

234061

JPRS-EPS-85-070

25 June 1985

19981105 139

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

6
76
A05

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

25 June 1985

EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TASS Reports Gorbachev-Husak Talks in Moscow (TASS, 31 May 85).....	1
TASS: Gorbachev Speech at Husak Dinner (TASS, 31 May 85).....	3
Prague Reports Husak Exhibition Speech (Gustav Husak; Prague Domestic Service, 31 May 85).....	7
Prague: Strougal Speaks on Extension of Warsaw Pact (Lubomir Strougal; Prague Domestic Service, 29 May 85)....	10
CSSR 'Wants' To Take Part in Seoul Olympics (PRAVDA, 27 May 85).....	13
Daily on 'Dying Forests' in Slovakia (Jan Markovic; PRAVDA, 4 Jun 85).....	14
Briefs	
Jakes Receives MSZMP's Kotai	16
All-Christian Assembly in Prague	16
Soviet Agriculture Official Visits	16
Minister Returns From USSR	16
Visiting Hungarian Minister	17
Tourism With Hungary	17
Rain Damages Fields	17
Culture Agreement With Algeria	17
Mining Disaster Victims Mourned	17
Husak Cables Soviet Party	18
Hoffman Meets Belgian Official	18
Vocational Training Talks	18

Cooperation With USSR	18
Foreign Currency Sales	19
CSSR Medal to British CP Daily	19
Agca Is 'Dangerous Madman'	19
Joint Troop Exercises With CSSR	20
Cooperation Program Signed	20
Dinner in Honor of Husak	20
Rohlicek Ends Visit to Indonesia	20
Soviet-CSSR Document Signing	20

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Summaries of Major EINHEIT Articles, Apr-May 1985 (EINHEIT, various dates).....	22
Soviet Contributions to Real Socialism Enumerated (Horst Dohlus; EINHEIT, Vol 40, No 4-5, Apr-May 85).....	31
Socialism's Defeat of Fascism Lauded (Kurt Hager; EINHEIT, Vol 40, No 4-5, Apr-May 85).....	39
Soviet World War II Victory Assessed (Guenter Sieber; EINHEIT, Vol 40, No 4-5, Apr-May 85).....	46
Socialism's Economic, Social Welfare Discussed (Otto Reinhold; EINHEIT, Vol 40, No 4-5, Apr-May 85).....	53
Cooperative Science Programs With USSR Described (Werner Scheler; EINHEIT, Vol 40, No 4-5, Apr-May 85).....	61

ROMANIA

PLO Official Gaddumi Gives Interview to LUMEA (LUMEA, No 21, 23 May 85).....	66
Exchange of Messages With Koreans on Treaty (SCINTEIA, 26 May 85).....	69
Ceausescu Message to Kim Il-song	69
Kim Il-song Message to Ceausescu	69

YUGOSLAVIA

JEDINSTVO Examines Numbers Emigrating From Kosovo (TANJUG, 24 May 85).....	71
---	----

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TASS REPORTS GORBACHEV-HUSAK TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD311357 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS--on May 31 Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak socialist republic, who is paying an official visit of friendship to the USSR.

The sides exchanged information about progress in building socialism and communism and about preparations for the 28th CPSU Congress and for the 17th Congress of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia. They noted with satisfaction the high level of interaction between the two fraternal parties and intensive Soviet-Czechoslovak contacts through governmental and public organizations. They expressed their mutual desire for the further expansion of relations of an alliance between the two countries and for strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Much attention was given to the condition of and prospects for the development of economic contacts. Emphasis was laid on the importance of the consistent implementation of the program of long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia for the period to the year 2000. It was decided to give a fresh impetus to the work to expand specialization and co-production and to pool efforts in the advanced areas of science, technology and production. The efficient pooling of the production, scientific and technical potentials of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries participating in the CMEA will contribute to the planned growth of their national economies, to the implementation of the social programs formulated by the fraternal parties and to the realization of the creative potentialities of socialism.

The sides exchanged opinions on outstanding international problems. They stressed that now that the international situation was complex and dangerous it was becoming more and more imperative and urgent to terminate the nuclear arms race and to prevent it from spreading into space. The accomplishment of that task is important not only in itself. It would make it easier to reach agreements on other international questions and pave the way to stronger trust between states belonging to different social systems and to the development among them of mutually advantageous exchanges and cooperation in the economy, culture and other fields.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, like the other fraternal socialist countries, are determined to work in this direction. It is quite realistic and possible to bridle the nuclear danger and to advance toward a lasting peace. This only requires that the USA and its NATO allies give up their attempts to upset the existing rough parity of military forces and build their relations with socialist countries on the basis of mutual respect. Equality and respect for each other's legitimate interests.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak stressed the great importance of the prolongation of the Warsaw Treaty at the summit meeting of the party leaders and statesmen of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in Warsaw in April, 1985. They expressed the conviction that it is necessary further to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and to expand cooperation among allied socialist countries in the political, economic, social, cultural and military fields to meet the needs of the present-day stage of development.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of complete unity and mutual understanding that is characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Gustav Husak extended to Mikhail Gorbachev an invitation to pay a visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

CSO: 2020/135

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TASS: GORBACHEV SPEECH AT HUSAK DINNER

LD311551 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS--Follows the full text of the speech delivered by Michail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the dinner given in the Kremlin today in honor of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

"Dear Comrade Husak.

Dear Czechoslovak friends, comrades,

The official visit of friendship of the leader of fraternal Czechoslovakia to our country is drawing to a close. If we sum up in brief the results of the visit, we may say that another important step has been taken in the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and in strengthening friendship and relations of an alliance between our parties and peoples.

We are all sincerely glad to have this new meeting with Comrade Husak, a prominent figure in the international communist movement and a long-time and loyal friend of our country. Recently the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia re-elected him president of the Republic. I want cordially to congratulate you, dear Comrade Husak, anew and to wish you the best of health and every success in your important party and state work.

Comrades,

At the beginning of this month of May we formally celebrated the anniversary of the great victory over fascism and simultaneously the 40th anniversary of the completion of the national-liberation struggle of Czechs and Slovaks and the liberation of your country from the Nazi invaders. All the subsequent development of Czechoslovakia has been unbreakably associated with those historical events."

"Good proof of this fact is the national jubilee exhibition Czechoslovakia-1985, which opened in Moscow today. It is an impressive account of the results of the road travelled by the country, a report of a sort by the people's rule on the transformation carried out, and graphic evidence of the superiority of the socialist system and its boundless potentialities.

At the same time it is a marvellous example of how greatly socialist countries benefit by cooperation and mutual assistance and of what they can accomplish by pooling their efforts.

While the exhibition makes it possible to evaluate present-day achievements, the program of long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia signed by us for the period to the year 2000 offers a glimpse of the future. It defines both guidelines for our economic cooperation and major joint projects the implementation of which will be important to the national economies of both countries."

"Economic contacts between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have reached considerable proportions. The Soviet Union has long been Czechoslovakia's leading foreign trade partner while Czechoslovakia is our country's second largest trade partner. What is to be done today is to go much farther. What I mean is the development of those areas of our cooperation which offer the greatest payback, namely, specialization and co-production in engineering and other industries.

Clear perspectives and confidence of the future are immensely important in the present-day world with its complicated conditions for economic growth, dramatic market fluctuations and tough competition. It is these perspectives and this confidence that are given to the fraternal countries by socialist economic integration and by their cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis within the CMEA framework. But these are riches which do not lie on the surface. It is necessary to work well to make good use of them. We are yet to accomplish a good deal and to resolve a number of major problems together."

"The priority task here is to work jointly to accelerate scientific and technical progress. Today this offers the key to the intensification of social production, to raising the living standards of the population and to improving the entire socialist way of life, and of course, to strengthening the defenses of the socialist countries.

Another important task is to look for an optimum and most efficient mechanism of cooperation among the CMEA member countries and to introduce economic forms and methods which would stimulate the pooling of efforts in material production, scientific research and design and experimental work.

Understandably, both problems--advance to the foremost frontiers of science, technology and processes and the economic cooperation--are closely interrelated. All the fraternal countries have an interest in resolving those problems. In the course of our today's talks the sides reiterated the resolve of the USSR and Czechoslovakia to make together with the other CMEA members a befitting contribution to that vital cause."

"We are convinced that the rise to higher levels of economic integration will mean a new quality of cooperation among fraternal countries in all the other spheres as well. Vladimir I. Lenin pointed out on more than one

occasion the interdependence and mutual influence of economics and politics. Practice is bearing out over and over again the correctness of this idea. The objective processes of social development prompt today the need to expand the international socialist division of labor and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the peoples following the road of socialism.

This is especially important in the present-day heated international situation.

We cannot close our eyes to realities. Regrettably, the world situation remains complex and dangerous. American first-strike nuclear missiles continue to be deployed in Western Europe. West German revanchism is again making itself heard; and the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences of the allied powers and the results of the post-war development are called in question with obvious encouragement from the other side of the ocean."

"The actions of the aggressive imperialist forces in different parts of the world, their encroachments upon the norms of international law and their disregard for world public opinion are deplorable.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia together with other fraternal countries are consistently standing for putting an end to the escalation of tension by imperialism, which can lead to nuclear conflict, and are painstakingly working for the solution of outstanding problems.

Our clear position and initiatives on this score are well known. We offered the United States at the Geneva talks to take joint measures to prevent the militarization of space and to terminate the arms race on earth. This would be immensely important to lessening and eventually eliminating the threat of war."

"The second round of these talks opened in Geneva yesterday. The Soviet Union, as before, will work at these talks for honest and fair decisions in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Naturally, we need reciprocity in this matter of vital importance.

The Soviet Union reiterates its proposal on an immediate moratorium on nuclear and space weapons. Such a moratorium would hold back already now the arms race on earth and prevent it from being extended into space. Given the rough parity of forces today a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons would not give advantage either side but would fully meet the principle of equality and equal security."

"The introduction of the moratorium is viewed by us just as the first step which can help strengthen mutual trust and proceed onto the road of radical reductions in nuclear armaments. We suggest that in introducing the moratorium, the Soviet Union and the United States agree that they will make at the talks during a specific period, say, a month or two, their practical proposals on all the questions under consideration, including the levels to which they would be prepared to reduce their strategic offensive armaments, naturally, on the condition that attack space weapons are banned.

We stand for returning Soviet-American relations to normalcy, onto the road of detente and mutually beneficial cooperation. It is time for the American side to translate into the language of practical actions its statements about its readiness to move in that direction."

"I would like to stress with satisfaction that our Czechoslovak friends and we have a common approach to outstanding international problems. We draw on unity for strength. The Warsaw Treaty Organization has been ensuring for our countries security and the possibility to live and work in conditions of peace during three decades now. Recently it was unanimously decided to prolong it. We shall continue to perfect and strengthen our defensive military and political alliance.

Comrades,

The Soviet and Czechoslovak communists are now advancing towards the regular congresses of their parties. the eve-of-congress period, as usual, involves the summing up of results, the identification of reserves and the formulation of tasks for the future. The most important of those tasks is the strengthening of friendship between allied socialist states, our associates in the struggle for common goals."

"Friendship among the peoples of the socialist countries is the greatest achievement, one may say, our common priceless asset, which we should preserve and replenish.

Let us then continue to do everything possible to strengthen comprehensive interaction between our fraternal parties and to expand relations of comradeship and friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

Let us continue resolutely to stand for our common cause, socialism and peace.

Allow me in conclusion, speaking on behalf of the Soviet leadership, on behalf of our entire party and the Soviet people, to wish Comrade Husak, the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia fresh great successes in work for the good of their socialist homeland."

CSO: 2020/135

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE REPORTS HUSAK EXHIBITION SPEECH

LD3111313 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpts of speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR at opening of "Czechoslovakia-1985" Exhibition in Moscow on 31 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] I am sincerely happy that I can cordially greet you and all the Soviet people on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the Czechoslovak SR, and on my own behalf, during the opening of the anniversary exhibition "Czechoslovakia-1985."

Our exhibition is taking place towards the end of May when the people of our countries recalled the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism. Its aim is to express in a symbolic way, the sources of the birth of a new Czechoslovakia 40 years ago, what path it went along, how it lives today and what goals it sets out for itself. It shows an indivisible part of this: from what historical sources Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance grew and what the results and perspectives of our international cooperation are. It gives an account of the gratitude of our people to the fraternal Soviet people for the heroism and sacrifices by which they decisively contributed in the Second World War to the crushing of fascism and the liberation of the people of Czechoslovakia and a number of other European states from the yoke of fascism. It shows the deep respect our people have for the memory of Soviet heroes who fought and died in the Great Patriotic War for our freedom also.

Dear Comrades, the exhibition documents the heroic account of the victorious battles and creative work of our people in the past 40 years. The revolutionary struggle of the working class, the working people, under the leadership of the Communist Party enabled the coming of the power of the people, removed exploitation, and effected the socialist change of society and the beginning of the building of developed socialism. Thanks to the selfless work of the people we achieved a striking economic, social and cultural rise in our homeland: Today Socialist Czechoslovakia is a political strong, socially consolidated, economically advanced state. It is achieving significant successes in the development of modern industry, in socialist agricultural production, education, health and other sectors. It [word indistinct] fulfills the ideals of social and nationality justice.

Real rights and freedoms, a high material and cultural level and a wide range of social certainties are secured for the working people. Thus in Czechoslovakia also, the truths of Marxism-Leninism, the general validity of the laws for creating socialist society and the advantages of a socialist system are being confirmed.

Together with their justified pride in the results achieved, the Czechoslovak people give their main attention to new tasks and needs. They concentrate their efforts in particular on the acceleration of the dynamism of social economic development, on the intensification and faster raising of the scientific and technical level of our economy, on perfecting planned management and the development of workers' initiative. The solving of these tasks, as the main prerequisite for further successful development of our society in the eighties and looking forward to the year 2000 will also be the main subject of the preparations of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ which will take place next year.

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, I once more thank Comrade Tikhonov for his kind words about socialist Czechoslovakia. I would like to emphasize that just as its birth and development, so its present and future are indivisible from the development of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, with our membership of the socialist community. The experience of the past 40 years has shown that our people have a faithful friend and ally in the Soviet Union which they can always depend on in everything. Our ever progress in the building of socialism opens new possibilities for our cooperation, every progress in our cooperation helps our progress forward. [Applause]

Our cooperation enables us to solve the fundamental questions of (?every day) development and perspectives of our economy. The share of the Soviet Union reaches about 45 percent of the overall volume of our foreign trade. Mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment and cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere significantly contribute to raising the technical level of our economy. To a decisive extent Soviet deliveries help to solve our raw material and energy problems. There is no area in economic, social, cultural and scientific life in which the important cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries does not bring considerable benefit. We deem of fundamental importance the continual all-round development and perfecting of this cooperation. In this we see a vital part and condition of further successful development of our socialist society.

Dear Comrades, the Czechoslovak people do not forget for a moment the threat of the danger of war which is being caused by the aggressive adventurist policy of international imperialism headed by the United States. Our people are well aware of the value of peace, they clearly remember the lessons of the Second World War. They know that they owe 40 years of peaceful life above all to the peace efforts of the Soviet Union, our alliance ties. They fully support the peaceful foreign policy and initiative steps of the Soviet Union towards a constructive solution to present international problems. That is the goal of the foreign policies of socialist countries in which Socialist Czechoslovakia takes an active part.

In this spirit we welcomed the joint decision of the Warsaw pact states to extend the validity of our alliance as a significant step not only to strengthening the economic and defense strength of the alliance but also towards peace in Europe and the world. The highest party and state organs of the Czechoslovak Sr also fully supported the statement of the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet presidium and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War. They expressed the firm will of the Czechoslovak workers to contribute according to their ability, in cooperation with fraternal countries, in order to ensure that the people and the 20th century in certainty about their future and begin the 21st century in peace.

Dear friends, allow me to finally thank the highest party and state organs of the Soviet Union for the understanding and support given in organizing this exhibition. I thank the Soviet and Czechoslovak workers for their selfless work in preparing it. I believe that the exhibition will become a contribution to even deeper understanding of the present of socialist Czechoslovakia among our Soviet friends, that it will contribute to further deepening of contacts and the expansion of cooperation between sectors and enterprises, between workers' collectives and specialists of our countries, that it will serve the development of our joint effort for the fulfillment of our noble goals.

[I thus declare the exhibition "Czechoslovakia-1985" open.) [applause]

CSO: 2400/435

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE: STROUGAL SPEAKS ON EXTENSION OF WARSAW PACT

LD291342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1016 GMT 29 May 85

["Main points" of speech by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR federal premier, at the joint session of the two chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague--recorded]

[Text] Our session today is of historic significance. Thirty years later, we are again confirming our commitment, support, and fidelity to the bond of internationalist defense, the achievements paid for with the sweat and blood of the best society in the world--socialism. That is why, after assessing all aspects of the international situation, the decision was unanimously made in the capital of fraternal Poland to consolidate further the unity and cohesion of the allied countries and to defend side by side the positions of socialism in the world and a credible peace in Europe. We acted fully in accordance with the vital interests of the CSSR.

The Warsaw Pact, ratified by the then National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Republic on 24 May 1955, has been, in the past decades, the decisive factor in the military balance in Europe and the world, and above all in respect to the NATO pact set up 6 years earlier, a member of which--the FRG--at that time stood against the spirit and letter of the allied agreements. This is a country from where, once again today, we are hearing the dangerous voices of revanchism, which do not recognize the result of WWII, call for the revision of the borders in Europe, and confound relations between nations and states in respect of our country and in respect of our allies.

Thus our country found itself on the border between two worlds, not only in a sovereign political sense, but in a military sense too. It is for this reason that the Warsaw Pact, its social and political strength and its military capabilities, were of crucial importance for ensuring the defense of our country and respect for the sovereignty and inviolability of our borders. It became the main guarantor of our statehood, the guarantee of calm on our western hinterland, especially at a time when the deployment of American medium-range missiles in certain West European countries significantly escalated the threat to our country. It is in response to this that, at the end of 1983, we were forced, together with our allies, to take counter-measures to ensure that our defense is maintained at the appropriate level.

We have always been proud, however, of the fact that, since its beginning, the Warsaw Pact has been not only an instrument of military defense, a bulwark against big-power confrontation and against all attempts to impose on us the methods of the capitalist system in whatever form. At the same time, we have emphasized the political nature of this organization, its peace-creating role, and its example of cooperation, coordination, and teamwork on the principles of unity, equal rights, and reciprocity. That is why the sessions of the political consultative committees, the summit meetings, and the sessions of the committees of foreign and defense ministers of the fraternal countries have regularly presented peace initiatives to the world aimed at achieving disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere, proposals for international guarantees for eliminating the danger of war, and also support for the policy of detente and cooperation.

We have even proposed on more than one occasion to the NATO member states that the Warsaw Pact and NATO be simultaneously dissolved, or at least that the military aspects of their operations be limited. Unfortunately, these proposals have never elicited a response.

Unfortunately the situation has never come about as expected in article eleven of the treaty, namely the creation of a system of collective security in Europe, which would also make it possible for the Warsaw Pact's validity to lapse. Neither has there been a common sense appropriate response to the proposal for all nuclear powers to follow the example of the Soviet Union and pledge to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. The same fate befell the plan for an agreement on the mutual renunciation of military force and for preserving peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries, and, more recently also, the proposal for the Soviet Union and the United States to resolve not to continue, for the whole duration of the Geneva talks, with the development, testing, and deployment of offensive space weapons, to free offensive strategic weapons, and to stop the further deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe as well as the retaliatory measures of the Warsaw Pact countries.

We are also concerned that, in the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva, no significant progress has been made--and for the same reasons.

On the contrary, for years on end and recently more so than ever, we have been witnessing more and more military threats and actions by which the imperialist circles in certain Western countries show that they have not abandoned their plans to dominate the world, to impose their own notions of how to arrange life on our planet, and to force the bourgeois methods on everyone else. For this reason they are stepping up the arms build-up on land, on the sea, and in the air. They are bringing in new weapons systems, especially missiles, close to our borders.

Furthermore, in recent months the United States, supported by some of its allies, has been drawing up plans to militarize space, whose rationale is not that of reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons, but, on the contrary, an attempt to unleash another round of the arms race on a much higher level, and thereby to try to undermine the principle of stability, equality, and equal security.

But this is not all! The imperialist circles, by direct aggression, military and economic pressure, and state terrorism, are pushing ahead with their plans to achieve military superiority throughout the world, and above all in relation to the socialist community and the countries of the Warsaw Pact. What we must say to them in a loud voice is this: You ceased to be the sole arbiters of the fate of the world a long time ago, my dear sirs! We are as strong as you! We will never allow ourselves to be forced into the position of weakling! We will not allow the circumstances in Europe to be altered! There shall be no revision of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements!

The Warsaw Pact member countries, true to their international commitments and obligations, will continue as in the past to support determinedly all states and nations which are threatened by, or subjected to the direct aggression of imperialism. It is in the light of the facts we have just mentioned, in which the further validity of the bond of the Warsaw Pact has been shown to be a clear political necessity, that the fraternal states decided to sign the protocol on extending the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

At the same time, we, all the parties to the treaty, officially declared once again that the peaceful and defense-oriented nature of the Warsaw Pact has not changed in any way, for we have never tried, nor will we ever try, to achieve military superiority. Our aim is solely to preserve the military strategic balance at the lowest possible level. On that occasion we reiterated that despite the gravity of the international situation, the initiatives and disarmament proposals, whether made at the UN General Assembly, the Geneva conference on disarmament, the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures or at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and equipment, remain valid.

Our aim, after all, is peace, not war. Our purpose is to alter the situation in the world from confrontation to detente. Our program always was, still is, and will continue to be one of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between all nations, between all states of the world. This is the only reasonable choice for the world in which we want to live, not to die in senseless and destructive wars.

CSO: 2400/435

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR 'WANTS' TO TAKE PART IN SEOUL OLYMPICS

AU290936 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 85 p 5

[Interview given by Vladimir Cernusak, member of the International Olympic Committee and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, to Bratislava PRAVDA staffer Pavol Jrsak: "Placing the Idea of Peace Uppermost;" date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Passage on the agenda of the forthcoming 90th session of the International Olympic Committee in Berlin, planned changes and amendments of the Olympic Charter, and proposals for the inclusions of new sports at future Olympic Games] [Krsak] The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, of which you are deputy chairman, is an important member of the Olympic movement. What are the prospects of the movement, especially as regards participation in the Olympic Games in Seoul?

[Cernusak] We fully endorse the development of the noble Olympic movement and spare no efforts to ensure that its humanitarian ideas are applied and deepened everywhere and in every instance. As far as the 1988 Summer and Winter Olympics are concerned, our athletes are involved in preparations for them; we also want to take part in the Olympic Games in Seoul. However, the decisive thing will be the organizer's compliance with the Olympic Charter and all its principles and regulations.

CSO: 2400/435

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DAILY ON 'DYING FORESTS' IN SLOVAKIA

AU051235 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jun 85 p 4

[Jan Markovic article: "A Cavern in the Lungs of Slovak Ore Mountains"]

[Excerpts] In the last 2 years, in particular, the specter of quiet death has been haunting thousands of trees in the Slovak Ore Mountains. The Hnilec valley along the railroad between Margecany and Cervena Skala [in East Slovakia], until recently one of the healthiest and most densely wooded valleys, is literally strewn with dead tree stumps. This year alone, the Margecany plant of the East Slovak State Forests Enterprise will extract 216,000 cubic meters of timber affected in this way. The Spisska Nova Ves plant of the enterprise should extract only slightly less than that. People are asking urgent questions: What has happened, why is one of the most beautiful parts of Slovak forests dying, what is the cause?

The answer to these questions will be found in the forests themselves. The chemical analysis of needles, roots, and the soil has furnished sad evidence. The trees have absorbed such amounts of pollutants [exhalaty], especially sulphur dioxide, but also lead, arsenic, and sulphur, that they simply could not bear it any longer and have died. The drought of the last 2 years has also contributed to it. The rains were not plentiful enough to wash the layers of pollutants off leaves and needles or to wash them away, thus reducing their concentration in the soil. The culprits are known--the Kovohuty plant in Krompachy and the Iron Ore Mines in Spisska Nova Ves.

In the case of the first plant, we are now paying the price for an unprofessional and mistaken idea. In the sixties, physicians and health officers began to rigorously warn against the consequences of the inadequate interception of air pollutants emitted by the Kovohuty plant in Krompachy. The health of the inhabitants of this industrial town was directly threatened by excessive amounts of harmful substances ascertained near the plant. It was then that the idea was born to build a 200-meter-high chimney to achieve a greater dispersion of the harmful substances. As far as the town of Krompachy is concerned, the desired effect was achieved. Wind currents above the valley have been carrying the pollutants far and wide into the surrounding area so that in the immediate vicinity of the Kovohuty plant their occurrence is relatively low. But the surrounding forests have had to bear the consequences.

Iron ore mines, especially the mercury-treatment plant at Rudnany, are the second large source of air pollutants. But the ore mines' extraction plants, particularly those at Smolnik and Slovinky, also contribute considerably to the deterioration of the environment.

One cannot say that the enterprises are watching the ruin [skaza] with their arms folded. In the Kovohuty plant, Kosice Metallurgical Projects is building a large ecological project. Its timely completion will to a significant degree determine the halting of the dying of forests in the Slovak Ore Mountains. According to the plan, the project should be completed in the course of 1986 and intercept 80 to 90 percent of the emitted sulphur dioxide. Plans have also been drawn up for improving the ecological situation in Rudnany; one is just waiting for their approval. The situation in all other threatened industrial areas of East Slovakia is similar. The Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering alone is planning to spend in the region Kcs1.2 billion on ecology-related projects in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. According to Ivan Gonko, chairman of the East Slovak Regional National Committee, the extent of investments in ecology should prevent a further deterioration of the living environment this year. The investments planned for the next, the Eighth Five-Year Plan, are aimed at improving the living environment, at bringing back life to rivers and a devastated nature.

CSO: 2400/446

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

JAKES RECEIVES MSZMP'S KOTAI--Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Geza Kotai, head of the International Department of the MSZMP Central Committee. In a cordial and comradely discussion they examined some questions concerning cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP, Czechoslovakia and Hungary and appreciated its all-round successful development. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 27 May 85 LD]

ALL-CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY IN PRAGUE--Prague (CTK)--An All-Christian Peace Assembly will take place in Prague on 2-9 July 1985. It will be attended by some 600 representatives of all main denominations from all around the world, of all Christian peace movements, and of the great world religious. These and other facts were announced by Karolyi Toth, chairman of the Christian Peace Conference, at a press conference held in Prague yesterday. The Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly, which is the supreme body of the Christian Peace Conference, will discuss the main directions of the activity of this international non-governmental organizations in the coming period, and elect its supreme bodies. In the forefront of attention will be, in particular, the share of Christian religions and their members in creating a peaceful and just world, and the search for ways to reinforce cooperation among all Christians in the endeavor to avert war. In addition to this being discussed in the plenum, individual working groups and meetings of those sharing identical interests will devote themselves to these issues. Part of the assembly will also comprise a discussion of the main issues of the current international situation and development problems in individual parts of the world. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 May 85 p 2 AU]

SOVIET AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL VISITS--(CTKO--Viacheslav Chernoiyanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Agriculture Technology, was received on 24 May in Prague by Miroslav Toman, CSSR minister of agriculture and food. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 85 p 2 AU]

MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR--(CTK)--The delegation of the CSSR Ministry of Communications, led by Flastimil Chalupa, CSSR Minister of Communications, returned on 25 May from the USSR, where it attended in Jerevan the session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Telecommunications and Posts. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 85 p 2 AU]

VISITING HUNGARIAN MINISTER--Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of education, arrived in Prague by air on 23 May and was welcomed by Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture; and by Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to the CSSR. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 85 p 2 AU]--(CTK)--Hungarian Minister Bela Kopeczi concluded his working visit to the CSSR and departed by air from Prague on 25 May. He was seen off at the airport by Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture, and by Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambabassador to the CSSR. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 85 p 2 AU]

TOURISM WITH HUNGARY--Prague (CTK)--On 16 May the CSSR and Hungarian ministers of finance signed in Budapest an agreement, according to which the exchange rate as of 21 May will be 100 forints: Kcs 45, at the same time, an agreement was reached on the exchange of money for tourism in 1985; it will be possible to appropriately raise the sales of forints to CSSR citizens for private trips to Hungary and for trips organized by travel agencies to Hungary during the vacation season. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 May 85 p 2 AU]

RAIN DAMAGES FIELDS--Recent rains have made sowing impossible on the fields of the Trebisov District, Slovakia; up to 6,000 hectares have not yet been sown with corn for grain and for silage, and 100 hectares with sugar beet. In the East Slovak lowlands 3,500 hectares of winter crops have to be plowed up; the figure for perennial fodder crops is 3,000 hectares, and for rape 1,700 hectares (out of the 2,300 hectares sown.) The fields in the Trevisov District are so flooded that the drainage system built only 2 years ago is incapable of coping with the situation. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 May 85 p 1 AU]

CULTURE AGREEMENT WITH ALGERIA--Prague May 30 (CTK)--A program of implementation of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the governments of Czechoslovakia nad Algeria for the years 1985-1987 was signed here today. The program comprises cooperation in education, science, health care and culture, as well as in (?sport) and information, and provides favorable prerequisites for further development of the two countries' cooperation [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1933 GMT 30 May 85 LD]

MINING DISASTER VICTIMS MOURNED--To honor the memory of the mining accident which happened at the Doubrava coal mine in the Ostrava-Karvina coal field on 7 May, a solemn meeting was held in Karvina today. Floral tributes were made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the republic, the Federal Prime Minister, chairman of the Federal Assembly and the Central Trade Union Council. The meeting was attended by a party, government and trade union delegation headed by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who also delivered a solemn address. In it he paid a deeply-felt tribute to the memory of 25 miners from the doubrava coal mine, who laid down their lives in the field of peaceful and constructive work serving the development of our homeland. He voiced profound respect to the working and civic bravery with which these experienced miners, technicians and engineers had gone to find out and forestall a danger that had arisen in their mine.

Despite the immediate action taken by rescue teams, who demonstrated great and exceptional heroism, lives could not be saved. He assured the families of those who lost their lives that the government would do the utmost to ease at least partially the difficult burden of the days through which they were living. He also paid a high tribute to the miners, technicians and engineers of the Doubrava coal mine who are doing their utmost to eliminate the consequences of the mining disaster and to renew mining operations in the section of the mine affected. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 May 85 LD]

HUSAK CABLES SOVIET PARTY--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, sent a telegram of greetings from aboard hte departing aircraft to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. In the telegram, he gave thanks for the warm welcome, the hospitality, and the atmosphere of cordiality that surrounded him throughout his stay in the Soviet Union. During my visit, I had the opportunity to see once again the deep feelings of sincere friendship which the Soviet people hold for our socialist country and the working people in the CSSR, the telegram says. The talks and meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which passed off in a spirit of complete unity of views and mutual understanding, confirmed the firm determination of our communist parties, states and nations to continue to deepen and develop fraternal relations on the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 31 May 85 LD]

HOFFMAN MEETS BELGIAN OFFICIAL--Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met in Prague today with Andre van den Broucke, president of the Belgian General Federation of Labor. They exchanged opinions and experiences from the concrete activity of both trade union central organs and they agreed on some forms of direct cooperation. They emphasized that constructive dialogues between trade union organizations of different orientation can further contribute to the effectiveness of the workers' fight for peace, economic progress, and social progress. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 30 May 85 LD]

VOCATIONAL TRAINING TALKS--Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday received Bodo Weidemann, GDR state secretary for vocational training. In the course of their conversation they briefed each other about the realization of education policy in both countries. They gave particular attention to the development of apprenticeship education and its tasks in the process of intensification of the national economy. They also spoke about problems of vocational training and effective use of the qualifications of young people in all areas of the life of society. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 1 Jun 85 LD]

COOPERATION WITH USSR--The 17th session of the joint CSSR-USSR Water Economy Commission for cooperation in border waters discussed on 14 May in Bratislava the realization of joint hydrotechnical work, antiflood protection, and hydrometeorology efforts in the river basins in border areas. The USSR

Delegation was headed by Vasil Tkach, plenipotentiary of the USSR Government and Ukrainian minister of amelioration and water economy; and the CSSR Government was represented by Vladimir Margetin, Slovak minister of forestry and water economy. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 85 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN CURRENCY SALES--According to Bretislav BASAK of the Czechoslovak State Bank, Czechoslovak tourists travelling privately to socialist countries this year may purchase the following maximum sums on foreign currency per person per day--35 leva for Bulgaria; M100 for the GDR; 350 lei for Romania; and R30 for the Soviet Union. Travellers to Hungary must exchange 250 forints for the first day of their stay and between 150 and 400 forints for every additional day, the maximum sum for the entire stay being 4,500 forints. Travellers to Poland must purchase a minimum of Z550, but may purchase up to 72,500 per person per day. Travellers to Yugoslavia with an approved foreign currency allocation may purchase 1,000 to 1,500 dinars per person per day and a maximum of 30,000 dinars for the entire stay. In all cases, children up to 12 years of age may purchase 50 percent of the adult allowance. In addition, drivers of motor vehicles may exchange the following sums for the purchase of fuel: 50 leva for Bulgaria, M300 for the GDR, 1,200 lei for Romania, and R180 for the Soviet Union. Drivers crossing Hungarian territory on their way to the Black Sea may purchase 300 forints for every transit, and all other passengers in the same vehicle, adults and children alike, may purchase an additional 100 forints. Participants in package tours whose room and board in the country of their destination is paid for in advance may purchase the following maximum sums of foreign currency: 20 leva per person and per day for Bulgaria; 100 forints for Hungary; M50 for the GDR; Z850 for Poland; 150 lei for Romania, and R20 for the USSR. The allowance for children is the same. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 85 p 2 AU]

CSSR MEDAL TO BRITISH CP DAILY--Miroslav Houstecky, Czechoslovak ambassador to Great Britain, has presented to Anthony Chater, editor in chief of the communist daily MORNING STAR, a commemorative medal on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. In presenting the medal, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Great Britain expressed appreciation for the role of the daily MORNING STAR and its predecessor, DAILY WORKER, in the struggle for peace and against fascism. [CTK report: "Czechoslovak Medal for the MORNING STAR"] [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jun 85 p 7 AU]

AGCA IS 'DANGEROUS MADMAN'--The trial of those accused of participating in the assassination attempt on the pope continued in Rome today with further cross-examination of the assassin himself, the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca. This murderer, who is the main witness for the prosecution against the unjustly accused Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov, repeated in court his lies about some kind of Bulgarian trail. According to a prerehearsed scenario, he again made the absurd assertion that the assassination attempt on the pope was planned by socialist countries including Czechoslovakia, and that it is the socialist countries who are responsible for the rise of terrorism in the West. Because of the clearly untrue nature of this testimony, the world press has many times written that it would seem that Agca is mad. Let us add that he is a dangerous madman in the service of those who wish to cool off relations between East and West as much as possible at all costs and to disrupt peaceful cooperation of states with differing social systems. [Text [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 6 Jun 85 LD]

JOINT TROOP EXERCISES WITH CSSR--Prague May 31 TASS--Joint exercises of the central group of troops and the Czechoslovak People's Army drew to a close in the territory of Czechoslovakia. Land troops and air force units with a total strength of about 25,000 took part in them. The exercises were intended to train troops in cooperation between different services of the armed forces in carrying out joint combat operations. The troops which took part in the exercises are returning to the areas of their permanent deployments. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 31 May 85]

COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED--Moscow May 31 TASS--Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, have signed a program of long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia for the period up to the year 2000. Gustav Husak arrived in Moscow on Thursday for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 31 May 85]

DINNER IN HONOR OF HUSAK--Moscow May 31 TASS--The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the government of the USSR gave a dinner in honor of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, in the Grand Kremlin palace today. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and Gustav Husak made speeches at the dinner. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 31 May 85]

ROHLICEK ENDS VISIT TO INDONESIA--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek today ended his official visit to Indonesia during which he was received by Indonesian President Suharto, held talks with Premier [as received] Ali Wardhana and met with several government officials. At talks both sides expressed the interest in promotion of trade and economic cooperation. They agreed on the building of a factory for assemblage of Zetor tractors in Indonesia, and considered concrete possibilities of cooperation in engineering in particular. A mixed Czechoslovak-Indonesian commission was set up to discuss possibilities of extending mutual trade and economic cooperation. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1541 GMT 28 May 85]

SOVIET-CSSR DOCUMENT SIGNING--In the Kremlin today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, signed a program of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period up to the year 2000. Present at the signing were, from the Soviet side: comrades Aliyev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, and Rusakov; Comrade Ashimov,

deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; comrades Antonov, Marchuk, and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; heads of ministries and departments; and other officials. From the Czechoslovak side: comrades Rohlicek and Potac, deputy chairmen of the CSSR Government; and other officials who are accompanying Gustav Husak on his trip to the USSR. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 31 May 85]

CSO: 1807/321

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SUMMARIES OF MAJOR EINHEIT ARTICLES, APRIL-MAY 1985

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 40 No 4-5, Apr-May 85 (signed to press 14 Mar 85) pp 476-477, 479-480

[Summary of article by Erich Honecker, SED General Secretary, chairman of the GDR Council of State; pp 291-299. Published in FBIS DAILY REPORT: EASTERN EUROPE FBIS-EEU-85-057, 25 Mar 85 pp E1-E9]

[Text] A World Historic Deed That Also Freed the German People

The victory of the Soviet Union and the other states in the anti-Hitler coalition over fascism--a world historic deed the effect of which ranges far beyond the previously triggered enormous changes in international life into the future. The GDR's 35 years document that we have used the precious chance offered by the liberation from Hitler fascism and our people, in exercise of its right to self-determination, irrevocably opted for socialism. On the way to the 11th SED Congress, its efforts for further shaping the developed socialist society, especially on our major battleground, the economy, are coupled with its resolute will to peace. The close alliance with the Soviet Union has been, is and remains the guarantee for success.

[Summary of article by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; pp 300-305. Published in FBIS DAILY REPORT: SOVIET UNION FBIS-SOV-85-081, 26 Apr 85 pp R15-R21]

[Text] On Behalf of Life on Earth

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism--admonishment and commitment for the international community to new efforts in the struggle against the threat to peace. What are the basic lessons of World War II? How and where have the needed inferences been drawn from history? The GDR's successful development as convincing evidence for the inexhaustible potentials of socialism. The irrevocable fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the SED and between the USSR and the GDR in the struggle for peace and continuing social progress.

[Summary of article by Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee politburo member, director of the SED Central Committee Party Organs Department; pp 306-312. A full translation of this article is published under the heading, "Soviet Contributions to Real Socialism Enumerated," in this report]

[Text] The Fraternal Bond of the CPSU and the SED--Core of the Alliance Between Our States and Peoples

About the consolidation of the SED-CPSU alliance, resting on unshakable foundations, in their common struggle for safeguarding peace and for shaping or perfecting the developed socialist society. In what forms does their community proceed, and how does the exchange of ideas and experiences develop?

[Summary of article by Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee politburo member; pp 313-318. A full translation of this article is published under the heading, "Socialism's Defeat of Fascism Lauded," in this report]

[Text] Socialism Is Invincible

The Soviet people's victory over Hitler fascism, gained on battlegrounds and in production plants, proved the invincibility and historic superiority of socialist society. This experience is becoming highly relevant today in view of the designs, directed against socialism, by the aggressive imperialist circles. Warnings are issued against their risky misassessment of the power ratio, and so is an appeal to the realism of all who are willing to learn the lessons of history.

[Summary of article by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee politburo member, member of the Council of State; pp 319-325. A full translation of this article is published under the heading, "Economic Growth Prospects Outlined," in a recent JPRS issue of EAST EUROPE REPORT: ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS]

[Text] Joint Prospects up to the Year 2000

By use of the historic chance given our people as of 8 May 1945, a modern socialist planned economy was set up in the GDR that serves the good of all. As this process occurred alongside the USSR, the further dynamic growth of our economy likewise proceeds in concert with the Soviet Union. Their bilateral efforts in the economic field are aimed at accelerating the economic conversion to intensification, on which the program on science, technology and production cooperation up to the year 2000 in particular has the greatest bearing.

[Summary of article by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee politburo member, chairman of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship; pp 326-332]

[Text] Friendship with the Soviet Union--An Affair of the Heart and a State Doctrine in Our Country

About the ripening and the traditions of German-Soviet friendship, the development of the second largest mass organization in our country and its contribution to consolidating our fraternal alliance. How does the Society for German-Soviet Friendship help in creating awareness of the values of socialism and in enforcing, through the energy of millions, the peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the socialist states allied with it?

[Summary of article by Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; pp 333-340. Published in FBIS DAILY REPORT: EASTERN EUROPE FBIS-EEU-85-083, 30 Apr 85 pp E14-E8]

[Text] Comradeship-in-arms for the Protection of Peace and Socialism

Under what political and military circumstances was the Warsaw Pact set up? What is it based on, and how has it stood up in the thus far 30 years of existence? On the role of the Soviet Union within the Warsaw Pact defense organization and the responsibility of our National People's Army along its comrades-in-arms to come up with the highest achievements in the struggle for peace and the protection of socialism.

[Summary of article by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs; pp 341-346. Published in FBIS DAILY REPORT: EASTERN EUROPE FBIS-EEU-85-080, 25 Apr 85 E10-E15]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact--Instrument for a Consistent Socialist Peace Policy

With the Warsaw Pact there exists for the first time a military alliance that has turned the protection of peace into the supreme precept and decisive motive for all action. What made its founding in 1955 necessary? What is the main outcome of its 30 years of existence? The efforts by the Soviet Union and the other member states of the pact to prevent, through fighting against the imperialist arms buildup and confrontation course, an arms race in space, terminate the one on earth, and achieve disarmament.

[Summary of article by Dimitriy Volkogonov, Lt Gen and deputy head of the main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; pp 347-356]

[Text] A Supremely Just War

What was the victory by the Soviet people and its armed forces in the Great Patriotic War based on? The answer given, on the basis of an analysis of the social character of that war, provided highly pertinent lessons. Facing the results and lessons of the past, enriched by the now 40 years of experiences in the peace struggle, the conclusion arrived at is this: Setting up a safe barrier by way of a barrier to war is possible. Relying on the mighty potential of socialism, this struggle promises success through uniting all peace-loving forces against the nuclear threat against the world.

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Johannes Zelt, emeritus, Institute for International Labor Movement, Academy for Social Sciences, SED Central Committee; pp 357-362]

[Text] About the Causes of World War II and the Soviet Union's Struggle for Collective Security

Could World War II not have been prevented? The main force in the struggle against war danger emanating from Hitler fascism was the USSR, which used all its potentials for the defense of peace. What wrecked its struggle for collective security? Historic experiences today teach us all the more that war has to be fought against lest it break out.

[Summary of article by Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member, director of the SED International Relations Department; pp 363-368. A full translation of this article is published under the heading, "Soviet World War II Victory Assessed," in this report]

[Text] The World Historic Significance of Victory in the Great Patriotic War

That all-out struggle for safeguarding world peace and the peoples' desire for social progress and national independence, freedom and happiness--all that keeps alive the victory by the heroic Soviet people and its glorious army in the Great Patriotic War, the main force in the anti-Hitler coalition for crushing Hitler fascism. What explains the world historic significance of that victory, and how does it prevail? What does the legacy of the liberation amount to?

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Karl Drechsler, deputy director of the Central Institute for History, GDR Academy of Sciences; pp 396-375]

[Text] The Anti-Hitler Coalition--A Coalition to Ward Off Common Dangers

In spite of much contradictory behavior by the western allies, the anti-Hitler coalition proved an effective means of struggle against fascism. It provides today's struggle against the dangers of nuclear war, which threatens the survival of mankind, with the historically significant experience that a cooperation of states with differing social orders is necessary and possible on the basis of peaceful coexistence, especially to resolve problems of concern to the whole world.

[Summary of article by Col Prof Dr Horst Kuehne, Friedrich Engels Military Academy; pp 376-382]

[Text] The Soviet Army's Victory on the Decisive Front

Through taking issue with imperialist historiography, this is being demonstrated: The Soviet-German front was the most important one in World War II. There the Soviet people and its army, through tough and sacrificial battles, gained the victories over the fascist aggressors that proved decisive for the future of humanity. They not only permanently affected the events on other theaters of war, they also brought about the fundamental turn-about in the course of the war for the benefit of the anti-Hitler coalition. What explains the victory of the Soviet Union and of its army?

[Summary of article by Dr Heinz Kuehnrich, sector chief at the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, SED Central Committee; pp 383-387]

[Text] The Antifascist Resistance Movement in Struggling for a Peaceful Future for the Peoples

Under the crucial influence by the heroic struggle of the Soviet people and its army, the antifascist resistance movement of the peoples in the countries dominated and occupied by the fascist aggressors acquired dimensions unprecedented in history. The causes and results of this resistance movement, joined by millions of freedom fighters all over Europe, are analyzed and evaluated.

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Otto Reinhold, SED Central Committee member and rector of the Central Committee's Academy for Social Sciences; pp 388-394. A full translation of this article is published under the heading, "Socialism's Economic, Social Welfare Discussed," in this report]

[Text] Developed Socialism's Conception of Society--Testimony to the Vital Strength of Marxism-Leninism]

What explains the stability and success of the conception of society of developed socialism? Why does it mold, long-term, our strategy and tactics? Why does it prove highly dynamic in being implemented? What must be done to make it prevail in all sectors of public life? Many theoretically demanding questions are raised and settled.

[Summary of article by Prof Kurt Tiedke, SED Central Committee member, rector of the SED Central Committee's Karl Marx Party College; pp 395-400]

[Text] The World of Socialism--World of Freedom, Democracy and Human Dignity

Today the nations can concretely compare which of the social systems can in fact create actual freedom and self-determination for the people. Through socialism, the yearning of the working people to decide over their destinies themselves, develop free from exploitation and political and intellectual bondage, and to live in human dignity, became a reality also in our country. Through taking issue with anticommunist theses, the nature and methods of imperialist freedom demagoguery and its role in the system of mental manipulation are unmasked.

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Werner Scheler, SED Central Committee member and president of the GDR Academy of Sciences; pp 401-404. A full translation of this article is published under the heading, "Cooperative Science Programs With USSR Described," in this report]

[Text] Fruitful Scientific Cooperation

The close science relations between our countries range from the Soviet Union's active encouragement of the new start in the sciences to the current tasks in the cooperation program up to the year 2000. Proceeding from the partnership that has grown up through decades, the president of the GDR Academy of Sciences deals with tasks now to be coped with with a view to the future and with the contribution the Academy is making to the consolidation of our fraternal alliance.

[Summary of article by Alfred Rohde, graduate social scientist, SED Central Committee member, first secretary of the SED Wismut regional management; pp 405-408]

[Text] How We Learned from Friends

SDAG Wismut--synonymous with German-Soviet cooperative efforts today, but also a rich historic chapter of the tough beginnings of the liberated German workers class. How were workers helped by Soviet comrades in learning socialist economic management? How did they themselves become socialist managers? These are questions answered with reference to the development of the Wismut collective.

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Rosemarie Sachse, director of the Institute for Agrarian History and International Agriculture, Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR, member of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR; pp 409-414]

[Text] Friends Helping the Village

This contribution traces the continuity in the course taken from the first measures of SMAD [Soviet Military Administration in Germany] to democratic reconstruction in the countryside via the first tractors from the land of friends to the contemporary forms of fruitful science cooperation with the Soviet Union, a course throughout which the liaison of co-operative farmers and rural workers with the Soviet Union became increasingly varied and the friendship with the Soviet people prospered.

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Karl Heinz Jahnke, director of the History Department at Rostock University, head of the research team for the history of the youth movement at the History Department of Rostock University; pp 415-418]

[Text] On Fostering Our Young Generation's Consciousness of History

That the fostering of our young generation's consciousness of history always assumed a high rank in the antifascist-democratic transformation and the socialist revolution is being recorded with an eye to the ideological efforts further needed in this field of education. What is to be done today to convey to the young generation, in particular, the revolutionary traditions of the workers movement and enable it to recognize the historic path to the seizure of power by the workers and farmers and to the construction of the new society?

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Herta Kuhrig, chairperson of the scientific council on "Woman in Socialist Society," GDR Academy of Sciences; pp 419-425]

[Text] Woman's Equality--From Demand to Fulfilment

It is shown by examples how after 1945 on the territory of what is now the GDR--aided by the Soviet liberators--one has, from the first hour, purposefully coped with creating the conditions for woman's equality. While taking issue with bourgeois conceptions, the dominant importance in having women enter the working life is demonstrated, and so are the changes in the social position of women that have come in during the last 40 years under working class party leadership. These changes by now are deeply rooted in ordinary life and awareness.

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Ernst Diehl, SED Central Committee member, deputy director of the SED Central Committee's Institute for Marxism-Leninism, chairman of the council for history studies of the GDR, member of the GDR Academy of Sciences; pp 426-433]

[Text] On the Relations to Russia and the Soviet Union in German History

Our people's fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union has had a strong foundation historically too. Fused into it are the progressive traditions of German-Russian relations in previous centuries, and especially the sacrificial struggle by German communists alongside the Soviet Union against imperialism and war, the desires for mutual understanding and cooperation by personalities of various origin and world-outlooks, and the creative relations between German and Soviet scientists in the Weimar era. What with all the differences in impact, they all have been instrumental in that the friendship with Lenin's land today informs the thoughts and actions of our people.

[Summary of article by Klaus Hoepcke, deputy minister for culture, head of the main administration for publishing houses and the booktrade; pp 434-440]

[Text] A Culture of Combative Humanity

The revival of culture as a solid component of the antifascist-democratic and socialist transformation under working class party leadership, supported by other progressive forces, from the very start came under the auspices of fruitful cooperation with the culture and art of the Soviet Union. This review displays the intricacy and magnitude of the road taken from surmounting the intellectual wasteland fascism had left behind all the way to the formation of a socialist German national culture. The account drawn up demonstrates how much culture is alive in us.

[Summary of article by Jurij Gros, first federal executive secretary of Domowina, Federation of Lusatian Sorbs; pp 441-447]

[Text] A New Phase in the History of the Sorbs

The victory over Hitler fascism also brought the Sorbian people the liberation from centuries of bondage and suppression. In the GDR, Germans like Sorbs found their first true fatherland. Based on the pervasive social changes taking place under working class party leadership within the last 40 years, the Sorbs became citizens with equal rights of the first German workers and farmers state, making their contribution, together with German working people, with initiative and energy, to the strengthening of the GDR and the safeguarding of peace.

[Summary of article by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; pp 448-455]

[Text] Together for Socialism and Peace

The author draws a bow from the liberation of the Czechoslovak people on 9 May 1945 across the victorious February of 1948 and down to the current requirements for the construction of the developed socialist society in the fraternal socialist country of the CSSR, to detail successes and experiences of the last 40 years under CPCZ leadership. This he combines with a tribute to the all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR within the community of socialist states, the basis for which lies in the fraternal cooperation between the leading political forces in our countries--between the CPCZ and the SED.

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Max Schmidt, director of the GDR Institute for International Politics and Economics, chairman of the Scientific Council for Imperialism Research, member of the EINHEIT editorial board; pp 456-461]

[Text] Conservative Social Strategy--Pretension and Reality

The promises by bourgeois ideologues of the changeability of capitalism toward a classless society free from class struggle and with prosperity for all have turned out to be illusions. What are the consequences the conservative forces are drawing from that? What characterizes their concepts for coping with their crises, and what is their social strategy aimed at?

5885

CSO: 2300/413

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SOVIET CONTRIBUTIONS TO REAL SOCIALISM ENUMERATED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 40 No 4-5, Apr-May 85 (signed to press 14 Mar 85) pp 306-312

[Article by Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee politburo member, director of the SED Central Committee Party Organs Department: "The Fraternal Bond of the CPSU and the SED--Core of the Alliance Between Our States and Peoples"]

[Text] The communists and all other working people in the GDR are getting set for another important stage in the life of our party and all the people, the 11th SED Congress. With reference to the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the 11th SED Congress and the approaching congresses of other fraternal parties, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in his speech to the kreis first secretaries, remarked that the initial positions had been set up for making more important advances in productive forces development and the shaping of social relations in conformity with socialist principles. Socialism thereby enters a new and higher stage of development.¹

It conforms to the essence and best traditions and experiences of our Marxist-Leninist party that the preparations for the 11th party congress are inseparable from the further strengthening of the SED-CPSU comradeship and from the deepening of the cooperation and the friendship with the Soviet Union. That is attested to also by the outstanding achievements of our people under party leadership in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people for the continuing consolidation of world socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

It remains unforgettable that 8 May 1945, the day of liberation, was decisively prerequisite to setting up barely one year later, through uniting the KPD and SPD into the SED, the united workers class, the most important lesson from the history of the German workers movement. The development of the Marxist-Leninist working class party and the materialization of its leadership role were and remain the guarantee for our successful advances.

So the historic KPD Central Committee appeal of 11 June 1945 became a point of fact, raising the demand for no repetition of the mistake of 1918. No allowances for Nazism! Never again agitation and hostility against the Soviet Union! "That was the 'other Germany' the communists had always embodied," as the appeal for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation

of the German people affirms. "That was the new Germany that would henceforth be a factor of peace and social progress."²

The communists and all other working people of this "new Germany," of the socialist GDR, are celebrating this 40th anniversary of the victory and liberation together with the fraternal peoples and reaffirm through their deeds toward strengthening socialism the relevance of our party's Thaelmann fighting tradition, that "the attitude toward Lenin's party and the Soviet Union is the touchstone for revolutionary thought and action, the criterion for a class-bound stance in the struggle for peace and social progress."³

Fraternal Bond of the SED and the CPSU on Firm and Unshakable Foundations

The fighting community between the revolutionary German workers and their Soviet class brothers that was forged more than six decades ago became increasingly tighter after our people's liberation from fascism and, as Wilhelm Pieck put it, became a decisive principle for our country's state policy. The fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the CPSU was and remains prerequisite to our belonging among the victors in history.

Our party incessantly depends on the irrevocable friendship and fraternal alliance with the CPSU. In what the party does and in the education and the training of the communists, we always proceed from that our fraternal bond with Lenin's party rests on firm and unshakable foundations:

--SED strategy and tactics are pervaded by profound insight into the conditions for realizing the historic working class mission, which is world historical. Our party follows the realization of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels: "The proletariat can only exist world-historically, just as communism, its activity, can only have a 'world-historical' existence."⁴ Through creative application of Marxism-Leninism, the SED manages the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR and functions in each situation, in conformity with its program, as a section of the international communist movement, firmly placed on the ground of proletarian internationalism and fraternally allied with the CPSU.

--The fraternal Soviet party and the Soviet land made the crucial contribution to implementing the world historic working class mission. They have proven they are always and under any conditions the pioneers of human progress. The working class, led by Lenin's party, through the triumph of the Great Socialist October Revolution, opened to mankind the gate to socialism. Their second world historic act of liberation--the victory over Hitler fascism--offered the liberated peoples the chance to proceed toward democratic and socialist development. New socialist countries emerged and grew strong, and the socialist world system evolved, which is the greatest accomplishment of the international workers class since the Great Socialist October Revolution. Our people too was liberated from barbarism. It has consistently used the historic chance given thereby under the leadership by its revolutionary vanguard, building on the lessons and experiences of the antifascist resistance struggle and with fraternal assistance from the Soviet class comrades. In the shape of the GDR socialism has solidly been implanted on German soil, irrevocably.

--Collaborating with the CPSU amounts to an alliance with the most experienced and battle-tested Marxist-Leninist party. Its great theoretical and practical experiences in preparing and conducting the Great Socialist October Revolution and in constructing socialism and perfecting the developed socialist society in the historic course of the revolutionary world process turned into basic experiences of the international proletariat that are of universal validity. They reflect the most important objective connections and basic requirements of the socialist transformation of society. The SED is appropriating these experiences and is applying them to the concrete conditions of the GDR, always mindful of the unity between universal principles of socialist construction and the concern for specific givens in any country.

Tapping the rich CPSU experiences and their creative application to our concrete historic conditions led to a profound understanding of the dialectics between the international and the national. That enabled our party to determine the GDR contribution to the strengthening of world socialism and the safeguarding of peace and to elaborate any given steps that had ripened toward further deepening the all-round fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Intensive, Effective Cooperation--Foundation for Successful Advances and a High Demand Placed on Leadership Activity

The fraternal collaboration between our Marxist-Leninist parties will remain the motor and core of constantly closer relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union in implementing the plans decided on by the congresses of the SED and the CPSU for further shaping or perfecting the developed socialist society in our two countries and implementing our joint socialist peace policy.

As the conscious and organized vanguard of the workers class and the working people, our Marxist-Leninist party is the leading force of socialist society in the GDR. The further strengthening of the GDR and the weight of its active contribution to consolidating the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist community and to the safeguarding of peace crucially depend on the rising level of its implementing its leadership role and on the fighting strength and mass solidarity of the SED. Along with it, our party then also fully meets the growing requirements for cooperating and jointly advancing with the USSR at all times.

The essence of the party's leadership role lies in streamlined economic and social management, in the theoretical analysis of reality and the elaboration, based on that, of a strategy and tactics that serve the masses and are comprehensible to them, and in recruiting the masses into fulfilling the tasks the party has assigned. As the SED Program observes, the party is meeting its task "of politically directing social development in the GDR on the basis of sound scientific strategy and tactics. The more far-reaching and complicated the management and planning tasks of all sides and forms of social processes get, the greater becomes the role of society's being politically led by the Marxist-Leninist party."⁵

It determines the place and role of the SED in the political organization of socialist society. That also determines the targeted and prescient efforts the party is making about its own qualitative development, a higher ideological and organizational unity and cohesion in its ranks, more voluntary and deliberate discipline, and more active and mass-relevant work done by all communists.

At that also is aimed the broad spectrum of the experience exchange that has developed on a high level between the CPSU and the SED. The focus there lies on the tasks for implementing the growing leadership role of the party and enhancing its fighting strength so as to ensure, together with the working people, social progress in all sectors. Especially in the matters of political-ideological work experience exchange has proven itself. Becoming mutually familiar with the various proven forms and methods of political mass activity and their practical application in party organization activity improves the understanding of the tasks confronting both parties, enriches party efforts, and helps make them still more massively effective on a higher level.

The CPSU-SED experience exchange, which also is of great benefit for further toughening the party cadre, does not amount to general, formal get-together, its chief characteristics rather are concreteness, frankness and high efficacy. The lessons and experiences conveyed thereby are beneficially applied in accordance with given concrete conditions to further enhance the level of party efforts.

The centerpiece of SED and CPSU social policy is the effort for high economic performance improvements in our countries. A strong socialist economy is decisive for political and social stability in our countries and contributes essentially to the safeguarding of peace. That is Leninist policy. Lenin stressed repeatedly "that the deepest roots of both the domestic and foreign policy of our state are determined by the economic interests, the economic interests of the ruling classes in our state. These guidelines, forming the basis for the Marxists' entire world-outlook, must not be lost sight of for a moment."⁶

Implementing the program for GDR-USSR cooperation in science, technology and production up to the year 2000 makes new demands on our party on the whole as on each of its party organizations, on the leadership activity of the executive party organs, on political-ideological mass activity and on the ability to recruit most working people into active participation and to apply the highest criteria and achieve the greatest effectiveness in enforcing all international specialization and cooperation projects in research and production. Our bond with the CPSU at present is deepened thereby, becomes more effective. Our cooperation is determined more and more by the tasks to be resolved jointly in theory, ideology, economics, science and technology and in the struggle for preserving peace.

As the grand working people's initiatives in getting set for the 11th party congress, especially the fine results at the 40th anniversary of our liberation, demonstrate, the effective and mass-solidary political, ideological and organizational leadership in the struggle for meeting the 1985 national economic plan quotas as well as the tasks for the cooperation with the Soviet Union, releases new creative energy in the workers class, the intelligentsia and the cooperative farmers. Proceeding from the measures planned in preparation of the 11th party congress and from the campaign programs of the basic organizations, these initiatives have to be further enhanced effectively by

- uniform and cohesive action by all comrades in the work collectives;
- involving all working people in debating and deciding on optimum solutions for tasks assigned;

--imparting sound knowledge on the world historic, truly heroic achievements by the Soviet people under the leadership by Lenin's glorious party in perfecting the developed socialist society and in the struggle for the preservation of peace in the world; and
--deepening the realization for the fundamental significance the strong development of our scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet Union has for our further economic growth.

This then, through applying the SED's people-related policy, brings to realization now and in the future what Lenin so fully understood: "Real mass education can never be divorced and apart from the political and, especially, the revolutionary struggle carried on by the mass itself. The struggle only will provide it with the measure for its strength, expand its horizon, enhance its capability, enlighten its understanding, steel its will."⁷

Strong Bastion in the Struggle for Safeguarding Peace

The close fraternal and militant SED-CPSU bond proves and reinforces itself decisively through politically conducting our states and peoples in the common struggle of the socialist community for securing world peace. The basic foreign policy and security issues are drafted and coordinated jointly on the highest level. Jointly we are working and fighting for their solution with all our strength and a high sense of responsibility.

Today, when the international situation, due to the fault of the most aggressive imperialist, mainly the U.S. circles, was strongly exacerbated and the war danger has been heightened, the collaboration among our parties and the bond with the Soviet Union and the other states in the socialist community prove a firm bastion of peace. Above all through the further strengthening and consolidation of the GDR and its heightened international authority, its political stability, the steady continuation of its unified economic and social policies, and the safe protection of its accomplishments, the GDR is making its contribution to increasing the weight of the community of socialist states struggling against the adventurist course of the most aggressive U.S. and NATO imperialist forces, for preventing a nuclear inferno and preserving peace. Irrevocably and energetically our party sees to it that never again will war emanate from German soil and that peace is preserved for mankind.

The peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, coordinated with the SED and the other fraternal parties, is endorsed in word and deed, and with great energy by the GDR citizens. The SED's resolute struggle and the great personal efforts by Comrade Erich Honecker on behalf of preserving peace and eliminating the war danger are highly respected and prove an important factor for deepening the confidential relations between the party and the people. Important feats of production are achieved in the awareness that thereby everyone contributes personally to the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace. The party-people unity expressed thereby is the outcome of so correct a party policy and of long years of intensive political-ideological work with all classes and strata in the GDR. The broad people's debate in preparation for the 11th party congress is aimed at deepening the understanding and readiness for implementing all tasks to be resolved through further social development and for safeguarding peace.

Through the elan and energy marking the preparations for the 40th anniversary of our liberation the executive party organs and basic organizations and the comrades in the mass organizations and people's representations are going to extend this important public debate, constantly improve its quality, and apply all possibilities and forces in a still more target-directed manner to it. The 108,000 party study year propagandists with their effective arguments have as much of a share in it as the 550,000 comrades in elected trade union functions and the 166,000 communists on the commissions and task forces of the National Front of the GDR, together with the members of the friendly parties and the unaffiliated citizens engaged in them.

For conducting the public debate our party has what it takes. So it can familiarize the citizens everywhere, in an atmosphere of confidence, with the further tasks in implementing our people-related policy, closely combine the political-ideological with the economic tasks, and foster a dedication based on awareness. The fine political education of the communists--45.6 percent of all party members and candidates and 71.8 percent of the executive members in basic organizations have gone through extended party training--and their greater energy must prudently be used to that end in all their variety and intensity.

Our development confirms that the further solidification of the relationship of trust between the SED and the citizens in our socialist state and the deepening of fraternal cooperation between the SED and the CPSU are basic requirements for the continued shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR, reciprocally dependent and effective only in their unity. That we have to continue and live up to through steadily elevating the party's leadership role in all sectors of public life, through the successful implementation of a policy aimed at the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace, and through deeply understanding the national and international tasks and how to fulfil them. This is emphatically underscored by the SED Program, the 10th party congress resolutions and the high targets assigned in the ninth SED Central Committee session and the conference with the kreis first secretaries in preparation for the 11th party congress.

Various Forms of Creative Party Relations Reinforce the Fraternal Bond for the Peoples' Benefit

Among the great accomplishments and most valuable experiences of our party is that it knew how to make inseparable all social changes in the GDR from the development and deepening of the fraternal bond with the CPSU. This close collaboration materializes in diverse forms. Meetings between the general secretaries of the parties' central committees are always points of departure for further strengthening our fraternal bond because there, after all, crucial issues in the economic development and long-term collaboration between our two socialist states and joint international initiatives for strengthening peace are being coordinated. The consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries and a stronger operational coordination in the international arena marked the focal point in the meeting of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with party and government leaders of the Warsaw Pact states in March 1985. It voiced the common resolve to perfect further in the future the all-round political collaboration, the economic and ideological cooperation and the cooperation in other domains.⁸

Regular meetings among the central committee secretaries of the Marxist-Leninist parties of socialist countries for international and ideological issues and for party and organizational matters as well as among other secretaries constitute worthwhile exchange of experience on topical and long-range political issues in our parties in any given field and their practical implementation. At the 1984 Prague meeting in July of the secretaries for international and ideological questions, the representatives of the fraternal parties thoroughly exchanged their opinions on topical international issues and jointly considered political-ideological tasks in preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism. The centerpiece of the conference of the fraternal parties' central committee secretaries responsible for party and organizational work in May 1984 in Sofia was an exchange of views and experiences on matters of implementing the party's leadership role over against the youth organizations and on topical tasks in working with youth.

For implementing their leadership role in society, the fraternal parties regard the education of youth as one of the most important tasks in socialist construction. Our party, throughout all the phases of its development, has always placed great trust in youth and assigned great responsibilities to it, of which it shows itself worthy, as demonstrated by the great efforts under the FDJ's Ernst Thaelmann Appeal and the results achieved in it in preparation of the 12th FDJ Parliament. The preparation of 100,000 most active members of the socialist youth association as SED candidates is going to swell the party ranks with young workers and cooperative farmers, FDJ members from all domains of our socialist society. Generations of young people became faithful and reliable friends of the Soviet Union in the last 40 years, and they are proving their fraternal rapport with Lenin's land through high deeds of production or in the NVA uniform alongside the comsomol members in the Soviet Army.

It has already become one of the revolutionary traditions of our militant community that all SED bezirk party organizations on the basis of coordinated plans work closely together with CPSU organizations of the republics and rayons. The fruitful and concrete exchange of experience covers a broad spectrum of party work ranging from questions of the leadership activity by executive bezirk and kreis party organs to party group activities, from the exchange of lecturers to cadre training. Partnership relations between schools, friendship trains of the party and trade unions, the FDJ and the Society for German-Soviet Friendship and their partners of the Soviet Union help bond our peoples still more closely and cordially, have them learn from each other and fight together and with greater strength for the consolidation of socialism and the preservation of peace.

The molding of these relations also becomes more and more of an impulse for a purposive and planned implementation of the accords on deepening the cooperation between our two countries in the economic and scientific-technological fields. Furthermore, the work experiences of the SED and CPSU basic organizations and party groups more and more inform the international competitions and performance comparisons between Soviet production associations, enterprises and combines and the GDR enterprises, which enhances the benefit of such collaboration, inspired by proletarian internationalism.

Based on the joint struggle with the CPSU for securing peace and strengthening the positions of socialism, our party ensures the firm unity and cohesion of its ranks and incessantly deepens its ties with the masses. The enhanced fighting strength and energy of the SED in preparation for the 11th party congress will be an important step toward living up to its growing responsibility.

The firmer the party ranks and the deeper its mass solidarity, the stronger is the fraternal bond with the CPSU as the core of the alliance of our states and peoples. That places a high responsibility on the GDR communists, which they will continue to fulfil in the future and for which they are readying themselves through their great initiative in getting set for the 11th SED Congress.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. "Comrade Erich Honecker's Speech at the SED Central Committee Secretary Conference with the Kreis First Secretaries," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 2-3 February 1985, p 1.
2. "Appeal for the 40th Anniversary of the Victory over Hitler Fascism and the Liberation of the German People," Ibid., 11 January 1985, p 1.
3. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Aus dem Bericht des Politbueros an die 9. Tagung des ZK der SED" [From the Politburo Report to the Ninth SED Central Committee Session], Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1984, p 8.
4. Karl Marx/Friedrich Engels, "The German Ideology," "Werke" [Works], Vol 3, Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1958, p 36.
5. "Programm der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1976, p 65.
6. V. I. Lenin, "Report on Foreign Policy to the Joint Session of the All-Russian Executive Committee and the Moscow Soviet," "Werke," Vol 27, Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1960, p 358.
7. V. I. Lenin, "A Lecture on the 1905 Revolution," "Werke," Vol 23, Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1968, p 249.
8. Cf. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 14 March 1985, p 1.

5885

CSO: 2300/413

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SOCIALISM'S DEFEAT OF FASCISM LAUDED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 40 No 4-5, Apr-May 85 (signed to press 14 Mar 85) pp 313-318

[Article by Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee politburo member: "Socialism Is Invincible"]

[Text] 8 May 1945 has entered forever into the annals of the history of mankind as the day on which the defeat of Hitler fascism was sealed for good by the unconditional surrender of the Nazi Wehrmacht. The most cruel and costly of all wars was finished, the fascist beast was down, destroyed. "Together with its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, the United States, France, England and other states, and with millions of freedom fighters all over Europe, the Soviet land gained the victory over Hitler fascism. The Soviet people and its glorious army bore the main burden of that struggle. They had the largest share in the eradication of the fascist plague,"¹ so it is put in the appeal from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Front of the GDR on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people.

The defeat of Hitler fascism freed the German people from the yoke of Nazi rule. 8 May 1985 brought the end to a regime that had done away with all of the rights of the German people and persecuted most gruesomely the KPD and all other progressive antifascist forces. The Hitler regime had managed to cheat and mislead broad masses, especially German youth, by unbridled anti-communist and anti-Soviet propaganda.

It is an objective historic fact that the end of Nazi rule burst the chains of the German people and kept it, against the interests of mankind and also against its very own interests, from helping the worst imperialist terror and exploitative rule to win, eternalize fascist barbarism, and destroy world civilization.

Another objective historic fact is that the Soviet Union's act of liberation gave the German people the chance for a new antifascist, democratic and socialist start, for a life in peace and a future in happiness. That chance was resorted to in the GDR.

The GDR people celebrates the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and of its liberation together with all those who have drawn lessons from World War II and advocate peace, international understanding, social progress and humanity.

The Causes of the Victory

In the FRG, conservative and rightist forces seek to corrupt the significance of 8 May. They refer to it as the day of Germany's defeat or as the catastrophe of the German people. H. Geissler, general secretary of the CDU and the minister for youth, family & health, brought out most clearly what motives the attitude of those circles is based on when he announced there was no reason for celebrating 8 May as the victory of communist socialism over fascism. It would have been better "if both had disappeared from world history at the time."²

Anticommunism evidently blinds its proponents, blinded by hatred against socialism, also to the lessons of history. The defeat of Hitler Germany and the Soviet Union's victory over fascism were no coincidence, they were inevitable. This was the victory of the progressive socialist society and its humanistic ideology over a fascist system that relied on the exploitation, suppression and contempt of man. The "CPSU History" states: "The Soviet Union's victory over the aggressors was fully inevitable. The sources of the strength and might of the Soviet people and its armed forces lie in the nature of the socialist social and political order itself, in its great advantages over the rotten and obsolete capitalist order. The USSR was stronger than its enemy because in that country the power belongs to the workers and peasants and socialism has been built, an efficient socialist economy been created, and the political-moral unity of Soviet society been established. The Soviet people, reared by the CPSU in the spirit of the lofty ideals of true liberty, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, showed unexampled heroism on the front, in the hinterland and on territories temporarily occupied by the enemy."³

When Hitler traitorously overran the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941, the Nazi leadership and the general staff of the fascist armies counted on a quick victory. In a 6 to 8-week blitzkrieg all advantages of the surprise attack were supposed to be used, mainly the fact that the fascist war machinery was in full readiness and Hitler Germany also disposed of significant economic potentials of the occupied countries and its allies. The Nazi leadership, at last, expected that the quick victory over France and other states had strengthened the myth of the invincibility of the German Army. They counted on the effects of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

For years, Nazi propaganda had portrayed the Soviet state as a colossus with feet of clay, a weak state torn apart by internal contradictions the multinational character of which would prove a factor of weakness and disintegration. Youth, especially, had been indoctrinated it embodied a master race, called on to rule over other peoples and entitled to appropriate "Lebensraum" in the East--the Ukrainian wheat, the oil of Baku, the resources of the Soviet land. Thus the demarche of the German armies was marked from the outset by looting and pillaging, devastation and indescribable acts of violence against Soviet people.

Yet the Red Army and the working people of the Soviet land, led by Lenin's party, entirely frustrated Hitler's blitzkrieg designs. Though initially placed in an extremely tough situation and forced to retreat, in the defense of Brest and in other battles the Red Army tied down strong enemy forces. So the Nazi command could not reach its goal of capturing Moscow and Leningrad within a few weeks and crushing the Red Army. In early December 1941 the Soviet troops outside of Moscow started their counter-offensive and inflicted a heavy defeat on the Nazi army.

That was the first great defeat the Nazi Army suffered in World War II. "The fascist blitzkrieg plan was definitively thwarted, the myth of the invincibility of the German Army was destroyed. Foiled were the speculations by the Hitler fascists on the instability of the Soviet social and political order and of the Soviet hinterland."⁴

Up to the final victory over Hitler fascism the Red Army still had to suffer many sacrifices in its struggle, the Soviet people still had to make gigantic efforts. The front and the rear fused into an unshakable force gaining more and more superiority over the enemy. This was true not only of the Red Army's military fighting strength and technical equipment, the growing weight of the partisans movement, the constantly increasing production achievement in the rear and the great warfare skill of the Soviet command. The course of the war more and more brought out the lofty political and moral features characteristic of the Soviet people and its glorious army: their bond with the socialist social order, Lenin's party, patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the unshakable friendship of the peoples in the Soviet Union, the deep humanity and solidarity of Soviet men. Confirmed was what V. I. Lenin had said: "Never will a people be defeated in which most of the workers and peasants have recognized, sensed and seen that they are defending their own power, Soviet power, the power of the working people."⁵

The socialist social order and the political organization of the Soviet Union, and the consciousness and morale of the Soviet people, underwent the harshest of all tests in the war against fascism. Stronger and as the victors they came out of this test.

Of fundamental importance to the victory of course were the Red Army's strength and combat experiences, its increasing military-technical supremacy over the enemy and its prudent command strategy. Yet the immense role of the moral factor, of the will of the Soviet people fighting for a just cause, must by no means be underrated.

What the fascists never understood--and what their blind adherents of today evidently do not understand either--is the penetrating change brought about by the Great Socialist October Revolution in the life and consciousness of the Soviet people. The October Revolution gave birth to Soviet power and aroused political awareness in, and enabled for an active participation in the construction of the new socialist society, millions and millions of Soviet people. Through creative efforts socialism was established, the Soviet land was converted from an agrarian-industrial country into a progressive state with a mighty industry, and education and culture became a common good for all the people.

All those accomplishments were placed in jeopardy by the attack from Hitler Germany. That raised the horrifying perspective of a return to the exploitation and suppression by capitalists and land owners, of a transformation of Russia, indeed, into a colony of fascist German imperialism.

That war confronted two social forces with each other which had diametrically opposed combat goals and morality. Hitler fascism meant to turn back the wheel of history. It was bent on turning the Soviet people and the other peoples into slaves of a German master race. It conducted a war of looting and pillage. And that also determined the moral fibre of the Nazi Army.

The Soviet people and its Army, however, from the outset were engaged in a just war aimed at the liberation of the fatherland from fascist occupation. Deep patriotic feelings spurred the fighters of the Red Army and the working people in the rear into heroic deeds. The hatred against the fascist invaders grew as the atrocities of the occupiers became known. The will to rid the fatherland of this plague united the Soviet people on the front and in the rear.

The Soviet people, suffering more than 20 million dead, at once let itself be guided in its struggle by assisting the European peoples oppressed by Hitler fascism in their liberation struggle and preserving mankind from enslavement by fascist German imperialism. "More than 7 million Soviet soldiers took part in the combat operations for liberating other countries. More than 1 million of them paid with their lives for it. Through its aid to the subjugated peoples, the Soviet people proved through deeds its proletarian internationalism, its international solidarity with the working people in all countries. All progressive mankind convinced itself conspicuously that the Soviet Union was a steadfast champion for the free national development of the peoples, an unshakable pillar in the struggle for democracy, peace and liberty."⁸

The CPSU inspired and organized the struggle against Hitler fascism. The communists invariably occupied the front rank in the frontline, in the partisan movement, and in the rear. They dedicated their lives to socialism, to their fatherland. The CPSU would assess the situation realistically, create awareness of the seriousness of the fascist threat, and yet convey to the masses the optimism, the certitude of victory, that inheres in the scientific world-outlook of the workers class, in Marxism-Leninism.

Through their fortitude, their dedication, their model role and faith in victory, the communists gained the people's trust. "Despite the enormous losses of members on the frontlines, the party increased considerably during the war years. In early 1945, the Red Army and Navy had 3,325,000 communists, nearly 60 percent of the party membership at large. The tough trials of the war had further steeled the party ranks and raised the party's fighting strength and leadership role."⁷

Observing the Lessons of History

Among the lessons of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitler fascism, gaining the highest relevance through the antisocialist designs by the most aggressive circles of U.S. and NATO imperialism, is the evidence produced in the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War for the historic supremacy of the future-bearing

socialist society. "Defeating socialism and reconstituting the capitalist exploitative order can never succeed. Socialism embodies historic progress, the well-being and future of the peoples,"⁸ so says the 40th anniversary appeal.

The aggressive U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, seeking world domination today, the military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states, and wishing to destroy socialism, should never discount the lessons of the victory over fascism.

Yet their hatred against social progress and socialism keeps misdirecting them into outbursts of fury and misassessments of the power ratio. On 17 May 1981, U.S. President Reagan is known to have arrogantly announced: We shall terminate communism "as a sad and bizarre chapter of history the last pages of which are just now being written." And he added: "We won't settle for just pillorying it, we shall get rid of it."⁹

Today we are exposed, day after day, to propaganda controlled by the Pentagon and the NATO propaganda centers about the presumed backwardness of socialism. If you want to believe the western media, the Soviet Union is hopelessly behind technologically, torn apart by internal contradictions, and without genuine economic growth. The other socialist countries presumably are in a permanent crisis. TRUPPENPRAXIS--DIE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DEN OFFIZIER (No 1, 1985), an organ financed by the FRG Defense Ministry, features an American author who resorts to speculations about an aggressive war against the Warsaw Pact states which, he thinks, would be successful inasmuch as "the Warsaw Pact and perhaps even the USSR itself lack the political stability needed to resist the pressure of protracted conflict or the surfacing of military defeat."¹⁰

What is the point of such insane propaganda? Is its purpose to justify the adventurist designs of a first strike against the Warsaw Pact states? Is it meant to justify the militarization of space and "Star Wars" as a means for a blitzkrieg-like liquidation of socialism, defamed by Reagan himself as an "evil empire"? Is it supposed to convince the misled population of the imperialist countries that nuclear war is winnable?

Serious warnings are called for against the perilous misassessment of the power ratio between socialism and imperialism. The perverting of thinking and consciousness induced by anticommunist propaganda could have dangerous consequences for the peoples. For even without detailed military knowledge it is obvious that nuclear war cannot be won. Any imperialist aggressor must expect a devastating counter-strike. A nuclear war--be it on the earth or in space--is bound to turn into an inferno threatening all mankind with destruction. About that there can no longer be any doubt today in view of the stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

In his speech at the Dresden demonstration on 13 February 1985, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, declared: "In reviewing the international situation, one cannot say that the necessary inferences have been drawn everywhere from the tragedy of World War II. In fact, one has to say that in view of the nuclear threat right now there is nothing more important in the world than the securing of peace. On that, all we do and plan to do must be focused. Theories of a limitable nuclear war, and that there would be winners and vanquished, are

erroneous. Testing them would spell doom not only for the West. Even the architects of "Star Wars" and their task forces would not survive a war triggered by nuclear means."¹¹

A coalition of reason is needed that unites all peace-loving forces, men of all strata seeking to prevent a nuclear inferno, struggling for peace. All potentials and all ideological arguments must be mobilized for it, all reasonable motives must be invested in it. War has to be prevented through extraordinary efforts on behalf of preserving peace.

In this sense, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced on 11 March 1985, immediately before the start of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States: "The only reasonable way out of the situation that has arisen is an agreement between the opposing forces on that the arms race on earth is immediately stopped and not allowed in space. An agreement on an honest and equal basis, without any attempt to 'play out' the other side and dictate one's own terms to it. An agreement that helps all of us getting closer to the desired goal--the complete destruction of nuclear weapons and their banning for all times, the complete elimination of the danger of nuclear war."¹²

Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the GDR advocates a policy of reason, peace and peaceful international cooperation.

The Soviet people's victory over Hitler fascism was won on the battlefields and in the production plants in the hinterland. In that gigantic struggle, the socialist social order proved invincible. The socialist ideology of social progress, peace, international understanding and humanism triumphed over the fascist system of bondage, racism and inhumanity.

The victory over Hitler fascism also was the outcome of the liberation struggle of the suppressed peoples which led to the establishment of people's power and the construction of socialism in many European and Asian countries. Socialism emerged stronger from the struggle against fascism.

All states and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition had a share in the victory over Hitler fascism. The western allies conducted the war against their imperialist competitor. They pursued their class interests. That became explicit through their delaying the second front. Even so the anti-Hitler coalition was an effective force in the struggle against the fascist military bloc. It proved necessary and possible the cooperation of states with differing social orders on behalf of peace and of solving the problems of mankind.

The victory over fascism created favorable conditions for the struggle by the working masses for their social and national liberation. It led to a change in the power ratio in the world for the benefit of socialism and social progress.

German communists and other antifascists contributed to the struggle against Hitler fascism. Underground, in concentration camps and Gestapo penitentiaries, in the International Brigades, in the Free Germany National Committee and in the emigration they embodied the other Germany. Thereby they made their contribution to laying the foundations for the GDR. "40 years after the liberation,

the GDR has become a state that because of its peaceful efforts and the creative labor of its citizens enjoys high respect in the world."¹³

The further strengthening of our workers and farmers state and the successful shaping of the developed socialist society is all working people's business. The higher the achievements in socialist competition, science and technology and all other public sectors, the closer the ties between the party and the people and the alliance of all progressive forces, the more effective will be our contribution to securing the peace and strengthening socialism. In this sense we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism and approaching the 11th SED Congress.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Appeal for the 40th Anniversary of the Victory over Hitler Fascism and the Liberation of the German People," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 11 January 1985, p 1.
2. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, 4 February 1985, p 1.
3. "Geschichte der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1984, p 515.
4. Ibid., p 486.
5. V. I. Lenin, "Speech at the Conference of the Railroaders of Moscow Junction," "Werke" [Works], Vol 29, Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1961, p 308.
6. "Geschichte . . .," op. cit., p 521.
7. Ibid., p 518.
8. "Appeal . . .," loc. cit.
9. NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, 21 May 1981, p 5; "Wireless Bulletin from Washington," Bonn/Bad Godesberg, 20 May 1981.
10. Quoted from UNSERE ZEIT, Duesseldorf, 21 February 1985, p 5.
11. "Erich Honecker--At Stake Are the Survival of Mankind and the Existence of Our Earth," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 14 February 1985, p 3.
12. "Mikhail Gorbachev--Speech at the Extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," Ibid., 12 March 1985, p 2.
13. "Appeal . . .," loc. cit.

5885

CSO: 2300/413

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SOVIET WORLD WAR II VICTORY ASSESSED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 40 No 4-5, Apr-May 85 (signed to press
14 Mar 85) pp 363-368

[Article by Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member, director of the SED International Relations Department: "The World Historic Significance of Victory in the Great Patriotic War"]

[Text] In the struggles at present, in the all-out struggle for securing world peace, in the peoples' striving for social progress and national independence, for liberty and happiness--in all that vibrates the victory won by the heroic Soviet people and its glorious army, the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition for smashing Hitler fascism, in the Great Patriotic War. What gives significance to this victory of four decades ago, not immune to denial, to be sure and still, for all that, efficacious?

The sneak attack on the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941 exploded World War II beyond the boundaries of the capitalist system. The peoples' just antifascist liberation struggle against Hitler Germany and its allies assumed a new dimension. With the attack against the Soviet Union fascist German imperialism ran smack into the politically organized might of socialism, the embodiment of historic progress.

The Soviet Union's war of liberation sparked an upswing of resistance in all the countries the fascists had occupied and in Germany itself too, which became increasingly organized. In many countries in the world there formed a broad popular front among disparate forces to support the Soviet Union's struggle against fascism. Under that impact and in view of the growing threat also against their countries by the fascist world domination designs, leading circles in imperialist states--with governments that had previously turned down all efforts made by the Soviet Union in setting up a collective security system--more and more consistently advocated close cooperation with the Soviet Union against the aggressors. That created favorable prerequisites then for setting up the anti-Hitler coalition, a coalition of peoples and states struggling to rescue world civilization from fascist barbarism.

The Soviet Union fought on the main front of World War II, where the crucial battles were fought in that war. The bitter struggle--the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War--lasted 1,418 days and nights. In it, 20 million Soviet citizens lost their lives.

The heroism and the self-sacrifice of the entire Soviet people engaged in a just war of liberation and that of the Red Army and the high skill of warfare by its military leaders demonstrated the supremacy of the socialist social order. Of crucial importance to it was the CPSU's unerring combat command against the fascist aggressor. All that was prerequisite to victory in the Great Patriotic War which, as Comrade Erich Honecker put it at the 9th Central Committee session, was "the second world historic act of liberation for mankind after the Great Socialist October Revolution."¹

That power, which had the decisive share in ushering in the spring of 1945 that liberated the peoples, the first workers and farmers state, provided the evidence through that victory that socialism, as the alternative for the imperialist system that embodied the future, knows how to stand up against the most massive anticommunist crusades and can no longer be wiped off the political map of the world by its enemies. And more than that: In this most horrible of all wars thus far the peoples in all countries were able to convince themselves of the positive effect the existence of socialism had on their own destinies. This further increasing influence by socialism going stronger on solving the vital questions concerning all peoples, indeed all mankind, especially the issue of war or peace, would make it impossible henceforth to imperialism to act on its own authority and at will internationally. As a result of the war the Soviet Union greatly gained power, international respect and influence. In the negotiations on the postwar and peace order it clearly brought to bear its enhanced influence on putting together the antifascist, antimilitarist and peace-securing provisions of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and on the decisions in the Nuernberg war crimes trial.

Fundamental changes in the international power ratio for the benefit of socialism and peace, the national and social liberation movement and the international workers movement were linked to the victory over German fascism. They gave expression to that the reactionary forces of world imperialism, despite their unexampled assault in World War II, succeeded as little in destroying socialism in the form of the Soviet Union as in containing those processes of a renewal of the world that, inevitably, had their breakthrough in our era due to the peoples' liberation struggle. The contention from imperialist spokesmen that the Red Army had transplanted on some countries something from the outside, something alien to them--i.e. socialism--therefore is not just a half-truth, as it were, but a total lie. In those countries themselves the ominous policy of the previous rulers had paved the way for the struggle and decision in favor of socialism. The Soviet Union's victory in the battles of the Great Patriotic War offered the historic chance for it. Led by the communist and workers parties, the workers class in these countries, in its alliance with the peasantry, brought about penetrating revolutionary transformations--as in Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, the CSSR, Poland, Albania, China, Korea, Vietnam and a part of Germany, today's GDR--that led to the formation of the socialist world system.

Compared with 1939 or 1941, socialism has meanwhile turned into a political, military and economic factor of the first order in our times. At that time the Soviet Union produced some 10 percent of world industrial output, today the socialist world system produces more than 40 percent of it.² Then there

was the Red Army; for three decades now there have been fraternal socialist armies combined, through the Warsaw Pact, into a reliable defense alliance of the socialist states. Then there existed a military imbalance; today there exists an approximate military-strategic parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. This balance, achieved mainly thanks to the Soviet people's efforts, is of historic and crucial importance for permanently securing peace.

The country that suffered the greatest self-sacrifice in crushing fascism and militarism in World War II has also made the greatest contribution since to reliably and permanently protecting the peace gained so laboriously in 1945. It has been mainly thanks to the USSR that peace has been, despite the anti-communist Cold War inspired by the drive for world domination and despite other massive assaults from the most aggressive imperialist circles since World War II, not merely a breathing spell, but the longest period of peace in our century.

More emphatically than ever the world historic significance of the victory in the Great Patriotic War comes to the foreground today in the matter of ensuring peace. There is no other way to evaluate that the Soviet Union and, along with it, the other states in the socialist community, as the main force in the worldwide struggle for peace, succeeded in opposing the ominous line of imperialist war and war preparation by the peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders, in the sense of the Leninist idea, the continuation of which has now become a compelling precept of reason and realism for the sake of mankind's survival, it being that line that leads from Yalta and Potsdam to Helsinki toward detente, arms limitation and disarmament.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War also lent new impulses to the national liberation struggle by the colonially suppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. World War II had further exacerbated the crisis in the imperialist colonial system. Large parts of Asia and Africa had been turned into combat areas in World War II. In some of these countries an armed people's struggle was conducted against the aggressors. Viewing the example of the consistent and successful crushing of fascism, progressive and democratic forces in the colonially suppressed peoples could conduct the struggle against imperialist colonial rule and for national independence from imperialism under the conditions of a fundamentally altered international power ratio--finally to the definite disintegration of the last colonial empire--the Portuguese--in the 1970's.

There are some 120 states today that in one form or another got rid of colonialism. Most of them (101 states and movements) belong to the nonaligned movement, which plays an important role in the struggle for solving the basic problems of our time. Since the historic Bandung Conference of 29 Asian and African countries 30 years ago, when the basic anti-imperialist trend was set in the policy of the states and peoples freed from the colonial yoke, up to the seventh conference of the chiefs of state and government of the nonaligned states in Delhi in 1983, this movement has developed into an important positive factor in world politics, of the anti-imperialist struggle and the peoples' struggle for peace and security. Those countries have largely stopped being a strategic reserve for imperialism. They more and more clearly pursue a policy that conforms to their own national interests.

The Soviet people's victory had a great effect on the further formation and development of the communist world movement. Closely connected with the first socialist country and spurred by the heroism of the Soviet communists, communists of many countries set outstanding examples of fortitude and self-sacrifice in the partisan movement and the antifascist resistance struggle. As patriots and internationalists they shunned no sacrifice in their own countries' struggle for national liberation and in their solidary assistance to the Soviet state and other countries.

Relying on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, communist and workers parties, in the outcome of their brave and self-sacrificing struggle against fascism and for peace, democracy and social progress since World War II, have gained respect and influence. Whereas in 1939 there were 4.2 million communists, organized in 69 fraternal parties, in 1946 there were 20 million in 78 parties, and by 1981 there were already 94 countries with more than 77 million members in communist and workers parties.³ Today nearly 100 countries have communist parties. The victory over Hitler fascism undoubtedly contributed to this upsurge in the revolutionary workers movement. In the form of the socialist world system the international communist movement has a reliable political buttress. The communist world movement today proves to be the most influential political force of our times "because its programs and objectives accord most deeply with the interests of the peoples, the vital interests of humanity."⁴ As in the struggle against fascism, the communists today are the most resolute and self-sacrificing fighters for peace and national and social liberation.

Fulfilling the Legacy of Liberation

The GDR solemnly commemorates 8 May 1985 as the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and of the liberation of the German people. The Soviet Union's act of liberation gave our people the "chance for an antifascist, democratic and socialist new start."⁵ Taking account of all experiences of German history and of the German workers movement, that chance was made good use of in the GDR.

The ruling circles in the other German state, the FRG, however, are evidently not even willing to derive from the bitter experiences and lessons of German history a policy consistently aimed at reason and realism when it comes to the question of war or peace, which decides the survival of all mankind. Yet even the FRG is more than ever governed by the obligation to do everything possible so that never again war emanates from German soil. However, anyone who there "speaks of 8 May 1945 as a day of mourning, of capitulation instead of liberation, and wants to change the map of Europe, stands apart from history and endangers the peace in Europe."⁶

To the European peoples that have already had their bitter experiences with German imperialism twice in this century, the questions then logically arise what it is, actually, the FRG means to mourn and why there is talk of capitulation instead of liberation. What are the lessons the ruling circles in the FRG are drawing from the collapse of the "Thousand-Year Reich" 40 years ago? If one wants to fulfil the obligation to do everything so that never again war emanates from German soil, one must recognize the order of peace that came out of the victory over fascism and from the liberation as well as the safety and

inviolability of the European postwar borders, must act in terms of the set of European treaties, must not just talk of peace but perform for the sake of peace.

This is the main lesson of World War II: There must in no way be a World War III. All peace-willing forces must be brought together to prevent a nuclear inferno and secure the survival of humanity in peace. To that end, as the experiences of World War II teach us, all imperialist activities that are a threat to peace must be thwarted in good time. Fighting against increased war danger and against war before it breaks out is the precept of the hour. Securing peace while there is peace is more pressing than ever in the age of the weapons of mass destruction.

In the nuclear age, the thesis that wars are the continuation of politics by means of organized force of arms to enforce political goals and economic interests is no longer tenable. Such goals and interests are no longer enforceable in a nuclear war. The decision whether the socialist or the capitalist social order is superior must not and cannot be brought about through military means. Transforming the confrontation in ideas into military conflict would spell doom for mankind. All that compels us to do everything already now and omit nothing to avert a nuclear inferno. And that precisely is what the efforts of the USSR, the GDR and the other states in the socialist community are aimed at. That is the point of the efforts made by all peace-loving forces in the world. Wholly in this spirit the UN General Assembly--on a GDR initiative--resolved early this year to commemorate 8 and 9 May 1985 as days of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazism and fascism in World War II and as days of the struggle against neofascist manifestations, the world forum appealing to all states to increase their struggle against fascist ideologies and practices and adopt new initiatives for reinforcing world peace and international security. The new initiative from the Soviet Union to start complex negotiations on space and nuclear weapons, strategic and medium-range, once again confirms that real socialism is fully aware of its grown responsibility for the destinies of mankind.

At that, it seeks no superiority but peace through the most far-reaching disarmament measures possible. Indeed, preventing nuclear world conflagration more than ever requires stopping the armaments spiral, the arms race, and going for arms limitation and, in the end, for complex disarmament measures. If one wants to eliminate the danger of war and seeks permanent peace, it is necessary "for the arms race in space not even to start, and on earth, to be halted."⁷ More and more new weapons systems do not create more security. Armaments stop and disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security can bring a turn-around in international relations toward detente. That is the socialist countries' motto.

The peace struggle to us is no cyclical-tactical task; it is politics inherent in socialism as a system. Socialism is not interested in war. No one makes money under socialism in the armaments business and the arms race. For all that, socialism will always maintain its defense capability at the requisite level.

Still another, most pertinent, lesson emerges from the history of World War II. In the battle against the humanity-threatening danger of fascism, states with differing social orders and their peoples joined into the anti-Hitler coalition. Together they managed to crush fascism. The coalition supplied the practical evidence that it is not only necessary but practically possible for states with

different social orders to collaborate in defense against an acute threat to mankind. Today, when the human civilization is threatened by nuclear war, a coalition of reason and realism, the collaboration of all states and social forces interested in peace, is a requirement of the first order, the only reasonable alternative. Disparate political and ideological conceptions must be no obstacle to it.

That fundamental realization was confirmed by the course of the international science conference, "Karl Marx and Our Age--the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," which our party sponsored in April 1983 and which was attended by communist and workers parties and revolutionary vanguard parties, other friendly parties and movements and delegations from socialist and social-democratic parties from a total of 111 countries, and by subsequent developments. Communists occupy the front ranks of the worldwide peace movement, which has become an important factor in the peace struggle. They consistently advocate setting up a broad front of all peace forces and dialogue among the various social forces meant to serve that goal.

Experience has shown that imperialism has not changed its aggressive nature. Therefore everything must be done--which also is a lesson of World War II--to strengthen socialism. The guarantee for the successes of the forces of peace, democracy and progress lies in the steadily growing strength, increasing force of radiation and of international influence, by socialism. The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace becomes. And so the 10th SED Congress resolved to do everything "for the unity and cohesiveness of our community of states to consolidate further. From that also comes its growing influence on world events and the efficacy of the joint activities in the international arena, mainly for the safeguarding of peace."⁸

True to the legacy of the antifascist combat alliance, we thus attribute an importance of the first rank to the further consolidation and deepening of the friendship and close collaboration with the CPSU and the USSR. The first workers and farmers state on German soil--the GDR--is closely linked with the first workers and farmers state in the history of mankind--the USSR. Our parties, states and peoples are reliable allies, comrades-in-arms and friends. Through signing the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty on 7 October 1975, we reached a new level in our cooperation. That treaty is given vitality in all sectors. The cooperation between our parties and states in the political, economic, ideological and military fields contributes to strengthening the entire community of socialist states in our common struggle for peace and social progress.

The victory of the heroic Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War was of world-wide importance; it has had an emphatic effect on the course of development since. It was a victory of socialism over fascism, a triumph of reason and realism over insane world domination plans, and a gladdening success of people's resistance. It was, and is today more than ever, a pressing admonishment to all those who have failed to abandon their designs of destroying socialism. That victory, finally, is a lasting appeal not to allow another world war to be triggered ever again, which now would be conducted with nuclear weapons and destroy mankind. War must therefore be defeated while there still is peace. Undoubtedly, the

peace forces are stronger today than ever. The GDR will always--as in the past--stand on the side of peace. This means that it will continue to fight with undeterred energy alongside the Soviet Union and the other states in the socialist community for peace.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Aus dem Bericht des Politbueros an die 9. Tagung des ZK der SED," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1984, p 7.
2. USSR Statistical Central Administration, ed., "The USSR in Figures, for 1982," Moscow, 1983, p 57.
3. V. V. Zagladin, ed., "The International Communist Movement," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1984, p 37.
4. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den X. Parteitag der SED" [SED Central Committee Report to the 10th SED Congress], Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1981, p 148.
5. "Appeal on the 40th Anniversary of the Victory over Hitler Fascism and of the Liberation of the German People," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 11 January 1985, p 1.
6. Ibid.
7. "Andrei Gromyko Answering Questions about the USSR-U.S. Meeting in Geneva," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 14 January 1985, p 3.
8. Comrade Erich Honecker, op. cit., p 19.

5885

CSO: 2300/413

25 June 1985

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SOCIALISM'S ECONOMIC, SOCIAL WELFARE DISCUSSED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 40 No 4-5, Apr-May 85 (signed to press 14 Mar 85) pp 388-394

[Article by Prof Dr Otto Reinhold, SED Central Committee member and rector of the Central Committee's Academy for Social Sciences: "Developed Socialism's Conception of Society--Testimony to the Vital Strength of Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] The 11th SED Congress is going to set down the future party strategy and tactics and confer on and stake out the further stretch, over the long range, in the shaping of the developed socialist society with its centerpiece--the main task policy with its united economic and social policies. What we have accomplished through this course thus far attests to the consistency and purpose with which SED policy is aimed at the implementation of the conception of society in developed socialism, tried and tested through life, which was, essentially, issued at the Eighth SED Congress in 1971 and has since been pursued resolutely, enriched by insights gained meanwhile and in accordance with newly ripened requirements. It stands as eloquent testimony to the vital strength of Marxism-Leninism and its creative application. With it, we are advancing securely in getting set for the 40th anniversary of the victory and the liberation, while looking ahead to the 11th party congress, in further shaping the developed socialist society.

A Fruit of Creative Collective Efforts

Virgin territory was entered, as one knows, when the CPSU and the communist and workers parties in other socialist countries, looking ahead, drafted the conception of developed socialism and its shaping. Many new terms and challenges had to be met resulting from social changes as well as from the requirements arising from the scientific-technological revolution, in particular, that got started in the 1950's. Thus, in the outcome of the collective efforts by the communist parties there arose in socialist society this conception of society that was based on the insights of the classical authors of Marxism-Leninism and on the theoretical generalizations of the rich experiences of socialist construction thus far on the international scale, and that, while building on it, takes account of the new requirements for social development.

The theory for the developed socialist society has stood up well since as a conception of society because it proceeds strictly from the requirements in

the objective laws for social development and resolutely focuses on the interests of the workers class and all other working people. It thereby releases exceedingly effective social impulses aimed at the steady upward development of socialism and the solving of basic problems and tasks on behalf of all the people.

That man with his interests and needs becomes the focal point of this policy is both the result of and the condition for socialist development. The most important task in shaping developed socialism simply is that time and time again the economic, political, social and intellectual-cultural conditions are created, while developments and requirements change, for that, visible and perceivable to all, the interests of the working class and of all other working people mark the center of the social policy.

The conception of developed socialism is not complete, of course. At the time of the Eighth SED Congress in 1971, mainly its essence and its fundamental elements and tasks had been recognized, and there was a clear understanding, particularly, of the need practically to enforce the social character of socialist society in a comprehensive way. The main task course with its unified economic and social policies conformed to that, which was then first formulated and resolutely turned into the centerpiece of our party activity.

Some studies that explain the transition to the shaping of the developed society at times propose the notion that it had become necessary because in previous stages a number of important tasks had not yet been solved or only inadequately so. Granted, the development of socialist society never is a smooth and in every way harmonious process. One finds tasks there which, from the standpoint of prevailing requirements, can only still be coped with inadequately in one way or another. That is unarguable and is likely to be so also still in later and higher phases of development. A mechanical mode of thinking about it alone would miss that dialectics. Yet even so, that is not what is really essential.

Rather, our party always assumed that shaping the developed socialist society is an inevitably necessary upward development of socialism and not, primarily, needed to take care of problems that had previously not been resolved or only inadequately resolved. The inherent development of our socialist society objectively and inevitably led to those points where a more advanced conception of social development became imperative.

Consider, e.g., the transition to intensive extended reproduction within the scope of the entire economy. Any serious observer of international economic development knows of course that prices have risen greatly, especially for raw materials and fuels, so that the need to trim production expenses maximally rose more and more. That, of course, had to be taken account of. Even so, our strategy, as aimed at social production intensification, is by no means only or not even mainly to be understood as a reaction to altered foreign economy conditions. Rather, it is based on the realization that comprehensive intensification defines the ways and means of extended reproduction that conforms to socialism, inevitably inheres in it, and determines its perspectives. That is to say, our party has always derived the absolutely necessary transition to intensive extended reproduction within the scope of the economy mainly from

the altered internal reproduction conditions--as they reciprocally relate to the foreign economy. The requirements and possibilities of the scientific-technological revolution come first in this.

Historically speaking, each basic type of technology calls for a specific basic form of social reproduction. Tradecraft in pre-capitalist modes of production conformed to the primarily simple reproduction, the machine technology of developing capitalism, to the primarily extensive extended reproduction. The productive forces emerging today from the scientific-technological revolution can be coped with only by way of intensive extended reproduction and can be made serviceable to man, consistently, in socialist society only. It is essential here that today's modern science and technology not only requires, but even makes fully possible in the first place, an economic growth with reduced expenditures.

Such modern technologies as microelectronics, robotics, or information technology cannot be broadly introduced by building new enterprises, say, in addition to the ones in place by way of extensive expansion. Especially the high rate of spread and the economically most effective use of new science and technology data make such an approach completely impossible. Incessant modernization only and the upgrading of enterprises and installations available and of the production and the products ensure a high productivity and efficiency level, an economic growth at reduced expense. That way alone it is possible to produce those material potentials that are needed today and tomorrow for the shaping of developed socialist society.

There is a compelling interaction between the scientific-technological revolution and the intensive extended reproduction at the scale of the economy. The broadest possible use of modern science and technology alone makes possible the intensive type of growth, i.e. economic growth at reduced costs in working hours and production consumption. That alone can make intensification comprehensive and permanent.

In turn, the comprehensive transition to intensive extended reproduction is a fundamental prerequisite for a rapid and economically effective application of modern science and technology. An economy that fails to focus its entire development on continuous upgrading and modernization never can produce those impulses and that economic push toward a maximal development and economically efficient introduction of scientific-technological progress that have become indispensable today. Upgrading rates of 5 or 10 percent annually in an enterprise mean that it is mainly aimed at maintaining traditional, usually obsolete, techniques and technologies. It may be stated without hyperbole that the rate and the comprehensive character of economic intensification set the crucial standard for the rate and economically efficient coping with the scientific-technological revolution in the interest of socialist society.

A Dynamic Conception of Society

The conception of the developed socialist society proves itself as a stable and solid foundation for the strategy and tactics of the Marxist-Leninist parties precisely because it is capable of development and because it is in fact constantly being rendered more concrete and enriched by new experiences, requirements

and theoretical insights. The CPSU, in connection with its revised party program, is making an exceedingly significant contribution to it. The SED likewise has always sought to make its own theoretical contribution.

Conforming to the character of Marxism-Leninism, new theoretical insights were gained in the effort at giving practical shape to socialist society and in the struggle against imperialism and the nuclear inferno its most aggressive forces are evoking. Our party's contribution includes, particularly, its program, which has formulated the essence, criteria and basic tasks in the shaping of developed socialism, related concretely to the GDR. Since its drafting an extremely busy decade has passed. Our program has not only stood up brilliantly in this period, it also proved a solid foundation for successfully meeting the challenges of the 1980's and it enables us to face the ones of the future.

Only recall the fact that the program defines the main task policy, the unity of economic and social policy, as an essential criterion of the developed socialist society. That placed in the center of all efforts the purpose of socialism to do everything for the good of the people, for the interests of the workers class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and the other working people, i.e. the comprehensive realization of the social character of socialist society.

The unity of economic and social policy in no way just means a socially most possible fair distribution of the fruits of economic growth. Rather, it aims--while mobilizing the mighty impulses required for it--at shaping socialist society in such a way that man with his growing needs and vastly developing interests stands in the center in every respect. Logically then, the unity of economic and social policy does not only let itself be guided by our ideas of socialist society, it also expands and enriches our theoretically established image of this society in the final stage of our century.

Among the basic orientations in this policy is the social security for the working people and all other citizens in the country, the guaranteed social security for a job that conforms to qualifications and work experience being one of the accomplishments of fundamental importance in socialism. These basic orientations also include the solving of the housing problem as a social problem. Considering the burdens the working people in the FRG and all other capitalist countries have to bear merely by the high rentals and all the other high expenditures, it becomes all the more apparent that solving the housing question as a social problem is a key issue so as to create living conditions for all under which the well-being and happiness will prosper today and tomorrow. Not only is the housing construction program the centerpiece of the SED's social policy because vast funds are spent on it, but mainly because by means of it a considerable portion of our people's living conditions is affected.

Certain major points of emphasis are coming more to the fore in various developmental phases in the interactions between economic and social policy. As experience shows, the inseparable connection between scientific-technological and social progress is about to gain a constantly growing weight in our society. This involves our comprehensive rationalization as much as our coping with all those processes that pertain to the character of labor, systematic training, and the development of social relations in the broadest sense.

The theoretical studies and practical experiences in converting the economy to intensive extended reproduction, compactly expressed especially in the resolutions of the 10th party congress and many Central Committee sessions, are, with a view to the future, among our most important spiritual resources. In getting set for the 11th SED Congress, we may assume today that not only a turn to intensive expanded reproduction is taking place in economic political practice and that, indeed, intensive extended reproduction already determines economic growth to a vast extent, but that we even have the basic features of a theory on intensive extended reproduction in socialism.

As practical experience in the GDR and on the international scale indicate, it would be a mechanical idea, alien to life, were we to assume that economic intensification is a one-time process of change, confined to just a few years, as it were.

Certainly, the conversion from a primarily extensive expanded to a primarily intensive expanded reproduction is bound to be limited in time and furthermore is a process that calls for coping with special efforts, especially since the point here is to overcome previous management and planning methods, traditional modes of thinking and action, and obsolete modes of work, and to form new ones that are adequate to intensification. Still, intensive extended reproduction is in essence a highly dynamic type of economic development. A high measure of upgrading for products, technologies and production methods is a constant condition for their durability. Intensive extended reproduction is in principle a new type of economic growth, marked by a constant dynamic change process. Understanding that intensification is by no means a one-time conversion process and that it is necessary to help shape everywhere a corresponding attitude evidently is a basic issue in the further shaping of the developed socialist society.

The continual upgrading process, the developmental dynamics, places the highest demands on science and technology, and so also on the growing leadership role of the Marxist-Leninist party, the management and planning of the economy and of society, as well as on theory. New questions are raised all the time; and they have to be answered.

Close Links with the Working People

The conception of the developed socialist society has proven a stable and solid political basis in our country because under SED leadership we have managed to create time and time again the conditions for smoothly carrying on the policy that is aimed at the shaping of developed socialism and bring to bear on it the creativeness and initiative of millions after millions.

This was the case in the transition from the 1970's to the 1980's when it became clear that carrying on the main task policy in view of the new developmental conditions called for raising economic efficiency far above previous conceptions. It again was the case when the ruling imperialist, mainly the U.S., circles intensified their economic warfare against the states in the socialist community, including the GDR, extremely and requisite inferences had to be drawn from it.

The exacerbation of the international situation and the need not to let the military-strategic equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states be

destroyed made demands on the economy. Political stability, economic dynamism and a smooth continuation of the unified economic and social policies became an important condition for rendering the GDR unassailable and enhancing its weight and international influence in the struggle against the imperialist arms buildup and confrontation policy. All this the Central Committee took into account when it arrived at the conclusion in its seventh session to initiate a new stage in the party's economic strategy with the purpose of comprehensively enforcing economic intensification and making it permanent.

There is mainly one thing that means to be underscored: Whether a conception of society is stable, long-term and successful in the interest of the workers class and all other working people, that greatly depends on the party's being able to spot requirements ahead of time, react flexibly and draw the necessary conclusions for implementing its strategy and tactics, is closely linked with the masses and succeeds in mobilizing their initiative and energy. And our party has proven that it has done so. The eighth, ninth and tenth party congress resolutions attest to that. It became visible and perceptible to everyone that the party's economic and social conception has stood up well in life despite all the complicated conditions. Carrying on this conception in the second half of the 1980's mainly means creating all the necessary preconditions for it. Together with our contribution to the safeguarding of peace the key issue there lies in staying on the course of comprehensive intensification, and that over the long haul. That precisely is what the new stage in the implementation of our economic strategy amounts to.

Embracing all Domains of Life

Implementing our party's conception of society demands enforcing it and firmly anchoring it in all domains of public life. The focus lies on the economy there of course, it being the party's chief battlefield and demanding the efforts of all the people. That then puts on the agenda tapping with all determination for advancing the productive forces all the potentials of the scientific-technological progress. That is a compelling need. Corresponding to it decides on the future of the GDR as a modern industrial country with a developed agriculture and with strong positions on international markets. A high-level scientific-technological lead--Comrade Erich Honecker emphatically affirmed this at the ninth Central Committee session--is increasingly becoming the essential condition for the needed advances in our economic and social policy. At the same time it is clear that the results in the field of scientific-technological progress as well as in the economy are more and more determined by the developmental level of all other sectors of public life. Only through the development of all sectors of public life can the specific impulses of socialism and our social energy be fully exploited.

Obviously, some major emphasis points show up in this. The further fashioning of the socialist character of labor, for instance, is of great importance. Dealing thoroughly with this matter, which is paid great attention to in the SED Program, becomes all the more important as absurd theories were developed about that in the capitalist world. Their high and protracted mass unemployment has induced bourgeois ideologues to contend that in the outcome of the scientific-technological revolution the so-called work society would now come to an end; if labor ceased being the foundation and main sector of public life, other sectors of life would become more and more decisive.

The intent of that thesis is obvious: The protracted mass joblessness is meant not to show up as a fundamental illness of capitalism, but as a completely normal consequence of an upward development of the productive forces and the profound change in society it has caused. The truth is that it is the total subjection of labor to the profit laws that confines employment opportunities for the working people more and more. That process goes hand in hand with severe contradictions, and the number of public problems that cannot be resolved on behalf of the working people keeps climbing.

We Marxist-Leninist fully share the view of those who strictly reject the thesis that labor is gradually being extinguished in society. Even from the viewpoint of today, the industrially developed countries also have tasks on their agendas that would call for the efforts of the entire society up into the next millenium. But capitalist countries block themselves off from many of them because tackling them promises no top profits. And not only that alone. To us Marxist-Leninists the work of the working people per se remains the basis of society and of the development of each of its members, and the efficient use of the available manpower potential is one of the basic tasks in the shaping of the developed socialist society. It is absurd to say that work would evaporate for us.

An entirely different matter is that pervasive changes are taking place in the character of labor that are caused by rapid productive forces development as well as by the upward development of socialist society at large. That includes the ever better handling and use of socialist property as an impulse for social activity and high dedication to the economy and to science and technology. The attitude taken at work and toward labor efficiency undoubtedly is becoming increasingly more important. And then there is the use of all possibilities of the scientific-technological progress to confine heavy physical, monotonous and hazardous work, enhance its being interesting and creative in character, and ever better combine physical with demanding mental activity. In this sense, to us socialist rationalization meets its goal only if it brings with it an improvement in the working and living conditions.

Doubtless, comprehensive economic intensification fully using the scientific-technological revolution will lead to far-reaching and pervasive changes in labor. A comprehensive use of microelectronics, robots, and especially the broad introduction of ADP, automation in all economic sectors on that basis and many other processes are fundamentally changing the ways and means of labor. Working before screens and developing production and run-off programs, which make the highest demands on training and technological discipline, are only some of the forms of this labor that is assuming more and more of a mass character. We are dealing here with various kinds of changes in the character of labor--technological ones and social ones. One of the advantages of socialism precisely is that it can find ways and take practical steps along them where these various sides and processes combine with each other and the scientifically and technologically conditioned changes are purposefully intertwined with social goals and requirements of the developed socialist society.

Constantly growing importance from this vantage point lies in the further development of socialist democracy, in the active participation by all working people in the shaping of economic and social processes. As all experience has

demonstrated, precisely the economically effective use of modern science and technology largely depends on that for any given combine, enterprise, enterprise department, even for a brigade, a specific, most efficient, "tailor-made" applicational variant is found. Having 10 or more outstanding robots as such is far from deciding on their possible efficacy. That principally depends on how they are assigned and used in any given sectors. No universal recipes exist for comprehensive rationalization solutions. They must be worked out concretely under specific conditions. All that amounts to saying that the effective use of modern science and technology more than ever depends on the active participation, experiences and recommendations of all the working people involved. This context also provides the innovator movement and the collaboration between working class and intelligentsia with a new and great significance.

Especially with regard to the social component in this overall process the active and creative participation of all is being challenged--the activity of the party and trade union organizations and all other public organizations, especially the managers. Here one finds the assurance that the scientific-technological progress becomes inseparable from the improvement in working and living conditions, the deepening of the socialist character of labor, and the further development of social relations, i.e. from socialist progress as such.

With it, naturally, the ideological component of the further spread of socialist democracy is gaining importance. In the capitalist world the working people have neither the right nor the opportunity actively to shape, and in accordance with their interest, the process of the scientific-technological progress; they are not the subject, but they are the object and victim of that process. In Contrast, in socialism, under the conditions of the workers and farmers power, through the socialist production relations and socialist democracy, this process of change is made to take place in the interest and benefit of the working people. To them it is intelligible. Subjectively also they become the shapers of that process. Therefore they are optimistic about and not afraid of the scientific-technological revolution, and so their commitment grows by which they struggle for the most efficient use of modern science and technology, seek the best ways for it and make them prevail in practice.

5885

CSO: 2300/413

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

COOPERATIVE SCIENCE PROGRAMS WITH USSR DESCRIBED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 40 No 4-5, Apr-May 85 (signed to press
14 Mar 85) pp 401-404

[Article by Prof Dr Werner Scheler, SED Central Committee member and president
of the GDR Academy of Sciences: "Fruitful Scientific Cooperation"]

[Text] Forty years have passed since the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of our people by the Soviet Union and the forces allied with it in the anti-Hitler coalition. Since then close relations have developed with the Soviet partners in all public domains in our country. Far more than 200 accords and agreements are an outside expression of the entwining achieved since then in our science and technology potentials. A new stage of cooperation was initiated on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR through the long-term GDR-USSR cooperation program in science, technology and production up to the year 2000.

Let us look back at 1945: Science in Germany, corrupted by fascism, due to its criminal policy was isolated worldwide, the places of research were largely destroyed. Rebuilding science in this country, however, not only was a material-technical and organizational task, it was an intellectual-moral and political-ideological task as much. Relying on the conception of the working class party, as set down in the KPD appeal of 11 June 1945, scientific work was started again step by step. These first steps into a new order would have been impossible without an active encouragement from the Soviet Military Administration. That was exemplified by the endeavors and considerations to reopen the universities and colleges and revive the Academy of Sciences in 1945 and 1946.

One must realize what immense devastation fascism had caused in the Soviet Union, how many people were victimized by its criminal war, what gigantic losses in science and culture the Soviet people--and not only the Soviet people--suffered through that brown barbarism to get even a fair idea of what it meant to the Soviet comrades in charge to devote themselves to the revival of science and culture, production and public education, health protection and provisioning the population in that Germany. Here many people could see what Stalin meant when he said: "Hitlers come and go, but the German people remains."

Twelve years of Hitler fascism had caused German science severe damage and also had brought it about that the ties existing with Soviet scientists were rigorously severed. But when that night was over, Soviet scholars, despite their own bitter experiences, did much to revive the previous ties. Characteristic of it, e.g., was the appearance by the authorized representative of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Kulebakin, Soviet Army major general, at a plenary academy session in Berlin on 6 December 1945. He conveyed the regards from the Soviet Academy and declared: "As is known, our two academies maintained close science cooperation for more than 200 years, a fact that played a towering role in the history of world science. We hope that now, the war being finished, the time has come for the further development and blossoming of these relations that have so brilliantly proven themselves in the past. We shall do all we can to provide these tasks with solutions and promote them. I permit myself expressing the firm conviction that our concerted efforts will be based on complete mutual understanding and our cooperation will serve the advance of science research all over the world and the attaining of the ideals for which all of progressive humanity is struggling."

The development of scientific relations between the GDR and the USSR proceeded in that spirit. Today the Soviet Union is not only our republic's ally and most important trade partner, it also occupies the top spot by far in our science cooperation. Many outstanding scientific-technological achievements have crystallized since then in our countries' production, many scientific projects are engaged in jointly. The GDR also takes part in large-scale scientific-technological projects in the USSR and the community of socialist states. The United Nuclear Research Center of Dubna, the Interkosmos Program, our involvement in the Soviet Union's nuclear fusion program, Antarctic research and other projects attest to that development.

The construction and development of various economic branches in the GDR were decisively furthered by Soviet scientists and technicians. One may only recall the natural gas surveying and production, nuclear energy and metallurgy. GDR experts in turn engaged in the development of the textile industry, certain trends of the chemical industry, and other production sectors in the USSR.

Also in basic research stable and fruitful relations have evolved between our two academies of science. Since the signing of the first official science cooperation agreement in 1956, thousands of joint publications and lectures and hundreds of production-effective results and patents have been achieved. We have strongly pushed the construction of science devices and the exchange of special research equipment, the attending of science conferences and work residencies in the laboratories and facilities of our two academies. And then there came the construction of base laboratories and the jointly used central science facilities such as the international center for heat and substance exchange in Minsk or the international electron microscopy center in Halle.

During the current five-year plan alone, 15 natural science and 8 social science subject areas with more than 250 topics were jointly worked on by institutes in both academies. That includes such fields as nuclear research, astrophysics and geophysics, solid state physics and materials research, principles of microelectronics and optoelectronics, problems in physical, organic and inorganic chemistry, molecular and cellular biology, cancer and cardiac-circulatory

research, questions of the connection between economic and social policy, of the socialist way of life, of the dialectic between the individual and society and between historical and national consciousness.

This collaboration has given rise to remarkable theoretical results and achievements that have become production-effective. Within the framework of a government agreement between both states on earth monitoring, an image processing system was developed at short shrift, tested for various operational assignments and put into production by the Robotron Combine. Chemistry research cooperation produced novel fluoraromatic tensides. Important experiences and new insights came out of the projects on fiber optics and integrated optics, from matters of beam guidance sensors, laser spectroscopy and other problems. They are an indispensable foundation for the development of modern communications and measuring techniques. For the Vega-Halley mission, flight equipment was developed that demonstrated its functionality already during the flight. Highly recognized contributions came from GDR Academy institutes for the analysis of plasma wall interactions at the Soviet Tokamak plants and the development of installations for laser-induced nuclear fusion. For many years, successful cooperation has taken place in the microbiological-technological field on biomass production on a carbo-hydrate base. On the social scientists' side, some jointly produced monographs and book series should be singled out, such as the two-volume "Methodological and Philosophic Problems of War and Peace," the monograph entitled "Experiment-Model-Theory," a publication entitled "Objective Reality-Mathematics-Mathematization of the Sciences," and the compendium called "Problems and Methods of Automated Language Processing." This brief selection can however at best suggest the breadth and diversification in our cooperation, but not its scope and effect. About the matters of solid state physics and materials research, 85 joint publications came out within the last 4 years alone and 55 lectures were given. Many results of this research cooperation have done well in the industry of both countries.

The October 1984 cooperation agreement up to the year 2000 envisages a qualitatively new level of our research and economic cooperation. On the one hand, that takes account of the fact that science and technology assume a key function in economic intensification, and on the other hand it is being assumed that the dimension and complexity of the public needs and of the problems to be coped with (energy, raw materials, automation, information and communication, biotechnology, environmental protection etc.) call for a much closer bond between our R&D potentials. With it, we are also addressing the right response to the attempts by imperialist confrontation politicians who would like to bar the socialist countries in the scientific-technological sector also from international developments through restrictive and embargo measures.

The tendencies, inherent in science, toward further differentiation and specialization compel deeper cooperation in the country itself as well as cooperation beyond our countries' borders. The international character of socialism and of science meet naturally there. Of course, scientific, technological and economic collaboration calls for careful planning and the coordination of strategic trends, the setting down of concrete priorities and projects and, finally, a division-of-labor realization of the tasks decided on. It is precisely this streamlined unity that marks the new stage in the collaboration between the USSR and the GDR.

The main trends and priorities set down in the October 1984 agreement are binding to the research cooperation between the GDR and USSR science academies and aim at ensuring the science leads in top technologies and stable supplies for our countries in energy sources and raw materials out of their own resources. Many of these research projects range far into the 1990's.

Research will become especially dynamic in the so-called key technologies such as microelectronics and optoelectronics, information and computer technology, robot and sensor technology, energy and materials development and the matters of enhanced refining in chemistry and metallurgy. Many of the already coordinated research tasks are of great economic importance. As examples we may refer to the development of control systems for nuclear energy installations, the creation of special seismic observation devices, the development and maintenance of software for automation projects and computer languages, and the elaboration of scientific principles for computer networks and databank systems. Other projects deal with the physics and technology of amorphous metals and polycrystalline metallic and ceramic working materials. Great attention is paid to basic research and application assessments in the laser field, especially for measuring and processing tasks. Ever more important are the projects in beam-guided information transmission and the technological principles in this development. One must also mention the research in the chemistry and technology of mineral raw materials, in photochemistry and corrosion, and in the physiology, biochemistry, ecology and taxonomy of micro-organisms. Modern developments in gene and immunization technology, enzyme technology and cellular biology are imperative prerequisites for biotechnology, crop cultivation and livestock breeding. Joint projects in cancer and cardiac/circulatory research, finally, are of an importance of principle to health protection and nutrition research.

Social science cooperation pertains more to the joint investigation and solution of problems of the Marxist-Leninist world-outlook and social theory, and to the elaboration of contributions to the further shaping and perfecting of socialist society, especially in its political, economic and cultural domains, and to the critical appropriation of the historic-cultural legacy for the present. An integral part of this social science cooperation is the common offensive of the Marxist-Leninist world-outlook on the frontline of ideological struggle.

An important role in our cooperation will thus be played in the philosophic field by the problems of the dialectics of war and peace in the current era, the subject-object dialectics in socialist society and the function of dialectical materialism in the cognitive process. Basic issues in intensive extended reproduction, the further development of socialist production relations, and the problems of the scientific-technological progress in the 1980's and 1990's are the main subjects in the cooperation between the social scientists of both academies. That includes, e.g., questions about the organizational reserves for making a better use of the material production resources, especially raw materials and energy.

In the cooperation in the field of the historical sciences disciplines, along with theoretical and methodological questions in historical research, problems of history are being emphasized which significantly affect man's image of history. Here one may mention further research on the history of fascism and World War II. Comparative research on working class development in the USSR and the GDR is an example of the research cooperation of historians in both academies having direct and pertinent relevance.

Both academies assume that new insights from the different science disciplines and advances in the theoretical penetration and methodological clarification of thus far unresolved questions in the natural sciences and in society are points of departure for new techniques and technologies and for new possibilities to speed up and enrich the process of social development. That is mainly also the reason why they are working on such elemental basic research problems as the question of the structure and the forms and mechanism of motion in matter, problems of theoretical mathematics, physics and biology, structure-property relations in chemical compounds, extra-galactic astronomy and many others. The recent past has clearly shown how investigations that initially appeared to be greatly remote in practical terms, e.g. on quantum electronics or on defining the structure of nucleic acid or protein, could within a few years become imperative prerequisites for microelectronics or optoelectronics or for gene technology.

Reviewing the 40 years of science cooperation with the USSR, we may say that within this relatively brief period a remarkable linkage of our research potentials has taken place both in intensity and scope. Based on common political and socioeconomic principles and objectives, and with an eye to the next millenium, we are sure a new step in science and technology integration will become reality.

5885

CSO: 2300/413

ROMANIA

PLO OFFICIAL QADDUMI GIVES INTERVIEW TO LUMEA

AU241300 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 21 (signed to Press 23 May 85) pp 8, 9

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, visited our country recently, a visit during which he was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. During the meeting, Faruq Qaddumi extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, as well as wishes for new successes in the highly responsible activity he is carrying out as head of the Romanian State. He also expressed the PLO leadership's and Executive Committee chairman's great appreciation for Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's actions and initiatives to seek a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problems and to achieve a lasting peace in that area and the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people.

During his visit, the guest was kind enough to answer questions put by the weekly LUMEA within the framework of an interview.

From the very beginning, Faruq Qaddumi referred, in particular, to his meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu and, in the light of this meeting, to relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and PLO, between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people:

"During my visit to Romania I had the special honor of being received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, an occasion during which I had a friendly talk on relations between the RCP and the PLO, between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people. We expressed our great appreciation for the firm position held by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the support he grants to resolving the Palestinian problem in all its aspects., a position Romania has held in conferences, meetings, and various international forums. In this context, we value the activity carried out by Romania as a member of the "Committee of 23" attached to the United Nations, and we value its efforts aimed at achieving the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

"During the talk he had with us, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's consistent position of actively supporting--in the future, too-- efforts for achieving the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state. President Nicolae Ceausescu assured us that Romania and his excellency personally are acting

at the international level to seek a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis, a settlement that will ensure the Palestinian people's national rights and in which the PLO, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate effectively. In this respect, it was stressed that within the framework of efforts aimed at such a solution, of particular importance would be the organization--under UN aegis--of an international conference with the participation on an equal footing of the two great powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--and the PLO, along with all the other countries concerned."

Continuing, the head of the PLO Political Department referred to the importance of solidarity among the Arab countries and unity within the Palestinian movement for promoting a global political, just, and lasting solution to the Middle East problem.

"Concerning the problem of Arab solidarity, strengthening it, and strengthening Palestinian National unity, the PLO is making consistent efforts. We have had numerous contacts in connection with convening an Arab conference at the summit level to discuss all problems regarding inter-Arab relations, to draft a united Arab vision for the future, and to adopt decisions connected with questions concerning the Arab peoples at this point. Undoubtedly, strengthening Arab solidarity requires the elimination of differences, and the achievement of a united position on the important problems of the Arab nation and, primarily, on the Palestinian problem.

"Certainly, at the Fes conference the Arab countries adopted decisions connected with an Arab peace plan that would guarantee the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, their right to their own independent state, and their right to self-determination, without any foreign interference. This central problem is the subject of a comprehensive Arab project. Thus the "Committee of the 7" was created to intervene with all states--especially the permanent members of the Security Council--so that they support the Arab project. This activity has gained wide international support for the Arab peace plan. We hope that in the future, too, support for this plan on establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East will become even more broad.

"As for Romania's position and role in efforts aimed at resolving the Middle East problem, I want to stress particularly that one of President Nicolae Ceausescu's priorities in Romania's foreign policy is the active support for the Palestinian cause and for the right to create an independent Palestinian state. Once again I want to stress the idea promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu who believes that a solution can be found through organizing an international conference under UN aegis with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO--as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--and the two great powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--a conference that is designed to contribute to a lasting and just settlement of the situation in that area and to ensure the achievement of the Palestinian people's national rights,

including their right to create their own independent state. Through his international contacts, President Nicolae Ceausescu is acting in the direction of persuading the sides concerned of the need for such a conference."

In conclusion, the guest stated:

"As for the visit paid to Romania and the talks conducted on this occasion, talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere, everything illustrates the full understanding of the importance of the settlement of the Middle East problem and the achievement of the Palestinian people's right to their own state. My visit to Romania and the talks I had are proof of the deep-going relations that link the two peoples and proof of the fact that friendly Romania is and will always be consistent in its position toward the Palestinian problem, the PLO, and its legitimate leadership. The Palestinian people view the Romanian people and their president as reliable friends who are acting for the triumph of justice."

CSO: 2700/162

ROMANIA

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES WITH KOREANS ON TREATY

Ceausescu Message to Kim Il-song

AU281407 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 May 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president, Pyongyang.

On the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SR of Romania and the DPRK, I want to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the SR of Romania, and on my own behalf warm comradely greetings and best wishes to you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Administrative Council, and the friendly Korean people.

I want to express my full conviction that by further acting in conformity with the treaty provisions and those of the other joint documents, and in the spirit of understandings we have reached together during our meetings in Bucharest and Pyongyang, relations between the SR of Romania and the DPRK will develop even more to the benefit of our peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace and cooperation throughout the world.

On the anniversary of the signing of the treaty I want to convey wishes for greater and greater successes to you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, and to the fraternal Korean people in your activity of implementing the sixth WPK congress decisions and of fulfilling the national desideratum for the peaceful and independent reunification of your homeland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Kim Il-song Message to Ceausescu

AU281408 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 May 85 p 5

[Message to President Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, from Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary, DPRK president, on occasion of renewal of friendship and cooperation treaty]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

On the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the DPRK and the SR of Romania, I want to extend warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings to you, the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the SR of Romania, and the Romanian people on behalf of the Central Committee of the workers Party of Korea [WPK], the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and on my own behalf.

Being an historic document that consecrated, from a legal point of view, the fraternal and comradely relations existing between our parties, countries, and peoples, the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the DPRK and Romania has made a great contribution during the 10 years that have elapsed to expanding and constantly developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries at a political, economic, and cultural level, and to strengthening solidarity among the forces of socialism and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

The Korean people highly value the relations of friendship and solidarity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, equality of rights, and mutual respect and express their satisfaction with the fact that these relations are strengthening and developing with every passing day in conformity with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and in the spirit of understandings concluded during our frequent meetings.

Expressing my conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop in the future at a high level in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, of world peace, and the cause of communism, I want to take this opportunity to convey sincere wishes for greater and greater successes to you and the Romanian people in the struggle for implementing the 13th party congress decisions and for building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary, DPRK president.

CSO: 2700/162

YUGOSLAVIA

JEDINSTVO EXAMINES NUMBERS EMIGRATING FROM KOSOVO

LD242333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Pristina, 24 May (TANJUG)--The statement according to which the number of those returning to Kosovo is approaching the number of Serbs and Montenegrins who emigrated from Kosovo is acquiring a legal status merely because it is made by individuals holding positions which enable them to influence the political public and who attend serious unsubstantiated discussions. At the same time, Anka Cvijanovic writes in today's issue of Pristina JEDINSTVO, neither arguments nor data about the emigrants or those returning are given though they are essential. They are essential because such a claim that the number of those who have returned is approaching the number of those who emigrated, even if "the number of those who have returned is nearly bigger than the one of those who emigrated," cannot go alongside the assessment on a particularly complex problem of emigration from Koxovo. This claim imposes a conclusion that the measures taken to halt emigration and improve the political and security situation in the province are quite sufficient. Furthermore, if the above-mentioned statements were correct then the problem of emigration would not exist, as this movement could be considered as a realistic migration.

The information published in the SAWPY Federal Conference report, and submitted by the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council, does not in the least coincide with the statement according to which the number of those returned is approaching the number of the emigrated. According to this information, in the period from 1982-1984, 14,362 Serbs and Montenegrins left Kosovo. In 1982 this number was 6,646; in 1983 it went down to 5,341; and 3,645 people emigrated from Kosovo in 1984. From September 1982 to the end of 1984, altogether 1,660 people returned to Kosovo.

In the 2d half of last year 528 emigrants returned to Kosovo and in the same period 1,760 emigrated. This report also states that the emigration of families increased in the 2d half of last year and attention is drawn to the so-called "quiet emigration" and the danger it entails, as it cannot be monitored.

Not taking into consideration the potential emigrants, in other words those who are buying plots of land, houses, and flats outside Kosovo, for a "safe future," as was described at a number of meetings in the province, the

official data clearly indicate there there is a great difference between the number of emigrants and the number of those returned. The commentator of JEDINSTVO hence asks herself how individuals can claim that the number of emigrants and the returned is nearly the same.

CSO: 2800/336

END