

criterion of its basic position with respect to the independent countries and the peoples struggling for national independence and freedom. Therefore the GDR has been led by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The conception of its foreign policy is principally fixed in the new constitution: "The German Democratic Republic supports the strives of the peoples after freedom and independence and promotes co-operation with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect." This position finds its expression in the practice of foreign policy as number of examples may prove.

But the government of the West German Federal Republic has continued the worst traditions of imperialist colonial policy. It has always taken part in struggles against the national liberation movements in Asia or Africa.

In face of the diametrical position of the two German states it is illogical that most of the Afro-Asian countries have normal relations with the imperialist German state, the Federal Republic, whereas this is not the case with respect to the socialist German state, the German Democratic Republic. The change of the international relations of power, the further development of the GDR, but also the growing understanding among the peoples of Asia and Africa bring irresistibly the time nearer when also the relations between the GDR and the Afro-Asian countries will be normalized.

The GDR will consistently and undeterred expand the co-operation with the independent countries of Asia and Africa in the common struggle against imperialism and give sincere aid to these countries according to its growth.

Export Price and Growth Effect in the Economic Co-work of the CMA-Countries

by *Gunther Kohlmeiy*

The economic system in the German Democratic Republic implies two essential elements: the regulation by the planned economy and optimale growth of the economy. Both include external interdependences which raises the question after the role of export prizes in this system and how they have to be calculated.

The author outlines the recent history of the export prices between the socialist countries as a starting point for his answer to this question and mainly he discusses the prices in the commerce between the CMA-countries in this connection. He ascertains that in the bilateral agreements the world prices of the main commodity markets have immediately or indirectly been used as information values.

Deducing from this the author takes his stand on the different conceptions for the further development of the CMA-contract prices. In his opinion the world prices, i. e. those prices of the main commodity markets as qualified in this article, should also in the future be the starting point of bilateral negotiations and agreements on prices modified for the social economic and regional conditions of the commerce between the CMA-partners. The author proves his standpoint by a number of arguments the most important of which he regards the fact that the modern scientific-technical-economic lines of the development find their expression in the basic tendencies and structures of the world prices which operate stimulating on the growth effects in the co-work of the CMA-countries.