearly one quarter of a century the peoples of Europe have tangibly felt its beneficial influence. Concluded as a counterbalance to imperialist secret aspirations, it is the granite foundation for peace, the armed defender of socialism, and the bulwark of the revolutionary forces in the world in their struggle for peace, freedom, and socialism. The Warsaw Pact is the defense organization of the socialist countries. Its creation was an objective need. It rallies equal and sovereign socialist countries. Furthermore, the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact reflects an objective law in the building of socialism, a law discovered by V. I. Lenin. The founder

of the Soviet state and army pointed out that under imperialist conditions it is possible for the socialist revolution to win in a single country or in several countries which will remain as an island in the imperialist ocean for a certain period of time. In order to survive the victorious revolution must be able to protect itself from the sallies of its own and the world's counterrevolution. "Any revolution," V. I. Lenin wrote, "is worth something only when it is able to defend itself." The military defense of the socialist state also proved to be a law of the building of socialism.

In his "Letter to the Ukrainian Workers and Peasants," written on the occasion of the victory over Denikin, V. I. Lenin emphasized that in the case of peoples taking the path of socialist development "a close military and economic alliance is mandatory, for otherwise the capitalists...would crush us separately...."

The Warsaw Pact is precisely such an alliance. Taking measures to strengthen their defense capability and upgrade the combat power of its armed forces, every member of the Pact creates conditions for the defense of the socialist gains of its people. At the same time, however, it thus contributes to the growth of the power of the entire alliance. Furthermore, the greater the strength and power of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact become, the more reliable is the defense of each of its member countries.

Under the complex international circumstances the communist and workers' parties and the governments of the socialist countries pay constant attention to strengthening the defense and upgrading the combat readiness of the allied armies. "We firmly oppose the division of the world into opposite military blocs as well as the armament race...however, we must declare quite clearly that as long as the NATO bloc exists, and as long as the militaristic circles are engaged in an armament race, together with the other members of the Warsaw Pact our country will strengthen this military-political alliance," said Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, addressing the 25th CPSU Congress.

Loyal to its international traditions, the BCP has always fought for strengthening the unity and upgrading the defense capability of the socialist system. The party, the people, and our armed forces highly value friendship and cooperation among socialist countries and the combat alliance among fraternal armies. "...the Bulgarian People's Republic," said Comrade T. Zhivkov at the 11th BCP Congress, "together with the other fraternal countries will make its full contribution to strengthening the unity, solidarity, and defense capability of the socialist comity. It will contribute to the further improvement of the Warsaw Pact Organization as a powerful restraining force of aggressive imperialist policy."

The implementation of the party's line of accelerated development of production forces resulted in a substantial growth of the country's economic power. The economic cooperation between our country and the other CEMA-member countries created the foundations for decisively upgrading the defense capability of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

As a result of such activities and, above all, of the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian People's Army has entirely modern armaments and combat materiel. Today our army has excellent commanders, political workers, engineers and technicians. These are politically mature people, ideologically tempered, daring and initiative-minded, and excellently trained specialists. Every third officer has engineering or special technical training.

The sergeants, soldiers, and seamen are young people who grew up and were raised under the conditions of our socialist society. They are highly educated and cultured. Their interest in science and technology is growing steadily. They have valuable professional and technical skills. They can master even the most complex modern combat facilities. Today over 75 percent of the soldiers have secondary or higher education.

In the 22 years of existence of the Warsaw Pact the joint armed forces set up an efficient system for coordinating the training of troops and staffs. The Bulgarian People's Army is actively participating in such efforts. Our troop units and staffs participate in joint exercises where unity is achieved in matters of the martial art and the organization of combat operations. In the course of such exercises the interaction among the armies and navies is improved. They gain practical training experience. The fraternal friendship and mutual aid among the troops are strengthened. Resolving common problems, they meet one another, surmount field difficulties together, and develop close ties of reciprocal respect and trust. They see in the others reliable allies on which they could count under most difficult and complex circumstances.

The Soviet army plays a tremendous role in strengthening the defense power of the socialist countries. Possessing powerful nuclear missiles for different purposes and new types of varied combat materiel and armaments, it is the backbone of the defense organization of the Warsaw Pact. It is an insurmountable obstacle on the path of aggressive imperialist aspirations.

The Soviet army provides fraternal aid in the training of national military cadres. Many generals and officers of friendly armies graduate from military academies and schools in the Soviet Union and exchange positive experience in the training and education of the troops.

The combat alliance of the socialist countries has honorably withstood the test of time. The firm and decisive position taken by the Warsaw Pact members has frequently had a sobering effect on the imperialist aggressors, forcing them to abandon their aggressive intents.

The Bulgarian People's Army welcomes the 22d anniversary of the Warsaw Pact with increased power and high combat readiness. This is confirmed by the great increase of the striking and fire power of the formations and units of the land forces trained to engage in offensive and defensive operations under all circumstances.

Thanks to the constant concern of the BCP for strengthening the defense capability of the country and for maintaining the army's combat capability and readiness on a modern level, the armed forces of the Bulgarian People's Republic are an inseparable part of the great combat family of the Warsaw Pact. They are a real power which cannot be ignored by the enemies of peace and socialism.

5003

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS OF KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 10 May 77 pp 1, 8

[Information on the proceedings of the 13th Komsomol Congress]

[Text] The 13th Congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union opened its proceedings on 9 May at 8:30 am at the Universiada Hall, in Sofia.

The congress was opened by Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the DKMS [Dimitrov Communist Youth Union] Central Committee.

The working presidium of the congress was elected. With long applause and chants in honor of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the following comrades assumed their places in the presidium: Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Dobri Dzhurov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Ognyan Doynov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, heads of BCP Central Committee departments, heads of sociopolitical and mass organizations, veterans of the revolutionary movement, and leaders in labor and studies.

Also present was Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, head of the Soviet delegation to the congress, and first secretary of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

With great emotion the delegates elected to the honorary presidium of the congress the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

The delegates warmly welcomed the representatives of 55 youth communist, workers, progressive, and democratic organizations, and the representatives of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and of the Youth Students Union.

A secretariat, and an editorial and mandate commission were elected.

The following congress agenda was approved:

1. Report by the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee for the period between the 12th and 13th Komsomol congresses, and on the implementation of the tasks set by the 11th BCP Congress.
2. Report by the DKMS Central Auditing Commission.
3. Election of a DKMS Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission.

The delegates and guests welcomed and heard with tremendous attention and enthusiasm the greeting of the BCP Central Committee to the 13th Komsomol Congress, read by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member.

Boycho Shteryanov presented the report of the DKMS Central Committee.

Commission Chairman Asen Kolchagov submitted the report of the DKMS Central Auditing Commission.

The following were elected at the afternoon session: the Commission for the Resolution on the Report of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Report of the DKMS Central Auditing Commission; Commission for Amendments and Supplements of the DKMS bylaws, and Commission for Elections to the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the DKMS.

This was followed by discussions on the reports of the DKMS Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission. The following spoke: Anton Iliev, first secretary of the Sofia City DKMS Committee; Angel Kashev, electrician at the Kozloduy Atomic Power Plant; Dimo Dichev, chairman, BPFK [expansion unknown] Central Committee; Latinka Vulcheva, mechanizer at the Georgi Dimitrov APK [Agroindustrial Complex] in Pleven; Metodi Navushtanov, secretary, DKMS committee at the Secondary Vocational-Technical School for Machine Building in Panagyurishte; Stoyan Nedyalkov, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug DKMS Committee; Venera Tsvetkova, chief technologist at the Elprom Micromotors Plant in Teteven; Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry; Nataliya Boycheva, deputy secretary of the DKMS plant committee at the Mikhail Antonov Plant in Gotse Delchev; Atanas Atanasov, casings worker at the industrial construction administration in Devnya; and Rositsa Khubcheva, secretary of the Smolyan Okrug DKMS Committee.

The greeting presented by Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee, presented on behalf of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union Central Committee, was welcomed with enthusiastic and long shouts of eternal friendship.

Greetings to the congress were also presented by the following: Pietro Lopicirella, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth; Egon (Krents), first secretary of the central council of the Union of Free German Youth of the GDR, and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; (Kshishtof Trembachkevich), chairman of the general council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth, and chairman of the Main Administration of the Polish Socialist Youth Union; Laszlo (Maroti), first secretary, Hungarian Communist Youth Union Central Committee, and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Politburo; (Indrzhikh Polednik), chairman, Socialist Youth Union of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, and member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat; Maichandan Sengmani, chairman, National Committee of Laotian People's Revolutionary Youth, and minister attached to the office of the prime minister; Pantaleimon Gavanescu, secretary, Romanian Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Nguyen Duc Tuan, secretary, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, Socialist Republic of Vietnam; (Davaa Dazhdovdon), secretary, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee; and Gabriel Alfonso, member of the national bureau of the Cuban Youth Communist Union.

Acting on the motion of delegate Angel Kashev, with great enthusiasm the congress sent a telegram to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on the occasion of Victory Day, 9 May. The telegram was read by Sliven Okrug delegate Mariya Ivanova.

A ukaze promulgated by the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic was read awarding congress delegate Marina Stoyanova Kavrukova, weaver at the Margarit Gogov Factory in Kharmanli the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Today the congress is continuing its work.

5003

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

BCP GREETING TO THE YOUTH UNION CONGRESS

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 10 May 77 pp 1, 7

[BCP Central Committee greeting to the 13th congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union]

[Text] Dear Komsomol members:

The Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee greets you most warmly on the occasion of the 13th congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union and wishes you, delegates, and all Komsomol members and our entire enthusiastic youth new successes in the struggle for the all-round blossoming of our socialist fatherland--the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Now, during your congress, throughout the country a noble socialist competition is developing for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress and the Central Committee July Plenum for the further building of a developed socialist society in our homeland. The congress is taking place under circumstances in which all progressive mankind is preparing to welcome the great anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution whose immortal ideas have victoriously marched for 6 decades throughout our planet as the guiding star of the peoples in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism.

The party and the people have always been proud of our heroic Komsomol which sacredly honors, firmly follows, and enriches the revolutionary traditions of the previous generations, and is strongly rallied around the April party line and policy, growing and training as an inflexible fighter for the triumph of the communist ideal. In the difficult years of the struggle against exploitation and obscurantism, as well as now, in building the new society, the youth union was and remains the loyal and dedicated assistant of the Communist Party, its inexhaustible reserve, and its pride and hope.

The entire 65-year history of the organized youth revolutionary movement in our country has irrefutably proved that its strength lies above all in its guidance by the party. At each stage of social development the

party has paid the greatest possible attention to the Komsomol, promptly resolving the basic problems of the youth movement, and dedicating all-round concern for its development as the battle vanguard of the Bulgarian youth. Such was the case in Dimitur Blagoev's time. Such was the case during the time of Georgi Dimitrov. Such is the case today, after the April plenum, under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership.

The BCP Central Committee notes with satisfaction that our youth welcomed the 13th DKMS Congress with great accomplishments in its labor, political, organizational, and educational activities, and that it is fully justifying the trust of the party and the people through its high aspirations and constructive accomplishments. During the period under consideration the comprehensive work done by the Komsomol took place in the spirit of the theses of the party's Central Committee on work with the youth and the Komsomol, theses which are, and will remain a manual for action and a rich source of ideas and directions in the development of the youth union in the stage of building a mature socialist society. Thanks to this remarkable party document, more than ever before concern for the young generation has become the meaning and the cause of the entire society, and has turned into a nationwide task. Basic changes took place in the life of the Komsomol which has established itself even more firmly as the spokesman for and defender of the interests of the Bulgarian youth, and as a prestigious and efficient organization promoting its all-round development. We are justifiably proud of the fact that an optimistic young generation is growing in Bulgaria on whose path there are no obstacles to study, creativity, and active participation in sociopolitical life and in the administration of the state and society, in sports, and in work and struggle for the steady upsurge of its socialist country. This is a generation in which beats the pulse of the time, which lives with the beauty and the greatness of today and of tomorrow, ready to take over the baton with honor and dignity, marching toward the communist future of our splendid homeland.

Your present congress has been called upon to draw the balance of Komsomol accomplishments in the past period and earmark the directions, and ways and means for the most fruitful participation of the youth in the implementation of the new and bold plans of the 11th party congress and July Central Committee Plenum on intensifying the communist education of the youth. There is no doubt that the Dimitrov Komsomol and our entire youth, as in the past, will continue to dedicate their efforts, knowledge, minds, and talent wherever fiery hearts, inexhaustible energy, creative initiative, and daring innovation are needed.

The party's Central Committee is fully convinced that the labor accomplishments of the youth in the nationwide struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state and counterplans will gain new dimensions, and that under the inspired slogan of the Seventh Five-Year Plan of "Effectiveness and Quality--Quality and Effectiveness!" the young Bulgarian generation will write new glorious pages in the labor chronicles along all the fronts

of the building of socialism. We are profoundly convinced that the struggle for technical progress, for accelerating the reconstruction and modernization, and concentration and specialization of the national economy, on the basis of the multiplication approach, and for the most thrifty use of material, labor, and financial resources, for improving the quality of output and for rapidly upgrading social labor productivity will become the meaning and content of youth work. This must be the permanent task of the workers' youth at enterprises and construction projects, of the young agricultural workers in crop growing and animal husbandry, of the mechanizers, and of the young scientific and technical and artistic-creative intelligentsia. The greatest directive now is to fulfill the plan for all indicators every month, and every day, rhythmically, qualitatively, and effectively. The achievements of leading workers must become mass practice. Everyone must maximally contribute to the multiplication of the material and spiritual goods of the country and to their most rational utilization.

As the first assistant of the party, the Dimitrov Komsomol is facing the highly responsible duty to improve its work for the ideological and political education of the youth and for preparing it as tomorrow's owner of the country, even more systematically and adamantly. In the future as well it must pay even greater attention to the study and mastery of the great Marxist-Leninist theory by the young people and to the development in them of a communist outlook as the most important prerequisite for the all-round and harmonious development of the new socialist individual. The task is to raise an ideologically tempered young generation which will zealously work with a high awareness of duty and responsibility for the implementation of the party's policy and will be irreconcilable toward bourgeois ideology, the vestiges of the past, and the negative phenomena in society, and be a model of high morality, collectivism, discipline, and modesty, and be ready to defend selflessly the socialist gains.

It is particularly necessary for the Komsomol, closely interacting with the other social organs and organizations, to intensify its work for raising the young men and women in a spirit of loyalty to the revolutionary and labor traditions of the Bulgarian working class and readiness for dedicated socially useful labor. Concern for upgrading the educational, cultural, and professional standards of the young people, and for developing their desire to master and apply the latest technical and scientific knowledge must assume a central position in Komsomol activities.

It is the prime task of the Komsomol to raise the growing generation in a spirit of zealous patriotism, socialist internationalism, and constant readiness for the selfless defense of the homeland and the socialist comity. It must strengthen and enrich the love felt by our youth for the Soviet people, the CPSU, and the Leninist Komsomol, and work inspiredly for the all-round rapprochement between our two fraternal countries. The love of the Bulgarian people for the Russian people, for the peoples of the

great Soviet country will cast even brighter flames in the days of the nationwide celebration of the centennial of Bulgaria's liberation. In the future as well the Dimitrov Komsomol must work to intensify its cooperation with the young people of the other socialist countries and strengthen its revolutionary solidarity with the progressive youth movement of all nations fighting for peace, freedom, independence, and social progress.

The Komsomol organizations and societies must actively work for the physical development and training of the youth. Physical culture, sports, and tourism must become the vital needs of every young person and a source of labor activeness, aspiration, and will for his evermore effective participation in the building of socialism.

It is necessary to develop a true aesthetic criterion in the young generation and make the fullest possible use of the leisure time of the young people, steadily improving the conditions for their ideological-political, vocational, and cultural growth, for strengthening their health, and for sensible entertainment and recreation of the youth.

Through all its activities our youth union must actively help to promote the socialist way of life, the only one guaranteeing the broadest possible rights and freedoms of the individual and the fullest blossoming of his creative possibilities.

The Komsomol also has the noble duty to guide the Septemvriyche Dimitrov Pioneer Organization, develop its activities and enrich the content of its work, and promote in the Pioneers and Chavdar Organization children love for work and tireless thirst for knowledge, and loyalty to the cause of the party and the socialist fatherland. It must systematically promote in them, at an early age, the feature of the new person--the citizen of the developed socialist society.

The new responsible tasks to be implemented by the Komsomol imperatively demand improvements in its internal life and the further strengthening of all Komsomol organs and organizations and, above all, of Komsomol societies; they call for upgrading the activeness, initiative, and conscious discipline of Komsomol members. Each society must include in its work anything exciting the young people and contributing to their growth and more extensive involvement in sociopolitical work. A far greater number and variety of all-youth initiatives and measures directly influencing every young person and satisfying his all-round interests must be promoted. On this basis the Komsomol must intensify its work among the nonunion young people, and recruit a greater percentage of them within its ranks.

The proper selection, training, and upbringing of Komsomol cadres is of prime importance in achieving an upsurge in overall Komsomol activities. This today determines, to the greatest extent, the possibility to make full use of the existing favorable conditions and possibilities for the all-round

development of the growing generation. The most capable, and most prestigious young men and women, loyal to revolutionary ideology, scorning careerism, capable of rallying the young generation around the party, and of leading and inspiring it in the struggle for the implementation of the party's policy must be appointed to leading Komsomol organs. It is very important to expand and strengthen further and further the workers' nucleus in Komsomol cadres. It is a vital necessity for the Komsomol cadres, managements, and organizations, in the spirit of the 11th congress and July plenum, to assess on the basis of higher criteria the results of their activities, adopt a critical and self-critical attitude toward their work, avoid complacency based on achieved results, and eliminate weaknesses and shortcomings in the work promptly. They must master and apply the Leninist style and display greater purposefulness and efficiency, principle-mindedness and a high feeling of responsibility. They must steadfastly struggle to bring to success all initiated projects. They must be comprehensively trained as the future leaders of the party, state, economic, and social organs and organizations.

The raising of the young generation is a task of exceptional importance to the future of the party and the country and to the cause of socialism and communism. We are confident that the party, state, economic, and public organs and organizations will continue to pay even greater attention and concern to the proper growth and education of our worthy future replacements.

Comrades:

The party and the people believe in and rely on today's Bulgarian Komsomol youth, as they have always believed in and relied on their best sons and daughters, those enthusiastic fighters against fascism and capitalism who did not spare their young lives in the name of the freedom and happiness of our homeland, of the great brigade members who built Khainboaz and Dimitrovgrad, Kremikovtsi and Devnya, Purva Komsomolska and the Bobov Dol TETs, and the Belmeken Hydraulic Power System and the nuclear power plant near Kozloduy. We are confident that the Dimitrov Komsomol will rally its ranks around the party even more closely and work most effectively for the communist education of the young generation, that it will be on the level of the new and responsible tasks and display its will and courage, dedication, and heroism in the struggle for the full triumph of socialism and communism in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Long live the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, the party's first assistant and reserve!

Glory to the heroic Bulgarian youth--the enthusiastic builder of the new society!

Forward under the banner of the Bulgarian Communist Party--the acknowledged leader of the people and inspirer of all our victories, toward new heroic accomplishments for the blossoming of our socialist homeland, the Bulgarian People's Republic!

Long live the great cause of communism! (BTA)

BULGARIA

ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT READ AT YOUTH UNION CONGRESS

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 10 May 77 pp 2-6

[Report of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union on the Period Between the 12th and 13th Komsomol Congresses, and on the Implementation of the Tasks Formulated at the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party Delivered by Boycho Shteryanov, First Secretary of the DKMS [Dimitrov Communist Youth Union] Central Committee]

[Text] Comrade delegates and dear guests:

The 13th congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union is beginning its work in an atmosphere of unparalleled upsurge of the creative efforts of our entire people who are inspiredly working and implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress.

Only 1 year ago, in this same hall, the congress of Bulgarian communists drew the balance of the first 5 years which have passed following the adoption of the program for building a developed socialist society in our country, earmarked the new problems boldly and on a broad scale, elaborated them creatively, and, with Leninist wisdom, indicated the ways to be followed for building mature socialism in our country in the forthcoming period.

Our people are successfully implementing the party program. They have achieved remarkable victories in the economic, social, and cultural development of the country. The Bulgarian Communist Party is the inspirer and organizer of these political and labor victories.

The Dimitrov Komsomol, our entire youth, adopted as its battle program the implementation of the tasks set at the 11th party congress and the July Central Committee Plenum. Today the Bulgarian youth has no greater challenge than to make its contribution and fulfill honorably these assignments. We are investing in their implementation our youthful zeal, minds, hearts, talent, and creativity. This will be our filial response to the concern and trust with which the party and the people are surrounding us.

United and rallied around the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Leninist April line of its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the Dimitrov Komsomol members welcomed their 13th congress fully resolved to march in the leading ranks of the builders of the developed socialist society, and work dedicatedly for the great cause of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Comrades:

The 13th DKMS Congress opened on a memorable historical date--9 May--the day of victory over fascism. The red flag, the flag bearing the star of the October Revolution, the star of victorious socialism, was raised victoriously over the Reichstag. On this holiday we, the delegates to the congress, and the entire Bulgarian youth are expressing once again our feelings of gratitude and reverence for the historical exploit of the Soviet Army and Soviet people who saved mankind from Hitlerism and defended the gains of socialism.

Every Bulgarian, and every young man and woman in our country knows that we owe our happy and tranquil life and the freedom to build our present and our future under clear skies above all to the Soviet Union, to its strength and power, and to the fruitful program of the CPSU for peace in the world. This Leninist policy of peace, inseparably linked with its creator and builder, twice hero of the Bulgarian People's Republic Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, is actively supported by the other socialist countries and by all honest and progressive forces in the world, and it shall win!

In the year of the great 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, our youth presents its deserved respect and gratitude for the heroic exploit of the Soviet people who, guided by their Leninist Communist Party, opened the bright era of mankind toward communism, are victoriously continuing the revolutionary cause of the October Revolution, and are the reliable bulwark of all progressive mankind in the struggle for truth and human happiness.

We also recall with a feeling of pride May 1907, when only 2 years after the first revolution of the Russian proletariat, Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, founded the Youth Workers Society in the most proletarian district in Sofia--Kon'ovitsa.

In the course of the 7 decades which have passed since that time, a time of sharp class struggle and of the socialist building of the homeland under the party's guidance, the Dimitrov Komsomol rose and strengthened as its first assistant and combat reserve. "...looking at you, at your accomplishments and at your spiritual appearance," Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, "we are happy to see not only that our young comrades, citizens, and working people in all fields of life are growing, but that a really worthy replacement is growing... The banner of communism will be held by worthy hands and will wave proudly over the common graves, over our accomplishments, over Communist Bulgaria, over that which is the purpose and meaning of our life!"

What great warmth, fraternal love, and recognition of properly fulfilled duty to the party and the people may be found in these words of Georgi Dimitrov's loyal follower and noted Leninist and head of our party and state, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who is loved and respected by the Bulgarian youth as its closest friend.

Comrades:

The years between the two congresses were productive for the Komsomol. Under the new conditions our union is continuing to develop the revolutionary traditions of its great predecessors. In the period under consideration the most essential fact in the life of the Komsomol was that its activities took place in the spirit of the BCP Central Committee theses on work with the youth and the Komsomol, and of the wise and inspiring decisions of the 10th and 11th party congresses.

After the 12th congress the activities of the societies and organizations became more consistent with the interests and aspirations of the young people and contributed more effectively to the realization of their capabilities and talents. The movement for technical and scientific creativity continued to develop among young people and children. The military-patriotic education of the growing generations was improved substantially as were the union's activities in the field of military-technical training which is taking place in a more interesting and emotional manner and is covering the activities of a far larger number of children and boys and girls. The Komsomol societies and organizations are manifesting themselves evermore fully as organizers of amateur artistic performances, physical culture, sports, and tourism. They are offering young men and women sensible rest and recreation in a more organized and systematic fashion.

During that time our youth union increased its participation and its role in the social management of the country for which the party and the socialist state are creating the necessary conditions. Nearly 200,000 young men and women are members of the okrug, city, and rayon councils, economic managements, and public organizations and movements. The Bulgarian youth has 33 people's representatives in the highest state organ--the Seventh National Assembly.

It would be no exaggeration to say that no single major problem, regardless of whether it applies to the entire country or to a specific okrug, rayon, obshtina, or labor collective and which affects the youth has been discussed or resolved without taking into account the opinion of or without the active participation of the DKMS.

Furthermore, the Komsomol's activities in our country have earned high social recognition. In the period under consideration the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order and the Red Labor Banner to 15 okrug, 13 city, and 3 plant Komsomol organizations;

8 secondary school organizations were awarded the Kiril i Metodiy Order; 228 young men and women--leading workers--were awarded the People's Labor Order for contributions to the communist education of the youth and the building of socialism. The Hero of Socialist Labor Star shines on the chest of mechanizer Dimitur Rachev and livestock breeder Nikola Todorov, both delegates to the 13th Komsomol Congress. Allow me, Comrades, on behalf of all those who received awards and on your behalf to thank warmly the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic for such high distinctions.

We are inspired and enthused by the assessment of the youth and the Komsomol given by the party in the Central Committee's report to the 11th congress:

"The contribution of the young generation to the building of socialism and, particularly, to the development of the progressive economic sectors has increased...Our party and people are justifiably proud of their Komsomol and of their enthusiastic youth, loyal to communism."

The party also exposed the weaknesses in our activities with the typical love and exactingness with which it behaves toward the young generation. The congress enriched the ideas of the BCP Central Committee theses on work with the youth and the Komsomol in the new stage of our development.

We heard with attention and emotion the greeting of the BCP Central Committee to the congress. The party's warm words addressed to the youth and the Komsomol are a new manifestation of the infinite love, trust, and faith with which it surrounds the young generation of the homeland, and the tireless concern it devotes for its growth and communist education. Allow me, Comrades, on behalf of the congress delegates and the entire Bulgarian youth, to express our warmest filial gratitude to the BCP for everything it is doing for us, the young Bulgarian generation.

The party's assessment of the past activities of the Dimitrov Komsomol and the Marxist-Leninist perspicacity with which it is earmarking the new tasks facing us are the solid foundations on which we shall consider and build our future activities. The 13th Komsomol Congress must discuss frankly and critically Komsomol activities in the period under consideration, and formulate the new tasks and ways and means through which the Komsomol societies and organizations will mobilize the creative efforts of the young people in order to achieve even greater successes in the building of a developed socialist society and for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress.

We are deeply convinced that, through their creative participation in the work of the congress, all the delegates will help it to make the most accurate decisions on the work of the Dimitrov Komsomol in the implementation of its main task--the communist education of the young generation.

Dedicated Creative Work for the Implementation of the Party's Economic and Social Policy

Comrades:

In the Sixth Five-Year Plan the country took another major step toward a developed socialist society. The successful building of the material and technical base continued. The economy is developing at a high and stable pace. Industrial output has risen by nearly 55 percent. The other economic sectors--construction, transportation, trade, and services--developed at a high pace as well. The party's social policy, focused on concern for the people, is being implemented systematically and successfully.

The high assessment which the 11th congress made of the contribution of the youth and the Komsomol to the building of socialism is the party's deserved recognition of the work done by the young people in our country and of the inspiring results they achieved. With the first year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan the country made a successful start in its economic and social development for the next 5 years.

1. The Youth is in the Leading Ranks of the Nationwide Struggle for High Quality and Effectiveness

Comrades:

In the period under consideration the Komsomol organizations and societies achieved good results in the education of our youth in a communist attitude toward labor and socialist property, and in upgrading its technical standards and production experience. Following the example of the Komsomol members of the Lovech Okrug Organization, an ever-larger number of Komsomol committees are specifically establishing the youth's share of the counter-plans of labor collectives. Over 300,000 young workers and specialists successfully fulfilled their assignments stipulated in their individual comprehensive plans.

Our young working class displayed marvelous labor heroism. Over 6,500 youth brigades in plants and factories, ore mines, and construction projects fulfilled the Sixth Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Every year over 90,000 young workers and specialists made their individual contributions to the Sixth Five-Year Plan Youth Fund by saving materials, labor, raw materials, and energy. Over 6,000 young workers earned the honorable right to have their own quality seal. In the period under consideration 141,000 young men and women reached the production results of leading industrial workers.

The Sofia and Lovech city Komsomol organizations were awarded the labor glory banner for their high achievements. The Red Labor Banner Order was awarded to the Sliven, Burgas, Blagoevgrad and Gabrovo okrug organizations. The Komsomol Central Committee expresses its warm gratitude to all the recipients of the awards for the worthy labor victories they achieved, wishing them new creative successes.

The role of the young reinforcement of the working class in the successful implementation of tasks in industry is growing ever further. The number of young workers and specialists has risen by over 60,000 since the 12th congress. In some sectors the youth is the decisive factor. Young people account for 47 percent of those employed in electronics, 38 percent in machine building, and 37 percent in the chemical industry.

The 100,000-strong detachment of young agricultural workers is also presenting itself in our 13th congress with worthy accomplishments. Over 40,000 young specialists, mechanizers, livestock breeders, and crop growers, and over 860 youth production units actively participated in the application of industrial methods and technologies in agricultural output. Every year over 500 combined youth groups are participating in the harvest campaign. The Komsomol is sponsoring the work of 124 livestock farms and complexes; 3,552 young men and women were assigned to cattle breeding. All of us are proud of the youth brigades headed by Petko Mikhalkov of the Trakiya APK [Agroindustrial Complex] in Plovdiv, raising young fruit trees on an area of 7,500 decares, and by Ivan Khristov of the Tolbukhin APK which averaged 604 kg of wheat on an area of 10,000 decares.

The Georgi Dimitrov Order was awarded to the Plovdiv Okrug Organization, while the Red Banner of Labor Order was awarded to the Silistra, Yambol, Khaskovo, and Ruse okrug organizations for their contribution to the development of agriculture in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Over 300 young agricultural workers were awarded orders and medals.

The role of the Komsomol rose in construction, transportation, trade, and services. Currently these sectors employ over 200,000 young men and women. Many of them are among the leading workers and are applying new initiatives and leading experience in their work.

Between the two congresses the Bulgarian youth actively participated in the building of new plants and capacities as stipulated in the five-year plan, as well as a number of other projects of national and local importance. Under the sponsorship of the youth union a number of major projects were completed: Kozloduy, the first nuclear electric power plant in the Balkans; the Bobov Dol TETs; the Antonivanovtsi and Krichim hydraulic power centers, the Devnya industrial complex, and others.

In the Sixth Five-Year Plan the Komsomol also sponsored over 700 projects of okrug and local significance. Organized in brigades, over 126,000 secondary school students worked for their timely completion.

Comrades:

The 11th congress and the July 1976 BCP Central Committee Plenum earmarked the ways for the implementation of the main strategic task of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. This includes scientific and technical progress, concentration, specialization, and modernization of the production process, rational

utilization of the country's labor, material, financial, and foreign exchange resources, training and upgrading cadre skills, and the all-round enhancement of the role of the subjective factor.

What are our tasks?

First: The youth must march in the leading ranks of the nationwide competition for the fulfillment of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the struggle for the application of the party's new economic approach.

The Seventh Five-Year Plan slogan of high effectiveness and high quality inspired our people who are doing shock work for the accelerated building of the material and technical foundations of the developed socialist society. Extensive constructive activities are spreading throughout the country, based on the multiplication approach, for production concentration and specialization, modernization and reconstruction of production capacities, and rapid practical utilization of scientific achievements.

The 13th congress assures the party's Central Committee and, personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov that the young generation of socialist Bulgaria has adopted the slogan of high effectiveness and quality as its own and will convert it into the meaning and content of its work and creativity.

After the 11th party congress the creative efforts of the young people were developed extensively for the implementation of the counterplans of labor collectives. Rich and useful activities are taking place in all youth detachments for developing in the young people a communist attitude toward labor, strengthening the Leninist principles of economic management, and increasing the knowledge, technical standards, and production experience of the youth. Over 10,000 youth production units fulfilled their plan for the first year of the five-year plan ahead of schedule; 1,498 of them reported the fulfillment of their annual pledges 1 month ahead of schedule. The example of the 60 youth brigades struggling for the fulfillment of their annual plan by the great anniversary of the October Revolution was followed by 1,137 youth production units. A true labor competition has spread among the young people in the country for the right to have their pictures taken in front of the legendary Avrora battleship together with their brothers--the Soviet Komsomol champions. Many of those who achieved the highest labor results are in this hall as congress delegates. The noted weaver Marina Kavrukova from the Margarit Gogov Factory in Kharmanli, has already fulfilled her Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The miners of the youth brigade headed by Radi Stanchev, hero of socialist labor, at the Khristo Smirnenski Mine in Marbas, Dimitrovgrad, set a new national record in digging a shaft: They dug 472 linear meters in 27 days. In honor of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, and competing with Soviet miners, the brigade is struggling for the fulfillment of its annual program by 9 September, and its Seventh Five-Year Plan in 4 years. This is only one example of inspired youth work in answer to the party's

assignment of fulfilling and overfulfilling the five-year plan. Brigades such as the one headed by Radi Stanchev are the pride of the Dimitrov Komsomol. The Komsomol Central Committee expresses the warm gratitude of all those who were given awards for high labor successes in the Sixth Five-Year Plan and warmly greets all those who are successfully fulfilling their assignments in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Comrades:

The high effectiveness and quality course is the main path to developed socialism. It is a battle for high labor productivity and for the full victory of the communist system in our country. It is most suited for the youth to stand in the leading ranks of this battle, for by nature it is alien to routine and ossification, and departmental and parochial interests. It is an active fighter for greater and durable national economic results. This calls for making the specific ways and means of Komsomol work for the implementation of economic tasks consistent with the requirements of the new approach.

We call upon the congress to resolve that the labor activeness and creative initiative of young men and women in enterprises, villages, schools, establishments, and the Bulgarian People's Army unite within a single joint movement which is now developing among the youth under the slogan of "Youth Labor, Study, and Creativity for High Quality and Effectiveness." The movement will be the type of specific Komsomol method for involving the young people in the nationwide competition for the implementation of the seventh five-year national economic plan. The objective is to mobilize the creative forces of the young people for shock youth work, for upgrading professional skills, and for achieving an excellent mastery of science and technology. The entire Dimitrov Komsomol will be proud of the young men and women and youth production units and collectives, societies, and organizations whose accomplishments will enable them to enter their names in the labor glory records and give them the right to wear the badge "Five-Year Plan Shock Worker," and earn the honorable right to sign the Komsomol report to the BCP.

Within the nationwide youth movement, competition is developing on an ever-widening basis among the individual youth detachments under the following slogans: "Let Us Master the Skill and Attain the Results of Leaders in Labor and Studies," for young people engaged in material production; "Today Creators in Studies, Tomorrow Leaders in Work," for university students; and "From Excellent Subunits to Subunits of Excellent Soldiers," for the Komsomol members in the Bulgarian People's Army. The content of these initiatives must be linked even more closely with the implementation of assignments to be carried out this five-year plan in the individual economic sectors, in education, and in the armed forces, wherever the Bulgarian youth is studying and working.

Past experience has taught us that involving the young people in the competition and its further development should take place in a state of close unity of action with the Bulgarian trade unions and the economic and administrative managements. Constant concern is needed for the elimination of formalism in its development and accounting. Even greater incentives must be given to the leading workers. Positive experience must be studied and disseminated even more systematically. Widely approved national initiatives must be taken up and implemented broadly.

This calls for steady and tireless work so that the young people may be aware of the profound political, economic, and social meaning of the multiplication approach. We must mobilize them so that they may participate most actively and creatively and with a feeling of high responsibility in the struggle for greater and durable national economic results. It is on this basis that we must develop the enthusiastic socialist competition among the youth.

Second: The systematic implementation of the Leninist management principles is inseparable from bringing up the youth in a spirit of socialist attitude toward labor and life.

Let us emphasize, however, that the full implementation of the party's social policy and the improvement of the prosperity of our people depend, above all, on ourselves. They are in our hands. It is no accident that both in its program and in the decisions of the 11th congress the party called for making our public labor evermore productive and for the creation of an ever-greater amount of material and spiritual goods. It is only on the basis of the all-round growth of the effectiveness of the economy and of the overall development of the society that the living standard of the people may be factually raised.

We are justifiably proud of the fact that in their tremendous majority the young people of socialist Bulgaria are growing and being raised as the real makers of the new life, working and learning well, and actively participating in the building of socialism. They are the worthy replacement of their fathers and mothers.

However, we should not ignore the fact that a number of weaknesses and shortcomings exist in the labor education of some young people. Some young men and women erroneously understood and interpreted the party's slogan of "Everything for Man, Everything for the Sake of Man." They neither work nor study. All they want is to receive from society rather than work and create material and spiritual goods for the people.

Many are also those who avoid physical labor, do not respect workers' professions, and are unwilling to work in the more difficult sectors such as construction, mining, the metallurgical and textile industries, livestock farms, and trade and services. Many are also those who move from enterprise to enterprise, wishing to work less and earn more. We are also alarmed by the fact that a high percentage of graduates of secondary vocational-technical schools are not employed in their fields.

One of the major reasons for such weaknesses is that many Komsomol cadres, societies, and organizations do not deem it their obligation to raise the young people in a spirit of love for labor and make clear the profound meaning of labor under socialism, and the fact that it is labor for increasing goods for society, goods which are the source of the prosperity of the individual.

Today's young generation accounts for a big share of and bears high responsibility for the successful fulfillment of the tasks set at the 11th BCP Congress and the July plenum. We must develop the type of political and organizational work in the societies in which socially useful work may become the prime duty and high virtue of every young person.

It is a question of developing in the young people the features and virtues of the great Bulgarian working class, the features of the socialist worker--comradeship, collectivism, intolerance of routine, stagnation, and conservatism and weaknesses and shortcomings, and assertion of the Leninist economic management principles.

We must work among the young working people in such a way that every one of them may conscientiously participate in the labor process, feel himself a particle of the labor collective, and feel responsible for and care for the honor of his collective and plant.

Our care for youth production units must be systematic and consistent: We must increase their number in the various sectors, particularly wherever the production of new items is mastered and new equipment and technology applied. They must be strengthened with trained cadres who will lead and educate the young workers through personal example.

Following the example of the Leninist Komsomol we are developing the tutorship movement. Labor heroes, old masters, and experienced workers who are party members are sharing with the young workers replacement not only their professional experience and skills but their loyalty and dedication to the cause of the party. They teach them labor valor and build them as worthy people and citizens of our socialist homeland. In our country the tutorship movement has become widespread among the labor collectives of many shops, plants, agroindustrial complexes, and construction projects. Glory and honor to youth guides such as Petraki Stoimenov of the Kozloduy Nuclear Electric Power Plant, Ald'o Aldev of the APK in Zlatitsa, miner Stoimen Stoimenov of the Georgi Dimitrov Mine, and all other tutors who are not sparing their efforts, time, and work in sharing with the youth their experience and training a worthy replacement of our working class. On behalf of the congress and our entire working youth, let us tell them: We thank you warmly, dear Comrades!

We must also resolve the problem of young men and women who neither study nor work. The road is clear: The Komsomol organizations and societies must create an atmosphere of intolerance toward petit bourgeois consumer

moods among young people, the idlers, and those who avoid work. They must help to eliminate the "small truth" phenomena which hinder the proper education of the young generation. We must not leave alone state and economic organs, families, and the public until we have uprooted this evil in our life.

Our other task is the systematic application of the Leninist principles of economic management and the struggle for economy and against the waste of funds, foreign exchange, and material and manpower resources. The July BCP Central Committee Plenum pointed out that the "economical and effective utilization of manpower, raw materials, fuels, and funds is a decisive factor in increasing the country's national income and securing resources for financing socioeconomic progress in the future."

Now we must link youth initiative and creativity with the efforts of the people for the implementation of the national program for the effective utilization of raw materials, materials, and fuels, and for the fullest possible utilization of secondary raw materials. The Sixth Five-Year Plan Fund developed into the Seventh Five-Year Plan Fund at the Plovdiv, Burgas, and Khaskovo okrug Komsomol organizations. The economy achieved by the young people in the years to come will be deposited in this fund. We suggest that this experience be applied by all Komsomol organizations, and that the Seventh Five-Year Plan Fund become an inseparable part of the movement of "Youth Labor, Study, and Creativity for High Quality and Effectiveness." The purpose is to increase steadily the contribution of youth construction-technological brigades, young specialists, and all working people to reducing the material intensiveness of goods, replacing imported raw and other materials with Bulgarian ones, and reusing secondary raw materials and waste.

Good results were achieved by the Plovdiv people through their public review of effective utilization of material and power resources. The metallurgical workers of the Dimitur Blagoev KTSM [Nonferrous Metals Combine] and the machine builders of the Vazov plants in Sopot, as well as many others, also distinguished themselves.

The struggle for the full utilization of manpower resources and for labor economy calls for training the young people to organize their working time rationally and to struggle against the violators of labor discipline. Positive experience has been achieved by the Ruse Okrug Organization which is developing the initiative of "Every Young Man and Woman a Rationalizer in his Workplace." Here active work is being done not only for the development of the rationalization and invention movement among the youth but for improving the organization of the work as well. The Ruse example deserves all-round support and dissemination. The experience of the Ruse Komsomol members must be enriched by linking it with the full utilization of machines and equipment and conversion to two- and three-shift work.

The production of high quality goods is a high honor and great responsibility of the youth. We are called upon to achieve this by the 11th party congress. The Komsomol societies and organizations must convincingly explain that the production of high quality industrial goods, objects, and material goods is not only the professional obligation of the young worker. Today this is a question of duty, a question of honor and of a socialist attitude toward labor, and of political maturity applicable to every Komsomol member.

Currently a quality control system is being applied in our national economy. This new approach calls for the educational work of the societies and organizations to mold a conscientious attitude in everyone for the strict observance of labor and technological discipline, and the norms and standards of goods; they must create an atmosphere of social intolerance toward producers of substandard or low quality goods; leading young men and workers, bearers of their own "quality seal" and the title of "young quality worker" must be given more systematic incentives.

Third: The role of the Dimitrov Komsomol in the development of the individual economic sectors must be upgraded.

In industry the Komsomol has the responsible assignment of upgrading the socialist conscientiousness and labor activeness of the young workers and specialists for meeting the quality indicators of the counterplan of labor collectives in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The formulation of the youth share in the counterplan of labor collectives and efforts to implement it is the true path to upgrading the Komsomol contribution to the socialist competition for the fulfillment of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The youth share consists of the accomplishments of the young workers and of societies and organizations in the fulfillment of the counterplan, and youth activities in the socioeconomic development of labor collectives and their contribution to upgrading the education and skills of the young people.

The Komsomol committees, organizations, and societies are directing the efforts of the young workers and specialists toward active participation in improving the management of the production process, reducing the time for mastering new production, and broadening the nomenclature and variety of goods. Let us increase societies' sponsorship of new production, commodities, and technological lines.

We also face extensive work in strengthening the labor discipline among young workers. A great deal of absenteeism is caused by full-day or intrashift idling, shirking, and other reasons given by young workers. Last year almost 25 percent of the young workers changed enterprises. Most of them are young people of undetermined profession and skills and undeveloped labor habits. They are not sufficiently firm in their initial encounters with difficulties in one or another type of work.

Concern for the observance of labor and technological discipline, and the full utilization of production capacities by young men and women must become an inseparable part of the daily specific educational work conducted by Komsomol societies and organizations.

Regardless of the good results in agriculture, Komsomol work in this sector also suffers from a number of weaknesses and shortcomings. In 1973 the number of youth production units in the villages declined from 1,115 to 860. The young people are not making an adequate contribution to some agricultural production sectors such as animal husbandry, truck gardening, and orchardry. Labor competition among young cooperative farmers has not developed everywhere or successfully.

The 11th party congress called for improving the structure of agricultural production in the Seventh Five-Year Plan by extensively converting to the specialization of entire areas and agroindustrial complexes in growing specific crops or engaging in specific types of output.

The further concentration and specialization of agricultural production requires of the Komsomol organizations and committees to improve decisively their organizational and political work with young mechanizer cadres. Today they number over 20,000 people. The requirements facing them to master new technical, agrotechnical, and economic knowledge will be increasing steadily. The Komsomol committees must help to organize courses for the agricultural school year and extensively involve mechanizer cadres in such studies. However, this is one aspect. The other aspect is for every young man and woman in the village to master the use of one type of agricultural machinery, and for every professional mechanizer to be trained in handling any type of agricultural equipment. Rositsa Ivanova, a young teacher from Samuil, Razgrad Okrug, mastered the handling of two agricultural machines and for the past 4 years, every summer, has worked as combine operator and has participated in harvesting the crops. Last year she placed third in the republic competition of young mechanizers for the timely gathering of the crops and outstripped many professional combine operators. We are convinced that her example will be taken up by all young people living in the villages.

The task now is to make animal husbandry a shock Komsomol sector. The work of the livestock breeder is difficult. It demands liking, dedication, and persistence. The young people are those who could surmount difficulties and apply new developments in this sector.

It is particularly important to improve our work with the young animal husbandry men. We must consider as their most important duty to observe accurately fodder outlay norms. The Komsomol must help in the conversion to two-shift work, and to the use of progressive forms of labor organization in youth livestock farms. The experience of the noted Soviet milkmaid Leyda Peyps must be disseminated extensively. The young specialists,

construction workers, and mechanics, must become involved in the modernization and reconstruction of the livestock farms, in improving working conditions and in applying industrial technologies in animal husbandry. Explanatory and organizational work is needed in order to train, together with the economic managements, another 6,000 young animal husbandry men in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. It is a matter of pride and honor for each okrug Komsomol organization to make its contribution to the implementation of this task.

The Komsomol committees, organizations, and societies in the villages have the duty to increase their share in procuring more grain and fodder, and more and more varied fruits and vegetables. We must increase the number of youth complex brigades and teams in such sectors, expand the areas of cultivation, upgrade agrotechnical knowledge, and raise yields. In our traditional crop, tobacco, the youth must be in a leading position in the application of most progressive technology and raise rich crops.

The decisions of the party's 11th congress, July plenum, and December program call for enhancing even further the role of the Komsomol in construction, transportation, trade, and services, sectors in which many of the problems of the living standard of the people will be resolved and important aspects of the party's social policy will be implemented.

In the field of construction the Dimitrov Komsomol neither has nor could have a task other than the one set by the party: making construction a nationwide project.

Developing the competition among young construction workers for the full use of technology and equipment, shortening completion deadlines and upgrading the quality of construction and installation work is an important task. We must channel into construction new young reinforcements and describe even more convincingly to the young people the nobility of the construction profession. We suggest that the congress establish the building of the Pernik heavy machine building complex a shock national youth project for the seventh and eighth five-year plans. The okrug Komsomol organizations also could and should sponsor the most important projects in their okrugs.

The activities of the Komsomol organizations and societies in transportation should be such as to contribute to the development of the labor and political activities of the 7,000 young workers and organize their youthful labor for increasing traffic safety and transportation service standards. We must promote high socialist conscientiousness and desire for steady professional progress. The Komsomol committees must pay greater attention to achieving high economic effectiveness in transportation, model maintenance and full utilization of equipment, economical use of fuels and lubricants, shortening haulage time, and expanding the time between repairs. Following the example of the Komsomol organizations

in the motor vehicle combines of Shumen and Plovdiv, a labor competition must be developed among the 500 youth automotive brigades in the country and the youth must assume as its project the most important lines in urban and interurban transportation.

In the area of trade and services, the main task of the 1,263 Komsomol societies and organizations is to work steadily to upgrade service standards. Only one-half of the 43,000 Komsomol members in this sector are participating in the movement for high standards in commercial services, sponsored by the DKMS Central Committee and the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services. Obviously, greater efforts are needed to place the young commercial workers in the leading ranks of the struggle for the use of new progressive forms of trade services, promote love for the profession of the commercial worker, and steadily improve the quality of consumer services.

2. The Komsomol and the Youth are a Shock Detachment for Technical Progress and for the Practical Utilization of Scientific Achievements

In the period following the 13th congress, with the active help and support of the KNTPVVO [Committee for Science, Technical Progress, and Higher Education], the Ministry of Public Education, and the Scientific and Technical Unions and the sectorial ministries, the Dimitrov Komsomol has been successfully organizing the youth for the implementation of the technical progress plans of enterprises, agroindustrial complexes, and design and scientific institutes. Youth creative collectives have resolved over 110,000 problems.

We are proud of the creative collectives headed by Engineer Todor Daskalov from the plant for magnetic disks in Pazardzhik and Engineer Ibro Asov from the Institute of Knitted Goods and Clothing Industry. These are the first youth collectives who were awarded the Leninist Komsomol prize at the Moscow exhibit of the movement for youth technical and scientific creativity in 1976. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan almost 23,000 topics developed by young workers and specialists were applied in the modernization and reconstruction of production and service facilities. The Komsomol sponsored over 21,000 new technological lines, production facilities, items, machines, and installations.

The movement for youth technical and scientific creativity is developing successfully.

Over 1 million children, Pioneers, and young men and women are participating in the sections, circles, competitions, and contests and youth design-technological brigades. The number of TNTM [Technical and Scientific Youth Creativity] clubs has increased by 3,940.

Hundreds of young inventors and rationalizers, and young creators of technical progress developed within the TNTM movement.

However, we cannot fail to point out that frequently Komsomol committees, societies, and organizations reduce their work on problems of technical progress merely to the movement for the technical and scientific creativity of the youth. We are not dedicating sufficient concern to upgrading the skill and technical standards of the young workers and specialists, for enabling them to master a second skill and profession, and for developing mass rationalization and invention.

A number of weaknesses are paralleling the TNTM movement. We have not entirely fulfilled the party's instruction of making the working youth the backbone of the movement. The movement is still not sufficiently widespread among the young men and women in construction, agriculture, trade, and services. The facts show that a number of unresolved problems and cases of indifference and conservatism exist in the practical utilization of scientific developments. In 1975 alone over 1,600 youth developments were not applied. It is most essential for the Komsomol committees, organizations, and societies to organize the young people for active participation in the current concentration, specialization, and modernization of the production process, sectorially and territorially. We must direct the initiative and creativity of the young specialists along the main channels of technical progress: elaboration and application of essentially new technologies and modern equipment in basic production facilities; mechanization of auxiliary output; mechanization and automation of output and introduction of automated control of individual technological processes and entire production lines.

The Komsomol organizations must promote the creative aspiration and energy of the young men and women and young specialists and scientific workers for the accelerated utilization of the achievements of science and technology. The Komsomol committees must make greater efforts to increase the number of complex youth technological brigades as shock units in the utilization of scientific and technical achievements.

We must also steadily enhance the technical standard of the young workers and agricultural working people, and of all young people in the national economic sectors. The Komsomol managements must show initiative and persistence and include young people in qualification courses, vocational training centers, and courses teaching modern technology and new equipment, as well as courses for mastering a second skill and a second profession.

The TNTM movement must be improved as well. The main thing is to make it even more widespread and to strengthen its management and organizational system so that the young people may participate even more effectively in resolving the problems of the scientific and technical revolution, production modernization and reconstruction, and development of inventions

and rationalizations. We must be concerned for the TNTM movement to promote even more energetically love for science and technology in young people and children, link more closely the training and educational process with production work, and to contribute to upgrading the skills and creative activeness of the youth.

Komsomol Tasks in Training Highly Skilled and Ideologically Convinced National Economic Cadres

The BCP and the socialist state have created exceptionally favorable conditions for youth studies. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan 305,000 skilled workers and 195,000 secondary school specialists were trained; another 70,000 acquired their higher education.

Under the party's leadership, profound changes will take place in the Seventh Five-Year Plan in our educational system. The conversion to universal secondary education will be completed in its general lines. Student training will be linked evermore closely with productive labor. The party considers that cadre training and skills, particularly of the young generation, are of strategic significance.

1. The Komsomol's Role in Training Students for Material Production

In the period under consideration our union devoted efforts to improve work among secondary school students in accordance with the new party tasks. The Fifth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum and the national meeting of leading secondary school students with the BCP Central Committee Politburo played a positive role. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech delivered at the meeting became a program for action for the Dimitrov Komsomol.

What are the most characteristic positive changes in Komsomol activities in the schools between the two congresses?

The review-competition "Today Creators in Studies and Tomorrow Leading Workers in Labor and Science" is developing among secondary school Komsomol members. This made the activities of such Komsomol societies and organizations for the lasting and creative mastery of knowledge, and for the communist education of the working people and their training for life concrete and purposeful. School Komsomol societies and organizations are helping more energetically the party organizations and pedagogical staffs in their struggle for the creative and profound mastery of knowledge and for upgrading the effectiveness of the training and education process.

Extracurricular forms of work became more varied. They include the participation of 134,721 students. The participation of secondary school students in the TNTM movement has increased as well. From 223,640 in 1972 they rose to 310,000 students in 1975.

Our activities in promoting labor education, vocational guidance, and voactional training have become richer. The number of pioneer and Komsomol plants, farms, shops, livestock farms, and construction sites has increased. Every year over 120,000 secondary school students and Pioneers are employed in such facilities.

In recent years a number of Komsomol organizations have gained valuable experience in linking training with production work. This is the case of schools and plants in Botevgrad, Ruse, Veliko Turnovo, and others. Every year over 400,000 young men and women participate in youth labor brigades in construction, agriculture, and other sectors. The accomplishments of secondary school students in studies and work give us the right to declare at the congress that in their tremendous majority these students are studying well and are conscientiously preparing themselves for life, growing as a worthy labor replacement.

The July BCP Central Committee Plenum called for the opening of a secondary school to prepare the young people for work both psychologically and practically. This means that the young people will be educated in such a way that they may properly continue the work of the Bulgarian working class, at a high standard, with ideological convictions, and with solid professional training. Thus trained, the youth will prove itself in material production and in life.

We are well aware of the role and responsibility of our union in the solution of this party problem. How are we implementing this party stipulation?

It is true that we are taking some measures. However, we could hardly be satisfied with the initial steps.

Some Komsomol members are not learning well at school. The mastery of knowledge, a proper attitude toward school obligations and toward mastering a profession and engaging in socially useful labor have not become deep convictions or a conscious need on the part of secondary school students. Nearly 13,000 boys and girls fail to graduate with their class. Last year alone 8,400 secondary school students dropped out while 26 percent had to take make-up examinations. Over 40 percent of graduates of SPTU [Secondary Vocational-Technical Schools] are not employed in their field.

A large number of young people who go to work after completing their education leave 2 or 3 months later not only their place of work but their profession. This particularly applies to high school graduates.

The reasons for the negative attitude of some young people toward physical labor and some professions are complex. They may be traced to the family and the school, and are largely caused by economic and administrative

managements. Let us frankly say that weaknesses in the education of secondary school students are one of the major reasons for this. Yet, this is precisely the main realm of activities of the Dimitrov Komsomol. Consequently, it is here that we must look for the weaknesses and failures in our work so that the young people may prove themselves in labor. They pertain mostly to the activities of Komsomol societies and organizations engaged in the upbringing of the students. Very frequently there is no organizational-political exactingness toward unconscientious young men and women and the help given lagging students is insufficient.

The general call of the five-year plan for high effectiveness and quality requires that the activities of Komsomol organizations in the schools acquire a new content so that the Komsomol's contribution to the training of highly educated, ideologically convinced, and properly skilled secondary cadres for the national economy may be increased.

The most important thing is for the Komsomol societies and organizations in secondary schools to become an active factor in upgrading the effectiveness of the training and education process, and develop a creative atmosphere in the classroom leading to the profound mastery of the subjects taught. All Komsomol extracurricular activities require substantial changes and improvements. They must be focused on intensifying and expanding the knowledge and professional orientation of the students so that they may become involved in productive work. The majority of secondary school students must participate in such activities. Methods contributing to the mastering of a skill directly related to material output and the creation of labor skills while attending secondary school must be developed. Production specialists and leading workers must be recruited as heads of work teams. This will enrich the joint activities of Komsomol organizations in industrial enterprises, agroindustrial complexes, and other economic sectors.

In order for the young people to like to work and find their vocation in labor along with the best career, vocational guidance of student youth plays an important role. The ideological and educational activities of our union must be structured in such a way as to reveal vividly and convincingly the beauty of each single profession, prepare the students for active socially useful work, and give them comradely aid in their initial working steps. Following the example of the Veliko Turnovo, Plovdiv, Khaskovo, Ruse, and some other organizations, we must continue to build Komsomol and Pioneer plants, shops, assembly lines, and livestock farms as a useful method for relating student training with productive labor.

We must decisively improve the work of Komsomol societies and organizations in secondary vocational-technical schools. During the last five-year plan these schools trained 200,000 skilled work cadres for the national economy. In the current five-year plan they will train even more. The level of their training will largely determine the quality of the new reinforcement of the working class.

However, the secondary vocational-technical schools have many unresolved problems as well. Some of them still have to do with the low level of training and educational work. Other problems are related to the condition and activities of Komsomol societies and organizations most of which lead an anemic organizational life. It is no accident that last year alone 6,361 students dropped out from the SPTU. The Septemvriyche DPO [Dimitrov Pioneer Organization] and the Komsomol societies in the eighth grades must work harder to increase the interest in the skills studied.

What are the necessary changes to be made in our work?

The activities of the Komsomol in the SPTU must be improved and its role must be enhanced. All problems affecting the life of vocational schools-- studies, production training, amenities, and recreation--must be resolved with the participation of the Komsomol. This can be achieved by raising the level of Komsomol activities, enriching the content of educational work, and strengthening the organizational conditions of societies and organizations. We believe that in the Seventh Five-Year Plan it would be proper for the Komsomol to assume sponsorship over such schools and do everything possible to make them an object of particular attention and concern on the part of city and obshtina Komsomol organizations. The core of Komsomol sponsorship must consist of the following: concern for the organizational strengthening of the societies and organizations and for enhancing their role in school life; communist education of Komsomol members; their training so that they may join the ranks of the working class and the agricultural workers; enriching and broadening the material facilities of the SPTU.

We well understand that in order to resolve successfully such responsible problems we must raise to a higher level the unity of action between the Dimitrov Komsomol and the schools. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov said at the national meeting with secondary school students, "We must achieve the type of alliance between the school and the Komsomol in which the objective need for the active participation of the Komsomol in the process of the communist education and all-round training of the youth will be taken fully into consideration." Practically, this means the creation of factual conditions for each school to develop the activities of Komsomol societies and organizations and their initiative and creativity, and to surmount totally petty supervision, regulation, and conservatism in the approach of some teachers and educational staffs toward the activities of Komsomol societies and organizations. Greater efforts must be made in the activities of Komsomol committees for the organizational and political strengthening of Komsomol societies among the young teachers so that they may actively participate in the life of Komsomol societies and organizations among the students. Together with the Ministry of National Education we must elaborate a single theory and method governing the Komsomol and Pioneer organizations consistent with the new stage of development of educational work.

2. Improving the Management of the Septemvriyche DPO

Comrades:

One of the most important party assignments issued to the Dimitrov Komsomol is to guide the Septemvriyche Dimitrov Pioneer Organization.

In the period under consideration richer, more interesting, and more effective work was done with the children. Pioneer detachments and units and Chavdarche detachments actively participated in the presentation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan Report. Campaigns such as Ten Million, Friendship Artery, Pioneer Forest-1,300, and others enriched the activities in developing in the children a liking for work. The children also participated in the construction of 3,150 labor projects and labor glory museums. In pioneer plants, shops, and farms, the Dimitrov pioneers are developing labor skills and the links between Pioneer and labor collectives are broadening and intensifying.

The movement entitled "Every Pioneer Must Study Better" upgraded the role of the Pioneer Organization as an active assistant of the schools in training the adolescents. Over 85 percent of Pioneer and Chavdar members are involved in extracurricular work in science, technology, the arts, and sports. Ideological and political work is being linked evermore closely with the revolutionary and labor traditions of the party and the people and with the present and the future of our socialist society.

Positive changes have also taken place in the choice of Komsomol cadres to work with the Septemvriyche DPO. Over one-half of the Pioneer detachments and units are collectively guided by youth brigades, societies, and organizations. There are 20,000 Komsomol members and over 7,500 young specialists in various areas of material and spiritual life working with Pioneer and Chavdar members. The successes achieved in the overall activities of the Septemvriyche DPO are the result of their dedicated work, and the work of unit leaders, and teachers. From this rostrum we express to them our Komsomol gratitude.

However, weaknesses and shortcomings exist in the work with Pioneer and Chavdar members. A number of Komsomol cadres and activists are still underestimating such activities. They do not always take into consideration the age group characteristics of the children, excessively regulate the work of the Pioneer collectives and are not always able to promote the activities and initiative of the children. The theoretical and practical training of Pioneer leaders is insufficient. Their turnover is high, reaching 25 percent annually.

The task is to strengthen and develop the Septemvriyche DPO as the closest assistant of the school, the family, and the public in the proper education and upbringing of the children.

The most important thing is for the Komsomol managements to resolve successfully the problems of the selection, training, and upbringing of cadres working with Pioneer and Chavdar members. Each Pioneer unit must be headed by a sensitive and intelligent unit leader, educated and loyal to the party, ready to carry out his work as a most responsible Komsomol assignment. Komsomol and educational cadres who love children and love to work with them and who will earn their love and recognition must be appointed to such highly responsible work. The Komsomol committees must take energetic measures for the training of reserve cadres for unit leaders, paying particular attention to recruiting young men and women engaged in material production. We must also improve the system used in their training so that we may upgrade their political preparedness, knowledge in problems of educational matters and practical skill to work with children, and in Pioneer detachments and units. We must no longer postpone the establishment of a uniform system in VUZ's for the training of unit leaders and for their postgraduate studies.

The Komsomol societies and organizations must not leave a single Pioneer detachment without a detachment leader. This leader must become the closest friend of the Pioneers, a comrade and educator, and organizer of the many-sided activities involving children. Such Komsomol assignments must be given to the best young men and women engaged in material production, leading students and sportsmen, excellent soldiers in combat training, and worthy representatives of the artistic and creative intelligentsia. We must expand the ways for upgrading the organizational and educational training of unit leaders and for the study, dissemination, and utilization of their positive experience. It is an honor and a highly responsible assignment for every Komsomol member to be a detachment leader.

The immediate task of the Komsomol societies and organizations is to strengthen and develop the activities of Pioneer detachments and units in order to enrich the ideological content of their activities. The most essential thing is to raise the Pioneers in a spirit of love and readiness for labor related to material production, hard studies, and observance of school order and discipline.

Using suitable work methods the children must be raised in a spirit of love for the BCP and its revolutionary cause and for our socialist homeland. They must grow as ideologically convinced builders of socialism, zealous patriots and internationalists, and worthy continuators of the revolutionary and labor traditions of the Bulgarian working class.

There must be more beauty, emotionality, and romanticism in the daily life of every Pioneer. We must work to implement Georgi Dimitrov's legacy: "Every day physical culture, sports, and action." In the next few years the overall activities of the Septemvriyshe DPO must be organized under the slogan of "In the Same Ranks With Party and Komsomol Members." Our

concern is to promote the initiative and creativity of the Pioneers and their social activeness, to raise them in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism, comradeship, and mutual aid, enhancing the role of the collective in their lives.

The Komsomol committees and the councils of the Septemvriyche DPO must expand and intensify the positive tradition of including the entire public in the education of the Pioneer and Chavdar members. The base of the Pioneer organization must be enriched through the cooperation of all social factors.

The Dimitrov Komsomol expresses its confidence that in the future as well it will receive the all-round support of the Bulgarian schools, all public and state factors, and of all the generations of leaders in order to guide even more confidently the young Dimitrov replacements on the path earmarked at the 11th BCP Congress.

3. On the Komsomol's Role in Higher Educational Institutions

Following the 12th DKMS Congress, its Central Committee and the other Komsomol managements worked to enhance the role of the youth union in the training of specialists with higher education. The Seventh DKMS Central Committee Plenum and the joint decisions passed by the DKMS Central Committee and the KNTPVO introduced a greater deal of concreteness and purposefulness in the activities of the Komsomol in the VUZ's. Under the slogan of "Worthy of the Party's Concern and Trust," a competition was launched among Komsomol groups, societies, and organizations for achieving high results in the training of higher education specialists for the national economy.

Extracurricular forms of scientific research were developed further. The TNTM movement became widespread. The number of its participants rose from 9,400 to 23,000. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan over 8,000 university students worked on scientific and production themes and 190 of them were awarded authorship certificates. The rights of students in the administration of the VUZ's were increased.

Let us frankly say that a number of unresolved problems remain as well. Some of the students show an irresponsible attitude toward their studies, as a result of which in the 1975/76 school year 10,000 students failed to pass and only 40 percent passed their examinations at the first session. Komsomol activities are weak in preparing for and offering student practice and practical training. Positive experience in linking studies with production and in the participation of the students in direct productive work is applied too slowly. Insufficient initiative is being displayed by the Komsomol committees in broadening the integration ties between VUZ's and plants.

We consider that the insufficient organizational and educational work of the Komsomol among student youth and with individual students the reason for such omissions and weaknesses. The Komsomol managements do not always seek the help of VUZ teachers.

The 11th BCP Congress called for decisively upgrading the level of skills of the young specialists in the next few years, and for linking directly student training with material production and public practice. Several tasks stem from this party requirement.

One of them is Komsomol participation in the training of highly skilled specialists, raised in a communist spirit. The organizational and educational work of Komsomol committees in the VUZ's must help every student master knowledge deeply and lastingly, and master the specific features of his chosen profession and be ready to go wherever the homeland needs him. The Komsomol groups and societies must develop an atmosphere of intolerance toward those who do not study well, have a scornful attitude toward their professional training, and violate VUZ order and discipline. To this effect the VUZ Komsomol committees must provide a further impetus to the development of the competition under the slogan of "Worthy of the Party's Concern and Trust." The objective must be for all societies and organizations, and the entire student youth to participate in the competition. We must surmount the one-sidedness of the competition and link it even more closely with the overall work of the Komsomol in the VUZ's. We must improve its organization and management ranging from the Central Committee to the Komsomol society or group. In all such activities we must rely even more extensively on instructors and academic managements.

Komsomol activities need major improvements in the organization and sponsorship of school practice and training. The Komsomol committees must insist to the administrative managements that student practical training be concrete. Scientific guidance and interaction with economic managers must be improved in order to insure the full utilization of student labor. The societies and organizations in VUZ's must intensify their joint work with Komsomol organizations in plants and agroindustrial complexes. Following the example of the P. Khilendarski Pedagogical School and the VMI [Higher Medical Institute] in Gabrovo, all VUZ's must apply the system of sociopolitical practice and institute departments for social professions and for the training of lecturers, propagandists, and agitators. The Komsomol organizations at the PVUZ [Pedagogical Higher Educational Institutions] must do more purposeful and specific work to insure the ideological and specialized instruction of the cadres they are training.

Another important task is to make the students part of the country's labor potential. In practical terms this means to increase the participation of the students, through the Student Labor bureaus, in material production and services, extending the Sofia experience. Here, last year nearly 5,000

students assisted the capital's economy. We must also apply the experience of the Varna VMI in the establishment of specialized brigades, as well as the experience of the Medical Academy and the Karl Marks VII [Higher Institute of Economics] in maintaining, improving, and making more hygienic VUZ buildings.

Let Us Raise Ideologically Trained, Morally Pure, and Physically Strong Builders of Socialism

Comrades:

In the period under consideration the organizational and political work of the Dimitrov Komsomol's cadres and managements was focused on the implementation of the main task set in the BCP Program: to raise the young people in a communist spirit, in a spirit of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism. Our union must actively participate in molding an optimistic, industrious, sober, and physically and morally healthy generation and in developing dedicated patriots, builders of the new life, and defenders of the socialist homeland.

It could be said that the past period was fruitful in terms of Komsomol ideological work. As was pointed out in the report submitted at the 11th party congress, "Work on the ideological, patriotic, international, and military-technical education and training of the youth improved considerably." The most essential feature was the fact that after the February BCP Central Committee Plenum the activities of the Komsomol in developing a Marxist-Leninist outlook in the youth became more specific and effective. The content and forms of mass-political work among the young generation became richer. New symbols and rituals are being introduced in work with the youth and the children.

It is with a feeling of legitimate pride that we would like to state, from the rostrum of this congress, that an optimistic youth is growing, working, and studying in Bulgaria, strongly united around the party's April line, loyal to the revolutionary traditions of its fathers, and ready to accept the baton from them and take it to the communist future. Our youth is infinitely loyal to socialism. It has a clear awareness of its patriotic and international duty. We wish to assure the party and our fathers and mothers that the youth in today's Bulgaria is growing as a convinced builder of the developed socialist society in our homeland.

However, we are also well aware of the weaknesses in the education of today's youth. Insufficiently systematic and profound work is being done for the ideological tempering of the young men and women. Some young people display ideological instability, indifference to politics, and poor social activeness. They yield to bourgeois influence and fail to understand the profound class meaning of the party's economic and social policy.

The reasons for weaknesses in the education of some of the youth are most different. However, we realize that a large share of them are caused by weaknesses and shortcomings in organizational work and the intraorganizational life of Komsomol committees, organizations, and societies. Many of them lead an anemic and meaningless life, poorly influencing the minds and behavior of the young people. The work of the societies and organizations against negative phenomena and actions among some young people is insufficiently aggressive and effective.

Today life gives priority to the comprehensive approach to the communist education of the builder of the mature socialist society. This presumes the existence of a closest possible tie and interdependence among the ideological-political, labor, moral, aesthetic, and physical education of the individual.

As the first assistant of the party in the communist education of the youth and the children our union plays a particularly responsible role in building the new man. The Komsomol must firmly develop in the young people a scientific outlook and ideological firmness, and intolerance toward the manifestations of bourgeois morality. It must promote the socialist way of life and lead the young people in the building of the new and just socialist society.

1. On the Ideological-Political and Moral Education of the Youth

After the 12th DKMS Congress and, particularly, following the BCP Central Committee February Plenum, the work of the Komsomol committees, societies, and organizations became more aggressive and effective in the communist education of the young individuals, the development of a scientific outlook and the conversion of Marxist-Leninist doctrine into a conviction, into the main behavioral motive. This task is the core of the overall ideological and educational activities of the Dimitrov Komsomol.

The DKMS Central Committee focused its efforts above all on improving the structure of the political school year which is now more consistent with the interests, education, and psychological characteristics of various youth strata. Its organization was improved and the ways of dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideology, particularly among secondary and university students, became more varied. New textbooks and method aids were published.

We have involved more young people in political studies. Currently 908,000 young men and women are engaged in political training, which is 230,000 more than in the 1972/73 school year.

The content of political education is becoming evermore topical. The mass-political work methods are richer. Mass-political work is being linked with the topical problems resolved by the party. The study of the decisions of the 11th BCP and 25th CPSU congresses is being organized on a broad basis.

The selection, training, and education of propaganda cadres have improved. Today 52 percent of the propagandists are members of the BCP; 75 percent have higher or semi-higher education and most of them have 2 or 2 and 1/2 years of practical experience. The DKMS okrug committees have also opened method offices for propagandists.

The Komsomol managements in schools and higher educational institutions have become active helpers of the party organizations and the pedagogical collectives in the course of the training process. They are successfully working to upgrade the interest of secondary and university students in ideological subjects. Particular attention is paid to the teaching of history, foundations of communism, and political economy. In the past 4 years grades in history and foundations of communism have improved.

The joint activities of the Komsomol with the public education departments in mastering Marxism-Leninism by the students have become deeper and more purposeful. The results of the activities in promoting the ideological convictions of students and their Marxist-Leninist training were discussed in Pazardzhik and other okrugs.

A number of Komsomol societies and organizations have improved their methods of extracurricular work. In 1975-1976 over 140,000 adolescents were members of the Suvremennik Club. During the political school year 69 percent of secondary school students studied the life and work of G. Dimitrov and V. I. Lenin, the history of our union, and Foundations of Communist Morality.

University students as well are displaying greater interest and responsibility in the study of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Over 500 VUZ groups are struggling for the grade "very good" in ideological subjects. Over 60,000 university students have taken part in the national political competition over the past 4 years. The other mass forms of work have become richer as well, such as practical sociopolitical work by university students, social profession departments, and departments for the training of lecturers, propagandists, agitators, and others.

As indicated in the theses on the preparations for the 11th party congress, the most essential thing is to equip the young people, systematically, and convincingly, with our revolutionary Marxist-Leninist doctrine, and raise an ideologically trained young generation which would work dedicatedly, with high awareness of duty and responsibility to the people, for the implementation of BCP policy. We must develop even more energetically love for and loyalty to the party and the working class, the Soviet Union, and the cause of socialism throughout the world. Through ideological and political work we must describe more vividly and convincingly to the young generation the greatness of the communist ideas, the successes of existing socialism, the inevitable doom of the bourgeois

system, and the historical future of communism. We must expose the reactionary nature of bourgeois ideology firmly and aggressively. We must temper the young people as irreconcilable fighters against opportunism and leftism so that they may be able to assess phenomena and processes in life on the basis of class-party positions.

This requires the even more successful and lasting solution of several problems.

Above all, we must change the attitude of Komsomol cadres and managements concerning problems of the communist education of young men and women. They must engage in such activities daily. They must penetrate profoundly into the phenomena and processes developing among the young people. They must be closely familiar with their thoughts, feelings, and emotions. They must apply an innovative approach to the ways and means of work with every young person.

The Komsomol organizations and societies must see to it that more young workers and students are included in the system of the political school year. They must broaden the study of basic conceptual disciplines such as Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism, surmounting formalism in the work of the units and increasing their effectiveness.

In the field of ideological work the Komsomol organizations and societies must use more extensively theoretical conferences, seminars, educational meetings, talks, discussions on problems of Marxist-Leninist ideology, party policy, and current international events, and so on. In such activities we must work hand in hand with the teachers and the instructors in ideological departments of higher educational institutions.

Our entire ideological work among the youth must be linked most closely with the tasks set at the 11th congress and the decisions of the July BCP Central Committee Plenum. Shifting the charge contained in such party documents to the youth, we must upgrade the ideological convictions and socialist conscientiousness of the young people. We must develop their sociopolitical and labor activeness for the successful implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. We must rally the young generation even more closely around the party's April line.

Our work with ideological cadres requires substantial improvements as well. Above all, we must increase the number of educated and trained propagandists with rich practical and professional experience, so that they may disseminate our revolutionary doctrine among the youth zealously and convincingly. Their training is our concern. Komsomol cadres at all levels must join the army of propagandists even more energetically.

One of the most outstanding achievements of the socialist system in our country is the establishment of a socialist way of life. However, this process is taking place under conditions governed by an irreconcilable struggle with the vestiges from the past and the phenomena of the so-called "petty truth." Unless we help the young people they may reach erroneous conclusions concerning the phenomena and processes occurring in our life.

We should not conceal the fact that a number of weaknesses exist in the moral education of the youth.

Tobacco smoking, use of alcohol, the moral laxity of some young men and women, their irresponsible attitude toward marriage and family, their avoidance of work, and their violating of socialist law and order are assuming alarming dimensions.

We must emphasize that a large percentage of Komsomol societies are unable to work specifically with young men and women. They do not devote in their work sufficient concern for and attention to those who display a poor morality and behavior and violate the norms of the socialist way of life.

Some organizations and societies underestimate the danger of such negative phenomena among the youth, displaying unjustified liberalism toward perpetrators of antisocial actions.

It is exceptionally important for the struggle against negative phenomena to be taken to youth production units. A mature youth collective ruled by an atmosphere of mutual aid and high exactingness and legality, where no one is indifferent toward the fate of his comrade, would contribute to the greatest extent for everyone to be in step with everyone else and to promote within oneself the qualities of a worthy member of our society.

Acquainting the young people with the significance and nature of current laws and with the established legal system in our country, and the conversion of the young people into active fighters for the strict observance of the laws, rules, and norms of communist morality by every member of society must become an inseparable part of our work for a communist education.

The moral education of the youth and the struggle against negative phenomena are a matter for the entire society. That is why the requirements of joint work with public and state organs and, particularly, the Fatherland Front, Bulgarian Trade Unions, people's councils, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the prosecutor's office in this direction are exceptionally strict.

Our prime duty as Komsomol members is to reveal to the young people, vividly and convincingly, the content of the two ways of life--bourgeois and socialist. We are proud of the socialist way of life, for it is a human, working way of life. It is filled with beauty, with an atmosphere of comradeship and collectivism, and respect for and trust in people, in which man is a friend, brother, and comrade to man. At the same time, it is our duty to expose to the young people the truth of the capitalist way of life, a life dominated by predatory laws, exploitation, and merciless fight for profits. Of late the anti-Soviet and anticommunist provocations have increased in the West and in the United States. What impudence and cynicism are contained in the speeches of a number of bourgeois leaders who sound out falsely on the subject of human rights while, at the same time, millions of rightless people live in their countries, subjected to persecutions, cruel torture, and discrimination. Let us tell you, gentlemen, that your voice will remain a voice crying in the wilderness. The Bulgarian youth knows very well what the socialist and the capitalist ways of life represent, and where freedom is real. We must convincingly expose such anticommunist provocations and be the active side in the struggle against imperialist ideological subversion.

The main task of all Komsomol societies is to promote the socialist way of life in the daily activities of young men and women and develop in them the high moral virtues of industriousness, honesty, modesty, feeling of personal dignity and social duty, active civic position, comradeship, and mutual respect. They must continuously promote the qualities of the socialist working person. The time is ripe for the DKMS Central Committee to elaborate a program for moral education.

Comrades:

In overall educational work with the youth the problem of the class-party, patriotic, and international education is among the most important ones.

Following the 12th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum, the okrug organizations launched a number of initiatives more consistent with the thoughts, feelings, and wishes of the young people. Such initiatives are being implemented in an interesting manner and are having a strong influence on their participants. The following initiatives have been launched on a broader scale and with a great political charge: "Following the Fiery Trace of Immortality," by the Sofia City Komsomol Organization, the all-university student agitation "March to Sites of Revolutionary, Combat, and Labor Glory of our People," and others.

The celebration of remarkable events in our country such as the 80th anniversary of the Buzludzha Congress, the 90th anniversary of G. Dimitrov's birth, and the 30th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in our country had a great impact on ideological and educational work among the youth.

The Komsomol societies and organizations extensively developed a movement for the study of the heroic history of the party and the RMS [Workers Youth Union], of the people, and of the homeland. An all-youth theoretical conference on "Youth and the Socialist Revolution" was held.

Such activities are closely linked with the participation of veterans of the revolutionary movement and of active fighters against fascism and capitalism. They are marching side by side with Pioneer and Komsomol members in following the steps of the partisan detachments. They help in the search for documents and data on the heroes of the resistance, and, through personal example, educate the growing generation.

From this rostrum, here, we wish to thank the revolutionary generation of the old party members, the tried party veterans who, through their communist principle-mindedness and modesty and their experience and wisdom are doing irreplaceable work for the communist education of the youth.

Patriotic education is inseparable from the international education of the youth. This was what G. Dimitrov taught us and this is what our party is teaching us today. The core of such activities is the education of our youth in a spirit of love and respect for the Soviet Union, the CPSU, the Soviet people, its great youth, and its battle vanguard--the Leninist Komsomol. Emotion-charged initiatives such as "No One and Nothing Has Been Forgotten," "For You and For That Other Youngster," and "March on the Paths of the Revolutionary, Combat, and Labor Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship" were taken up enthusiastically by many societies and organizations. Through them the youth of socialist Bulgaria is not only showing its respect for and gratitude toward the Soviet people but is adopting in its own life the flame of the Leninist Komsomol.

The period under consideration was rich in important international events. The Dimitrov Komsomol and Bulgarian youth carried out a number of actions of solidarity with the struggle waged by the young people of Vietnam and Chile, the people of Palestine, and all progressive youth detachments throughout the world who are fighting for their national and social liberation and for peace, democracy, and social progress. The international friendship clubs, set up by many Komsomol societies and organizations, and Pioneer detachments and units developed particularly useful activities.

Despite the results we achieved in promoting the patriotic and international education of the youth, however, a number of weaknesses remain.

We are not always able to link educational work with the tasks facing the collective, enterprise, or organization. We are not explaining sufficiently convincingly that the essence of patriotism and internationalism today is for the young person to contribute through his actions and work to the successes of the homeland, the socialist comity, and our communist cause.

In the stage of building a developed socialist society the education of our people in a spirit of communist party-mindedness, zealous patriotism, and systematic internationalism is one of the most important directions in ideological work. This party stipulation directs the Komsomol societies and organizations to use with even greater strength, scope, and initiative the three sources: the heroic past, the great present, and the splendid communist future.

The first duty of the Komsomol is to explain to the young people the policy of the BCP in building a developed socialist society, and the leading role of the Bulgarian working class, and to mobilize them for its implementation. The history of our youth union and of its role as the battle reserve and aide of the BCP is a rich source of patriotism and party-mindedness.

In our educational work with the youth we must involve even more systematically the active fighters against fascism and capitalism, the heroes of socialist labor, order bearers and leading workers who are giving us invaluable aid. We must make more purposeful use of visits to historical sites, monuments, and museums, and of marches and trips which attract the youth.

In the future as well, raising the Bulgarian youth in a spirit of love and gratitude for the Soviet people, for Lenin's country, for the CPSU, and for the battle vanguard--the Leninist Komsomol--must remain the cornerstone of its internationalism.

This year the activities of the Dimitrov Komsomol are entirely linked with the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialism Revolution, the main event of the 20th century. The task now is to bring to light the universal historical significance of the Great October Revolution, and the historical role of the CPSU in the great successes achieved by the Soviet people in building a communist society and safeguarding the peace in the world.

The Komsomol societies and organizations must develop and enrich even more energetically the traditions of the party of Blagoev and Dimitrov. They must raise our youth in a spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and a spirit of friendship and closest possible cooperation with the peoples and the youth of the socialist countries. They must launch active efforts to educate the young men and women in a spirit of solidarity with the nations fighting for national and social liberation and with their youth.

2. On the Aesthetic Education of the Youth and the Organization of the Rest and Entertainment of the Young People

The party and the socialist state have created and are continuing to create ever-better conditions for the spiritual development of the young generation, and for the growth of the children, and young men and women as all-round developed creative individuals.

In the period under consideration, together with the other social and state factors and, above all, the Committee for Art and Culture, the Komsomol organizations gained interesting and useful experience in the aesthetic education of the growing generation. The "Week of Literature and Art for Children and Adolescents" was held successfully; the Alen Mak movement for political songs has become widespread; youth amateur art activities have expanded and their artistic and creative standards have risen.

The number of aesthetic education clubs has risen to 2,400. Such clubs are centers for the dissemination of artistic values and the development of the creative capabilities of the young generation. The activities of the Komsomol with the young artistic and creative intelligentsia have become far more specific and fruitful. The national club is promoting purposefully the ideological education and creative growth of the young creative workers and the establishment of ties between them and the youth and the labor collectives. The ties between young Bulgarian and Soviet creative workers have received a new impetus helped by the Bulgarian-Soviet Club of the Young Artistic and Creative Intelligentsia and the "Druzhiba" [Friendship] literary artistic almanac.

In the past period the Narodna Mladezh publishing house published youth and children's books totaling 22,253,000 copies.

However, let us openly admit that regardless of such achievements, the Central Committee and the other Komsomol managements are still not making full use of the rich conditions existing for the aesthetic education of the youth. Very frequently youth houses and clubs are closed. Libraries, culture houses and clubs of other organizations and institutes are not being fully used. Not all Komsomol societies and organizations have become concerned with the full utilization of the leisure time and the organization of sensible recreation and entertainment for the young people. Also insufficient is the work we are doing on developing a class-party criterion in the youth in the acceptance and assessment of cultural phenomena.

The problem of the aesthetic education of the young generation is becoming very topical and important today. Guided by the stipulations and directions of the 11th party congress, the future activities of the organizations and societies in this area must become more fully consistent with the party task of promoting a socialist way of life in which a high level of aesthetic activeness is an essential feature. Such activities must not be promoted for their own sake but be an inseparable part of the overall work for the communist education of the individual and for the implementation of the national program for the aesthetic education of our people.

Several tasks must be implemented in this respect.

Through its activities the Komsomol can and must develop more actively in children and young people an interest in sociopolitical, scientific, and fiction literature. To this effect, along with the Committee for Art and Culture, and the libraries and reading rooms, we must popularize good books. We must organize more book exhibits, readers' conferences, creative meetings with writers and poets, literary readings, and others. The most noted creative workers must become friends of youth labor collectives, Pioneers, and secondary school students. Our activities in television and radio must become even more purposeful in order to disseminate Bulgarian and world literature and promote the liking for and interest toward good books by children and young people.

On the other hand, the organizations and societies must make even more purposeful use of art in the education of the young generation. In recent years our writers, painters, and composers have created a number of outstanding works of art which enjoy great popularity. The Dimitrov Komsomol Prize was awarded to 33 creative workers in literature and the arts and to 8 creative collectives. The Bulgarian youth wishes more outstanding works in which it could recognize itself and today's young creative and constructive character. It is precisely here that we must expand and intensify our work with writers, painters, film makers, and composers.

All of us know that songs are a weapon which helps us to live more purposefully, build with inspiration, defend our socialist gains, and win in our struggle. This calls for working in such a way that patriotic songs, and songs about work and our bright future be sung by all young people.

With all our Komsomol hearts we greet and sincerely thank People's Worker in Culture Dimitur Petkov, author of the song "Our Dear Country," which is being sung by all Bulgarian young people. Let us hope that these young people who are working and studying so dedicatedly for the good of their people will soon begin to sing also the march of the Dimitrov Komsomol eagerly expected for the past 9 years.

Another important task of the Dimitrov Komsomol is concern for the ideological and creative growth of young writers, painters, actors, composers, musicians, architects, and film makers. Positive experience already exists. Today the Komsomol sponsors seminars, courses, creative encounters, exhibits, festivals, and reviews of the works by young authors more frequently. Dimitrov Komsomol literary and art awards enjoy great prestige. It is our duty to help the creative workers and develop in them a responsibility to the party and the people so that they may become even more strongly linked with the working people and so that their professional skill may grow. We are convinced that in the future new creative workers will develop and will also be our Komsomol pride.

The problem of organizing the rest and recreation of the young people as a major prerequisite for the ideological growth and moral advancement of the young personalities, faces us very sharply in the light of the decisions of the party congress. Unfortunately, Komsomol societies and organizations deal with such matters insufficiently and sporadically. Yet, under the 5-day work week its solution is becoming a vital need affecting all young people, the more so since we have already created the necessary prerequisites. Who if not the Komsomol should organize youth recreation on nonworking days and offer possibilities to the young men and women to sing, dance, and have fun? In this case the Komsomol committees and organizations must display initiative and persistence. Together with the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services we must do what is necessary to implement the instruction of the 11th congress according to which some public catering institutions must be assigned for use by young people. At the same time, we must also make meaningful the types of entertainment which are traditional for our youth, making them meaningful, attractive, and interesting. Expeditions, trips, hikes, and traveling to historical places and monuments and socialist construction projects, and in a natural environment must be organized by Komsomol societies and organizations on a mass basis.

The role of the Komsomol press and of the youth editors in radio and television is exceptionally important in the ideological work of the Dimitrov Komsomol. Currently the Komsomol publishes 8 central and okrug newspapers, and 11 youth, children's, and specialized periodicals whose circulation totals 1,462,000 copies. In the period under consideration the Central Committee offered close guidance to the youth and children's press and contributed to making its activities more purposeful and to its strengthening with trained cadres. We could say that this press has been fulfilling its tasks successfully. Youth publishing houses and editorial boards are a powerful ideological tool in the hands of the DKMS, actively promoting the dissemination of the party's truth, the mobilization of the youth for work, study, and creativity for the socialist building of the homeland and for the communist education of the youth and the children.

Recently, the newspaper STUDENTSKA TRIBUNA and the magazine SMYANA were awarded the Order of the Bulgarian People's Republic for services to the communist education of the youth.

The Central Committee has the task of steadily improving its guidance of the youth mass information media so that they may be staffed with stronger and trained cadres and so that their role may be enhanced in the communist education of the youth and the children and in promoting the socialist way of life.

3. Training a Physically Healthy Generation and a Worthy Defender of Socialist Bulgaria

Implementing the party's assignment of making the Komsomol the main organizer of physical culture, sports, and tourism among the young generation, such activities were enriched during the past period and become more varied and more widespread. Over 1.2 million children and young men and women met the norms and earned the Rodina badge for multidisciplinary sports. A number of methods for the mass participation of the youth in physical culture and sports were strengthened, such as Spartakiads at national youth sites, Pioneer and secondary school track competitions, competitions sponsored by the DKMS Central Committee, the Dimitrov expedition, and others. We taught over 600,000 young men and women and children how to swim.

Better work is also being done in the education of sportsmen and in molding in them high moral and will power qualities, and in enhancing their feeling of civic and patriotic duty. The Dimitrov Komsomol and the entire Bulgarian youth are proud of Ivanka Khristova, Nurair Nurikyan, and Yordanka Blagoeva, who are not only Olympic champions and medalists, but also charming Komsomol activists, secretaries of Komsomol societies, and models of modesty and industriousness, aware of their duties to family, collective, and society. We are happy with the great achievements of Bulgarian sportsmen at world and European competitions and at the 1972 Munich and the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games.

However, we must report to the congress that we are still far from the implementation of the party's assignment according to which physical culture must become part of every house, and that every young man and woman must engage in sports. The Central Committee as well as the other Komsomol leaderships underestimate the work of introducing physical culture and sports in youth and children's lives. We did not undertake to promote the Rodina sports competitions.

In his Accountability Report to the 11th BCP Congress Comrade Todor Zhivkov called for the development of mass physical culture and sports as a major prerequisite for the all-round development of the individual and for high sports results.

What is demanded of us and what should we change?

First, we must change the attitude of the Central Committee, the okrug committees, and the other Komsomol managements and of all cadres and activists concerning such efforts. We must seriously review our joint work with the organs of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports, the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Ministry of Public Education, and the KNTPVO. We must direct the activities of cadres, societies, and organizations toward the launching of varied, systematic, and interesting sports and hiking actions in schools, VUZ's, villages, and enterprises.

We must increase the number of teams in basic sports and of teams preferred by young people and children. The Rodina Twelve Sports Event must become the basis of Komsomol work in the physical training and development of the young generation. This event must be improved and asserted as a major social and state measure.

The activities at the Fifth Republic Spartakiad and the forthcoming world student summer games in Sofia--Universiada-77--could and should be used most efficiently in involving the young people in active sports. We must make even fuller use of the summer season in the training of young swimmers.

Each okrug Komsomol organization must create conditions, interacting with other organs, for the expansion and full use of sports grounds, playgrounds, sports halls, and swimming pools. Concern must be devoted to their management. It is precisely here that we need persistence, initiative, and consistency.

The acute political and ideological struggle being waged in the world's sports movement calls for working with even greater initiative and creativity for the development of the Bulgarian sportsmen as zealous patriots and internationalists and bearers of high moral virtues. The inclusion of every sportsman in the teams of the city and the okrug, and in the national and olympic qualification teams should be considered a matter of honor and high trust and an important Komsomol assignment.

The summer university games which we shall host and the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games must be used most fully to promote the mass development of physical culture and sports, upgrade sports skills, and bring new glory to our native socialist sports. The successful presentation of our country at the games must be considered an important task of the Dimitrov Komsomol as well.

Comrades:

Training the young generation to defend the homeland and the socialist comity is the highly patriotic task of the Dimitrov Komsomol.

Following the 12th union congress, the Komsomol committees devoted many efforts to promoting predraft and military-technical training and the military-patriotic education of the youth. We report with satisfaction that during that period the Dimitrov Komsomol improved its work and achieved considerable successes in training the young people in the defense of the homeland.

Every year over 250,000 young men and women master basic military knowledge in schools, courses, and military field camps. In their leisure time over 300,000 Komsomol and Pioneer members go to military-technical clubs,

airfields, sea bases, radio halls, and models testing tracks. Many of these young people have developed into excellent commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army and as highly skilled national economic specialists. Every year over 600,000 young men and women and children are participating in the review of military-patriotic education and military-technical training. Today the Dimitrov Komsomol sends to the armed forces better trained drivers, radio and telegraph operators, paratroopers, sea specialists, operators, and others.

The contribution of the military-technical sports to enhancing the sports fame of the homeland has increased. In 1976 alone 392 medals were won in international competitions.

Ties with the defense organizations of the socialist countries, DOSAAF in particular, developed and strengthened even further. Good results are also being achieved by our joint efforts in training and raising loyal and brave defenders of the gains of socialism in the Warsaw Pact countries, loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The main thing for the future is to continue the dissemination of the activities related to military-technical training and military-patriotic education, to upgrade its effectiveness, and to enrich and make full use of material facilities. The methods used in training the youth in the clubs must come as close as possible to the requirements of army life and of the defense of our socialist fatherland.

Service in the armed forces of the Bulgarian People's Republic is an irreplaceable course for communist education and for training the young people to defend the homeland. The Komsomol members in the Bulgarian People's Army are mastering modern complex combat equipment and armaments with youthful enthusiasm, courage, and daring. In the period following the 12th congress the army Komsomol societies and organizations worked dedicatedly and tirelessly for the education of the Bulgarian soldiers in a spirit of zealous patriotism and proletarian internationalism, for excellent combat mastery, and for upgrading the combat readiness of our people's army--defender of the cause of socialism.

Our great border troops, watching over the boundaries of our sacred Bulgarian soil are standing guard in cold and heat, night and day. With their inspired work the young forces of the Construction Troops are making their contribution to the socialist building of the homeland.

In our future work we must strengthen and enrich even further the activities of the Komsomol in the armed forces. The Komsomol organizations must help even more actively commanders, political organs, and party organizations in the education of the Bulgarian soldiers as zealous patriots, perfect masters of modern weapons, ready to fulfill their civic, patriotic, and international duty. After their military service they must actively participate in the building of socialism.

Further Development and Organizational Strengthening of the DKMS as a Mass Youth Sociopolitical Organization

Comrade delegates:

The prestige and influence of the youth union in the country's life will grow steadily in the future. The party's program emphasizes "the further enhancement of the role and significance of the DKMS as the party's first assistant and reserve in overall economic, political, and cultural life, and its full development as an active sociopolitical organization and as the true spokesman for the all-round interests and aspirations of the Bulgarian youth."

The implementation of the strategic slogan of the 11th BCP Congress of "Effectiveness and Quality and Quality and Effectiveness," applies not only to the production area but to sociopolitical activities as well. In the field of Komsomol work this means the systematic and adamant achievement of lasting successes not only in individual directions or by individual societies and organizations but in overall Komsomol life.

This is also necessary because of the large number of young men and women who are only formal Komsomol members. Thousands of young people remain outside the union's ranks. Every year over 130,000 young men and women, Pioneers mainly, enter our ranks with no practical experience or ideological tempering. A substantial number of societies are not in a good organizational condition.

In the years to come we must raise the level of overall organizational activities. We must enrich the life of the societies, improve style and methods of work, and engage in live organizational work which would inspire the young people to work, study, and create, and will raise them in a communist spirit.

1. We Must Strengthen the Society--the Komsomol's Basic Organizational Cell

Currently our union totals 37,716 societies. They are expanding their activities wherever the plans for the country's economic, social, and cultural development are being directly implemented. Every day the societies link our union with the Komsomol members, the youth. It is true then that it is strengthening its ranks, and organizing and inspiring the young people to implement the party's policy and carry out the communist education of the young generation.

In the period under consideration the Central Committee and the other Komsomol committees devoted constant concern to the organizational and political strengthening of the societies and the development of their active nature. A certain contribution was made to this by the scientific

and practical conferences on "The Role of Komsomol Societies in Upgrading the Sociopolitical Activeness of DKMS Members," and "Komsomol Labor Activeness in the Stage of Building a Developed Socialist Society," as well as the Komsomol's report to the party. Various aspects of the activities and management of the societies were discussed by 20 okrug Komsomol committees. The implementation of their decisions had a beneficial influence on enriching the content of Komsomol activities and the organizational and political strengthening of societies and organizations.

We are pleased to report to the congress that most Komsomol societies are working purposefully for the all-round development and education of the youth. They actively influence the other organs in the solution of their vital problems. Their activities are becoming evermore interesting and attractive. They are skillfully organizing and inspiring the young people to work, study, and create for the fulfillment of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The selection and training of the societies' aktiv have improved as well. At the 12th DKMS Congress 50 percent of the secretaries were BCP members; currently they account for 62.2 percent; 49 percent of them are engaged in material output while 68.1 percent are of worker or peasant origin. The Komsomol secretaries and activists work selflessly, daily, and modestly to insure the pulse beat of the main cell of our union and, through it, the entire Komsomol.

In the years following the 12th congress over 600,000 young men and women entered our ranks while the overall membership of our union rose by 151,000.

The Komsomol members displayed once again their high political activeness and attachment to the organization at the pregress accountability and election meetings and conferences. Over 90 percent of the Komsomol members attended the pregress meetings. Over 200,000 young men and women took the floor in discussing problems. They assessed their own work and that of the union critically and self-critically. Many of the suggestions that were made were of invaluable aid to us in drafting the documents for the 13th Komsomol Congress. Others will be considered by the congress sections and used in our further practical work.

The Dimitrov Komsomol, which rallies within its ranks 1.4 million young men and women, is a strong, prestigious, and loved political organization of the Bulgarian youth, the party's combat reserve and first assistant in the communist education of the youth and in the building of socialism, and a strong support of our society. It is strongly rallied around the Leninist April line of the BCP. It is infinitely loyal to the revolutionary traditions of previous generations and holds with honor and takes confidently ahead the banner of socialist Bulgaria marching toward its communist future.

On behalf of the Central Committee and on your behalf allow me, Comrade delegates, to express our warmest gratitude to the secretaries of societies and to their Komsomol aktivs and to all those who modestly, without showiness and noise are working to enhance the name and prestige of our Dimitrov Komsomol.

Comrades:

We wish to share with this congress the fact that our organizational work still suffers from a number of shortcomings, some of which have existed for years. There is a large number of weak societies whose organizational life is not regular and which fail to influence sufficiently the education of young men and women. Omissions in the selection and training of the Komsomol aktiv in the societies have not been surmounted. At the pre-congress accountability and election conferences 16,859 out of a total of 37,236 society secretaries were replaced, mostly because of failure to cope with the work. Nearly half of them have had no training.

The reasons for such weaknesses are most closely linked with the style and methods of our cadres and managements. In recent years the Central Committee and other Komsomol societies failed to conduct systematic and purposeful organizational and political work in the societies. In many areas cadre activities took place mainly within the organizations. Furthermore, a great share of their actions were in the nature of publicity. It was considered that this "shows off" Komsomol work. Insufficient efforts were made to enrich the content of the activities in the societies through actions in the fields of technical and scientific creativity, military-patriotic education and military-technical training, amateur arts, physical culture, sports, tourism, rest, and recreation.

What must be done?

First: The activities of the societies must be enriched through further tireless concern for Komsomol cadres and activists; they must enhance their role in the lives of Komsomol members and the other young men and women, and in the lives of labor collectives. They must rally and unite even more strongly the young people around the leading nucleus--the party organization. It is most essential for us to promote their active nature so that they may become the real force of attraction for the worker, rural, and student youth. The activities of each society must be consistent with the interests and vital problems of the young individual. The actions and measures of all Komsomol societies must be consistent with the specific requirements of the professional, educational, and cultural standards of the young people. All problems affecting the young people related to labor and studies, education, technical and scientific creativity, amateur artistic activities, military training, physical culture, sports, tourism, rest, and recreation must be resolved on the basis of the initiative of the Komsomol societies and in accordance with the interests and inclinations of the young people.

The activities of the Komsomol societies have another important side. They must display far greater initiative in the discussion of the various problems in the lives of labor collectives. They must use more fully the rights given to us by the party as an organization in charge of the all-round development of the youth. They must actively participate in the drafting of collective labor contracts and in the elaboration of the plans for the socioeconomic development of labor collectives. The Komsomol societies must devote greater concern for upgrading the education and skills of the young people. They must be an active party to the allocation of premises, scholarships, and places in community houses, and in resolving problems of labor safety of young workers and cooperative farmers, in the use of means for the development of mass cultural, physical culture, and sports activities, and in the building, preservation, and utilization of material facilities.

The time has also come to improve the structure of Komsomol societies. At present some 2,000 societies are weak, numbering from 3 to 10 Komsomol members. A large percentage of the others number 15 to 20 members. This limits their possibility for leading a rich and full organizational life. The opposite is the case among student youth and some working youth detachments--many societies have over 100-150 Komsomol members. This hinders individual work with the young men and women. Structural improvements will create conditions for improving the work of the Komsomol in large industrial enterprises and construction projects, in districts with young mothers, and with young people who travel. Structural changes must also be made in Komsomol societies in the villages both in terms of combining small ones as well as establishing temporary societies. In the big industrial enterprises and VUZ's the structure must be consistent with the conditions under which the young people are working and studying.

The Komsomol groups play an important role in upgrading the combat capability and unity of the societies. Such groups have still not been set up everywhere and work in them is being underestimated. No concern is being given to Komsomol members in charge of groups. Wherever this is necessary and wherever proper conditions exist Komsomol groups should be set up. Their task is to be the combat organizers in educational work among young people in brigades, shops, and production sectors, and to develop an atmosphere of true comradeship and collectivism, an atmosphere in which everyone can work and study well. Their work must be reviewed periodically. The concern and attention of Komsomol managements for group leaders must be improved in order to upgrade their training and organizational experience and enhance the social significance of their work.

Second: Systematic and effective measures must be taken to strengthen the ranks of the union, to upgrade the organizational discipline and feeling of responsibility among Komsomol members, and to expand the influence of the Komsomol among the entire youth. The poor and uninteresting activities

of a number of societies, the insufficient work with the individual Komsomol member, the alienation of the societies from the interests, thoughts, and aspirations of the young people, and the lowered requirements of a number of cadres and managements toward those who violate the bylaws and do not participate in measures are the main reason for a large percentage of Komsomol members to be only official members of the union and remain aside from its activities. This is an abnormal condition. The reasons are, above all, subjective. They are related to the style and methods of work of our cadres and managements.

The Komsomol societies must develop intraunion democracy on a broad basis. They must create the type of atmosphere in which everyone may actively participate in the discussion of problems. The creativity and initiative of Komsomol members in decision making must be developed. We must upgrade the role of the Komsomol meeting as an important means for the expansion of intraunion democracy. It must become a school for the communist education of the young people, a school for efficiency, principle-mindedness and high responsibility, surmounting formalism and showiness. It would be expedient to broaden the practice of the all-youth meetings. Such meetings introduce greater purposefulness in Komsomol activities and promote initiative and insure a creative upsurge among the youth. The all-youth assembly is an excellent method for attracting and including the nonunion youth in the life of Komsomol societies and organizations. The time has also come to limit the excessive regulation of activities of societies. This seriously hinders the initiative of the basic organizational cell of the union.

Individual work with Komsomol members, and their involvement in the various activities of societies and organizations, and upgrading the discipline and feeling of responsibility are of decisive importance to the strengthening of our ranks and broadening the influence of the Komsomol among the entire youth. In this respect Komsomol assignments play an irreplaceable role. This is an important means for young men and women to be included in the many-sided life of the union--in production and in sociopolitical life at places of residence. Assignments must be consistent with the aspirations and inclinations of Komsomol members. They must be directed toward developing the abilities of the young person and his social habits. They must be such as to mold his scientific outlook and develop in him the features and virtues of the builder of a developed socialist society. Practical experience has also confirmed the need for the adoption of a personal comprehensive plan by the Komsomol member as an important means for upgrading his contribution to the implementation of the tasks of the labor collective and the all-round growth of the young person.

We must improve the theoretical and practical training of Pioneers and of boys and girls preparing for Komsomol membership. Such activities must be conducted mostly within the Septemvriyshe DPO and must cover the history of the youth movement, the union's bylaws, the tasks of the Komsomol at the stage of the developed socialist society, and the place of

everyone in their implementation. It is our duty to enrich continually the rituals governing the acceptance of new union members. We must eliminate formalism and showiness which now exist.

Systematic concern must be devoted to improving our work with married Komsomol members, young mothers in particular. Data show that the largest number of Komsomol dropouts are among married Komsomol members and the so-called "traveling" youth. In their case we must apply suitable and flexible forms of work consistent with their interests and possibilities to participate in the life of the union. We must also improve our work with Komsomol members who work or study in one place yet have a home somewhere else.

We must apply the stipulations of the bylaws in the case of young men and women who are officially Komsomol members and who are almost inactive in its activities. The youth union does not need formal members but Komsomol members who observe its bylaws, who work actively in one of its societies, who give their share to enriching the content of the societies and who carry out Komsomol decisions and participate in the building of socialism with a feeling of responsibility. In recent years Komsomol certification has been established, which is an annual assessment of the labor and sociopolitical activeness of Komsomol members. This practice must be expanded and enriched.

A great deal of concern and attention must be given also to the young people who are non-Komsomol members. In the period under consideration the DKMS Central Committee, the okrug committees, and the other managements did not sufficiently interfere in the life of the young people who are not union members. Many of the Komsomol managements are unaware of what young men and women are outside our ranks and are not working within them. The enthusiasm for display measures which do not specifically involve the societies also hinders individual work with such young people. It is no accident that in 1975 and 1976 over 9,000 Komsomol societies did not accept new members from among the working youth. The weakest in this respect were the okrug Komsomol organizations in Silistra, Gabrovo, Sofia-Okrug, Kurdzhali, and others.

The most important thing now is to change the attitude of cadres toward work with nonunion youth. The managements of societies and of plant, obshtina, and city committees must display constant concern and attention toward the young people who are not in our ranks. We must begin by determining who these young men and women are. They must be included in the initiatives and measures of the societies and the best among them must be prepared for joining the Komsomol. This must be considered a highly responsible task. The factual influence exerted in developing communist convictions in every young person must become a criterion in assessing societies and organizations and cadre work with young people.

It is of decisive significance to a society to have a well trained secretary and society committee. The okrug, city, and obshtina Komsomol committees must constantly improve the qualitative structure of society secretaries and aktivs. Young men and women with high political, moral, and business qualities, authoritative, and attractive Komsomol members who work with a feeling of responsibility and warmth with the young people must be made secretaries. The Central Committee and the other Komsomol managements must always enhance the prestige of society secretaries in villages, enterprises, establishments, and schools. Their voluntary and dedicated labor deserves high social recognition.

2. Proper Cadre Selection and Education is the Most Important Condition for Upgrading Effectiveness and Quality in Overall Komsomol Activities

The significance of this problem lies not only in the fact that the Komsomol cadres determine to the greatest extent its organizational force but also in the fact that they are the party's reserve, the reserve of the state and economic apparatus and the public organizations.

In recent years cadre policy has been improved in a number of respects. Currently 78.3 percent of secretaries of organizations of working youth, and 78 percent of VUZ organization secretaries are BCP members. Almost 66 percent of full-time secretaries of organizations have worked in material production. Even though slowly the educational standard of cadres is improving.

Every year over 7,700 cadres and activists are attending the BCP Central Committee AONSU [Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management], the interokrug party schools, the Georgi Dimitrov TsKSh [Central Komsomol School], and summer secondary school and university student camp schools. A large percentage of secretaries of okrug Komsomol committees annually attend the higher school of the Leninist Komsomol in Moscow.

In the past period we allowed some errors and weaknesses in cadre work. Some cadres and activists of an origin alien to ours were appointed to the leading organs of the union. Others became managers without having the necessary organizational experience, straight out of the university. We also admitted people with obvious careeristic motivations who came to the Komsomol for their personal benefit and welfare and who had a bad influence on the growing generation because of their morality and behavior.

Turnover among the personnel of okrug and city Komsomol committees continues to be high and, in the case of the Smolyan, Yambol, Ruse, and other organizations, even alarming. Few Komsomol cadres have begun their organizational activities at plant and obshtina committees. A number of weaknesses and shortcomings exist both in the scope and the quality of training at all levels of the existing system for the training and education of youth leaders.

The systematic application of the Leninist requirements governing the selection and training of cadres must remain the guiding principle of our cadre work. We must study attentively and accurately the personal, practical, and political qualities of cadres, their environment and their friends. Leading work must be given to ideologically convinced young men and women, infinitely loyal to the cause of the party, possessing rich culture and socialist morality and who consider social work a vocation and a belief. They must be cadres with a high feeling of responsibility, disciplined, with the ambition to complete all projects, initiative-minded, ready to fight shortcomings, people who work with the young dedicatedly and modestly, and enjoy prestige and respect. We must involve in the leading organs of the Komsomol more young men and women among those working in material output. We must work for the training of reserve cadres at all levels of Komsomol activities with greater far-sightedness.

We should not ignore for a moment concern for the training and education of cadres. Marxist-Leninist education must be the main feature of their training. They must be profoundly familiar with the works of Marxism-Leninism, the history and documents of the BCP and CPSU, the works and speeches of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev, and the theory and practice of party and Komsomol construction and social management.

We must also decisively upgrade the role of the Georgi Dimitrov Central Komsomol School. We must improve the organization of the training and education process and formulate even stricter requirements toward cadres and teachers in order to enhance the theoretical level of lectures and their practical directions.

In the years to come we must increase the contribution of the Georgi Dimitrov TsKSh in the methodical guidance of the union's school year, and in summing up and creatively interpreting the union's experience. Changes must also be made in the current system used in the training and raising of Komsomol cadres and activists so that we may introduce a unity in its targets, tasks, and content, and in its structure and management. It must encompass more completely the training of all cadres in our union.

3. We Must Upgrade the Effectiveness of the Work of Komsomol Organs

The Dimitrov Komsomol is developing and improving its activities on the basis of the Leninist theory of the youth and youth unions. The Komsomol cadres and managements must constantly learn from the creative and innovational approach with which the party resolves all problems of our economic, political, social, and cultural development. They must try to develop skillfully the specific tasks of the youth and the Komsomol stemming from party documents and decisions. This is the scientific foundation on which the many-sided activities of our youth union are developed, enriched, and improved.

In the period under consideration the Komsomol Central Committee held 17 sessions. Five national conferences were held on central problems of our work. Scientific studies of phenomena and processes occurring among young people were expanded. An overall system for intraunion information was introduced. Komsomol cadres and managements are steadily studying and applying the rich experience of the Leninist Komsomol and the experience of the other fraternal youth unions. A number of their initiatives and ways and means of work are being successfully applied in the activities of our societies and organizations. All this is having a positive influence on the overall activities of the Dimitrov Komsomol.

However, we are not satisfied with such accomplishments. Many weaknesses and shortcomings remain. It is a substantial weakness of the Komsomol Central Committee, bureau, and secretariat that they fail to always work with the necessary consistency and depth. The main reason for this is rooted in the circumstance that we are not studying systematically phenomena and processes occurring among the young people. We are not enriching and analyzing adequately the positive experience gained in the work of societies and organizations. We underestimate the importance of scientific information. All this hinders us to see promptly ripe problems and resolve them competently.

The tasks related to the communist education of the young generation are complex and comprehensive. Their solution calls for a comprehensive approach, a scientific substantiation of methods, and the mastery and utilization of the Leninist style of work with the youth. What does this mean?

First: The establishment of closest possible relations between all Komsomol cadres, activists, and managers and the youth. This is the most important thing which must be established in their style of work. We must eliminate anything which hinders them to be together with the young men and women wherever they work, study, or spend their leisure time. They must study on the spot the interests, thoughts, and emotions of the youth. This calls for the elimination of excessive meetings, drafting of unnecessary reports and informations to superior authorities, and the unnecessary loss of time to coordinate and formulate decisions on problems which have been resolved by superior Komsomol managements. The main thing is to focus the efforts of cadres on direct work with the young people at enterprises, villages, schools, and establishments, and to organize interesting and attractive ideological-political, mass cultural, and sports activities in which every young man and woman may display his abilities and youthful inclinations.

Second: We must promote systematically and consistently the collective method of work of Komsomol organs and managements. In this respect not everything was in order in the period under consideration. Both the Central Committee and a large percentage of okrug and city Komsomol committees did not hold meetings on a rhythmical basis or regularly discuss the main problems of the organization. This particularly applies to the okrug committees in Vratsa, Mikhaylovgrad, Stara Zagora, and others.

In the future the efforts must be focused on enhancing the role of the plenums and bureaus of the Central, okrug, and city committees which must hold their meetings regularly, study profoundly the activities of the respective organization and the execution of decisions, and earmark competently and promptly the new tasks facing the various youth detachments. In accordance with the bylaws they must increase their exactingness toward cadres and Komsomol managements. The results of their practical work must be the criterion in its assessment.

Third: The competence in the work of Komsomol cadres, activists, and managements must be upgraded. A creative and scientific approach to the work with the young generation will continue to be a necessary prerequisite for success in the activities of Komsomol committees. This is based on the complex approach and on unity in the ideological and political, labor, and moral upbringing of the youth.

It has been frequently emphasized that the planning of Komsomol activities is most closely linked with a scientific and creative approach. Experience shows that a number of Komsomol managements are unable to plan their work properly. They fail to see the main tasks to be resolved and the ways and means to be used. The formulation and implementation of comprehensive long-term plans for work with the various youth detachments must be asserted in the work of the Central and okrug Komsomol committees and other Komsomol managements and societies. The committees' long-term plans must be closely linked with the plans for the socioeconomic development of enterprises, agroindustrial complexes, villages, rayons, cities, and okrugs. They must reflect the joint actions of the Komsomol with other organs and organizations.

Comprehensive long-term planning must be implemented on the basis of the extensive study of the results of scientific research among the young people and of intraunion information. This calls for continually upgrading the role of the Center for Scientific Research which must involve even more actively scientists, specialists, and noted public figures in the elaboration of topical youth problems and upgrading the quality of research. In this area even closer interaction must be achieved with the fraternal youth unions, the VLKSM in particular.

The Georgi Dimitrov Central Komsomol School as well must make its contribution to the study and elaboration of problems related to the youth, Komsomol construction, and the history of the youth revolutionary movement. The time is ripe for setting up our social council for the coordination of scientific research on youth and Komsomol problems.

Our work on the study and application of positive experience need serious improvements as well. An example of this should be given by the Komsomol Central Committee. The okrug organizations are already providing positive examples for Komsomol activities. It is important to establish a mechanism

for the practical study and application of positive experience, setting up base organizations for this purpose. We must also upgrade the role of the KOMSOMOLSKI ZHIVOT bulletin, and of the youth and children's press in the dissemination and promotion of anything useful and new created within our union.

Control of execution of decisions must become an inseparable feature in the style of work of the Central Committee and the other Komsomol managements. Such control must be systematic and comprehensive. It must be checked on the spot, wherever the problems are being factually resolved. It is very important to intensify control and action on the critical remarks and suggestions made by Komsomol members. We must sharply react to cases in which some cadres display an erroneous attitude toward criticism and fail to draw necessary conclusions on its basis.

The further enhancement of the effectiveness and quality of Komsomol activities depends to the greatest extent on the work of the Komsomol Central Committee, bureau, and secretariat. The Central Committee must work on problems promptly and with extensive initiative, scope, and persistence. It must earmark the basic directions in the work of the individual youth detachments, intensify the scientific approach to the elaboration of problems, systematically control the implementation of its own decisions, and upgrade its exactingness toward the other union organs. It must promote in its work criticism and self-criticism even more boldly. It is an important task of the Komsomol Central Committee to rally the efforts of all public, state, economic, and other organs and organizations in the education of the young generation. The bureau and the secretariat must improve the planning and organization of the work of the Central Committee apparatus which must provide even better and prompt aid to okrug Komsomol committees. We must increase our exactingness toward union cadres for the completion of all initiated projects.

The okrug Komsomol committees must steadily upgrade their competence. They must choose and apply the most effective ways and means for the implementation of their tasks and avoid noisy and showy measures, focusing their organizational and political work on cadres and activists in city and obshtina organizations and, above all, Komsomol societies. They have the task of adopting a more differentiated approach to the individual youth detachments. They must study systematically new aspects of Komsomol life and apply them without awaiting the decision of the Central Committee. In all their activities they must extensively develop initiative and creativity instead of waiting only for instructions "from above."

The city and obshtina Komsomol committees have a great responsibility. They must directly guide the activities of the societies in the implementation of the tasks assigned by the party and the Komsomol Central Committee. They must provide close assistance to plant, secondary school, VUZ, and establishment committees, to promote the initiatives of the societies, to upgrade the labor and political activeness of the youth, and to enrich the activities of the Dimitrov Komsomol.

4. For Even Closer Unity of Action Between the Komsomol and the State, Economic, and Public Organs and Organizations

In the period under consideration, with the active support and participation of state, economic, and social organs and organizations, incomparably better conditions were created for the work and education of the youth and the children. The growth, training, and education of the young generation is being turned evermore successfully into the concern of the entire society. Socio-state systems were set up for the development of basic activities: technical and scientific creativity, education and training of people engaged in material production, military-technical training, aesthetic education, physical culture, sports, and tourism. A mechanism for the planning and meeting of the basic needs of the young generation has been established and is functioning successfully.

Our Komsomol owns 58 beautiful and comfortable homes for ideological-educational and mass cultural work, 120 homes for Pioneer activities, and over 900 clubs. It has a broad base for the military-technical training of the youth and the children and for the development of physical culture, sports, and tourism.

In the past years the leading Komsomol organs intensified their coordination and joint work with the Ministry of Public Health, KNTPV0, KIK [Committee for Art and Culture], Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, KDNK [Committee for State and People's Control], and with some sectorial ministries. Joint decisions were passed with most of them. Currently our common activities with the Fatherland Front, Bulgarian Trade Unions, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the Bulgarian Sports and Physical Culture Union, the Bulgarian Tourist Union, and the other public organizations on the education of the youth and children have become more purposeful and useful.

However, here again we face unresolved problems and there is room for improvement. A number of state, economic, and public organs and organizations conduct their work with the youth and the Komsomol unsystematically and one-sidedly. The pace at which the material base for youth activities is being developed is inconsistent with the increased needs and possibilities of our country.

The functions in coordinating and directing the activities of state, economic, and social factors in their work with young people and children were assigned to the Komsomol. This precisely faces us with new problems which we shall have to resolve in the forthcoming years.

The first deals with upgrading further the effectiveness of overall joint activities in the education of the young generation. As was pointed out in the theses related to the preparations for the 11th party congress, now we must improve the communist education of the youth and its training for life more systematically and persistently, adopting a comprehensive approach and scientific ways and means of work.

Today the Komsomol societies throughout the country are launching interesting initiatives under the slogan of "Youth Labor, Study, and Creativity for High Quality and Effectiveness." Speaking of improving joint work in the education of the youth in the course of labor and studies, we mean the great aid and support which we should receive from state organs and public organizations in the extensive development of all youth projects.

Unity of action and coordination are also needed in the solution of important problems of youth life such as upgrading education and skills, vocational guidance of students and their training for material production, the labor and moral education of the young generation, and the elimination of the negative phenomena encountered among some young people.

Such unity of action is needed, for due to inadequate production experience and poor information some Komsomol managements are unable to direct the energy of the young people to the solution of acute economic problems at plants, shops, agroindustrial complexes, or schools. It is precisely this that calls for coordination and agreement in the activities of Komsomol and economic managements centrally, locally, in plants, agro-industrial complexes, establishments, and schools.

The practice of holding joint plenums and conferences between the Komsomol and the other organs and organizations, as a result of which joint decisions are made and programs are formulated for the education of the youth is considered by us very useful. It must be expanded and enriched even further during the next period.

The second problem pertains to the active participation of state, economic, and public organs and organizations in the accelerated development of a base for the youth and the children. This is a major prerequisite for their communist education. We are convinced that the people's councils and the other organs will do what is necessary in the Seventh Five-Year Plan to use the funds allocated for such purposes. We are discussing here the other side of the matter--the development of the initiative of local state, economic, and administrative managements in expanding facilities for young people and children at plants, villages, schools, establishments, and districts, using more purposefully the funds of enterprises and economic organizations and the voluntary work of young men and women.

The Dimitrov Komsomol and the International Youth Movement

Comrades:

The international activities of our union developed under circumstances of detente and of new great successes of the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Our socialist homeland is making a considerable contribution to the conversion of detente into a lasting and irreversible process and to the all-round strengthening of the power, unity, and solidarity of the members of the socialist comity.

The Dimitrov Komsomol and the entire Bulgarian youth warmly support and are proud of the dynamic and consistent foreign policy implemented by the BCP, its Central Committee and, personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the name of peace, security, cooperation, democracy, and social progress in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

We express our firm conviction that the turn from cold war to detente is due, above all, to the peaceful policy of the CPSU, the peace program elaborated at its 24th and 25th congresses, and the struggle waged by the socialist comity and by all progressive, democratic, and peace loving forces in the world.

In the past few years the Dimitrov Komsomol has worked actively and creatively for the practical implementation of the party's peaceful policy and has made its contribution to the unification of the ranks of the international progressive and democratic youth movement. The international relations of the Bulgarian youth were broadened and intensified. Over 530 foreign young people and student delegations were acquainted with our activities, while 780 DKMS delegations visited friendly organizations, studied their experience, and strengthened friendly relations. We hosted over 90 international and bilateral measures. The Orbita youth tourism bureau of the DKMS Central Committee sent to other countries and accepted in this country over 300,000 young men and women.

We report to the congress with great satisfaction that in the period under consideration fraternal friendship and cooperation with the great Leninist Komsomol, with the heroic Soviet youth, intensified even further. We are successfully implementing the measures for the participation of the DKMS and the VLKSM in the further Bulgarian-Soviet all-round cooperation and rapprochement. Currently our efforts are focused on their implementation.

The words expressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the 11th BCP Congress are our guiding principle: "We cannot imagine a path to the building of a developed socialist society and, subsequently, of communism in Bulgaria other than that of marching shoulder to shoulder with our Soviet brothers and sisters under conditions of closest possible all-round cooperation with Lenin's party, under the conditions of an ever fuller and ever more organic rapprochement between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The DKMS is working systematically to strengthen the unity of action and solidarity and to develop fraternal cooperation with the youth unions in the socialist comity, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism

and socialist internationalism. Our ties with the youth organizations of Vietnam, the GDR, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia have developed considerably.

In the future as well the Dimitrov Komsomol will work tirelessly for the intensification of the friendship and cooperation within the young generation of the socialist comity. We deem as an international duty the active participation of the Bulgarian youth in resolving the problems of socialist economic integration and will continue to make our contribution to the implementation of the complex CEMA program for enriching the content and increasing the variety of forms of cooperation in this direction.

The Bulgarian youth which welcomes the victory of the peoples of Indochina will continue to express its solidarity with the struggle of the peoples and the youth of Vietnam, Laos, Korea, and Cambodia.

The DKMS will continue to do everything possible for the development and strengthening of friendly relations, on a bilateral basis, with the youth organizations of the Balkan countries in the name of the peace loving and good neighborly policy of our party, and of understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation.

From this rostrum we proclaim, yet once again, our solidarity with the progressive youth of Cyprus which is fighting for the preservation of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of its homeland.

In the future as well the DKMS will pay emphatic attention in its international activities to the development of friendly relations with youth organizations in the Arab countries. We firmly insist that Israel free all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and we support the creation of an independent state by the Arab people of Palestine and all peoples in this area to live in peace and security.

The DKMS assigns a considerable role in its activities to solidarity with the peoples and the youth of Asia, Africa, and Latin America fighting imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, fascist, and dictatorial regimes, and for freedom, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

We greet you most warmly, dear Chilean Comrades, and assure you that you shall continue to have the friendship and full support of the Bulgarian youth. The undefeatable fighter and communist Luis Corvalan was freed from the clutches of the fascist junta. This is a major victory for all progressive and democratic forces. We are convinced that the Chilean people will become again the masters of their fate.

The Dimitrov Komsomol welcomes warmly the victory of the peoples and youth of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau, expressing its full support to their struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and the reaction, and for peaceful and progressive development. The Bulgarian youth expresses its solidarity with the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia and demands the immediate transfer of power to the African majority so that a lasting peace and security may be insured in the southern part of the African continent.

Broad youth strata are participating in the struggle of the working people against the monopolies under the conditions of the intensified political, economic, and social crisis of capitalism. The Dimitrov Komsomol will continue to strengthen its solidarity with the young people fighting the power of the monopolies and the forces of imperialism, reaction, fascism, and neofascism, and for profound socioeconomic changes, democracy, and social progress. We express our feeling of solidarity with the people and youth of Spain who are fighting for true democracy in their country.

In the period following the 12th congress the DKMS actively participated in the activities of the SFDM and the MSS, whose role is growing even further under contemporary conditions. We shall continue to devote all our efforts to increasing the influence of such most prestigious youth organizations in the implementation of effective programs of action extending to ever-broader youth and student strata.

Loyal to its international traditions, the Bulgarian youth supports entirely the festival movement and will make its contribution to the success of the 11th world festival under the slogan of "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship."

Today the topical and combat task facing all youth unions is to mobilize the young generation in the struggle for the implementation of the Helsinki Agreements and for a firm rebuff to all opponents of detente. We value highly the results of the European youth and student meeting held in Warsaw which, in our view, will have a lasting influence on the development of joint youth activities.

We consider that further detente and its conversion into a lasting and irreversible process calls for reducing tension in the military area and entirely support the suggestions of the Soviet Union and the decisions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in this direction. The Dimitrov Komsomol is actively participating in the struggle for lasting peace, security, and cooperation and will contribute to the development and useful joint activities of young communists, socialists, social democrats, liberals, radicals, Christian democrats, and others.

Comrades:

One categorical conclusion imposes itself as a result of the various activities of the international progressive and democratic youth and student movement in the past period: We must strengthen even further, nationally and internationally, the anti-imperialist unity of the youth. We must fight systematically attempts to destroy such unity of action. We must firmly oppose anticommunism and anti-Sovietism in all their manifestations. This is the sacred duty of the Bulgarian Komsomol members bequeathed to us by Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of our people.

The Komsomol's Strength is in the Party's Guidance

Comrades:

Our youth revolutionary movement is the cherished offspring of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Under its wise and tried leadership the Dimitrov Komsomol is growing and learning, fighting and winning, uniting the young people around the party's policy, and inspiring them to work in the name of the bright communist future.

Our hearts are filled with filial gratitude, for the Bulgarian Communist Party was the first after the CPSU to elaborate the theoretical foundations and ways and means of leading the youth under our conditions and to apply them successfully. The active participation of the most outstanding builders and leaders of the party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov and their fellow workers in the life and struggles of the youth organization played a decisive role in its ideological-organizational growth and strengthening.

Today the BCP continues to develop and to enrich this splendid tradition. Under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov--the greatest friend of the Bulgarian youth--for over 2 decades the party's Central Committee has elaborated and applied the basic Leninist principles of work with the young generation creatively, with innovation, and remarkable consistency and persistence. Not for a moment has the party left without attention or fatherly concern and aid our Komsomol, our youth. It has always understood the faults, aspirations, and dreams of the youth, and has always spoken with it frankly and truthfully.

The attention and concern for the youth particularly increased in the past decade. Our country has entered a new stage in its history--the building of a developed socialist society. The BCP is equipping our union with a clear program for action. It is giving us the correct and purposeful political orientation and is helping the Komsomol to choose the best ways for the expansion of constructive youth forces. It is actively and creatively contributing to the assertion of the prestige of the Dimitrov Komsomol in our country.

The party's Central Committee theses on work with the youth and the Komsomol, elaborated by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, are of historical significance to the development of our union. The bold revolutionary ideas included in this remarkable document are our irreplaceable weapon and manual for action for the entire stage of building a developed socialist society.

The exceptional warmth, concern, and great trust of the Bulgarian communists regarding the young generation of the homeland are vividly manifested in a number of other party documents which represent the further development and concretizing of the basic ideas of the theses on work with the youth and the Komsomol. The statements by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the 16th Accountability and Election Conference of the Sofia Komsomol members, the Ruse Okrug Komsomol Organization, in 1975, and others have had a great impact on the Dimitrov Komsomol.

The party's programs and decisions at its 11th congress, and the theses on the condition and development of the party, the public organizations, and movements offer a realistic balance of the path covered by the Dimitrov Komsomol. At the same time, the party points out the essential weaknesses and shortcomings in our work and formulates accurately and specifically the tasks for the forthcoming period.

It is the luck of the Dimitrov Komsomol that we have such a tremendous theoretical wealth, that we are equipped with such knowledge and manual for action. Only one thing is needed: The Komsomol organs and organizations must work adamantly and systematically and expand the all-round activities of the union in accordance with the party stipulations.

Comrades:

We, the Dimitrov Komsomol, feel every day the effective guidance and aid of the party organs and organizations. They share with us their political and organizational experience, give us models of profound and competent understanding of youth problems, and help us in the education of cadres and in promoting the initiative of young people and Komsomol societies and organizations. We note with pride that in 1976 the party nucleus in the Komsomol reached 57,000 people.

After the 12th congress the number of party members of all generations who are working systematically and organizedly for the communist education of the youth and the children rose. They are dedicating their energy, experience, and zeal to the molding of the young individuals and to enhancing the prestige of the Dimitrov Komsomol in our society. They are working with enthusiasm and youthfulness, giving us a living example of high creative enthusiasm and dedicated service to the communist ideals.

From this high rostrum I wish to express the gratitude of the Komsomol Central Committee and of the entire youth to the party members of all generations who are working for the all-round development of the adolescents. Their example will inspire us, today and forever, in the march toward communism!

The Dimitrov Komsomol is proud of being a worthy assistant and reserve of the BCP. After the 12th congress over 78,000 members of our union joined the party ranks. Responsible party positions were assumed by 90 members of the Komsomol Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission. Of 147 okrug committee secretaries 54 were transferred to party work and 40 percent were transferred to responsible state and economic work. A large group of Komsomol cadres and activists were presented with high state awards for their contribution to the communist education of the youth and for active participation in the struggle for the fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The entire history of our union categorically confirms the conclusion that its strength is rooted in the party's leadership. It is our duty and supreme responsibility to enrich and develop further creatively this sacred revolutionary tradition, and to rely on the party's aid and support in all our actions and firmly follow the wise instructions of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin on maintaining a close link between youth and party organizations, so that subsequent Komsomol generations may not begin from scratch but continue previous accomplishments.

Allow me, Comrades, to address our warmest feelings of filial gratitude to our Bulgarian Communist Party, its Central Committee, its Politburo, and, personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first leader of the party and the state, for their fatherly concern and attention and for the love and trust with which they surround the young generation and our beloved Dimitrov Komsomol.

At the same time I wish us to assure them, yet once again, that in the future as well we shall bear highly the pure and impeccable victorious communist banner and shall march in a single line, shoulder to shoulder--communists, Komsomol members, and Pioneers.

Comrades:

One year ago the 11th party congress met in this same hall. Undoubtedly, our congress will pass decisions which will guarantee the implementation of the party's instruction of upgrading the quality and effectiveness of our overall activities in the communist education of the youth, its even stronger unification around the party's policy, and its active participation in building a developed socialist society in our dear fatherland, the Bulgarian People's Republic. The Komsomol members and the entire youth will dedicate all their forces, talent, and creative daring for the implementation of the strategic task of the five-year plan--effectiveness and quality and quality and effectiveness.

Long live the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union--the first assistant and reserve of the Bulgarian Communist Party!

Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party--the guide, organizer, and inspirer of all our victories!

(The report was heard with attention by the delegates and guests of the congress and repeatedly interrupted by applause and chants.)

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BULGARIA

MEMBERS OF DIMITROV YOUTH UNION LEADING BODIES

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 12 May 77 pp 1-2

[Text] Plenums of the newly elected DKMS [Dimitrov Communist Youth Union] Central Committee and DKMS Central Auditing Commission

The first plenums of the DKMS Central Committee and DKMS Central Auditing Commission, elected at the 13th Komsomol Congress, were held yesterday. The session was chaired by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

Boycho Shteryanov was elected unanimously first secretary of the DKMS Central Committee.

The following were elected DKMS Central Committee secretaries:

Anastasiy Donchev
Vulko Kovachev
Ivanka Vasileva
Rafet Seydaliev
Stanka Vangelova
Stoyan Stoyanov
Todor Kyurkchiev

The following were elected members of the DKMS Central Committee Bureau:

Anton Iliev
Georgi Velez
Yoto Krustev
Nikolay Andonov
Nikolay Gornishki
Stanka Stefanova
Stoyan Nedyalkov

The following were elected DKMS Central Committee Bureau candidate members:

Dimitur Bratov
Zoya Ivanova
Ivan Bogdanov
Metodi Aleksov
Rosen Bosev

Asen Kolchagov was elected chairman of the DKMS Central Auditing Commission.

The following were elected deputy chairmen of the DKMS Central Auditing Commission:

Anko Ivanov
Dimitur Novakov

Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Elected at the 13th Congress

Central Committee Members:

Anastasiy Donchev Ivanov
Anna Aleksieva Beneva
Anka Mladenova Petrova
Atanas Georgiev Stavrev
Atanas Ivanov Ashminov
Aleksandur Mikhaylov Mikhaylov
Anton Iliev Iliev
Boycho Ivanov Shteryanov
Brezitsa Ruseva Ruseva
Blagoy Ivanov Ribarov
Boyanka Strakhilova Boyanova
Vasil Asenov Stoyanov
Veneta Kirilova Itseva
Venera Marinova Tsvetkova
Viktor Nikolov Vitkov
Vluchko Trifonov Marinski
Valentina Stoykova Toncheva
Vulko Georgiev Kovachev
Van'o Tsvetkov Petkov
Vulko Todorov Todorov
Veneta Dimova Savova
Vasil Totev Vlasov
Vasil Vasilev Boyadzhiev
Valentin Luka Zakhariev
Vitko Ivanov Videnov
Vasil Lyubenov Buchvarov
Valentin Gochev Zhekov
Georgi Vasilev Vele

Georgi Kirev Kalaydzhiev
Gyulseven Elmazova Papabuyukova
Georgi Vulev Georgiev
Georgi Raynov Kolev
Georgi Dimitrov Chankov
Georgi Raychev Bankin
Georgi Zhelev Georgiev
Gancho Ivanov Ganchev
Dimitur Kirilov Karamfilov
Dimitur Stoyanov Dubov
Donka Ivanova Dermendzhieva
Dimo Genchev Todorov
Dimitur Zarev Milenkov
Denka Ivanova Arnaudova
Dimitur Kunchev Todorov
Dincho Evstatiev Dinev
Dimitur Bratov Rachev
Dimitur Marinov Yordanov
Dimitur Angelov Dimitrov
Diana Ivanova Stoilova
Evtim Mikhalushev Evtimov
Elena Svilenova Ilieva
Elena Penkova Gergieva
Evlogi Stefanov Grozdev
Emine Syuleymanova Redzhebova
Embie Asharova Asharova
Emiliya Kirilova Miteva
Encho Zhechev Enchev

Elena Ivanova Karakoleva
Zhana Velikova Zhecheva
Zhel'ko Kolev Zhelev
Zhelyazka Dragneva Georgieva
Zorka Antova Antova
Zdravko Kralev Linkov
Zoya Nikolova Ivanova
Zapryanka Dimova Georgieva
Ivan Marinov Bogdanov
Ivanka Stefanova Vasileva
Ivan Serafimov Nikolov
Ilko Slavov Petkov
Ilko Marinov Iliev
Ivan Khristov Khitov
Iliya Rangelov Dinkov
Ivanka Dimitrova Grubcheva
Ivan Mitev Beglikchiev
Ivan Stanev Ivanov
Yoto Ivanov Krustev
Yordanka Velikova Nencheva
Yovka Vasileva Gaykova
Yordanka Spasova Yovcheva
Yordan Petrov Bilchev
Yordan Khristov Kerchev
Yordanka Chankova Kalincheva
Kiril Georgiev Kotsaliev
Konstantin Antonov Kutev
Kostadin Dimitrov Ivanov
Kalina Stefanova Koleva
Krasimir Nyagolov Nedelchev
Katya Ivanova Cherneva
Krustyu Angelov Ivanov
Krasimir Tsekov Naydenov
Lyubka Mikhova Yaneva
Lyudmila Simova Stoycheva
Lilyana Timeva Khristova
Lyudmil Alekov Lyutov
Latinka Dimova Vulcheva
Ledencho Karamfilov Nikolov
Lozan Aleksandrov Takev
Magdalena Subeva Mitkova
Mariyka Slavova Tsareva
Marin Petrov Todorov
Marina Andreeva Sapundzhieva
Mariyka Angelova Pakardzhikova
Mariya Radeva Radeva
Mikhail Georgiev Kovachev
Metodi Radoev Alekov
Miroljub Petrov Vutov

Mladen Slaveykov Batlov
Mariya Ivanova Nandrova
Marina Stoyanova Kavrukova
Mariya Todorova Metlarova
Nikolay Dimitrov Nikolov
Nikolay Andonov Andonov
Nikolay Georgiev Gornishki
Nikolay Yordanov Todorov
Nonka Decheva Shaterova
Nikolay Kirilov Dobrev
Nikolay Petkov Kolev
Nikolay Minkov Rakhnev
Nikolina Pavlova Shtereva
Nikolay Stefanov Pipkov
Nanyu Tenev Kolev
Nadezhda Gencheva Genova
Nikolay Bozhidarov Nikolaev
Petur Ivanov Balkanski
Petur Todorov Toshev
Petko Boykov Petkov
Pet'o Petrov Petkov
Pavlin Atanasov Balabanov
Petrana Georgieva Kostova
Petur Vasilev Petrov
Petur Georgiev Staykov
Pavel Metodiev Velichkov
Plamen Nikiforov Dzhurov
Petur Georgiev Dzhodzhov
Petur Vasilev Kolarov
Petur Stoyanov Yonov
Rada Panayotova Ivanova
Radoslav Stefanov Radoslavov
Rafet Seydaliev Akhmedov
Rumyana Nikolova Tsenkova
Ruska Atanasova Demireva
Rositsa Staykova Khubcheva
Rosen Asenov Bosev
Stoyan Kirilov Nedyalkov
Stanka Doncheva Stefanova
Stanimir Georgiev Staykov
Stamencho Evtimov Dilkovski
Stoycho Atanasov Khadzhiev
Stoyno Petkov Stoynov
Stoyanka Borisova Dimitrova
Svetlana Atanasova Aleksieva
Stoyanka Dimitrova Radeva
Snezhana Pavlova Ilieva
Stanka Dimitrova Vangelova
Svetla Khristova Otsetova

Svetla Vladimirova Khristova
 Stoyan Onufriev Stoyanov
 Stoyan Peykov Stoyanov
 Slavka Peeva Koycheva
 Simeon Yordanov Lukanov
 Strakhil Dilkov Svilenski
 Stoimen Tsvetanov Stoimenov
 Tan'o Krustev Atanasov
 Tanya Dimitrova Tasevska
 Toshov Tsvetkov Toshev
 Todor Mikhaylov Popov
 Todor Ivanov Kyurkchiev
 Toma Talev Karamanolov
 Todor Panayotov Cheshmedzhiev

Tatyana Georgieva Takova
 Todor Ivanov Modev
 Filyu Khristov Chakurov
 Khasan Isaev Myurselov
 Khristo Nikolov Penchev
 Khristo Angelov Petkov
 Khristo Stoyanov Khristov
 Khalime Velieva Beytulova
 Tsvetanka Aleksandrova Nikolova
 Yuliya Mikhaylova Gramovska
 Yani Angelov Georgiev
 Yanka Stoyanova Marmarova
 Yanka Georgieva Minkova

Central Committee Candidate Members:

Aleksi Ivanov Trifonov
 Aleksandur Tomov Lazarov
 Anka Blagoeva Tatarska
 Anton Evgeniev Petrov
 Basri Saliev Akhmedov
 Boyka Nikolova Boshnakova
 Vanya Georgieva Yolova
 Valentina Kuncheva Simeonova
 Vasil Khristov Vasilev
 Verzhiniya Andreeva Ivanova
 Vladimir Angelov Raychev
 Vladimir Krustev Angelov
 Vulcho Ivanov Milchev
 Galina Minkova Yankova
 Gencho Genev Genchev
 Danyan Gyurov Tsvetanov
 Denka Lazarova Kuzmanova
 Diana Minkova Laleva
 Dimo Yordanov Markov
 Dinko Dimitrov Chalukov
 Dimitrina Nacheva Ruseva
 Dimitur Panayotov Stoyanov
 Dimitur Khristov Dimitrov
 Dimka Ivanova Kabaivanova
 Dimitrinka Yordanova Tsocheva
 Dimo Stoychev Georgiev
 En'o Stoyanov Ralichkov
 Zlatko Kirilov Spasov
 Ivan Vasilev Kostadinov
 Ivan Dimitrov Timnev
 Ivan Koev Atanasov

Ivan Iliev Stoilkov
 Ivan Stefanov Dudulov
 Ivan Tsvetanov Minev
 Irina Angelova Beleva
 Irfet Bayryanova Mekhmedova
 Yordanka Petkova Todorova
 Katya Georgieva Samardzhieva
 Kina Dyakova Ivanova
 Kol'o Ivanov Milanov
 Korneliya Vulcheva Topalova
 Krasimir Angelov Gegov
 Krasimir Khristov Stoyanov
 Lazar Ivanov Ivanov
 Lyubomir Atanasov Gerginov
 Magdalena Georgieva Yankova
 Marusya Georgieva Yaneva
 Milena Vasileva Zheleva
 Milena Panayotova Trifonova
 Mitka Yordanova Ilieva
 Nadezhda Yotova Peshterska
 Neno Delov Penkov
 Nikolina Yordanova Slavcheva
 Pavel Dimitrov Pavlov
 Pavel Nchev Chaney
 Penka Aleksandrova Uzunova
 Pencho Stoychev Karag'ozov
 Petur Dimitrov Kutsankov
 Petya Ivanova Silyanova
 Plamen Khristov Mikhaylov
 Plamen Yankov Angelov
 Raycho Mikhov Raev

Rachko Vladislavov Genov
Rositsa Mladenova Dumbova
Rumyana Kostadinova Syarova
Svetlozar Zdravkov Kabaev
Sokolina Dimitrova Milanova
Sotir Ivanov Sotirov
Stefan Ivanov Stefanov
Stoyan Ganchev Stoyanov
Tanya Stamova Atanasova
Temenuzhka Georgieva Todorova

Tinka Andreeva Karadimova
Todor Georgiev Kunchev
Todorka Petrova Stoyanova
Toncho Angelov STanchevski
Totyu Khristov Totev
Ferdo Asenov Varadinov
Shakhin Khamidov Khandzhiev
Chavdar Krustev Zdravkov
Yasen Sabinov Karasuliev

Central Auditing Commission Members:

Anko Iliev Ivanov
Asen Zakhariyev Kolchagov
Atanas Emilov Karadzhev
Boyko Mikhaylov Pavlov
Valentin Georgiev Pankov
Valentina Yordanova Uzunova
Violeta Dimitrova Gavalyugova
Vladimir Ivanov Gergov
Vladimir Savov Ivanov
Ganka Nikolova Vasilcheva
Geno Yotov Vutev
Gencho Dachev Stoyanov
Dafinka Petrova Mundreva
Dimitur Evtimov Novakov
Dimka Slavova Koleva
Zhoru Asenov Pashiev
Ivan Petrov Chorbazhiyski
Ivanka Gencheva Il'ova
Yordan Georgiev Draganov
Yordanka Petrova Kotseva
Krustina Dimitrova Gospodinova
Krustinka Mikhaylova Krusteva
Lilyana Georgieva Ivanova

Lyubomir Petrov Simeonov
Magdalena Ivanova Makedonska
Marin Avramov Stanev
Marin Georgiev Marinov
Mincho Stoyanov Kitin
Nenka Nikolova Vasileva
Nikola Iliev Barganski
Nikolay Vasilev Petrov
Nikolay Slavov Velez
Pencho Khristov Vasilev
Petur Georgiev Petrov
Petko Khristov Petkov
Petur Khristov Apostolov
Rezvan Mekhmedov Chaushev
Ruska Stoyanova Vasileva
Todor Petkov Todorov
Todorka Koleva Konteva
Tonka Ivanova Tsvetkova
Khristo Kostadinov Khristov
Tsanka Ivanova Boncheva
Tsvetan Vulchkov Andreychev
Yanka Antonova Aleksieva

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BULGARIA

CONCLUDING SPEECH OF YOUTH UNION LEADER

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 12 May 77 p 2

[Concluding speech by Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the DKMS [Dimitrov Communist Youth Union] Central Committee, delivered at the closing of the 13th Komsomol Congress: "The Party's Assignments are Our Battle Program"]

[Text] Comrades:

The 13th Congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union is completing its work. All delegates representing our 1.40 million strong union categorically proved that the Dimitrov Komsomol members are united around the Leninist April line of the BCP and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Hundreds of letters, telegrams, and greetings were sent by a number of youth collectives to the congress. They convincingly prove that, together with the entire people, our youth are developing with a patriotic upsurge the noble socialist competition for the implementation of the five-year plan and of the decisions of the 11th party congress and Central Committee July Plenum. The five-year plan slogan of "Effectiveness and Quality--Quality and Effectiveness" is becoming the meaning and content of all our Komsomol activities.

We accept as our battle program the assignments included in the greeting of the BCP Central Committee to the young generation.

The congress and the entire Bulgarian youth are feeling once again the tremendous attention and fatherly concern with which the BCP and the entire public are surrounding the young generation. We are inspired by the high assessment that the youth union was, and remains the loyal and dedicated assistant of the Communist Party and its inexhaustible reserve, pride, and hope.

Allow me, dear Comrades, on behalf of the 13th DKMS Congress, to assure our party's Central Committee, the Politburo and, personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov that the Dimitrov Komsomol members will be in the leading ranks of the builders of a developed socialist society and will dedicate unreservedly their efforts, knowledge, minds, talent, efforts, and creativity to the great cause of the BCP.

Our congress is taking place in the year marking the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution which inaugurated a new year in the history of mankind and a bright path to communism. The telegram sent by the congress to the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev expressed the love and gratitude of our youth for the CPSU, the great Soviet people, and the great Soviet youth and its battle vanguard--the Leninist Komsomol. We shall welcome the great anniversary as our own holiday with worthy Komsomol accomplishments.

Comrades:

Allow me to thank on your behalf our guests representing 71 youth organizations from 59 countries, who participated in the work of the 13th DKMS Congress.

Loyal to the international traditions of the BCP, the Dimitrov Komsomol members will continue to develop and intensify their friendship and cooperation with the youth of the socialist countries. They will increase their revolutionary solidarity with the youth and nations fighting for national and social liberation and will make their contribution to the turning of detente into an irreversible process. The Bulgarian youth fully backs the festival movement and will make its contribution to the 11th world festival to be held in Havana under the slogan of "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship."

Comrades:

The congress elected a new Central Committee. It includes representatives of all youth detachments, noted Komsomol leaders and activists, and authoritative young men and women highly aware of duty and responsibility. On behalf of the comrades elected to the Komsomol Central Committee I wish to thank you for the trust and assure you, the party's Central Committee, and you, Comrade Zhivkov, that we shall work dedicatedly for the implementation of our congress decisions and for the implementation of the stipulations of the 11th party congress.

It is extremely clear to all Komsomol members that the strength of our union lies in the party's guidance. We shall surmount weaknesses and shortcomings and raise to an even higher level our work only by listening to the wise words of the party and by fulfilling its assignments. The theses of the party's Central Committee on work with the youth and the

Komsomol will remain our battle program and practical manual for action in the stage of building a mature socialist society. We must have a single main criterion of the effectiveness of our work: the party, the July criterion. This is the main yardstick for determining the results of the work of our union and of every Komsomol member.

Allow me, dear Comrades, on behalf of the 13th DKMS Congress, to assure the BCP Central Committee, and the first leader of the party and the state, and the greatest friend of the Bulgarian youth, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, that the Dimitrov Komsomol members, closely united around the April line and policy of the party, will multiply the great traditions of the Bulgarian working class, and safeguard the revolutionarily and communist honor of the party, and dedicate all their strength, knowledge, mind, and talent to the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress, for the cause of socialism and communism in our dear fatherland--the Bulgarian People's Republic.

5003

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

RESOLUTION OF 13TH CONGRESS OF YOUTH UNION

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 25 May 77 pp 2, 3

[Resolution of the 13th Congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union on the Report of the Central Komsomol Committee]

[Text] The 13th Komsomol Congress has been held under a situation of the nationwide political and labor upsurge for carrying out the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the July Plenum of our Central Committee, and when all progressive mankind is preparing to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the major event of the 20th century, the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Dimitrov Komsomol and all the Bulgarian youth, rallied closely around the party Central Committee, have accepted as their militant program the tasks posed by the 11th BCP Congress and the July Plenum. They are devoting their youthful ardor, intelligence and heart, their talent and creativity to carrying them out.

The youth of Bulgaria expresses its wholehearted loyalty to our friendship with the Soviet people and the glorious Leninist Communist Party, and affirms its unshakable readiness, along with the USSR and the nations of the socialist community, to work for building socialism and communism.

The congress expresses full support of the political line and practical activities of the BCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the worthy successor and continuer of the cause of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, the creator and founder of the Leninist April line of the party.

The exceptionally favorable circumstances which have been created by the Theses of the BCP Central Committee Concerning Work with the Youth and the Komsomol and the subsequent party decisions and documents have made it possible for the Dimitrov Komsomol to develop even more widely its activities to satisfy the all-round interests of the younger generation.

The Dimitrov Komsomol and all the Bulgarian youth, with inspiration and gratitude, have received the high praise for the activities of our congress

given in the greetings of the BCP Central Committee to the 13th Congress, and completely accept the tasks stated in it.

The 13th Komsomol Congress, on behalf of the 1.4 million Komsomol members and all the young people, expresses profound gratitude to the BCP Central Committee for the concern which has been shown for their growth, training and indoctrination. The congress gives its assurance that the Komsomol, under the leadership of the BCP, as its first assistant and reserve, in creatively applying the rich experience of the Lenin Komsomol, with youthful fervor and creative daring, will work to carry out the party decisions.

During the report period the Dimitrov Komsomol and the youth participated actively in the nationwide competition to fulfill the tasks of the Sixth and Seventh five-year plans. In a number of the Komsomol organizations, in the counterplans of the labor collectives, special youth sections have been formed. A mass movement has developed under the motto "Let Us Master the Expertise and Reach the Results of the Leader in Labor and Studies," and the initiative has developed widely under the title "The Youth Capital of the Sixth Five-Year Plan." More than 6,500 youth production units fulfilled their plans ahead of time during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, and over 10,000 in the first year of the Seventh. Among the youth and the children, the movement of technical and scientific creativity continues to develop widely.

The Komsomol organizations have played a greater role in the schools and the VUZ [institution of higher learning] in improving the quality of the training of specialists and executors. Work has been improved in the area of labor indoctrination and vocational guidance for the youth. The brigade movement has developed more widely, and its effectiveness has been increased.

After the 12th Congress, there has been a substantial improvement in the work of the Dimitrov Komsomol for developing the Marxist-Leninist ideology of the youth, and for their patriotic and international indoctrination. The structure of political education has been improved, and the content and forms of all mass political work among the younger generation have been enriched. Military technical training and military patriotic indoctrination of the youth have been further developed, and this has become an inseparable and important part of Komsomol activities. The Komsomol organizations and societies act more and more fully as the organizers of mass physical culture, sports and tourism.

During the past period, the organizational and political state of the Dimitrov Komsomol has been further strengthened. The content of Komsomol activities has been enriched, and the forms and methods of working with younger people have been constantly improved. At present a larger share of the Komsomol societies and organizations are effective collectives, and an attractive center for the young men and women. The Komsomol is also playing a stronger role in social administration.

Between the two congresses, the Dimitrov Komsomol has worked actively in carrying out the party's foreign policy, and has made its contribution to unifying the ranks of the international progressive and democratic youth movement.

At the same time, the congress has noted that there are certain weaknesses and unsolved problems in the work of the Dimitrov Komsomol.

Not all of the Komsomol societies and organizations have been able to successfully reorganize their work in the spirit of the requirements of the Theses of the BCP Central Committee of 1967 for the participation of youth in labor. The approach of the Central and okrug Komsomol committees has not been sufficiently differentiated and concrete in involving individual detachments of the youth in the socialist competition.

The organizational and indoctrinational work is unsatisfactory in a number of the Komsomol societies and organizations in the institutions of learning in the area of a permanent and profound mastery of knowledge and the preparation of the students for labor activity.

Work is not being carried out sufficiently consistently and profoundly in the area of ideological and political conditioning or the shaping of the Marxist-Leninist ideology of the youth. Nor do the effectiveness and decisiveness with which the struggle is waged against the negative phenomena and acts among a portion of the youth provide satisfaction. There is little concern for the correct organization of free time, recreation and leisure.

A good portion of the organizations and particularly the societies do not provide a regular internal organizational life, they are not viable collectives, and they do not work systematically with the young men and women outside the ranks of the union.

There are also failings in the recruitment, training and indoctrination of the Komsomol cadres and activists. The organization and control over the fulfillment of the accepted decisions are not satisfactory. In the activities of a number of the Komsomol organizations, there has been inconsistency and insufficient effectiveness in the practical interaction with the state bodies and public organizations in the area of youth problems.

After hearing and discussing the accountability report of the Komsomol Central Committee, the 13th Komsomol Congress expresses its unanimous agreement with the assessments and conclusions in it, and accepts the tasks of mobilizing the Komsomol and the youth to carry out the decisions of the 11th Party Congress and the July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee.

An important task of the Dimitrov Komsomol is to raise the role and responsibility of the youth in the nationwide struggle for high quality and effectiveness, for introducing the party's new economic approach, to activate the participation of the youth in the scientific and technical revolution and to improve its labor indoctrination.

1. The Komsomol committees, organizations and societies are to develop broad political and organizational activities for providing an understanding of the political, economic and social sense of the new approach in the party's economic policy, and to mobilize the young people to participate actively and creatively in introducing this, and in carrying out the party motto of high effectiveness and high quality.

The Komsomol members, the young men and women are to be totally involved in the nationwide socialist competition to carry out the tasks of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The congress has approved the movement which has developed among the youth under the motto of "Youth Labor, Training and Creativity for High Quality and Effectiveness" and this is to bring together the campaigns and initiatives of the individual youth detachments such as: "Let Us Master the Expertise and Catch Up with the Results of the Leaders in Training and Labor"; "Today Creators in Education, Tomorrow Leaders in Labor"; "Worthy of the Concern and Confidence of the Party"; "From Excellent Subunits to Subunits of Excellent Men" and others.

The competition among the youth is carried out in closest ties with the Bulgarian trade unions, and with the economic and administrative bodies and leadership.

2. The congress has posed for the Komsomol organizations the task of raising the socialist awareness and labor activeness of the young workers, the agricultural workers and the specialists for fulfilling the quality indicators of the counterplan of the five-year plan. The youth section in the counterplans of the labor collectives is being turned into the heart of the movement "Youth Labor, Education and Creativity--For High Quality and Effectiveness."

The Dimitrov Komsomol must also struggle to consistently apply the Leninist principles of management. The Komsomol societies and organizations and all the young men and women are to take a most active part in thriftily consuming the raw material, energy and financial resources, for most fully utilizing the equipment and preventing losses of working time.

Komsomol sponsorship is to be instituted for the exemplary upkeep of machines, lines and equipment, and multimachine operating is to be developed among the young workers.

The development of "Youth Capital for the Seventh Five-Year Plan" is to become an inseparable part of the movement "Youth Labor, Education and Creativity--For High Quality and Effectiveness" and is to be aimed at fulfilling the national program for the effective use of raw products, materials and fuel, and for the fullest utilization of secondary raw materials. There is to be a continuous rise in the contribution of the youth designer brigades, the youth specialists and workers for reducing material intensiveness of the articles, for replacing imported materials with Bulgarian ones, and for the reutilization of secondary raw materials and waste products.

The congress has stressed the great responsibility of the Komsomol societies and organizations for producing high-quality products. To develop a conscientious attitude for strictly observing labor and production discipline and the standards of the articles, and to create an atmosphere of social intolerance against the producers of below-standard and poor quality products, and to systematically encourage the pacesetters and the carriers of the "Own Quality Stamp" and the title "Young Quality Worker."

The congress paid particular attention to the necessity of improving the work of the Komsomol in the area of the labor indoctrination of the youth, and for developing an awareness that labor is the primary duty and highest virtue of every young man and woman. The Komsomol committees, organizations and societies are to show systematic and consistent concern for the youth production units, in increasing their number primarily where new equipment and production methods are being introduced. Particular attention must be given to the leaders of the youth production units.

The sponsorship movement is to be broadened, in involving the finest representatives of the working class, the cooperative peasants, the party veterans and labor heroes in indoctrinating the younger generation.

3. The congress feels that the turning of the youth into a shock detachment of the struggle for technical progress and for introducing scientific achievements into practice is an immediate task of the Komsomol committees, organizations and societies. The Dimitrov Komsomol must organize all the youth for extensive participation in the concentration, specialization and modernization of production. It must develop the initiative and creativity of the young scientific workers and specialists, the young creative collectives in working out and introducing new, more efficient production methods and modern equipment into basic production, in mechanizing auxiliary processes, and in the mechanization and automation of production, as well as the introduction of automated control both for individual production processes and for entire production lines. The Komsomol committees are to show systematic concern for increasing the number of multispecialty youth production brigades as shock units for introducing scientific and technical achievements.

Work must be improved by the Komsomol committees in the area of improving the movement for TNTM [Technical and Scientific Creativity of the Youth], for further increasing its mass nature and strengthening its sociostate character. Through it, invention and rationalization is to be more widely developed among the youth, a love for science and technology is to be fostered, and help is to be provided in linking the educational and indoctrinational process with production labor.

4. The work of the Komsomol societies and organizations is to be raised to a higher level in improving the education and skills of the working youth. Initiative and tenacity are to be shown in attracting young people to the vocational training centers, the correspondence and evening schools, the schools for studying modern technology, new equipment, and for mastering

a second specialty and a second profession. Bulgarian and Soviet advanced experience is to be better studied, disseminated and introduced.

5. The Komsomol societies and organizations are to carry out more specific and effective work among the youth of the individual economic sectors for carrying out the tasks of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Organizational and political work among the young working class is to be improved, the moral virtues of a socialist worker are to be instilled among them, and it is to develop as the vanguard of the Bulgarian youth. The efforts of the young workers and specialists are to be directed at active involvement in improving the management of the production process and reducing the time for developing new production.

Among the young construction workers, a competition is to be developed for the full utilization of technology, equipment and working time, for reducing starting-up times and raising the quality of the construction-installation work. The congress establishes the construction of the Pernik complex for heavy machine building as a national youth shock project for the Seventh and Eighth five-year plans.

The young workers in transportation are to assume more specific obligations for raising the level of services and the security of public transport, for fully loading the means of transport and reducing the time of freight shipments, for exemplary maintenance of the equipment and increasing the run between repairs.

The young men and women from trade and services are to be pioneers in introducing progressive forms and improving the level of services as well as improving the quality of services for the public.

The Komsomol organizations and societies must carry out the BCP policy of the further concentration and specialization of agricultural production. There must be a decisive improvement in the organizational and political work with the youth engaged in agriculture.

The Komsomol committees are to help in organizing the courses and schools for the agricultural training year, and to widely involve the equipment operating personnel in them for studying and mastering the new technical, agrotechnical and economic knowledge. Particularly important is the task of having every young man and woman in the countryside be able to operate an agricultural machine, while every professional equipment operator must be able to operate all agricultural equipment.

The congress has declared livestock raising to be a shock area of the Komsomol. The young livestock raisers, specialists, construction workers and mechanics are to focus on introducing progressive forms for organizing labor, scientific standards for diets and an improvement in the material and technical base of livestock raising, and primarily capital and sheep raising. In the okrug Komsomol organizations, extensive explanatory and

organizational work is to be developed for bringing into livestock raising 6,000 young men and women during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, including 2,000 of them in mountainous and semimountainous areas.

There is to be a continuous increase in the contribution of the youth to producing more grain, as well as a larger quantity and greater diversity of fruits and vegetables. The work of the youth brigades and teams is to be broadened and improved in tobacco production for introducing the most progressive methods of tending the tobacco and obtaining high yields.

The basic obligation of the Dimitrov Komsomol in the schools and VUZes is to prepare highly skilled and ideologically convinced personnel for the national economy, and to more closely link the training and indoctrination of the secondary school and VUZ students with the social needs to be carried out in life.

1. The main task of the Komsomol societies and organizations in the secondary schools is the struggle for a thorough and permanent mastery of knowledge, and for turning this knowledge into an active factor for raising the effectiveness and quality of the training and indoctrinational process, and for achieving universal secondary education. The role of the collective is to be strengthened for developing in each student an understanding of the sociopolitical significance of his training and responsibility of each to the collective. The extracurricular activities are to be focused on deepening and broadening knowledge, vocational guidance of the students, and the involvement of them with productive labor.

The brigade movement is to be further developed, in enriching the content of the ideological, cultural and sports life in the brigades, and in improving the recruitment, training and indoctrination of the command personnel. Particular attention is to be given to the creation of the specialized brigades.

Work is to be continued on building the Komsomol and Pioneer plants, shops, sections, farms, ranges and so forth, predominantly at the enterprises and APK [agroindustrial complex].

The Dimitrov Komsomol is to assume sponsorship of the SPTU [?specialized vocational-technical school]. The main thing in the sponsorship will be concern for an organizational strengthening of the societies and organizations and raising their role in the life of the schools, for communist indoctrination of the Komsomol members, for preparing them to enter the ranks of the working class and the cooperative peasantry, and for improving the training facilities.

Constant concern is to be shown for raising the independent activities and administration of the Komsomol societies and organizations, and for raising the unity of action between the Dimitrov Komsomol and the school to a higher level. Work with young teachers is to be improved.

A unified theory and method of Komsomol and Pioneer work is to be elaborated in the schools in accord with the new stage in the development of education.

2. A responsible task of the Dimitrov Komsomol is to strengthen and develop the September DPO [?Dimitrov Pioneer Organization], which, along with the school, must work for the correct training and indoctrination of children.

An important task of the Komsomol committees, the September DPO councils, the leaders and the teachers is to undertake rich and meaningful activities for developing ideological conviction and moral strength, for indoctrinating a communist attitude toward labor in the Pioneers and children, for their vocational guidance, and for the all-round development of the personality of the young Pioneer members. All the activities of the September DPO are to be organized under the motto "In the Single Formation with the Communists and Komsomol Members."

The Komsomol committees are to strengthen the September DPO with educated cadres who are loyal to the BCP, intelligent and emotional, and they are to raise the role of the Komsomol societies and organizations as the collective leaders of the Pioneer detachments and circles.

Work is to be improved in recruiting, training and indoctrinating the personnel who is to work with the Pioneers and "Chavdars." The system of training the Pioneer leaders is to be improved, in strengthening their political training, their knowledge on the problems of education and the practical abilities to work with the "Chavdars" and Pioneers. Together with the KNTPVVO [Committee for Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education], a unified system is to be created in the VUZes for training the circle leaders and for their post-diploma training.

The Komsomol societies and organizations are to send the best young men and women from material production, the leaders in training and sports, the outstanding persons in military training, and worthy representatives of the artistic and creative intelligentsia for acting as leaders of the Pioneer detachments.

3. The organizational and ideological-indoctrinational work of the Komsomol committees in the VUZes should develop a conscious attitude on the part of each student for a profound and lasting assimilation of the knowledge, for mastering the selected profession and a readiness to apply it in life. The organizational forms and means of the Komsomol societies and organizations are to be enriched in the area of working with each student, the organization of studies and independent preparation is to be improved, in broadening the practice of conducting special courses, conferences, seminars, olympiads, and so forth.

The activities of the Komsomol are to be improved in organizing and carrying out practical training. In the VUZes and semihigher institutions of learning,

faculties are to be introduced for social professions, and a system of sociopolitical training for the students. This will provide training for them as tomorrow's leaders and indoctrinators of the labor collectives. The Dimitrov Komsomol is to apply constant concern for involving the students in active labor activity. The participation of the students in aiding the national economy is to be broadened.

The primary duty of the Komsomol organizations is to constantly carry out the basic task defined by the 11th BCP Congress, that is, to develop a communist ideology in every young man and woman, and to indoctrinate ardent patriots and internationalists, morally pure and physically strong young people with a high awareness of their duty and responsibility to the party and the people.

1. The congress stresses that the construction of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, and the acute ideological struggle between capitalism and socialism require from the Komsomol a constant improvement in the all-round ideological and indoctrinational work among the youth, and a comprehensive approach in the communist indoctrination of the builder of a strong socialist society.

The Komsomol members, the young men and women must study systematically and consistently the rich theoretical heritage of K. Marx, Friedrich Engels, V. I. Lenin, Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, as well as the party documents, and they must instill in themselves a profound class awareness, an active view of life and a conscientious attitude toward social duty, and be active fighters for communism.

Of exceptionally great significance is a profound study of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the July Plenum of its Central Committee, the decisions of the 25th [CPSU] Congress, and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and Comrade T. Zhivkov.

It is essential that the Komsomol leaders and cadres each day be concerned with the questions of communist indoctrination, that they delve deeply into the phenomena and processes which are developing among the youth, they must get to know closely their thoughts, feelings and concerns, and apply an innovative approach in the forms and methods of working with each young person.

The forms of the political training year must be created in a differentiated manner, in increasing the number of young persons involved in the disciplines on the three components of Marxist-Leninist theory, in broadening their economic training and more widely developing political self-education. Formalism must be overcome in the work of the groups, and the effectiveness of their work increased. The content of political education must be continuously enriched; the material taught is to be most closely linked to the immediate tasks which the labor collective is carrying out. Organization must be improved in holding the Dimitrov exam. The material and technical facilities available for political education must be constantly improved.

Constant concern must be shown for the recruitment, training and indoctrination of the propagandists, and for involving the Komsomol cadres of all levels in propaganda activities.

The Komsomol committees must continuously improve mass political work. Their responsibility for organizing lecture propaganda is to be increased. The possibilities of the G. Kirkov Society must be more fully utilized. Visual agitation in indoctrinational work must be utilized more skillfully.

2. In the Komsomol societies and organizations, the leading role of the BCP is to be explained clearly and convincingly. Each young man and woman must know the heroic path of the party, understand its policy and struggle wholeheartedly for its realization in life. Active fighters against fascism and capitalism must constantly be involved in the indoctrinational work among the youth.

The youth must be shown the leading role of the Bulgarian working class in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and in building a developed socialist society.

The Komsomol organizations are to indoctrinate the youth in irreconcilability to bourgeois ideology, and are to disclose the antipopular, reactionary essence of imperialism, the demagogic character of the defense of the "rights of man and the freedom of the individual," anti-Sovietism, nationalism, as well as "leftist" and "rightist" revisionism. The successes of real socialism and the advantages of the socialist way of life must be disclosed to the youth.

The material and technical achievements of our people in building a socialist society must be brought out. In each young person a feeling must be instilled of dignity and responsibility and that he is a Bulgarian citizen, the builder of a developed socialist society.

The Komsomol organizations are to undertake extensive preparations for celebrating the centennial of the liberation of Bulgaria from the Ottoman yoke, as well as the 1300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state. There is to be a better content and wider involvement in the all-youth hike "Along the Paths of Revolutionary, Military and Labor Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship."

The main thing in international indoctrination in the future is to develop affection, gratitude and devotion to the nation of Lenin and to the CPSU. Each society and organization is to develop rich and diverse activities to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

And in the future, the Komsomol organizations are to indoctrinate the youth in a spirit of socialist internationalism, friendship and closest cooperation with the peoples and youth of the socialist countries. The Komsomol committees are to undertake activities for solidarity with the fighting peoples for their national liberation.

3. The moral indoctrination of the youth and children is a responsible task of the Dimitrov Komsomol. The Komsomol committees are constantly affirming the socialist way of life in their everyday activities, and are indoctrinating high moral virtues such as: Industriousness, honesty, humility, a feeling of one's own worth, comradeship and mutual respect. The qualities of a socialist worker are continuously being established, namely: Friendship, mutual aid and collectivism. The Komsomol Central Committee is to work out a program of moral indoctrination.

In the Komsomol organizations, an atmosphere of intolerance is being created for Philistinism, a neglectful attitude toward labor, smoking, consumption of alcohol, moral dissoluteness, and a flippant attitude toward marriage and the family. Liberalism is to be decisively eliminated, and the struggle against the carriers of antisocial actions is to be shifted into the Komsomol units. More active work is to be done in the area of the legal indoctrination of the youth and indoctrination in a spirit of soberness.

The Komsomol committees, societies and organizations are to actively involve the youth in activities in the protection and safeguarding of the natural environment.

4. The Komsomol committees are to improve concern for the aesthetic indoctrination of the youth. The nationwide program of aesthetic indoctrination requires systematic work for assimilating the principles of Marxist-Leninist aesthetics, for creating class and party criteria for artistic works, developing a feeling of the beautiful, and for strengthening the aesthetic influence on labor and life. A subsystem for the aesthetic indoctrination of the youth is to be worked out.

The activities of the aesthetic indoctrination clubs should be continuously enriched. The talents of the young people are to be brought out, and a love for the works of art, and an interest in sociopolitical, scientific and artistic literature are to be fostered.

Art is to be utilized more effectively for the indoctrination of the younger generation. Young people, particularly the working and student youth, are to be more widely involved in various forms of amateur artistic activities.

There is to be further development of the Red Poppy Political Song Movement. Along with the Committee for Culture, greater concern is to be shown for the training and retraining of personnel in amateur artistic activities.

The Komsomol committees are to devote particular attention to improving the organization and enriching the content in the activities of the youth homes and clubs, the people's reading rooms, and in work with movies, theaters and art galleries.

The Komsomol committees are to improve their work with the young artistic and creative intelligentsia, and are to show more concern for the class and

party indoctrination as well as their professional growth, and for raising their sociopolitical activeness. The activities of the Bulgarian-Soviet club are to be created on a new, qualitative basis.

Exceptionally great is the responsibility of the Komsomol committees for organizing the free time, rest and amusements of the youth. The order of the 11th Party Congress is to be carried out jointly with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. A portion of the public dining facilities is to be turned over to the youth. The existing forms of amusements are to be broadened and enriched. An important task for the committees is to improve the leadership over the youth mass information media, and to raise their effectiveness, indoctrinational and organizational role. More concern is to be shown for the recruitment and political and professional training of young journalists.

5. The efforts of the Komsomol committees, organizations and societies are to be focused on a further fulfillment of the party's order for turning physical culture, sports and tourism into an inseparable part of the socialist life of the younger generation, and for creating physically strong, viable, and harmoniously developed builders of our socialist motherland.

The basis of the mass work in the area of physical culture and the strengthening of the youth will be the development of diverse, systematic and interesting sports and tourist activities in the Pioneer detachments and the Komsomol societies for the basic types of sports. The "Rodina" combined sports game is to be improved and established as an important sociostate measure. In each okrug organization, conditions are to be created and interaction improved with the other bodies for fully utilizing the sports and tourist facilities.

The Komsomol committees are to take an active part in training Bulgarian athletes for participation in the "Universiada-77" in Sofia and the Summer Olympic Games in 1980 in Moscow. Ideological indoctrination is to be strengthened among the athletes, for their growth as ardent patriots and internationalists in order that they properly represent our socialist motherland.

6. The Komsomol committees are to increase their activities for broadening the mass scope of military-technical training of the youth, and preparing the youth for service in the ranks of the Bulgarian Armed Forces for defending our socialist fatherland, and to indoctrinate wholehearted patriots. Systematic concern is to be shown for the enriching and complete use of the material facilities. The training procedures for the youth in clubs are to be brought as close as possible to the requirements of army life and to the needs of defending our socialist fatherland.

The Komsomol societies and organizations in the Bulgarian Armed Forces are to further strengthen and enrich their activities. They are to provide more active aid to the commanders, political bodies and party organizations for mastering modern weapons in order that the Bulgarian servicemen be always ready to carry out their civil, patriotic and international duty.

The congress has stipulated that all organizational activity of the Komsomol must be aimed at improving the work in the area of communist indoctrination of the younger generation, mobilizing efforts to carry out the decisions of the BCP, and to further develop and strengthen in organizational terms the Komsomol as a mass sociopolitical organization of the youth.

1. The successful activities of the Komsomol in the area of the all-round development of the youth and its authority depend exceptionally much upon the activities and militancy of the Komsomol societies.

The main task of the Komsomol committees, the cadres and activists is to continuously enrich the content of Komsomol activities in a spirit of the Theses of the BCP Central Committee Concerning Youth Work and the Komsomol. Efforts are to be aimed at encouraging the independent character of the societies, at raising their initiative and role in the life of the labor collectives, and at unifying and rallying the young men and women around the guiding nucleus, the party organization.

The Komsomol committees, cadres and activists have the permanent task of broadening internal Komsomol democracy, and raising the role of the meeting as a school for the communist indoctrination of the youth. A creative situation is to be set up for the furthering of criticism and self-criticism. The congress establishes the holding of the all-youth meeting as an effective form for the discussion and settling of the basic tasks which confront the Komsomol and the youth.

The structure of the Komsomol committees and societies is to be constantly brought into accord with the changing conditions under which the young people work and study. Their voluntary and wholehearted labor is to be given high social recognition. Everywhere that conditions exist for this, Komsomol groups are to be set up and established as the militant organizers of indoctrinational work among the youth. Greater concern is to be shown for the training of the group leaders and for raising the social importance of their work.

2. An important task for all Komsomol leadership and cadres is to decisively improve individual work, to constantly diversify the forms of personal contact with the young people, and to study their thoughts, interests and aspirations. Komsomol assignments are to be utilized everywhere. The personal comprehensive plan is to be established in practice.

The work with the young men and women joining the Komsomol is to be improved, in increasing the exactingness placed upon them. Their theoretical and practical training is to be better linked with the history of the youth movement, with the by-laws of the Komsomol and its present tasks.

The organizational work of the Komsomol is to conform more fully to the specific problems and requirements of the individual youth detachments. Particular concern and attention are to be given to Komsomol members with families, to young mothers and to young persons who live in their home

villages but work or study in another place. Annual individual certification is to be established in the activities of all the societies.

The strengthening of Komsomol influence among all the youth is a task of primary importance for all the Komsomol committees, cadres and activists. The Komsomol leaders are to pay constant attention and concern to the young people who are outside the ranks of the youth union, they are to involve them in the initiatives and measures of the societies, they are to prepare them ideologically and politically, and admit the best to the Komsomol.

The congress feels that the basic criterion for judging the activities of the societies, organizations and cadres is the actual influence of the Komsomol on the shaping and activities of each young person.

3. The Komsomol committees and cadres are to master and institute the Leninist style of work, in constantly increasing the scientificness in the leadership over Komsomol activities.

Long-range comprehensive planning is to be consistently introduced into the practice of the Komsomol committees of all levels, this is to be more closely tied to the plans for the socioeconomic development of the labor collectives, the settlements and the okrugs, and is to reflect the joint activities of the Komsomol with the other bodies and organizations.

The role of the Center for Scientific Research on the Youth is to be strengthened for raising the scientificness of leadership over the Komsomol activities. The contribution of the G. Dimitrov TsKSh [?Central Komsomol School] is to be increased in studying and elaborating the problems of youth. The Central Committee is to set up a public council for coordinating scientific research on the problems of youth and the Komsomol.

The study and introduction of positive experience is to be placed on a planned and systematic basis. In this regard, the role of the bulletin KOMSOMOLSKI ZHIVOT [Komsomol Life] and the youth and children's press is to be raised.

A critical approach is to be established in practice in assessing the practical results.

Control and checks on fulfillment will be an indispensable trait in the style of work of the Komsomol leadership. Greater attention is to be given to the critical comments and proposals of the youth.

The Komsomol Central Committee, simultaneously with initiative, scope and tenacity, is to elaborate the tasks stemming from the party decisions, it is to outline the basic areas of work for the Komsomol with the individual youth detachments, it is to combine the efforts of all bodies and organizations involved in the indoctrination of the younger generation, and is to increase the exactingness upon the work of the Komsomol leadership and cadres.

The okrug Komsomol committees are to improve the competence of their work. Their attention is to be focused on the Komsomol organizations and societies, greater help is to be provided to them, and they are to eliminate sensational, superficial and empty measures. A differentiated approach in their work is to be strengthened. Initiative and creativity are to be manifested, new features in Komsomol work are to be systematically studied and widely introduced.

The city and obshtina committees are to provide immediate help in organizing the activities of the societies to carry out the tasks which the party and the Komsomol Central Committee have posed. Organizational and political activities are to be carried out with greater scope and creativity among the youth and in the Komsomol societies.

4. The congress notes that the most important conditions for raising the level of organizational and practical activities of the Komsomol is an improvement in the recruitment, training and indoctrination of cadres on the basis of the fuller and more consistent application of Leninist principles.

The Komsomol leadership is to be filled with young men and women who are ideologically dependable and totally loyal to the cause of the party, who evidence rich culture and a socialist morality, a feeling of responsibility and discipline, who are totally dedicated and enterprising and for whom social work is both a calling and a conviction. More Komsomol cadres from material production are to be brought into the leading Komsomol bodies.

More systematic and consistent concern is to be shown for training the cadres, and particularly for the reserves. Their Marxist-Leninist training is to be strengthened.

The Komsomol Central Committee is to improve the structure and content of the current system for training the Komsomol cadres and activists, in introducing a unity of aims, tasks and content, and in broadening its scope.

The G. Dimitrov TsKSh is to increase the effectiveness of the training and indoctrinational process and to raise the practical preparation of the cadres which it trains. It must increase its contribution to working out the problems of Komsomol organizational development, to generalizing the experience of the Komsomol, and to procedural leadership over the academic year for the low-level Komsomol activists.

5. The 13th Congress stresses that the work in the area of the communist indoctrination of the youth must be carried out in close coordination with the state, economic and social bodies and organizations, it must provide support and aid for widely developing all youth activities and take an active part in creating the facilities for the youth and children.

6. The highest duty of the Komsomol committees, organizations and bodies is to always rely in every initiative on party aid and support.

The congress expresses the readiness of the Dimitrov Komsomol and all the Bulgarian youth to dedicate all their forces to carry out the party decisions in the foreign policy area, in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, for liberty, independence, democracy and social progress of the peoples, and for unity in the international democratic youth movement.

1. The primary task in the international activities of the Komsomol is in the present and future to develop and deepen in every possible way the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Komsomol and the Soviet youth. It is to work for further Bulgarian-Soviet all-round cooperation and integration. The Komsomol committees are to study more consistently and systematically and to creatively apply the rich experience of the Lenin [Soviet] Komsomol.
2. The Dimitrov Komsomol in the future is to work to deepen the friendship, cooperation and unity of the youth organizations in the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and is to take an active part in elaborating, coordinating and implementing joint actions of the youth unions from the fraternal socialist countries. The Dimitrov Komsomol together with the Lenin Komsomol and the other fraternal unions are to struggle decisively and unceasingly against anti-Sovietism and anticommunism in all their manifestations as well as against the attempts of the "right" and "left" to prevent unity of action in the progressive international youth movement.
3. In developing bilateral friendly ties with the youth organizations of the Balkan countries, the Komsomol is to be guided by the consistent and peace-loving policy of the BCP and the Bulgarian government for strengthening peace and good-neighbor relations.
4. The Komsomol is to strengthen its effective solidarity with the peoples and youth of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for freedom and national independence, for protecting and returning national wealth and development along the path of democracy and social progress. The congress has instructed the Komsomol Central Committee to broaden and strengthen cooperation with the youth of the national liberation movements and the revolutionary democratic parties.

The Dimitrov Komsomol decisively supports the struggle of the Arab peoples and insists on the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to have their own state, and for creating conditions so that all the states and peoples in the region may live in peace and security.

The congress greets the youth of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau, and expresses the readiness of the Dimitrov Komsomol members to help them actively in the future in their struggle for social progress.

The Dimitrov Komsomol supports the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia who are fighting against racism and apartheid.

5. The congress expresses profound feelings of anger and indignation which the Bulgarian youth feel for the criminal military-fascist regime in Chile. It decisively demands the liberation of all political prisoners, and a halt to the terror and persecution of the Chilean democrats and patriots. The congress expresses its profound conviction that the just struggle of the Chilean people will be triumphant.

6. The Komsomol supports the communist youth unions and other progressive and democratic youth organizations of the capitalist countries in their struggle against the exploitation and suppression of the monopolies, for defending the rights of the youth, against fascism, neofascism and reaction, for peace, democracy and social progress, and for profound socioeconomic changes.

7. The Dimitrov Komsomol expresses its readiness to cooperate with all interested youth and student organizations in the common struggle of peoples to strengthen world peace, for disarmament, security and cooperation between states. The Komsomol supports the peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the coordinated foreign policy line of the socialist community, and will make its contribution to implementing them.

8. The past period since the Ninth Assembly of the SFDM [World Federation of Democratic Youth] and the 11th Congress of the MSS [International Students Union] affirms the correctness and viability of the decisions taken and the paths of action outlined by them.

The Dimitrov Komsomol welcomes the holding of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival under the slogan "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship" in Havana, the capital of fraternal socialist Cuba, and the Bulgarian youth is preparing to celebrate this properly.

The congress approves the activities of the Dimitrov Komsomol in the SFDM and MSS as the most representative organizations of world progressive youth and students. The Dimitrov Komsomol in the future will make its contribution to further improving their activities, and to working out and implementing effective measures which will involve ever broader strata of the youth in the struggle for a firm peace, security and cooperation, for liberty, national independence, democracy and social progress.

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COMPONENTS OF CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM DISCUSSED

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[Article by Prof Dr Erich Buchholz, head of jurisprudence department, Humboldt University, Berlin, and Dr Harri Harrland, GDR deputy prosecutor general: "Reflections on the Development of Crime Prevention in the GDR"]

[Text] The theory and practice of crime prevention depend not only on the actual prerequisites and conditions of the respective social system but also on the class-related concept of society, man and crime.

Crime and its relentless growth are inherent in capitalist society. Most ideologues of the ruling class hold and teach that crime is a fact of life and inevitable, inherent in man and therefore unconquerable. In these circumstances and conditions the concepts and practices of crime prevention are obviously limited and narrow. They are confined to superficial measures for the prevention of criminal acts and at best include some preventative, welfare and social-educational provisions. In these circumstances it is not even feasible to think in terms of crime prevention as touching on the basic exploitative social conditions or able to mobilize democratic mass activism.

Crime prevention in socialism has a fundamentally different context and significance. Its scope correspondingly differs in kind within the system of social relations and actions. Here the unity of crime prevention and crime fighting represents a necessary element in the organization of the communist system of society. In accordance with the stirring teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin concerning the social nature and social conditionality of crime, the historically fundamental method of the effective prevention of and fight against crime consists in using the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production and the subsequent gradual removal of all social consequences of exploitation in fact to "cut away the roots of crime" because the revolutionary social transformation of society abolishes the "conflict between the individual and all other men."¹ The mass social actions of men in the direction of communism, the bright future of mankind, therefore, at one and the same time include the provision of favorable conditions for the further prevention of and fight against crime just as, conversely, the successful prevention of and fight against crime aids the process of the triumph of historical inevitabilities.

Classification of Crime Prevention in Total Societal Development

In order now further to perfect and organize even more efficiently the fight against and prevention of crime in the GDR, the organs of law and order must gear themselves fully to the total societal conditions as consciously developed in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the ninth party congress, especially the SED program. The crucial starting point therefore is the strategic target in the GDR "to continue to organize the developed socialist society and thereby create the basic prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism."² This "historical process of fundamental political, economic, social and intellectual-cultural change"³ basically determines the actual potential and outlook for future crime prevention and crime fighting and also assigns and defines the needs and dimensions to be kept in mind. As far as the organs of law and order are concerned, it is our opinion that the following essential connections especially must be considered (which in turn represent a unity):

The fundamental and decisive concern is the complexity of the social processes of organizing mature socialism which is proceeding as per plan and with the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, and in conformity with the further development of socialist democracy and the socialist lifestyle. This planned complex social development which operates so excellently and vividly for every citizen of our republic is demonstrably one of the fundamental advantages of real socialism as inspiringly developed in the 60 years since the Great October Socialist Revolution. This total process makes possible as well as requires further advances in crime prevention. By further organizing the developed socialist society, accomplishing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, universally developing the socialist lifestyle and thereby mature socialist personalities, the soil is gradually cut from under crime. Of course this process needs conscious guidance and the retreat of crime does not occur spontaneously. In fact the active, effective prevention of and fight against crime and any other offenses must necessarily be inherent in this total societal process. Because

- The further organization of the developed socialist society absolutely requires protection from offenses against the law, especially felonies;
- Security under the law, especially the protection of citizens against offenses of any kind, is an indispensable element of the standard of living in socialism and of the main task; it is because people in our country live well and are secure that they feel at home in their state and are devoted to their socialist home;
- Further to refine the socialist lifestyle necessarily includes--at all times and everywhere--intolerance for antisocial attitudes, their resolute rejection and the assurance that the strict observance of legality by everybody, the guarantee of order and security as well as consciously disciplined behavior are always maintained as normal socialist habits and will ultimately triumph everywhere in all circumstances.

The full classification of crime prevention in the complex total societal development process signifies the utilization of the fundamental advantages of socialism and, at the same time, represents the most important prerequisite for its increasing efficacy. This is another facet of the fundamental superiority of socialism. Even more consciously to conform to the total societal process therefore means for the organs of law and order that their entire operations should convincingly contribute to the relations listed earlier becoming increasingly and more definitely conscious from the standpoint of society, and that departmentalization of all kinds be eliminated.

Accomplishment of the Main Task as Basis of Successful Crime Prevention

The further planned development of our society requires us "to consider and implement the features of the developed socialist society in their relations and interrelations as an organic whole of social conditions and phenomena,"⁴ and to recognize their internal relationships especially as determined by the spirit of socialism. In this context the economic development "exerts the most lasting influence on the advance of our socialist society in all its aspects."⁵ The accomplishment of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is therefore also the main link in the chain, the basis for the continuing successful prevention of crime in the GDR.

Crime fighting and prevention, the assurance of order and security, legality and security under the law are a definite element of the main task, the strategic target. The great social goals can be realized fully, well and efficiently only if the production processes and the social life of the people run smoothly, the means of production and working hours are properly utilized, the means of production and other material values properly protected, the personal responsibility of each citizen for the increasing material values is fully observed and each citizen able freely to develop his personality in complete personal, social and legal security. The assurance of order and security, the active prevention of crimes and other offenses is not only valuable for the economy but also serves the accomplishment of the main task and the comprehensive social program of the ninth party congress. At the same time the economic results yield for the working people the steadily better satisfaction of their material and cultural needs and facilitate many far reaching sociopolitical measures; consequently--as demonstrated by the experiences of the organs of the law--many difficulties and disproportions tend to disappear, which certain individuals had been (or are) trying to solve by antisocial and illegal means.

On the Dialectic of Objective Conditions and Subjective Factor

The complex consideration called for requires a dialectic rather than a mechanistic approach. Especially important is the observation of the dialectic of objective conditions and subjective factor. Understanding this dialectic as profoundly as possible is crucial for the development of the theory and practice of crime prevention in socialism, because crime in general as well as the specific felony represents the individualistic, spontaneously-

anarchistic, socially negative and destructive expression of individuals and relates only indirectly, and with the overlay of many accidental phenomena, to the basic social processes. Incidentally, such understanding is also necessary for the dispute with all kinds of primitive hostility originating with imperialist ideologues who aim to impute to us in a most unscientific manner various conceptions of a causal-mechanical relation.⁶

Nowhere in the world do material circumstances or their change automatically produce a certain consciousness. Consciousness is never a purely passive reflex, a mere image of a certain state of being. It is the active and intelligent man who comprehends this state of being in its internal laws and consciously shapes them. If he does not comprehend them, he is bound to be dominated by circumstances, unable to act freely.

Our party has always striven to ensure that material and intellectual-cultural development should proceed as one. That also corresponds to the experiences and doctrines of the CPSU. "It is...necessary," said L.I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress, "for the growth of material possibilities to be constantly attended by the improvement of the moral-ideological and cultural standards of the people. Unless this happens we may well experience relapses into petit bourgeois modes of thought and behavior,"⁷ including breaches of discipline, misdemeanors and felonies.

The ninth party congress emphatically called for the consistent application of the performance principle as the basic principle of distribution. Where need be, the performance principle must be enforced by the power of the law, because it is directed to the steadily better satisfaction of the working peoples needs, the further perfection of socialism. It therefore also helps gradually to cut the soil from under crime. At the same time we cannot expect any "automatic effects" from the performance principle in the development of socialist modes of thought and behavior. "Socialist effects are achieved only by the correct relationship with effective ideological work. This presumes the consistent enforcement of socialist legality, the assurance of order and security in all spheres."⁸

It is imperative always to acknowledge and deal with the enforcement of legality, order and security--which has here developed as a mass movement in the working class and among the other working people--as a profoundly ideological matter also and especially in its significance for crime prevention. After all, we are concerned here with the definition of the political and moral--and related to this--the legal sense of responsibility of the working class, the readiness consciously to accept responsibility for the whole. Socialist legal consciousness must be reflected primarily in respect for socialist law which expresses the unity of social and personal interests. It is most accurately reflected in the decision actively to champion the rule of socialist law and fight offenses, not tolerate any violations whatsoever. Such a legal consciousness of the working people emerges and is reinforced as the effect and precondition of the strict observance of socialist legality and the assurance of order and security because, in socialism, these are not

decreed "from above" but, with the guidance of the state, are primarily the achievement of the masses themselves and therefore the actual social reality (or at least developing toward that achievement).

The development and consolidation of socialist consciousness, including socialist legal consciousness, can however be achieved only in the acutest ideological conflict with obsolete and old conceptions as well as those insinuated by imperialism. "The inherited ills of the old obsolete society tend to hang on a long time. In addition the enemy constantly tries to export to socialism his ideology and lifestyle."⁹ Crime prevention and ideological vigilance, the offensive rejection of imperialist ideological influence, especially anticommunism, must be considered and practiced in close reciprocal relation; neither of the two aspects may be considered separately or neglected. It is therefore indispensable for crime prevention in particular always to keep in mind all aspects of social development and party policy. For the same reason the Fifth Plenum of the SED Central Committee emphasized the necessity for further perfecting the complex approach to the management and social processes.

Growing Role of Local Organs in Crime Prevention

As the process of the further complex organization of the developed socialist society is crucial for the operation and results of crime fighting and prevention, the role of the local people's representations and their organs must necessarily continue to grow in this matter also. As it is their function comprehensively to manage and plan the governmental, economic, cultural and social development in their region, the local people's representations occupy a key position in the prevention of offenses against the law. The assurance of socialist legality, order, discipline and security is a crucial element in the total state management of the social processes in the region.

The law and order organs therefore must constantly help the local organs, the state and economic functionaries steadily to improve their ability, as an element of their management functions, to consolidate legality, educate the working people in vigilance and intolerance toward any offenses against the law whatsoever. It will therefore be necessary further to improve the quality and efficiency of cooperation with the local state organs. In this context one of the key duties is the textual and methodological improvement of information as well as the rational organization of data.¹⁰ We are not concerned here merely with the improvement of the practical utility of those data which have direct significance for the task of the local organs to look after legality, order and security in the region. It is equally necessary to contribute to the deepening of the appreciation that state organs and factories as well as all state and economic functionaries provide an important contribution to the consolidation of legality and to crime prevention by virtue of the appropriate and people-related accomplishment of their political, economic, ideological and cultural tasks in general. To constantly illuminate these relationships by way of topical examples and experiences is one of the ideological tasks of jurists, especially the personnel of the law and order organs.

By now the tasks relating to the prevention of crimes and offenses are increasingly firm elements in the management of the local people's representation and their organs. That is due largely to a long development process which was purposefully guided by the party of the working class. Especially since the mid-1960's and beginning with the Bezirk Halle, the local state organs have emphasized their efforts to get a better grip on these tasks. Crime prevention programs, resolutions, plans of measures and similar documents were provided in order to develop the necessary social actions for the further consolidation of socialist legality. That has helped enormously to illuminate the causal relations leading to legal offenses as well as the tasks and necessary measures of crime prevention in their interrelation with the organization of socialist society as a whole. As practice has demonstrated, such resolutions have lost none of their significance even now.¹¹

K. Sorgenicht correctly points out that conditions are now maturing which make it possible and indeed require the local people's representations in conjunction with the organs of law and order to prepare longer-term assignments combining the efforts of all state and social forces for the consolidation of socialist legality, order, discipline and security in the region.¹² In our opinion it is particularly important to achieve even greater emphasis on certain sectors, factories or regions in order to accomplish lasting results in the meaning of the consolidation of socialist legality and broadly and deeply to root the appropriate attitudes. This, as we are already seeing in some respects, will also result in the further development of appropriate management actions.

Even now as a rule the tasks of crime prevention are no longer interpreted in the narrowest sense. Instead they include tasks relating to the legal education of youth or the effective prevention of offenses against the law and the improvement of the standard of legal education. At the same time greater efforts are made to avoid treating in isolation the problems of legality, order and security and instead immediately and realistically to take them into consideration, especially in the constant process of management of, for example, intellectual-cultural life, education and training, transportation, trade, and so on. In the interest of making more efficient the cooperation with the local state organs it appears to us important carefully to monitor and encourage such developments.

Development of Social Actions for the Consolidation of Legality, Order and Security

The mass movement for exemplary order and security demonstrates most impressively the extent of the considerable social potentials which the socialist society is able to mobilize for the consolidation of legality, security and order, provided the state managers understand how to correctly emphasize the dialectical unity of personal and social interests in this sphere also. The importance and effect of this movement far exceeds the scope of health and work safety or the protection of socialist property, although that in itself

would be remarkable enough. If, as the result of such actions, the incidence of accidents at work, breakdowns, fires and factory disruption actually declines, this provides eloquent expression of the fact that the need of the working people for order and security assumes a great deal of priority in the policy of the party of the working class as well as the operation of the state and economic organs. At the same time this movement generally helps the development of the socialist lifestyle and socialist consciousness. Those who daily train themselves in conscious respect for the rules of order on the job will also show increasing discipline in their leisure; at the same time we see the rise of intolerance toward offenses against the law and discipline generally. It is imperative that even more working people should be recruited in the socialist competition for exemplary actions to ensure socialist legality, order and security, and that this be firmly linked with the struggle for the honorable title "collective (or plant) of socialist labor." It is one of the tasks of the organs of law and order by their specific operations to assist this development as far as they possibly can and help encourage it.

Every time an offense is discovered it is necessary to reflect how even better to arouse, utilize and encourage social activism for the discovery, ascertainment, prevention or effective prosecution of legal offenses. A particularly good guide are Lenin's concepts of a comprehensive democratic accounting and checks measured by the criterion of society as a whole. This concept should be no means be interpreted as relating to economic matters only, although it is still possible and indeed necessary in this context to mobilize considerable reserves for the protection of socialist property. Actually the law organs should even more consistently deploy their relevant resources, that is prosecutorial general supervision of legality and court critique.

As you know V.I. Lenin also attributed exceptional significance to the development of universal democratic checks as the "work of the masses," in order "to conquer the remnants of the accursed capitalist society..."¹³ A great deal of importance must also be attributed to the further development of broad democratic accountability and checks carried out with the guidance of state organs so as to assure the effective prevention of and fight against such evils as selfishness, rapacity, philistinism, greed, alcohol abuse, asocial behavior, rowdiness and other offenses on which the SED program has declared total war.¹⁴

Therefore: The inevitable main development trend for the strengthening of the socialist state power, the further development of socialist democracy is also decisive for the further consolidation of socialist legality. There is no other way. This also means that the organs of law and order must even more purposefully operate and cooperate in the tenacious further development of the democratic activism of the working masses in this respect also. Each crime, for instance, has its individual origins, and sometimes the early intervention of a neighbor, a fellow worker, the collective or other social forces could have prevented later serious consequences. Publicly to inform about the appropriate possibilities and experiences for nipping illegalities

in the bud and thereby help the further evolution of the socialist sense of responsibility--that is becoming an increasingly important method of the conduct and evaluation of trials.

The further consolidation of the working people's confidence in the state organs looms large in the development of their activism to strengthen legality. The trusting and open attitude of the personnel of all state organs toward the citizens on the basis of strict legality, in reciprocal relation with the strict accountability of the state organs and the public checks on their actions,¹⁵ is one of the fundamental conditions in which scope is given the broad development of the readiness of the working people to cooperate and collaborate in the organization of the further development of society--including their active championship of legality, order and security. Precisely this democratic participation in the discovery and abolition of abuses and other negative phenomena which even now make possible or facilitate the commission of crimes represents socialism's potential and reserve in the matter of crime prevention, albeit it is as yet by no means fully utilized.

Increase in the Efficacy of Crime Prevention and Fighting in the Narrower Sense

Of course the traditional methods of crime prevention and crime fighting in the narrower sense have kept their importance. In fact the efficacy of complex social prevention (of which they are a necessary and essential element) depends quite decisively on the effective practice of just these special methods.

Hand in hand with the further social development, especially the greater definition of the socialist lifestyle, increasing importance is assigned the special prevention as carried out by the local organs on the basis of legal regulations concerning the case of endangered citizens or within the framework of youth aid. The early discovery as well as the supervision and education of persons who, as a consequence of their previous conduct, run the danger of becoming criminals will be effective to the extent that--guided by the state organs, the increasingly broad and more effective cooperation of social forces is guaranteed. Such a development will at one and the same time utilize and encourage the fundamental process of the further evolution of socialist democracy.¹⁶ It will, of course, also be necessary to use the state sanctions provided for in the law against a criminally endangered citizen who, despite the great social expenditure, fails to be persuaded to adopt a legal and social conduct.

The basic method of prevention in this context was already sketched by Lenin. We owe him the important concept of such a universal democratic supervision by the masses, which "will inevitably be...extremely difficult" to avoid and, in fact, will "represent the rare exception."¹⁷ To work purposefully and tenaciously toward that goal--that, in complete agreement with total societal needs, will continue to be the crucial task.

Finally the operations of the organs of law and order in crime fighting represent an essential link in total societal prevention. Their tasks as well as their methods are also determined in principle by the total societal possibilities and requirements involved in the further organization of the developed socialist society. Their development as organs of the socialist state power has always been characterized by the requirement that they may rise beyond the role of acting merely to obstruct crime and other legal offenses. Of course at this stage of our societal development it will still have to be their supreme function to help defend the socialist social and state order, socialist property and the national economy as well as protect, observe and enforce the constitutionally guaranteed rights and interests of the citizens. At the same time, however, the requirements on the efficacy of the preventive work of the organs of law and order are bound to increase. That applies especially to the impetus which is necessary--and must largely originate in direct crime fighting--for social activism, guided by the responsible state organs, economy managing organs, state and social supervisory organs and social organizations, to be able to operate in the necessary directions and the most efficient manner. Furthermore, the connection with the fundamental social development process will basically be characterized by the direct and closer link between the operations of the organs of law and order and social activism to enforce socialist legality and ensure order and security.¹⁸

J. Streit has worked out the details of the fundamental tasks of crime fighting and the monitoring of legality to be accomplished after the ninth party congress.¹⁹ We can do no better than refer to his work.

Obviously there is unity of purpose among the essential elements of crime prevention we have listed. They will have to be ever more consciously implemented in this unity and interrelation, and by cooperation among the competent state organs. The promise of future progress is based on this complex relationship, the conscious classification of crime prevention in all its aspects within the total historic process. Decisive advantages of socialism are thereby revealed, reflecting its fundamental superiority over capitalism.

FOOTNOTES

1. See K. Marx/F. Engels, "Werke," Vol 2, Berlin 1957, p 541.
2. "Programm der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands" [SED Program], Berlin 1976, p 19.
3. Ibid.
4. K. Hager, "Der IX. Parteitag und die Gesellschaftswissenschaften" [The Ninth Party Congress and Social Science], Berlin 1976, p 13.

5. Ibid, p 14.
6. It is alleged, for example, that we are expecting an automatic decline of crime as a result of the improved material standard of living or the expansion of socialist production conditions.
7. L.I. Brezhnev, "CPSU Central Committee Report and the Next Tasks of the Party in Domestic and Foreign Policy," Berlin 1976, p 96.
8. K. Hager, as before, p 29.
9. K. Hager, as before, p 29.
10. See H. Rutsch/H. Kaiser, "Public Prosecutor Support for the Movement for Exemplary Order, Discipline and Security," NEUE JUSTIZ 1977, p 42.
11. See, for example, R. Mueller/L. Reuter, "Tasks of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the Prevention of Juvenile Crime," NEUE JUSTIZ 1977, pp 71 ff.
12. See K. Sorgenicht, "Staat, Recht und Demokratie Nach dem IX. Parteitag der SED" [State, Law and Democracy After the Ninth SED Congress], Berlin 1976, pp 140 ff.
13. See V.I. Lenin, "How Is the Competition To Be Organized?" Collected Works, Vol 26, p 409.
14. See SED Program, pp 55 f.
15. See SED Program, p 43.
16. See G. Giel, "The Decree on Endangered Persons--An Important Means to the Education of Criminally Endangered Citizens in the Appropriate Social Conduct," NEUE JUSTIZ 1975, pp 127 ff.
17. See V.I. Lenin, "State and Revolution," Collected Works." Vol 25, Berlin 1960, p 489.
18. See SED Program, p 43.
19. See J. Streit, "To Advance on the Tried and Tested Lines! (On the Ninth SED Congress), NEUE JUSTIZ 1976, pp 346 ff. See also G. Wendland, "Public Prosecutor Management of the Investigation Procedure Must Be Further Improved," NEUE JUSTIZ 1975, pp 671 ff.

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CS0: 2300

HUNGARY

LAZAR PROPOSES TOAST AT HELSINKI DINNER

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Jun 77 p 4 AU

[Report on toast by Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar at a Helsinki dinner hosted by Premier Kalevi Sorsa on 15 June: "Gyorgy Lazar: Let Us Do More and More for Friendship and for Expanding Our Cooperation"]

[Text] In his toast, Gyorgy Lazar stressed, among other things: We were able to conclude again today that relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Finland--which are entirely consistent with the principles laid down precisely here, in Helsinki--serve as a good example for the practical implementation of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The policy that has won the approving support of Hungarian and Finnish society alike is an important contribution to the cause of friendship among peoples and detente as well. This can be very gratifying for us, but, at the same time, it is an obligation, too. It encourages us to do more and more to intensify our friendship, to make our cooperation even more perfect in all areas of life.

We have good prerequisites and reserves that can be amply utilized to do this, the premier said. Also international prerequisites are favorable for expanding our cooperation. It has been proven that the Helsinki final document is an effective program for detente. It has met expectations and will be valid for a long time. Also at the Belgrade meeting, whose preparation is beginning today, we will strive to exchange our experiences on the implementation of the final document and to constructively contribute to the continued expansion of the Helsinki spirit and the consolidation of mutual trust, stressed Gyorgy Lazar. He then raised his glass to the health of President Urho Kekkonen and his hosts, to the prosperity of the Republic of Finland, the two peoples friendship, our countries cooperation and to peace.

CSO: 2500

POLAND

FISHERMEN TREATED FOR MUSTARD GAS BURNS

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24 Jun 77 p 5

[Article by Lt Cmdr M. Mikolajczyk]

[Text] In the early morning hours of 19 June 1977, the operations service of the Navy was informed that the fishing cutter Dar-163 was returning from sea to the fishing port in Darlowo and that the crew had been burned by yperite while fishing in the Baltic.

Fishermen of the fishing cutter Dar-163 while fishing in the northern region of the Baltic found, in the fishing net of their last catch, some kind of container from the years of the last war. After unloading the fish into boxes, the fishermen noticed a strange itchiness of the skin, reddening and the appearance of small blisters. Skipper Jan Swatko, surmising that the burn symptoms were from the dangerous gas yperite, ordered an immediate return to base. On the way back, he called for help.

A group of chemical personnel from the Navy immediately arrived in Darlowo. The crew of the fishing cutter: Wladyslaw Kowalski, Wladyslaw Zielinski and Andrzej Marculewicz were transported to the hospital in Koszalin where they are under the attentive care of doctors. No danger threatened their health.

The chemical personnel on the other hand, immediately went on board to decontaminate the fishing cutter and fishing equipment. The catch was destroyed and properly taken care of.

Ens Jerzy Neukampf, Petty Officers 3rd Class Andrzej Borysiuk and Stanislaw Bak, Seaman Apprentice Zbigniew Kozlowski and Seaman Recruit Roman Olszewski, among others, took part in the action. This was already the third combat action of Navy chemical personnel this year.

CSO: 2600

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF COMBAT DISCUSSED

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 3, Mar 77 pp 25-32

[Article by Maj Dr Stanislaw Kwiatkowski: "Psychological Aspects of Combat"]

[Text] The second conference of psychologists, psychiatrists, and political officers on the psychological and psychopathic aspects of military service, work, training, and combat was organized and set up through the initiative of the Institute of Mental Hygiene in cooperation with the Military Medical Academy and the Institute of Aviation Medicine, under the sponsorship of General W. Sawczuk, Deputy Minister of National Defense and head of the army's main political administration. During the 3-day deliberations (16-18 December 1976) more than 40 papers were delivered, and during the public discussion of the group of specialists (panel) current problems related to the protection of mental health in the armed services were discussed.

The last conference, the first such conference, was held 3 years ago and was entitled "Mental Hygiene in the Military as an Important Factor in Optimization of the Training and Upbringing Processes." It was more or less a popularization of psychological problems in the military and a presentation of the contribution of military psychiatrists. It had the nature of propaganda more than training. Most important, at that time a program for further action was established. At the time a general outline of a plan was created for the integration of efforts being made by the psychological and psychiatric arms of the military health service. As a result of this integration the Institute of Mental Hygiene was created within the Military Medical Academy. It represented a center of professional supervision and post-graduate training, and it took upon itself scientific research and personnel tasks and the development of diagnostic and therapeutical methods. Directed by Col Prof Dr hab Zdzislaw Rydzynski, Chief Psychiatrist of the Polish Army, the institute, through its units, controls in a meritorical sense the corresponding psychological and psychiatric institutions throughout the army, setting the direction of their work and providing the necessary equipment. Alongside psychiatric departments appropriately located in the military districts and the numerous mental health centers, garrison mental hygiene centers were also set up. Their activity differs fundamentally

from the activity of the military health service. Under the direction of a psychologist and the consultation of a physician, they have the following tasks: support the commander in upbringing work, foster mental health principles, and help personnel and soldiers in basic service in difficult personal and family matters.

The contribution and experience of psychologists, psychiatrists, and political officers presented at the second conference in connection with the shaping of the moral-psychological condition of soldiers, the results of clinical research, prevention, treatment, and experiments in the units are very important in both the military and overall social sense and are good proof of the scientific support behind the soldier's work. In the 3 years since the above-mentioned first meeting a great deal of material was collected. This material will permit successive changes of a training, upbringing, and prophylactic nature and will improve working and service conditions.

At one time Col Prof Dr hab Z. Rydzynski wrote: 'From the viewpoint of hygiene education in the army, it seems essential to us that the knowledge which we have available reach the political officers and commanders themselves in the most comprehensive possible way, because these officers have the closest and best contact with the soldiers, and in this connection they can detect various psychological defects in their subordinates at the earliest possible moment and prevent them the best.

This material has come into being with the idea that in their everyday work the leaders are able to become the best acquainted with a person's psychology and psychopathology. Excerpts of papers delivered at the conference have been used in compiling the material, especially those parts which may be useful in everyday practice.

Psychological Preparation

The current development of military technique has made it possible to accept that possible combat operations will require of the soldier great psychophysical effort, especially mental effort. The rate of combat operations, the constant change in the tactical and operational situation, and the use of complicated equipment will force him to maintain constant readiness for battle at the highest possible level. On the other hand, the stress created on the battlefield, the difficult situational conditions, the actions of the enemy, the threat to life, and the concern for people close to him will have an adverse effect on his ability to perform assigned tasks. Complex moral-psychological problems will no doubt occur. During combat various negative reactions and behaviors that interfere with effective action can appear (and should be expected to appear). These will be states of strong psychological stress, upsets in mood, manifestations of fear evoked by the scenario of the battlefield, the noise, and the sight of those killed and injured.

It therefore comes as no surprise that the psychological preparation of soldiers plays an important role alongside ideological, moral, physical, technical, and tactical preparation. It is an integral part of the combat-training process. Despite certain limitations resulting from human psychophysical

characteristics, the significance of this psychological preparation is showing a great increase at the present time.

An analysis of available materials also shows that the enemy will use all his resources to do the following:

Enhance the psychological effects of the battlefield situation,

Create emotional states causing the soldier's combat spirit to collapse,

Bolster the self-preservation instinct,

Destroy faith in the effectiveness of combat equipment,

Undermine the unity among the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries.

This action on the part of the enemy will be based on the law which implies that proper saturation with distrust and unrest brings about negative mental states and as a result leads to breakdown. The enemy will try to create and maintain uneasiness, a sense of danger and uncertainty through various sorts of circulars and radio broadcasts which will contain true or contrived statements to show the hopelessness of the situation.

What we call "black propaganda," that is, suitably prepared lies and indirect efforts to mislead the receiver as to the origin of the material or the identity of the person supplying the information, is considered the most effective for a short-term audience. Various sorts of fake staff documents, orders, directives, and instructions, and even letters to soldiers and various documents of a personal nature, such as letters to soldiers concerning the infidelity of their wives or a difficult financial situation in the family, specially fabricated statements by prisoners-of-war or supposed agents carrying out alleged tasks in our armies and so on. Such efforts are calculated to undermine the combat spirit, they absorb one's thoughts, and they stir the imagination. This reduces combat readiness and weakens the will to fight, and it dulls political alertness.

The most difficult situations occur as the result of the possible use of weapons of mass contamination (and we must constantly count on this), that is, in units and groups directly contaminated with nuclear weapons. The mastery of the situation and the limitation of negative psychological phenomena depend on many circumstances: the extent of the losses incurred, the tactical situation in the given region, the scale of the destruction and contamination in neighboring regions, the possibilities of organizing help, the extent to which the leadership has been made powerless, the extent of the negative psychological reactions of the soldiers who experienced the attacks, and other factors.

Adverse psychological reactions also occur in those parts of combat units not directly afflicted. The visual and aural effects of a nuclear explosion are far greater than the physical effects of penetrating radiation, the shock wave, the blinding flash, the high temperature, and radioactive contamination. Seeing the cloud of the explosion and flash of light, and hearing the explosion from even a safe distance can produce various reactions in the soldiers, reactions which will create great difficulties in acting and in the command processes.

Assuming the possibility of a nuclear attack, we can specify how many soldiers in a concrete situation may be physically afflicted, that is, injured, irradiated, burned to various degrees, and suffering from radiation sickness. Counting on the possibility of irrecoverable health losses, it is impossible to ignore the health losses of psychological origin.

It is also worth devoting greater attention to morale and psychological problems in various types of combat activity: attack, defense, combat upon engaging the enemy, encircled combat, combat under various conditions (town, hills, forest area, and so on), during a march with the task of entering battle, and so on. The problem of panic requires special attention in this connection.

Panic occurs particularly easily in situations in which the danger is "invisible," and therefore its objective existence (especially the extent of the danger) is difficult to prove. It is just under these circumstances that the danger seems to be the greatest and impossible to overcome. The prospects of the use of mass radiation weapons will be a constant source of such an "invisible" threat, and even its simulated use can lead to a psychological effect which is identical to the real thing.

In the absence of the traditional continuous front (scattered points of resistance), and along with this the absence of visual and aural contact from one unit to another, there is an increased degree of the sense of danger, uncertainty, and the feeling that the enemy can always appear everywhere. This statement concerns one of the major changes in modern methods of the conduct of war: at any moment in any place (even way behind the lines) it is possible to be overtaken by surprise. This is one of the main factors which favors the occurrence of panic.

It should also be stated that each instance of disorganization, and each instance of panic behavior has more of a negative effect than it used to on the whole of the combat operations being conducted. Before, panic created temporary, short-term losses in people or concerned a certain section of the terrain, from which soldiers overcome by panic were withdrawn. Now such reactions would mean losses which were far more difficult to recover and irrecoverable altogether in terms of the complicated equipment with which the armies and plants operating on behalf of the army are outfitted, gaps in the lines of army operations and home front.

It should be assumed that the enemy will try in every way to bring about panic, even through the use of special drugs.

Panic occurs most often and becomes most widespread under certain conditions known just for their combat effects. We consider the following to be the most important: the existence of a closed group of people, uncertainty of the situation, sense of threat, action of strong mental stimuli, and poor morale and psychophysiological condition of the people.

In terms of the occurrence of panic, the fact that the group insures greater anonymity is not unimportant. This special kind of decline in the sense of responsibility for one's actions makes a person feel more certain in a group. This also leads to a reduction in self-control and creates a sense of immunity. The group of people permits rapid dissemination of gossip, rumors (which promote uncertainty), and all direct signals of danger, regardless of how objective they are.

Let us repeat once more that panic is furthered by surprise, lack of experience, and routine. Then people do not know where the danger comes from or, especially, what it is. Panic is also more easily induced in circumstances where visual and aural perception are impaired, for example, night, fog, forest, smoke cover, blindness, drowning out of sound, and so on, and, finally, helplessness (inaction) in the face of danger. Often the mere conviction that one is helpless contributes to the formation of panic.

Prevention of panic is a difficult and very complicated task, because it is related to the process of peace training and upbringing of soldiers and all citizens. It is not a question here of some sort of special, separate training. The comprehensive preparation of soldiers and citizens for combat and especially the shaping of a high level of ideology and morale are the best prevention.

Fear and Encouragement

Research on the functioning of the human personality in stress situations shows that reactions to the same stress factor are not the same in all people. Behavior is not upset so easily in some people as it is in others, just as some people hold up better under emotional tension than others do. The results of the research have made it possible to learn of the existence of many factors which determine a person's psychological resistance to stress situations. This resistance is determined by characteristics of the nervous system, the level of intellectual development, the individual's social training, and the characteristics of his personality. Of greatest importance especially are those characteristics which determine the manner of perceiving difficulty, that is, how a person accepts it and how he assesses himself in a difficult situation. The way of perceiving a difficult situation, and oneself in view of it, corresponds precisely to the content of cognitive patterns, which differ in the extent of the mobilizing or destructive influence of a person's behavior. People inclined to be fearful often even at the outset of the stress situation experience great uneasiness

which makes action impossible and inclines one to give up. The very anxiety that the fear which is felt will be externalized can make it much worse, particularly in the army, where one is supposed to be fearless.

Fear is one of the important factors in the appearance and development of psychosomatic disturbances, psychopathic reactions, neuroses, and reactive psychoses, including military ones. We also find it in the genesis of aggression and self-annihilation behaviors, such as suicide, self-inflicted injury, alcoholism, and drug abuse, as well as at the root of many crimes and misdemeanors. Fear is an emotion which is awakened, transferred, and extinguished more rapidly than others. The soldier can be enabled to function in an efficient, organized manner in a difficult situation, once through psychotherapeutic measures the attitude of fear is eliminated, the sense of one's value is developed and bolstered, and the egocentric regulation of behavior is reduced or even eliminated.

Alcohol was administered for sedative purposes in certain situations during World War II in the allied armies and in the Soviet army. This led to the rapid but usually short-term elimination of fear, and in many soldiers who were overly tired and had not had enough sleep and food violent, improper reactions to alcohol were often observed. It was also noted that under conditions of constant threat and emotional frustration the use of alcohol ran the risk of rapidly developing into a habit. In addition, alcohol and intoxicants not only quiet the fear but also cause euphoria, extend reaction time, make a proper estimate of the situation difficult, interfere with coordination, and reduce the effectiveness of extended effort, and in certain cases the alcohol itself can cause fear or make it worse. For all these reasons its use on the battlefield does not seem indicated.

The problem of making soldiers immune to phenomena of modern combat is still treated as one of the major tasks in the combat training process. Army operations units have gained much experience in this area, and it is presently a matter of generalizing past experience, improving on it, and at the same time utilizing it in training practice.

Among some personnel of the younger generation there are cases in which the psychological preparation of soldiers is treated as a special, independent subject of army training which should be taught separately, apart from combat training. This is basically wrong. Psychological preparation takes place in the course of combat and political training throughout military service and is an integral part of these subjects, and major attention should be given to tactical training and special tactics.

Night operations require particularly great psychological resistance on the part of soldiers. Night often gives rise to a complex of anxiety, becoming lost, and uncertainty of the situation. It can be observed particularly during the training of individual soldiers and small subunits, especially in the attack. This complex can only be overcome by frequent maneuvers at night.

The problematics of the psychological preparation of soldiers have been included in a new edition of training programs. We already have several titles for publication in this area. Some are to appear this year and others next year. In the course of training tasks are required to be accomplished in a time specified by training norms, with an increase in physical and mental effort. While combat training exercises are in progress, there is wide-scale simulation of visual effects (fire, water, space, smoke) and acoustical effects (explosions, shots, the sound of aircraft engines, the sound of tanks, and so on).

In the desire to teach a group of people, that is, a unit or platoon, to overcome psychological weakness, the feeling of fear, we must remember to take an individual approach to each soldier and at the same time to unite the soldier group, to teach using examples of heroism from the last war.

Generally we can say that resistance is related to the following personality variables:

- Emotional type,
- System of needs and attitudes,
- Picture of the world and oneself,
- Type and sort of motivation,
- Manner of viewing reality,
- General level of ability.

Drawing Conclusions

Experience in the training and upbringing of soldiers in whom we note disturbances in adapting to the conditions of military service in peacetime can be instructive in wartime for many reasons. They give us a taste of what it is like to lead people who are at a state of peak emotional tension under the conditions of modern combat. Skill in overcoming difficulties in leading these soldiers during peacetime is to a certain extent gauge of staff leadership capability during wartime too. For this reason the results of psychological and psychiatric analyses should be material for professional staff to use to think about and draw synthetic conclusions, an experimental proving ground for the leader. This "psychopathological proving ground" teaches one to anticipate human reactions and behavior under conditions of particular danger.

The following are most often subject to psychological upset, regardless of the cause or features of the clinical picture:

- Soldiers who became ill before induction;
- Soldiers who have already undergone substantial psychological upset once under front-line conditions;
- Soldiers with longstanding personality anomalies;
- Soldiers sent for combat despite the fact that "initial signals" have been detected.

Three factors play a tremendous role in maintaining a good state of mental health in soldiers. They are the following:

Discipline, adherence to regulations and military procedures in all situations,
Healthy human relations, especially between superior and subordinate,
The high moral authority of the commanding officer or leader.

The commanding officer or leader's moral authority is particularly important in maintaining the complete mental efficiency of the subunit. In the amazing situations which modern war gives rise to, the soldier must be absolutely convinced of the leader's infallibility, of the planned nature of his action, of the correctness of the decisions he makes, and so on. When this certainty is undermined, adverse consequences are soon noted, from a decline in discipline to a state of psychosis.

Experience shows that the first days of combat cause a number of severe neurotic reactions. The weakest people crumble. Later there is a period of positive adaptation in which the number of psychological upsets is the lowest. As time passes, there are more and more cases and other more serious psychological disturbances. It is also supposed that neuroses and breakdowns most likely also begin to become greater following brain damage, after the use of chemical and biological weapons. In the case of major losses to the mental help system, the whole general staff of physicians should be called upon for assistance, just as is done in emergency and first-aid activity, but this makes it necessary to popularize the methods for giving psychological first aid.

Tasks Not Only of Psychologists

Experience of recent wars teaches us that the most effective method of treating psychological upsets caused by combat stress is to use the prophylactic, therapeutic, and rehabilitative values of the military environment. These points are the basis of the concept of preventive psychiatry in keeping with which all members of the military society, according to their jurisdiction and capabilities, should be enlisted to combat adaptation disturbances and to engage in broadly-conceived therapy. The model of military psychiatry, often called "environmental" or "preventive" psychiatry, is the most mature in terms of theory and the most proved concept of organization of psychiatric aid both in war and peacetime.

Generally, the tasks of military psychiatrists and psychologists consist of the following:

Preparation of soldiers for proper combat activity;
Protection of mental health during operations under modern combat conditions;
Development of the best methods for rapid, effective regeneration of the psychological resources of soldiers engaged in combat.

In dangerous situations basic prophylactic action may prove inadequate, and some soldiers will exhibit varying degrees of adaptation disturbance requiring specialized psychiatric help and instructions regarding the need for hospitalization, evacuation, and so on. Practice has shown that the mental health outpatient clinics serve well the function of such a treatment-segregation (classification) center in peacetime and that the division psychiatric help centers do this well during wartime in those armies which have their own staff division psychiatrists. The success of their work depends upon early detection of cases of mental disturbances, a shortened period of waiting for psychiatric help, and efforts to quickly restore combat capability through the simplest possible methods of treatment.

Nobody today seems to doubt that psychotherapy is the only effective way of treating neurosis. Pharmacotherapy should be used mainly in crisis situations, because it treats the symptoms and is merely helpful in supporting the proper method.

With respect to soldiers, psychotherapy begins and ends in the military unit. Despite popular belief, it is mainly a matter of nonprofessional individual and group psychotherapy. It functions through colleagues and the direct superiors of the afflicted soldier. It should be inspired and directed by the party-political machinery and the leadership, whose task it is to see whether any psychotraumatic effect develops.

In the military unit there is practically no boundary between psychoprophylaxis and psychotherapy. This activity is not only supposed to precede any acts of the violation of discipline and norms of soldiers' group behavior and to eliminate passivity in carrying out military assignments and orders, but also should unload negative emotions which reduce and distort the effects of training and bolster motivation and ambitious commitment in carrying out tasks which are dangerous and which cause fear. It should include not only poorly integrated and poorly adapted soldiers but also healthy people, who make proper use of their mental self-control apparatus.

Past experience in the realm of the application of methods of psychological influence on social groups shows that using them under military service conditions can produce new values, not just in the process of therapy and prevention but also in the training of so-called task groups. Psychological methods of collective influence are of greatest practical significance, because they can include a larger number of people at the same time, and are therefore more economical. Training in training groups makes it possible to become very well acquainted with one another, to eliminate conflicts, and to develop abilities and skills which are the result of interpersonal experience. It makes it possible to develop those characteristics which are the most necessary under certain conditions. The formation of social-minded attitudes in soldiers seems particularly important, because this attitude makes it possible to focus efforts on the task, regardless of possible personal success or defeat.

The organizers of the space flights fully appreciated the role of training in these groups. According to data issued by the space flight center in the United States, all the astronauts participate in short-term, intensive exercises in training groups. This is dictated by the conviction that poor judgment on the part of a single member of the flight can sometimes make it impossible to carry out a task and may endanger a colleague.

It is obvious that the program of activities in the various groups must be closely adapted to its goals. It must anticipate the types of stresses to which the trainee will be subjected in the future and must teach him how to react to it.

And there is one other thing: the psychological influence can produce the desired effect only if it is conducted under the direction of people who are experienced in using psychotherapeutic techniques.

The Problem Applies Not Only to the Army

The conviction as to the exceptionally powerful effect which modern combat has on the mental state of the soldier sometimes gives rise to emotionally colored judgments and dangerous hypotheses. This follows from excessive concern for the "poor" soldier lost in complicated, brutal actions on the battlefield or is based on the equally brilliant but untrue hypothesis that the army is an institution which in and of itself runs counter to the principle of mental hygiene. According to this idea the army is supposed to be an organization of strong people who issue and execute orders, feel no fear, and manage to cope in any situation. Meanwhile, incessant work is needed to build in soldiers the firm conviction that they must submit to even the most difficult conditions of military service. There are moments of breakdown and reduced effectiveness. There are people who are not at all suited to handle certain functions at all. In addition, in military service, owing to the intensity, a person is burned out physically and psychologically more quickly.

Psychological-psychiatric selection is particularly important to the modern armed forces. The tremendous extent of technology in the army, the fast pace of operations, dispersed, isolated combat, the need for a constant switch from attack to defense and back again, the possibility of combat operations without a front line and therefore all the equipment behind the lines, a factor which besides the purely mechanical implications also has a great effect on the soldier's psychological support, operations in the face of the possibility of the use of new weapons and the knowledge that the country may be destroyed, with the fate of one's family an uncertainty, under conditions of severe psychological combat and misinformation, with supply problems, a lack of sleep, and under changing weather conditions -- all these factors greatly increase the requirements for soldiers' psychological effectiveness. This applies mainly to soldiers who use highly specialized equipment which requires special mental predisposition and capabilities to manipulate it, in addition to knowledge.

Modern warfare is a sort of duel of thoughts and knowledge, skills, and habits of the opposing armies. Previously the weak training of a soldier or two could be made up for by the increased effort of their colleagues who performed the same function as part of the subunit, but now that the distribution of functions in the use of equipment is still more diversified, the slightest shortcomings in training any of the soldier specialists can greatly hamper the performance of a task. What is more, now even an average level of training is no longer adequate for a soldier who operates combat equipment and whose work requires exceptional speed, precision, and teamwork. The slow, uncoordinated action of a single soldier in the team, crew, or group can be an element which introduces uncertainty into the performance of a task. Therefore it is necessary not only to know how to use complicated equipment and weaponry effectively but also how to use it most expediently in difficult combat situations. There are also greater requirements concerning the soldier's stability in terms of physical and mental resistance and psychological preparation to overcome the feelings which are inherent in modern combat and to put up with the hardship of combat.

Army recruiting is based on, among other things, the rationally justified rejection of individuals without adequate psychological ability and on properly organized selection, for which the following criteria should be employed:

General suitability for the military (basic selection),
Suitability for the various types of armies,
Suitability for the various jobs in the army.

There is a large group of factors which, from the viewpoint of the army's interests, have a detrimental effect on a young person's personality. Research conducted by a group of psychologists working on a commission of experts on the development of education showed that a substantial number of children subject to the universal education requirement needed special care.

Many minors qualify for immediate placement in a correctional facility or are already in one. A substantial proportion are under the tutelage of the courts. The children in the worst situation are those who live in the families of alcoholics. In recent years the citizens' militia has been apprehending more than 30,000 runaways per year who have left home, care and upbringing facilities, or correctional institutions, and the number of suicides among youth in the group aged 15-20 years continues to be substantial.

Many studies have shown that a substantial proportion of school-age youngsters (under 19 years of age) drink alcohol, especially spirits, and nearly half the pupils are under 15 years of age when they consume alcohol for the first time. Many children and young people become dependent on various sorts of habit-forming substances. Let us add here the cases of venereal disease, eye diseases, defects in body build and posture (orthopedic defects), chronic infections of the upper respiratory tract, and dental caries. Research done in schools shows that part of the school youngsters exhibit

more or less advanced pathological conditions which require the intervention of a physician.

It is not surprising that the selection commissions disqualify a certain percentage of all persons examined as being totally unfit for military service or designate them as fit to serve only in certain capacities on the grounds of psychological disturbances. In terms of numbers this disability group is second only to vision deficiencies in lowering the health category. During the 6 months from induction up to basic military service, psychological disturbances cause a substantial number of early discharges.

The Growing Significance of Selection

Research shows also that the problematics of mental health are directly related to the disciplining of soldiers in basic service. Military upbringing specialists state that soldiers' psychological anomalies are the cause of carelessness and lack of a sense of responsibility, the excessive use of alcohol, being absent without leave, and self-mutilation on the part of soldiers in basic service. There are instances in which the inductee, because of faulty psychological selection, is referred to a course for specialists in a given field, finishes the course with a good grade, receives a service position, and then is found to begin causing upbringing difficulties, to be undisciplined, to be absent without leave, to steal, and so on. Most often, as a psychopath, he is relieved of further military service.

Observations made by Polish psychologists and psychiatrists show that proper motivation is the decisive factor in reaching a high level for mobilizing mental forces to perform difficult tasks. Even completely healthy soldiers discharge their responsibilities poorly, unless they have a strong desire for military service. The same mechanism also operates in individuals of low psychological caliber, but in this case, along with strong motivation, it is also essential to find them the proper place in a subunit and for their superiors to treat them skillfully, not in stereotyped fashion. This is why the selection of suitable military specialists is so important.

The selection may be divided into basic selection and selection of a higher order. The basic selection is medical in nature, but higher-level selection consists of choosing the proper type of military unit and of assigning the proper military function. Although selection in the realm of a narrow specialty is conducted in a rather precise manner, enlist and basic selection are faulty in general and do not always do the job.

The handling of complicated combat equipment requires not only great skill but also psychophysical predisposition. A good example here would be the job of an operator who works under what we call extreme environmental conditions characterized by a great deviation in the physical and chemical parameters from the sphere of a person's adaptational capacity. That is, the operator is subject to the effect of mechanical vibration. Vibrations occur in all land vehicles, in airplanes, and on ships, and in these cases they are unavoidable, although indirect, that is, an unintended consequence

of using various technical equipment, such as engines, ventilators, and the like.

Noise is the most annoying. Individual protection against noise, such as ear-protectors, is not always adequate. Noise is also transmitted along the bone structure surrounding the ear, setting up vibrations. This is why protective helmets are more useful as individual protection of hearing.

There are more difficulties of this type. The extent of the tediousness of the operator's working conditions can only be reduced as the result of eliminating or changing the parameters of those factors which will not have any great effect on combat characteristics. Despite this the operator must maintain his physical ability for effective action and must demonstrate psychological resistance and control.

What is noticeable in research on the subject of adaptation to the service is the fact that a very small percentage of those interviewed list difficulties in meeting the requirements of training and discipline. Most of the soldiers have no difficulties in adapting to the requirements of military service. Those who have problems usually blame their lack of skill in handling personal problems or in their relationships with other soldiers.

Rapid, proper detection of adaptation problems and psychological disturbances occurring in soldiers depends first of all on the command staff and the party-political apparatus of the subunits. The most immediate superiors, especially political officers, become aware of a soldier's psychological caliber long before the physicians do. They also have the greatest possibility of consistent implementation of a program of psychiatric prevention within the subunit. This is why the process of training professional soldiers both during the period of study in military academies and schools and at the further stages of professional military service should take mental hygiene into account more, especially the problems of the functioning of the personality in the emotional-motivation sphere. The psychological and sociological knowledge of professional soldiers could be deepened within the framework of political training. This applies mainly to professional non-commissioned officers as those soldiers upon which the shaping of the attitudes and habits of the soldiers in basic service depends to a decisive extent.

A detailed analysis of the causes of neurosis in the military environment and upbringing difficulties with soldiers in basic service has made it possible to establish the following pathogenic factors as being the most frequent:

Improprieties in the realm of human relations, especially in relationships between the superior and the subordinate;
Exhaustion by excessively difficult and tedious service tasks, accompanied by a feeling of a lack of recognition and acceptance;