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OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 1 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative
of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the documents of the Eleventh Congress of
the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), which was held in Berlin from 17 to

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21 April 1986. The Congress dealt with fundamental questions of international development and with aspects of the foreign policy of the German Democratic Republic. Furthermore, it stipulated the main directions of the economic and social development of the German Democratic Republic for the next five year.

I should like to request you to have chapters I and II of the report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the Eleventh Congress of the SED circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 65, 68, 71 and 82 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Harry OTT
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary,
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

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**I.
The resolutions
of the 10th Party Congress
have been fulfilled**

Comrades,

At its most recent meeting, held on 11 April, the Central Committee of our party stated its position on the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 10th Party Congress. It charged me with reporting to the delegates of the 11th Party Congress on the activities of the Central Committee between the two congresses and submitting for discussion and resolution proposals for the work of the party up to 1990 and beyond. This is no small undertaking, since not only our party, but also the public at large have had regular access to comprehensive, in-depth information on the domestic and foreign policies of the GDR as dealt with by the Central Committee since the 10th Party Congress.

Acting in unison with all other citizens of the GDR, the members and candidate members of the SED have worked ceaselessly to put the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress into effect. Judged even by the most exacting standards, what has been achieved by dint of our efforts since the 10th Congress gives us every reason to state at this Congress that our party has kept its word. We have fulfilled the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress.

We have fulfilled them in a period that has often made great demands on us, our party, and our people. We

have held steady during a turbulent period marked by bitter international conflict, in a world which, after a phase of détente, has got bogged down in a situation of fierce international confrontation. In all this, we have enjoyed the full solidarity and support of the CPSU—the party of Lenin—the Soviet Union, and the other socialist nations, which like us are successfully pursuing the lofty aims of socialism and communism.

Looking back over the last five years, we can say with all due modesty that despite all manner of disruptive manoeuvres on the part of imperialism, the cause of socialism has made further progress in the German Democratic Republic thanks to the creative endeavours of our people, the workers, the farmers, the intelligentsia, and all other working men and women. While it has not yet reached a state of perfection, we have made good headway.

Whenever the question is posed internationally as to what "real socialism" means, we can proudly refer to what we have already accomplished together. There can be no doubt that the GDR, as one of the two states to emerge on German soil in the wake of World War II and postwar developments, has achieved something that is held in high esteem by its friends and can no longer be ignored by its enemies. We have forged a new social system.

In contrast to the Federal Republic of Germany, we in the German Democratic Republic, who live along the sensitive divide between two social systems in Europe—the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO—have managed, while being exposed to international influence of all kinds, to establish a society in which the exploitation of man by man has been abolished, and in which the creative energies of the people are given full scope. The development of the productive forces and socialist relations of production have enabled our people to attain a standard of living without precedent in their history. Un-

employment is a concept from a different, alien world. Material comfort, a sense of security, full employment, and equal educational opportunities for all children are a matter of course. For us, the highest priority is to preserve peace and, hence, assure our future existence.

In brief, we can say with complete justification that the working class, being the ruling class, has together with the farmers, the intelligentsia and all other working people, built up a society that can stand any comparison. This has been achieved thanks to the indestructible ties of mutual trust existing between the party and the people, and the dedication, discipline, skill and ingenuity shown by working men and women in town and country. Over the past 40 years, our party and the working class have learnt how to lead a society. The changes discernible everywhere in our country are eloquent enough. Further evidence is provided by the results of the last five years, during which our working people produced a national income totalling 1,087 billion marks, with higher labour productivity accounting for 90 per cent of the increase recorded. Both the progress of the GDR and our economy, and the living standards and cultural level of our population hinge upon the theoretical potential of the country. Since the GDR was founded, 1.9 million people have completed courses at universities and colleges. They have not had to suffer unemployment, whereas in the FRG alone, tens of thousands with graduate qualifications cannot find suitable work and are put on the dole. There are no cuts in social services and no bribery scandals involving banks and companies seeking to influence the selection of candidates for public office. What one finds in the German Democratic Republic is full employment, growing prosperity for all, social justice, authentic popular democracy, and genuine freedom.

The new society we have been fashioning since we emerged from the wasteland of ruins is ever forward-look-

ing. The Allied victory over fascism, to which the Soviet Union made the biggest contribution, brought liberation to the German people, making it possible for them to strike out along completely new paths. The 40th anniversary of liberation was a milestone in the period leading up to the 11th Party Congress, a major catalyst for a powerful surge of initiative up and down the country. It remains true to state that, in successfully shaping socialism, we are upholding and carrying out the legacy of all those who fought to save humanity from fascist barbarity and secure a better deal for all peoples.

The party and the people, linked as they are by strong ties of mutual trust, are acting in concert for the common good, and they have shown that this sense of common purpose has enabled them to meet all the challenges of our time. The SED is the party of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Wilhelm Liebknecht and August Bebel, the party of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, whose memory more than 250,000 Berliners honoured in mid-January of this year in a powerful demonstration for peace and socialism. The SED is the party of Ernst Thälmann, Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, and Walter Ulbricht. Drawing on a tradition that stretches back more than a hundred years to the origins of the revolutionary German labour movement, it is continuing this tradition today, enriching it through its creative endeavours for the benefit of the people. The SED is linked by indestructible bonds with the CPSU and its fraternal parties in the other socialist countries and is an integral part of the world communist movement. Being a member of our party and, within its ranks, working for the noble cause of socialism and communism is an honour and a duty, lends purpose to our life, fills us all with just pride, and teaches us the value of always remaining in touch with our roots.

Millions of people in the GDR have played a part in the preparations for the 11th Party Congress, doing their bit to strengthen our socialist society with their ideas, ac-

tions and proposals. This has been a characteristic feature of both the pre-Congress socialist competition and the nationwide public debate. The citizens of our country have every reason to be gratified at what has been accomplished. What we have together brought about strengthens us in our certainty that we will be able to tackle and carry out the tasks on the agenda of the 11th Party Congress with confidence and vigour, both in respect of the period up to 1990 and, beyond that, right up to the year 2000.

At this hour, the Central Committee wishes to express its heartfelt gratitude to all working people in our country, and to all communists for the work they have done since the 10th Party Congress.

II. The international situation and the foreign policy activities of the SED

Comrades,
Since the 10th Congress, many things have changed both in our own country and in the world at large. The international situation has been exacerbated by the arms-building and confrontation strategy pursued by influential circles in the United States and NATO. Given these developments, which are threatening the very existence of the human race, our party has made it its overriding concern to contribute, through its activities, to lessening the danger of war. Meetings with Western leaders of the most diverse political persuasions have been held as part of an ongoing dialogue to look for ways of achieving this aim. In retrospect, we can say that our policy has been well grasped by our people and that it has had a beneficial effect on the international situation and the quest for peaceful perspectives.

The Soviet Union's mould-breaking approach to world issues, and its comprehensive programme to rid the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and establish a system of international security has opened a new stage in the pursuit of peace. We fully agree with the proposals announced by Mikhail Gorbachev and adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, and we are playing our part in putting them into effect. They are consonant with our ideal of a world without weapons or violence, a

world in which all nations can freely determine their own path of development and way of life. The Soviet proposals have produced positive feedback everywhere. What is lacking, by contrast, is evidence of a willingness on the part of the United States to embark on nuclear disarmament, abandon nuclear tests, and renounce SDI. The government of the FRG is giving support to this destructive policy, a fact that is complicating its relations with the socialist countries, including the GDR, and harming the interests of security and cooperation in Europe.

In order to do justice to what has, since the first summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and their joint statement, been termed the "Spirit of Geneva", we feel that not only words, but also deeds are called for. What is needed is a genuine resolve not to persist in the stereotypes of confrontation and the striving for military superiority but to approach matters in a new way and to find new forms and procedures for the dealings between different social systems, states and regions. It is vital to seek out and seize any opportunity, however small, to halt the trend towards the steadily increasing danger of war and, with a view to stabilizing peace on a permanent basis, reverse it.

The first step in ridding the world of nuclear weapons must be to stop incessantly testing new ones. Disregarding the moratorium on all nuclear tests which the Soviet Union unilaterally imposed in August 1985 and has since extended several times, and flouting the expressed wishes of the international community, the US government has continued its underground nuclear tests. Without prejudice to its own legitimate security interests, the Soviet Union responded to the US nuclear tests, an outrage to all humanity, by reaffirming on 11 April its willingness to renounce nuclear tests provided the United States at long last agrees to a moratorium or freeze. The Soviet decision, guided by a humanitarian sense of responsibility for the destiny of all nations, is pointing the

way towards a peaceful future. As has been proposed, this chance should be seized by arranging a meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan. This would be a step in the right direction.

In a nuclear war, there would be no winners or losers. Nor is it possible to win the arms race. The development and introduction of newer and newer nuclear weapons systems is an increasing menace to the chances of peace and, ultimately, humanity's survival. The world situation could reach a stage where the common sense and good intentions of political leaders no longer hold sway.

All those in the world who feel a sense of responsibility to their own people and to the human race as a whole, are coming out against US intentions to clutter space with doomsday weapons. SDI is not necessary for the development of advanced technology. The peaceful exploration and utilization of space afford wide enough scope for this. We are committed to peace in space and on earth.

Through its policy of cooperation and businesslike dialogue aimed at tangible results, the GDR will continue to work for the normalization of the international situation and a return to détente. At the Stockholm conference and the Vienna forces reduction talks, it is pressing, together with the other socialist countries, for serious and productive negotiations designed to yield constructive results. It is implementing the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in all its aspects, viewing this document as a powerful means with which to eliminate international tension.

We are also prepared, on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, to seek new forms of cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technological spheres, the protection of the environment, the arts, the field of health and social services, and other matters. European cooperation, and trading and economic relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and

the EEC would gain from the establishment of direct and substantive relations between the two organizations with the aim of taking up concrete issues.

Comrades,

The world today reveals profound changes in favour of progress, but also contrary tendencies and all manner of contradictions. Socialism has gone from strength to strength, relying as it does on a highly developed economy, a solid scientific base, and a reliable defence potential. The national and social liberation movements have scored new successes.

Never before have the productive forces developed at such a rapid pace, opening up tremendous vistas for human progress. But it is equally true that never before have weapons of such destructive force been devised and accumulated. Socialism is putting peace first, and, in solving even the most complicated problems of the scientific and technological revolution, invariably has the interests and benefits of the people at heart. At the same time, it is becoming increasingly apparent that imperialism, whose most aggressive elements are gambling with the risk of nuclear war, has become an obstacle to social development.

It is a feature of present-day imperialism that the huge monopolies of the most powerful capitalist states have evolved into international power centres with their tentacles holding entire countries and even continents in their vice-like grip. At present, they control close on 40 per cent of industrial output, roughly 60 per cent of foreign trade, and more than three quarters of the technological potential of the capitalist economy. The rate of capital centralization has increased, with thousands of small and medium-sized companies going to the wall. Some 140,000 firms went bankrupt in the United States between 1980 and 1984. In Japan the figure for the same period was over 90,000, and in the FRG nearly 70,000.

In the words of bourgeois politicians, a "gigantic technological battle" is raging between the big monopolies, the capitalist countries and the three main centres of inter-day imperialism: the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. In some respects, this leads to a considerable expansion of the scientific and technological potential involved. At the same time, however, new contradictions arise in profusion, causing massive disruptions in the capitalist world economy.

Despite all the bravado about economic growth in the capitalist hemisphere, mass unemployment not only persists, but continues to mount. As matters stand today, in the 24 capitalist countries affiliated to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) more than 30 million people are out of work. If one adds those who are jobless or on short-time working but do not figure in official statistics the total is in the region of 40 to 60 million. Over 40 per cent of all people registered as unemployed are under 24 years of age.

For quite a few of them this has meant a downward slide into a "new poverty", which is currently threatening up to 20 per cent of the population in the main capitalist countries. In the FRG, something like 2.5 million people depend on public welfare, and the figure for Britain is an estimated 8 million. In the United States, 34 million people are living below the poverty line. One might cite many other examples highlighting the ills of a system which puts profits above people.

Comrades,

In recent years, the community of socialist states has moved still further along the road forward. Our countries have entered a new, higher stage in their development, and are undertaking tasks of great significance for the future. These are defined by the need to accelerate progress in science and technology, and all the various aspects involved in the construction of a socialist so-

ciety, the historical conflict with imperialism, and the struggle to safeguard peace. The stage has been set for the elevation of socialism's potentialities—economic, scientific, technological and political—to a qualitatively new level. This is the basis for carrying out our social policies on planned lines and being always in a position to keep our defence at the requisite level.

The extension of the validity of the Warsaw Treaty clearly demonstrated our determination to strengthen our alliance as a centre for the coordination of foreign policy, and as a reliable protective shield against any imperialist attacks or attempts at blackmail. At the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee we agreed to perfect the mechanism of foreign policy coordination still further in order to render our cooperation more effective and ensure greater swiftness of response.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU was an event of historic importance for the further advance of the Soviet people in developing and strengthening socialism, systematically and comprehensively enhancing its quality, and moving ahead towards communism, and was an event that found great international resonance. At the congress, we gained first-hand experience of the businesslike and creative approach, the fighting spirit and optimism pervading its deliberations, which centred on ways to release all material and intellectual resources in Soviet society and clear the way forward for the implementation of the strategy for the country's socio-economic development. The resolutions adopted by the 27th Congress have an extraordinarily crucial role to play in strengthening the standing of the USSR in the world arena.

During my meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow on 27 February 1986, we emphasized our joint resolve to continue intensifying relations between our parties and states at all levels, party, governmental and otherwise, and to collaborate closely in carrying out

port the joint initiative embarked on by our three brother nations in Indochina to ensure stability and good neighbourliness in South East Asia. The relations of friendship and friendly cooperation existing with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have attained a qualitatively new stage.

Similarly, the idea of strengthening the international standing of socialism and peace is the guiding principle of our relations with the People's Republic of China. We are gratified to note a welcome improvement of relations between the GDR and China, that vast socialist country, in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. The evolving cooperation between the GDR and China is having a positive impact on the struggle to preserve peace.

The GDR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have expanded their relations of friendship and cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields. The GDR is seeking to develop fuller relations with the People's Republic of Albania.

While continually strengthening the alliance with our fellow socialist countries, we are, in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, pursuing closer cooperation with states in the non-socialist world. To this end, we have concluded further agreements, whose practical implementation has a positive bearing on the international situation.

The safeguarding of peace remains the pivotal issue in relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. No Federal German politician who wants to be taken seriously can close his eyes to the realities that have come into being as a result of World War II and postwar developments. These include in the heart of Europe, the existence of two sovereign and mutually independent German states, the GDR and the FRG, which typify different social systems and belong to different alliances.

the long-term programme of the CMEA and further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. Acting in unison, our two countries are embarking on vast projects for the future, most of them featured in the Long-term Programme for Cooperation in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production covering the period up to the year 2000.

At this Congress, we reaffirm once again our fraternal links with the CPSU and the USSR, since these—great revolutionary achievements that they are—are the foundation of our success and are highly cherished by our people.

At the same time, we are expanding our relations with the other socialist states in Europe and further afield in accordance with the broad network of treaties we have concluded. The realization of the programmes on cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 agreed with the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Socialist Republic of Romania will stimulate progress in all countries concerned and further strengthen the entire socialist community.

We consider it a point of honour and a question of conscience to expand and intensify our genuinely international relations with Cuba, the first socialist country in the Americas. Here again, we are engaged in a long-term programme of cooperation. Cuba, which is constantly exposed to US pressure and blackmail, continues to have our full solidarity.

Our relations with the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are developing continuously on the basis of treaties of friendship and cooperation. Our commitment to reinforce socialism's standing in Asia is increasingly being linked with the principle of mutual benefit. We sup-

We continue to attach great importance to the Joint Statement of 12 March 1985, in which Federal Chancellor Kohl and I noted that the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are a fundamental condition for peace. This is fully in line with the Basic Relations Treaty and the European package of East-West treaties. In the spirit of this Joint Statement, both German states bear a special responsibility for peace, particularly in the light of their past history.

This responsibility is given added poignancy by the fact that their shared frontier, just like the Czechoslovak border, forms the dividing line between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries. For the first time in the history of relations between the GDR and the FRG, we have insisted in the said Joint Statement that war must never again be triggered off from German soil, and that, henceforth, peace must be carefully tended there.

As regards West Berlin, we are in favour of strict observance and full implementation of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, which has proved its worth, not least for the West Berliners themselves. Together with our allies, we will continue to foil all attempts to test the limits of this agreement and to undercut its key provision stipulating that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and may not be governed by it.

Comrades,

Our party and our country have expanded their ties with the states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and with the national liberation movements and parties. The growing diversity and value of this cooperation can be gauged from the fact that more than 350 agreements and accords were concluded with states in these parts of the world between 1981 and 1985.

The non-aligned movement, which now encompasses 101 countries, is playing an important role, and one we

appreciate greatly. Its activities are a constant source of strength for the cause of peace and peaceful development. These countries, which represent a majority of the world's nations, see largely eye to eye in opposing the arms race, outside interference in their internal affairs, the threat and use of force, and all forms of expansionism. More and more insistently, they are calling for concrete measures to bring about arms limitation and disarmament, notably in the nuclear sphere, and are turning their backs on the militarization of space. This resolve has found expression in such important political initiatives as the Joint Declaration of the six heads of state and government in May 1984, the Delhi Declaration of January 1985, the appeal by the Delhi signatories to the United States and the Soviet Union in October 1985, and their message to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in February 1986.

The GDR supports these statements as well as the demands of the emergent nations that resources released as a result of genuine progress towards an arms freeze and disarmament should be used for the collective solution of such global problems as pollution, hunger, underdevelopment, illiteracy, and epidemics.

The states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are among those hardest hit by the grave effects of the crisis besetting the capitalist world. Imperialism's discriminatory and neocolonialist high-interest-rate policies, stringent loan terms, and increasing protectionism in foreign trade have had devastating results. Since 1980 the foreign debt of these countries has gone up by more than a third, attaining a level of about a thousand billion dollars in 1985. In 1984 alone, these countries together had to pay their imperialist creditors 141.1 billion dollars, including 71 billion dollars in interest. For this reason, we welcome Cuba's initiative and support the idea that concrete negotiations involving all states should get under

way as soon as possible within the context of the UN to find a global and just solution to the most pressing international economic problems.

The people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are less and less willing to submit to imperialism's policy of neo-colonialist exploitation and coercion. At the present moment, this is strikingly illustrated by developments in Haiti, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. Even the Pinochet regime, sustained by a savage reign of terror, will, lavish handouts from international big business notwithstanding, come to a wretched end. The communists, socialists, and all others opposed to Pinochet can count on our full solidarity.

Links with Angola, Mozambique, and Ethiopia, countries that have opted for the socialist path, have for a long time been close. Supported by the USSR, the GDR, and other socialist countries, these states and their leading parties have had to focus most of their attention on strengthening their economies, and repelling counterrevolutionary elements receiving material and ideological assistance from imperialist quarters.

We will continue to extend solidarity and support to the emergent states and peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle for peace and social advance. We strongly condemn imperialist acts of aggression against Nicaragua and reaffirm our firm solidarity with the just struggle of Sandino's people. The problems facing Central America must be solved without outside interference and by political means. We welcome all endeavours in this direction.

It was with anger and revulsion that the international public, including the people of the GDR, learnt the day before yesterday that the United States, in utter disregard of basic common sense, had fallen upon Libya with its bomber squadron. The socialist countries allied in the Warsaw Treaty Organization rightly express their deep concern at the rapid deterioration of the international si-

uation brought about by the hostile acts perpetrated by the United States against Libya. The barbarous bombing of peaceful Libyan towns by the American Air Force, which caused death and injury to completely innocent people, is, as I emphasized at the Berlin rally in honour of Ernst Thälmann, an act of aggression that arouses justified outrage and indignation.

I want to make it quite clear at this point that the GDR wholeheartedly stands by the contents of the declaration issued by the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and published in today's press. The US attack on Libya has not only endangered peace in the southern Mediterranean but could also provoke an unchecked escalation of international tension, which, as stated in the declaration, would inevitably have negative implications for the situation in Europe and the world at large, as well as East-West dialogue in general.

The series of air strikes carried out by US fighter aircraft against targets in Libya are an example of how imperialism's adventurist strong-arm tactics, far from stabilizing world peace, actually make it more fragile. The situation in the Middle East, which for years has posed a real threat to peace and is the product of Israeli aggression and the denial of the Palestinians's right to a state of their own, is threatening to degenerate into a cataclysm beyond human control. Things must not be allowed to come to this. Given the extremely tense situation, it is to be welcomed that not only the Arab world, but all mankind have denounced the US aggression against Libya and are calling on the US government to exercise restraint. This is all the more important since unrestrained action could well plunge the whole of the human race into a nightmarish world conflagration from which there would be no escape. From this rostrum, we once again reassert our solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle being waged by the Libyan people.

It is our firm belief that a comprehensive, just, and du-

able settlement in the Middle East can only be achieved through the collective efforts of all parties affected. We support the proposal that an international Middle East conference should be convened under UN auspices, with all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking part. We consider that strengthening the unity of the Arab countries and of the PLO is a major precondition for a democratic solution of the Middle East issue. It would be conducive to world peace if the war between Iran and Iraq were ended as soon as possible and the situation in the Gulf region stabilized.

We support the efforts being made to achieve a political settlement in negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

We vigorously condemn South Africa's apartheid policies and demand that imperialist states cease to support the racist regime in Pretoria, which is being rocked to its foundations at present. We demand freedom for Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners. We emphatically support the idea of granting Namibia independence forthwith. The aggressive acts, interference and military intervention by imperialist forces in Angola, Mozambique, and other states of southern Africa must cease.

Comrades,

The peace-oriented foreign policies of the German Democratic Republic are rooted in the commitment of our socialist social system to the principles of humanism. They are designed to provide favourable external conditions for our continuing efforts to shape an advanced socialist society in the GDR.

In the coming years, the following objectives and policies will be accorded priority in the international strategy of our party and country:

1. Determined efforts to galvanize all forces for peace, common sense, and realism into taking united action militating towards arms limitation and disarmament so

as to head off a nuclear war, prevent the militarization of space, abolish nuclear weapons, and, through cooperation among states, overcome confrontation.

2. Systematic expansion of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and a major drive to consolidate and enhance socialism's strength and international attractiveness in every respect by developing its advantages more and more fully.

3. Active anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, development of friendly relations on an equal footing with all emergent nations, and support for their struggle to achieve a new international economic order based on equality.

4. Consistent efforts to expand relations of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states, maintenance and development of a businesslike political dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the universally recognized principles and standards of international law, and mutual regard for one another's legitimate interests.

5. We are in favour of

- terminating all nuclear tests as a first step towards ridding the world of nuclear weapons;
- halting deployment of nuclear systems already emplaced in Europe, and progressively dismantling them;
- eliminating all medium-range missiles from Europe;
- establishing zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons;
- setting up a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons in Central Europe;
- taking radical steps towards a healthy international climate and towards international security.

The UN Year of Peace observed in 1986 should be followed by years of peace for all coming generations.