

zens on their territory they take binding decisions.

3. The increase of the own responsibility of the local People's Representations and their councils is directly connected with the use of scientific methods in their work and the realization and generalization of the experiences of the citizens. They organize the co-operation of the citizens in the shaping of the political, economic, cultural and social life and work closely together with the social organizations of the working people.

4. For the better protection of the legality and the rights of the citizens is provided to form commissions receiving complaints with the local People's Representations.

Socialist Law and Justice

by Rainer Gollnick and
Gerhard Haney

The authors signify justice as a valuation the specific of which is to value relations, patterns of action and modes of thought always under the view of equality, as relations of equality, as acts influencing these relations of equality etc. By valuation the authors understand aimed-ideal acts according to the circumstances. Basic quantities of justice as class valuation in connection with the law are: 1. the existence of certain interests, aims and intentions of the class; 2. the knowledge of the corresponding objects of valuation and 3. a number of statements on these objects of valuation, their relations among one another and to the interests of the class etc. The valuation of justice is a synthesis of these three basic quantities of objective content. It is a subjective category with objective content.

The expressed political-public-legal

will of the ruling class basing on its material conditions of existence, as the most important element of the Marxist-Leninist concept of justice at the same time is the basis of the inseparable dialectic connection between justice and law. As the law according to its nature can consist only in the exercise of an equal measure (Marx) and therefore it is necessary for every law as instrument of the ruling class to consciously apply an equal measure by this class, justice is an inevitable, part of this class decision. It becomes an abstract expression of the law itself. The aims and purposes of the ruling class which are irrevocably marked by the corresponding mode of production, which in turn makes this class the ruling one, determine the measure and justice the law is based upon.

The working class is the first and the only class whose material conditions of existence effect the interest in the abolition of exploitation. From this results the antagonism between pre-socialist and socialist justice and pre-socialist and socialist law. It is the interest of the working class from the beginning that with the abolition of its own conditions of existence as a class also the whole society is liberated. This process of liberation is not limited to the creation of socialist relations of production. As long as classes exist basic starting point for the determination of justice can therefore only be the interest of the working class. From the objective position of the working class we can conclude that the new justice can only be implemented if on the one hand the leading role of the working class and its party and simultaneously on the other hand it is realized that the working out of the new basis for the valuation can only be passed in a conscious procedure, that means that justice does not exist independently in any way and needs only to