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COUNTRY East Germany

REPORT

SUBJECT Organization, Activities and Aims of the East German Youth Organization, Freie Deutsche Jugend (FDJ)

DATE DISTR.

23 FEB 1953

50X1-HUM

NO. PAGES

1

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO.
PLACE & DATE ACQ

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study

on the East German youth organization, Freie Deutsche Jugend (FDJ). The study includes information on the following topics: origins of the FDJ; principles and aims of the FDJ; duties and rights of FDJ members; organization of the FDJ; methods of the FDJ; position of the FDJ in the state; external action of the FDJ; the FDJ and East Germany in international youth organizations; list of officials in the office and secretariat of the Central Council of the FDJ; "Ten Commandments of Socialist Morale"

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Distribution of Attachment:

[Redacted]

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OCI: ~~Dean~~ [Redacted]

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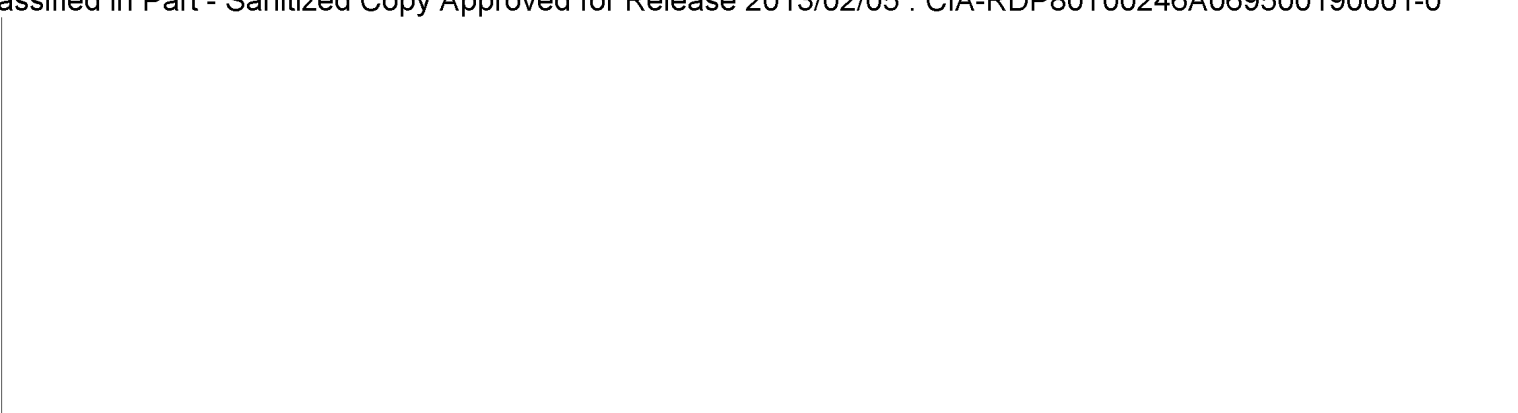
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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

EXHIBIT



The Free German Youth
(Freie Deutsche Jugend : FDJ)
(August 1963)



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S U M M A R Y

I N T R O D U C T I O N

- I. The origins of the F.D.J.
- II. The goals and principles of the F.D.J.
- III. The obligations and the rights of the members of the F.D.J.
- IV. The organizational structure of the F.D.J.
- V. Miscellaneous details
- VI. The methods of the F.D.J.
- VII. The F.D.J. in the State
- VIII. Actual results
- IX. Foreign activities of the F.D.J.
- X. The F.D.J. and the D.D.R. in international mass organizations (youth organizations)

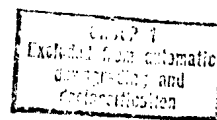
C O N C L U S I O N

- APPENDIX: 1. The office and the secretariate of the central council of the F.D.J.
2. The "Ten Commandments of the socialist ethic."



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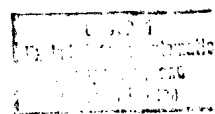
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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Seventh Parliament of the "Freie Deutsche Jugend" (F.D.J.) or the "Free German Youth" of the German Democratic Republic met in East Berlin from 28 May to 1 June 1963. In view of the fact that the Parliament is only convoked every four years and also that a new statute for the association was adopted at the time of the last assembly, it seemed that it would be a matter of interest to devote a study to the F.D.J. at this time, since it is one of the most important mass organizations in the GDR and the object of the special care of the Pankow government, because it gathers and leads the youth of the country, and as a result, represents the future of East German Communism (and even of German Communism in its entirety).

All the modern governments which are aiming at the total reorganization ^{at} of the existing society and/political domination have considered it a matter of very special importance to win a total hold on the youth: in effect, the youth offer this immense advantage over the adults; they have not been familiar with the earlier social structures, and thus cannot generally make unfavorable comparisons; they constitute magnificent virgin soil where one is almost certain that all the seeds which are sown will produce an abundant harvest; and finally they have their intrinsic dynamism.

The most important sources of influence on the formation of young people can be considered to be the family, the school, the church and the various youth organizations. The aim of a totalitarian regime - whichever one it may be - will thus be to effect a maximum reduction in the influence of the family

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and the religious milieu (for want of being able to annihilate them) and to lay hands on the other two sources of influence.

If Mussolini and Hitler organized and fanaticized their youth almost from the cradle, the Soviets on their part perfected this method well in advance of them, since the creation of the Komsomol by Lenin goes back to October 1918.

The organization of the youth in the GDR is closely copied from that of the USSR: the "Ernst Thälmann - Pioniere" (from 6 to 14 years) and the "Freie Deutsche Jugend" (from 14 years) correspond to the pioneers and the Komsomol. Moreover, in practice, the pioneers are subordinate to the FDJ.

We shall see how this organization does not bear any relation to what is a youth organization in the free world: FDJ and scouting or athletic unions are not at all synonymous.

I - The Origins of the FDJ

The true roots of the FDJ are found in the KJVB (Kommunistischer Jugendverband Deutschlands) or "Communist Youth Association of Germany", formed in 1920 by the left wing of the "Free Socialist Youth" and constituting from that date the youth organization of the KPD (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands), the German Communist Party, which was itself formed on 30 December 1918.

In 1933, the defeat suffered by the CP of Germany to the benefit of National Socialism obliged this party to camouflage itself under the names "popular front" and "front of unity"; the KJVB evidently followed the same path and, from this time on, the functionaries of the movement used the term, "FDJ". The work had to be continued in complete clandestineness from 1935.

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On 11 June 1945 the CP of Germany reappeared in East Berlin; on 20 June the Soviet military administration in Germany authorized the creation of "anti-fascist youth committees". These are the committees which gave birth to the FDJ on 7 March 1946, whereas on 19 and 20 April 1946, the SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands - German Social Democratic Party) was forced to join with the CP of Germany to form the SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands - German Socialistic Unity Party).

The establishment of the FDJ was entrusted to Erich Honecker, who took the Komsomol for a model. Having joined the Communist youth movement at the age of ten, Honecker worked, under the Nazi regime, on the central committee (obviously illegal) of the Association of Communist Youth and was sentenced to ten years of solitary confinement with hard labor. He directed the FDJ from 1946 to 1955.

At the time of its establishment, the FDJ wanted to be above party; but the key positions were soon occupied solely by Communists and, since that time, the SED has continued to strengthen the hold of Marxism-Leninism on the association, as will be shown repeatedly farther on.

II. The goals and principles of the FDJ

The first phrase of the new statute (in keeping with "new requirements", according to Horst Schumann, first secretary of the central council) indicates that the "FDJ is a socialist mass organization of the GDR. On a voluntary basis, it organizes young people of all classes of society for the purpose of ensuring - in cooperation with all the workers - the establishment of socialism on a large scale in the GDR and of participating in the formation of a happy socialist future for the young^{er} generation."

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The FDJ claims kinship with the revolutionary movements of German youth (particularly of workers), whose good traditions it claims to perpetuate. It holds up Karl Liebknecht and Ernst Thälmann as models.

Its subordination to the SED is stated explicitly, without the least ambiguity: "in all its activities the FDJ will allow itself to be guided by the decisions and the counsels of the SED, because the policy of the latter is based on the doctrines of Marx, Engels and Lenin and because it preserves the vital interests of the nation and of its youth."

The FDJ has as its mission the task of inculcating in the youth a love of work, of the working class and of its country, and must also educate them on the basis of scientific socialism.

It is supported by the FDGB (Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund - Free German Trade Union) as well as by all the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front of the GDR; it cooperates closely with them.

Although the FDJ is the only youth organization existing on a national scale in East Germany, its statute however does not hesitate to state "that it has the obligation of seeing to it that all the boys and girls think in an independent way."

The opposition of the GDR to the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany) is obviously among the favorite themes of the FDJ, which considers the participation of the youth in the primordial strengthening of the GDR to be its contribution in the struggle against the imperialism and militarism of West Germany and its contribution towards the creation of a peaceful, democratic, socialist Germany."

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Among its objectives, the statute numbers the setting into operation of the "seven point plan" proposed by Walter Ulbricht at the time of the opening of the Sixth Congress of the SED in January 1963, a plan to normalize relations between the two Germanies.

"The FDJ supports all the movements which serve the common struggle of the youth of the two German states for the maintenance of peace, the realization of the policy of peaceful coexistence, a confederation of the two German states and national unity, and against imperialism, militarism and the preparations for atomic war which are going on in West Germany.

It advocates objective, normal relations between the two German states, and supports an agreement of reason and good will which is based on the existence of the two German states having different social systems."

The FDJ devotes very special attention to relations with the West German youth. It is known that the organization was outlawed in the FRG on 26 June 1951 as hostile to the federal constitution; this ban was confirmed on 16 July 1954 by the federal administrative court.

It is ~~maximally~~ ^{stated} in this statute that the "FDJ considers all youth to be its friends and its comrades - regardless of their origin, their religious beliefs and their opinions." Strictly speaking, this can be considered true, at the time when an individual joins the association; but later on this association ^{and} "arranges, in consistent fashion, the propagation/the study of Marxism-Leninism." Besides this, it "develops and encourages the tendency of its members and of all young people to act in their lives in conformity with the principles of socialistic ethics and morality, which reflect the high moral qualities of man in a socialistic society." (Note: For reference, the "Ten

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Commandments of the socialist ethic" can be found in appendix I.)

Among the goals of the FDJ is, of course, the development of friendship with the Soviet Union and very especially with the Komsomol, as well as the strengthening of ties with the youth organizations in all socialist or progressive countries. It supports the nations which are struggling for freedom and independence.

The general aims and principles are given in further detail in the following paragraph, which constitutes ~~the~~ ^{their} practical application

III. The obligations and the rights of members of the FDJ

a) Young people from 14 to 26 years of age may become members of the FDJ upon approval of the assembly of members of the base organization in which they wish to enroll.

Contrary to past procedures, the new statute provides that a member who attains his 27th year and wishes to continue to participate in the association may be authorized to do so, with the approval of the Assembly of the members of his base organization. This new measure was decided upon in order to avoid the reduction in the number of members which results from the withdrawal of those who reach the age limit. (cf. Para. 7).

b) The principal obligations of a member of the FDJ are the following:
 to carry out completely the decisions of the association;
 to strengthen the GDR as much as ~~they are~~ ^{he is} able - politically, economically and militarily, based on a future Germany which is socialist, peaceable, democratic and unified;
 to explain constantly to those about ~~them~~ ^{him} the policy of the GDR and to mobilize

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the youth for the realization of the program of the SED, viz, the establishment
 of socialism in the GDR on a large scale;
 to study and to work in an exemplary manner, in order to have a thorough
 knowledge of science and technology;
 to increase work productivity, to improve the quality of products, to ensure
 a strict economy and to develop initiative;
 to put into practice and to communicate to others the experience of the innovators
 in the matter of production;
 to strengthen socialist work discipline, to respect and enhance the common good;
 to cooperate closely with the organizations of the FDGB in the carrying out
 of all these tasks;
 to initiate ^{himself} ~~themselves~~ into the teachings of Marxism-Leninism; the better members
 should prepare for their admission to the SED;
 to be honest and frank, to engage in criticism without fear and without regard
 to personalities, and likewise to engage in self-criticism;
 to unmask and eliminate inadequacies and faults (note: this regulation can easily
 lead to informing); to fight against ~~excessive~~ bureaucracy, negligence and
 wastefulness;
 to be vigilant with regard to attacks by the enemies of peace and socialism,
 to preserve national secrets in all fields, to acquire some military knowledge
 prior to actual military service;
 to establish wholesome relations between boys and girls, to combat manifestations
 of capitalist immorality: egotism, vulgarity, alcoholism; to respect the aged,
 to prevent ~~their~~ ^{his} friends from committing bad deeds, to develop ~~their~~ ^{his} physical
 capacities and to fortify his health through sports and games; to develop in this
 matter cooperation with the organizations of the GST (Society for Athletics and
 Technique), the German league for athletics and gymnastics, and the German

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Red Cross; (note: the regulations set forth in this paragraph are almost the only ones which are common to the FDJ and to a youth association as it is conceived in the free world);

to contribute to the consolidation of friendship and fraternal alliance with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as with those who are struggling for national independence and social progress in the whole world;

c) Having observed this long list of obligations, the members of the FDJ have the following rights:

to participate in an objective manner in the discussion of all problems concerning the work of the association, in the assemblies of members as well as before the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ body of directors or in the youth press.

to participate in the election of the body of directors and to be elected to this body;

to criticize the activities of the members and the officers of the FDJ, whatever their positions may be;

to be present in person at discussions concerning their activities or their department;

d) Eminent workers and functionaries who have proven themselves, as well as organizations (governmental, administrative, economic, etc) which exercise a beneficial influence on young people to lead them to socialism, can receive the title of "Friends of Youth."

Awards: commendation by the assembly of members and the body of directors; honorary certificates; badge ~~xxxx~~ "For excellence in learning"; Erich Weinert medal (art prize of the FDJ); Artur Becker medal (in bronze, silver ~~xx~~ and gold);

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sanctions: criticism, admonitions, reprimands, censure and expulsion. The member who is sanctioned has the right of appeal. Sanctions can be revoked.

IV - The organizational structure of the FDJ

a) This structure is based on the principle of democratic centralism, as in all other Communist organizations. This means:

that the bodies of the association on all levels are elected in a democratic manner;

that all the decisions of the high-level bodies of the association are binding on the entire lower organization, that the very strict discipline of the association must be respected, and that the minority must always submit to the majority.

b) The base organizations are the foundation of the FDJ; they are set up wherever the members of the association work, study or live: business concerns, MTS (machine and tractor stations), state farms, LPG (cooperatives of agricultural production), units of the armed forces, administrative, governmental and economic bodies, scientific institutions, academies, ~~villages~~^{towns}, living quarters. The minimum number of members is three.

It is essentially on the level of the base organization that the principles must be put into practice, the goals must be pursued, the obligations must be met, and the rights must be obtained as they were indicated in the two preceding paragraphs.

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The supreme body of the base organization is the assembly of members, which must be convoked at least once a month. However, in certain base organizations which have a particular political or economic importance in the establishing of socialism on a large scale, the assembly elects a conference of delegates.

The assembly of members or, as the case may be, the conference of delegates, elects an executive bureau, which itself elects its secretariate (term for one year). Base organizations composed of more than 300 members also elect an examination commission. ("commission de verification").

It will be noted that young people not belonging to the FDJ may however participate in the assembly of members, so that they can take the floor while questions which concern them are discussed.

Every three months, the executive bureau makes a report to the assembly of members or to the conference of delegates concerning the carrying out of the decisions of the superior echelon and the advancement of its particular plan of work.

c) The base organizations are combined in the ~~agora~~ kreis or the village organizations, then in the bezirk organizations. However, the base organizations of particular importance, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, may be detached from the territorial hierarchy.

The supreme body of the kreis, town and bezirk organizations is (as in the case of the base organizations of particular importance) the conference of delegates. These delegates are sent by the subordinate organizations. The conference of delegates meets every two years.

It elects an executive bureau (which itself elects its secretariate) and a examination commission.

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the executive bureau directs the organization in the interval between the meetings of the conference of delegates; it meets every three months.

d) On the national level, the supreme body of the FDJ is the Parliament, which meets generally every four years,¹ upon convocation by the Central Council. The Parliament is composed of delegates elected by the bezirk conferences of delegates.

The Parliament elects the Central Council and the Central Commission of Examination, of the FDJ.

The Central Council elects from among its members a bureau and a secretariate.

The Central Council executes the decisions of the Parliament and directs the activities of the FDJ as the supreme body in the interval between the meetings of Parliament. As the Central Council only meets every four months, it is the bureau of the Central Council which directs political activity and gives the orders to the executive bureaus of the bezirks. The secretariate is responsible for the performance of current tasks, in that which concerns the execution of the decisions of the Parliament, of the Central Council and of the bureau, as well as the supervision of this execution. It is, in short, the secretariate of the bureau of the Central Council of the FDJ which actually directs the organization.

1. Dates of meeting of previous Parliaments: 1st Parl., 8-10 June 1946 (Brandenburg/Havel); 2nd Parl., 23-26 May 1947 (Meissen); 3rd Parl., 1-5 June 1949 (Leipzig); 4th Parl., 27-30 May 1952 (Leipzig); 5th Parl., 25-27 May 1955 (Erfurt); 6th Parl. 12-15 May 1959 (Rostock).

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Appendix 2. shows the composition of the/bureau and ~~the~~ secretariate of the FDJ (bureau: 20 members, of which 9 constitute the secretariate).

The Central Council elected by the 7th Parliament consists of 139 members and 59 candidates.

e) The policy carried out by the FDJ in that which concerns youth is determined by the Politburo of the SED (ideological commission) in its entirety; at the level of the Central Committee, this policy is developed by the work group for youth questions, subordinate to the ideological section. It is to be noted that the first secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, Horst Schumann, is a member of the Central Committee of the SED.

The instructions are then probably transmitted at one and the same time to the FDJ, in the party organization to the bezirk ideological commissions, in governmental organizations to the office for youth questions (Amt für Jugendfragen), whose head is presently Horst Grenz (SED).

It does not seem necessary to stress the awkwardness -- common to all socialist countries -- of a double apparatus - of party and of government - which certainly brings it about that local leadership of the FDJ receives directives concerning it from at least two quarters.

f) We have seen that the examination commissions exist on a national, bezirk, kreis or town level, and on the level of base organizations of particular importance.

These commissions supervise, in their area of responsibility, the rapid and ^{proper} execution of decisions; they see to it that all the investigations follow the prescribed course, whether they concern complaints, criticisms or suggestions; they follow closely financial questions and the management of funds according to the principle of strict economy.

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The central examination commission elected by the 7th Parliament consists of 19 members and 5 candidates.

g) The FDJ organizations likewise exist within the armed forces of the GDR.

The statute provides that these organizations must educate their members, and also the young military men who do not belong to the association, on the basis of the oath of allegiance and in the spirit of socialist internationalism and of the brotherhood in arms with the Soviet army and the armies of the countries of the Socialist camp, so that they will become true patriots, ready to offer their knowledge, their abilities and their lives to protect the establishment of large-scale socialism in the GDR.

h) Organization of the Ernst Thälmann Pioneers.

This organization is concerned with children from 6 to 14 years of age. Its directing body is the central executive bureau including, as usual, a secretariate. Bureau and secretariate are headed by the Central Council of the FDJ. On the bezirk, town and kreis levels, the executive bureaus of the pioneer organization are appointed by the corresponding executive bureaus of the FDJ.

The principles and the goals of the organization are obviously the same as those of the FDJ.

The president of the central executive bureau is presently Robert Lehman, who belongs to the Central Council of the FDJ.

i) The diagram on the following page reviews the organizational structure of the FDJ.

SECRET
14

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KEY TO DIAGRAM ON P. 13 OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

1. Secretariate of the Bureau of the Central Council of the FDJ
First secretary: Horst Schumann
2. Bureau
3. Central Council
4. Parliament
5. FDJ
6. Secretariate of the executive bureau
7. Bezirk executive bureau
8. Examination Commission
9. Conference of Delegates
10. Bezirk organization
11. Secretariate of the executive bureau
12. Town or Kreis Executive Bureau
13. Examination Commission
14. Conference of Delegates
15. Town or Kreis Organization
16. Secretariate of the Executive Bureau
17. Executive Bureau
18. Examination Commission
(more than 300 members)
19. Assembly of Members
20. Base Organization

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21. Central Examination Commission
22. Secretariate of the Executive Bureau
23. Executive Bureau
24. Examination Commission
25. Conference of Delegates
26. Base Organization of particular importance

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V. Miscellaneous Details

The funds of the FDJ come from the donations of the members, the sale of special stamps (practically obligatory), profits from various celebrations, collections, returns from publications and finally, from gifts (among which should be included payments from the State).

The principal publications of the FDJ are:

The daily, "Junge Welt" (Young World)
for the cadres, the periodical "Junge Generation"
for students and members of the youthful intelligensia, the
periodical "Forum".

The emblem is a shield with a rising sun and the initials of the FDJ.

The flag of the FDJ is blue and bears the emblem in its center.

The greeting of members of the FDJ is "Freundschaft!" (Friendship).

The uniform consists basically of a blue blouse.

VI. The Methods of the FDJ

It seemed to be a matter of interest to give some details about certain procedures followed in the activity of the FDJ, taking into account statutory arrangements concerning the youth.

a) Plan for promotion of youth (Jugendförderungsplan):

At the beginning of each year, the Pankow government address to directors of business concerns and administrations, as well as to mayors of towns and communes, a work plan including measures for the development of the creative forces of youth, for their collaboration in the direction of the State and of the economy,

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for the development of education, of cultural activities, athl~~at~~etics and amusements. Each recipient of such a work plan then draws up his own plan with the active collaboration of the local directors of the FDJ and the FDGB and that of all the youth; he presents the results of this work in the course of a youth festival. Following this, he must render an account of the execution of the plan thus prepared, before the same bodies, as a rule twice a year, and in particular on 8 February, this date being the anniversary day of the adoption of the "law concerning the participation of youth in the establishment of the GDR and the promotion of youth in school and in the professions, through athletics and amusements." which was proclaimed on 8 February 1950.

b) Youth brigades (Jugendbrigaden): this con_cerns socialist collectives of young workers which exist in business concerns, State farms, the LPG's, etc. They have as their goal the collective accomplishment of the tasks designated by the plan, the socialist education and qualification of their members, and also the development of the mode of socialist life. These brigades are directed by the FDJ. They can establish "brigade contracts" with the management of the concerns where they operate. The better brigades compete every year for the official title "Eminent Youth Brigade of the GDR."

c) Youth projects (Jugendobjekte): these are the key problems of the establishment of socialism of which the FDJ is assuming the patronage. These youth objectives are the concrete expression of the bond which unites the youth in the GDR to the establishment of socialism. Among these projects can be mentioned, the motor power factory "Artur Becker", the East Iron works Combine (E.K.O.), the Berlin-Schoene^{feld}~~feld~~ central airport, the socialist training of hooligans [?] ("chiffons"), etc.

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d) It appears that, since the establishment of ^a ~~an~~ committee for inspection of workers and farmers this year, set up both by the Council of Ministers and by the Central Committee of the SED, missions which were formerly entrusted to the discipline groups of the FDJ (Ordnungsgruppen) have been abolished.

e) On the other hand, the control posts of the FDJ (FDJ - Kontrollposten) still exist. These are supervisory bodies within industrial, agricultural and commercial enterprises, in administrations, schools and communes. Their mission is the struggle for the realization of the plan, and for achieving very high quality in the products and very strict economy; They oppose the spirit of backwardness, irresponsibility, failure to observe ^{laws} ~~laws~~ and contracts (in particular, the law concerning the advancement of youth), as well as inadequacies of all kinds. The control posts of the FDJ collaborate closely with the State control bodies, that is, as we now see it, the committee of inspection of workers and farmers. In brief, this is a form of collaboration of the GDR youth in the management of the State.

The slogan presently in force at the Dimitroff factory in Magdeburg is the following: "Whoever knows of a fault and does not report it, does not understand the Congress of the Party."

As has already been mentioned above, one can easily see what possibilities for informing are offered to the members of the FDJ by the existence of the control posts.

f) Training schools: There are FDJ schools at the Bezirk level ~~which~~ intended for the training of functionaries of the organization; these schools are organized as boarding schools.

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At the national level, special training is given at the youth academy "Wilhelm Pieck", at Buch am Bogensee north of Bernau. As will be mentioned further on, foreigners have also been trained at this school since 1958, on the decision of the FMJD ("Federation Mondiale de la Jeunesse Democratique"- World Federation of Democratic Youth - which is resolutely Communist oriented). There is an "Annual International Course", apparently reserved for young functionaries of the "foreign sister organizations", i.e. for specialized functionaries of Communist youth movements in socialist or capitalistic countries who are already familiar with Marxist-Leninist doctrines. These courses generally run from January to November and are ratified by a diploma certifying completion of the course.

~~Quarterly~~ ^{Quarterly} courses for the same category of youth functionaries were likewise organized, at least in 1960 and 1961.

Finally, the "semi-annual international courses" began on 24 April 1961: they appear to be intended for youth functionaries from ^{developing} countries who first have to familiarize themselves with the study of dialectical materialism.

Two years ago, the school at Bogensee was able to receive about 440 students from the GDR and foreign countries at the same time. Its capacity was supposed to be increased to 800 students, basically to increase the number of foreigners. At this time, instruction was given by 30 professors; the total staff was 260 persons, of which 20, armed with carbines and pistols, were assigned to protect the building.

The director of the Wilhelm Pieck E.S.J. is presently Fred Fischer (SPD), who has been in this position since January 1961 and formerly was first secretary of the directing body of the FDJ for the Gera Bezirk; Fischer likewise belongs to the Central Council of the FDJ.

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g) Vacations: To withdraw children from their families as much as possible, the FDJ has already organized collective vacations; in this field a new regulation was set up in the GDR in June 1963; it states clearly that the organization of vacations must contribute toward convincing the children of working people of ^{the truth of} /socialism. As a result, a "Central Committee for organization of vacations" has been created, composed of representatives of ministries concerned, and of ~~xxxx~~ mass organizations (naturally including the FDJ) and responsible for consolidating the various aspects of the question: excursions, vacation camps, etc. The participation of the young people is obligatory and extends, theoretically, to the whole vacation period. The hold of the State over the young people is thus further reinforced; the new regulation will certainly not win the favor of the young people and their families, but one can be sure that its implementation will be carried out with obstinacy.

VII. The FDJ in the State

The FDJ participates actively in the life of the State; this sometimes concerns the simple members, or, more generally, the functionaries of the movement.

According to recent figures, it numbers 20,000 deputies in local popular representation. In the Volkskammer it has its own group, presently totaling 29 deputies. Among others, one could mention Horst Schumann, first secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ and member of the Central Committee of the SED, who is likewise a member of the Council of State; Erich Reimann, student at the Karl Marx party school, who is a candidate to the Central Council of the FDJ and at the same time a recently named member of the Committee of inspection of workers and farmers, etc.

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VIII. Actual results

A "work resolution" of the Sixth Parliament of the FDJ in 1959 assigned the following mission to the organization:

"Our goal is to unite, in the four years to come, the majority of the youth in the FDJ. We issue the call to groups and to base units: make of the FDJ an organization of 2 million young socialists."

It does not appear that this goal was realized: in fact, the FDJ, which in 1959 and the following years professed to have a total strength of 1,700,000 members (pioneers not included), only numbers 1,300,000 members in its ranks in 1963, as was announced by Horst Schumann, first secretary of the Central Council at the Seventh Parliament.

This reduction in membership is the reason that - as has been indicated in Paragraph 3,a - members who reach 27 years of age can now continue to be members of the association.

As far as the pioneers are concerned, according to the "Berliner Morgenpost" (East Berlin) of 22 July 1963, their strength is supposed to be 1,800,000 members at present, thus representing 94.6 % of all the children aged 6 to 14 years. These figures are given without guarantee of their accuracy.

A considerable segment of East German youth still does not belong to the FDJ. The GDR press gives some examples: thus the "Volksstimme" of Magdeburg indicates on 3 May 1963 that the Karl Marx factory, where 2,000 young people are working, only has 11 youth brigades, with a total of 194 members; the VEB (Volkseigener Betrieb, or concern belonging to the people) for the installation of transport machinery, "7 October", employs 340 youths, but they only have one youth brigade of 14 members and one section of youth overseers of 30 members

SECRET

(thus only a total of 13 % of the young people in this factory belong to the FDJ).

The factories are ~~xxxx~~ taken to task for not attaching enough importance to the initiatives of the young people and for not taking them seriously.

The cadres and the members of the FDJ are taken to task for not being interested in the young people who do not belong to the association, for only being concerned with the youth brigades which are especially outstanding, the ones which procure spectacular success with little effort. According to the "Leipziger Volkszeitung" of Leipzig of 19 May 1963, Klaus Hoepcke, first secretary of the executive segment of the FDJ for the Leipzig Bezirk and member of the Central Council of the FDJ indicated in a conference of delegates that many youths do not understand their role and their obligations. Some of them make remarks ~~xxx~~ like: "anyway, we can't change anything!" or again; "We are the fifth wheel on the cart!"

The "Sächsische Zeitung" of Dresden for 9 May 1963 gives an account of the conference of delegates of the FDJ for the city of Dresden. After the Sixth Congress of the SED (January 1963) good initial results were obtained by the FDJ, which centered its activity to a larger extent on economic tasks; but it would nevertheless be false to have illusions about this: the success was limited to individual cases and was not by any means achieved everywhere. Politico-ideological problems must be discussed more frequently and in a more extensive manner; for example, a member of the FDJ working in a Dresden factory did not understand this when he declared that "things like the military pact between Bonn, Paris and Madrid have nothing to do with an electoral meeting of the FDJ." One must state that the activity of young socialist circles has recently

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~~diminished~~ diminished. At Dresden also one could notice that the cadres and the members of the FDJ are only carrying their efforts to a very small segment of the youth and not to all, as they ought. They must explain without respite the nature of socialism, its economic laws and the happy perspectives which it ~~offer~~ ^{offer} to them. The economic results obtained in the Dresden Bezirk during the first third of 1963 are not absolutely satisfactory; in spite of some excellent work there ^{are} considerable delays in exportation. No products have received the label of quality, "Q".

According to the West Information Bureau (West Berlin, 2 July 1963), a "round table" of the secretary of the East CDU for the Kreis and ~~xxx~~ ^{some} young members of the party is supposed to have met recently in Kreis Senftenberg. One of them declared: ^{"Being in} ~~xxxxxxx~~ our group of the FDJ is completely ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{lousy.} This begins with the president and goes all the way to the last member. Attempts to improve the FDJ are never successful." Another added: "I am not a member of the FDJ, but I do belong to a youth group at church as an "activist". There we have a good and sensible organization for our pasttimes, which we enjoy very much."

In Berlin too, the results obtained by the FDJ are far from being satisfactory. Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the executive body of the FDJ for the Berlin Bezirk and member of the Central Council of the FDJ declared before the Seventh Parliament, at the end of May 1963, that the majority of young people were staying out of the collective youth enterprises (youth brigades, youth projects); at the television and electronics factory in Berlin, only half of the 2,000 youths employed there belong to the FDJ. Lorenz reported remarks made by young people who were not members of the association. "You in FDJ want us to work hard for socialism. Well, we are ready to do so; but does that absolutely require that we be members of the FDJ? He attacked members and functionaries

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SECRET

who arbitrarily classify young people of this type as "individuals demonstrating an oblique attitude;" he cited the example of a girl member of the organization who reasoned thus: "They do not belong to us, because they are not members of the FDJ. So, what they say and think does not interest us."

Lorenz states that, if the young people are members of trade-union organizations but do not wish to belong to the FDJ, that is not of absolute importance: the essential thing is to include them in socialist mass competition and "it makes no difference that such and such a flag - FDJ or FDGB [Free German Labor Federation] - be hoisted." The two organizations must not concentrate their efforts - as they have too much of a tendency to do - on the same group of young people.

For his part, Robert Lehmann, President of the Central Executive Bureau of the Ernst Thälmann Pioneers organization, speaking at the Seventh Parliament of the FDJ, deplored the fact that the directors of the Pioneers and of the FDJ frequently do ~~not~~ not attach enough importance to the questions asked by the young people, who therefore have a tendency not to talk freely about their problems: all the forms of the work of political persuasion must be utilized at all times.

Finally, Horst Schumann, First Secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, himself painted a complete picture of the situation before the Seventh Parliament. According to "Ostspiegel", press bulletin of the SPD (Social Democratic party of the Federal Republic of Germany), this picture is "more like ^a ~~the~~ schedule of missed opportunities than the proud exhibition of grand success." We have already pointed out above the decrease in the number of members which was indicated by Schumann. He stated again that they had formed, up to ^{now}, 13,037 youth brigades in State enterprises, but that only 740 of

SECRET

SECRET

these brigades have received the title of "socialist youth brigades." In fact, in many cases, competent directors have established such brigades, but did not concern themselves with their fate afterwards. According to the First Secretary, the necessity of close cooperation between the directing bodies of the FDJ and the FTGB was not always plainly admitted in the enterprises.

Schumann acknowledged -- which indicates to what extent the young workers are proceeding independent of the wishes of the FDJ --- that a considerable segment of the youth employed in the enterprises of the GDR ~~xxx~~ is only interested in knowing how much they can earn. This is a matter of an "erroneous conception" of socialism. The attitude of the young people is characterized not only by indifference with regard to the "innovator movement" in the enterprises, but also by the aversion of the youths in the cities to the kolkhozes.

Finally, Schumann attacked the pupils in the secondary schools and the students who do not admit that they must be Communists at the same time that they are men of science. Their attitude is characterized by the fact that they avoid ideological discussions and react with passive neutrality to attempts which are made to influence them.

On the basis of these various pieces of testimony, ^{actually} taken from newspapers in the GDR, it can be ascertained that the functioning of the FDJ is still far from perfect. Purges are also predicted for the purpose of excluding indifferent elements; information on this subject has been obtained specifically concerning the technical University of Dresden. A representative of the Central Council there recently stated that the FDJ does not wish members who count on furthering their ^{CAREERS} ~~ambitions~~ through the intervention of the FDJ. Those individuals for whom the FDJ is a disagreeable burden ought to have the opportunity of freeing

themselves from this burden by resigning. They will be no means ^{be} ~~by~~ abandoned and left to their own devices, but ~~their~~ will be "directed toward socialism by other means." The Central Council is of the opinion that the FDJ will not lose anything by losing the members from the technical University of Dresden, but at the same time it "rejects resolutely the opinion formulated by the functionaries of the association, according to which the FDJ is supposed to become a cadre organization."

We will conclude this section on the actual results obtained by the FDJ with two very recent items of information from West Germany:

Vacations- (Cf. Para. VI,g): the "Thaelmann pioneers' camp" on the Peisnitz, intended for children from Kreis Halle, has been visited much less than the responsible authorities hoped. Intended to accommodate 600 young people, it only had 480 for the first series, and "still less" - according to the authorities - for the second series. It is estimated that only 10 % of the pioneers from Halle have responded to the appeal.

Questioned by the functionaries of the organization, the children replied: "During our vacation, we want to do what we please for a change!"

The state of the "esprit": In Kreis Schoenebeck, the exhortations of the Central Council, during the Seventh Parliament, to mobilize all the young people for the purpose of realizing the economic plans, do not appear to have been heard either by the members or even by the cadres of the FDJ. No specific program has been established, without doubt everyone is waiting until after the vacation to think about it.

In another connection, contributions are coming in very slowly, and the number of subscriptions to the daily, "Junge Welt" is decreasing continuously. According to the source, it appears that the SED regime is finding fewer and fewer sympathetic ears among the young people of the Soviet Occupied Zone these days.

SECRETIX - Foreign Activities of the FDJA - Communist Countries

First of all, the FDJ certainly has close ties with youth organizations in socialist countries. Discussion of these ties would not be very interesting and we will only cite a few examples:

- in February 1963, an FDJ delegation led by Werner LAMBERZ, secretary of the Central Council (who was not re-elected in June 1963), took part in the 7th Congress of the Yugoslavian Youth League, and then visited the republics of Croatia and Slovenia.

- In March 1963, a delegation of the FDJ made an on-the-spot study of the activities used by the organization of young Communists of Hungary (KISZ) in agriculture.

- Also in March, a delegation of the FDJ, led by the second secretary of the CC, Konrad NAUMANN, went to Bucharest. Along with the members of the CC of the UTM (Organization of Communist Youth of Rumania), it studied the activities of the youth groups in the establishment of socialism in DDR and in Rumania.

- In April 1963, a delegation of the FDJ, led by Fritz KIRCHHOF, was present at the 4th Congress of the CSM (Organization of Czechoslovakian Youth).

- In June 1963, the FDJ sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Komsomol on the occasion of "Soviet Youth Day". The achievements of Valentina TERECHKOVA and Valery

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BYKOVSKI, offspring from the glorious ranks of the Leninist Komsomol, were given special congratulations.

- During the first quarter of 1963, various exchanges of delegations took place between the Komsomol and the FDJ (in particular, "friendship trains").

- Also during the first quarter of 1963, a delegation from the CC of the FDJ participated in the 5th Congress of the Association of Polish Students (ZSP); Walter ULBRICHT's "7 point program" was mentioned, as well as the ties of friendship between the Polish and East German peoples.

- Delegations from youth organizations from all socialist countries attended the 7th Parliament of the FDJ. The delegation from the Komsomol was led by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the this organization, Serge PAVLOV.

- At the 6th International Youth Meeting, which took place on 8-22 July 1963 at Graal-Muritz, delegations from youth organizations in the USSR and Poland (these 2 countries being neighbors on the Baltic) were also present.

B - Communist Youth Organizations in Non-Communist Countries

The FDJ also has ties with Communist youth organizations in countries which do not belong to the socialist bloc. This matter also is not very interesting. Thus, we shall be satisfied to note that functionaries from these organizations regularly take "international yearly courses" at the Wilhelm PIECK School, and,

SECRET

SECRET

on the other hand, to examine in a more detailed manner the ties with France.

- In March 1963, the CC of the FDJ sent the French Government a telegram protesting against the new underground atomic tests carried out by France in the "Algerian Sabara":

"The FDJ and all the youth of the RDA consider the nuclear tests carried out by France in Algerian territory ^a the grave attack on the autonomous right of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic and also a serious threat to world peace!

The French atomic tests, carried out with the agreement of the Bonn Government ^{and} without any regard to the will of peaceful peoples, are also a demonstration of the reactionary Bonn-Paris axis which was strengthened by the Adenauer-De Gaulle war pact".

This telegram followed a protest sent by the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the DDR. One can obviously see the utilization (used today in socialist countries) of a mass organization to support a government action in a foreign country.

- On 5 March 1963, "a friendship pact" was signed between the FDJ and the Communist Youth Movement of France (which includes: l'Union des Jeunesses Communistes de France, l'Union des Jeunes Filles de France, l'Union de la Jeunesse Agricole de France, and l'Union des Etudiants Communistes de France).

This pact is, in its own way, a reply to the Franco German Treaty of Cooperation signed on 22 January 1963, which it again

SECRET

SECRET

calls a "war pact". This friendship pact denounces the "revanchards" [revengists] and West German militarists and states that the youth of the DDR and France are fighting for peace and peaceful coexistence, general and total disarmament, the signing of a German peace treaty, and the transformation of West Berlin into a "neutral and free" city.

They have decided to:

annually celebrate a "day of friendship and brotherhood", uniting both organizations;

increase exchanges: delegations, vacation camps, films, expositions, etc....

- In April 1963, Horst SCHUMANN, first secretary of the CC of the FDJ, sent a message of greetings to the delegates participating in the 52nd Congress of the National Union of French Students (UNEF), meeting in Paris. It was emphasized that the "war pact entered into by Adenauer and De Gaulle" caused great worries among the young people in both countries and these young people are urged to join forces to safeguard peace.

The CC of the FDJ renews the invitation it made to the UNEF to send a delegation to DDR.

- Also in April 1963, several members of the Young Communist Union of France were the hosts of the FDJ from West Berlin.

- A French delegation attended the 7th Parliament of the FDJ, from 28 May to 1 June 1963.

SECRET

SECRET

- 23 June 1963 was celebrated as the first "Day of Friendship and Brotherhood", established by the friendship pact of 5 March 1963. There was an exchange of telegrams on the usual subjects.

C - Activities of the FDJ in Non-Communist Countries

The rather conventional ties which are discussed above are much less interesting than the very important role played by the FDJ in countries which do not belong to the socialist bloc in organizations which are not themselves Communist; here, the FDJ's double goal is:

- to contribute to the spread of Marxist-Leninist doctrines in the whole world, and more particularly in countries which are just developing;

- to aid in the recognition of the DDR by spreading the following concept: for all practical purposes 2 German states exist, the DDR is nevertheless the only one of these 2 states which possesses a truly democratic regime and which represents traditional Germany.

In its external role, the activities of the FDJ are always combined with those of governmental organisms (diplomatic representations, business or cultural missions) and other mass organizations (especially the FDGB).

* * *

The number of foreign delegations which attended the meeting of the 7th Parliament of the FDJ varied - according to the ^{various} publications

SECRET

SECRET

of "Neues Deutschland" (central organ of the SED) - from 56 (representing 51 countries) to 74 (representing 48 countries).

However, if we note that the "program for greater development of the international activities of the FDJ in 1961-1962" showed that this association had friendly ties with more than 300 youth organizations and student organizations in 85 countries of the world, we are thus led to conclude - even while admitting that a number of poor countries or ⁵ countries which are too far away did not send a delegation, still without severing ties - that, from 1961 to 1963, a notable group of countries and organizations ceased to maintain ties with the FDJ; of course, these countries do not belong to the socialist camp.

* * *

The activities of the FDJ are carried out both in economically and socially developed countries as well as in countries which are just developing. We will give a few examples of this activity.

BELGIUM

The first attempts of the FDJ to establish ties with Belgium non-Communist youth groups go back as far as December 1959; however, for a rather long time, these ties were [†]cautious ones on the part of the Belgians.

This year, from 20-30 April, a delegation of Belgian youth travelled in DDR on the invitation of the CC of the FDJ. It included

SECRET

SECRET

representatives of the Christian People's Party, the Liberal Youth and the Young Socialist Garde. It travelled to East Berlin, to Eisenhuettenstadt and in the bezirk of Halle and particularly studied the problem of youth homes.

Let us ^{delegation} emphasize that the "Cultural Committee of Belgium - DDR" which was created in 1959 and which accomplished little, was transformed in May 1963 into "Belgium-DDR Association"; it is very possible that the FDJ will again try, through this association, to develop its ties with the non-Communist Belgian youth groups.

A Belgian delegation took part in the meeting of the 7th Parliament of the FDJ.

GREAT BRITAIN

In spite of efforts expanded since 1952, the FDJ has had little success up to the present in establishing relations with the British youth groups; in fact, its delegations are always refused entry visas into Great Britain. One can state that in 1961, some Quakers had taken part in the Hoyerswerda International Work and Leisure Camp in the bezirk of Cottbus.

Nevertheless, the creation of a "Great Britain-DDR Friendship Association" in East Berlin, 18 June 1963, can lead one to believe that the FDJ will now find more facilities for making itself known in the British Isles.

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SECRET

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

It is known that the DDR attributes a great deal of importance to its ties with countries which border on the Baltic (Ostsee): USSR, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, as well as Iceland. Each year, a "Baltic Week" takes place; in 1963, it took place at Rostock, from 7 to 14 July, under the motto "the Baltic Sea of Peace". At the same time, from 6 to 8 July 1963, the 6th Conference of the Workers of Northern Europe, and, from 6 to 20 July, the 6th International Youth Camp were both taking place; various other meetings were also planned.

SECRET

The sixth Camp at Graal-Muritz was the occasion for the meeting of six hundred youths from DDR, from RFA and from other countries cited above, and particularly a hundred leaders of youth organizations, all these exchanging their ideas on cooperation between these organizations, under the slogan "For peace and understanding in the area of the Baltic Sea".

The following more detailed information was collected on the relations between DDR on one hand, and Finland and Sweden on the other hand.

--Finland:

--travel in Finland, in March and April 1963, by representatives of the "Amt Für Jugendfragen" and the FDJ.

--athletic leaders from DDR going to Finland in April 1963;

--young Finns from the organization of Agrarian youth (MNL) arriving in DDR in May 1963;

--representatives from nearly twenty youth associations belonging to different political groups participated in the sixth Camp (July 1963);

--110 Finnish school children left 10 July 1963 for DDR in order to work in different industrial companies; this occurred within the framework of student exchanges organized by the DDR and the Finnish-DDR Association;

--two leaders from the organization of Ernst ^TPHALMANN pioneers, including Robert LEHMANN, went to Finland in July.

--Sweden:

In April 1963, a delegation from the CC of the FDJ participated

SECRET

SECRET

in the twenty-sixth national Congress of the Organization of Swedish Democratic Youth.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

As we noted above, the FDJ places special emphasis on its relations with West German youth. However, this group has been prohibited in RFA since 1951; thus it can only have -- like the KPD (German Communist Party) -- clandestine activities which are ~~thus~~ consequently limited. The method generally adopted consists in having youths from RFA go to DDR for vacation camps, information trips, etc....and to indoctrinate them. Special efforts are brought to bear on the youth of SPD (Social Democrat Party), which ~~was~~^{is} believed to be the party whose ideology ~~was~~^{is} nearest to Communism.

A delegation of West German youths attended the meeting of the seventh Parliament, along with a delegation from the Central Committee of the KPD, led by Jupp ANGENFORT; the latter stated that he considered the work carried out by the FDJ in the establishment of Socialism as a major support given to West German youths in their struggle against militarism.

Delegates from the working youths of RFA took part in the sixth Congress of German Working Youth which took place at Eisenhüttenstadt (formerly Furstenberg/Oder, then StalinStadt), "the first socialist city in Germany facing the future". The classical themes of the "revengist" and militarist policies of RFA were brought up. The

SECRET

statements of Walter Ulbricht at the seventh Parliament of the FDJ were reviewed: "each youth in West Germany finds himself faced with the most important decision in his life: either he declares himself to be in favor of peace and then does everything he can to promote the stoppage of nuclear tests, the creation of a de-atomized zone in Europe, disarmament, and the crushing of militarism in West Germany; or he does nothing for peace and thus makes himself an accomplice in the permanent threat against ^{the} the lives of his people and his own life by supporting the atomic armaments of West Germany and of NATO, by the permanent danger of war and by the sovereignty of armament and militarist monopolies". Obviously, the delegates of RFA have the mission of spreading these statements ^{when} since they are returning to their country.

We have already stated that youth from RFA took part in the sixth Camp of Graala-Muritz; of course, all their expenses were paid during their stay and this free vacation "bait" affords the easy opportunity of recruiting supporters.

At the end of June 1963, Hans Joachim LINN, a member of the CC of the FDJ and Kurt Ottersberg, editor of the periodical of the FDJ, "Forum", went to ³Hombourg, on the invitation -- according to the East German press agency, ADN -- of the Association of Young Christian City Youths (Christlicher Verein Junger Männer). Linn stated, on his return, that he spoke before the one hundred and twenty youths who attended the meeting on the statements of Ulbricht for peaceful coexistence of the two German states. He made clear that it was a question of the first major official

SECRET

SECRET

discussion which had taken place in years between the youths of West Germany and the representatives of the FDJ. The West German police did not have ^{any excuse} the opportunity to interrupt the meeting and to expell the two East Germans.

The activities of the FDJ in West Germany are still carried out by the clandestine distribution of many propaganda brochures (for example, the maganize "Elan", of the young Communists of Franc^fort-sur-le-Main).

Finally, the FDJ has the young men going from West Germany to East Germany under close control; this number is very small in comparision with the number of their comrades who tried the opposite trip, inspite of the great difficulty they encounter.

In conclusion of this paragraph we note that the FDJ is authorized by West Berlin; this part of the association is led by Gerhard Stolle, who was re-elected president in May 1963.

MISCELLENEOUS

--in mid July, more than three hundred youths coming from France, Belguim, Great Britain, Argentina, India, the low countries, the United States, and Switzerland arrived in East Berlin in order to spend their vacation in the summer camps organized by the FDJ.

--at the end of July 1963, the FDJ delivered a proposal to the secretary general of the committee for coordination of work camps for UNESCO, Arthur Gillette; this proposal suggested the calling of a UNESCO seminary aimed at developing the international volunteer work

SECRET

SECRET

camps and, following that, the spread of the idea of peaceful coexistence among the youths of the whole world.

In section II, (principals and goals), we saw that the FDJ supports the nations which are struggling for liberty and independence.

In April 1963, on the occasion of the world-wide day for youth's combat against colonialism and for peaceful coexistence, the CC of the FDJ sent messages of greeting to the youth organizations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America; it assured them that the youths of DDR would continue its efforts to consolidate the first peaceful German state, to impose the principles of peaceful coexistence, and to obtain general and total disarmament.

At the beginning of 1963, "the fifth international annual course" at the ESJ Wilhelm Pieck was opened; youths from the various countries of Europe, Latin America, and Asia took part in it.

LATIN AMERICA

A delegation from the FDJ departed 6 July 1963 for Latin America; they had been invited by various youth and student organizations; it was led by Klaus HÖPCKE, a member of the bureau of the CC.

A Brazilian delegation took part in the seventh Parliament of the FDJ.

As we will see in the paragraph dedicated to Africa, it appears that the efforts of the FDJ have decreased in this area of the world in order to be directed toward Latin America and the Far East. In

SECRET

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Latin America, the Communist world is now making use of the Cuban platform; subversion can be spread to Central America and South America from this island.

ALGERIA

The initial ties of the FDJ with Algeria go back to 1958 (taking sides in order to be in the good graces of Djamila BOUHIRED). These relations have their ups and downs, and after 13 August 1961 (building of the Berlin wall) the UGEMA (Union Générale des Etudiants Musulmans d'Algérie) even stopped sending members to pursue their studies in DDR.

In April 1963, Franz BOCHOW, representing the FDJ at the International Youth Conference against colonialism held in Algiers, sent Ben Bella greetings from the youths of the DDR, who were delighted with the great success of the Algerian people in the nationalization campaign.

In May, a delegation from the FDJ went to Algiers where it was to follow the work of the meetings of the executive committee of the International Students' Union (UIE); it is possible that the occasion was used for discussions with the leaders of Algerian youth.

Also during the first quarter of 1963, a delegation from the Association of Algerian Youth of the FLN visited East Berlin on the invitation of the CC of the FDJ. It was led by the secretary general of the Association, Rachid Hamautene. The program included visits to the VEB Funkwerk Köpenick, to the Wilhelm Pieck school and to the Leipzig fair.

An Algerian delegation took part in the work of the seventh

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Parliament of the FDJ.

AFRICA

From 1960 to 1962, the FDJ apparently displayed the majority of its activities aimed at ^{African} countries which are just developing ~~in~~ Africa.

On 11 May 1960 it defined a "program of solidarity for Africa" including the exchange of documents, invitations to delegations of African youth, invitations to students and youths to pursue their studies in DDR or to receive technical schooling, the sending of specialized East German workers to Africa, the establishment of a class on Africa at the Wilhelm Peick upper youths school (allowing the African youth leaders to familiarize themselves with the work experiences of youth in DDR), etc....

The "program for the development of international activity of the FDJ in 1961-1962" published 15 May 1961, included a chapter entitled "against colonialism, for a firm solidarity with the youth of Africa", in which the goals set in 1960 were reviewed.

Without entering into (now surpassed) detail on the activities undertaken during the last few years by the FDJ in the different countries of Africa, one can simply state that in July 1962, the anticipated brilliant results had not, by far, been achieved. A certain reserve was shown by the young African states which ^{had shown} ~~showed~~ themselves to be less submissive to letting themselves be indoctrinated than Pankow had expected: young independent Africa was seeking its way, sometimes

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SECRET

moving toward socialism -- but, tending to do it in its own way.

The reader can hardly help noticing that in the previous paragraphs that the presence of African students at the fifth annual course of the Wilhelm Pieck school was not mentioned. It was specified that this information was gathered in a brochure published by the FDJ itself, the brochure which is discussed below. Was it an omission, or was the number of African students actually very definitely reduced, leading one to believe that, faced with the very mediocre results obtained in 1960-1962, the FDJ decreased its efforts aimed at Africa and preferred to utilize its influence for propaganda in other developing countries?

Nevertheless, ~~a certain number of~~^{some} African students are at Buch, since it was discovered in May 1963 that four members of the Young Pioneers Movement of ^Ghana had gone to DDR to take the international semi-annual course.

In October 1962, the UGEAN^N (Union Générale Des Etudiants d'Afrique Noire under Portuguese domination) sent a telegram of greetings to FDJ and thanked it for the aid given in the rebellion of Portugese colonies.

In December 1962 and January 1963, a delegation from the FDJ led by Horst Grenz (head of the Amt Für Jugendfragen and, at the time, a member of the bureau of the CC) visited Mali, Guinea, and ^Ghana. During talks with the leaders of youth in these countries, the accent was placed on the necessity of enlarging friendly relations between each country and the DDR.

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SECRET

The CC of the FDJ periodically sends a publication entitled "Service d'information" to the youth associations of French-speaking Africa. While making a very poor appearance, this publication contains articles on the political policies of the FDJ (especially those concerning the German problem) and the connections of this association with the youth organizations of the whole world. While reading publication number seven (2/63), one can characteristically state that no mention is made of any connection between the FDJ and the African youth organizations. Again, however, it may only be an oversight.

However, one should also qualify the fact that many other East German organizations have an interest in Africa, especially ^GFDJ and the German-African Association ⁱⁿ and RDA, which publishes a bulletin entitled the "Voix de l'amitié" (published in French). In the several copies of this bulletin that the service has kept, some mention of ties between the youth of DDR and African youth have been noted:

--youth from ^hGhana, Guinea, and Mali are studying for six months in DDR;

--travel in DDR by a delegation from the Congress of Nigerian Youth, including talks with the CC of the FDJ concerning the continuation of collaboration between the two organizations;

--activities of the "Union des Etudiants et Ouvriers Africanins en RDA", from Leipzig, establishing committees at Karl-Marx STADT and at Weimar;

--six young ^hGhanans are learning the book-binding trade at the professional business school of Poessnek, in Thuring^e, where several young

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Guineans already studied.

Also, it will be noted--according to very recent information--that the African students in DDR are henceforth authorized to take student military courses that the East German students must take (rifle shooting, automobile driver training, physical education).

X--FOREIGN ACTIVITIES OF THE FDJ

Since 1948, the FDJ has been a member of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (FMJD) and the International Students Union (UIE), Communist organization for the masses.

In February 1963, a delegation from the CC of the FDJ attended a meeting of the executive committee of the FMJD at Budapest. The president of the Federation, Piero Pieralli, suggested declaring 8 May as a "international youth and students day for combat against German militarism and imperialism" and taking strong measures favoring a peaceful solution of the German problem. It condemned the pact between General de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer in violent terms, calling it a "alliance between highly reactionary forces".

The FMJD has spread this idea in all the organizations which are attached to it, while the FDJ continues to use it in its direct ties with these same organizations.

During the meeting of the seventh Parliament in May-June 1963, the president of the FMJD, Piero Pieralli, and the vice-president of the UIE, Nelson Vanuzzi, were present and spoke to the assembly.

Several Germans from DDR are employed in the central organisms of the FMJD; among them are:

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--Rol^f Weissbach, chief of the "press and information" bureau in the ~~general~~ ^{general} secretariat, and, at the same time, chief of the "distribution" service; these functions are very important since they include, in particular, the implementation of decisions made by the secretariat of the FMJD bureau, and the censorship of all publications. In addition to this, Weissbach has been there for a long time and thoroughly understands the complexities of this organization of the masses.

--G^ehard Mendel is also a secretary on the executive committee of the FMJD. He is concerned with the Bitej (Bureau International de Tourisme et d'Echange de Jeunes), which is receiving very special attention by the FMJD presently.

--Franz Bochow is the chief of one of the bureaus (indefinite as to which one) of the general secretariat. He took part in the organization of the Pan-African seminar for youth which took place from 24 to 29 April 1963 at Algiers.

--Klaus Jeutner represents the FDJ in Budapest to the FMJD (group of permanent observers).

--We should also mention Rudolf Raupach, K.H. Barck, Hans Modrow, Jurgen Buchner, and Dieter Ker^schek (editor in chief of the FDJ daily, "Junge Welt" and a member of the bureau of the CC of the FDJ).

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CONCLUSION

At the time of this study, we were led to state that:

--the VII Parliament of the FDJ, being based on the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the ^SFDJ, had placed the most emphasis on the accomplishment of economic tasks, but that the results in this area do not appear to correspond to the wishes of the Pankow leaders; the youths of West Germany are definitely still unresponsive.

--that the FDJ is carrying out a very active program with respect to youths outside the borders of DDR but ~~that~~ ^{these} they also--and particularly in Africa--the accomplishments have not always fulfilled the hopes.

If we now estimate the effects of recent events ^{on} of the future development of the FDJ, the two following points seem inevitable:

1. The ^eid~~o~~logical split between China and the USSR is definitely going to lead the latter, and the countries which follow the USSR's lead, including DDR, to broaden their activities aimed at developing countries in order to prevent them from ^{falling} following under the influence of Peking.

Thus it is possible that the FDJ will see an increase in its power and resources: strengthening of ties with youth movements in neutralist countries, education of students and skilled workers in DDR, increase in courses given for foreigners at the ESJ Willhelm Peick, etc....

2. The other recent event of particular importance is the beginning of an easing of tensions between the East and the West. If this continues, general improvement caused by this combination of circumstances could

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produce a less severe economic situation in DDR and perhaps could also cause a certain liberalization of the regime: one can reasonably assume that the FDJ will, under these conditions, regain some favor with respect to West German youth.

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ANNEX I

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF THE SOCIALIST ETHIC

(formulated for the first time by
Walter Ulbricht at the Fifth Congress
of the SED in 1958)

- 1.--you must constantly strive for the international solidarity of the working class and of all workers, as well as the sacred union of all countries.
- 2.--you must love your country and always be ready to pledge all your strength and your abilities to defend the power of the workers and peasants.
- 3.--you must help abolish the exploitation of one man by another.
- 4.--you must work well for Socialism, because Socialism leads to a better life for all workers.
- 5.--you must work for the edification of Socialism in ^{the} spirit of mutual aid and of cooperation in camaraderie, respecting the collectivity and taking its criticisms to heart.
- 6.--you must protect and augment ownership by the people.
- 7.--you must constantly strive to increase your yield, to be economical, and to strengthen the socialist discipline of work.
- 8.--you must raise your children in a spirit of peace and Socialism and make them men who have broad view points, strong character, and strong bodies.

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9.--you must live appropriately and decorously and respect your family.

10.--you must practice solidarity with respect to people who are fighting for their national liberation and who are defending their national independence.

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ANNEX II

THE BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE F.D.J.

(NOTE : The members are listed in alphabetical order ; the names of the secretaries to the Central Council are underlined.)

BRITSPRECHER Werner -1st Secretary in the administration of the Neubrandenburg bezirk - farm machinery mechanic.

HAFT Albrecht -Secretary to the base organization of the FDJ for the Institute for semi-conductors techniques at TELTOW - Electrical assembler, efficiency engineer

HEMPPEL Eva -Secretary to the CC -specialized agricultural worker, technical assistant for agriculture, State diploma

HLISCS Inge -Secretary in the administration of the ERFURT bezirk, professor of mathematics and biology

HOPFKE Klaus -1st Secretary in the administration of the LEIPZIG bezirk, graduate journalist

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ITZEROTT Dieter -1st Secretary in the administra-
tion of the HALLE bezirk, mechanic

KERSCHKEK Dieter -Editor-in-chief of Junge Welt ,
editor - (NOTE : He does not
belong to the Central Council)

KIRCHHOF Fritz -Secretary in the CC, salesman,
graduated in social sciences

KRENZ Egon -Secretary in the CC, professor

LEHMANN Brigitte -Professor of mathematics and physics
and Secretary of the FDJ at the
Kant ecole superieure for BERLIN-
Lichtenberg

LEHMANN Robert -President of the central adminis-
tration of the Pioneer organiza-
tion "Ernst THALMANN" , painter

LORENZ Siegfried -1st Secretary in the adminisitra-
tion of the Berlin bezirk, graduated
in social sciences.

MULLER Helmut -Secretary of the CC, professor
graduated in social sciences

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NASS Werner

-Member of the Praesidium, secretary and president of the youth commission of the federal committee of the FDGB, cabinet-maker

NAUMANN Konrad

-2nd Secretary of the CC , professor graduated in social sciences

RASCH Rosemarie

-Secretary in the the administration of the DRESDE bezirk, State diploma for agriculture

RAU Erich

-Secretary of the CC, machine supervisor, diploma in social sciences.

RICHTER Erika

-Secretary of the CC , industrialist

SCHMIDT Hans

-Secretary of the CC , plumber and fitter, diploma in social sciences

SCHUMANN Horst

-1st Secretary of the CC , piano-maker, diploma in social sciences .

(See biographic note in Annex III.)

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