



DDR REVIEW

7/82

WAGNER THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

REFLECTIONS OF THE WOMAN NEXT DOOR

WHEN SCHOOL HOLIDAYS are close at hand, my eight-year-old son starts preparing to visit his grandparents in the countryside. Here he has a free rein and more often than not his grandparents dismiss his follies with a forbearing smile. Once at their village, my son plunges into "dangerous adventures" together with his local friends. In their children's phantasy the cows feeding in the meadow become wild bulls. In the undergrowth of the nearby wood they secretively build huts out of twigs and foliage, to where the kitchen appliances of my parents are then gradually transferred. On rainy days my son very much likes calling on the old woman next door. She is in her mid-seventies and can tell many interesting stories. In the past she had a small farm which she managed with her sister. Her husband was killed in the war and it was often hard for her to run the farm and also look after her two teenage sons. Both now live in the town. One is a teacher, the other an electrician.

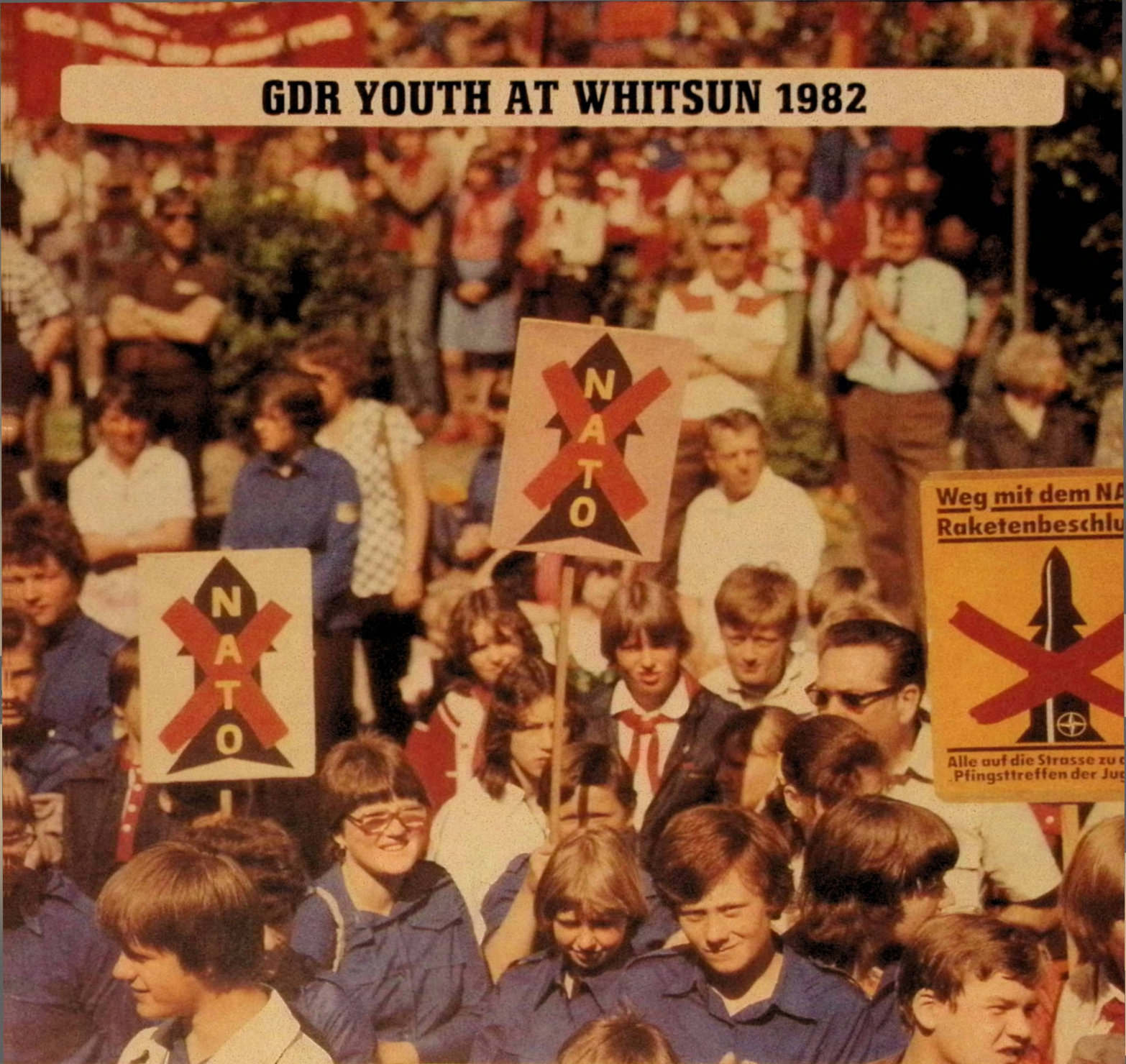
I, too, like visiting the old woman, not only to refresh memories of my childhood. Her life story and thinking reflect in a particular way many of the changes that have taken place in this country. If she offers me sweets and I decline with thanks, she gets annoyed and loudly asserts that in contrast to the past, she is now well-off and can afford entertaining guests. In saying so she does not want to boast about her more than adequate pension or her considerable savings, but just to point out that she is no longer a second-rate person. What upsets her at such moments is not so much my declining the sweets but my presumed doubt of what she has earned by hard work. If, in bygone days, someone started talking to her about politics, she signified disapproval or just murmured that those at the helm were doing what they liked anyway. Today her attitude is different. She trusts the government, for it keeps its promises, is just to those who work honestly and cares for the people's problems. She judges politics and politicians primarily by the changes they have effected in her life. Speeches and congresses are irrelevant to her. What matters to her are the things she sees through her window and hears being discussed in the village supermarket, the goings-on in the families of her sons and the letters from her life-long friend who has been living in the West German city of Essen for more than 30 years now. When I recently visited the old woman again, she reached for a cardboard box where she has been keeping her friend's mail for many years. The letters are a chapter of post-war history. The most recent ones no longer contain expressions of sympathy with

the old woman prompted by ignorance and prejudice. They rather reflect her friend's own worries: her son has been on the dole for more than a year now. Being nearly 50 years old, no one is willing to employ him. The rent has gone up again. One of her grandchildren is looking in vain for an apprenticeship. "Well, that is another world over there", the old woman said after a while, putting the box away. She started telling me about the latest village gossip. A look out of the window at the main street provided fresh topics. Within a stone's throw a young married couple are building a home of their own, taking advantage of favourable state credits. The old woman often looks after their two children, for "the state cannot take everything off their hands after all." The old woman's eldest grandson, for whom she has a particular soft spot, was moving to a new flat next year. While she would give him some money towards his new purchases, she could not rival the state loans given to all young married couples. Besides this, the young people in our country earn enough today, she added. Only last year the wages and salaries in her grandson's factory were raised, so that his earnings are now nearly ten per cent higher than previously. Her youngest grandson and all his fellow-students attending the extended secondary school receive a state educational allowance. If he opts for higher education, he will be entitled to a grant. Occasionally the old woman asked me if many things were not taken too readily for granted, if the state was not sometimes providing too much of a good thing. These questions occurred to her mainly when she saw fodder being wasted in the cow sheds of the cooperative farm and other evidence of squandering and indifference. She denied being against the generous social-welfare policy of the state; what she disliked was that some people forget how hard money had to be earned before it could be spent. She gets particularly angry when someone replies to her criticism with the remark that she should mind her own business. To be sure, she is not easy to get on with. After all, what happened in the village was her business as well, she muttered to herself rather than to me. The village mayor refers respectfully to her keen sense of involvement.

It took the old woman nearly 20 years to comprehend in their entire magnitude the social changes that have taken place in our country and to identify herself with them. Other people, younger than she, had it easier. For example, my son and his friends know many of the things that make up her life only from books and what they are told; they often take our social achievements for granted. Yet knowledge of the past difficulties is important to be able to appreciate the gains attained and to solve future problems. If we are to reach our ambitious social and political targets, we have to master complicated economic problems in the years ahead. For this purpose we must combine energy, know-how and trust in the policy of social development followed by our republic with well considered plans and the experiences of people like the old woman next door. Policies for the benefit of the people have never been a vain promise in our country. Nor have they been a gift from heaven. Such policies are possible because our people consider them right and work for their everyday implementation. This is the way things are and will remain in our republic.

Dr A. S.

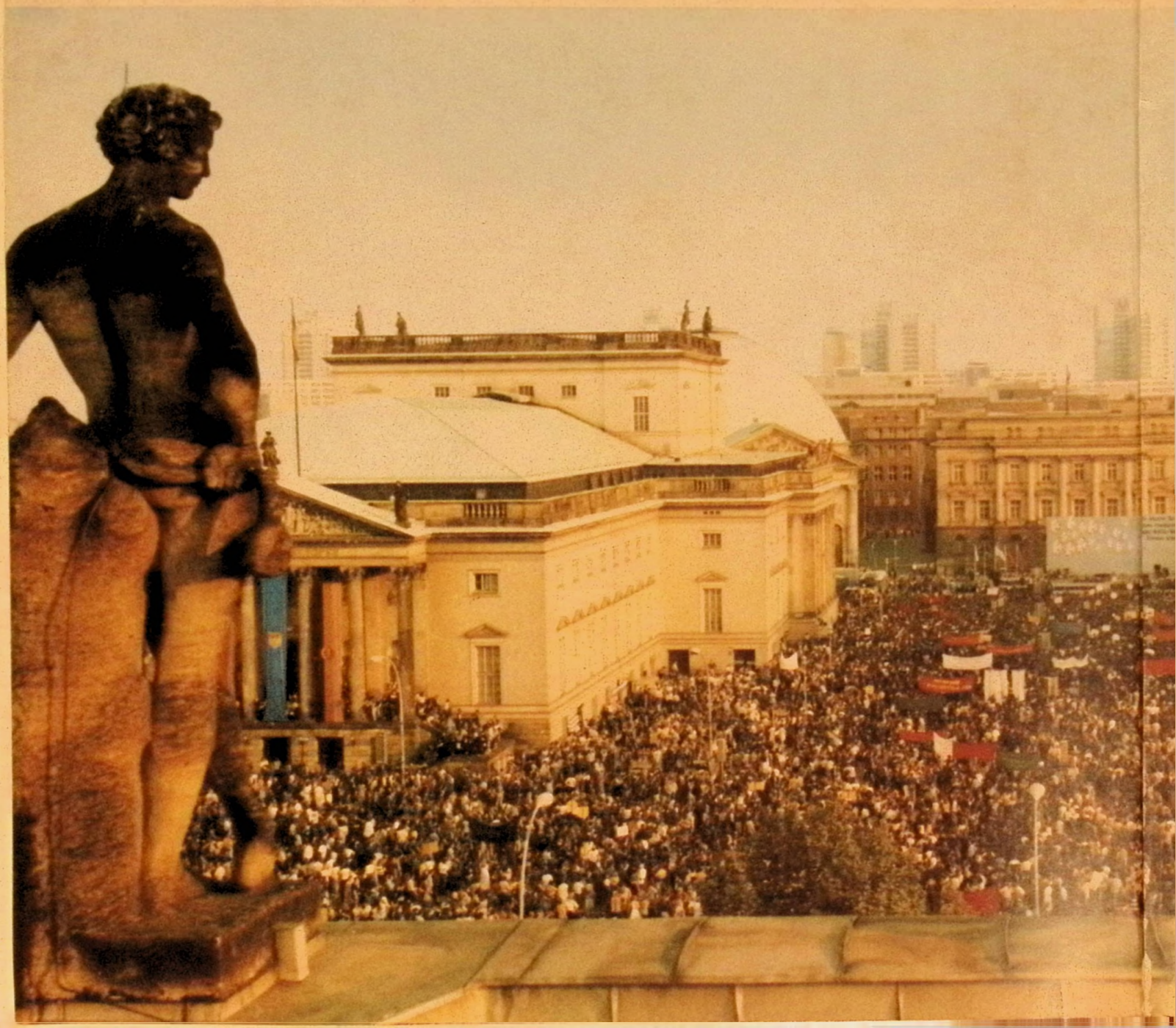
GDR YOUTH AT WHITSUN 1982



**COMMITTED TO PEACE
IN WORD AND DEED**

Youth peace demonstrations
in all parts
of our republic—
more than 3,000 events

More than four million united
in the demand: Peace instead
of NATO weapons.



GDR youth proclaims its determination to strengthen its socialist peace state



THE WHITSUN RALLIES of youth have a good tradition here in our republic. Whitsun 1982 was a special milestone in the long line of these meetings for it manifested itself as an impressive climax in the work of the peace movement in the GDR. Together with many older citizens from all strata of the population a youth full of the joy of living demonstrated its commitment to peace and socialism and its firm determination to stay the hand of the armaments hungry and the warmongers.

The prelude to the Whitsun rallies was given by the demonstration of Berlin youth, their biggest to date. The Berlin rally (our photo) of more than 150,000 young people showed just as the Friendship Days meeting of GDR and Czechoslovak youth in Magdeburg and the many other meetings throughout the whole of the republic that the youth of the GDR firmly supports the peace policy of its government.

The political consciousness of youth resulting from the social relations in our country was reflected at these meetings. Here spoke a young generation which has grown up in socialist society and has been educated in the spirit of peace and international understanding, and in the spirit of the uncompromising struggle against imperialist war. The young people made visible the social atmosphere in the socialist German state in which the maintenance of peace is the supreme political aim, the first wish of the people.

Quite logically, then, the speakers representing youth referred again and again to performance at one's place of work. They emphasised that through their work they created a small amount of peace every day. The realisation that the strengthening of our socialist state and the maintenance of peace in the face of the imperialist arms race are closely connected provided the decisive inspiration for the political activity of youth, indeed for that of the whole people.

The youth of the GDR, this was confirmed by the Whitsun rallies, is very well aware of what it has to defend: clear and secure prospects in socialism which will enable every young person to fully develop his or her talents, which will give them interesting assignments and which guarantees them social stability. This was also one of the reasons why the young people so clearly raised their voices at Whitsun in favour of the principled and constructive peace policy of the socialist community, because it corresponds to the vital interests of the young generation as well as those of the whole of the people.

Youth meeting on the market square in Wittenberg. In the background the statues of the reformers Martin Luther (1483-1546) and Philipp Melanchthon (1497-1560).



Henrik Brandt, Denmark, official representative of the World Federation of Democratic Youth

The youth of the GDR is fully committed

FOR ME it was a great experience to be able to take part in the big peace rally on August Bebel Platz where 150,000 young Berliners had gathered together. Simply fantastic! That's the only way I can express my feelings. That is why I would like to say here that the comments one can hear in Denmark about the non-existence of a peace movement in the socialist states in no way corresponds with reality. The youth of the GDR is fully committed to the struggle for peace. Here in Berlin I have seen school classes, groups from factories and many other young people actively working for peace. They collect signatures and organise demonstrations

against the NATO missiles: they hold discussions in the schools and universities about how they can help strengthen peace.

It is, of course, a great advantage for the youth of the GDR to know that they have the support of their state in their work for peace. We can only hope that this alliance will also become reality in Denmark one day, that our government, too, will make an active contribution to peace. This is what our actions in Denmark are aimed at. We want to give the government a people's assignment to prevent the NATO decision on the deployment of new missiles being carried at the NATO summit in Bonn.

We are all threatened by war if the USA continues its mad policy of arming. And we all know that the stationing of new medium-range missiles is one of the preconditions for President Reagan's mad idea of running a limited

nuclear war in Europe. You need not have experienced war yourself to realise the threat stemming from the NATO missile decision. It affects the young people just as much as the older generation.

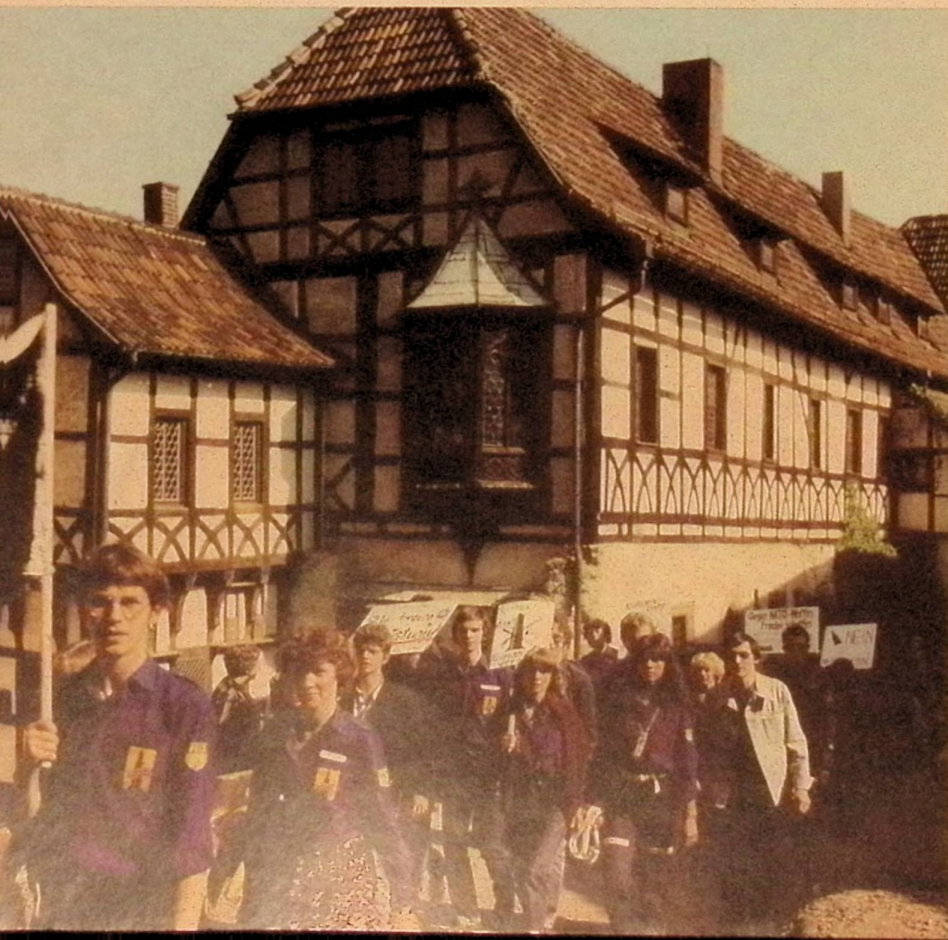
This is why cooperation between the youth of the GDR and the youth of Denmark in the struggle for peace, indeed between all young people, plays such an enormous role. Our common aim is to fight against the new medium-range missiles. In this spirit the demonstration of the youth of the GDR on August Bebel Platz at Whitsun was an important event. Looked at personally it will strengthen me in my future work for peace.

Ludewig Ringnalda, student pastor and member of the Netherlands Peace Council

It is good to know that the people in the GDR are watchful

AFTER a kilometre-long peace march from Weimar to Buchenwald, the site of the former fascist concentration camp, at Whitsun 1982 more than 18,000 young people and many other working people from the town associated with the name of Goethe demonstrated their deep wish for peace. Among them was also a delegation of peace fighters from the Netherlands. We spoke with the leader of this youth delegation, Ludewig Ringnalda (second from right), member of the Netherlands Peace Council and student pastor at the Free University of Amsterdam about his impressions of the peace movement in the GDR: "I am deeply moved by the cohesion and the strength, of the concentrated peace force, with which the young people here and everywhere else in your country raise their voice a thousandfold and more for peace. It is good to know that they jointly go out onto the streets to demand peace and disarmament. We cannot leave peace just to the governments: we must all do something towards it.

While in your country we have seen that your government pursues a policy of peace. But despite this nobody indulges in indifference. The people of your country are active and show through their peace marches that they stand firmly behind the peace avowals of their government. That, above all, moved us deeply."



Gerhard Lindner (2nd from left), vice-president of the GDR's Peace Council and a member of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, talking with young people during the peace rally in Schwarzenberg.

Following a tradition of German students many boys and girls also went to Wartburg Castle near Eisenach at Whitsun.

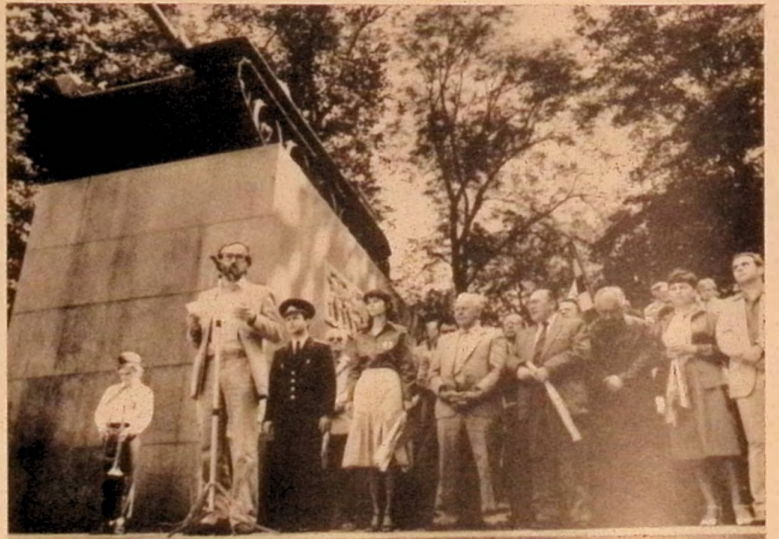


On the tribune in Magdeburg, venue of the Friendship Days meeting between youth of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, the guests of honour Paul Verner (1st from left) and Hermann Axen (2nd from right), both members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the SED's Central Committee, and the chairmen of the GDR and Czechoslovak youth organisations, Egon Krenz and Jaroslav Jeneral respectively (2nd and 3rd from left).



Photos: Arnold, Ackermann (3), Nevoigt (2), Thienel (3), Wlocka, Kaufmann, Siegert, ADN-Zentralbild (3)

The Whitsun rallies were attended by many guests from abroad. Peter Lautischer, secretary of the Austrian Peace Council, addressed the rally of 15,000 youth in Wittenberg. They met on the square in front of the tank memorial, one of the legendary T 34s with which the soldiers of the Soviet Army brought peace to Wittenberg in the spring of 1945. Peter Lautischer was impressed by the unity and strength with which the youth of the GDR pledged itself to the aims of the worldwide peace movement.





This young family from Rostock was to be found among the 35,000 inhabitants of the Baltic port who demonstrated for peace. In Dresden 60,000 people came together (photo right).

In their rally 5,000 young people from the Oderbruch region marched together with a Danish delegation to the statue of the Red Army soldier on Seelower Heights where, 37 years ago, thousands of Soviet soldiers lost their lives for the liberation of Germany from fascism during the beginning of the attack on Berlin.



Committed to Peace in Word and Deed

Norbert Hänel, youth work brigade leader from the Semiconductor Works, Frankfurt/Oder: "So that my homeland, the town in which I live, my family, my friends, everything that is dear to me, everything that we have built up for ourselves, does not become the target for NATO nuclear weapons of destruction, I am taking a position here for the maintenance of peace."

Irene Friberg, Committee for Peace and Disarmament in Hillerod, Denmark, participant in the Whitsun Rally on the Seelower Heights: "I find that there are very good slogans for peace in the GDR, slogans which must carry the day, 'No to Euroshima', for example. I was very impressed to find a peace demonstration being held at this particular memorial where, thirty-seven years ago, thousands of Soviet soldiers gave their lives for the liberation of Germany from fascism. It gives me a feeling of strength to stand at such a historic place and to take part in a demonstration for the maintenance of peace."

Jürgen Hüter, member of the Christian Democratic Union: "In the interests of the defence of peace we go together with all who fight against the threatening nuclear inferno no matter what their world outlook. NATO missiles threaten all of us, whether young or old, whether Communist or not, whether Marxist or Christian."

Christine Vagt, leader of a women's work brigade in the Eggessin Electric Motor Works and mother of two children: "We women give birth to life in the world and with the whole of our hearts we want to make sure that life and peace are preserved. Our children must grow up into a happy future and not experience war. That is why we use all our strength in our jobs and in our political life to thwart the plans of the warmongers."

Dieneke Jol, student of physical culture, Amsterdam: "I am visiting the GDR for the first time and am very happy at having been able to take part in the Whitsun Rally of the young people of Eisenach. In the GDR the peace movement has grown into one mighty united front. We have seen how in your country Marxists and Christians work together for peace. Not only youth

in the GDR has protested with its Whitsun rallies against the mad policy of arming, many other working people and also elderly citizens joined the ranks of the peace march. That is impressive."

Klaus Trostorff, director of the Buchenwald National Memorial: "I was eighteen when the Second World War began. Fascism ruled in Germany. During the last years of the war I was a political prisoner in Buchenwald Concentration Camp. I have both seen and experienced terrible things: the piles of dead bodies which were buried in mass graves, the executions and the whippings, the starving children... After liberation we swore that we would do everything we could so that the generations after us would never experience the same, neither torture nor terror, neither murder nor racial hatred; that they would never get to know capitalist exploitation, never the inhumanity of imperialist rule, and never again war!"

Eberhard Aurich, second secretary of the Central Council of the Free German Youth: "The creation of peace calls for our struggle, for our sweat, work, passion and constancy. Eighteen years before the beginning of the third millennium the future of humanity is seriously threatened by NATO's en-

forced arming. That is why we work, struggle and demand: away with the NATO missile decision."

Peter Meinke, building worker: "With every brick, with every cubic metre of cement and with every tonne of steel we make socialism stronger and more beautiful. A war must never be allowed to destroy our work."

Ameraldo Cueto, Cuba, vice president of the International Union of Students: "From experience the international peace movement knows that one dare not capitulate to imperialism if one wants to protect peace. In Europe youth has risen up against Cruise Missiles, Pershing II and other peace threatening armaments programmes. We, the progressive young people throughout the world, demand a stop to the arms race, the abrogation of the NATO missile decision, negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security."

Helga Labs, chairwoman of the "Ernst Thälmann" Young Pioneers: "At no time shall the effort, the sweat involved in rebuilding this city and the whole of our country have been in vain. The youth of our country works and fights so that our life, our towns and our villages will become even more beautiful in peace."

On the eve of the Whitsun rallies 15,000 students from Dresden took to the streets carrying banners with slogans such as "Europe must not become Euroshima. We are no neutron fodder."



IN HIS ADDRESS to the 19th Congress of the Komsomol, the Soviet Communist youth organisation, in late May Leonid Brezhnev spoke about topical questions of a cessation of the nuclear arms race urgently awaiting solution. At the same time he put forward new proposals for just agreements to be reached at the negotiations.

"Today it is not sufficient to talk about peace. It requires concrete and practical steps. The most urgent task of today is to stop the further accumulation of nuclear weapons in Europe and to reduce already existing stockpiles which have assumed dangerous proportions. People must not permit that in Europe, from whence two world wars already have started, the real danger of the outbreak of full-scale nuclear catastrophe can arise at any moment.

The USSR and the USA are at present taking up a new round in their Geneva talks on a limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. We shall see what attitude the Americans take, whether they will once again engage in delaying tactics while preparing for missiles deployment or whether they are willing to reach agreement.

The Soviet proposals on this issue are known. We have declared ourselves to be in favour of a complete abolition of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The West objected this proposal as being too far-reaching. We suggested reducing these weapons by more than two-thirds and were told this was insufficient. We should therefore look for a mutually acceptable solution—we could agree to an even greater reduction—needless to say, on a reciprocal basis.

To help further agreement the Soviet Union has recently issued a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on its European territory and announced a reduction of their number. I can inform you that we have already begun to cut back a substantial number of these missiles.

These concrete peace initiatives of our country have met with worldwide approval.

Further Soviet Disarmament Initiatives

- USSR started missiles reduction
- No deployment of additional medium-range missiles capable of reaching Western Europe
- For a radical limitation and reduction of strategic armaments

Some people in the West, however, try to cast doubt on their significance.

They maintain, for example, that our decision does not rule out the continued deployment of our missiles within striking range of the West European countries even if sited beyond the Urals. I can definitely state that no additional medium-range missiles will be sited in areas from which they could reach West Germany or any other West European country.

They also doubt that our decision to introduce a unilateral freeze envisages the termination of preparations for the deployment of missiles. Yes, it does, including the ending of work on launching sites for such weapons.

One further remark. The US government insists on the USSR freezing or completely doing away with its medium-range missiles in its eastern part. This is, indeed, an absurd demand! Questions concerning these missiles, their limitation and reduction can only be resolved through negotiations with those who possess the nuclear weaponry to which our missiles are counterposed. And, of course, on the basis of reciprocity. We have no objections to such negotiations, but this constitutes a separate issue.

For just agreements

The question of war and peace largely depends on whether or not a Soviet-American agreement on a limitation and reduction of strategic weapons will be reached—an honest, equitable agreement, not curtailing the interests of any side.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned it has consistently called for the beginning

of talks with the aim of elaborating such an agreement without delay and without any linkages. We have repeatedly informed the American side of the stand we take on this issue both publicly and through diplomatic channels. Now President Reagan has declared that the USA, too, is ready to resume talks. This, in our view, is a step in the right direction. It is, however, important that the talks should from the outset be in the right key.

In this same speech the President spoke of the USA's intention to come out for substantial reductions in strategic armaments. The USSR has always advocated a substantial reduction of strategic weaponry. We do not have to be won over for this.

However, on taking a close look at the US President's proposals for such reductions we have to note, unfortunately, that they bear a thoroughly one-sided character, above all because the USA would like to exclude any discussion on the types of strategic weapons it is now most intensively developing.

It was not by chance that competent people from the United States immediately stated that this was no realistic position, that it takes no account of realities and possibly constitutes a dishonest approach. It is a position which holds a direct threat to the security of the USSR and at the same time would allow Washington to give effect to its strategic arms build-up.

We can easily arrive at the conclusion that the US position made public by its President is not directed at reaching agreement. It rather serves the aim of creating the necessary preconditions for Washington's attempts to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

What is necessary to guarantee a successful conclusion of the talks?

Safeguard past achievements

To put it in a nutshell, for the talks to be successful they must, firstly, really be directed at the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and not serve as a cover for continuing the arms build-up and upsetting the existing parity.

It is also necessary that, secondly, both sides conduct these talks with due regard for each other's legitimate security interests and in strict conformity with the principle of equality and equal security.

In addition to this it is imperative to safeguard everything positive achieved to date. After all, the negotiations do not start from zero level. An extremely great amount of by no means superfluous work has already been done. This should not be forgotten.

We are convinced that only with such an approach will it be possible to reach agreement on substantial reductions of strategic armaments by both sides.

Important, too, is to close all avenues for the continuation of the strategic arms race in any form. This means that the development of new types of strategic weapons must either be prohibited or confined to agreed minimal limits.

Apart from this we would like to put forward the following proposal:

We would be prepared to agree on a quantitative freeze on the strategic weaponry of the USSR and the USA already now, as soon as the talks begin, and on the maximum limitation of the modernisation of these weapons.

It is also necessary that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union undertake actions that could upset the stability of the strategic situation. Such a freeze, important in itself, would facilitate advance towards radical limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

This is, in brief, our position in the question of strategic armaments."

THERE ARE EVER
MORE OF US

Stop the arms race! Away with the NATO missile decision!

Millions who
want to live
demonstrate in the
streets of Europe,
Asia and America

ROME: On June 5 more than 200,000 demonstrators said "No" to the NATO missile decision in Rome. They called on the Italian government to take effective action against the threat of a nuclear war.





NEVER BEFORE have so many people of different political views and different nationalities taken up a common cause: the cause of peace. The peoples of the world have risen up to put a stop to the threat of war caused by NATO's arms race. In Göteborg in Sweden 100,000 people demonstrated, in Vienna there were 70,000, over 200,000 in Paris and in Tokyo more than 400,000. In London 230,000 British citizens demanded: "Scrap US arms projects!" At a peace demonstration in Rome in which more than 200,000 people took part the call: "Comiso does not want to become the Hiroshima of tomorrow!" could be heard again and again. According to NATO plans the US base in southern Sicily is to become the depot for 112 American Cruise missiles with death-dealing nuclear warheads. A massive demonstration in the Danish capital demanded the repeal of the NATO missile decision. During the NATO summit Bonn saw the biggest peace demonstration in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany. In New York more than a million people called for a stop to the nuclear armaments escalation emanating from the policy of enforced arming pursued by the USA.

Many other countries, cities and towns would have to be named if one wanted to list even only the most significant peace activities of recent times. The political breadth, the resoluteness and the diversity of the actions are eloquent testimony to the strength and uncompromising attitude of the peoples in the struggle for peace. Neither the irresponsible threats which, for some time now, have been heard with growing intensity from influential people in Washington, nor hollow attempts at pacification have been able to divert and disorientate the upswing of the peace movement. More and more people realise that there can be no hesitant indecision on the part of the individual in the vital question of a lasting peace guaranteed by armaments limitation and disarmament or a threatening nuclear war. The responsibility for life, for the future of our continent which in particular is threatened by NATO's deployment plans, demands that the voice of hundreds of thousands united in the biggest political movement of our day be given a hearing.

Those who demonstrated in the streets in last May and June simply wanted not to permit NATO to once again rush through a far-reaching decision on armaments escalation while a UN special session on disarmament is being held. With a voice that cannot be overheard the International peace movement demands that an end be put to the arms race. Constructive negotiations must take the place of unbridled arming. Growing sections of the population,

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COPENHAGEN: On June 6 a great peace rally was held in the Danish capital. Almost 80 organisations and peace groups gave the rally their support. Particularly impressive was the participation of the trade unions. Under the slogan "What are the use of results in the struggle for work if we do not win the struggle for peace" trade unionists protested at the NATO missile decision; they demanded disarmament and a nuclear-weapon free zone in Northern Europe.





BONN: Christians, former NATO generals, Communists, Social Democrats and thousands of representatives of the peace movement in Western Europe carried through the biggest mass demonstration in the FRG on the occasion of the NATO summit on June 10. In five columns the 400,000 demonstrators marched to the Rheinaue. On opening the main demonstration Josef Leinen, representative of the coordinating committee, said: "The peace movement will not be misled by empty phrases about disarmament. Undisturbed by moderate words the biggest arms programme of all times with a budget of 1.5 billion dollars is being accelerated in the USA."



GÖTEBORG: In the middle of May 100,000 people gathered in the Swedish port and industrial town of Göteborg for the largest peace demonstration in Northern Europe to date. Several processions took the participants to the "Ullevi Stadium". The former Pentagon officer, Daniel Ellsberg, said that till now only American presidents had used or threatened to use nuclear weapons. He called on the government of the USA to agree to the proposal of the USSR to renounce the use of nuclear weapons on the basis of agreements.



WEST BERLIN: Despite brutal police terror the West Berlin authorities were unable to prevent hundreds of thousands of people demanding of USA President Ronald Reagan that the accelerated arms course of the USA be halted. The banner "NATO decision must fall" was hoisted on the Victory Column in West Berlin's Tiergarten borough by young people.

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particularly in the NATO countries, view with misgiving the sentiments of the military doctrine of the North Atlantic alliance, and feel that it threatens them more than it protects them. After all, people in Washington spoke in loud tones about a nuclear war limited to Europe and the possibility of gaining a military victory through abandoning the population of the continent.

As opposed to this the Warsaw Treaty member states keep on putting forward constructive peace proposals and offers of talks. As a sign of its good will the Soviet Union undertook unilateral troop reductions in Central Europe and also announced its determination to make advance concessions in the reduction of the medium-range nuclear potential. The USSR is just as constructive and flexible with regard to treaties with the USA in the sphere of strategic weapons.

These proposals, the readiness for negotiations on the basis of equal security for the participating parties as well as the growing pressure of the peace movement has forced to the negotiating table those people in the USA and NATO who not so long ago could find no sense whatever in armaments control and disarmament. Certainly one cannot assume that these circles have completely changed their views. This is the key to the political weight of the impressive demonstrations held during the European journey of the president of the USA; these demonstrations demanded that the talks arrive as soon as possible at concrete steps towards disarmament, in the renunciation of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

In Western and Northern Europe just as in the USA itself and in many other places millions of people no longer wish to be the plaything of hegemonic power politics.

The most recent peace actions have shown once again that in many places the question of peace is more and more being regarded together with social problems. Particularly enduring is the commitment of the trade unions to the struggle for peace. The fateful reciprocity of social cut-backs and profit-bringing arming in those countries in which a small minority wins gigantic sums in the game with death is increasingly mobilising all to whom peace and social justice is dear; those to whom full employment and social stability is more important than anti-Soviet threats.

The voice of the peace forces can no longer be suppressed. The struggle will be continued until the NATO missile decision is rescinded, until an effective barrier is put in the path of nuclear arming, and disarmament with an unchanged relation of strength achieved.

In the name of life!





LONDON: On June 6 about 250,000 people gathered in London's Hyde Park for what was the biggest British peace demonstration to date this year. More than 20 speakers underscored the urgency of concrete measures against the arms race hotted up by NATO.

Joan Ruddock, chairwoman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said to stormy applause: "We are against Cruise missiles from the USA. We are against American Tridents and against American MX-missiles. We are against all these arms projects from Washington."

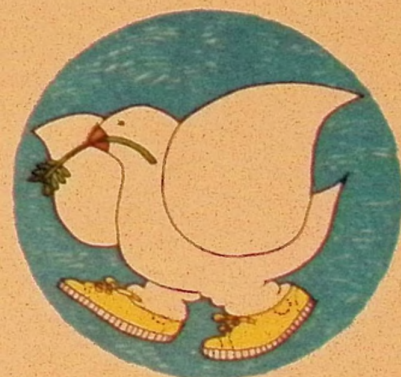


VIENNA: On many banners, posters and slogans about 70,000 people in Vienna on May 15 demanded the elimination of the neutron bomb. They condemned the NATO missile decision as a serious threat for Europe and indicted the USA government on account of its unrestrained arming. The anti-fascist writer Maria-Theres Kerschbaumer spoke out for the unity of the peace movement which has a long road before it.

NEW YORK: A crowd the like of which New York had never seen before—1.5 million people demonstrated on June 12 against Washington's policy of enforced arming. 200 organisations had called the mass rally in Central Park. Slogans like "Freeze the arms race", "Get rid of nuclear weapons", and "Jobs instead of Bombs" were a clear rejection of the armaments course of the US administration. Twenty Church leaders from New York including Bishop Moore called in unison for the freezing of nuclear weapons. Never before has a political action achieved such a broad platform in the USA.

Peace Council has demonstrated its alliance and agreement with the struggle of the American peace forces against the policy of nuclear arming."

A delegation of the GDR Peace Council took part in the New York demonstration. The head of the delegation, Professor Max Schmidt, vice-president of the GDR Peace Council, (photo above left) speaking about the mass rally, said: "Here a broad coalition fighting for a common goal the prevention of a nuclear war—has become visible. Through its participation the GDR



Photos: Ackermann, Schörrherr, Biefenstein, Hausner, ADN-Zentralbild



The "Torch of Peace" carried through the GDR



ON ITS way from Greece to the Federal Republic of Germany the "Torch of Peace" reached our republic on the eve of the NATO Council meeting in Bonn. Lit in ancient Olympia by former participants in Olympic Games, among them Peter Frenkel from the GDR, in mid-May it was carried from country to country by a delegation of the Greek peace movement. The relay was accompanied by the call of all peace-loving people of our continent: "Europe must never become Euroshima!"

This demand united the Greek peace partisans with the people from the GDR wherever a break was made and they met together with people from our country; everywhere they heard of the resolute commitment to peace and the GDR population's determination to do all in its power to ensure that peace is maintained in the world.

One of the highlights of the relay's stay in the GDR was a friendship meeting with about 500 citizens of the city of Dresden that was severely damaged by Anglo-American bombers during the Second World War.

"We no longer have the choice of how



"Today we welcome you to the capital of the GDR, a true city of peace." With these words Werner Rumpel (front left), general secretary of the GDR Peace Council, greeted Stavros Kanellopoulos (front right) and the members of his delegation in Berlin. The Greek peace fighters took part in a peace meeting with representatives of various strata of the GDR's population in the Congress Hall on Alexanderplatz.

Photos: Karl-Heinz Böhle

we wish ourselves to be destroyed, whether by neutron bomb, Pershing II or Cruise Missile," declared Stavros Kanellopoulos, vice-president of the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace, in the name of the relay members. "We have already made our choice and have decided in favour of life. We give the white dove of peace preference over nuclear death. This is why we are carrying the flame of Olympia to Bonn where the NATO summit is meeting under the chairmanship of Reagan. We want to proclaim that although Greece is formally a member of NATO the majority of our people do not belong to it but are ready to prevent the realisation of the Brussels missile decision."

In his address Professor Günther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, emphasised: "The peace strength of the socialist community, the joint peace struggle of all people of our earth must, and will, tame the warmongers. We must, and will, succeed in creating peace instead of NATO weapons."

PEACE MOVEMENT NEWS

The struggle against the imperialist policy of confrontation and arming is gaining in intensity. Ever more people are giving support to the demand for peace, detente and disarmament. At regular intervals GDR Review will, in future, be reporting news and views from the peace movement under this heading.



"When it is a question of peace, the people of the GDR are to be found in the front rank of the struggle for life," underscored Professor Günther Drefahl during the Whitsun rally of youth in his home town of Jena.

Professor Günther Drefahl, president of the Peace Council of the GDR:

The peace policy of our state and the will to peace of its citizens form an entity

IN an interview given the GDR Television Service Professor Günther Drefahl, president of the Peace Council of the GDR, answered two topical questions.

Q. All over the world the peace forces are intensifying their efforts. How does the GDR join in these activities?

A. In the socialist German Democratic Republic the peace policy of the state and the will to peace of the people form an entity. Peace and socialism belong together. Under imperialist conditions the peace movement cannot identify with the state. In our socialist peace state, the state doctrine, the policy of the state is fully in accord with the aims of the peace movement. Our GDR is a bulwark of peace and of the peace movement in the heart of Europe.

Peace fighters all over the world may rest assured that our state regards peace, security and fruitful cooperation as the supreme commandment of its policy. During the past weeks and months the peace movement of the GDR has developed significant activities covering all classes and strata of the population: workers and cooperative farmers, craftsmen and retail

traders, cultural workers, Marxists and Christians, men, women and young people.

A great and moving avowal to peace and socialism were the Whitsun rallies participated in by more than four million young people in our republic. These rallies have received attention and resonance far beyond the frontiers of our country and they proclaim that in the struggle for peace we in the socialist countries will not let ourselves be bettered by anyone. Anybody who till now did not know, or did not want to know, about the peace movement in the GDR has now been convincingly well informed.

May I recall the great May Day demonstrations during which millions of people in the towns and the countryside raised their protest against imperialist arming.

During recent times our Peace Council has received 36,035 resolutions with more than 1.9 million signatures from all sections of the population protesting at the Brussels missile decision and the manufacture of the neutron bomb.

Doctors and scientific workers are raising their voices in warning. Writers devote their readings to the high ideals of peace. Peace services are being held in numerous religious communities.

Dominant everywhere is the realisation that the most important contribution which every citizen of our country can make to the maintenance of world peace is to strengthen our peace state.

There are many ways in which our people convincingly demonstrate their determina-



"The Dove and the Hawk," a work by Fritz Eisenberg, on show in the "Peace Museum" Chicago, USA.

tion to keep peace. Above all there are the good labour performances for the fulfilment of our plans, exemplary results in research, teaching and study, and last but by no means least the armed defence of peace.

Q. What can you say about the growth of actions in the capitalist countries?

A. We are in fact experiencing a real uprising of the peoples against the arms race of NATO. The great demonstrations held in May and early June in all the capitalist states of Europe, in Japan and in the USA testify to the enormous upswing in the mass movement for peace and disarmament.

The political and social breadth, the resoluteness and capability of this movement is increasing steadily. The realisation is growing that in view of the continued enforcement of the policy of the arms race and of confrontation by the government of the USA it is not sufficient just to be worried. The threat to peace demands united action.

The peace forces of the various countries demand constructive negotiations with tangible results. They realise ever better that acceptable proposals are continually being made by the socialist countries. The evasion and manoeuvring practiced by the USA administration increases mistrust for an adventurous, unpredictable and aggressive policy.

It is no coincidence that on the eve of the NATO Council meeting in Bonn, the aggressive forces of which are in favour of the nuclear arms race, these demonstrations increased in number and intensity.

World public opinion has not forgotten the fact that already once during a special session of the United Nations on disarmament, namely in 1978, the NATO Council, contrary to the wishes for peace of the peoples, decided to carry through a long-term programme of nuclear arming. There must be no repetition of this. And if anyone believes they can misuse negotiations as a cover for the continuation of the arms race they have misjudged the sharp and watchful mood of the peoples.

The peace forces demand the repealing of the NATO missile decision and honest agreements on disarmament and the preservation of everything positive achieved to date serving the maintenance of peace.

Kurt Hölker, deputy general secretary of the GDR Peace Council

French Peace Activists give Credit to Solidarity

I WAS HAPPY to participate in the French youth peace festival in Nimes at the end of last May representing the Peace Council of the GDR.

The young people gathered together in the 2,000-year-old historic town to demonstrate their commitment to peace through songs and spoken words. One young man told me: "We want to sing for peace to silence NATO's sabre rattling."

During the three festival days Nimes had been turned into a "capital of peace". In the town's Roman amphitheatre the young people reaffirmed their determina-

tion to keep peace. Above all there are the good labour performances for the fulfilment of our plans, exemplary results in research, teaching and study, and last but by no means least the armed defence of peace.

Peace March of the 100,000 to Paris on June 20. Without overestimating the impact of the youth peace festival it can be said that it was a major contribution to the mobilisation of the broad mass of the people for the march to Paris. During the festival it was also announced that so far 1,073,000 signatures had been collected for the Paris Appeal.

I was moved to learn in Nimes of the high regard which the young peace fighters from France have for the solidarity of the broadly-based peace movement in our socialist homeland for which peace is the most important thing.

The Whitsun rallies of youth for peace, for example, were broadly acknowledged and also given coverage in the press in France. Other peace campaigns launched in the GDR, too, arouse great interest and are backed by French citizens. Many of those who have already been to the GDR



On May Day of this year the working people of France—just as millions of other people in the world—demonstrated for peace and disarmament. Our photo was taken in Paris.

tion to fight to safeguard their basic human right, the right to peace.

The Greek peace activists carrying the torch with the Olympic flame as a symbol of peace into the arena were given a standing ovation. Speaking on behalf of the 12 delegations from abroad which attended the festival the vice-president of the Greek Peace Council urged all peace-loving people to close their ranks and intensify their struggle against the imperialist threat of nuclear war in order to thwart the misanthropic plans of the most aggressive forces of imperialism.

The peace festival in Nimes was part of the worldwide mighty peace demonstrations and rallies with which the peoples made known to the participants in the NATO Council meeting in Bonn their strong desire for peace and disarmament and firm objection to the infamous Brussels missile decision. The French peace movement is already busy organising new campaigns against the arms race. One hundred renowned public figures of different political and philosophical outlooks initiated a

were particularly impressed by the fact that the main subject determining the people's thinking and activities in our country is peace.

The reputation our socialist state enjoys among the French public was clearly expressed by George Marchais who called the GDR's existence a good fortune for Europe and France. "It really is a good fortune for the French people who had so often fallen victim to German militarism. I would like to state with all the necessary clarity that the policy pursued by the GDR is a policy of peace."

This view also mirrors the opinion of broad circles of the French peace movement, a fact of which I encountered proof in Nimes and many other places.

Christine Wiyenk, deputy to the People's Chamber of the GDR, member of the Christian Democratic Union

Humanist ideals link Christians and Marxists

AFTER a trip to Japan as member of a delegation of the People's Chamber last May, Christine Wiyenk, secretary of the GDR Peace Council, deputy to the People's Chamber, and member of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), gave the following interview to ADN, the GDR's news agency, about her journey and the peace commitment of the people of the GDR.

You have just returned from Japan with a delegation of the People's Chamber. What impression did you gain there of the will to peace and the peace struggle of the Japanese people?

— The terrible experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have led to the development of an extremely strong will to peace. In the Atomic Bomb Museum at Nagasaki, in the Peace Park where the Stele of International Friendship presented by Erich Honecker has been set up, thousands of people proclaim their firm determination to fight for the maintenance of peace every day.

Peace marches are held, signatures for the prohibition of nuclear weapons are collected, meetings are held, Buddhist monks walk the streets for peace. Last Sunday in Tokyo alone more than 400,000 opponents of nuclear weapons gathered together for the biggest peace rally there to date. In many talks I also heard just how

much interest is accorded the question of the maintenance of peace in Europe.

It filled me with pride to hear the constant tributes paid to the consistent policy of our republic in the struggle for the defence of peace.

How do you assess the numerous peace activities in our country and the commitment of citizens of the Christian faith in this united peace movement?

— During the course of the last few months the Peace Council of the GDR has initiated, and also given its support, to many peace actions. In this we can — as has been proven in the practice of the last thirty years — rely on the cooperation of all parties and mass organisations as well as that of all strata of the population.

As a Christian I find a deep satisfaction in the fact Christian citizens of our country take part in these activities on the basis of trust and equality. Working together with us for this same cause are pastors, theologians and the representatives of many religious communities.

Just at the moment many members of my party, the CDU, are publicly announcing at the delegate conferences in preparation of the 15th congress of our party their full support for the peace policy of our socialist state and discussing what they can do to help. Church services for peace and peace seminars like those in Königswartha are being held in many church communities. The Christian Peace Conference has started a Peace Relay to support the moratorium for nuclear weapons; this relay covers all Peace Conference communities.

In their commitment to peace Christians

are guided by the fact that the basic Biblical demand for peace, equality and justice are reflected in the policy of our state. These noble humanist ideals link Christians and Marxists in our country, lead them to common action in our peace movement. It is just from this principal concurrence of the will of people with the policy of our peace state which gives the peace movement of the GDR ever new strength.



Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR

Each individual helps decide

"Never since the end of the Second World War has peace been so seriously threatened as at present. And because there is nothing more dear and valuable to humanity than peace it is the commandment of the hour for everybody to raise his hand to protect peace. Everybody knows that war is no law of nature and that peace is no gift from the heavens. The maintenance of peace calls for work and struggle, day in, day out. Through his word and deed each individual helps ensure that the mighty party for peace is greater than the circle striving for maximum profit, for whom there is something more important than peace... In this century our continent has been the theatre of two world wars—a third, with modern weapons of mass destruction, would bring about its fall..."



Tokyo in May 1982. At the biggest peace rally in the Japanese capital to date more than 400,000 people protested at the armaments policy followed by the USA.

Photos: ADN-Zentralbild





**The XII Farmers'
Congress of the GDR**

**The Soil
Is Our Biggest
Treasure**



THE XII Farmers' Congress held last May was an important event in the daily life of the GDR. The generalised experiences voiced during the course of the Congress as well as the decisions taken there carry great weight for the continued prospering of agriculture in our republic.



The discussion, and indeed the whole of the preparations for the Congress, provided eloquent testimony to the fact that the government of the GDR is at all times guided in its agricultural policy by the principle of discussing all steps of development with the farmers themselves. Is further proof needed for everyday socialist democracy than the fact that almost 850,000 farmers—both men and women, workers, scientific workers, artists, and indeed people from all sections of society took part in the public discussion of the draft of the Final Document issued by the Congress and of the draft of the Law on Agricultural Cooperatives? One can say with full justification that both these documents which were adopted by the Congress carry far more than just the symbolic signature of all cooperative farmers and agricultural workers.

The XII Farmers' Congress was held at a time of a dangerous threat to peace. One of imperialism's most inhuman elements is to use food as a means of blackmail and suppression against other peoples. The fruits of peaceful work in the fields, peaceful work for the daily bread are unscrupulously misused.

Each contribution to discussion at the Congress was a clear answer to such practices. In the name of all farmers Congress resolved on undertaking the great task of fully cutting down grain imports for the GDR and of expanding the indigenous fodder basis. This constitutes an important contribution on the part of the farmers to the strengthening of socialism and the maintenance of peace.

At the focal point of all tasks discussed at the Congress were the new demands dictated by the nineteen-eighties. It is a question, so the decision adopted at the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), of ensuring the stable supply of food to the population and raw materials to industry through high harvest yields in the fields and higher output figures for meat. "To put it in a nutshell," said Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and Chairman of the GDR State Council, "our job is to achieve a substantial improvement in the input-output ratio. This will benefit the individual as well as society as a whole. The soil is our greatest treasure. If we treat it properly we can considerably raise yields in all cultures.

Speaker after speaker at the Congress spoke about how life in the villages has completely changed. The women farmers in particular backed this up with examples from their day to day life. The social-welfare programme of the GDR is as valid for the rural areas as it is for the towns; and its achievements are already a matter of course in the villages. During his address Erich Honecker further noted: "Modern machinery on the farms, an expanded in-

frastructure and a general face-lift for the villages bear witness to a new rural life... And the whole world can now see that the adoption of the policy of transforming the rural areas along socialist lines was the only correct way to ensure a free, peaceful and prosperous life for the farmers; and also to make it clear once and for all that fraternal cooperation between town and countryside means better living standards for all."

FROM THE DISCUSSION

Harald Behrens, leader of a youth work brigade

To work for peace, to maintain peace is a constitutional right here in the GDR; it is both duty and right of each citizen. For me to maintain peace is a part of my honour as a farmer. One can only plough, sow and harvest in peace.

Bernhard Günther, cooperative farmer

A pencil, clock and scales have always been things a good farmer had. Today all the principles proven during thirty years of cooperative development find their continuation in the Final Document of our Congress: the farmer's word has weight in our society.

Hanni Vogel, implement driver

Since I joined a cooperative together with my husband in 1958 my life has changed utterly. When I think back to former times I can hardly believe how we had to live: our life was nothing but hard physical labour—day in, day out. What a difference to today where we have taken qualification courses, where the work has become easier and the working day shorter.

Helmut Sakowski, writer

That here in our country land and property were taken from those who made profit from war and its preparations was one of the surest measures for safeguarding peace. We have built up our country according to the great humanist ideals of socialism. But certain people who play at politics in the interests of the money-makers have announced their political aim of reducing socialism to nothing through political defamation and economic pressure. It is thus still a question of power, a question of who dictates to whom. Here, too, in this hall where we are talking about agriculture today.

*Text: Albert Kanig
Photos: Siegfried Thienel*



A delegation of the People's Chamber of the GDR, headed by Dr Hans Modrow, chairman of the Parliamentary GDR-Japan Friendship Committee, went to Tokyo last May. The invitation had been extended by the governing Liberal Democratic Party of Japan. The guests from the GDR had several talks with leading representatives of the political and economic life from Japan. Dr Hans Modrow (right) was also received for an exchange of opinion by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki (left).

MEETINGS IN THE SPIRIT OF HELSINKI



An official visit by the Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda y Alvarez de la Rosa (right) to Berlin last May served the further intensification of relations between the GDR and Mexico. In the talks with his GDR counterpart Oskar Fischer (left) in the building of the GDR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs the two ministers evaluated the situation in different regions in the world, particularly in Europe and Central America. The Mexican guest also had an exchange of views with Erich Honecker and other leading representatives of the GDR which was marked by the increased desire of both countries for peace and disarmament.

Last June the GDR and Austrian Ministers of Health, Professor Ludwig Mecklinger and Dr Kurt Steyrer respectively, conducted talks in Vienna on the further intensification of cooperation in the medical sphere. Both Ministers agreed that so far the health agreement signed between our two countries has excellently stood the test of practice.

The visit of an Afghan party and government delegation to the GDR last May provided eloquent proof of the close and friendly relations existing between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the German Democratic Republic. The delegation was headed by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan and Chairman of the country's Revolutionary Council. Following their official talks Babrak Karmal and Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED's Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, signed an agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries. During his sojourn in the GDR Babrak Karmal also visited the counties of Potsdam, Erfurt and Dresden where he had cordial meetings with working people from all walks of life.



At the end of last May the French Minister of National Education, Alain Savary, paid a visit to the GDR. The programme arranged for him included talks with leading representatives of our educational system and visits to various establishments of general and higher education as well as of vocational training. During his stay in Leipzig Alain Savary (2nd from left) informed himself about the current tasks in education, teaching and research at Karl Marx University. He also had a close look at the facilities of the New Gewandhaus concert hall in the city (our photo).

Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary People's Government of Grenada, paid the German Democratic Republic a visit in mid-June. During his official talks with the GDR's head of state, Erich Honecker, the guest expressed his concern at the increasing tension in various parts of the world caused by the adventurist policy of enforced arming and confrontation pursued by imperialist forces. Both sides agreed that the latest Soviet initiatives for a limitation of armaments and disarmament constitute a realistic alternative for the safeguarding of peace.



The further expansion of bilateral relations and an evaluation of the international situation were at the focal point of the discussions between a GDR delegation, headed by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED's Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, and the leading representatives of Hungary in June. On their arrival in Budapest the guests were welcomed by Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, (photo). Judging the situation in Europe and in the world at large the two heads of state expressed their concern at the policy of confrontation and intensified arming pursued by the USA and other NATO countries which aggravates the international situation and jeopardises peace and security. Both Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar underlined their countries' determination to do everything in their power to thwart the sinister imperialist plans and to help lessen international tension.

Photos: ADN-Zentralbild

Serving The Cause Of Peace



ON MAY 11, 1982, Professor Günther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, celebrated his 60th birthday. In recognition of his services for peace and achievements in research work, science and teaching he was honoured with the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold. Professor Günther Drefahl received a great number of letters of congratulation and messages of greeting from the state leadership, from social forces and from people of all walks of life of the GDR containing proof of their ties with, trust in and respect for the sexagenarian. The letters also reflected the broadly-based support for the activities of our country's Peace Council. We are printing here some excerpts from the messages of greeting and letters of congratulation.

Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the SED's Central Committee and a member of the Presidium of the GDR Peace Council, conveys to Professor Günther Drefahl the congratulations from the SED's Central Committee and its General Secretary, Erich Honecker.

E. Honecker, General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party's Central Committee

"On the occasion of your 60th birthday the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany conveys you best wishes.

Your services and achievements as a natural scientist and university lecturer as well as your committed activities in the peace movement have earned you high respect and reputation.

As a member of the Academy of Sciences and a long-standing member of the Research Council of the German Democratic Republic you have helped to bring science and practice closer together. We regard highly your deep commitment to the noble cause of peace, international security and understanding between the peoples in your capacity of president of the Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic and as a member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council."

Otto Funke, chairman of the Committee of Anti-Fascist Resistance Fighters

"Your activities help implement the testament of the anti-fascist resistance struggle. You may rest assured that the anti-fascist resistance fighters living in the GDR will continue to do everything in their power to safeguard peace in the world."

"Frédéric Joliot-Curie" Industrial Training School of the nationally-owned Jenapharm pharmaceutical works

"The fact that you have on several occasions personally spoken to the teaching staff and apprentices of our educational establishment devoting your addresses to the peace activist and renowned research

worker Frédéric Joliot-Curie has left a deep impression on us."

Otto Hartmut Fuchs, chairman of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics

"You may rest assured that your friends within the Berlin Conference will not cease to give of their best in the worldwide struggle for peace. To this end our aim is and will always remain close and effective cooperation with such a tested and broadly-based peace movement as the GDR Peace Council."

Bishop Dr Werner Krusche, chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Churches of the German Democratic Republic

"On behalf of our member churches we would like to convey you best wishes on your birthday and congratulations on the high distinction you have been awarded. We would also like to make use of this opportunity to thank you for your long-standing prosperous cooperation. We highly value the fact that you have always respected the participation of churches and individual Christians on a basis of equality in the vital issue of maintaining world peace.

We are sure that our confident cooperation in this sphere will prove its worth in future, too."



Where People Sing and Dance...

German folk music—a revived form of get-togethers



Where People Sing and Dance ...

The old linden-tree on the village green—in German-speaking regions it was for centuries a meeting-place where people sang and danced and generally got together. Under its shady roof of leaves they exchanged news and traded their wares. The country people celebrated their boisterous parish fairs and other local festivals here. With their lively tunes the musicians soon made everyone feel happy. These melodies became popular; people sang them, often making up new lyrics and they were handed down from generation to generation. This is how *Volkslieder* (folk songs) came into being. The term was coined in 1773 by the great German philosopher and poet, Johann Gottfried Herder. With his collection of songs he laid the foundation stone for the active study and widespread popularity of traditional German folk songs that began in the nineteenth century.

Our generation has a great responsibility towards history. One of the missions of socialist cultural policy is to cherish and keep alive the rich heritage of the past and in this context folklore, representing the cultural achievements of the toiling masses, carries much weight.

*

Folklore—that is the wisdom of a nation, handed down in the form of folk tales, legends, proverbs and sayings and the songs and dances of the working people of bygone ages. Folk songs tell of all the things that move the human heart—love and sorrow, birth and death, poverty and the heavy burden of daily toil, hope and the struggle for a better life. People sang as the mood took them, at all times and places—while at work in the fields or at their crafts, in the evening at the tavern, at the spinning wheel and at the children's bedside, at weddings, christenings, carnival-time and New Year festivals. Folk songs have their longest traditions in the countryside. Peasants and farm labourers bequeathed a rich heritage. Many of the

songs we know also originated amongst the journeymen—young craftsmen who travelled about the country seeking work and improving their proficiency by employment with various masters. These journeymen were extremely outspoken. Their language was blunt and robust and they mocked authority with unerring wit. Many songs were therefore omitted in collections of folk songs for the middle and upper classes. Today they are being rescued from oblivion since they struck a chord with the populace, describing the joys of love and life but also protesting against social injustice, poverty and hunger, militarism and war. These songs with a note of social criticism later developed into the first proletarian outbreaks of the spring of 1848—musical heralds of a new age.

Whether handed down by word of mouth or written as "popular" songs by known authors and composers—genuine "folk songs" can only come into being when the working people in town and countryside accept them as **their** songs and use them as such, and when they are closely linked with the realities of life. The best songs have survived the passage of time because of their clear and simple language and musical quality; they survived the centuries of feudal partitioning in Germany, the many wars, as well as misuse for nationalist ends during the fascist period.

*

What part do folk songs and dances play today, in this age of canned music? Who nowadays still sings the old melodies with their children? Isn't the ear of the music lover too pampered by masterly stereo reproductions of the various genres to appreciate "do-it-yourself" efforts in this direction? Electronics bring music to our homes thus ousting our active participation in this art.

Nowadays young people do nearly all their dancing at discos. Whether beat, rock or soul, the louder the better. Do the softer melodies stand any chance at all? Do the simple, traditional folk songs contain any appeal for us today? Do the old dances like waltzes, galops, rhinelanders or polkas hold any attractions for young people?

Developments over recent years give ground for optimism. In the GDR a trend is emerging that indicates mounting interest in German music folklore. More and more young people find enjoyment in the songs and dances of the peasants, craftsmen and labourers of bygone centuries. Amateur musicians, opera singers and professional entertainers are again delving into the treasure-trove of German folk culture. Radio and TV programmes support these efforts in many ways. So there is a folklore "Renaissance" in the best sense of the word.

In the nineteen-fifties choirs and larger

folk dancing groups which revived the old tunes had already come into being in many parts of the GDR. They popularise folk music as a stage art, perform in traditional costumes and generally pursue the aim of presenting a faithful chronicle of the past. Parallel to this, a new folk music movement started to emerge in 1976. It was initiated by young musicians who sought ways and means of demolishing the conventional barrier between stage and audience. It was an attempt to establish contact between the musicians, dancers and audience—based on the art of demonstration and the fun of participation. In Thuringia, in the Erzgebirge Mountains, in the Harz, Lusatia and Mecklenburg regional folklore centres were established by the county councils with the object of systematically collecting every form of our people's national customs and



keeping them alive with the help of amateur and professional artists.

Since then new folk music groups have been formed all over the GDR. One of the first was the "Folkländer" group formed by students from the College of Graphic Art and Book Design in Leipzig. Like other groups, they started off with Scottish and Irish folklore which they then abandoned in favour of German folk music. Presenting old melodies in a modern arrangement, they soon became popular. They perform chiefly in students' and youth clubs, but also in kindergartens and old people's homes or even on the street (for instance during the Leipzig Trade Fair). The "Folkländer" have twice participated in the Festival of Political Song since they have no desire to evade current problems by devoting themselves exclusively to old songs. They received an

enthusiastic reception during performances in Poland, Czechoslovakia, France and Cyprus. In 1976 they organised the first national folklore workshop and nowadays they are always to the fore when new folk music ventures are launched. For instance, the "Folkländer" were the first group to initiate monthly folk dancing evenings at a Leipzig youth club. This has proved a huge success. Young people between the ages of 14 and 30, wearing jeans and T-shirts, dance polkas and rhinelanders with verve and enthusiasm—like the country people did centuries ago at their local fairs. Other groups took up the idea. The musicians were joined by young dance ensembles. The National Cultural Centre in Leipzig—the state institution for the advancement of folk art activities in the GDR—organised folk dancing courses. This is a welcome

development that looks as if it has come to stay. For the aim is to make the folklore movement more than just a passing trend with a certain snob appeal. On a parallel with other forms of entertainment it offers a wide scope of amusement for social occasions and could also be utilised for enterprise festivities, youth initiation, family and public celebrations for more than is at present the case.

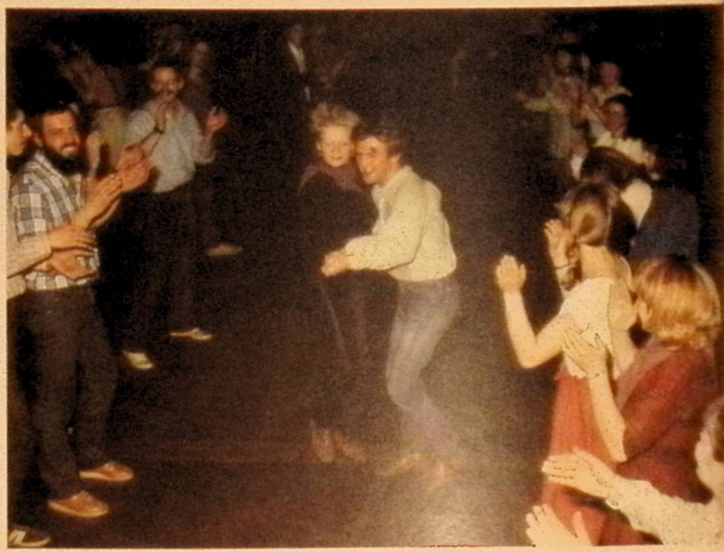
Today about 30 folk music groups exist in the GDR. Amongst the most outstanding are "Brummtopf" and "Saitensprung" in Erfurt, "Wacholder" in Cottbus, "Windbeutel" in Berlin, "Liede(h)rlich" in Gera, as well as the vocalist duos Piatkowski/Rieck and the Kloth Brothers in Rostock, who mainly perform songs in Low German dialect.

Continued on page 64



Dancing to old German folk tunes has come back into fashion again. Young people love the high-spirited round dances and enthusiastically dance the polka or rhinelander. As in Leipzig (our photos), young folk music groups in Erfurt, Halle and Berlin arrange "old-time dancing" events at regular intervals and the halls are always sold out. A very popular feature at these events is the playing of traditional folk music instruments—such as the hurdy-gurdy (photo left: Ulrich Doberenz from the "Folkländer" group in Leipzig), a string instrument in which a wooden wheel rotated by a handle sounds the strings; or the brummtopf (photo below: "Wacholder" group from Cottbus), a rhythm instrument consisting of an earthenware jar over which a pig's bladder with an attached stick is stretched.

Photos: Carla Arnold (3), Volker Hedemann (2), Thomas Neumann





Every- body Wants To Survive

Reverend Jones, would you please introduce yourself to the readers of GDR REVIEW ...

I come from Dayton in Ohio. I am president of the National Coalition for Economic Justice and a minister of the Church for two major denominations in the country—the United Presbyterian Church and the United Church of Christ. Both of these denominations have always in their history been involved in economic and social justice, human relations and human concern issues which have always been a major part of their doctrine. We want to see what we can do to bring about and safeguard peace and freedom in the world.

What do you and your friends do for the maintenance of peace?

Unfortunately, we do not have the structure that you have in your country, in which people come together around a single issue for the improvement of human life and the safeguarding of peace. Since we do not have that structure we have to basically do organisational work. We must try and develop more coalitions of people who are concerned about safeguarding peace. They must work together and persuade our leaders in the government to understand the importance of safeguarding peace. Anybody who reads the papers realises that the leaders of our nation who are in positions of power to determine government policies and improve international relationships are not giving any leadership in trying to save peace in the world.

The voters in our country must now take on the test of trying to change that direction during the elections to the Congress in November 1982. To this end we have begun voter education around the country. I am somewhat optimistic because groups

GDR REVIEW talked with
Rev. Robert Jones, USA



IN THE NAME OF LIFE

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are now emerging that you would never ever imagine would concern themselves with the question of peace. These groups are now saying: Let's see if we cannot limit nuclear arms development.

The two denominations that I am a part of have decided their major priority for the next five years is to educate their congregations on the harm caused by nuclear weapons. We try to organise all these people to bring about a limitation of nuclear arms.

Many of our states have recently passed a resolution to be forwarded to the national government to raise the issue of limiting the development of nuclear weapons. So there is a movement afoot and we've got to keep it going.

The USSR has announced a unilateral moratorium on medium-range nuclear missiles and the reduction of such missiles on its European territory provided there occurs no further aggravation in the international situation. How do you evaluate this move?

I see this as a realistic proposal, as a real beginning. It is not going to solve all the problems but it is a beginning.

For some reason, though, I have got the impression that certain political leaders in the USA are still basically playing politics with human lives—that for them political ideologies and investments in the arms industry are still more important than safeguarding peace. With deep concern we learned that Reagan and NATO's Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Colorado Springs rejected the Soviet proposal.

However, more than 100 Congressmen in the USA have welcomed this latest Soviet initiative. Obviously many Congressmen and Senators are beginning to see the people's handwriting on the wall, so to speak, beginning to raise the question of the ridiculousness of the amount of money we are spending on armaments.

I was not surprised to hear that Reagan rejected Brezhnev's proposals. If he had agreed it would have been inconsistent with everything else he does. It was pathetic; I was sorry to hear it but I was not surprised.

It also means that there is a lot of work to be done back in the United States. I think it is really up to the American people to continue the kind of pressure with which they will be able to persuade more persons in the Senate and also in the House of Representatives to manoeuvre this administration to a point where it will sit down and accept this offer as an opportunity to negotiate for peace.

What, in your opinion, should the peace forces in all countries do to give peace a chance?

I would like to tell the people in other countries who read this that we must lay aside our concern for whether or not somebody is different and has a different philosophy about life, a different political outlook, and begin to organise around a common interest to us all in the struggle for the survival of the human race. Now we really must take the need to work for peace more seriously than ever before.

Before there were notions who could sit on the sidelines and say: "Well, if two countries want to fight it won't affect us, we're out of the way." But now we are talking about a war that could mean the end of our planet. So nobody on our earth can say: "I'm not interested in ... I'm not concerned about ..."

There is nobody whom I know who is normal who wants to die or wants to see this world destroyed. We are all human beings moved by the same inner motivation to live and to progress and that needs to be understood.

All nations should therefore establish committees or groups that will work together with other peoples along the lines of peace. In this way they will begin to bring us closer together and build relationships of trust so that we can all, in a united way, work together to safeguard peace and freedom for all of humanity.

You visited our country at the invitation of the GDR's International Friendship League. Do you think that the friendship societies play an important role in the struggle for peace?

I think that what the friendship societies are doing is a good beginning because people need to understand each other. The Reagan administration basically uses as an argument against accepting the latest Soviet proposals that they do not trust the Russians: "How do we know that they are sincere?"

When you do not know a person you are suspicious. If there are major differences

OP THE ARMS RACE!

between two parties people tend to distrust one another. But with an opportunity to sit down and talk with each other we will discover that, basically, we are the same, that everybody wants to survive.

For this reason the relations between the friendship societies of our two countries have to be promoted so that people can understand that the people of East Germany are no different from the people in the United States who advocate peace. This is where we need to be heading, to develop relationships among people.

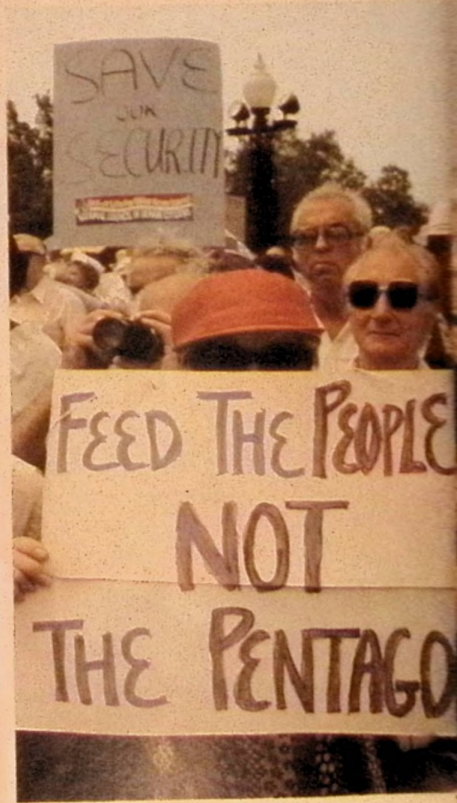
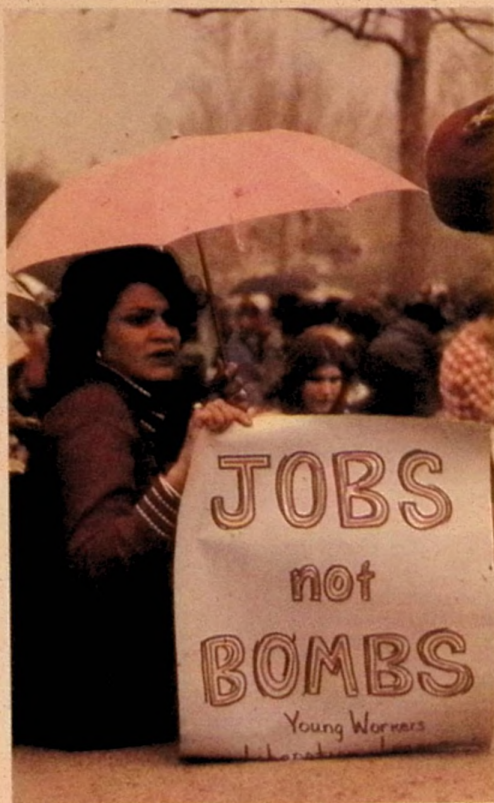
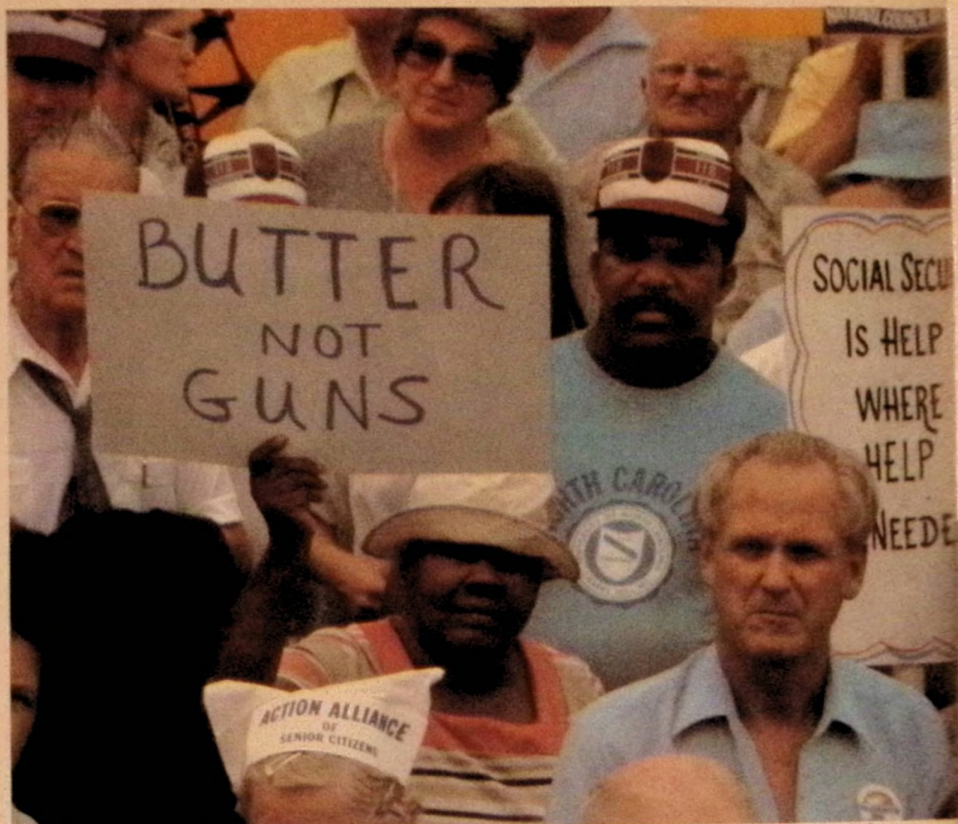
Reverend Jones, have you been able to gather useful experiences for your activities in the USA during your stay in the GDR?

I think the experience we have made here is a fantastic one because we were able to see—what I had considered to be impossible before coming to your country—a complete social structure directed at improving the life of humanity. It is not as in our country, maybe a religious group or a coalition here and there trying to change things, but a complete social structure, from the political and cultural spheres all the way down to the child in the school being taught about the problems of humanity, the history of some of these problems and how people can avoid disasters happening in the future. I was really very impressed about that because I think that we have to live not only for ourselves today but also for future generations. And to see children in school learning about the horrors of war based on one's own history is really tremendous. That is not a part of our educational system in the USA. We about war as a historical fact but not in terms of what we should do to prevent it in the future.

So I go back with renewed encouragement, to be able to say it can be done. We have seen the reality of our ideal that we have in America that everyone should have an equal chance. It is not there now but here we have seen it. So we can go back with some concrete examples and some ideas about how it is possible to make a society where there can be justice. And where there can be justice there can be peace.

Rev. Robert Jones, who visited the GDR last March, talked to Jochen Flaske.

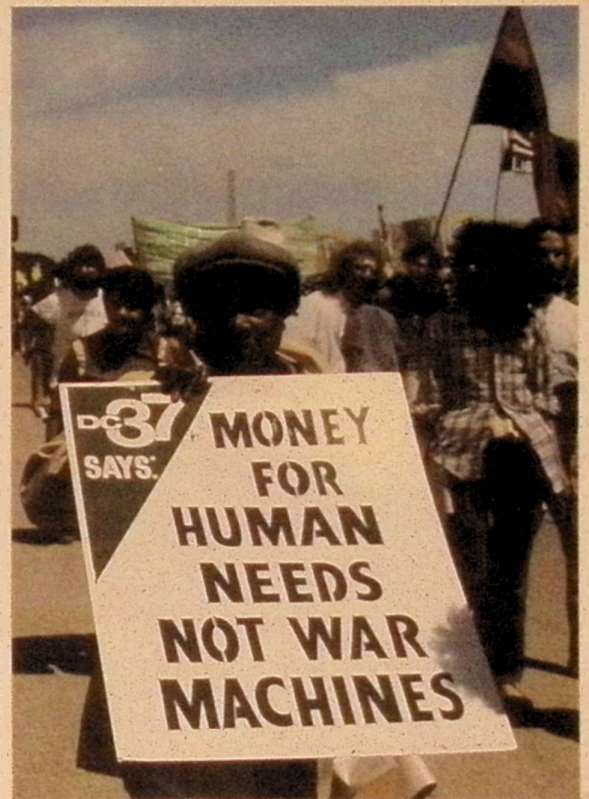
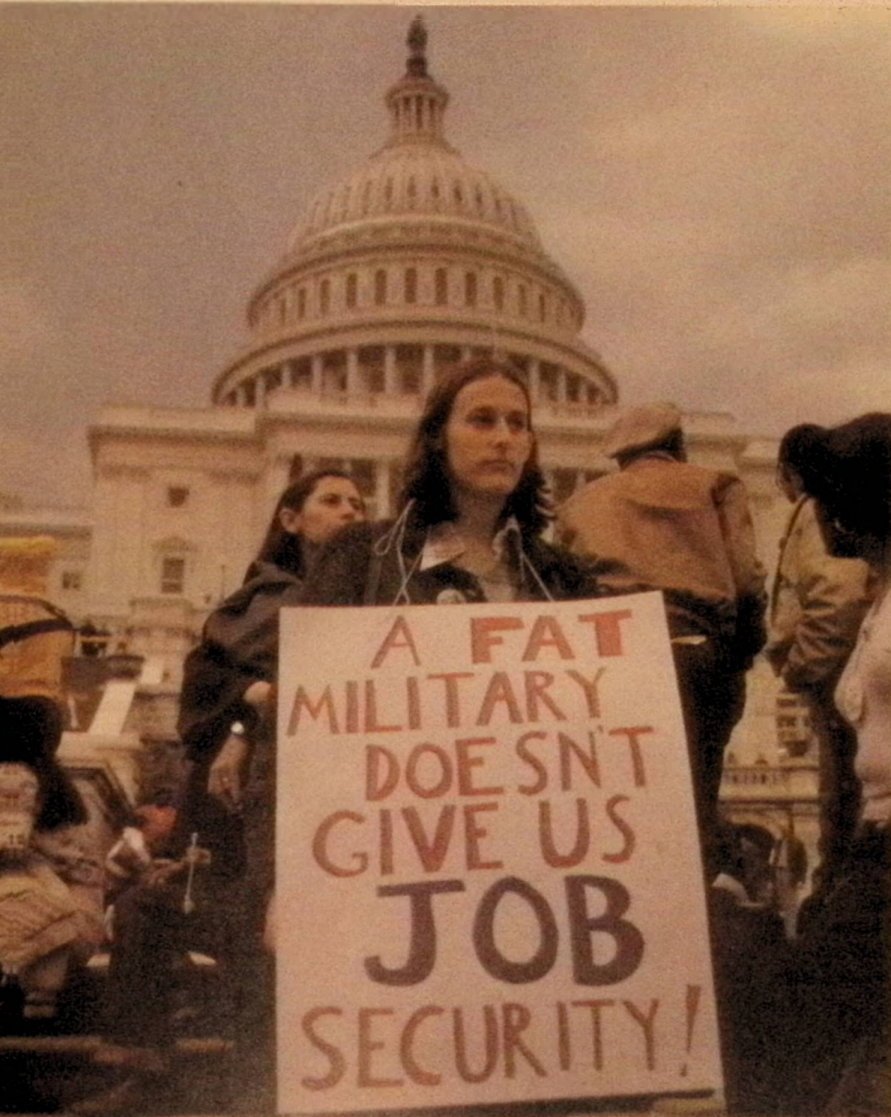
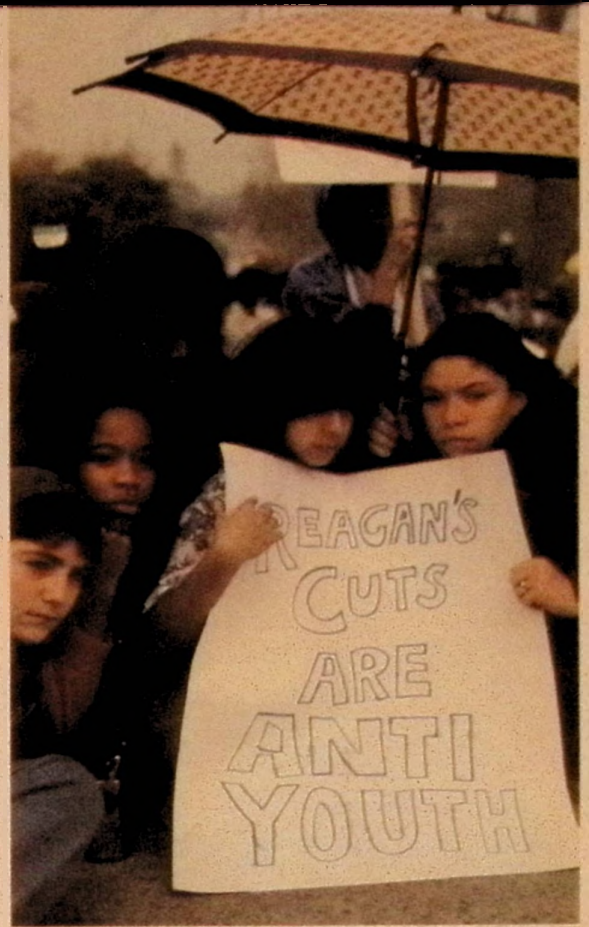
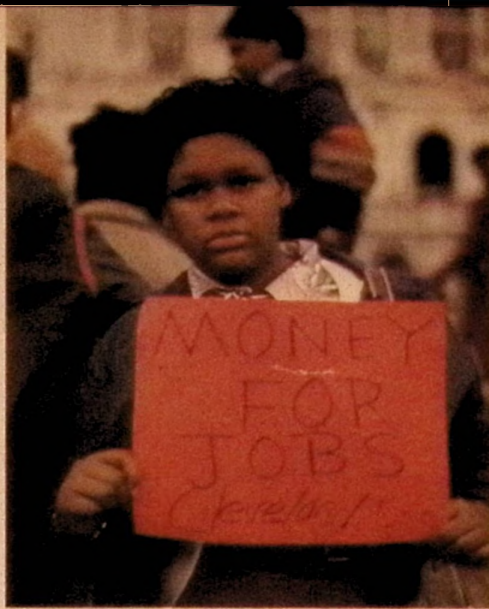
Photo: Carla Arnold



ACT NOW FOR PEACE

From day to day in the USA the peace movement is growing along with the protests against the accelerated arms drive and the social cuts of the Reagan administration.

Photos: Horst Schäfer



THE BASIC RIGHT OF MAN



WARNINGS—

PROTESTS—

ACTIONS

Paris. In a joint statement the French peace movement and the *Confédération générale du travail* urged people to intensify the struggle for peace and disarmament. They underlined that the unilateral Soviet moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons deserved undivided attention.

Washington. Congressman Thomas Downey made public his support for the Soviet peace initiatives in the *Washington Post*.

In the same paper Les Aspin, a member of the US Congress' Armed Forces Committee, came out in favour of a nuclear arms freeze. The freeze, he stated, would only be a first step, the second being a reduction of nuclear weapons. He said he saw no reason that prevented the implementation of the second step and demanded that the USA ratify the SALT-2 Treaty.

Several Nobel Prize Winners from the USA voiced their support for a Soviet-US agreement on a nuclear arms freeze. They are backing a draft resolution submitted by a large number of US Congressmen. The Nobel Prize Winners include the physicists Edward Purcell, Glenn Seaborg and George Wald as well as economist Wassily Leontief.

Paris. In an interview he gave for the American newspaper *International Herald Tribune* which is published in Paris, Prof. Hans A. Bethe, who is a winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics, said that it was simply paradoxical to first pile up weapons and then to try to get control over them. If

people wanted armament reduction, he continued, the present level of arms should provide the starting point. The scientist recommended that the Soviet proposals for arms reductions be taken up as a possible foundation for negotiations and refuted Washington's claims that it has to catch up with a Soviet lead in the military sphere. In actual fact, he said, there was parity between the arsenals of both countries. Both have approximately reached the highest limit permitted by SALT 2.

New York. The Swede Jan Mortensen, former director, of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, called the unilateral moratorium on medium-range missiles announced by Leonid Brezhnev a significant contribution towards the solving of one of the gravest problems, i.e. the nuclear arms race.

Glasgow. James Milne, general secretary of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, said that the unilateral Soviet missiles moratorium was a step towards reducing the threat

Moratorium—A Concrete Step For Peace

THERE is mounting protest among the peoples of Europe against Washington's plans for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe which are cynically propagated by representatives of the Reagan administration. Obviously these people have no scruples whatever. Their aim is to put their old dream of unlimited US control over the world into practice. To this end they are prepared to sacrifice the population of the European continent.

It is first of all the peoples of Europe whose lives are threatened if the US nuclear strategists succeed in implementing the Brussels NATO decision on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe which forms part of their nuclear war doctrine. For this reason the peace forces regard it as imperative to prevent these warmongers from obtaining the necessary means for carrying through their adventurist plans. More and more people, above all in the west and north European countries too, are becoming aware of the dangerous consequences of this strategy. They demand that the politicians in their countries take up the responsibility they bear for the maintenance of peace and act accordingly.

The latest Soviet peace initiative amply demonstrates the USSR's awareness of this political responsibility. Despite various attempts to disparage the important decision of the Soviet government the facts remain: the USSR will deploy no further SS-20 missiles on its European territory. In addition to this it will remove a certain number of its medium-range missiles during the current year provided that no new deterioration of the international situation occurs. These unilateral advance concessions constitute concrete steps for peace and this is what is required by mankind.

The USA's striving to continue with the arms drive, despite

current negotiations, in order to gain military superiority thereby destroying the existing balance between the two military blocs is the reason behind the American hostility to a moratorium both in Geneva and at other talks. Everybody who is interested in serious and effective negotiations on the reduction of military potentials, as for example the Soviet Union, and who does not use such as an alibi for further armament, will have no reason to reject an immediate arms freeze. The Soviet Union issued this unilateral moratorium in an endeavour to successfully conclude the Geneva Talks with the USA because there would be a considerable increase in the accumulation of nuclear weapons in Europe by the mid-nineteen-eighties if the negotiations failed to bring about any constructive results. And this, in turn, would of course greatly enhance the threat of nuclear war. The implementation of the Brussels missile decision would change the strategic situation and jeopardise the foundations of SALT and all agreements so far reached within this process. Ten years of intensive negotiations and their results would fall victim to the USA's striving for superiority. This trend in US policy has been clearly expressed by the non-ratification of the SALT-2 Treaty and the subsequent adoption of decisions on the introduction of new strategic weapons.

Moscow has taken concrete steps for the safeguarding of peace. When will Washington finally follow suit? This is not merely a question put by the peace forces throughout the world but is positively demanded of the US administration.

A. G. L.

IN THE NAME OF LIFE

of a nuclear inferno. It was now the turn of the US administration and its allies to act, he stated.

Brussels. By mid-April this year local committees of the Belgian peace movement had secured 200,000 signatures in five provinces of Flanders against the deployment of new US medium-range missiles.

The Hague. Last April tens of thousands of inhabitants from the Hague protested against the siting of new US nuclear missiles in the Netherlands. In a resolution they called upon their municipal council to follow the example of other West European cities and towns and declare the Hague a nuclear-free zone.

Rome. In a message issued by the Bishop of Palermo, Cardinal Salvatore Pappalardo, he expressed his support for the "Sicilian Year of Peace". He fully backed the campaigns against the planned siting of new US medium-range nuclear missiles at Comiso in Sicily.

Luxembourg. So far more than 6,000 citizens of Luxembourg representing different political outlooks have signed an appeal against rearmament and militarisation which demands that the Brussels missile decision be rescinded and concrete steps for arms limitation be taken. The appeal was issued by the Luxembourg Peace Committee.

Helsinki. A demonstration for peace in the west Finnish coastal town of Turku initiated a peace campaign of Finnish artists. About 100 artists with different philosophical outlooks participated in the so far biggest campaign of this kind in Finland. The peace march, which took the participants to 14 towns in different parts of the country, was devoted to the struggle against NATO's policy of intensified arming. Apart from demonstrations the artists arranged a number of cultural events.

Vienna. The members of the work group "Realism and Studio Gallery" appealed to all democratically-minded visual artists of Austria to devote their art to the noble cause of peace and disarmament. They are called upon to protest at the planned deployment of new US medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by NATO. The work group intends to mount a joint exhibition supporting this protest.

Ottawa. Six members of the standing committee for foreign policy and defence in the Canadian House of Commons spoke in favour of drastic steps to curb the arms race. Robert Ogle underlined that international security could not be guaranteed through the construction and deployment of ever new nuclear weapon systems. In a joint statement the six Members of Parliament condemned US attempts to upset the existing approximate military balance between the USA and the Soviet Union.

Helsinki. In response to the suggestion made by Leonid Brezhnev to hold a summit meeting between President Reagan and himself in the autumn in a third country, as for example in Finland or Switzerland provided the government of the state concerned gives its consent, the Finnish President Mauno Koivisto declared in an interview with the Swedish TT news agency: "We are prepared to make all necessary arrangements for a summit meeting between the Soviet and US Presidents." The proposal for such a meeting had already been put forward by the Soviet head of state at the 26th Congress of the CPSU in early 1981.

Tokyo. By mid-April more than 32 million Japanese citizens had signed an appeal calling for disarmament and the outlawing of nuclear mass destruction weapons. This campaign, which is to be conducted up to the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament beginning in June, has secured support from parliamentarians; trade unions; youth, women's and church organisations; artists and scientists.

US Military Bases All Over the World



BRIDGEHEADS OF AGGRESSION

THE USA maintains a worldwide network of about 1,500 military bases of which more than 380 encircle the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. Half a million American soldiers are stationed at bases in 30 countries and on the seven seas. This circle of military bases is a key instrument in the aggressive global strategy of the Pentagon. Nearly every fourth US soldier is on duty abroad safeguarding the profit interests of General Dynamics, Boeing, Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas and other armament concerns.

Kadena on Okinawa (Japan)

Kadena Airbase, situated in the centre of the Japanese island of Okinawa, is the largest US Air Force base in the Far East—it is 8,000 kilometres away from the USA. The airport, which has runways for strategic bombers, accommodates 70 F-15 all-weather fighter planes which are also capable of delivering nuclear weapons and several Phantom fighter-bombers. Their number is complemented by the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS planes) which forms part of the US strategic forces.

STOP THE ARMS RACE !



Along the

STRAIGHT AND NARROW



IT IS the era of microprocessors, robots and automats—yet there are still narrow-gauge railways in the GDR with steam locomotives that puff their windig way through valleys and across meadows and streets announcing their approach with a shrill whistle. They are operated by GDR Railways on eight lines 235 kilometres in length.

Are they rolling museums? This question can be answered both ways. The narrow-gauge railways still fulfil useful transport purposes to say nothing of the interest they arouse among railway enthusiasts. The locomotives, railway lines and installations are protected as historical monuments although they still operate today.

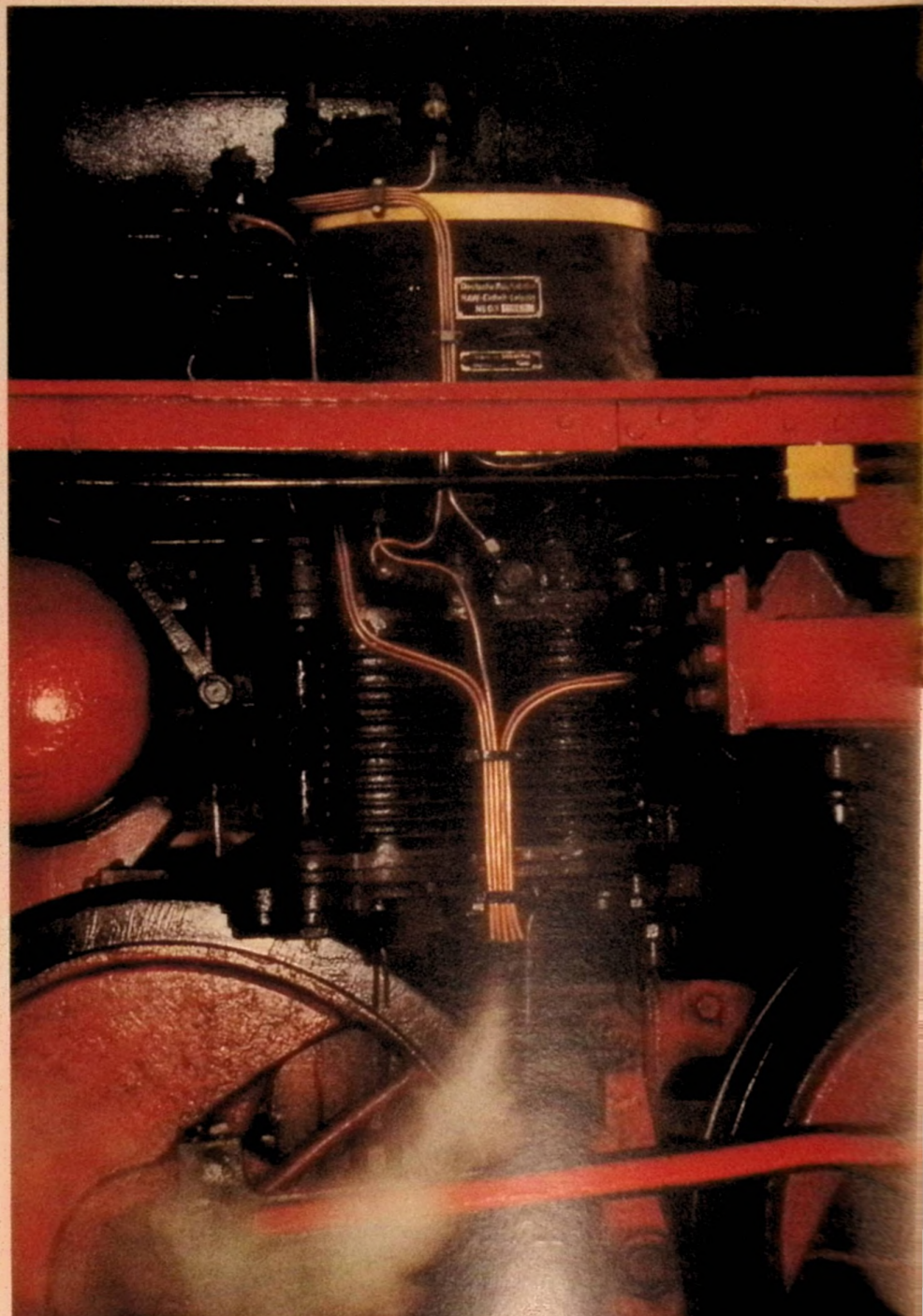
Ardent supporters of technological progress have already launched several attacks on the narrow-gauge railways. However, due to the growing interest in the



Many onlookers in brightly coloured period costume are a feature of the popular traditional train journeys. Dressed in the uniform of former times a young "railwayman" rings his bell to signal to the passengers to board the train.

On special occasions a traditional train makes the 60-kilometre-long journey from Nordhausen to Wernigerode through the Harz Mountains.

Photos: Karl-Heinz Böhle (2), Siegfried Thienel, Steffen Uhlig





cultivation of our heritage in this field, too, the concern of state bodies to preserve these witnesses of transport history and, last but not least, economic considerations, the steam engines carry on chugging along their tracks. Since they run through popular holiday regions they are a great attraction for holidaymakers.

On the Baltic coast "Molly" steams along the line between Bad Doberan and Kühlungsborn, and for 80 years now the "Racing Roland" has been puffing away on the Isle of Rügen. A couple of years ago "Molly" celebrated her 90th anniversary. Fans have calculated that she has transported about 55 million passengers during this time. Renowned is also the narrow-gauge railway running across the Harz Mountains. A special attraction are the journeys made with traditional rolling stock

three times a year on the Radebeul-Radeburg line near Dresden which was opened in 1884. The hearts of railway fans leap with joy when such a rarity as the oldest still working locomotive of GDR Railways, built in 1899, resolutely tackles the 16.5-kilometre trip on a 750 mm gauge track.

Who sees to it that these traditions are kept up thus creating exciting experiences for tourists from home and abroad? Responsible are the GDR's Model Railway Society, the Transport Museum in Dresden and GDR Railways. Special credit must be paid to the enthusiasts who willingly sacrifice many hours of their leisure time. For them it is a pleasure to study the historical and technical details, research into the development of engines from the beginning, or marvel at the engineering feats of a bygone age. Through their hobby they can

also learn many interesting facts from a wider field—for instance, about the development of the productive forces of man, or they may discover references to important historic events and changes.

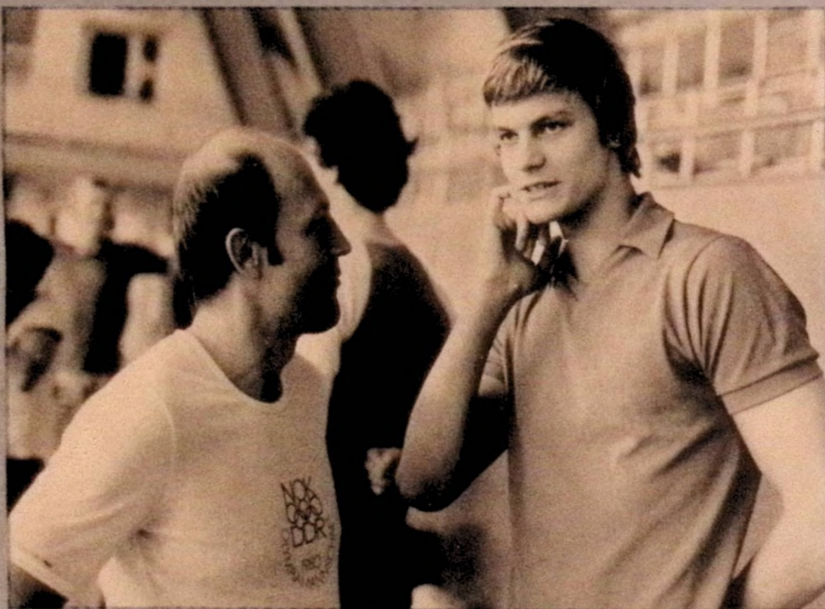
Highlights for the enthusiast include, for example, when a locomotive is again taken into operation or goes to an exhibition after days of difficult maintenance work in the workshop. On such occasions onlookers arrive in great numbers, old railway uniforms reappear and many passengers wear period costumes—a touch of romanticism is fun and adds to the atmosphere. The "experts" among the visitors scintillate with knowledge about the year of production, the manufacturer, service and technical alterations, advantages and disadvantages of a certain class of engine... K.-H. Böhle

THE FINDIG FILM CLUB in Berlin's Karlshorst borough unites children and teenagers interested in films and cinematographic art. They are all very proud of the club's honorary member Jörg Woithe, a Moscow Olympic champion and Europe's fastest free-style swimmer.

"I like this club", Jörg told us and he is often to be seen there. "I have the impression that the girls and boys here take their hobby seriously. They looked for and found something special as a leisure-time pursuit, and they learn quite a few useful things following their hobby. What is more, there is always plenty of fun to be had at the club, the right thing for relaxation."

Jörg Woithe is a quiet, sober-minded young man. One can see, however, that he likes being carefree and mixing with young people. The 19-year-old swimmer from Berlin's Dynamo Sports Club is not the swaggering, gesticulating type. He speaks confidently but rather in a low voice. His

From the Hubertus Indoor Pool to Olympic Triumph



laughter—and he likes laughing—is more often than not subdued.

*

Way back in the summer of 1971 he was, for once, cheeky and forward... At the Hubertus indoor swimming pool in Berlin, two dozen boys stood large-eyed and nervous in front of their swimming teacher who had just asked them if any of them could swim. Jörg, who was eight at the time, sputtered: "I, I can." Whereupon he was told to dive into the pool and swim a few metres. His performance, while not overwhelming, caused the teacher to suggest that he take up swimming as a sport.

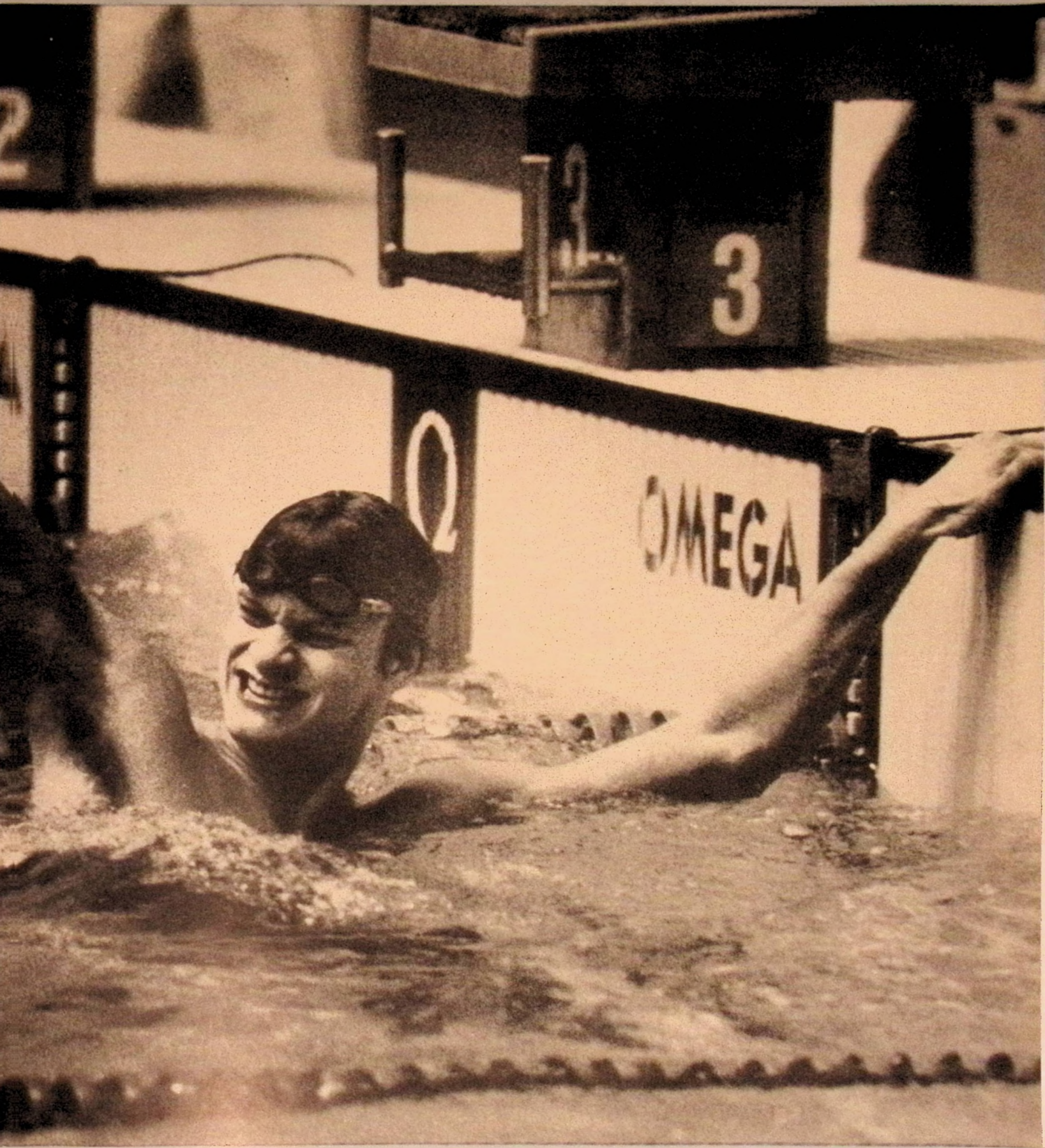
Jörg Woithe agreed and was soon taken charge of by Dieter Krüger, the swimming

This picture was taken during preparations for the 4th World Swimming Championships: trainer Norbert Warnatzsch in discussion with Jörg Woithe.

Jörg Woithe is overjoyed: he has just swum the 100 metres free style in less than 50 seconds—the first European to do so.

Photos: Klaus Schlage





From the Hubertus Indoor Pool to Olympic Triumph

coach who had discovered Barbara Krause. When she became world and Olympic champion and repeatedly broke the world 100 metres free-style record with times that amazed even specialists, she named her first coach Dietmar Krüger among those who had helped her achieve her sporting successes.

It was Dietmar Krüger who taught Jörg Woithe how to swim properly. The slim boy made particularly good progress in the breaststroke. Two years later he came under the wing of the young coach Gerd Esser, a very good breaststroke specialist known for his consistent attention to the technical details of swimming.

Jörg Woithe continued to do very well. One of his most memorable experiences at that time was the 1975 Children's and Youth Spartakiade, when he won a gold medal in his age group. Needless to say, it was in the 100 metres breaststroke. Two years later Jörg Woithe again qualified for the finals at the Children's and Youth Spartakiade and won the title easily, this time in the 100 metres free-style.

How did this change come about? Jörg Woithe recalled: "I liked the breaststroke and was very soon successful. But then came a period of stagnation when I sometimes caught myself thinking that the Spartakiade gold medal, which I had won as a twelve-year-old, was already the climax of my swimming career. However, one day Herr Esser told me he had the impression that I was making visible progress in the free-style. We started doing more intensive free-style sessions and found that things were going better than anticipated." The free-style specialist Jörg Woithe had emerged...

In fact, Jörg's figure is just cut out for the short-distance free-style event. He is tall, with long arms and legs, gliding through the water perfectly with his sweeping movements. His first breakthrough in the free-style came in 1977/78. Within a year he improved his fastest 100 metres free-style time of 57.5 seconds which, while not overwhelming, was quite good for a 14-year-old lad, to 54.19 seconds. This attracted the notice of the swimming experts. When in 1979 Jörg, barely 16 years old, became GDR champion in the senior age group,

word of "a new Roland Matthes" spread quickly. But Jörg dismissed the idea completely. "One cannot compare me to Roland, for he was far ahead of his time, setting swimming standards which are still valid today, ten years afterwards."

In line with his mentality, Jörg Woithe did not overestimate his glorious triumph in the 100 metres free-style at the 1980 Moscow Olympics or his European records. Otherwise he might have come to the wrong conclusion that he was the fastest and without rivals over that distance. While he enjoyed being an Olympic gold medallist, he quickly returned to his normal everyday life. Therefore, when a year later he was beaten in the 100 metres free-style by the Swede Per Johansson during the European championships in the Yugoslavian town of Split, he was not psychologically shocked. Jörg recalled: "The outcome of that competition made it clear to me once more that you have to repeatedly equal if not better your top performance. That defeat stimulated me to intensify my training and to improve on my weak points, i.e. the starting dive and the turn." His efforts soon proved to be successful.

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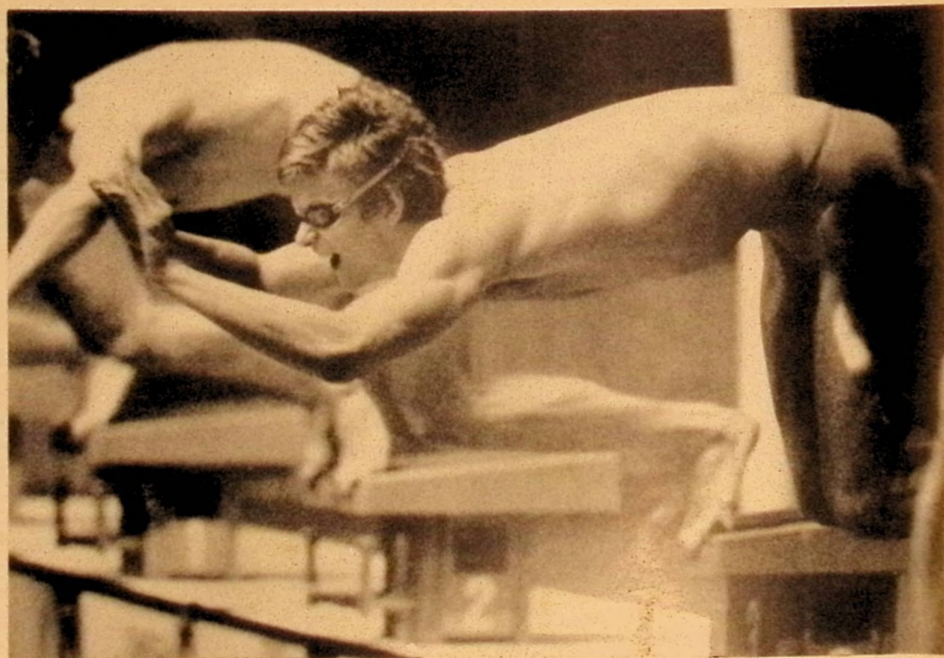
Jörg's present coach is Norbert Warnatzsch, a man very sensitive to the dispositions of his charge. They get on excellently together. Norbert Warnatzsch particularly appreciates Jörg's quiet, thoughtful demeanour. "Yet he is no pussyfoot", the coach pointed out. "At school, where he gets excellent marks, and within the training group, Jörg speaks his mind frankly and unhesitatingly. Searching and lively discussions on various subjects are very much to his taste."

Coached by Norbert Warnatzsch, Jörg Woithe saw a long-standing dream of his come true in March this year, when, at the traditional Friendship Competition between Soviet and GDR swimmers in Moscow, he covered the 100 metres free-style distance in 49.95 seconds, thus being the first European to break the 50-second barrier which divides the world's top free-stylers from the bulk of international competitors.

That this time has put him among the favourites for the coming world championships does not disturb Jörg's equanimity. "There is still more than half a second that separates me from the world record, and in swimming half a second is a very long time. Besides this, at the European championships in Split I found that good times, clocked before that competition, were only of secondary importance there. What matters is the swimmers' form when the starter invites them to step on the blocks and the field of eight gets ready for the decisive final race. Everything prior to that moment does not count."

Jörg Woithe fears no one of his rivals. He has had the opportunity of racing against the best and fastest swimmers in the world. In the USA Jörg scored convincing wins but was beaten too. At international meetings he has often won and has also had to recognise the superiority of others. Knowing that many of his countrymen pin their hopes on him for the Fourth World Swimming Championships in Guayaquil, Jörg will do his best when it comes to the pinch in distant Ecuador. We have been used to seeing him do so for many years now.

Klaus M. Fiedler



Solution to our Competition

and results
of the draw held among the winners

We received 1,500 entries from 25 countries for our competition which appeared in issues 1/82 and 2/82 of **GDR Review**. Despite the fact that it was by no means easy to match all the GDR products with their trademarks, more than 50 per cent of the entries were correct. The answers were as follows:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
6	3	1	9	8	2	4	7	10	5

We thank all our readers who took part in the competition and congratulate the prizewinners—**everyone** (whose name and address was clearly readable) who sent in a correct entry is a prizewinner.

The results of the draw for the main prizes held among the winners were as follows:

Accordion

P. van der Beek from Amsterdam/Netherlands

PRAKTICA reflex cameras

Fabienne Lottin from La Madeleine/France
Gualtiero Bartolini from Florence/Italy

Opera glasses

Silvia Warisch from Vienna/Austria
Alpo Keskinen from Turku/Finland
Valnea Magnani from Cesena/Italy

Meissen porcelain

Torsten Giljam from Malmö/Sweden
Pertti Kettunen from Tampere/Finland

We hope that these and the many other prizes will arrive safely at their destinations. To those readers whose entries were not correct this time, we would just like to say that soon you will have another chance to try your luck—the next competition is already being prepared.



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Without Trust No Trade

Dynamic development
of economic relations between
France and the GDR

"We have established excellent relations in the economic sphere and our cooperation is very good."

Such was the judgment of the French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy on the position of economic relations between France and the GDR voiced during an interview with GDR journalists at the end of last year. His verdict is corroborated by a number of positive facts which substantiate that the mutual exchange of goods since 1980 rapidly reached the 5,000-million-franc mark. This target for trade turnover was set at the 5th meeting of the Joint GDR-France Government Commission in November 1980. To achieve this goal it was necessary to double the mutual exchange of goods transacted in 1979.

The favourable development of economic relations between France and the GDR has only been possible thanks to the positive political attitudes of both governments which expressed their desire for mutual cooperation. In the wake of this determination four agreements regulating the economic relations between France and the GDR were signed in the past two years—a Five-Year Programme, a Ten-Year Programme on Economic Cooperation, an Agreement on Economic Coopera-

tion in Third Countries and an Agreement on Economic Cooperation in the Small and Medium-Scale Industries.

To further the practical implementation of these agreements a lively exchange of experts both from the political and economic spheres has been taking place for two years. Dr Günter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the SED's Central Committee, arrived in Paris in December 1981 for talks with representatives of the French government. Michel Jobert, the French Minister of Foreign Trade, paid a visit to the 1982 Leipzig Spring Trade Fair in which more than 100 French enterprises took part. And the GDR held an "Engineering Exhibition" in Paris, Nantes and Lyons last April, to name but a few examples.

Such activities help both sides to get

A frank and open atmosphere marked the discussions between the GDR's Minister of Heavy Engineering and Plant Construction, Rolf Kersten (2nd from left), and Arbel managing director Conrad Bernstein.



to know each other better and to discover new opportunities for the further expansion of our economic relations. Thanks to these efforts it has been possible in the recent past to open up new markets for certain goods in the partner country.

The main areas covered by bilateral economic relations are the manufacture of rolling stock, the car industry, the chemical industry and machine tool engineering. Cooperation in these branches, however, is not restricted to the exchange of goods but also involves collaboration in the process of production. Within the framework of a long-term agreement on cooperation, for example, Citroën delivered to the car works in Zwickau plant and equipment for the production of homokinetic propeller shafts for front-wheel drive saloon cars. The production of these shafts began this year and one third of the output is imported by Citroën in return.

Monsieur Ravenell, managing director of the Citroën company, considers this kind of cooperation between capitalist and socialist states as a model for the future. His judgment rests on the good experiences made by his company in the construction of the new production plant in Mosel near Zwickau. When we visited Monsieur Ravenell in the company's offices in Paris he told us: "Our partners in Zwickau are experts who are up to their business. Even when difficulties cropped up there were never insurmountable differences in the discussions for the best possible solution. The quality of the test products from Zwickau justifies the trust Citroën put in our partner."

Without trust no trade was also the guideline for the French government when it concluded in January 1981 an agreement with the GDR—its first socialist partner in this sphere—on cooperation in third countries. After all, carrying out joint projects on third markets constitutes a highly advanced stage of cooperation between the two countries concerned. It presupposes that both partners know each other very well.

Some important companies, such as Citroën, C.G.E., CIT-Alcatel, Creusot-Loire, Rhône-Poulenc and others, have already worked together with GDR enterprises for, in some cases, over 20 years and have therefore been able to gather plenty of experience in cooperation. Thus the experts in France know that the GDR has an efficient economy with a large industrial and scientific-technological capacity as well as thoroughly trained and proficient skilled workers and engineers.

Recently French Minister Michel Jobert stated that with regard to its technical achievements and technological development the GDR is close to France. He said: "This does indeed provide the best pos-



Photo on facing page:

During their visit to France the GDR delegation, headed by Minister Rolf Kersten, made a tour of the shop floor of the Arbel enterprise.

Dr Werner Fleck, GDR Ambassador to France, talking with Valerie Briere (right), Mayor of Douai, where the rolling stock works of Arbel is situated.



Günter Mittag (left) received Michel Jobert (2nd from left) in Leipzig during a visit to the 1982 Spring Trade Fair.

A "Multicar" multi-purpose vehicle en route in Paris. These vehicles from the GDR are in great demand abroad.

Photos: Werner Schulze (4), ADN-ZB



sible preconditions for fruitful cooperation. For this reason we have intensified our relations with the GDR for some years and I must say that it has proved its worth."

French entrepreneurs like Conrad Bernstein, managing director of the Arbel rolling stock manufacturers in Douai, are well aware of the fact that in the current difficult situation on the international market the intensification of trade has to be founded on mutual interest. Over recent years the GDR has purchased more than 20,000 goods waggons from this enterprise in northern France, and new agreements on the delivery of special goods waggons for the chemical industry to the tune of 400 million francs were signed at the last Spring Fair in Leipzig.

Such good relations are vital for Arbel because they help safeguard jobs. Seen from this angle it is, according to Monsieur Bernstein, even more important to maintain and expand the existing relations with the GDR in a way guaranteeing long-term advantages for both sides. The cooperation in third countries offers favourable preconditions for this. "Although we are competitors on the international markets and belong to different economic systems," Conrad Bernstein told us at the Leipzig Spring Fair, "both of us will have to make concessions in our very own interests in order to make further progress. Negotiations between the rolling stock industries of France and the GDR on a large joint project in an African country require a general preparedness for cooperation in third countries and this, of course, presupposes trust in one's partner's economic efficiency."

This mutual trust also prevails at state level, a fact which is reflected by a number of proposals for further cooperation in the scientific-technological and economic spheres, including commercial aspects, for 1982/83. Both sides agree that it is a question of making still better use of the industrial potentials of both countries to our mutual advantage. Plans already exist for joint projects in major industrial branches such as heavy engineering, metallurgy, electronics/electrical engineering, machine tool building and in the chemical industry.

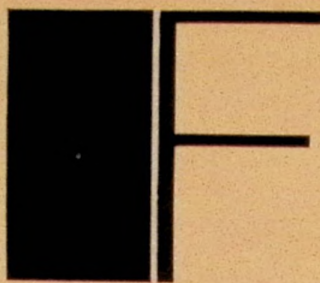
However, the implementation of such plans requires a stable political situation. Philippe Boulin, president of Creusot-Loire, is not ignorant of the interconnection. During a meeting between Dr Günter Mittag and French entrepreneurs he said: "We are proud of the fact that with the establishment of stable economic relations we help create favourable conditions for stable political links. What we are doing is certainly a useful contribution towards the safeguarding of peace.

Klaus George

Review of a Successful Year

Austria-GDR Society AGM

FORUM



FOR
FRIENDS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM) of the Austria-GDR Society was held in Vienna in late March. Its president Professor Friedrich Epstein pointed out in his address that in the current tense international situation the promotion of international friendship by the Society assumed great importance.

In this context Professor Epstein mentioned the spreading of information about the GDR in Austria and vice versa, the promotion of cultural exchanges, and the work and support of the Society at every opportunity which presented itself for expanding and intensifying existing relations.

All this, he said, served the cause of peace.

In his report the Society's national secretary, Karl Lerch, reviewed the numerous events and activities of the past year.

He said that 12,000 visitors had attended the 80 events arranged during the "Friendship Caravan" in October 1981. Messages of greeting sent by prominent personalities and organisations from Austria and abroad in honour of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Austria-GDR Society as well as the award of the Star of International Friendship in gold presented to the Society in the name of the chairman of the GDR's State Council clearly illustrated how the reputation of the friendship society had risen.



Karl Lerch being presented with the Star of International Friendship in silver (above)—Professor Epstein during his address (right)—Society members at the AGM (below)



Photos: Franz Hauser



He also pointed to the fact that the Society's membership is constantly increasing and that more and more public figures and organisations support its activities or even work together with it.

Karl Lerch then quoted from the message of greeting sent by Austria's president, Dr Rudolf Kirchschläger, on the occasion of the Society's anniversary: "One of the finest tasks is to build bridges between people from different nations, cultures and social systems. That is why I greatly appreciate the work of the friendship societies in furthering peace and closer ties among nations. Through its numerous initiatives the Austria-GDR Society provides an excellent example of this. I am convinced that you will continue your work for peace in the future with the same success you have had so far."

The greetings of the Presidium of the GDR's International Friendship League and of the GDR-Austria Friendship Committee were conveyed by the latter's president, state secretary Werner Lorenz: "We share your joy at the successes the Austria-GDR Society has achieved in promoting peaceful cooperation between our states and peoples. The extremely valuable contribution made by the members of the Austria-GDR Society to better mutual understanding, to the spreading of the truth about the German

AS
OTHERS
SEE US

Democratic Republic and to an atmosphere of trust deserves our highest acclaim. The activities marking the tenth anniversary of the founding of your Society and the interest shown in this anniversary both in your country and in our own underline the high esteem and respect your Society has won."

Especially since the visit to Austria by the chairman of the GDR's State Council, Erich Honecker, it was clearly visible, Werner Lorenz continued, that the understanding and good neighbourly relations between the GDR and Austria had also had a stabilising effect on the development in Europe.

To great applause the GDR's ambassador to Austria, Gerhard Schramm, presented on behalf of the chairman of the GDR's State Council the Star of International Friendship in silver to Karl Lerch.

"I feel
at home
there..."

IT WAS more than forty years ago. During the Nazi occupation I, as a member of the French Communist Party, followed the appeal of July 10, 1940 in which it was stated: "The French people will never be a people of slaves." I fought in the ranks of the *Résistance*. Arrested in 1944, I was thrown into prison in Lyons and afterwards experienced the hell of the fascist concentration camp at Buchenwald...

In 1964 I travelled to the GDR for the first time and saw Buchenwald again, also the branch camp Dora. Since then I have travelled to the GDR every year. I have been able to convince myself that fascism has been torn out by the roots on the soil of that country. A new spirit has come into being in the GDR.

I have become a friend of that country. It gives me pleasure to travel there because I feel well there, I feel at home and have found many friends. I now correspond with many people in the GDR.



During my visits I particularly notice again and again the confidence that the people there have in the future. They have every reason to be confident. Every year I discover something new in the GDR—new factories, new residential areas, creches, kindergartens and schools. Year for year I see the GDR striding forwards. Sometimes I compare this growth with that of a child which one only sees for a few days each year. Thanks to their intelligence, their strength, courage and devotion to work the people of the GDR have succeeded in rebuilding their country after a terrible war and in creating an industrial country of the first order.

The shops are full of wares which, however, does not prevent queues from forming in front of some shops as the demand for certain high-value commodities is extremely high. But great efforts are being made to close the gaps.

The basic necessities have remained unchanged in price for thirty years. In the GDR there is no inflation, no unemployment. Rents are no more than three per cent of a family's income. One does not have to pay anything at the doctor's or the chemist's. Education is free of charge at all levels.

Sport represents one of the greatest achievements attained by the GDR. It is a constitutional right of every citizen to take part in sport. The fact that sports promote the physical and mental development of people has been taken into account.

The photo shows our author together with the widow of a friend murdered in the concentration camp laying a wreath at the Buchenwald National Memorial.

Photo: private

For this reason many sports grounds and swimming pools have been built. The majority of young people actively participate in at least one type of sport.

The elderly have no fear of leaving their homes at night. Everybody feels protected and secure. Order prevails in the towns and villages. There are no vagabonds at the street corners or in the railway stations. Criminality is comparably low.

In Western Europe some people assert that they are in a position to set up a better society on the soil of the capitalist system. The experiences which I have gathered over the years in the GDR show me, however, that in socialism the conditions grow for a more just society which aims at welfare for all and in which the rights of the working people are respected.

Paul Buatois,
Officer of the Legion
of Honour,
Frangy-sur-Bresse,
France

The GDR - A Country Fond of Children

A DELEGATION of the Flemish Association of Young and Large Families made a fact-finding tour of the GDR at the invitation of the GDR's International Friendship League which also arranged the programme for the visitors together with the Belgium-GDR Society. In the wake of this journey the president of the Association, Prof. F. van Mechelen, who headed the delegation, published a series of articles in the periodical "De Bond". We are reprinting here an abridged version of one of these articles.

Article 38 of the GDR's Constitution runs as follows:

(1) Marriage, family and motherhood are under the special protection of the state. Every citizen of the German Democratic Republic has the right to respect for, protection, and promotion of his marriage and family.

(2) This right is guaranteed by the equality of man and wife in married life and family, by social and state assistance to citizens in promoting and encouraging their marriage and family. Large and one-parent families receive the care and support of the socialist state through special measures.

In addition to this, Article 38 states that the education and upbringing of children is the right and supreme duty of parents.

This is how the rights of married couples, families and mothers are formulated in the Constitution. Although this is not unique it is worthwhile emulating.

The participants in this fact-finding tour, which had been initiated by the Belgium-GDR Society, studied with a critical eye how these regulations are observed in practice in the GDR.



The maternity home in Kropstädt (Halle County), which bears the name of the anti-fascist resistance fighter Martha Krautzsch, was formerly the country seat of a German count. Today it offers mothers-to-be a pleasant three-and-a-half week rest cure completely free of charge. Those women who already have small children can attend their course of treatment and other events arranged at the home in the knowledge that their sons and daughters are being well looked after in the creche and kindergarten attached to the home.

Photos: ADN-ZB



We undertook this journey because we had learned that new measures had been introduced in the GDR which largely correspond with the demands our Association has been making for many years now. Although these demands were met in Belgium six years ago with the passing of an appropriate law, they have not yet been put into practice.

For this reason we wondered what reality in this sphere would be like in the GDR and received an answer to this question during our stay there. We noted that numerous measures directed at the well-being of children have been realised in the GDR. One can say that this care for and fondness of children is, in fact, the red thread running through all the social-welfare measures. They reflect society's concern for the protection of motherhood and the welfare of large families (those with four and more children).

No matter whether it is shorter working hours for mothers with two and more children, tax relief for large families, the priority they enjoy in the provision of creche and kindergarten places, the extremely low contribution they pay for their children's attendance at such establishments, rent allowances, on the birth of children abatements of interest-free loans given to young couples on marriage, etc.—it is always the care for the child and the family which is at the focal point. Particularly with regard to small children the legal stipulations in the GDR come close to our conceptions. They cover the following provisions:

1. On the birth of their first child mothers are granted six months' leave on full pay. Afterwards they may take unpaid leave for another six months. During this time they are guaranteed their place of work.

2. On the birth of the second and further children mothers receive one year's paid leave.

A basic idea, which in my opinion comes to the fore here, . . . is the advantage gained through the individual upbringing and development of infants. Two circumstances must, of course, be taken into consideration:

— almost 90 per cent of all women of working age and ability go out to work in the GDR;

— the decline in the GDR's birth rate until the mid-seventies was detrimental to the development of society.

Such measures as the paid leave to look after one's child at home brought about a considerable rise in the birth rate.

One disadvantage which appears to cause difficulties both in the East and West is the large number of divorces. Of course, it is not easy to make a comparison between the GDR's social welfare provisions and ours because of our different social systems. But despite this fact, with regard to the promotion of children, families and motherhood we can certainly learn a lot from the GDR . . .

"People of the Cedar"

An interesting exhibition from Canada

AN EXHIBITION on the life of Indians on the Canadian north-west coast was mounted at the State Museum of Ethnology in Dresden between January and April this year. "People of the Cedar" was the first ethnographic exhibition from Canada to be shown in the GDR. It covered about 70 items, the majority of which had been made available by the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was complemented from the stock of the Museum in Dresden. The masks, clothing, tools, works of art and craft as well as ritual objects provided a vivid insight into the customs of these Indians. About 30,000 visitors testified to the broad interest aroused by this exhibition. They were impressed by the rich cultural traditions of the "Cedar" people.



Photos: Heinz Sütterlin

PEOPLE OF THE CEDAR
LE PEUPLE DU CÉDRE



We Bear Responsibility For The Young Generation

Dear friends,

I have been a subscriber to your monthly magazine **GDR Review** for some years now. Almost every one of my friends to whom I have shown **GDR Review** have taken out a subscription. In this way I have succeeded in winning 30 new readers within one year. It is true that this is no great number but I hope that I will be able to raise the figure in the future.

I advise my acquaintances to take out a subscription for **GDR Review** because I consider it useful reading for various reasons. Often recalling the horrors and ruins of the Second World War as a warning, it incessantly campaigns for safeguarding peace. The fact that you give people from different countries the opportunity of making their stand known on the problems of peace through **GDR Review** is an interesting and praiseworthy initiative.

In addition to this it is a pleasure for me to read about the progress your people have made and continue to make in all spheres of socialist construction under the leadership of the working-class party. It is reassuring to know that the people of the GDR are governed by honourable and democratically minded politicians who are deeply committed to peace.

Irrespective of our citizenship and political outlook we have to do something for the maintenance of peace every day.

We bear responsibility for the young generation. They must not experience the horrors of war as we did. We do not want them to accuse us one day of not having done enough to spare mankind grave conflicts.

GDR Review should continue to lend space to all those who advocate international friendship and understanding and denounce all those governments which take measures jeopardising peace.

I hope that in close alliance with other states your country will continue to struggle for peace to ensure that in place of missiles and nuclear warheads new factories are built and new jobs created.

*Primo Panichi,
Sansepolcro Arezzo,
Italy*

FRIENDSHIP MOSAIC



LAST April several hundred teachers from France arrived in the GDR for an exchange of experience. They were distributed throughout the whole of our republic. In Halle, for example, a symposium with 100 of the guests took place at Teacher House. Most of the symposium participants from France came from the departments of du Nord and Bouches du Rhône which maintain friendly links with Halle County.

After their return home teachers from the Seine-et-Marne department reported in the local press on the experiences and impressions they had gained in the GDR. Bernard Pharisien, member of the departmental committee of the France-GDR Society, gave an interview on Seine-et-Marne Radio on problems of the GDR's educational system.

*

The GDR's Academy of Arts and the Italian Thomas Mann Centre jointly arranged an exhibition under the motto "Revolutionary German Art". From late April until mid-June it was mounted at the Museum of Modern Art in Venice and subsequently in Ferrara. The exhibition consisted of 136 graphic works and drawings by 33 artists, including Käthe Kollwitz, Otto Dix, Hans and Lea Grundig, John Heartfield, Johannes Wüsten and Heinrich Zille.

*

More than 300 boys and girls participated in the "Friendship Cup" sports competition at the beginning of April. It was jointly organised by the Liguria regional committee of the Italy-GDR Society and by the AICS Atletica Nervi association. Genoa Provincial Council sponsored the event which took place in Gropallo Park in Genoa.



On the occasion of its tenth anniversary the Liaison Conference of Japan-GDR Friendship Societies convened a meeting in Tokyo which gave fresh impetus to its activities for 1982. Delegates from many branch committees throughout the country took stock of their past work and put forward proposals for future activities.

Within a joint project all 60 branch committees plan, for example, to hold events to mark the GDR's 33rd anniversary. In the recent past the Liaison Conference has issued many publications containing information about the GDR's policies and way of life including an anthology of travel reports on the GDR. An anniversary edition of a work entitled *Ten Years of Liaison Conference of Japan-GDR Friendship Societies* has been prepared for publication.

*

The members of the Kobe Committee of the Japan-GDR Friendship Society make use of the various opportunities presented by visits of GDR citizens to Japan for exchanges of opinion and discussions on a variety of questions. Our photo pictures representatives of the crew of the GDR freighter "Sondershausen" during a visit to the family of Tamotsu Kamiya, secretary of the branch committee. On this occasion Mr and Mrs Kamiya spoke about their impressions and experiences during a recent journey to the GDR.

(Compiled from information sent to us by Bernard Pharisien, France; Ello Marango, Italy; Tamotsu Kamiya, Japan.)

FRIENDSHIP MOSAIC



The Waste of Science and Technology for Military Purposes

WHILE THE SCIENTIFIC and technological revolution has opened up truly unlimited prospects for man's social progress, the military-industrial complex in the USA and other imperialist states brings the danger of the vast potential created by the people being used not for their benefit but for their annihilation.

The militarists and armaments profiteers in these states have given the arms race an unprecedented qualitative boost. The Reagan administration, above all, is speeding up the development of new, increasingly dangerous weapon systems, the extension of the armaments industry and the constant upgrading of the striking power of the US armed forces. In terms of conventional explosives, there are at present 15 tons of TNT for every human being on earth. The nuclear weapons mounted on a single US submarine of the Poseidon class, for example, have a destructive force equalling that of all explosives used during the Second World War.

The striving for military superiority of the most aggressive circles in the USA and NATO keeps spurring on the arms race, thus constituting the gravest danger to the existence of mankind today. Expressing the concern of the community of socialist states, Erich Honecker pointed out last year that never since the end of the Second World War has international peace been threatened as it is today.

The lie of a "military gap"

The forces of the military-industrial complex have mounted a propaganda campaign aimed at concealing the causes of the arms race by standing truth on its head. Facts, however, are hard to misrepresent. It is irrefutable, for instance, that the USA was the first state to develop and use nuclear weapons. US warplanes dropped the first two atomic bombs on Japan's civilian population at a time when the defeat of the Japanese was already sealed, for the US government knew since April 18, 1945, that Japan was prepared to capitulate. Yet the American brass hats, devoid as they are of any fellow-feeling, were eager to test their new weapon of mass destruction in a densely populated area. J. F. Byrnes, who

was later to become US Secretary of State, openly stated that the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, while less important for the outcome of military operations against Japan, were primarily aimed at making the Soviet Union more compliant in Europe.

This demonstration of military might against the USSR, an ally of the USA in the Second World War, and Churchill's notorious speech delivered in Fulton, USA on March 5, 1946 marked the beginning of the cold war. The USA started the arms race in the 1950s under the pretext of having to fill a "bomber gap". After a large number of strategic bombers had been produced, western sources admitted to having overstated the Soviet bomber strength by between 200 and 300 per cent. This trick was repeated in the 1960s with the alleged "missile gap". After 1000 such missiles had been stationed in western countries, it was admitted that the figure given for deployed Soviet missiles was 15 to 20 times too high.

Various institutions and researchers in NATO countries, too, have shown how American military men and armaments concerns constantly spurred on the arms race by introducing new strategic weapon systems. Thus the FRG paper *Frankfurter Rundschau* of November 28, 1978 carried the following table of major new armaments introduced by the USA and the Soviet Union since 1945.

Weapon systems	Year of introduction	
	USA	USSR
Atomic bomb	1946	1950
Hydrogen bomb	1953	1954
Long-range bombers	1953	1957
Medium-range missiles	1953	1959
Nuclear-powered submarines	1956	1962
Submarine-launched missiles	1959	1968
Missiles with multiple warheads	1964	1972
Cruise missiles	1976	—

The above figures speak for themselves. It

was the Soviet Union which constantly had to redress the balance of military forces unilaterally changed by the USA.

Deforming the economy

The waste of scientific and technical resources in the current race for arms of an improved quality is so enormous as to have serious consequences for the national economy. The USA, for example, uses 70 per cent of its budget and about 35 per cent of all its research and development potential for military purposes. About 25 per cent of all electronic equipment produced in the USA is fitted in military hardware.

This large-scale waste of highly developed productive forces for rearmament is not the only disconcerting fact. Giving priority to arming leads to complete and long-term changes in the structures of a country's scientific and technical potentials. Being the decisive factor for the growth of the national economy, science and technology are bound to be deformed by extremely high expenditure on armaments. Instead of catering for the urgent social, economic and technical needs of mankind, part of the military-industrial complex in imperialist states is already researching on weapon systems for the year 2000.

The fact that many technical problems remain unresolved today is largely due to the scientific and technological potential of the 1950s and 1960s having been primarily used for the development of strategic weapon systems. If the funds and know-how used for developing nuclear armaments had been invested in the peaceful utilisation of nuclear and other sources of energy, there would be no grave energy problems in the world today, and many capitalist countries would not be experiencing the present-day energy crisis. If only a fraction of the money spent on arms research and development had been available for material and energy-saving technologies, the present problem of raw material resources would be less pressing for many countries. With military technology receiving priority from the armaments monopolies and the most aggressive circles in NATO and the USA, research in many fields of civilian industry, *Continued on page 64*

Clara Zetkin

On the 125th anniversary of her birth

ON JULY 2, 1920 an important event took place in the German Reichstag in Berlin. For the first time in its history parliament was addressed by a Communist—a woman named Clara Zetkin.

All eyes were turned to her, the majority were cold, some full of hatred, others curious, only a few were sympathetic to her.

In a remarkable address Clara Zetkin outlined the militant programme of the Communist Party of Germany. For the first time since reactionary forces had expelled Karl Liebknecht from the Reichstag there was once again somebody raising a voice for the genuine interests of the German working people. She spoke about the tremendous social tasks which needed to be tackled after the First World War.

Against the will of her family Clara became a socialist under the influence of the Russian revolutionary and Marxist Ossip Zetkin who lived in Leipzig. At his side she got to know the energy and effort involved in painstaking political work.

When Ossip Zetkin was expelled from Germany she followed him into exile to Paris where she became his wife. In France Clara and Ossip Zetkin became active in the country's working-class movement and among German and Russian émigrés. In the eight years until the death of her beloved husband Clara Zetkin maintained close links with Karl Marx's daughter Laura and her husband Paul Lafargue, made friends with the aged Communard Louise Michel and with direct descendants of members of the Paris Commune. French and German Social Democrats met in their flat for discussions. Her broadly-based con-

nections were one reason why she became a cofounder of the Second International in 1889.

Having returned to Germany in 1890 Clara Zetkin plunged herself into all sorts of activities. A topic particularly close to her heart was the inclusion of women and mothers in the struggle for basic democratic rights, peace and social progress. At the Second International Conference of Socialist Women in Copenhagen in August 1910 she put forward the proposal to annually observe an international women's day of action. The proposal was accepted by more than 100 delegates from 17 nations and since then progressive mankind has been celebrating March 8 as International Women's Day.

In close alliance with her comrades-in-arms Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, Clara Zetkin had been opposing attempts to turn the German social-democratic movement into a bourgeois reform party since the beginning of the century. She was one of those leading representatives of the Second International Workers' Association who unswervingly campaigned for a revolutionary, consistently internationalist policy.

In November 1917, a few days after the "Aurora" fired her legendary gunshot and revolutionaries stormed the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, Clara Zetkin was the first Socialist outside Russia to publicly voice her support for this revolution. As early as November 16 she identified herself with the progressive cause of the Russian Revolution and its significance for peace in the women's supplement of the *Leipziger Volkszeitung*.

In September 1920, a few weeks after her speech in the Reichstag, one of her dearest wishes came true. On behalf of the "Central" (later Central Committee) of the Communist Party of Germany, of which she had been a member since 1919, she travelled to Soviet Russia. On the very day of her arrival in Moscow she had an encounter with Lenin and visited his family a few days later. During this and further meetings a cordial relationship developed between them.

Many senior citizens still remember Clara Zetkin once again standing before the Reichstag to open the session as its senior president on August 30, 1932. The 75-year-old woman, marked by ill health, braved the rowdy behaviour of the 230 Nazi deputies who, though emerging as the strongest parliamentary group from the 1932 elections, had not gained the absolute majority in the Reichstag.

Although her voice did not belie the effort the speech cost her, although her deteriorating eyesight made it difficult for her to read her notes, the courage in her words, the challenge she offered to the Nazis and her call for a united working-class front even silenced the fascists at this sitting.

Afterwards Clara Zetkin returned to Moscow. It was to be for the last time. On June 20, 1933 the outstanding activist of working-class struggle breathed her last.

More than 600,000 people came to pay her their last respects in Moscow. Every day people from all continents come to visit her last resting place alongside the Kremlin Wall.

A. G.

Photo: archives

"As the Sun shines, as the Stream flows
and the Bird sings
I fought"



WHENCE THE THREAT TO PEACE?

IN THIS ISSUE we are continuing the publication of section II of the Soviet documentation "Whence the threat to peace?". It examines in some detail the US arms industry.

Financing of Militarism

The policy of achieving military superiority finds expression in the steady extension of the scale of financing of militarist preparations.

During the past 20 years (1960–1980) US military spending under the National Defense Program has trebled—from 45 to 135 billion dollars. An even sharper increase in military spending is planned for the 80s.

In the period between 1981 and 1985 alone expenditures on war preparations will increase by more than 120 per cent reaching 303.9 billion dollars a year by the end of 1985.

Average annual rates of increase in military spending in the first half of the present decade will be higher than at the peak of US aggression in Southeast Asia. Allocations for the National Defense Program in fiscal year 1986 are earmarked at 342.7 billion dollars.

The increase in proportion of the GNP devoted to military expenditure is evidence of the high priority the American leadership gives to building up the war potential. The Reagan Administration is planning to increase its annual military spending by an average of 8.6 per cent in real terms, whereas, according to American estimates, the rates of increase of the GNP may not be more than 3.5 per cent a year. As a result the share of military expenditures in the GNP will amount to 6.6 per cent in 1985 and to nearly 10 per cent in 1990 (in 1980 it was 5.2 per cent). It is also envisaged to considerably increase the proportion of military expenditures in the Federal Budget (from 24.3 per cent in 1980 to 36 per cent in 1985) by redistributing funds in favor of military needs.

Unlike the expenditures which show the current allocations for the armed forces, long-term plans of military preparations are reflected in military appropriations. Under the five-year military program for fiscal 1982–1986 drafted by the Reagan Administration, these appropriations will total 1,500 billion dollars.

The United States allocates considerable funds for military research and development. In 1980 appropriations under this item totalled 13.5 billion dollars in the Department of Defense budget alone. A sum of 32 billion dollars is earmarked for 1985. Moreover, about 6 billion dollars will be allocated to NASA whose activities are increasingly subordinated to the interests of the Pentagon; the Department of Energy will spend more than 2 billion dollars on research and development in the field of nuclear weapons.

This means that at least two-thirds of federal allocations for research and development will be used for providing scientific and technical facilities for developing new, ever more destructive strategic and general purpose weapons.

The production of new weapons systems is intensively developed. Appropriations for these purposes are rising at record rates. In 1982 the Defense Department alone plans to allocate 68.5 billion dollars—four times as much as in 1975—for the purchase of weapons and materiel. As planned by the Reagan Administration, appropriations for these purposes in 1985 will total more than 100 billion dollars.

Emphasis is laid on financing the production of offensive weapons systems for the US Navy and Air Force, which are the main instrument of the US "from positions of strength" global policy. In two years (1981 and 1982) alone appropriations for purchasing aircraft and accessories for the Navy will increase by 120 per cent, for the Air Force by 60 per cent and appropriations for purchasing missile systems for the Air Force will rise by 120 per cent.

The USA, the Biggest Supplier of Arms and Military Equipment

In its plans to achieve global and regional supremacy and to extend and consolidate its military presence, the USA gives pride of place to the export of arms and extensive military and economic aid to pro-American regimes.

During the past ten years US arms exports more than quadrupled to a total of 17.5 billion dollars in 1980. There has been an especially sharp increase in the flow of arms to the Middle East and Western Europe.

During the 70s the main recipients of American arms were Saudi Arabia, which bought 35 billion dollars' worth of military supplies from the USA during the last decade, Iran (14 billion dollars), Israel (11 billion dollars), Great Britain, the FRG and South Korea (5 billion dollars each), Egypt, the Netherlands, Taiwan and Japan (3 billion dollars each).

The US share in world sales of arms and military equipment is 45 per cent, that of the other NATO countries is over 20 per cent.

A distinctive feature of US military exports is an increase in sales of modern armaments: F-14, F-15 and F-16 combat planes, tactical Lance missiles, missile frigates of the *Perry* class, and tanks. At the end of 1980 the US Defense Department alone had almost 56 billion dollars' worth of foreign orders for the sale of nearly 1,000 planes and helicopters, 150 warships and auxiliary vessels, 1,100 tanks, 4,200 armored personnel carriers, 1,500 pieces of field artillery, 110,000 missiles of various types, and a large number of other items of military equipment. These arms will not only increase the military power of the recipient countries but can also be used by the United States itself, in the first place by its rapid deployment force.

As a rule, political strings are attached to the sale of arms.

Addressing the House Foreign Relations Committee on November 12, 1981, US Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that the Administration would increase military assistance to and extend its strategic cooperation only with those states which helped the USA in the accomplishment of its aims.

Industrial Base of US Militarism

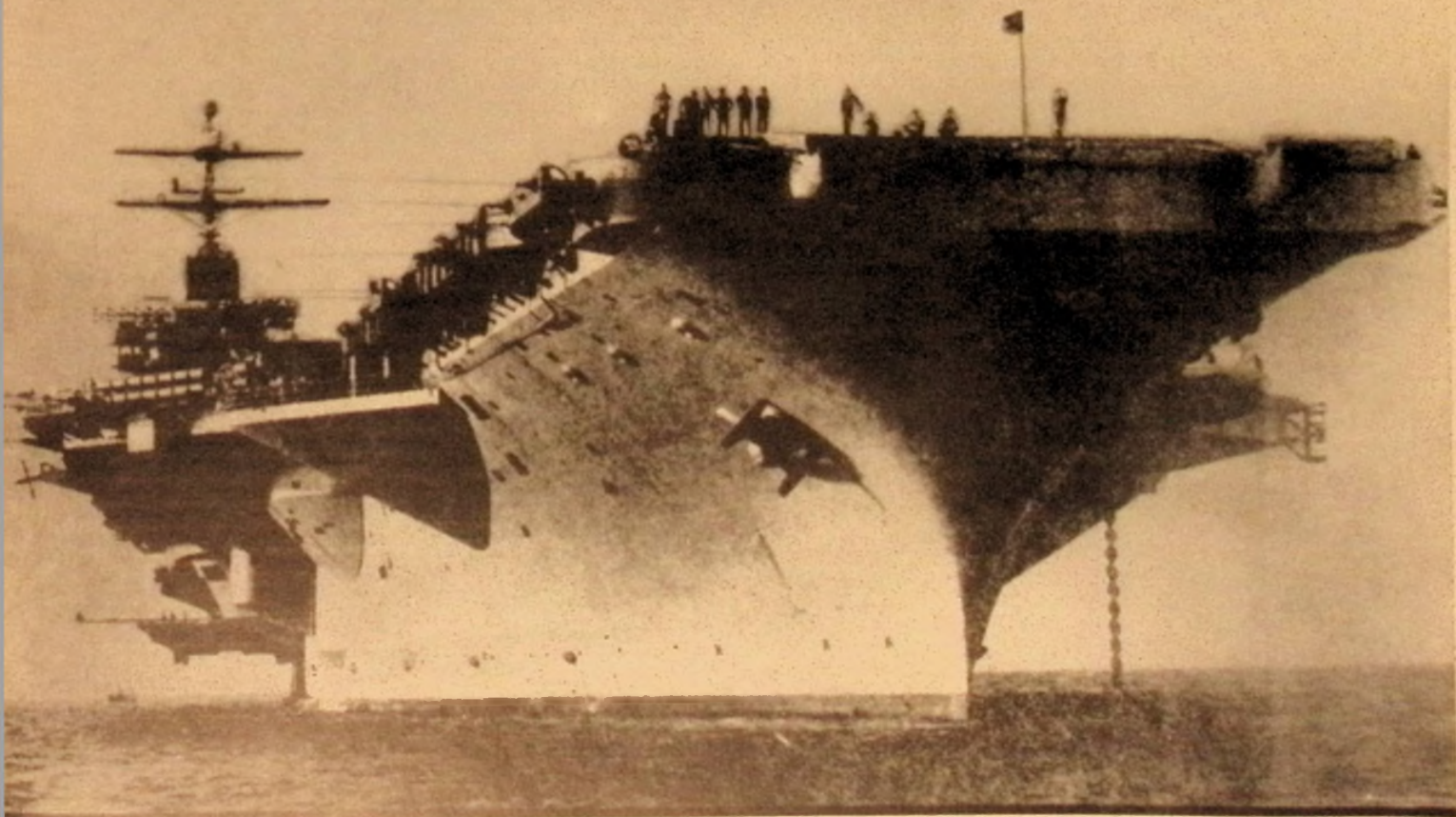
Washington's persistent policy of building up its military strength and achieving military superiority is leading to a close intertwining of interests between the war industry monopolies and the military and government agencies, and to an unprecedented expansion of arms production.

The arms monopolies have formed, together with the military state apparatus, a powerful military-industrial complex, which has gained so much influence in the country that it is called in earnest "a state within the state".

The military-industrial complex plays a decisive role in planning military, political and economic measures, working out military strategy and concepts, drafting programs for building up the armed forces and developing new weapons systems. This gives the military-industrial complex a substantial influence on the national economy as a whole and on its militarization.

To meet the requirements of the permanent military establishment, a giant arms industry—the world's biggest in terms of output and number of enterprises—has been set up in the USA.

"Nimitz" nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.
Photo: Archives



WHENCE THE THREAT TO PEACE?

Twenty-five thousand contractors and more than 50,000 sub-contractors are engaged in fulfilling the Pentagon's orders. The principal weapons and equipment systems are manufactured at 146 state-owned plants and some 4,000 major enterprises owned by private firms.

Enterprises working on the Pentagon's orders are distributed throughout the USA.

In fiscal year 1980, the Pentagon placed contracts with various branches of the economy for over 83 billion dollars' worth of arms, military equipment and other military supplies. Nearly half of this sum will go to the 25 biggest arms and materiel manufacturers, including the McDonnell Douglas, United Technologies, General Dynamics, Boeing and General Electric corporations, which specialize mainly in producing offensive systems such as nuclear missiles, aircraft armaments and nuclear-powered ships.

In fiscal year 1981 alone, Pentagon payments under contracts for developing and manufacturing arms and military equipment amounted to over 30 per cent of the total cost of general engineering output in the USA.

The production capacities of the US war industry are being constantly expanded, with priority given to branches specializing in producing offensive, strike weapons systems.

The US nuclear industrial complex meets the needs of all the services of the armed forces by ensuring massive provision or replacement of nuclear munitions of all possible types and purposes—from nuclear artillery shells and torpedoes within the kiloton range to 10-megaton strategic warheads. Seven plants are engaged in mass-producing such munitions. The nuclear industrial complex is being rapidly modernized to be able to meet the plans to develop and deploy new nuclear weapons systems in the 1980s. As a result, the production capacities are to be increased by nearly 50 per cent in the next few years. Simultaneously, there are plans to expand the capacities for producing fissionable materials by reactivating a stand-by reactor in 1983 and building a new one in addition to the four already in operation.

Neutron munitions—warheads for the Lance missiles and 203.2-mm artillery shells—are being assembled at the Pantex plant near Amarillo, Texas.

New Plant for the Mass Production of Cruise Missiles

Highly automated flow lines have been developed for the manufacture of strategic ballistic missiles. In the 1960s, these lines provided the combat-ready troops with an ICBM launcher every day and enough Polaris and Poseidon ballistic missiles to arm up to 14 submarines a year. In the past 20 years, they produced six types of intercontinental ballistic missiles and five types of submarine-launched ballistic missiles to allow rapid massive modernization of the strategic offensive forces.

Preparations have been completed on the facilities for mass-producing a new type of strategic weapons—multipurpose cruise missiles. In addition to the existing capacities the Boeing company has built a large plant to produce over 700 ALCM-B cruise missiles a year in Kent, Washington. General Dynamics is modernizing its

plant in San Diego, California, to turn out up to 500 Tomahawk missiles a year for mass supply to nuclear-powered submarines and surface ships.

The output of these missiles is to be stepped up to 1,000 a year.

The facilities for building nuclear-powered warships are being expanded. In recent years the floorspace of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in Newport, Virginia, where nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines are built, has been enlarged by almost 30 per cent. At present, the building of the aircraft carrier *Carl Vinson* (of the *Nimitz* class), the fourth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to be put into service, is nearing completion there. The Reagan Administration plans to continue building warships of this class during the current ten years. The Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation is building the latest submarines of the *Ohio* and *Los Angeles* classes at its shipyard in Groton, Connecticut. Some 30 nuclear submarines of various types are under construction simultaneously at the two shipyards in Groton and Newport.

The military aircraft industry is one of the leading branches of the war industry. Its core comprises 33 major assembly plants, which produced up to 3,000 combat planes and helicopters annually in the 1970s. The aircraft production facilities are being constantly improved, as new highly automated flow lines are installed. In the past 20 years, the air force and navy tactical air arms have twice renewed their aircraft fleet. As production of new aircraft starts, the existing capacities for the production of earlier models are not curtailed significantly, enabling the US aircraft industry to remain in a high state of readiness to carry out the programs developed for modernizing the armed forces air units in the 80s and to rapidly step up the output of aircraft.

The US armor industry has a vast potential, which is maintained by more than 15 assembly plants and over 30 major enterprises manufacturing the vehicle components. The US tank-building effort is centered on the world's largest tank armory in Detroit, which, together with three tank plants, forms a unique tank-building complex capable of raising the output of armor many times over in a short time. During the Second World War it turned out up to 1,000 vehicles a month.

The Detroit armory is producing M60A3 tanks. It has lately been modernized to a large extent, and now has a much higher capacity. It is scheduled to begin in 1982 turning out M-1 Abrams tanks, production of which began in 1980 at the previously moth-balled tank plant at Lima, Ohio, the capacities of which had been doubled by extensive reconstruction. Equipped with modern high-output machinery, the plant is capable of producing 1,200 tanks a year.

The munitions industry is being modernized according to a costly program (totalling 8 billion dollars), which, besides the retooling of a number of enterprises, includes the construction of a big new plant near Picayune, Mississippi. When completed in 1983 it will raise the output of 155-mm cargo-carrying projectiles (with sub-munitions) by 1.5 million per year.

In accordance with the Reagan Administration's directions for building up stocks of chemical and biological weapons, the

facilities producing this type of mass destruction weapons are being considerably expanded. For this purpose a plant is being built at one of the three government-owned chemical warfare depots at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to produce new kinds of chemical ammunition—binary missile warheads, 155-mm and 203.2-mm artillery shells, air bombs, etc.

To meet the needs of its own armed forces and its export commitments to other countries, the US war industry is manufacturing several hundred types of weapons, including 47 basic systems at a total cost of over 310 billion dollars (in 1974, 40 basic systems costing 150 billion dollars).

According to Pentagon officials, the US military-industrial establishment is capable of producing all the weapons systems and equipment needed to supply the armed forces in the 1980s, and has a stand-by capacity for an immediate 50 per cent increase in the manufacture of the main tactical aircraft (A-10, F-15 and F-16), M-1 tanks and missile ships. This capacity is backed by enormous stores of strategic raw and other materials worth a total of over 15 billion dollars.

Without Precedent in This Century

Simultaneously, the Reagan Administration has decided on a drastic reappraisal of its policy for preparing a rapid switchover of the arms industry to a war footing.

Its aim is to raise the capacity of the war industry to such an extent that it should be able to mass-produce armaments, with nearly a half of the gross national product allocated for military requirements. Bearing in mind that up to 9 per cent of the GNP was spent annually on the war in Vietnam, 15 per cent on the war in Korea, and 36 per cent on the Second World War, one will realize that the US leadership's plans for preparing the United States for war are without precedent in this century.

The US NATO allies, too, have a powerful arms industry capable of producing all types of modern weapons and materiel in huge quantities. Throughout the 70s, the leading West European countries alone developed and are now carrying out new programs for the production of about 15,000 main battle tanks, 7,000 combat aircraft, many thousands of artillery systems, and hundreds of warships. The military and political integration of the NATO countries is now unthinkable without the wide use of the aggregate capacities of the war industries in the USA and its NATO allies, coordination of arms production plans and the marshalling of resources for the joint preparation for war.

US War Strategy—A Strategy of Aggression

The US Administration's bellicose foreign policy and plans to attain military superiority are reflected in Washington's new war strategy, which US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger calls the strategy of direct confrontation between the USA and the USSR on a global and regional scale. This overtly aggressive strategy provides for resolute use of US military power as a tool to assert worldwide dictation by US imperialism and safeguard America's "vital interests" in many areas of the world, including access to sources of strategic raw materials and energy resources. This

strategy incorporates all the provisions of the notorious Presidential Directive 59.

The principal aspect of the "direct confrontation" strategy—the most dangerous for the destinies of all mankind—is that it calls for accelerated preparation of the material facilities in the US for launching wars varying in scale and intensity.

The emphasis continues to be laid on preparations for a strategic nuclear war and the multi-purpose use of strategic forces, in accordance with the "countervailing" strategy announced in Directive 59—from so-called limited nuclear strikes to their massive employment against the whole range of targets on Soviet territory.

A massive nuclear strike is planned in such a way as to reduce to the minimum the possibility of retaliation against the United States. The list of targets includes military objectives, seats of political, state and military power, major installations of the key industries, transport and communications, and the main administrative centers in the USSR. In other words, **the Pentagon's strategic plans focus on striking the first, pre-emptive blow.** These plans provide the basis for the deployment program of powerful high-accuracy nuclear weapons systems—M-X intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched Trident II ballistic missiles, and strategic cruise missiles.

The Pentagon's plans of "limited" operations by strategic offensive forces contain numerous variants of nuclear strikes envisaging from a few to several thousand nuclear munitions units being employed against various composite objectives in the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community, and also in areas of US "vital interests", in particular, the Middle East.

The plans of "limited" employment of strategic and other nuclear weapons lower "the nuclear threshold" and increase the possibility of militarist forces unleashing a nuclear war, which would inevitably and unavoidably become worldwide in scale.

The new strategy contains also the Reagan Administration's directives for a long nuclear war—for "a few weeks or even months", "until victory is achieved in the war" and accordingly foresees a set of measures for ensuring a rapid build-up of strategic nuclear weapons and a more flexible, maneuverable and viable system of operational control of the armed forces, as well as developing qualitatively new armaments.

Kaleidoscope

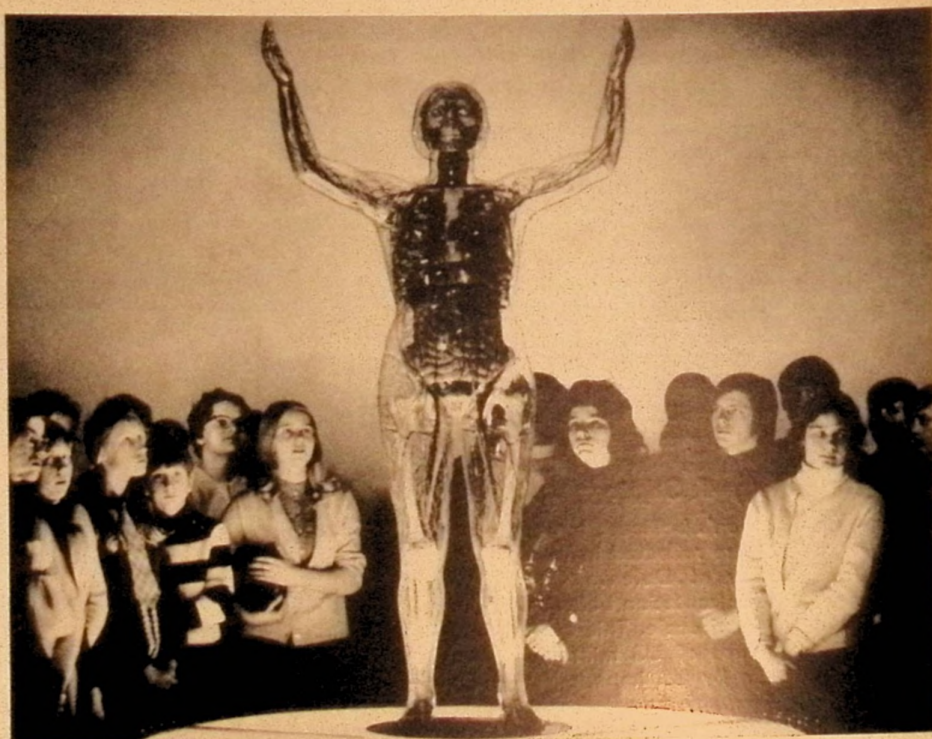
Introducing

"Glass People" from Dresden

More than a hundred "glass people" have gone out into the world from Dresden. Manufactured in the GDR's Museum of Hygiene they have travelled to Brazil, Japan, Egypt and Mexico, have occupied places of honour in many European museums and show their internal organs for all to see at the headquarters of the World Health Organisation in Geneva. The first "glass person" was born fifty years ago when the Dresden museum presented its visitors with a "transparent man" on the occasion of its opening. His skin, then, as today—in reality made of plastic material—permitted the visitor to see the internal organs, their relationship to one another, the course of the veins and arteries as well as those of the nerves. The man was soon followed by a "glass woman" who can still be viewed in the medico-historical museum of St. Louis in the USA.

The skeleton of these models is made of aluminium. The various organs are illuminated from inside with more than forty lamps. The most important blood vessels and nerves are made of wire 0.2 mm in diameter. In all they have a total length of 18,000 metres. At the press of a button "Eve" gives a taped talk on her body and its organs in any one of thirty languages.

The German Museum of Hygiene's world renown as a centre for the dissemination of medical knowledge is in part based on these glass figures. Anatomically exact and technically perfect, they more than fulfil their purpose as visual instruction aids.



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The most prominent building in the Islamic style in the GDR is the Tobacco Marketing Board in Dresden, the former Yenidze Tobacco Factory. The building was designed in 1909 by Martin Hammitzsch for a factory to process the well-known Yenidze tobacco from Turkey. The architect selected a composite style incorporating Turkish, Moorish and Art Nouveau elements.

*

Books for building specialists

With a stock of 185,000 books the library of the College of Architecture and Building in Weimar has the most comprehensive collection of books on this subject in the GDR. Themes range from French architecture in the seventeenth century to automation with contemporary building machinery and the use of robots in the building industry. The library is used by scientific workers and students as well as by specialists from building combines and architectural offices from all over the GDR. The Weimar library maintains a lively exchange service with more than 400 partners on all continents.



The 100th scientific worker from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam obtained a doctorate at the Technical University in Dresden last spring. The thesis submitted by the physicist Phan La Son on problems of low temperature heat induction is of great importance for refrigeration engineering. The university's rector, Prof. Rudolf Knöner,

presented Dr Phan La Son, who started his post-graduate course in Dresden in 1979, with his "mortar board". At present 39 Vietnamese are working on their dissertations at the Dresden university.

Solidarity in Action

Children demand freedom for Antonio Maidana

With posters they had made themselves the pupils of a secondary school in Potsdam, who like all children in our republic have been brought up in the spirit of international solidarity, demanded the immediate release of Antonio Maidana. At present the First Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party, who has already been imprisoned for many years, is incarcerated in the notorious "Pena Hermosa" military prison on an island in the Paraná River. As a result of continual torture his life is seriously threatened.



Vocational training in the GDR

At present 24 apprentices from the People's Republic of Mozambique are learning at VEB "Malitex" in the GDR the ins and outs of the MALIMO sew-knit technology developed in our republic 25 years ago. Antonieta is one of these apprentices who, under the guidance of skilled workers, are learning the trade of spooler, warper or sew-knit machine operator. On completion of their courses the young Africans will help build up an indigenous textiles industry in their homeland.



▲ Honour for Robert Koch

Last March we celebrated the centenary of the discovery of the tuberculosis germ by Robert Koch. One of the highlights of the general celebrations was the unveiling of a memorial plate on the house in which the result of the researcher's years of work was made public. Today this house in Berlin is used for research into problems of medical and general microbiology, virology and epidemiology.

Tower Museum

The memorial to the German Peasant War in Mühlhausen is at present being extended to include a tower museum. In the Marienkirche church where Thomas Müntzer spoke during the Peasant War visitors will, in future, be able to view historical items in two tower rooms forty metres above the town. It was here in 1525 that

the people of Mühlhausen elected the "eternal council" to represent their interests. Every year about 140,000 visitors from the GDR and abroad come to Mühlhausen to see the places connected with the leader of the peasant revolt in the sixteenth century. This enlargement project is to be completed by the end of the current year.

Kaleidoscope



Spreewald punt centenary

Last year the Spreewald Forest punters' guild celebrated its 100th anniversary. Punt trips along the streams and rivulets of the Spreewald continue to be a popular attraction among visitors, from the GDR and abroad. Last year more than 500,000 people viewed the attractive scenery from a punt until well into the autumn; this year interest seems to be just as great.



Lessons and hobby in the zoo

For about 18,000 schoolchildren from Rostock and surroundings vivid biology lessons in Rostock Zoo have been included in the curriculum for fifteen years now. Here a teacher and a keeper are showing primates to students of the 10th grade during a lesson dealing with the origin of the species.

At the same time the Zoo School also offers the pupils the opportunity of joining in after-school hobby groups and coming into closer contact with nature. The Zoo maintains 21 hobby groups and circles for this purpose. Among them are the Young Entomologists (photo) who study the life and behaviour of insects. Their entomology laboratory in the Zoo already has a sizable collection of insects.

Kaleidoscope

Cultural Notes

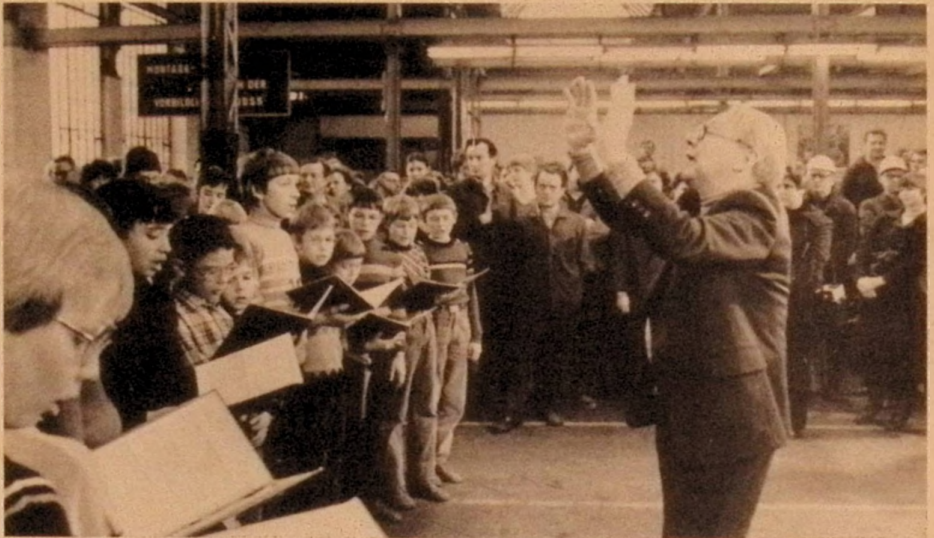
Portrait of Martin Luther's wife restored

Among the preparations for the 500th anniversary of the Reformer's birth in the coming year is the restoration of important paintings from Luther's age which are to be hung in Wittenberg's Luther Hall. One of these is a portrait of Katherine von Bora, Martin Luther's wife, whom Lucas Cranach the Elder painted in 1528.



St Thomas Boys' Choir sang to workers

Together with their cantor, Professor Hans-Joachim Ratzsch, the world-famous St Thomas Boys' Choir from Leipzig paid a call on the workers of the city's book binding machinery works. After touring the factory they thanked their hosts with a short concert given in the assembly workshop.



1982 Helene Weigel Medal awarded

For his outstanding performance of Reinhold in the Berlin Volksbühne theatre production of Alfred Döblin's novel *Berlin Alexanderplatz*, actor Klaus Piontek (right) was awarded the 1982 Helene Weigel Medal. Martin Meyer, deputy Minister of Culture, made the award on World Theatre Day.



History of photography exhibition

The exhibition "Photography In Dresden", which was mounted in Dresden's Albertinum last spring, gave visitors a picture of the historical development of photography from its beginnings in 1839 up to the present time. On show were 1,000 original works from 200 photographers. Our photo shows Werner Schmidt (right), director of the Copperplate Engraving Cabinet, speaking with visitors about the photographs taken by F. O. Brockmann in 1850.



GDR premiere for drama by Giraudoux

The Madwoman of Chailot, a play by the French writer and diplomat Jean Giraudoux (1882-1944), was recently given its GDR premiere by the Volkstheater theatrical company in Rostock. Produced by Professor Hans Anselm Perten and extremely well received by the audience, the play tells the story of the "madwoman" who, together with friends, sets out to rescue her native city of Paris from the profit-hungry.

Calendar Page of the Month



Ramona Neubert (24),
creche teacher,
septathlon world champion

The ten-year-old schoolgirl Ramona Göhler was just crazy about handball. For her team in Pirna, a district town near Dresden, she was goal-shooter No. One. When, however, the attention of track and field coaches was drawn to the running, jumping and ball-throwing young girl a big decision loomed up for Ramona: handball or track and field sports? She liked the idea of the latter and went in for combined events whereby the multi-faceted handball training stood her in good stead. After a few years of training she began to achieve successes in the pentathlon event for the Einheit Sports Club in Dresden. She won the gold medal for the pentathlon at the 1975 Children's and Youth Spartakiade and took third place in the GDR championships just two years later.

Ramona steadily improved her performance and had her first big international success in 1979. In the European Cup for the combined events she and her team-

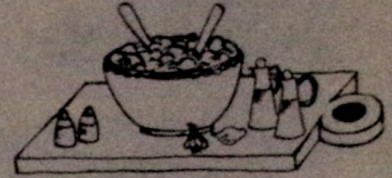
mates stood on the top step of the victors' stand.

After Ramona Neubert—she had married in the meantime—took fourth place at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, she again was victorious in the European Cup for the combined events last year; it was a double for Ramona as she was also first in the individual event.

1981 was the most successful season for Ramona Neubert so far. The change-over from pentathlon was not difficult for her. Twice she has raised the world record which now stands at 6,716 points. The foundation stone for her successes was laid last year with a long jump of 6.90 metres that would be acclaimed by many of the specialists in this event. But Ramona Neubert is remaining true to the combined events: "I just could not visualise training for one event alone," said the world record holder.

I. M.

Tasty Salads



Chicken salad with ham

Ingredients:

150 g chicken (cooked), 150 g ham or ham sausage, 100 g cooked celery root, 1 apple, 40 g mayonnaise, 2 tablespoons sour cream, 2 tablespoons chopped chives, sugar and salt, 1 hard-boiled egg

Method:

Dice the chicken, ham, celery and apple. Make a marinade from the mayonnaise, sour cream and chopped chives; salt and sugar to taste. Pour the marinade over the diced meat and vegetables and mix well. Quarter the hard-boiled egg and use to decorate the salad.

In Brief...

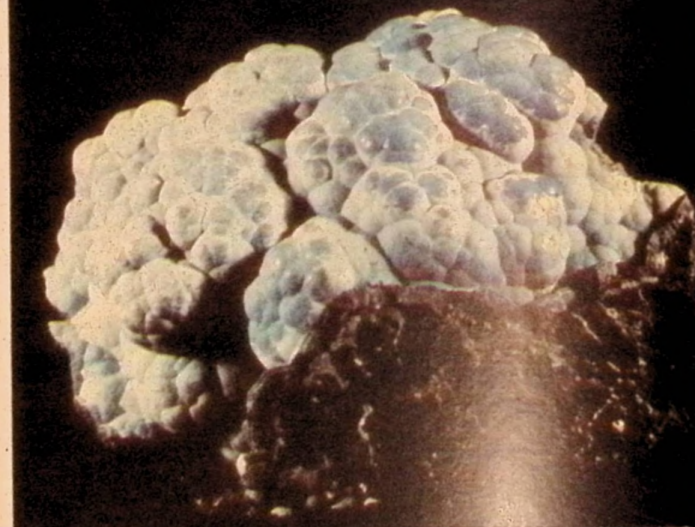
Opportunities to extend knowledge

More than half of all ninth and tenth grade school students in the GDR participate in one of the 22,000 hobby groups whose activities are coordinated on a national scale. These groups provide the boys and girls with manifold opportunities of expanding their knowledge in major fields and of developing their skills and talents. They may choose between 33 programmes in natural and social sciences, technology, cultural affairs and modern languages. During the sessions, experiments and field trips the 15 to 16-year-olds deal with specialised questions that go beyond the compulsory curriculum at school.

Personalities

Ulrich Thein, actor and producer, plays Martin Luther in a film series which is being shot by the DEFA film studio on behalf of GDR Television. The film is being made to mark the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth which will be celebrated by a number of events in the GDR in 1983.

Photos on the Kaleidoscope pages:
ADN-Zentralbild (16), Günter Ackermann,
Heinz Sütterlin
Editorial work: Brigitte Thal



FROM
SCIENCE
AND
TECHNOLOGY

Treasures of the Earth

IN 1847 a find was made in the little Erzgebirge community of Rittersgrün that was still to be of interest to the scientific world more than a century later. That the 200-pound grey stone found by forestry workers was, in fact, a stony iron meteorite was first established by August Breithaupt, professor of mineralogy, in 1861. The cut, which must be made to establish the identity of each and every meteorite, took three months and eight days to make. Seven steel saws and 50 pounds of emery powder were needed for the purpose.

This cut messenger from space is one of the 67,000 treasures in the world-famous Mineral Collection of the oldest college of mining in the world, the Freiberg Mining Academy. This collection covers about two-thirds of all the earth's known minerals. The history of the Collection is closely connected with the development of the Mining Academy which was founded in 1765. It is known that when the Academy was opened there existed a small collection of geological material which was to be used for scientific purposes. The Freiberg Collection became famous when Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817), Freiberg's first Professor of Mineralogy, sold his private collection of about 10,000 items to the Mining Academy. During the nineteenth century it was extended by some 30,000 items and by the turn of the century each item had been categorised and labelled. Around 1900 the Collection

was one of the best catalogued and ordered in the world.

Between 500 and 800 new items are added to the Collection each year. Of course, not all of the items can be put on show: only about five per cent of them can be viewed. Particularly impressive are the silver minerals from Saxony, to say nothing of the antimonite finds from Japan as well as the exquisitely coloured fluorite and carbonate. The natural diversity of forms (no one item is similar to another) give an idea of the differences in appearance one and the same mineral can have when found in its natural surroundings.

For more than 200 years now students of the geosciences have been extending their theoretical knowledge with the aid of the Collection. The direct contact with this material gives them knowledge about the substances which make up our earth. This knowledge of the minerals, their characteristics and their forms is for them the most important precondition for their later profession.

Gabi Thieme (ADN)

For the students of the Geosciences Department the Mineral Collection is an invaluable aid in their studies.

Photo far left:

Like many valuable items in the Freiberg Collection this quartz with honey-coloured cubic fluorite crystals originates from the Erzgebirge Mountains in the south-east of our republic.

Top photo:

Galena from the Freiberg area where mining has been going on for over eight centuries. The main ores mined are silver, lead and zinc.

Centre photo:

Even today the attractive coral agate—in great demand as a gemstone—is to be found in the Freiberg mining area.

Bottom photo:

The pseudomalachite—a copper phosphate—is only to be found in the Urals in this magnificent form and hue.

Photos:

The Freiberg Mining Academy's Film Service, Wolfgang Thieme (ADN)



What are the reasons for the growing popularity of folk music in the GDR? To begin with, it is an international trend. Many musicians have again taken up traditional airs. People are no longer satisfied with a single trend in light music, with a "sound" that after a few years is superseded by others. The demand of the day is for a broad spectrum of music.

In the GDR an additional aspect is of significance: in the nineteen-sixties a broadly-based political song movement—organised by the Free German Youth—came into being. Song clubs emerged up and down the country, in schools and universities, in industrial and agricultural centres. They mainly helped to popularise the songs of the German and international working-class movement. Many groups composed their own songs about topical events too. And the Festival of Political Song in Berlin—it was held for the twelfth time in February 1982—has now earned the reputation of being the major meeting-place for progressive song-makers from all over the world whose slogan is peace, democracy and social progress. As a parallel to the political song and the Free German Youth song movement, young musicians in the mid-nineteen-seventies began to delve more deeply into the progressive roots of their own folk music. They personally discovered anew

German love and drinking songs, popular ballads and irreverent songs, but also the social protests voiced in song by the peasantry, miners, craftsmen and labourers of bygone days. One reason for the abiding success scored by these young musicians is that they regard this folk music as their own cultural heritage and popularise it in a committed manner. Their instruments are the guitar, banjo, double-bass, flute or clarinet but also traditional folk music instruments such as the hurdy-gurdy, concertina, brummtopf, bagpipes, fiddle or dulcimer. This makes the old music even more attractive.

Yet another factor deserves mention. The folk music groups themselves hunt up the old sources. Thanks to their work in archives and libraries and as a result of consultations with the newly established folklore centres and with the Institute of Folk Music Research at the Weimar College of Music, a large number of old folk songs and dances has been rescued from oblivion. Some of the groups publish song books containing their repertory, the words and music for community singing, notes about the history and social background of the songs. The bourgeois approach to folk music with its trend towards national glorification and romantic and sentimental features has given way to a more realistic attitude. Familiarity on the part of musicians and the youthful public in the GDR with tunes that have not been sung for many decades helps to impart a better understanding of their forefathers' achievements and attitudes and promotes an active comprehension of history.

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of medicine, biology and technical sciences is not as intensive as it should be. By and large, the misuse of science and technology has aggravated the economic and social crises in the capitalist world, leading to the enrichment of only a few armaments concerns.

While in the socialist states there are no social groups profiting from arms production and the military application of science and technology, the threat from the West, above all, compels these states to be on their guard and to ensure an appropriate military preparedness. In this context Leonid Brezhnev pointed out: "I cannot help thinking of what we would have achieved, how much greater our social and economic progress would have been if spokes had not been put in our wheel, if we had not been impeded and diverted from peaceful work and forced by the arms race to use large material and human resources for the defence of our country."

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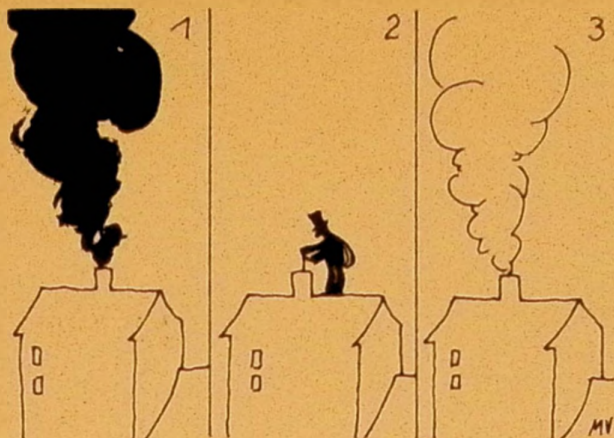
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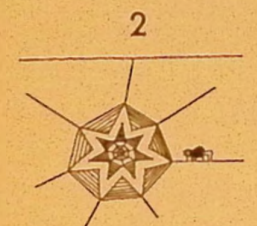
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The Humorous Side

as seen by
 Matthias Vorbeck,
 Wolfgang Schubert
 and Harri Parschau



Our Front Cover

Olympic victor in Moscow and European record holder in the 100-metre free style event—Jörg Woithe from the Dynamo Sports Club in Berlin is one of the hopeful GDR swimmers for the fourth world championships which start this month in Guayaquil. More about him on pages 14 to 16.

Photo: Klaus Schlage

Our Back Cover

This pretty lake offers thousands of people annually an opportunity to relax. It has been reclaimed from a former open-cast lignite mine. It seems hardly possible that just a few years ago waste tips and gigantic excavators dominated the landscape here.

When the deposits have been worked out and the excavators move on to the next mine, the mining enterprise has to recultivate the upturned countryside. This is how the reclamation programme is laid down when the plans for opening up a new working area are made.

Photo: Lothar Willmann

