

National Economy in different stages, beginning with the enacting of the Labour Law of April 1950. Finally in 1961 the unitary conception of a Labour Code embracing all spheres of labour law basing on the victory of the socialist relations of production was set into force. Its content convincibly expresses the historical superiority of the GDR to the order of labour law in West Germany resting on exploitation.

The basic rights of labour in the GDR are essentially determined as being free from exploitation and thus their object is the creative socialist labour. They orientate on a labour which concretely shapes and makes conscious the accordance of the interests of the working people and the factories with the social needs.

With the victory of the socialist relations of production the sphere of the basic rights of labour extends its validity on the second producing main class of the socialist society, the co-operative farmers. The socialist work of the workers and office-workers as well as of the co-operative farmers rests on the same constitutional principles; the differences in the relations of labour are actually reconsidered in differentiated regulations of the labour law and the agrarian law with the aim of the unitary realization of the basic rights.

The basic rights of labour in the new socialist constitution are characterized by the constitutionalizing of the most important legalities, the congruence of norm and social guarantee, the common validity and realization in the spheres of labour and agrarian law and by the embedding in the whole system of basic rights. Typical is their adjustment to the regulation of the position of the communities, especially the factories and the Trade Unions. The most important basic right in the fields of labour is the right to work.

the right to a working place, at first without regard to the character of work up to the right to socialist labour in which all essential features of socialism have been included. Every citizen has the right to a working place and the free choice of it corresponding with the principle of creating the unity between the social necessities and the factorial and individual interests. For doing the work he has to be granted an adequate payment.

The duty of a socially useful activity also rises from this conformity of interests. The duty to work, as the main form of socially useful activity is realized by the corresponding prerequisites, i. a. especially consciousness and material incentive. Entering a relation of employment underlies the decision of every citizen in continuation of tried practice. The means relating to labour law for the entering of a relation of employment according to labour law has been and remains — beside appointment or election — the labour contract.

The success in the setting-up of the highly developed social system of socialism will make a constantly increasing realization of the basic rights of labour possible, as it has happened since 1949 in all fields of labour, from the shaping of the working hours and leisure time up to the old-age pensions.

Karl Marx and Social Prognostication

by Wolfgang Loose

The development and consolidation of social prognostication, its theory and method demand for making use of the wealth of ideas of Karl Marx whose 150th birthday the whole progressive mankind is celebrating. Material dialectics as an essential part of the scientific views of the