

line the basic aspects of the *co-operation as a main link in the further social development*.

Understanding the socialist content of co-operation in agriculture and food production as an essential element of the social system of the productive forces, the whole of the relations of production and the manifold relations of the social superstructure the authors comprehensively sketch the socialist content of cooperation and found the priority of its further development in the production of plants with the aim of a continued increase of production, the reduction of costs and the increase of labour productivity.

They characterize the democratic management, planning and organization of the co-operation as a decisive part of scientific socialist management which linked with the socialist economic organization forms the core of the leading operation of the boards of the Agricultural Production Co-operatives, the boards of the Nationally Owned Farms, factories and commercial enterprises and the lately constituted Councils for agricultural production and provision-industry.

The German Democratic Republic - a True Friend and Trusty Ally oi the Independent Countries of Asia and Africa

by *Wolfgang Kiesewetter*

The German Democratic Republic is a stable and important fact for peace in Europe and all over the world. Its international prestige is growing. With the setting up of the developed social system of socialism the GDR also its international activity will increase. This includes the strive after expanding the foreign relations to the independent countries of Asia and Africa. The GDR will also grant more generous moral and material

aid to the peoples still struggling for freedom and independence.

Today the politically independent countries of Asia and Africa act as an active and independent force in the international affairs and have become an important fact for the security of peace, for the struggle for the liberation of mankind from the imperialist system of subjecting other peoples to their rule, from expropriation and oppression, from crises and wars. Now these countries have to meet the task of consolidating their political independence and basing it on economic independence against the consistent opposition of the imperialist countries. The imperialist countries react against this with the endeavour to acquire own neo-colonialist positions pretending so-called development aid, in order to participate in the expropriation of the independent peoples of Asia and Africa in a new way. Here the West German government plays an especially inglorious role. The neo-colonialist infiltration of the imperialist monopolies is connected with an intensive ideological and political influence by means of making ruthless use of the existing economic difficulties in these countries. The way out is consistent struggle against the economic positions of imperialism with the end to force the monopolies to abandon their positions in the economies of the Afro-Asian countries. It can also be reached by an increase of the own endeavours for the development of the economy of the specific country and by a close and manifold co-operation with the socialist countries.

For the GDR the social content of the national liberation movement, which in the present stage of the struggle for economic independence comes more and more forward, and the organic connection of the national liberation movement with the worldwide revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism has always been the starting point and