

The 10. German Peasants' Congress and Public Management of Agriculture and Food Production

by *Karl-Heinz Brandt*

Starting from the resolutions of the VII. Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the principles of the socialist constitution of the GDR the author discusses new problems of the public legal shaping of the management of agriculture and food production with respect to the resolutions of the 10. German Peasants' Congress. Public management is to secure that agriculture and food production is constituted as a partial system in the developed social system of socialism in connection with the cultural development in the villages. The main way therefore is the socialist co-operation. The socialist society is only able to master the new problems of the development under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution if under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party the alliance with the class of the co-operative peasants and the other working people constantly becomes deeper and deeper and socialist democracy is always brought to a higher level. The democratic participation of the working people in the management of agriculture and food production culminates in the acting of the people's representations in which and by which the working class unites all political forces of the society to exercise state power.

The lately constituted councils for agricultural production and food production take an important part in the system of public management which were elected on the 10. German Peasants' Congress and on the peasants conferences in the districts and counties by the representatives of agriculture, food production and commerce. These councils — the social function of which and their public legal position in the system of public

management are sketched — increase the influence of the people's representations in all spheres of the life of the citizens and extend the social basis of their activity. So the people's representations use these councils to make the working people in the agriculture and food production take part in the management of state and economy. Characteristic of the developing forms of the organization of the socialist democracy in this sphere — the co-operative councils, the councils of the combines and the councils for agriculture and food production — is that they increase the unity of the classes and enlarge the field of decision of the co-operative peasants on the whole process of reproduction of the food production.

On Topical Tasks of the Economic Legal Legislation in the Economic System of Socialism

by *Stephan Supranowitz*

Under the conditions of the economic system of socialism also qualitatively and quantitatively new possibilities of use and effect concerning economic law arise. They arise especially under the aspect that the social process of reproduction is planned and managed after structurally and functionally interharmonized economic-political methods and principles operating as a complex system. The economic law in work must rest on the same principles which are the basis for the economic system of socialism. At the same time it must correspond with the specific necessities of the development of the socialist law as the leading instrument of the socialist state.

Proceeding from the main content which determines the shaping of the economic system in the years 1969/70